NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

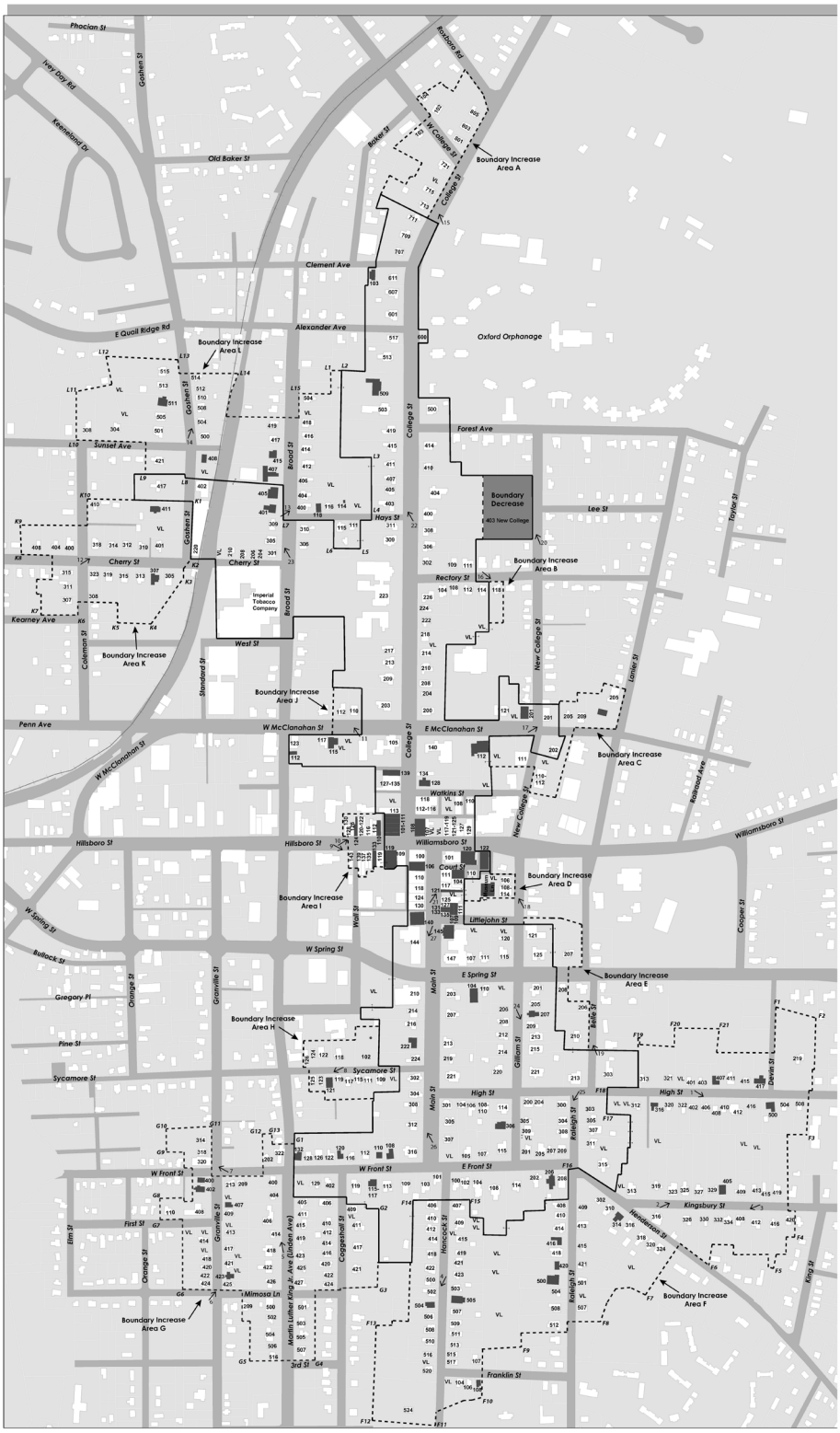
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Oxford Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Decrease, and Boundary Increase)

Oxford, Granville County, GV0972 and GV0521, Listed 12/21/2020
Nomination by Heather M. Slane and Cheri L. Szcodronski, hmwPreservation
Photographs by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, February - November 2018 and June 2020

406-412 High Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase, Facing East

130-110 Hillsboro Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase, Facing North



Oxford Historic District Boundary Map

Lat/Long Coordinates:

Boundary Increase Area A (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.321322, -78.595620

Boundary Increase Area B (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.315581, -78.589933

Boundary Increase Area C (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.314164, -78.587590

Boundary Increase Area D (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311717, -78.587197

Boundary Increase Area E (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.310985, -78.584797

Boundary Increase Area F
1. 36.312399, -78.581194
2. 36.312380, -78.580474
2. 36.310916, -78.579402
4. 36.309442, -78.579365
5. 36.308850, -78.578603
6. 36.308366, -78.578745
7. 36.307462, -78.580469
8. 36.306736, -78.580979
9. 36.305737, -78.582068
10. 36.304779, -78.582188
11. 36.303995, -78.582696
12. 36.303550, -78.582782
13. 36.303284, -78.586172
14. 36.303470, -78.585247
15. 36.303710, -78.584380
16. 36.308512, -78.583944
17. 36.309585, -78.582922
18. 36.309956, -78.582197
19. 36.310864, -78.582178
20. 36.311296, -78.582674
21. 36.311647, -78.581918

Boundary Increase Area G (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.306641, -78.587872
2. 36.306465, -78.585812
2. 36.303383, -78.585051
4. 36.303896, -78.583356
5. 36.303347, -78.586451
6. 36.303776, -78.586396
7. 36.304544, -78.589358
8. 36.305828, -78.589573
9. 36.305512, -78.589932
10. 36.305815, -78.590163
11. 36.306195, -78.589439
12. 36.306511, -78.588332
13. 36.306593, -78.588377

Boundary Increase Area H (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.308993, -78.587722

Boundary Increase Area I (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311591, -78.589689

Boundary Increase Area J (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.312943, -78.591355

Boundary Increase Area K (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.314693, -78.596019
2. 36.313722, -78.595478
3. 36.313421, -78.595424
4. 36.312526, -78.595513
5. 36.312241, -78.596095
6. 36.312038, -78.596840
7. 36.311764, -78.597446
8. 36.312988, -78.598374
9. 36.312790, -78.598691
10. 36.313667, -78.597854

Boundary Increase Area L
1. 36.317687, -78.595248
2. 36.317830, -78.595506
3. 36.318320, -78.595332
4. 36.319686, -78.592860
5. 36.319596, -78.592721
6. 36.314886, -78.593128
7. 36.314972, -78.594362
8. 36.314768, -78.594432
9. 36.314476, -78.593198
10. 36.314305, -78.594527
11. 36.313036, -78.594999
12. 36.313755, -78.596954
13. 36.316262, -78.597747
14. 36.316602, -78.596577
15. 36.316818, -78.595365

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oxford Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Decrease, and Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Alexander and Sunset avenues; 3rd, Belle, Broad, Cherry, College, Devin, Franklin, Front, Gilliam, Granville, Henderson, Hillsboro, Lanier, Main, New College, Raleigh, West streets; and Martin Luther King Jr Blvd.

City or town: Oxford State: NC County: Granville

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **__statewide** **_X_local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A **___B** **_X_C** **___D**

Kevin Cherry 11-16-2020

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	x
Public – State	
Public – Federal	x

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
236	57	buildings
1	0	sites
6	7	structures
2	0	objects
245	64	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
Granville County Courthouse, Listed 1979

Number of Resources within Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
329	67	buildings
1	0	sites
9	16	structures
0	0	objects
339	83	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2
Joseph B. Littlejohn House, Listed 1988

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: department store
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Government: correctional facility

Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: library
Education: education-related
Religion: religious facility
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation & Culture: theater
Agriculture & Subsistence: processing
Agriculture & Subsistence: animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: department store
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Government: government office
Government: post office
Government: courthouse
Education: library
Education: education-related
Religion: religious facility
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation & Culture: theater
Agriculture & Subsistence: processing
Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Early Republic: Georgian/Federal
Mid 19th Century: Greek Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Movements: Rustic Revival
Modern Movement – Ranch
Modern Movement – Art Deco
Modern Movement – Modernist
Other – 19th & 20th Century Vernacular
Other – Minimal Traditional
Other – Period Cottage
Other – Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Wood: weatherboard
Wood: shingle
Brick
Stone: sandstone
Stone: limestone
Metal: aluminum
Stucco
Terra Cotta
Concrete
Synthetics: vinyl

Project Summary

When the Oxford Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, it encompassed the core of the central business district and the adjacent residential development to the northwest and southeast, including the largest, oldest, and most architecturally significant residential resources. The district included "a majority of the surviving nineteenth century buildings and most of its significant early twentieth century buildings," while excluding areas with "noncontributing buildings and smaller more recent buildings that might be nominated at a later date."[1] The contributing residential resources in the original district date from c.1825 through the mid-1930s with commercial resources largely dating to the early twentieth century.

The Oxford Historic District nomination, drawing from the information provided in the MPDF, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina," included two periods of significance: The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865 and Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937. However, the MPDF notes that, "the bright leaf era is brought to a halt for purposes of National Register nominations at the fifty-years-past date of 1937, though it could easily extend past World War II." The MPDF describes the continued significance of the bright leaf tobacco economy and culture through the mid-twentieth century until "changes in technology and government agricultural policy" in the 1960s "led to the physical demise of the bright leaf era farmstead" and, as a result the tobacco market in Oxford.[2]

This nomination addresses the limitations of the 1988 Oxford Historic District by providing both Additional Documentation and a Boundary Increase. It also includes a small Boundary Decrease.

Additional Documentation for the Oxford Historic District includes a more substantial inventory for the district with written descriptions and an updated contributing status given for all resources within the district boundary. It also amends the period of significance for the Oxford Historic District to begin with the c.1825 Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House (203 College Street), the earliest extant above-ground resource, and extends the period of significance to 1967 to include the architecturally distinctive Oxford Post Office and Federal Building (144 Main Street). The nomination includes a discussion of the continued commercial, industrial, and architectural significance of the Oxford Historic District through the 1960s. Thus, the period of significance established by this additional documentation is c.1825 to 1967.

This document also includes a Boundary Increase, one that the Boundary Justification for 1988 Oxford Historic District acknowledged as possible to occur. Expanding the district in twelve different areas and by two hundred and sixty (260) primary resources, the boundary increase areas include the middle- and working-class housing associated with Oxford's tobacco market in the early twentieth century, as well as residential development that extended from the Oxford Historic District, but was built primarily from the 1920s through the early 1950s, post-dating the period of significance of the original district. The boundary increase also includes portions of the early- to mid-twentieth century African American residential development of Oxford east, southeast, and southwest of the original district, including remaining historic buildings associated with the Mary Potter School and two prominent African American

[1] Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1988, Section 10, 2, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

[2] Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988, Section E, 11-16, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

churches. Finally, commercial buildings immediately adjacent to Oxford's historic commercial core, constructed from c.1909 through the early 1960s, have been included. The period of significance for the boundary increase extends from 1820, the date of the National Register-listed Joseph B. Littlejohn House (219 Devon Street), to 1965 after which residential development dropped of precipitously.

This document also includes a boundary decrease, removing the site of the former L. H. Currin American Tobacco Company Prize House (403 New College Street) that was demolished since the 1988 listing. The site is located on the periphery of the district, connected only to College Street via the interior of the block and thus, its removal does not result in the removal of any other above-ground resources.

Narrative Description
Summary Paragraph
Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Oxford Historic District includes the core of Oxford's commercial area flanked by late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development to its northwest and southeast. As was typical with early development, the district followed the topography of the area with College and Main streets following a north-south ridge, Front Street following and east-west ridge and the other intersecting streets dropping off slightly. Thus, the center of town is laid out on a grid, skewed slightly from true north, with most streets radiating off of that grid. The lengthy period of development, with most buildings constructed between 1820 and 1930, has resulted in a wide variety of building sizes and styles within the district. However, building setbacks and streetscape elements are largely consistent within a given block, unifying its varied architecture. The most common architectural styles include: Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Modernist styles as well as vernacular and Ranch forms.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase expands the Oxford Historic District in twelve separate areas labeled on the boundary map as Boundary Increase Areas A-L. The areas being added illustrate the continued development of Oxford through the mid-twentieth century, aligning with the significant growth of the town during that period. Because the areas are on the periphery of the Oxford Historic District and were largely developed later, they tend to be at lower elevations, descending away from the city center and may have more uneven terrain, though generally extend the street grid of downtown Oxford. Houses are typically smaller in scale and less architecturally distinctive than their earlier, and larger, counterparts in the Oxford Historic District, but replicate common forms for the area as well as nationally popular styles, the most common among them including: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottages with Tudor Revival detailing, Minimal Traditional, and Modernist styles as well as vernacular and Ranch forms. Some middle- and working-class houses represent the application of modest architectural detailing to local and regional forms. Commercial buildings in the boundary increase are more Modernist in design than their earlier counterparts with streamlined facades and minimal architectural detailing.

Both the Oxford Historic District and Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase retain a high degree of architectural integrity with little infill construction and few significant additions or alterations to the historic buildings.

Narrative Description:
INVENTORY LIST
The inventory list for the Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation, Boundary Decrease, and Boundary Increase is divided into three sections. The first section updates and expands the inventory included in the 1988 Oxford Historic District nomination. That nomination included an inventory list with names, addresses, dates, and architectural styles of resources within the district. However, full descriptions of the buildings and accessory structures, where they occur, were not included. The updated inventory list includes a brief summary of the setting and character of the district, a list of demolished resources within the district boundary, full descriptions of all resources, and assigns an updated

contributing or noncontributing status to each resource, based on architectural changes and an extended period of significance for the district. Property descriptions are arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by building number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived from the original nomination as well as from survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Information not otherwise cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Properties individually listed in the National Register are identified in the individual entries.

The second section of the inventory provides a description and justification for the boundary decrease.

The third section of the inventory provides a complete inventory for the resources located within the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase. It begins with a description of the overall setting and character of the expansion areas. It includes full descriptions of all resources within the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase and assigns a contributing or noncontributing status to each resource. The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived from Sanborn maps, city directories, county tax records, architectural analysis, and, when present, survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Commercial buildings are typically not named, because their occupants have changed frequently. Posted plaques indicating the name and age of a house or building in the district are also noted in the inventory. Information not otherwise cited in the entries can be found in the survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Properties individually listed in the National Register are identified in the individual entries.

Properties in both sections of the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of material integrity. All contributing resources were constructed during the periods of significance, c.1825 to 1967 and 1820 to 1965, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Common changes to residential buildings within both the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase include the installation of vinyl or other synthetic siding, painting of masonry, replacement windows and doors, replacement of original roof materials and porch posts, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. While these changes in combination may render a property noncontributing, a building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c. 1900 J. R. Furguson House (305 Broad Street) has replacement siding and windows, but retains its original gable-and-wing form, fenestration, and several Queen Anne-style elements, so is contributing. However, resources are noncontributing when the fenestration has been altered, a front porch has been enclosed or replaced with a new porch with a different roof form, or the main roofline has been altered. For example, the 1913 Murray-Johnson House (132 W. Front Street) has vinyl siding, but has also suffered the enclosure of the front porch with vinyl siding and paired vinyl windows, rendering the building noncontributing.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase and illustrates the changing use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is typical, with many replaced during the period of significance or rehabilitated and returned to their historic configuration in recent years. Thus, if a building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, historic storefront configuration, architectural detailing, and for multi-story buildings its upper-

level fenestration, it contributes to the district's significance and is considered a contributing resource. For example, the c.1909 Commercial Building at 130 Hillsboro Street has a replacement storefront, but retains a decorative brick parapet with inset sign panel and two bands of brick sawtoothing and is thus contributing. Likewise, the c.1910 Rodgers-Brown Building (111 Main Street) features replacement storefronts at the first-floor level and replacement windows at the second-floor level, but retains its distinctive cut-away corner, inset entrance bay with original door and beaded-board wainscot, granite sills at the second floor, and a wide dentil cornice at the roofline, and is thus contributing. However, significant changes to the building's upper floors can render a commercial building noncontributing, as is the case with the Herndon Block Number Two (101-111 College Street), which was substantially altered with the construction of a new brick façade, eliminating inset sign panels, projecting brick window surrounds, and a corbelled brick cornice on all but the south elevation of the building.

It should also be noted, that all buildings in the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise indicated. All outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted. Pre-fabricated sheds were considered to be temporary and thus were noted in the descriptions, but not counted as resources in the inventory. Outbuilding dates, except those listed in the original inventory, are estimates based on field observation of forms and materials.

OXFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

The Oxford Historic District, which includes the commercial core of Oxford and the adjoining, earliest residential sections of Oxford to the northwest and southeast, is located on a relatively flat plain and laid out on a grid plan that is skewed from true north to align with the intersection of College, Hillsboro, Williamsboro, and Main streets, the first three of which are major thoroughfares leading into and out of the city. Lot sizes and building setbacks vary considerably in the district, with broad sweeping lots along College Street and narrow commercial lots with one- and two-story brick buildings abutting the sidewalk in the downtown core. Streets in the commercial core are wide with on-street parking located on both sides of Main and Williamsboro streets and on one side of College and Hillsboro streets. Wide sidewalks abut the street and there are no street trees or plantings in the downtown core.

Several churches are located between the downtown core and residential areas, serving as a buffer between the two areas and easing the transition between the dense commercial development and residential lots. Churches are typically set back from the street on picturesque corner lots with mature trees. Several have multiple additions and buildings, resulting in small campuses. The public library and the federal building and post office on Main Street are similarly sited to the churches and serve as a similar buffer.

Residential lots vary greatly in size with building sizes, styles, and setbacks equally varied and representing the gradual development of the city. Main and College streets generally contain the oldest, as well as the largest and most architecturally impressive houses, many set back from the street on large lots. College Street is wide for its entire length and Main Street is equally wide, though bisected by a planted boulevard. East Spring Street, which intersects Main Street, also has a planted boulevard on its west end. The east-west streets in the district are typically narrower with parallel parking on only one side of the two-way street. Lots sizes on the east-west streets are typically narrower and building setbacks are generally consistent within a given street, but not as a whole.

The presence and material of sidewalks and driveways vary throughout the Oxford Historic District. Concrete sidewalks extend out from the commercial corridor, running along College and Main streets as well as along most east-west streets. Driveways are common, though most were constructed well after the houses they serve. They are typically concrete or asphalt and lead past the house to a garage at the rear of the property. Houses on corner lots are most often served by driveways from the side street. Fences, walls, and other landscaped boundaries are rare in the district and have been noted in the inventory list, but not counted as significant resources.

A wide range of resource types, building styles, and sizes are present in the Oxford Historic District, including large nineteenth-century residences constructed in the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles; early twentieth century houses constructed in the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Craftsman, and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles; and mid-twentieth century houses constructed in the Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. Institutional architecture, including several churches and the W. G. Credle School, were constructed in the Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. Extant commercial buildings are mostly standard one-and-two-story forms with applied early-twentieth century Italianate or mid-twentieth century Modernist detailing. Governmental buildings reflect the era in which they were constructed and include the 1840 Greek Revival-style Granville County Courthouse and the 1967 Modernist Federal Building and Post Office.

Changes that have occurred since the listing of the Oxford Historic District in 1988, specifically the demolition/removal of historic resources, are addressed below. Demolition of historic buildings within the district since 1988 occurred primarily due to building damage or deterioration with the sites remaining vacant or used for parking. Demolition dates were derived from aerial photos from 1993, 1998, and 2010. Demolition of secondary structures are more frequent and are not noted. Demolition/removal of primary resources include:

- Oxford Women's Club at 118 Gilliam Street, demolished between 1998 and 2010, now paved parking for the First Baptist Church
- L. H. Currin American Tobacco Co. Prize House at 403 New College Street, demolished c.1994, site remains vacant – This lot will be removed from the boundary by this boundary decrease.
- Public Ledger Printing Office at 120 Littlejohn Street, demolished between 1993 and 2010, now paved parking for the First Baptist Church
- Princess Theater at 123 Main Street, burned February 1997, site remains vacant
- Confederate Monument outside the Richard H. Thornton Library at 210 Main Street, removed from the site in June 2020
- Oxford Methodist Church at 114 East Spring Street, demolished between 1993 and 1998, site remains vacant
- Oxford Buggy Company at 119 Watkins Street, demolished between 1998 and 2010, site is currently used by the county as surface parking

Justification for the Oxford Historic District Boundary Decrease, which removes the site of the L. H. Currin American Tobacco Co. Prize House on New College Street, from the district boundary is provided in the second section of the inventory list. This is found on section 7, page 102.

Many buildings have been rehabilitated since the listing of the Oxford Historic District in 1988 and in at least two cases, building that were listed as noncontributing in the original nomination are now considered contributing resources. Adversely, approximately fifteen buildings, most in the commercial core, were altered since 1988 and, while initially considered contributing to the district, are now noncontributing. Finally, approximately nineteen buildings were constructed between 1937 (the end of the original period of significance) and 1967 (the end of the extended period of significance) and are thus, now considered contributing. Construction that post-dates the 1988 district listing is rare within the original district boundary.

The Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Decrease include one hundred and seventy four (174) primary contributing resources, including one hundred and seventy three (173) buildings and one object. The thirty-four noncontributing primary resources are all buildings. Secondary resources are predominantly sheds, garages, and carports in the residential section of the district. Contributing secondary resources include sixty-four buildings, six structures, one site, and one object. Thirty-one noncontributing secondary resources include twenty-three buildings and seven structures. Twenty-two vacant lots are located within the Oxford Historic District boundary. Within the Oxford Historic District, one property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1840 Granville County Courthouse (NR1979), 101 Main Street

BROAD STREET

112 Broad Street

Commercial Building – c.1970 Noncontributing Building

Located on the same parcel as the adjacent Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church, the building, though within the district boundary, was not included in the 1988 inventory. The one-story, concrete-block commercial building has a gabled roof behind a stepped concrete-block parapet. The storefront has been substantially altered with the partial enclosure of the storefront with vertical boards and vinyl siding. There is a full-height fixed window on the left (north) end of the storefront and an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight on the right (south) end of the storefront. The side elevations each have two pairs of two-light metal-framed casement windows. Half-height, concrete-block buttresses are also located on the side elevations. There is no date for the building given in the county tax records. The building is not present on the 1939 Sanborn map and the address does not appear in the 1959 or 1962 city directories.

Broad & West Street

Imperial Tobacco Company – 1888-1892, 1904-1922, mid-1900s 2 Contributing Buildings

The large storage and manufacturing complex occupies an entire city block bounded by West, Broad and Cherry streets with a railroad spur on its west side. The earliest building, the three-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, brick building at the intersection of Broad and West streets is three bays wide and six bays deep. It has a three-to-one common bond brick exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick openings, two windows in each gable, and batten doors in arched brick openings. The name “W. A. Adams Co. Inc.” is painted on the south elevation and a ghost sign for “Granville Farmers Tobacco Co.” is on the east elevation. Built between 1888 and 1892, according to Sanborn maps, John Meadows raised the prize house that is the centerpiece of the former Imperial Tobacco Company. The former prize house is one of the few nineteenth century survivors of Oxford's once thriving tobacco processing industry. At least three other prize houses stood on this block alone in the late nineteenth century, but they were all destroyed for the construction and expansion of the Imperial Tobacco Company buildings. As was common with the industry in the town, the prize house passed through a number of different owners early in its history. By 1904 it was the "Z. W. Lyon Tobacco Prize House" and by 1915 it was owned by Liggett and Meyers.

Located to the west of the first building, facing West Street is a two-story, side-gabled building with a parapet roof constructed between 1909 and 1915. It is thirteen bays wide and six bays deep. The west three bays are located under a slightly lower parapet. The building has nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with segmental-arch brick surrounds, though the east nine bays of the façade (south elevation) have been altered with smaller windows and doors and several bricked-in openings. It has an inset sign panel on the south elevation and a stepped parapet, concealing the gabled roof, on the east and west elevations. There is a projecting two-story bay on at the northeast corner and a two-story, two-bay-deep, flat-roofed section just beyond it, which extends beyond the east elevation of the main building.

The Imperial Tobacco Company had purchased the facility by 1919 and in the years of their ownership they added a number of one-story brick structures to the grounds. These long, low, one-story, flat-roofed buildings extend along Broad and Cherry streets. All have parapet walls along the street and dividing the building sections. Nearly all of the bays on Broad Street have been altered with smaller openings or have been fully bricked in, though the original openings remain visible. The majority of rectangular bays on Cherry Street have also been infilled with brick. The west elevation, facing the former railroad spur, has a stepped parapet roof, arched openings that have mostly been infilled with brick, and a shed-roofed 5V metal awning on triangular brackets sheltering a concrete loading dock that spans the full elevation, including spanning an opening near the center of the block that leads to an interior courtyard between the buildings. Later metal-roofed canopies extend from the south end of the west elevation, sheltering

additional loading bays. A shed-roofed 5V metal awning on triangular brackets shelters a concrete loading dock on the west end of the south elevation as well, abutting the two-story, side-gabled building. Imperial Tobacco, a British company, redried, packed and stored tobacco at the facility, loaded it at an adjoining spur of the Southern Railroad onto boxcars bound for Norfolk, Virginia, and shipped it to Britain. In 1965 they sold the operation to the W. A. Adams Company.

301 Broad Street
E. G. Moss House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets, this two-story, triple-A-roofed I-house has original weatherboards, imbricated shingles in the front gable, sawn brackets at the roofline, and a metal tile roof on the main block. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a six-over-twelve window on the right (north) end of the first-floor façade, and paneled aprons below both first-floor windows on the façade. A replacement door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are two interior brick chimneys on the rear (west) elevation and a one-story, single-pile, hip-roofed wing that spans nearly the full width of the rear elevation. A narrower, hip-roofed wing at the far rear has four-over-four wood-sash windows, a door on the west elevation, and an interior brick chimney.

305 Broad Street
J. R. Furguson House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, gable-and-wing house retains Queen Anne-style elements including distinctive bargeboards in the gables, turned porch posts with sawn brackets supporting a spindle frieze, and a turned balustrade. The house is three bays wide, including a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade that forms the "T" shaped plan and a corbeled brick chimney at the intersection of the two gabled roofs. It has vinyl siding and windows, including paired windows on the left (north) end of the façade, and round quatrefoil vents in the gables. Centered on the façade is a one-light-over-two-panel door with matching one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The porch wraps around the left elevation, where it has been enclosed with full-height windows. A gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) is triple-pile and has an interior brick chimney and a decorative gable on its left elevation. Behind the house is a modern wood deck and prefabricated metal carport and shed.

306 Broad Street
Bullock-Crews House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
One of the best and most intact examples of the Italianate style in the district, this two-story, side-gabled house was built as a rental property by tobacco merchant John Henry Bullock. Italianate-style elements include a paneled frieze with brackets at the roofline, crossetted door and window surrounds with cornices supported by brackets, and a hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with brackets and an original turned railing. The house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a two-story gabled wing at the right rear (southeast), a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) and a wide, one-story, hip-roofed wing at the far rear (east). It has original weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys at the rear of the main block, and flared roof eaves. The entrance, a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom having the name "Crews" etched into it, is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets supporting a paneled frieze with brackets at the roofline. While the plaque on the house dates the building to 1903, the architectural elements are more consistent with the architecture of the 1880s. Built by John Henry Bullock, who occupied the adjacent house to the north, the house was first occupied by the Eugene Crews family.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame garage with plain weatherboards, plywood doors, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

309 Broad Street
Bill Roller House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
Illustrating the continued development of the district through the mid-twentieth century, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a projecting, front-gabled wing at the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, vinyl windows grouped on the façade, and louvered vents in the gables. The replacement door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A side-gabled, frame wing on the right elevation is likely an enclosed porch; it is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows. A gabled bay projects from the left rear (southwest).

310 Broad Street
John Henry Bullock House – 1891 **Contributing Building**
The most decorative house on Broad Street, and among the most ornate in the district, this two-story, gable-and-wing house retains much of the original Queen Anne- and Eastlake-style ornamentation. The house is three bays wide, including a projecting, front-gabled, canted wing on the left (north) end of the façade. It has plain weatherboards, replacement windows throughout, a patterned slate roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that wraps around the canted bay and the entire left elevation. A one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom on the left elevation is flanked by one-over-one windows. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets supporting a spindle frieze and has an original turned railing. A projecting gable at the center of the porch has diagonal sheathing in the gable. Above the main entrance, a shed-roofed extension of the main roof supported by turned posts on a low knee wall shelters a two-light-over-three-panel door at the second-floor level. The canted bay, as well as a rear gable and a decorative gable on the left elevation, have notched weatherboards surmounted by eighteen-over-one wood-sash windows flanked by diagonal sheathing, and starburst patterns at the top of the gables. The canted bay has sawn molding and pendants where the corners have been cut away. There is a two-story, hip-roofed bay at the right rear (southeast) within the L created by the gable-and-wing plan that projects slightly beyond the main (south) elevation of the main block. A one-story, gabled wing at the left rear, roughly aligned with the rear gable is a single bay deep. From its rear a gabled breezeway, enclosed with glass, connects to a front-gabled, two-bay garage that faces Hays Street to the north. The house was designed by W. C. Bain, who also designed the Thomas White, Jr. House (203 Main Street). It was built in 1891 for John Henry Bullock, the co-owner of Oxford's Banner Warehouse, and his wife, Sally (Bragg) Bullock.

Garage – c.1891 **Contributing Building**
East of the house, facing Hays Street, is a one-story, cross-gabled frame garage. Exterior siding has been removed, revealing modern plywood sheathing and the building has vinyl windows.

401 Broad Street
William Z. Mitchell House – c.1880, c.2015 **Noncontributing Building**
Among the oldest houses on the block, the one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile, though has been substantially altered with the construction of a new porch, installed after 2014. Paired gables project from the rear (west) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, also installed after 2014, is centered on the

façade and contains a nine-light Craftsman-style door within a surround composed of flat pediment and pilasters and bulls-eye cornerblocks. The entrance is sheltered by a replacement front-gabled porch supported by grouped square columns and having a wide entablature and vertical sheathing with an arched vent in the gable. On the right (north) end of the façade is a projecting bay window with two-over-two windows under a hipped roof. A projecting bay on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed extension of the gabled rear ell. The rear gables are each one bay deep. Beyond them is a gabled wing at the right (northwest) that is three bays deep and a shed-roofed wing at the left (southwest).

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Located northwest of the house is a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed garage having a standing-seam metal roof and paired batten doors. A shed-roofed wing projects from the south elevation.

405 Broad Street

John Z. Mitchell House – c.1890, c. 2000 **Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house has been substantially altered between 1988 and 2009 with the likely removal of exterior original material including fanciful woodwork in the form of applied scallops, sunbursts, crescents, and waves; a leaded glass entry; and ice cream cone shaped gable vents on the façade. All of these elements, as well as shingles and diagonally-laid boards, cross-braces and a Palladian-like vent on the east projecting bay, were removed or obscured with the application of vinyl siding. The house does retain its original five-bays-wide and double-pile form with a projecting front-gabled wing at the right (north) end of the façade and projecting gabled bays at the rear (west) end of the side elevations. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a one-light-over-two-panel door with matching sidelights and a three-part transom. To its left (south) are full-height windows that originally opened to the hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the side elevations, terminating at the projecting bays on the side elevations. A front-gabled projection of the porch is centered on the façade, aligned with the entrance. Original Ionic porch columns have been replaced with square vinyl columns and decorative shingles and siding in the gables are obscured with vinyl siding, though sawn brackets remain at the cut-away corners of the second-floor wing. The house has two interior brick chimneys, a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and a series of one- and two-story additions at the left rear (southwest). John Z. Mitchell built his frame house just up the block from that of John Henry Bullock, his partner in the Banner tobacco warehouse. Following the death of her parents, Mary (Mitchell) Blaylock and her husband, Thomas, lived in the house and it remained in the family until her death in 1976.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Located southwest of the house is a one-story, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards and an asphalt-shingled roof.

<u>CHERRY STREET</u>

204 Cherry Street

G. S. Perkins House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Facing the Imperial Tobacco Company to the south and matching the adjacent house at 206 Cherry Street, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow was likely constructed as worker housing. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has German-profile weatherboards, six-over- six wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. A replacement front door, located near the right (east) end of the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers and having a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. There is an interior brick chimney at the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed wing on the rear (north) elevation.

206 Cherry Street
T. L. Blalock House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Identical in form and finish to the adjacent house at 204 Cherry Street, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow was likely constructed as worker housing. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. A replacement front door, located near the right (east) end of the façade, is sheltered by a near-full width, front-gabled porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. There is a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. There are two interior brick chimneys and a shed-roofed wing on the rear (north) elevation. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

208 Cherry Street
Yancey-Morton House – c.1905 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, gable-and-wing house is three-bays wide, including a projecting gable on the left (west) end of the façade, creating the "T" plan. The house retains original weatherboards and a 5V roof, though windows and doors have been replaced. The entrance, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A later wood ramp and railing have been constructed in front of the porch. There is an interior brick chimney where the two gabled rooflines meet, a single original two-over-two wood-sash window on the right (east) elevation, and a hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) within the L created by the T-shaped plan. The hip-roofed wing has a four-over-four wood-sash window on its right elevation. The first known owner of this turn-of-the-twentieth-century residence was W. T. Yancey, who sold it to Bessie Morton in 1938.

210 Cherry Street
Apartment House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, L-plan apartment house, similar in scale to the neighboring Yancey-Morton House, is much more elaborately finished with Italianate-style details and may have been built to house workers employed by the many nearby tobacco enterprises. The rear section is three bays wide and has a double-pile, front-gabled wing at the left (west) end of the façade, creating the L plan. The character-defining, two-story porch is supported by replacement square posts with original sawn brackets at the first-floor level and square posts at the second-floor porch with brackets only at the corners. An exterior wood stair, the base of which is enclosed with vinyl siding, extends along the façade, leading to the second-floor porch, which has a replacement wood railing. The building has vinyl siding and vinyl windows, but retains Italianate-style peaked lintels over several of the windows. It has sawn brackets at the roofline and three interior brick chimneys. There is a modern wood deck on the left elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1922, though the building was already standing when sold by the Day, Waller and Collins families to W. T. Yancey in 1918.

West of 210 Cherry Street – VACANT

220 Cherry Street
(former) Export Leaf Tobacco Company – 1927 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Cherry and Goshen streets, the two-story, flat-roofed building follows the curve of the railroad tracks that extends along the east elevation. The building, which was nearly doubled in size early in its history, has a six-to-one common bond exterior, segmental-arched window openings (most boarded or with vinyl windows), and a parapet with terra cotta coping that is stepped on

the south elevation, facing Cherry Street. Paired five-panel doors on the east end of the south elevation have a one-light transom in a segmental-arched brick surround. Square windows bays on the south elevation and the south end of the west elevation light a basement level. A cement loading dock spans much of the east elevation, facing the railroad tracks, some of which is covered by a shed-roofed awning on metal brackets. The left elevation, facing Goshen Street, is twenty-two bays deep with three vehicular loading bays sheltered by shed-roofed metal awnings. The north end of the west elevation retains several six-over-six wood-sash windows. The north elevation is seven bays wide at the first floor and three bays wide at the second floor, containing metal-sash windows in rectangular window openings. A one-story wing at the northeast corner, facing the railroad tracks, has boarded windows and an interior brick smokestack. The Export Leaf Tobacco Company bought the land in 1927 from E. L. and Mary Crenshaw and likely began construction soon after. The company purchased tobacco at local markets and then graded, redried, and stripped it at the facility in preparation for shipping to European markets. Now used for storage, the facility ceased operations in the early 1970s.

CLEMENT AVENUE

103 Clement Avenue

Richard V. Minor House Kitchen – c.1870, 1977 Noncontributing Building

Within the boundary of the Oxford Historic District, this property was not included in the 1988 inventory. The unusual form of this house, said to originally have been the kitchen of the Minors' residence, indicates that it was enlarged and modified over time as it was converted from a kitchen to a residence. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile. The wide, shed-roofed dormer on the façade and a full-width, gabled rear ell were added later. The ell extends beyond the right (west) elevation and has shed-roofed dormers on the right and left (east) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows on the first-floor façade and nine-over-one windows on the side elevations of the main block, all with crossetted surrounds. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by paneled square columns. The house has a standing-seam metal roof and an interior brick chimney at the right rear (southwest) of the rear wing. The shed-roofed dormer on the façade has six-over-one and four-over-one wood-sash windows and there is an original window in the left gable and a replacement one-light window in the right gable. The rear wing is two bays deep with small, grouped vinyl windows on the right elevation and dormer, and six-over-six windows at the front (north) of the right elevation and on the left elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed ell projects from the left rear (southeast). Following the Civil War, Richard V. (1842-1892) and Julia (Allen) Minor (1850-1919) built a house on College Street in Oxford. In her will, Mrs. Minor stated, "I want my unmarried children to have a place to call home on my College Street lot as long as they live, or are unmarried." The house and lot did indeed remain in the family until 1975, when it was sold to James and Harriet Crawford. The Crawfords demolished the dwelling, building a new house in its place, and in 1977 moved this structure to its present location.

COGGESHALL STREET

402 Coggeshall Street

Marie Hunt House – 1945 Contributing Building

Among the latest houses to be constructed in the district, this one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of the style, having a simple rectangular form, flush eaves, and double-hung windows. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash

windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the left (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a fabric awning. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and a single window each. A lower, side-gabled wing on the left elevation is a single bay wide and two bays deep and contains a small window in the gable. There is a later, gabled dormer on the rear (west) elevation, and a shed-roofed wing having aluminum siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows wraps around the right rear (northwest) corner of the house. The house stands on a large corner lot. A prefabricated shed is located to the south.

COLLEGE STREET

101-111 College Street (formerly 101-113 College Street)
Herndon Block Number Two – 1887, 1986 Noncontributing Building

The College Street elevation of this two-story commercial block was substantially altered in 1986 with the construction of a new brick façade, eliminating inset sign panels, projecting brick window surrounds, and a corbelled brick cornice. Only the south elevation, facing Hillsboro Street, retains this original decorative brickwork on the upper floors and parapet. The south elevation is six bays wide at the upper level with replacement windows in the original brick surrounds. It has a stone foundation, two high two-light arched windows, and a replacement aluminum-framed door on the left (west) end with a one-light transom. The replacement storefront features an inset corner entrance that faced the intersection of College and Hillsboro streets. It has aluminum-framed windows with paneled wood bulkheads, paired aluminum-framed doors with sidelights and transoms, and aluminum-framed transoms on the south elevation only. The main (east) elevation has panels in lieu of a transom and an original metal cornice wraps the corner above the storefront, supported at the outer corner by a later octagonal column. Second-floor windows in the 101 and 103 bays of the College Street elevation are replacement windows in arched brick surrounds. The other bays have no upper-level fenestration. The south four bays (101, 103, 105, 109) all have brick corbelling at the parapet, while the north-most bay (111) has two replacement windows with plain rectangular surrounds at the second floor and no corbelling at the parapet. The other four storefronts are all metal-framed storefronts with flush or inset metal-framed glass doors. A solid wood door in a plain brick surround, located between the storefronts at 105 and 109 College Street, has replaced the decorative door to the upper-level offices. The rear (west) elevation is two stories tall at the south two bays (101 and 103) and steps down to be only one- story at the rear of the other three bays. Less than a year after the great fire of 1887, which destroyed a substantial portion of downtown Oxford, including all of the structures on the northwest corner of College and Hillsboro streets, Herndon Block Number Two was raised. Its builder and namesake, Dr. Henry C. Herndon (1829-1911), a wealthy physician, merchant and banker, had lost considerable property in the 1887 conflagration and its almost equally destructive predecessor of the previous year and immediately committed to rebuilding the larger portion of the business part of the town. In place of the small frame, commercial structures that stood, Herndon erected a massive, brick, two-story, commercial block, utilizing the fashionable Italianate style for the design. The initial occupants included a general store, a grocery store and a drugstore downstairs and a barber shop and dentist in the second story offices facing College Street. Businesses in the five bays changed frequently and included stores, restaurants, and offices with the longest running businesses being the Williams Drug Company (1932-1993) at 101 College Street (Taylor, Historic Business Directory of Oxford, NC).

108 College Street
Union National Bank Building – 1913 **Noncontributing Building**
Despite later additions at the intersection of College and Williamsboro streets, that overwhelm the small bank building, the main façade of this building faces College Street and remains largely intact. Oxford's finest and most complete example of the Beaux Arts style, this small building that first housed the Union Bank and Trust Co. was built in 1913. The bank's two-story stone façade features wide square columns supporting a massive Doric entablature with triglyphs and ornamented metopes below a stepped parapet. The first- and second-floor doors and windows are inset. A replacement, aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight is centered on the façade within a classical surround. Carved consoles support an entablature finished with Greek Key detailing and scrollwork. Original metal windows with a diamond pattern once flanked the entrance but were removed after 1986. Cast concrete was installed in place of the windows. A cornice between the floors reads "Union Bank & Trust Co." Above the cornice are four original one-over-one wood-sash windows. The left (north) elevation is brick and has several small window openings, each with a vinyl window.
To the right (south) along College Street is a wide addition of cast concrete without fenestration. At the corner of College and Williamsboro is a two-story section covered with cast concrete panels. Projecting bands are found above and below the second-floor vinyl windows and at the base of the three first-floor windows on the Williamsboro Street elevation. There are two metal doors on the College Street elevation. The building stands on the same parcel as 107 Williamsboro Street.

112-116 College Street (formerly 114 College Street)
Upchurch and Currin Store – 1909 **Contributing Building**
Among the most distinctive commercial buildings in the district, this two-story, Italianate-style brick commercial building is three bays wide at the first floor and six-bays wide at the second floor, where bays are separated by projecting brick quoined pilasters. The left (south) bay is a narrow bay containing an entrance to the second floor. It has paired one-light-over-one-panel doors and a two-part, aluminum-framed transom. The right (north) two bays are wide storefronts with aluminum-framed windows that extend all the way down to the sidewalk and have inset aluminum-framed glass doors with sidelights and transoms. Vertical metal sheathing has been installed above the storefronts in lieu of a transom, and each storefront is sheltered by a flat metal canopy supported by metal bars. A continuous wood cornice supported by brackets spans the façade above the first floor. Replacement windows on the second floor have brick sills and segmental-arched brick headers with a course of projecting brick at their tops. The parapet retains a corbelled brick cornice with brick dentils and terra cotta coping. A second, lower, brick cornice was removed after 1986.
The building was erected in 1909 by H. G. Cooper, R. S. Usry, and J. P. Steadman. According to Sanborn maps from 1909 and 1915, the structure housed the Upchurch and Currin furniture business and undertaking establishment at its first floor and the Granville Commercial Club at its second. By the 1920s, it housed drug and grocery stores.In 1957 it was purchased by George Currin and storefronts were altered to accommodate a clothing store and a jewelers.

113 College Street
Commercial Building – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Previously surveyed as part of the Herndon Block #2, this one-story, brick commercial building has a single aluminum-framed storefront on a low brick bulkhead. It has aluminum-framed transoms above the storefront and entrance that are sheltered by a fabric awning. The unadorned parapet is topped by metal coping. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building and has metal coping. In 1930 it was

occupied by Sizemore & Williams Groceries, which became Sizemore Brothers Groceries and operated until 1946 (Taylor, Historic Business Directory of Oxford, NC).

North of 113 College Street – VACANT (parking lot)

118 College Street
Lyon-Winston Building – 1911 **Contributing Building**
The elaborately detailed brick cornice of this two-story brick commercial building makes it one of the most impressive commercial buildings in the district. The Italianate-style building is three bays wide at the first floor and five bays wide at the second floor. Two-story brick pilasters with corbelled caps separate the first-floor bays and extend up to the parapet. The first floor features an inset entrance in the center bay containing aluminum-framed glass doors with sidelights and transoms. The outer bays each have aluminum-framed display windows on low brick bulkheads. A pent roof over the storefronts was removed after 1986 and replaced with a more compatible fabric awning that shelters the boarded transoms. The second floor features arched window bays with projecting brick arches connected at their bases by a brick dentil cornice that spaces the façade between the pilasters. The center bay is twice the width of the outer four bays and has been infilled with brick. The outer bays are infilled with vertical metal sheathing. The left (north) elevation faces Watkins Street and is nine bays deep at the first floor level and has a parapet with metal coping that steps down to the rear. The arched window openings at the first- and second-floor levels are infilled with brick, but remain visible. A wide arch near the front of the first floor was likely an opening for carriages. A replacement door near the rear of the elevation is sheltered by a flat-roofed metal awning. Built around 1911 by the Lyon-Winston Company, which sold horses, mules and feed, as well as wagons, carriages, hardware and the like, the structure was purchased by the Leggett company in the 1960s.

127-135 College Street (formerly 127-139 College Street)
Acme Hardware Store – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Though substantially altered at the first-floor level, the second floor and parapet of this two-story, Italianate-style brick commercial building remain largely intact. The wide commercial block is divided into four storefronts at the first floor and is ten bays wide at the second-floor level. A brick pilaster divides the upper floor in two. Each half of the building is five bays wide and contains paired replacement windows flanked by two single windows on each side. All windows have concrete lintels and sills. The corbelled brick parapet has a heavily molded brick cornice and a centered brick pediment, all with concrete and terra cotta coping. The left (south) storefront has a later brick veneer and centered entrance flanked by fixed narrow windows. The next bay (129) has aluminum-framed storefront windows within an inset centered entrance, all surrounded by aluminum siding. The right two storefronts are visually integrated behind vinyl siding, though they are addressed separately as 131 and 135 College Street. These storefronts have vinyl double-hung windows, a centered entrance, and paired nine-light-over-two-panel doors with a classical surround. The left (south) elevation has two arched entrance bays near its rear (west), and its parapet steps down to the rear beneath terra cotta coping. The rear of the building features arched windows at the first-floor level (all infilled with brick) and rectangular windows at the second-floor level, infilled with wood. A one-story rear wing projects from the left rear (southwest) corner of the building. Built between 1915 and 1922, this large brick commercial building was early the home of a furniture business and Joseph Baird's Acme Hardware Store.

128 College Street
First American Savings Bank – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, parapet-roofed brick bank building has a centered entrance bay containing an aluminum-framed door with matching sidelights and transoms that fill the full height and width of the opening. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting canopy faced with aggregate concrete panels. A pent roof with synthetic slate tile wraps around the front right (southwest) corner of the building, sheltering fixed aluminum-framed windows on the right (south) elevation. The left (north) end of the façade and the rear of the right elevation project slightly as blank brick walls with metal coping at the parapet. On the left elevation, a pent roof with slate tile is supported by full-height brick piers and shelters the drive-thru window. The building is currently used by the Oxford Credit Union, which formerly occupied the neighboring building at 134 College Street.

134 College Street
Oxford Credit Union – c.1956 **Contributing Building**
Among the most overtly Modernist-style commercial buildings in Oxford, the one-story, parapet-roofed brick building has a permastone veneer on the façade. The storefront is inset and contains a curved, metal-framed display window on a curved permastone half-wall. There is an aluminum-framed glass door with transom on the right (south) end of the storefront. A curved stone planter in front of the display window is flush with the façade. The side elevations are brick and have metal coping at the parapet. There is a single metal door and two small window openings on the left (north) elevation. According to deeds, the property was transferred from J. A. and Doris Watkins and John E. Pittard, Jr. to Oxford Credit Union in 1956 and the building was likely constructed soon after.

139 College Street
Commercial Building – c.1920 **Noncontributing Building**
Previously documented as part of the Acme Hardware Store (127-135 College Street), this two-story, brick commercial building has been substantially altered with the installation of a replacement storefront in which fiber cement siding surrounds two double-hung windows and a nine-light-over-two-panel door in an inset paneled bay. The second floor retains two nine-over-nine wood-sash windows and a metal pent roof is located atop the parapet. The right (north) elevation is seven bays deep. Brick pilasters separate the bays. The north elevation has vinyl windows. An entrance near the center of the elevation has a classical, pedimented surround. The rear (west) elevation has fiber cement siding at the first-floor level and double-hung windows flanking an entrance, all of which are sheltered by a gabled roof on square posts.

140 College Street
Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church – 1902 **Contributing Building**
The impressive, cruciform-plan church features elements of the Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. It retains high material integrity having rusticated squared stone walls, a hallmark of the Richardsonian Romanesque style; pointed-arched, stained-glass windows, typical of the Gothic Revival style; and a sweeping, patterned slate roof with flared eaves and exposed rafter tails. The façade features a large, pointed-arch, stained-glass window with stone surround and sill and a small arched window in the gable. The side elevations, each eight bays deep, feature paired stained-glass windows. An entrance on the front (west) end of the right (south) elevation has a double-leaf, pointed-arch, five-panel door sheltered by a side-gabled porch on stone piers with arched woodwork between the piers and slate in the gable. Near the rear (east) end of the right elevation is a side-gabled wing with two windows on each elevation and slate shingles in the gables. Directly opposite this wing on the north elevation, resulting in a cruciform plan, is a three-story, square stone tower with paired six-panel doors in pointed-arch surrounds

on its north and west elevations, a slender, cylindrical tower at its northwest corner, and two pointed-arch windows on its east elevation. The second-floor level has two one-over-one wood-sash windows on each elevation and the third floor, topped by a crenelated parapet, has paired pointed-arch louvered vents with a molded cross applied to the pointed-arch spandrel between the two arched vents. The rear elevation of the church has two pointed arch windows at the main level, flanking three pointed arch-windows above and a small rose window in the gable. Covered walkways connect the church to the Parish House and Fellowship Hall to the east.

The first recorded Episcopal service in Oxford took place in 1820. By 1833 the congregation had purchased town lot number 21, located just to the south of the present church, and erected its first sanctuary. In 1887 the congregation purchased the lot, located at the southeast corner of Goshen (now McClannahan) and Grassy Creek (now College) streets, upon which they would raise their grand church. The new church, consecrated in 1902, was built from plans furnished by Silas McBee, the editor of the New York Churchman. It took six years, some $12,000 and the physical labor of many of the congregants to complete the structure. Local North Carolina materials were used for much of its construction; its rich colored, rose-brown stones came from a quarry near Sanford, and the immense timbers which frame its roof were custom cut from tall pines that stood near Louisburg.

Cemetery – c. 1825-1889 **Contributing Site**

Southwest of the church is a small cemetery with eleven marked graves. The graves, which date roughly from 1825-1889, include members of the Taylor, Littlejohn, and Hardy families.

Parish House - c.1958 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, gabled wing is located at the rear of the church, connected to the church and later fellowship hall via covered walkways. The building has a brick veneer with board-and-batten in the gables, aluminum-framed double-hung windows with aluminum spandrel panels between the first- and second-floor windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof. A projecting front-gabled entrance wing on the north elevation, facing East McClanahan Street, has arched louvered vents in the gable, a narrow stained glass window on it east end, and an entrance on its west elevation sheltered by a flat-roofed awning.

Fellowship Hall – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**

Southeast of the church, attached to the south elevation of the Parish House, is a large gable-on-hip-roofed fellowship hall that while not noted in the 1988 nomination, appears on the 1993 aerial photograph. The one-story building has a steeply pitched roof and a gable on the north end of the façade (east elevation), part of a full-width porch supported by brick piers. It has a brick veneer with wood shingle in the front gables, board-and-batten and an arched louvered vent in the rear (east) gable, and aluminum-framed doors and windows. A gable on the north end of the rear elevation has a large, pointed-arch window flanked by doors that open to a brick patio.

Arbor – c.2018 **Noncontributing Structure**

West of the Fellowship Hall, a frame arbor on concrete piers is under construction. A playground stands north of the arbor.

200 College Street

Edwards-Cannady House – c.1870 **Contributing Building**

Anchoring the southern end of the stretch of fine residences which line College Street in Oxford is the Italianate-style Edwards-Cannady House. The two-story, T-shaped house has a two-bay-wide, double-pile section on the left (north) with a two-story, side-gabled, single-bay, single-pile wing to the right (south). The house retains high material integrity with original weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows with flat, bracketed cornices over the first-floor windows and bracketed, pedimented cornices over the second-floor windows. The roof has flared eaves and there is a paneled fascia and sawn brackets at the roofline and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. Paired, segmental-arched louvered vents set in a

hooded surround are located in the front gable and there is a diamond-shaped vent in the side gable. The entrance, on the right end of the front-gabled section, has a heavily decorated, double-leaf door in a fluted surround with one-light transom and a flat cornice. The double-leaf door, appropriate to the period of construction, replaced a single door with sidelights that was in place in 1986. A hip-roofed porch spans the façade of both sections of the house. It is supported by two-part, chamfered wood posts with a turned balustrade and has brackets matching those at the main roofline. Additions to the rear (east) include a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) with a one-story, shed-roofed wing beyond it, and a one-story gabled wing at the left rear (northeast).

Col. Leonidas Compton Edwards (1824-1907), and his wife, Mary (Young) Cannady Edwards, erected their impressive residence and the Colonel's law office prior to the publication of Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882. Following their deaths, the house was inherited by Annie (Cannady) Montgomery (1881-1919), one of Mrs. Edward's two children from her first marriage. Montgomery moved into the house with her husband, Maj. P. H. Montgomery (1875-1926), who was a mathematics instructor at Horner Military School. N. Ellis Cannady succeeded to the house after his sister's death. As North Carolina's state electrical engineer, Cannady developed the codes and ethics for the state's electrical system.

Office – c.1875 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house, accessed from West McClanahan Street, is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, 5V roof, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a six-panel door on the west elevation, and paired batten doors on the south elevation.

203 College Street

Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House – c.1825, c.1930 **Contributing Building**

Impressively sited at the northwest corner of College and West McClanahan streets, the two-story, side-gabled Georgian/Federal-style house retains high material integrity. It is five bays wide (the right (north) three bays having been constructed first and the left (south) bays soon after) and double-pile. It has beaded weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, brackets along the friezes of the main and porch roofs, and a replacement metal tile roof. A six-panel door centered on the façade has leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a segmental-arched transom with keystone. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on chamfered wood posts on wood piers with sawn brackets, additional sawn brackets at the roofline, and a turned balustrade. Paired Flemish-bond chimneys in the right gable end indicate that this part of the house was always two rooms deep. There is a later, one-story, hip-roofed wing between the chimneys. A single double-shoulder Flemish bond chimney in the left gable, along with a seam in the siding on this elevation indicate that this part of the house was originally single-pile and later the elevation extended to its current width and the roof altered to its current height. However, the continued use of Flemish bond brickwork and beaded weatherboards indicates that the addition was likely made by Taylor not long after the building's initial construction. A shallow gabled ell projects from the left rear (southwest) corner and has triple windows at both floor levels of its south and west elevations. A two-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northwest), constructed prior to 1904, substantially increased the size of the house. It is three bays deep and has a one-story, shed-roofed wing extending along its right (north) elevation, projecting slightly beyond the right elevation of the main section of the house. Its finishes match the main block. There is a small, one-story gabled room at the rear (west) and a shed-roofed bay to the north. An original shed-roofed porch along the south elevation or the rear ell was removed about 1930 when a windowed room was relocated from the Oxford Female Seminary (after its closure in 1928).[3]

[3] Personal Interview with Anthony F. Armento, by Heather Slane via telephone, July 23, 2020. Dorothy C. Armento acquired the house in 1986 and resided there until her death in 2010. In 2001, her son Anthony F. Armento, and his husband Samuel G. Boggs, began a comprehensive rehabilitation of the house, including a terrace addition on the northwest elevation.

Only a small portion of the original porch remains as an enclosed hall at the rear of the main block of the house. The flat-roofed room has grouped twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows. The roof of the room was extended to the west with a quarter-round open porch. A low stone wall extends along the south and east sides of the property.

One of Oxford's oldest residences, the Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House has had numerous owners, many of whom have left their mark by adding rooms to it and altering its interior. Dr. William W. Taylor acquired two lots in 1816 for $200 and purchased two additional lots from William M. Sneed for $100 the following year. In 1833, Taylor sold the four lots to Dr. James T. Gilliam for $3,232. This impressive figure, coupled with the Federal style appearance of its oldest section, indicates that Taylor originally had the house built. In 1843, the four lots were sold by Gilliam to William S. McClanahan for $2,250. McClanahan had been commissioned a Brigadier General in the 16th Brigade of the North Carolina Militia in 1833. The house remained in the McClanahan family for the next 65 years. McClanahan's daughter, Louisa (1825-1895), who married James Blacknall in 1847, owned it until her death. The Blacknall estate sold the house to Richard and Martha Usry in 1897; they likely added the two-story rear ell before selling the house to David and Willie Lee Jaggers in 1925. Mrs. Jaggers parents, Alonzo and Nancy Smith, who had owned the old Exchange Hotel on Hillsboro Street until Mr. Smith's retirement in 1925, moved into the house following its purchase. The Smith's other daughter, Daisy, and her husband, William L. Mitchell, subsequently occupied it, as did their granddaughter, also named Daisy, and her husband, Walter DiMond, until 1986.

Garage – c.1929 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and a louvered cupola.

Pergola – 2009 **Noncontributing Structure**

A one-story, frame pergola west of the house has two-part square posts and a louvered roof.

204 College Street

Col. L. C. Edwards Law Office – c.1870 **Contributing Building**

Set back from the street, this one-story, side-gabled building is two bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell. Its Italianate-style detailing mirrors that of Edwards home, the adjacent Edwards-Cannady House (202 College Street). The building has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with pedimented surrounds on the gable ends and flat cornices on the other windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The paneled fascia and brackets at the roofline match those of the adjacent Edwards-Cannady House. A six-panel wood door on the right (south) end of the façade has a leaded-glass transom and is topped by a cornice. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with original brackets at the roofline. The brick piers likely date to the early twentieth century relocation of the building, though the tapered wood posts that rest on them have been reconstructed since 1986, eliminating decorative brackets that were at the top of the posts as well as brackets that spanned the façade of the porch. There is an uncovered wood deck on the left (north) elevation and an entrance on the left elevation of the rear ell is sheltered by an aluminum awning.

Originally located just to the south, this small frame building was erected by Col. Edwards prior to 1882 (likely at the same time that he built the adjacent Edwards-Cannady House) to serve as his law office. Early in the twentieth century, Edwards' son-in-law, Maj. P. H. Montgomery, who was living in the adjoining Edwards-Cannady House, moved the office to its present site and converted it to a residence.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a 5V roof, and weatherboard-covered doors on the west elevation.

208 College Street
The Villa/Hundley-White House – 1889 **Contributing Building**
Five-bays wide and double-pile, this impressive two-story, Second Empire-style house has a painted brick exterior, laid in a five-to-one common bond, and a patterned slate roof. Its three-story central tower and steeply pitched, flat topped, mansard roof with dormer windows mark it as one of only three examples of the French Second Empire style remaining in Oxford. It retains two-over-two wood-sash windows in arched brick surrounds, with arched two-over-two windows in the gabled dormers on all of the elevations. Brick chimneys extend through the mansard roof on the right (south) and left (north) elevations. A double-leaf door with leaded-glass at the top and molded panels below has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with bullseye medallions centered on each post, a spindle frieze, and a turned balustrade with turned cross- braces resulting in a grid pattern. The entrance is located at the base of a three-story tower with an arched window at the second-floor level and multi-light arched windows on the four sides of the mansard-roofed third floor. A one-story, hip-roofed brick wing spans the rear (east) elevation with a later, second-floor, hip-roofed frame bay centered above it. A mansard-roofed kitchen wing at the rear is one bay deep and one bay wide and is connected to the one-story, brick wing of the main house by a one-story, frame wing. A screened porch has been added to its north elevation and a modern deck to its south elevation since 1986.
Built by George Hundley in 1889, the house is one of only a small number of nineteenth century residences built of brick still standing in the Oxford. It was sold to James F. White, Jr. at the turn of the century. White died in 1934 and his wife, Maggie Burnett White, ran it as a boarding house until her death in 1955. In 1966 it left the White family and in 1987 was restored and converted back to a single family dwelling.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a three-bay, shed-roofed, frame garage with plain weatherboards and open garage bays on the west elevation.

209 College Street
Erwin-Baird House – c.1905 **Contributing Building**
One of College Street's many fine turn-of-the-century residences, the irregular form of this Queen Anne-style house is made up of a central, two-story, hip-roofed core that is two bays wide and double-pile. From it, two-story, pedimented gabled wings project from the right (north) end of the façade and the rear (west) end of the right and left (south) elevations. Most unique, however, is the semi-octagonal turret at the left end of the façade. The wide overhang of the tower's pointed roof shades a paneled frieze and projecting brackets. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a wide fascia and deep eaves, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door on the left end of the façade has leaded- glass-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on fluted Ionic columns on brick piers with a turned balustrade between the piers. An open pediment supported by grouped columns on brick piers projects from the center of the porch, marking the entrance. The porch wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the gabled wing, and a hip-roofed porte cochere extends from the left elevation of the porch. A one-light door at the second-floor level, directly above the main entrance, has leaded-glass sidelights and an arched fanlight and opens to a second-floor, shed-roofed porch supported by fluted Ionic columns on wood piers connected by a frame knee wall. The turret at the southeast corner of the house has three windows each at the first- and second-floor levels. Above the second floor, a paneled fascia with sawn brackets supports the deep overhang of the octagonal, conical roof with skirt. The front-gabled wing on the right end of the façade has a single window at each level and a Palladian window in the gable with an arched double-hung window in the center flanked by starburst-patterned sashes. The gabled wing on the rear right elevation

has a two-story, curved bay with one-over-one windows flanking a fixed center sash at each level. The gabled wing on the left elevation has a starburst-patterned window in the gable, and from it, a two-story gabled wing extends to the rear, a one-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest), and a one-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the left rear (southwest).
The Erwin-Baird House is thought to have been built by James L. Erwin, president of the Oxford Cotton Mill from 1902 to 1908. Erwin is said to have left Oxford shortly after the death of his young son, Locke. In 1910 the house was purchased by N. N. Cupp, who owned a sawmill in the area. Upon leaving Oxford in 1922 he sold the house to Joseph M. Baird, the owner of the Acme Hardware Store (127-135 College Street), and his wife, Lucy Baird.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards.

210 College Street

Stark-Mayes House – 1906 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, has textured-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a low gable centered over the entrance. Post-on-pier supports and a turned balustrade have been replaced since 1986 with square columns and a matchstick railing. The porch extends beyond the right (south) elevation as a hip-roofed porte cochere. Paired windows are centered on the second-floor façade, and there is a one-story wing at the right rear (southeast).

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

East of the house, barely visible from the street, is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical sheathing.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**

Southeast of the house is a shed-roofed carport on metal posts.

213 College Street

Helen Taylor House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed brick house has the symmetry and massing of a Colonial Revival-style house and Craftsman-style porch detailing. The house is three bays wide including a one-story, projecting entrance bay centered on the façade, the door flanked by eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with granite caps and has a brick balustrade with granite caps between the piers. The porch extends beyond the right (north) elevation as a porte cochere on matching supports. Tripartite window on either side of the entrance bay contain four-over-one wood-sash windows flanking eight-over-eight windows. Other windows throughout the house are eight-over-one wood-sash windows with stone sills. A door centered on the second-floor façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. It opens to a second-floor uncovered porch with later railing on a vinyl-sided knee wall. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has paired six-light wood windows and vinyl siding. There are two exterior brick chimneys on the right elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed brick wing at the right rear (northwest). A two-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has detailing matching that of the main section of the house and an uncovered terrace in front of the wing. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear (west) of this wing.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a two-story, hip-roofed brick garage with two sixteen-panel overhead doors on the east elevation, sheltered by a shallow flat roof on brackets. It has six-over-one wood-sash windows at the second-floor level and two interior brick chimneys.

214 College Street
Luther Starks House – 1904 **Contributing Building**
Typical of early-twentieth-century dwellings throughout the region, the triple-A-roofed, I-house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and notched weatherboards in the front gable. The house has a replacement metal roof. Centered on the façade, the one-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on replacement fluted columns with a replacement railing (both replaced after 1986). A one-light-over-three-panel door at the second-floor level opens to the porch roof. A two-story, gabled kitchen ell at the right rear (southeast) has a two-story, gabled bay projecting from its south elevation with windows on all three sides of the bay. At the left rear (northeast) is a brick chimney, partially obscured by a two-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing with two-over-two windows. A gabled wing to the rear of the shed wing has six-over-six windows and an exterior brick chimney. Tobacco auctioneer Luther Starks had this two-story frame house built in 1904. Following his death in 1927, his wife, Isabel, had it converted into apartments.

North of 214 College Street – VACANT

217 College Street
Watkins Family House – c.1912 **Contributing Building**
Currently under renovation, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is dominated by a two-story, pedimented porch centered on the façade. The house is three bays wide and has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a metal tile roof with two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door near the center of the façade has diamond-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, all in a classical surround. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a wide entablature supported by columns grouped at the corners and connected by a matchstick railing. The second-floor entrance, a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom, has an oval window with four keystone motifs to its left, and both are sheltered by a pedimented front-gabled porch that overhangs the one-story porch. The second-floor porch also has a wide entablature supported by grouped columns and a matchstick railing. A half-round window is located in the porch gable. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at a two-story, gabled wing near the center of the south elevation. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) with a gabled bay on its west elevation. A rounded wing at the left rear (southwest) between the main block and rear ell may be an enclosed porch.
The first mention of the house is in a deed dated 1912, from Rachel E. Brown to Rose B. Mangum; Brown had acquired the property four years earlier from Samuel and Magdeline Booth. In 1925 I. W. Mangum sold it to Richard C. Watkins. Watkins son, George Benjamin, and daughter-in-law, Louise, subsequently lived in the house.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, paired carriage doors on the east elevation, and paired four-over-one Craftsman-style windows in the east gable.

218 College Street
Mattie Hobgood House – 1906 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, gable-and-wing house retains plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and sawn Italianate-style brackets at the roofline. It was divided into three apartments before the 1986 survey. The house features a side-gabled wing on the right (south) and a front-gabled wing on the left (north). The south wing is three bays wide and contains two one-light-over-five-panel doors on the left end of the façade and paired windows on the right end. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on slender round columns and has decorative brackets at the roofline and a later wood railing. The porch wraps around the right elevation of the wing, where it has been enclosed with weatherboards and is accessed by a door on the façade. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) has a shed- roofed bay on its right elevation that projects slightly beyond the enclosed porch. The two-story, front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the façade containing three windows at the first-floor level, a single window flanked by bays with diagonally laid sheathing at the second-floor level, and a round vent in the gable. The wing has an interior brick chimney. A second-floor level entrance on the left elevation is accessed by an exterior wood stair. A one-story gabled wing projects from the left rear (northeast). The house, likely constructed as a single-family house, was split into apartments before 1986.

East of 218 College Street - VACANT

222 College Street
Dr. Roy Noblin House – 1932 **Contributing Building**
A late example of a common 1920s form, this two-story, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house has flush eaves more common on 1940s dwellings. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a brick veneer, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, flared shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts with brackets. Full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear (east) elevations are three bays wide. There are three windows each at the second floor of each side gable and a half-round multi-light window in each gable. A one-story, side-gabled porte cochere on the right elevation has flared eaves and is supported by decorative metal posts. A one-story, shed-roofed wing with flared eaves projects from the left rear (northeast).

223 College Street
C. G. Credle School – 1911, c.2000 **Contributing Building**
The Colonial Revival-style brick school building is nine bays wide with the outer four bays of the façade projecting under hipped roofs and a monumental portico centered on the façade. The school has a raised basement of rusticated stone. It has replacement, aluminum-framed windows throughout, though the original one-light-over-one-panel doors remain, centered on the façade, flanked by decorative multi-light sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The entrance is sheltered by a wide, two-story portico with a wide entablature supported by paired Ionic columns and topped by a pediment with a stucco tympanum and a half-round multi-light window. Two-story, pedimented bays at the rear of the right (north) and left (south) elevations have matching stuccoed tympanums, but are largely obscured by later, two-story, flat-roofed wings near the front of the two side elevations.
Located north of the school and connected by a one-story, gabled hyphen, the one-story brick building is seven bays wide and seven bays deep. The center three bays project slightly from the façade. The building has a brick veneer, aluminum-framed fixed windows, and a truncated hipped roof with wide fascia. A belt-course of rusticated concrete block encircles the building. The same material is used as windowsills and to cap an accessible ramp on the north elevation. The aluminum-framed entrance doors are sheltered

by a pediment with stuccoed Tympanum on Doric columns. A matching pediment on the north elevation is supported by Doric columns and shelters an inset entrance. The west elevation has a single inset entrance. According to aerial photos, the addition was constructed between 1998 and 2010. A stone wall supporting decorative wrought-iron railing spans the front of the property, indicating that it may have originally been residential in use, though the site was vacant by 1986. While large in scale, the addition is visually distinct from the 1911 school.

The school, constructed in 1911, replaced an earlier school, serving 200 pupils, constructed on the site in 1901. Covered walkways connect to the classroom/cafeteria building to the south. A paved basketball court, modern playground, and temporary trailers stand west of the school buildings.

Recreational Building – 1934 **Contributing Building**

West of the main building is a one-story, gabled building with brick veneer. It is five bays deep and has a projecting gabled wing on its rear (west) elevation. The façade of the building is obscured by the main building and its c.2000 addition.

Classroom/Cafeteria – 1952 **Contributing Building**

South of the main building is a one-story, flat-roofed, U-shaped, classroom and cafeteria building. The cafeteria, which faces College Street, has a wide bank of metal-framed awning windows on the right (north) end of the elevation encircled with a concrete surround, lighting the dining room, and a smaller bank of windows with concrete surround on the left (south) lighting the kitchen/utility space. An L-shaped classroom wing extends from the right rear (northwest). Grouped aluminum-framed awning windows span the entire width of each bay. These windows are separated by brick pilasters and rest on a brick knee wall. Each classroom has a one-light door with one-light transom. A clerestory extends the full width (north-south) of the rear part of the building, indicating an interior, north-south corridor with classrooms facing east and west.

224 College Street

John Ellington House – 1928 **Contributing Building**

An arched door, centered on the façade, and double-leaf arched doors to its right (south) and left (north) differentiate this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house from others of the style in the district. The brick building is three bays wide and double-pile and has six-over-one wood-sash windows and exterior end brick chimneys. An arched, multi-light French door on the façade is flanked by arched sidelights and sheltered by a half-round porch supported by paired, fluted Doric columns with dentil molding at the cornice. A similar, though narrower, door at the second-floor level is flanked by six-over-one windows and opens to the roof of the porch, which is encircled by a turned railing. The porch floor extends the full width of the façade as an uncovered brick terrace and is accessed by double-leaf, multi-light doors in arched brick surrounds with concrete springers. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped columns and has a cornice and second-floor railing matching those on the main porch. It is accessed by a fifteen-light door with three-light transom on the right elevation. A two-story, gabled wing with an interior brick chimney projects from the right rear (southeast).

226 College Street

Henry Furman House – c.1880, 1925 **Contributing Building**

The front wing of the house, a triple-A-roofed I-house, is a common form throughout the area. It was enlarged with a large, two-story, hip-roofed rear wing, and the two entrances with gabled porches on the right (south) and left (north) ends of the façade were likely added when the building was converted to apartments as early as the 1920s. The building has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, a round vent and sawn bargeboard in the front gable, and exterior brick chimneys in the side gables. The centered entrance, likely original to the house, is a double-leaf, one-light-over-one-

panel door flanked by three-light-over-two-panel sidelights and three-part transom, all in an inset, paneled bay with crossetted surround and brackets with pendants. It is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by paneled columns. The right entrance is a nine-light Craftsman-style door and the left entrance is a one-light-over-three-panel door, both having six-light, Craftsman-style sidelights and sheltered by front-gabled porches on paneled columns. The wide rear wing is flush with the left elevation and has exposed rafter tails. It is five bays deep and contains paired four-over-one windows in all but the front (west) bay, which has a single window. An exterior wood stair is located on the rear (east) elevation of the wing. The detailing of the porches and rear wings indicate that the house may have been converted to apartments as early as the 1920s or 1930s.

302 College Street
Saint Stephen's Episcopal Rectory – 1923 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of College and Rectory streets, this two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl six-over-one wood-sash windows (arranged as tripartite windows on the first-floor façade) and two interior brick chimneys. An eighteen-light French door, centered on the facade, has twelve-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with paired Tuscan columns supporting a wide entablature and partial gable returns. An eighteen-light French door on the left (north) elevation is supported by a hip-roofed porch on matching columns and there is a single window in the left gable. A half-depth, hip-roofed porch on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by matching columns and accessed by paired eighteen-light French doors on the south elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the south elevation, just east of the porch. At the right rear (southeast) is an L-shaped one-story, hip-roofed wing with an uncovered wood deck to its north. The second rectory of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, this two-story frame house was erected in 1923.

306 College Street
William A. Adams House – c.1888 **Contributing Building**
Despite the installation of vinyl siding and windows, this triple-A-roofed I-house retains its original form and several decorative details. The house features Italianate-style brackets and pendants at the roofline and Queen Anne-style solid, scalloped bargeboard in the front gable. Colonial Revival-style elements, including the tapered posts of the front and side porches and the porte cochere, are early twentieth century additions. The two-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by an early twentieth-century, flat-roofed porch on paneled wood posts on brick piers and has dentil molding at the roofline, which is encircled with a replacement turned railing. An uncovered terrace spans the façade connecting to a hip-roofed porch on the right (south) elevation supported by similar posts, but which appear to have been constructed later. A hip-roofed porte cochere on the left (north) elevation has posts-on-piers matching those of the main porch. The house has paired windows on the first-floor façade. A two-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (southeast) and there is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast).
William A. Adams, Sr., the founder of the W. A. Adams Tobacco Company, built this house between 1885, the year he arrived in Oxford, and 1891, the year his son, W. A. Adams, Jr., was born. A prominent figure in Oxford's booming, turn-of-the-century tobacco business, Adams also had a hand in the development of the tobacco industry in Japan. In the early 1920s, the house was purchased by the Lyons family, which ran the Lyons Drug Store in Oxford. In the 1950s it was purchased by Hope and Sam B. Currin, Jr.

Garage – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, and open bays on the west elevation.

308 College Street
Pinnix-Ellington House – c.1859, c.1880 **Contributing Building**
According to local tradition, the I-house form with two-story rear ell, was built in 1859 and Italianate-style details, specifically the crossetted window surrounds, support this. The house retains high material integrity with plain weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows, two at the corners and one at the center of each window and molding on both the interior and exterior of the surround. Much of the elaborate detailing likely dates to a late-nineteenth century remodeling of the house in the Queen Anne style. A four-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade has a leaded-glass transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with projecting rounded bays supported by paired slender Queen Anne-style columns. To its left (north) is a French door with one-light transom and louvered shutters matching the windows. A three-sided bay, projecting from the center of the second-floor below a decorative gable on the façade has paired windows on the façade flanked by single windows. Narrow, recessed panels separate the windows and a wide frieze supports brackets interspersed with medallions. The house has exterior end brick chimneys and a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) with an interior brick chimney. The rear wing has six-over-six wood-sash windows, an entrance on the left (north) elevation sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on chamfered posts, a full-depth, one-story porch on the right (south) elevation and a second-floor, hip-roofed bay at the southwest corner of the rear ell. The earliest known occupants of the house are the Pinnix family, though they were not its original occupants. Following the Pinnixes, the house was owned by the Ellingtons.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, a pent roof on brackets sheltering the open bay, and flanking, shed-roofed wings with paired batten doors.

309 College Street
Robert S. Bradsher House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bays on the left (south) elevation and at the left rear (southwest). The house has aluminum siding, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, and three interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door centered on the façade has matching sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on paneled post-on-pier supports that has a projecting pediment at the entrance and wraps around the right (north) elevation. Centered above the door is a tripartite window with six-over-one windows flanking a central nine-over-one window. Above it, a hip-roofed dormer contains four-light sashes flanking a twelve-light sash. A one-story, hip-roofed wing near the rear of the left elevation has six-over-one windows. There are one-story, hip-roofed wings at the right rear (northwest) and left rear (southwest).

311 College Street
Dr. J. M. Hays House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Dominated by a canted, hip-roofed wing projecting from the left (south) end of the façade, this one-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a double-pile gabled ell to the right rear (northwest), resulting in an L-shaped plan. The house has aluminum siding, a mixture of two-over-two and six-over-six wood-sash windows, and three interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by an L-shaped, hip-roofed porch that

extends along the north elevation of the hip-roofed wing, supported by square posts with a sawn balustrade. A hip-roofed bay projects from the rear of the gabled ell, and there is a shed-roofed wing to the left of the ell.

Garage – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is an L-shaped, frame garage that has vinyl siding, paired batten doors,

400 College Street

Booth-Watkins-Mitchell House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, triple-A-roofed, Italianate-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with multiple gabled and hip-roofed wings at the rear. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows with molded window surrounds with peaked lintels terminating in crossettes. There is a paneled fascia, partial gable returns, two interior brick chimneys, and a louvered vent in the front gable. A one-light door, centered on the façade, has Colonial Revival-style, four-light sidelights and a three-part leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a full-width hip-roofed porch on fluted columns that wraps around the right (south) elevation, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). The hip-roofed wing is two bays deep with six-over-six wood-sash windows. The porch wraps around the left (north) elevation as well, terminating at a two-story, gabled bay on the left elevation. A two-story, double-pile, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest), added by the Mitchells in the early 1970s, has a one-story, hip-roofed wing to its rear, part of which is a screened porch.

The site of this late nineteenth century, two-story, frame house is listed on Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882 as the home of the "Old Male Academy," though if any of the old academy remains, it has been incorporated into the two room deep residence which now stands on the lot. Dr. Thomas L. Booth (1861-1926) was the first known occupant of the house. It was acquired in 1930 from Booth's estate by Dr. William L. Taylor, who gave it to his daughter, Mary Helen, and her husband, James Watkins, as a wedding present. The house was sold in 1959, but returned to the Watkins family in 1966 when it was purchased by the Watkins' daughter, Helen, and her husband, David Mitchell.

403 College Street

E. L. Parham House – 1936 **Contributing Building**

Typical of 1920s and 1930s Colonial Revival-style houses, this two-story, side-gabled, brick house is five bays wide and double-pile and has a symmetrical façade. It has a Flemish-bond brick veneer; partial gable returns; six-over-six, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills; and has a header-course beltcourse between the floors. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-two-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on fluted columns. The arched ceiling follows the arch of the transom. A hip-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by matching columns and accessed by two pairs of ten-light French doors that flank the exterior end chimney. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and one-story, gabled frame wings to its left and rear that connect to a side-gabled frame wing with exterior end chimney in the south gable.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**

An open breezeway at the west of the side-gabled, frame wing connects to an open carport facing Hays Street. The carport, constructed before 1993, has a gabled roof supported by metal posts on a brick knee wall and enclosed storage at the rear (north).

404 College Street

C. D. Ray House – 1911 **Contributing Building**

Located on a large lot with deep front lawn, the two-story, flat-roofed, Neoclassical-style house is unique in Oxford. It retains high material integrity including original weatherboards, eight-over-one wood-sash windows, a modillion cornice, and a railing that encircles the entire roof. The three-bay façade is dominated by a full-width, two-story portico on Doric columns that wraps around the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The porch shelters a one-light-over-one-panel door with leaded-glass sidelights and transom above which leaded-glass doors at the second-floor level open to a shallow balconette. The balconette is supported by sawn brackets and has a decorative metal railing. A one-story bay on the right elevation projects beyond the portico. This bay has a low railing at its roofline, an entrance on the façade sheltered by the portico, and grouped windows on the right elevation. A porte cochere on the left elevation matches the one-story wing in height, but is wider and is supported by columns on a brick knee wall. A one-story, hip-roofed wing near the rear of the left elevation has grouped eight-over-one wood-sash windows. An enclosed porch at the right rear (southeast) has a later Queen Anne-style window on the right elevation. At the left rear (northeast) is the earlier, hip-roofed, brick Italianate-style wing (painted since 1986) with segmental-arched window openings and an exterior brick chimney.

Gray's New Map of Oxford shows a substantial L-shaped house, owned by Rev. R. H. Marsh, standing on the property by 1882, though all that survives of the earlier house is a one-story brick ell at the rear of the current house. In 1911, Marsh's daughter, Lizzie, and her husband, C. D. Ray, who was in the lumber business, acquired the property for $5,000 and built the present house. The Oxford Banner of February 1, 1911, pinpoints the date of construction of the two-story, frame house. It states that, "Mr. C. D. Ray is putting lumber on the Dr. Marsh lot on College Street in preparatory to the erection of a handsome residence."

Garage – c.1911 **Contributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a two-story, hip-roofed frame garage with plain weatherboards, two open vehicular bays at the first floor and three six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second floor. An open shed-roofed bay stands on the north elevation.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

North of the garage is a one-story, hip-roofed frame shed.

405 College Street

Dr. W. N. Thomas House – 1926 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with cast concrete sills, and a modillion cornice at the roofline. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on fluted columns and features a modillion cornice and a turned balustrade at the roofline. Three gabled dormers on the façade have arched multi-light, double-hung windows flanked by flat pilasters. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by grouped fluted columns, has a metal railing at the roofline, and is accessed by a twelve-light-over-one-panel door with four-light transom on the left elevation. Palladian windows are located in the side gables. Dr. W. N. Thomas, Sr., an Oxford surgeon, had this two-story brick house constructed in 1926. The house was passed on to Thomas' son, W. Nelson Thomas, Jr., in 1969.

Shed – c.1926 **Contributing Building**

West of the garage is a one-story, frame shed with plain weatherboards.

Garage – c.1926 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled brick garage with an overhead door and vinyl siding in the south gable end.

407 College Street
Martha Taylor House – 1914 **Contributing Building**
The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile and has a partially inset, shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The building has aluminum siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, six-over-one windows in the dormer, and an interior brick chimney. A four-light-over-one-panel door near the right (north) end of the façade is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by weatherboard-covered piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation as a side-gabled porch. There are paired windows in each gable, a gabled bay near the rear of the right elevation, a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest), and an enclosed porch at the left rear (southwest).

410 College Street
Thomas Lanier House – 1900 **Contributing Building**
The rectangular form of this two-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is complicated, having a steeply pitched gable centered on the façade, an octagonal domed turret at the right (southwest) corner, and a two-story, gabled wing on the left (north) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, a modern metal tile roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The door, found on the left end of the façade, appears to be original, but has been altered with the removal of applied carved wood ornamentation and the replacement of the oval light. The door is flanked by one-over-one windows and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on slender columns and a pedimented gable over the entrance. The porch wraps around the left elevation, transitioning to a curved profile in front of the two-story wing. The gables have partial gable returns and the semi-octagonal turret has windows on five sides and a pointed semi-circular domed roof with flared eaves. The first-floor rear bay of the right elevation is inset slightly, aligning with a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast), and the second floor is supported by brackets. There is a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northeast). A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. The house was built for Thomas and Mary Belle (Gregory) Lanier in 1900. "Dolly," as Mrs. Lanier was known, was a ballerina and dance instructor. Subsequent owners of the house were the Robert Crumpton and Buck Currin families.

411 College Street
Lyon-Faucette House – c.1885 **Contributing Building**
Distinctive features of this side-gabled I-house are the peaked window surrounds and rear chimneys. The house is three bays wide and single-pile has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on the first-floor façade and at the center of the second-floor façade, and louvered vents in the gables. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light sidelights and is sheltered by an open pediment porch on grouped turned posts, the pediment possibly having been added after 1927. Two brick chimneys rise from the rear of the main side-gabled section of the house. There is a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story gabled wing at the right rear (northwest).
Ira C. and Flora Lyon bought the property on which the house stands in 1882 for $455, and likely constructed the house soon after. In 1927, they sold it to Herbert G. Faucette for the substantial sum of $5,800. The Faucette family owned it until 1967.

414 College Street
Col. Roger O. Gregory House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
The two-story, Italianate-style house features a two-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled section on the left (north) and a one-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing to the right (south), resulting in a T-shaped plan. The house retains German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with decorative surrounds featuring scroll below and cornices with projecting entablatures and dentils above. The wide, paneled fascia has elaborately sawn brackets and there is arched stickwork, complete with dangling pendants, in the gables. The patterned slate roof has an interior corbelled brick chimney. A double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel door on the right end of the front-gabled section is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that spans the full façade, including across the side-gabled wing. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with bullseye medallions on wood piers. A turned balustrade extends between the piers and there are sawn brackets and modillions at the roofline of the porch. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear elevation with a one-story, gabled ell beyond it at the left rear (northeast).
The house was built in the early 1880s by Col. Roger O. Gregory (1833-1925) and his second wife Isabell Hester Gregory (1852-1925). Gregory's son, R. O. Gregory, inherited the house following his father's death and it remained in the family until 1962.

Kitchen – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Located east of the house, the one-story, side-gabled, brick building has a standing seam roof, interior brick chimney, modern door on its west elevation, and later garage bay on its north elevation, facing Forest Street.

415 College Street
Chapman-Hummel House – c.1880, 1910 **Contributing Building**
The form of this two-story, side-gabled, Italianate-style house is typical of houses throughout the area—three bays wide and single-pile—but the house is differentiated by Colonial Revival-style details including a modillion cornice and elaborate early-twentieth century stepped porch. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows in Italianate-style, segmental-arched surrounds, and an interior brick chimney. Six-over-one windows are located beneath the porch on the main block. An eight-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The porch projects at the entrance and at the left (south) end where it wraps around the left elevation of the house. The Colonial Revival-style porch, likely constructed in 1910, features a wide entablature with dentil cornice supported by grouped, paneled posts on brick piers. The left side of the porch has been enclosed with four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows and is accessed via a nine-light, Craftsman-style door from the porch. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (southwest) with a hip-roofed wing to its right (north). A full-width, hip-roofed wing spans the rear elevation and a hyphen at its north end connects to a one-story, front-gabled wing, an original kitchen that likely predates the main block of the house. A low stone wall spans the front of the property with a rubblestone wall at the rear.
The house was built in the late-nineteenth century by A. A. Chapman. Elizabeth Hicks Hummel, a local historian who compiled a volume on Granville County's marriage bonds, was the next occupant.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and batten doors on the façade.

419 College Street
Abner N. Jones House – c.1857, 1880 **Contributing Building**
The two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style house was updated in 1880 with Italianate-style details. The house is three bays wide and double-pile. It retains beaded weatherboards on the façade, but has

replacement plain weatherboards on the side elevations. It has fluted cornerboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, decorative brackets at the roofline and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The house was originally served by four exterior end chimneys, which were consolidated into two stacks and shifted inside during remodeling following its construction, likely in the 1880 when the Italianate-style brackets were placed beneath the eaves of its low hipped roof and front porch. A double-leaf, two-panel door, centered on the façade in a slightly inset, paneled bay, has fifteen-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part, multi-light transom. It is sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch on chamfered square posts with foliated brackets and a turned balustrade. There is a deep, one-story, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (southwest), a previously detached kitchen. The ell has enclosed porches at the right rear (northwest) and along its north elevation. Landscaping includes decorative brick sidewalk and walls at the front of the house.

Abner N. Jones built this residence shortly after 1857. However, Jones died in 1865, and his wife, the former Emily Philpot, died the following year. Inherited by their descendants, the house was sold in 1872 to Dr. Z. M. Paschall. Late in the century it passed through a number of owners, until acquired by Z. W. Lyon in 1901. It remained in his family until sold by his daughter, Hettie, in 1957.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed shed with plain weatherboards.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

West of the other shed is a second, hip-roofed shed with a shed-roofed bay on its north elevation.

500 College Street

Superintendent's House – 1918 **Contributing Building**

Located at the northeast corner of College Street and Forest Avenue, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style residence aligns with the setbacks of the other College Street residences, facing the street instead of the orphanage for which it was constructed. The building is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a brick veneer, brick quoins, and deep roof overhangs supported by paired, sawn brackets. The house has replacement vinyl windows throughout, cast concrete lintels over the first-floor windows, and a concrete beltcourse that forms a continuous concrete sill for the second-floor windows. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative, multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch having a low denticulated gable supported by paneled square columns on a low brick knee wall. A wide, uncovered brick terraces extends across the front of the porch and wraps around the right (south) and left (north) elevations. A low-sloped, hip-roofed porch on the right elevation has a dentil cornice and paneled columns matching those of the front porch and shelters two pairs of twenty-light French doors with ten-light transoms on the right elevation. The house has exterior brick chimneys on the right and left elevations and two interior brick chimneys near the rear of the house. A gabled dormer centered on the front slope of the roof has a Palladian window made up of three double-hung windows and a fanlight over the center window. The dormer has partial gable returns, stucco in the gable, and pilasters at its corners. A hip-roofed dormer on the rear (east) elevation has paired windows and vinyl siding. A two-story, shed-roofed, frame porch on the rear elevation has vinyl siding and continuous grouped windows on both floors. An entrance to the rear of the house is sheltered by a pedimented porch on square columns. A low, one-story, hip-roofed vinyl wing is located at the left rear (northeast). A metal fence extends between brick piers at the front of the property, the fence extending all the way along the west side of the orphanage property, facing College Street. A prefabricated, frame shed stands northeast of the house.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding.

503 College Street
A. A. Hicks House – 1903, c.1950, c.1962 **Contributing Building**
Comparable to a Neoclassical-style house on Main and Gilliam streets, this two-story, hip-roofed house retains much of its early appearance, despite its commercial use in the second half of the twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with gabled bays at the rear of the side elevations that each project slightly. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative, multi-light sidelights and a three-part transom. Above it, at the second-floor level, is a double-leaf, arched door with diamond-pane lights in the upper part of the door. The irregularly shaped transom has square lights and the door is flanked by fixed, multi-light windows with pedimented surrounds. The second-floor door opens to a shallow concave balcony having a wood rail with starburst pattern centered on the façade. Both entrances are sheltered by a two-story portico on paired, fluted, Doric columns supporting a wide entablature with dentil cornice and a flat roof with deep overhangs. Above the porch, centered on the main roof of the house, is a pedimented dormer with triple starburst window. A one-story porch that originally wrapped the front corners of the house was enclosed, likely in the 1950s, with plain weatherboards, a wide cornice with dentil molding, and one-over-one wood-sash windows. The projecting bays on the side elevations have pedimented gables, each lunette vents complete with projecting keystones. A deep, one-story, brick gabled ell at the rear, constructed in the 1960s to serve the funeral home, has six-panel doors sheltered by hip-roofed porches on the south elevation, and a lower hip-roofed wing at the rear (west) is an attached four-car garage. The house was built for Oxford attorney A. A. Hicks in 1903. About 1950 the house was acquired by Dr. Carrington and used as a clinic and since 1962 it has served as the Gentry, Newell & Vaughn Funeral Home. It is also said to have once held a private school at its top floor.

509 College Street
James W. Crawford House – 1975 **Noncontributing Building**
The deep front law is perhaps the only feature that distinguishes this modern Colonial Revival-style house from its historic neighbors that stand closer to the street. The two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and flanked by one-story, side-gabled wings. It has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, eight-over-twelve windows at the second floor, a slate roof, and exterior end brick chimneys. A six-panel door centered on the façade has five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on fluted columns. The right (north) and left (south) bays have six-over-nine wood-sash windows and each has a single window in the gable. The expansive front lawn is carefully landscaped with a brick walk, brick driveway, and foundation plantings surrounding the building.

Carport – c.1975 **Noncontributing Structure**
Northwest of the house is a gabled carport supported by columns on a brick knee wall.

Garage – c.1975 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding.

513 College Street
Dorsey-Brown-Floyd House – c.1850, 1880 **Contributing Building**
The large, two-story, hip-roofed house retains both Classical and Italianate-style elements. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, two-story, hip-roofed rear wing. It retains beaded weatherboards on both the front and rear hip-roofed sections, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and molded cornerboards. A cornice with dentils and brackets extends around the main house and rear, hip-roofed wing. Two interior corbelled brick chimneys are located on the ridgeline of the front section and there are two less decorative chimneys on the rear wing. A one-light-over-one-panel door in the

projecting two-story front bay has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The bay is topped by a triangular pediment and adorned, at its second story, by paired rounded-arched windows. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns on brick piers with a turned balustrade between the piers. The porch has a decorative cornice matching that of the main house and pedimented gable marking the entrance. Beyond the hip-roofed rear wing is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) with a later bay window on its right elevation and an inset porch supported by square posts on its left elevation.

Oxford historian Royster Washington believes that the early central section of the house was built prior to the Civil War by Dr. Washington Dorsey and interior four-panel doors enframed by flat-angled moldings, located in the central section of the house, indicate a mid-nineteenth century construction date. Dorsey moved to Oxford and established a medical practice prior to 1864, the year he died from typhoid fever said to have been contracted from one of his patients. J. S. Brown owned the house at the time of his death in 1907 and in 1911, his wife, Rachel, transferred the property to their son John Wade Brown, who was postmaster in Oxford early in the twentieth century. A 1916 deed records the transfer of this house from John Wade Brown to his sister, Mattie Brown Floyd, though the Brown family was associated with the house for a sufficient number of years prior to the 1916 deed, which noted that the property was situated on the western limit of Oxford in an area "sometimes called Brownstown." It is likely that the Brown family made the major changes to the structure, which appear to date from around the turn of the century, though perhaps some were made by Mattie and her husband, James P. Floyd, Sr. The house remained in the Floyd's family until the 1970s.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled garage, converted to an office with a later stuccoed exterior and plain weatherboards in the front gable.

517 College Street

Hundley-Cannady House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**

The best and most intact example of the Eastlake style in Oxford, this two-story house is two bays wide, double-pile, and irregularly massed beneath several roofs of different profiles. A two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear (west) is a single bay deep but extends beyond the right (north) and left (south) elevations of the main block. The house retains plain weatherboards with molded and incised boards, laid in geometric and chevron patterns, located between the first and second floors and adorning the varied, bayed surface of the house. It has two-over-two windows with a row of eight tiny square panes at the top of each upper sash in crossetted surrounds. A wide fascia has applied ornamentation between the sawn brackets supporting the roof. The left bay of the façade is a two-story, hip-roofed, canted bay with windows on all three sides. The right bay has a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door that is heavily molded and crossetted, has a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed wraparound porch that extends all the way to the projecting hip-roofed wing at the rear. The elaborate Eastlake-style porch is supported by paired turned posts with a turned balustrade and has diagonal spindle friezes in lieu of brackets and front-facing sawn and turned brackets supporting the roof overhang. A gable on the right end of the façade and the main front gable each have multi-light windows and brackets at the roofline. The right (north) elevation is two bays deep, and the hip-roofed wing has a canted bay on the north elevation and is fully sheathed in diagonally laid beadboard with a band of bullseye medallions between the floors. The left (south) elevation has had the porch enclosed with two-over-two wood-sash windows in flat surrounds. The rear wing on the south elevation features a gable with two-story, canted bay below. Two one-story, gabled wings project from the rear (west) elevation and are joined by a later, shed-roofed bay. John C. and Henrietta Hundley are believed to have built it in the last quarter of the nineteenth century; they were the owners when James C. Hash purchased it in 1890. Hundley was a contractor and is thought

to have built a number of other houses on College Street. In 1898, Mary Crudup Cannady (1846-1933), purchased the property for $3025. The house remained in the Cannady family until 1957.

600 College Street
John H. Mills Memorial Gateway – 1931 **Contributing Object**
Forming the main entrance to the Oxford Orphanage (now the Masonic Home for Children at Oxford), the gates and adjoining metal fencing extend along the College Street boundary of the orphanage property. The paved drive is flanked by brick piers on concrete bases with concrete capitals. Each pier is topped by a metal lamp and the left (north) pier has a brass plaque that reads, "In Memoriam – John H. Mills – First Supt. Oxford Orphanage – 1872-1884 – Erected by the Alumni." Lower piers with matching detailing flank the central piers, connected by metal fencing. The remainder of the fence has metal posts interspersed with low, less decorative brick piers with simple concrete caps.

601 College Street
Norman Burwell House – c.1885 **Contributing Building**
Despite the installation of vinyl siding and the enclosure of the left (south) side porch, this two-story, gable-and-wing house remains largely intact with transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style detailing. The house has a two-bay, single-pile, side-gabled wing at the left and a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled wing at the right (north) creating the T plan. The house has two-over-two wood-sash windows, diamond-shaped vents in the gables, brackets at the roofline, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. The porch wraps around the left elevation where it has been enclosed with vinyl siding and a two-over-two window on the left elevation. There is a two-story, shed-roofed bay centered on the rear elevation, a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest), and a series of one-story, hipped and shed-roofed wings to its left (south). Norman Burwell, a tobacco merchant, is thought to have built this house, probably in the late 1880s. The house remained in the family until 1969, owned by Burwell's daughter, Billie Parrish, and by her niece, Norma Burwell.

Kitchen – c.1885 **Contributing Building**
West of the house is a side-gabled, frame kitchen with vinyl siding, said to have been cut down to half of its original size.

Carport – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**
South of the kitchen is a front-gabled two-car carport supported by square posts.

607 College Street
White-Britt House – c.1880, c.1910 **Contributing Building**
The overall form two-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled house suggests an 1880s or 1890s construction date, though the Colonial Revival-style decorative features were likely installed c.1910. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The three main gables are adorned with pent pediments and Palladian windows. A six-panel door on the right end of the front-gabled section has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight and is sheltered by a full-width porch with plaster festoons on fluted Ionic columns. A shed-roofed section of porch at the entrance has a turned balustrade at the roofline and the left elevation of the wraparound porch was enclosed in the 1970s with vinyl siding and six-over-six windows. The side-gabled wing has a projecting bay window on the façade, added in the early twentieth century, and a one-story addition to its rear has a matching bay window on its north elevation. The hip-roofed building at the right rear (northwest), a structure thought to have been the original detached kitchen and dining room, was connected to the main building in the early

twentieth century via shed-roofed porches that have since been enclosed. Thought to have been built in the 1880s, the house was sold by the White family to John T. and Emma Mitchell Britt in 1897. Following Mrs. Britt's death, the house was occupied by her daughter, Charlotte Hobbs, until her death in 1969.

Kitchen – c.1885 **Contributing Building**

West of the house is a side-gabled, frame kitchen with vinyl siding, six-over-six windows in the gables, batten doors on the façade, and an open shed-roofed bay at the rear (west).

Carport – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**

South of the kitchen is a frame carport on metal posts with vinyl siding in the gable, and enclosed vinyl storage at the rear (west).

611 College Street
Meadows House – 1911 **Contributing Building**

Typical of early-twentieth century, triple-A-roofed I-houses throughout the region, this house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a metal tile roof, and louvered vents in the gables. A nine-light door on the façade has six-light sidelights and a six-light transom within a surround composed of plain pilasters beneath a molded cornice. A full-width, hip-roofed porch on paired, fluted columns shelters the entrance. An original cut railing has been removed since 1986. The house has two interior brick chimneys, a two-story, wide, hip-roofed, rear wing, a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest), and a shed-roofed wing and modern deck to its left (south).

707 College Street
John M. Royster House – 1947 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile and has a wide, projecting front gable on the left (south) end of the façade, a full-width rear gable, and a shallow gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney centered in the front gable. A six-panel door on the right (north) end of the front-gabled wing has one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a shallow, front-gabled porch on two-part brick piers. There is a flat-roofed porch to its right. There are paired windows in the left gable and an inset porch in the gabled ell. There is a prefabricated shed and brick barbeque northwest of the house. Were the period for significance of the district to be extended, the building would be considered contributing.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**

West of the house, accessed from Clement Avenue, is a flat-roofed metal carport on metal posts.

709 College Street
Crews-Turner House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style brick house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, generally paired or arranged as tripartite windows with narrow six-over-one windows flanking the twelve-over-one windows. It has flared eaves, exposed, sawn rafter tails, and pebbledash in a decorative front gable and on the front-gabled porch. A nine-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade has six-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch with an interior flattened arch supported by paneled square posts on granite piers. The porch extends beyond the left (south) elevation as an uncovered terrace and connects to a pergola on matching supports on the left elevation. A hip-roofed porte cochere with interior flattened arches on the right (north) elevation also has matching supports. There is a one-story, brick wing at the left rear (southwest) that was enlarged in the 1930s with a frame second story and a two-story, frame

sleeping porch at the right rear (northwest), all under a single hipped roof and with plain weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows. Built by local contractor Walter Crews in the first part of the twentieth century, this house served as Crews' home for a few years after its construction in the early 1920s. Hubert Turner, who ran a meat market in Oxford, bought the house from Crews and owned it until 1967.

Shed – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**

West of the house is a pyramidal-roof shed with vinyl siding and windows and a cupola on the roof.

711 College Street

Webb-Adams House – 1880 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with Italianate-style crossetted surrounds, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door with eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights is located on the right (north) end of the main wing and likely dates to the early twentieth century. It is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square columns. The porch has been altered at least twice since 1885, changed from a Victorian porch to a wraparound Colonial Revival porch and ultimately to its present one-bay configuration. A louvered vent in the front gable has a peaked, crossetted surround. A one-story, gabled wing on the right elevation is one bay wide and single-pile and likely dates to the late nineteenth century. To its rear, a two-story, side-gabled wing was constructed after 1986, extending the roof of the one-story wing and mimicking the architectural details. A one-story, shed-roofed wing spans the rear elevation. The Webb-Adams house was purchased by Joseph and Susan Webb in 1885. Their daughter, Susan Webb Adams, who married William A. Adams, Jr., subsequently lived in the house, followed by her daughter, Frances Adams, who was born and raised there.

COURT STREET

104 Court Street

Commercial Building – c.1905 **Noncontributing Building**

Not listed in the original inventory, this one-story, brick commercial building is attached to the rear of the building at 111 Main Street and faces the courthouse to the north. It is three bays wide though the right (west) two bays have been fully infilled with brick, rendering the building noncontributing. The left (east) bay has been largely infilled with brick and has a deeply inset entrance in a plywood-sheathed bay that is flanked by vinyl windows with fanlights in arched brick surrounds. There is a brick sign panel with concrete squares at the corners above each of the three bays and terra cotta coping at the parapet. The parapet steps down to the rear along the left elevation, which is blind. The rear (south) of the building is nine bays wide, originally having an entrance flanked by windows aligning with each of the three bays of the façade. All of the windows have been boarded and doors replaced, but door and window openings retain segmental-arched brick surrounds and brick sills.

110 Court Street

Granville County Jail – c.1858, c.1940 **Contributing Building**

Located just southeast of the courthouse, the one-story, Greek Revival-style brick structure has a stone foundation that has been covered with stucco and terra cotta coping at the parapet where the upper floor was removed and the wall extended as a parapet. The façade, facing the courthouse, is seven bays wide. Brick pilasters separate the bays. In the center bay is a heavy metal door with a boarded transom. The second and sixth bays have six-over-six wood-sash windows and flat-arch brick lintels with cast stone keystones and cast stone sills. The right (west) and left (east) elevations are blind. The rear (south)

elevation faces a county parking lot and has three tall four-over-four windows with cast stone sills and a modern metal door at the west end of the elevation.
Constructed as a three-story building, the Granville County Jail replaced an earlier jail that burned around 1858 (the County Minutes of that year refer to the necessity of sending a murderer to jail in Raleigh and the present structure was probably built shortly thereafter). The top floor, the jailer's quarters, was removed in the 1930s or 1940s. In 1970, with the construction of a new jail, the building was vacated and four years later its iron cells were removed and it was converted into the Granville County Museum.

EAST FRONT STREET

100 E. Front Street
J. P. Harris House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of Front and Hancock streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, eight-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A two-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by paneled wood posts on sided piers tied by an original wood railing. The left (east) bay projects slightly, sheltered by the shed roof, and the porch wraps around the right (west) elevation as a side-gabled porch. A partially inset shed-roofed dormer on the façade has a group of three windows. There are paired windows in each gable, and single windows flanking the pair in the left gable. There is a projecting, gabled bay at the rear of the right elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southeast). A prefabricated shed stands south of the house.

102 E. Front Street
Joseph H. Averett House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and has plain weatherboards and nine-over-one wood-sash windows. A twelve-light French door near the left (east) end of the façade is flanked by nine-over-one windows and is sheltered by an engaged porch on tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers with an original railing between the piers. The left bay is recessed slightly and the porch wraps around the left elevation under a side-gabled roof. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has three nine-over-one windows and an interior brick chimney at its rear. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (southeast).
Shed – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
A front-gabled, frame shed is located south of the house. It has a metal roof and is barely visible over a picket fence.

104 E. Front Street
Thad G. Stem House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
Among the most prominent houses on the block, this two-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house has distinctive deep eaves with paired attenuated brackets. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and a granite foundation and interior granite chimney. The main roof includes two smaller hips that extend forward and over the primary elevation, covering second-floor fifteen-over-one windows within the outer bays of this elevation. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns on granite piers. Arched spandrels connect the posts and a wood railing ties the piers. A matching porch on the left (east) elevation is connected to the main porch via an uncovered terrace. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right (west) elevation. A large, L-shaped, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) is connected to the house via a gabled hyphen.

Hallie Mayes (1886-1983) and Thaddeus Garland Stem, Sr. (1884-1959) were the probable builders of the house, constructing the house soon after purchasing the property in 1913. Following their deaths, the house became the property of their son, Thad Stem, Jr., and his wife, Marguerite. The prominence of the elder Stem, an attorney who served as mayor of Oxford, was eclipsed by that of his son. Thad Stem, Jr. (1916-1980), was an author of statewide repute. An editorial writer for the Raleigh News and Observer for twenty years and the author of more than a dozen books, Stem was awarded North Carolina's Gold Medal for Literature in 1974. Also active in civic affairs, he served as chairman of the State Library Board and the North Carolina Arts Council. He died in 1980 and the house passed from the Stem family.

Garage – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame two-car garage with vinyl siding.

105 E. Front Street

Frank Shamburger House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two-story pedimented bays centered on the façade and at the rear of the side elevations. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The pedimented gables have stucco and fifteen-over-one wood-sash windows. A one-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that projects to wrap around the projecting gabled bay on the façade. It is supported by grouped Doric columns and has a metal railing at the center section of the roof where a one-light door at the second-floor level is flanked by one-light fixed windows and opens to the porch roof. A door at the second-floor level of the right (east) elevation is accessed by an exterior metal fire stair on that elevation, and there is a one-story, projecting canted bay centered on the two-story, gabled bay. A two-story, gabled wing extends nearly the full width of the rear elevation and has a one-story, gabled wing with an interior brick chimney at the right rear (northeast).

Frank and Della Shamburger purchased the property in 1910 and likely constructed the house soon after. It remained in the family until it sold in 1955 by their daughter, Myrtle Samburger Taylor, to Maynard and Elizabeth Gentry.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled carport on metal posts.

107 E. Front Street

Prentiss Ezell House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

The one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Colonial Revival-style elements include a six-panel door and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an entablature with triglyphs. The right (east) bay projects slightly and a dentil cornice spans the façade. A flat-roofed carport on the right elevation is supported by square columns on a brick knee wall and shelters an entrance flanked by six-over-six windows on the right elevation. There are paired six-over-six windows in the right gable. Paired French doors in the left gable open to the roof of a one-story porch that was enclosed after 1986 with vinyl siding and fixed windows.

108 E. Front Street

Herndon-Hunt House – c.1850, 1920 **Contributing Building**

Well-sited on a large lot, the rear ell of the house predates the Civil War. While the exact date of construction is not known, its remaining beaded weatherboards and crossetted exterior surrounds, coupled with interior symmetrical, cornerblocked surrounds and wide five-panel doors - all elements of the Greek

Revival style popular in Oxford prior to the Civil War - indicate that it was constructed in the 1840s or 1850s. The front section of the two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide wraparound porch. It was built about 1920 and has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, a hip-roofed dormer with a fifteen-light window flanked by nine-light windows on the facade, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The entrance, a one-light door with one-light sidelights and a three-part transom is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts on brick piers. A pediment gable supported by paired posts on brick piers defines the entrance. The porch wraps around the right (west) elevation where it has been enclosed and contains eight-over-eight windows with eight-light transoms. The porch wraps around the left (east) elevation as a porte cochere. The rear wing has a full-depth, two-story, shed-roofed wing on its left elevation having an entrance at the first-floor level sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts.

The first known owner of the original (rear) section of the house was Rhodes Herndon, Oxford's first postmaster. By the time of his death he was one of the county's wealthiest citizens and the large Oxford tract that included his house, sold to David A. Hunt in 1863 by his estate, was just one of many he owned throughout the county, indicating that he may have never lived there. The front section of the house was likely built by Hunt's son, D. C. Hunt, who acquired the property in 1916 following his mother's death. In the 1940s the house was converted by its owner, J. Robert Wood, for use as a funeral home, though by 1947 it was returned to residential use.

Garage – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with vinyl siding. It has two open bays on the north elevation.

114 E. Front Street

Sallie Hunt Davis House – c.1916 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has the stepped back appearance and large polygonal side bay of the Queen Anne style, but its details are Colonial Revival in style. It has projecting two-story, gabled bays on the left (east) end of the façade and two-story, hip-roofed bays at the rear of the right (west) and left elevations. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, deep eaves, and two interior corbelled blonde brick chimneys. The one-light door on the right end of the façade has one-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns on blonde brick piers tied by an original railing. A pediment supported by paired posts on piers defines the entrance. The porch wraps around the right elevation and terminates at the hip-roofed bay where a fifteen-light French door with one-light transom opens to the porch. The projecting gable on the left end of the façade has a pedimented gable containing small rectangular windows with Queen Anne-style tracery creating diamond panes at the top of each sash. A projecting bay on the east elevation is canted and contains Queen Anne-style fixed windows with diamond panes flanked by nine-over-one windows. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southeast), and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) that extends beyond the right elevation.

The house was built by Sallie Hunt Davis (1863-1936) on property owned by, and adjacent to, the house of her parents Elizabeth and D. A. Hunt. In 1916, the year after her mother's death, she acquired the property upon which the house stands. Luther Hunt Davis, her son, inherited the house in 1936 and it remained in the family until sold in 1986 by the estate of his wife, Annie Mae Davis.

Garage – c.1916 **Contributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding.

Shed – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**

To the rear of the garage is a frame shed with plywood sheathing.

115 E. Front Street
James S. Rogers House – 1904 **Contributing Building**

The clipped gables, dormers with faux half-timbering, and extensive use of Corinthian columns make this one of the most picturesque houses in the district. The main block of the Colonial Revival-style house is a one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled building that is three bays wide and single-pile and has plain weatherboards and one-over-one wood-sash windows with one-light transoms on the façade. A pedimented dormer, centered on the façade, rests on the one-story porch, which projects slightly to form an entrance bay topped by a cornice railing. The primary entrance contains a one-light-over-two-panel door with arched light, one-light-over-two-panel sidelights, and a three-part transom at the first-floor level. The central dormer features paired twelve-over-twelve wood- sash windows flanked by Ionic columns, and paneled square columns at the outer corners of the wing.

The pedimented gable is finished with pebbledash and contains an arched louvered vent. The central dormer is flanked by smaller, pedimented dormers with diamond-light sashes. A full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by fluted Corinthian columns that are grouped at the projecting entrance bay and has a dentil cornice and an original turned baluster. The porch wraps around the left (west) elevation. The right (east) elevation has a triple-window with three-part transom. There are paired windows and faux half-timbering with pebbledash infill in both side gables. An original hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northeast) has a projecting canted bay containing four one-over-one windows with wood panels above and below and a pedimented dormer with louvered vent. A one-story, L-shaped, gabled wing projects from the rear of the hip-roofed ell, flush with its right elevation and with a gabled wing extending to the west. A porch within the L, at the northwest corner of the house, has been enclosed with casement windows on a sided knee wall. The space between the L-shaped wing and the main block was infilled with a shed-roofed wing.

The house was designed by architect C. E. Hartge for James S. Rogers and was completed around 1904. Rogers incorporated part of an earlier structure into his house. It is not known whether this structure, which forms the one-story ell to the rear, was already on the site or was moved there. Its simple flat-angled moldings indicate that it may date from the mid-nineteenth century, but Gray's New Map of Oxford shows no structure on the site in 1882. The house remained in the Rogers family until 1954.

201 E. Front Street
Sidney Cutts House – 1931 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival-style house is the most complete example of Tudor Revival style in Oxford. It is four bays wide with a steeply pitched roof, an exterior of roughly fashioned clinker bricks, and decorative brick chimney on the façade. The original tiled roof was replaced with asphalt shingles after 1986. The house has a wide, front-gabled bay on the right (east) side of the facade with paired windows in the gable, a group of four windows on its right side, and a projecting, gabled entrance bay on its left side. The entrance bay has a flared roofline on its left (west) side, a diamond-light window on the left, and a Tudor-arched batten door with ornate hinges and four beveled lights on its right side. To the immediate left of the entrance bay is the stepped brick chimney with twin, ribboned, terra cotta clay pots at the top. A gabled wing on the left end of the house, flush with the façade, has paired windows. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the façade, encircled with a decorative metal railing. The right elevation has paired windows in the clipped gable and a brick garden wall with arched opening extends from the right end of the façade, obscuring the first-floor right elevation. There is a projecting, gabled bay with a triple window on the left elevation. A hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) is two bays deep and has an original, inset gabled wing to its rear (north). A one-story, hip-

roofed wing also project from the right rear (northeast). Built by contractor Walter Crews about 1931, the house was purchased by tobacco auctioneer Sidney Cutts and his wife, Lelia, prior to its completion.

Gazebo – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**

Northeast of the house is an open hip-roofed gazebo supported by Doric columns. The roof covers a portion of a larger wood deck.

Garage – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled frame garage having plain weatherboards and wood shingles and a vinyl window in the west gable end.

202 E. Front Street

Mary Hunt Parker House – c.1880, 1920 **Contributing Building**

One of the oldest houses on this part of Front Street, the two-story, side-gabled, Italianate-style house is distinctive as one of only three surviving nineteenth century houses in Oxford built of brick. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a centered brick ell. It has a brick exterior, laid in a five-to-one common bond, with raised watertable and decorative brickwork including quoins at the corners and segmental-arch brick window surrounds with projecting arched dripcourses. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof with cresting at the ridge, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A twenty-four-light door has ten-light sidelights and an eleven-light transom in an arched brick surround. The one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the left (east) elevation and retains paired Ionic columns on brick piers and dentils and brackets at the roofline and an original turned balustrade. The two-story, pedimented portico shelters a multi-light entrance at the second-floor level. The portico is supported by two-story, fluted columns and has a triple, arched window and decorative bargeboard in the gable. The columns and the entire portico are an early twentieth century replacement of the original Italianate porch. Original brackets with pendants, removed from the main roofline and that of the portico since 1986, indicate that there was originally a two-tier porch at the center bay. The soffits and fascia are now covered with vinyl. A one-story, brick wing at the rear has a later, second-floor, gabled addition atop it. It has a projecting bay on the right (west) elevation with grouped windows. A one-story, frame wing projects from the rear of the brick wing, and there is a shed-roofed bay on its left (east) elevation.
Mary Hunt Parker (1854-1918) was the daughter of D. A. Hunt, who had acquired the property upon which the house stands, along with the house just to the west which became his home, in 1863. Following Parker's death in 1918, the house was purchased by William G. Pace, in whose family it remained until 1976. The structure is said to have been converted into apartments around the time of World War II.

205 E. Front Street

Williams-Crenshaw House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

Similar in form to the Frank Shamburger House (105 East Front Street), the two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house has projecting, two-story, pedimented bays centered on the façade and at the rear of the right (east) and left (west) elevations, reminiscent of the earlier Queen Anne style. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a modern standing-seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement one-light door, located in the front-gabled bay, has one-light sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on square columns tied by an original railing. The center bay of the porch projects slightly under a shed roofed supported by grouped columns. The porch wraps around the left elevation as a porte cochere, where the square columns rest on a brick knee wall. A two-over-two window centered on the second-floor façade is flanked by one-light fixed windows. There are rectangular louvered vents in the side gables and a wide, one-story, gabled ell at the rear.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a four-light window in the gable, and a pent roof on brackets sheltering the sliding doors on the south elevation.

206 E. Front Street
Williams-Washington House – 1926, c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
According to the current owner, this one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a Spanish Revival-style house, but was remodeled to its current appearance about 1980. The house is three bays wide and has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on columns. A side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation was added after 1986. An exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation is flanked by six-over-six windows.
Garage - c.1954 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, paired six-panel doors on the right end of the façade, a six-over-six window in the gable, and a louvered cupola.

207 E. Front Street
J. M. Reams House – 1954 **Contributing Building**
Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney flanked by four-over-four windows and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A door on the right elevation is sheltered by a shallow shed roof on metal brackets. There is a single window in each gable, and a one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (northwest). A prefabricated metal carport stands northeast of the house.

208 E. Front Street
Medford-Washington House – c.1926 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of East Front and Raleigh streets, this one-story, side-gabled, Mediterranean Period Revival-style house is five bays wide and includes a full-width, inset porch spanning the façade. It has a blonde brick veneer, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, round vents in the gables, and brackets at the roofline. Centered on the façade is an eighteen-light French door containing beveled glass flanked by twelve-light sidelights. On either side of the door are paired twelve-light French doors that open to the full-width arcade, which is supported by brick piers with arched spandrels. The entrance to the porch has a slightly projecting shed roof supported by squat Tuscan columns. The right (west) elevation has paired four-light casement windows with multi-light fanlights. The left (east) elevation facing Raleigh Street has paired twelve-light French doors sheltered by a hipped roof on brick piers with arched spandrels matching the main porch. A wide, truncated hip-roofed rear wing connects to a full-width, side-gabled wing at the rear. Shed-roofed bays project from the right and left gable ends of the side-gabled wing, each containing paired nine-over-one windows. At the far rear (south) end a hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (southwest) and an enclosed shed-roofed porch spans the left rear (southeast). A yellow brick wall extends from the southeast corner of the house along Raleigh Street, screening the backyard. The house was built by contractor Walter Crews, who built many bungalows in Oxford in the early twentieth century. William Medford was the house's first occupant though it has been owned since the mid-1950s by the Sherrill Washington family.

209 E. Front Street
Joseph Terons House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of East Front and Raleigh streets, the two-story, gable-and-wing, Italianate-style house has a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing at the right (east), a one-bay-wide front-gabled wing at the left (west). A two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) was added at an early date. The house has a partial stone foundation infilled with concrete block, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and arched louvered vents in the gables. The standing seam metal roof has pendants at its eaves, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable of the rear ell. A two-light-over-two-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a three-bay-wide porch supported by two-part paneled wood posts with sawn brackets and a sawn dripmold. A fifteen-light French door on the east elevation of the rear ell is sheltered by a two-bay-wide porch supported by chamfered square posts with sawn brackets. A two-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the west elevation of the rear ell and is flush with the west elevation of the front-gabled wing. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends along this shared elevation supported by square posts on a sided knee wall. In 1881, Joseph Terons and his wife, Temfree, sold the property to Richard W. Harris, who sold it that same year to Benjamin H. Cozart (Cozart and Harris owned the two lots immediately to the north.) A house with the same footprint was standing on the lot by 1882 according to Gray's New Map of Oxford of that year. A plaque on the house names it the W. H. Jordan House, built 1881, though Jordan does not appear to have owned the property.

WEST FRONT STREET
101 W. Front Street
N. M. Ferebee House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southwest corner of West Front and Hancock streets, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and has a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade, a hip-roofed wall dormer on the rear elevation, and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards at the main level, metal tile in the gables, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of nine-over-one, twelve-over-one, and fifteen-over-one wood-sash windows. Paired diamond-pane windows are located on the left end of the façade and in the front bay of the left elevation, and there are two pairs of six-over-six windows in the front dormer. An inset porch spans the right two bays of the façade, supported by paneled square columns tied by a sided knee wall. It shelters two fifteen-over-one windows on the façade and a six-panel door on the left end of the porch. The porch wraps around the right elevation as a side-gabled porch. The left gable has three twelve-over-twelve windows flanked by two small, square, starburst-pane windows. A full-width, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (south) elevation and has an enclosed inset porch at its center that opens to a modern wood deck.

103 W. Front Street
Franklin W. Hancock, Sr. House – 1914 **Contributing Building**
This symmetrical, two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It retains high material integrity including original weatherboards, twelve-over-twelve and sixteen-over-sixteen windows, doors, porches, and interior brick chimneys. The gambrel roof, which is the hallmark of the style, is particularly pronounced here, projecting well out over the front façade and accented by three shed-roofed dormers, each with a single twelve-over-twelve window. Two dormers on the rear (south) elevation also have single twelve-over-twelve windows. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay has a six-panel door with fanlight under a fluted arch. Flanking pilasters support the deep gable returns. The entrance is flanked by tripartite windows: sixteen-over-sixteen windows flanked by

twelve-over-twelve windows. Hip-roofed porches on the right (west) and left (east) elevations are supported by grouped columns and are accessed by paired ten-light French doors with transoms from the right and left elevations. There are paired quarter-round vents in each gable flanking the interior brick chimneys, and a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) is wrapped with one-story, hip-roofed wings. The house was built by Franklin W. Hancock, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Hobgood Hancock, about 1914. Franklin W. Hancock III, who served in the state Senate, and his wife, Kay, purchased the house after his grandfather's death.

Garage – c.1914 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a two-story, clipped-side-gabled garage with plain weatherboards, an overhead door on the right end of the façade and three pedestrian doors on the left end, all sheltered by a hipped roof on round posts. It is four bays wide at the second floor and has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a clipped gable centered on the façade, and two interior brick chimneys.

108 W. Front Street

Mattie B. Harris House – 1986 **Noncontributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with Colonial Revival-style detailing is three bays wide, double-pile, and has a walkout basement at its rear. The house has brick quoins at the corners, a dentil cornice, and vinyl windows throughout. An inset paneled entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door with vinyl sidelights and an arched transom. Fluted pilasters flank the bay. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and windows, and there is an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. An entrance near the rear of the right elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a wood stair. There are louvered vents in the gables, and the left gable end has a single window at the main level and at the basement level.

109 W. Front Street

Easton-Hancock House – 1915 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile, and has projecting two-story, hip-roofed bays at the rear of the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, a hip-roofed dormer on the façade that contains four-light windows flanking an eight-light window, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door, sidelights, and three-part transom are found within a classical surround with flat pilasters. A hip-roofed porch on paneled square columns tied by an original wood railing shelters the entrance. A low pediment marks the entrance to the porch, which wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the two-story bay and a shed-roofed wing on the left elevation of the bay. The porch originally wrapped around the right elevation as well, but that section has been enclosed and contains a single door with transom on the façade and a three-part picture window on the right elevation. A wide, two-story, hip-roofed wing, centered on the rear elevation, is wrapped on all three sides by one-story, hipped and shed-roofed additions. Cameron H. Easton contracted with builder J. M. Campbell in 1915 to have the house built for the sum of $5,750. Easton and his wife, Carrie, lived in the house until 1929, when it was purchased by Congressman F. W. Hancock, Jr., who occupied it until his death in the late 1960s.

Shed – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

Far south of the barn, deep in the center of the block is a side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards. The building was likely historically associated with the Joshua A. Stradley House, but is now part of this parcel.

Barn – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the adjoining house (113 W. Front), is a side-gabled, frame barn with plain weatherboards and a shed-roofed bay on the north elevation. It contains paired four-light windows and six-panel doors. The building was likely historically associated with the Joshua A. Stradley House, but is now part of this parcel.

Playhouse – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**
Southwest of the house is a modern frame playhouse with German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and side-gabled roof with inset porch on square posts.

110 W. Front Street
W. H. Pryor House – c.1920 **Noncontributing Building**
The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop, replacing an earlier front porch. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear has a wood deck at its rear.

112 W. Front Street
Watkins-Harris House – c.1880, 1918 **Contributing Building**
The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Italianate-style house two wall dormers on the façade and three on the rear elevation, all with steeply pitched gables. The house has vinyl siding. Segmental arched six-over-six wood-sash windows and a three-light-over-six-panel door with arched three-light transom are all found in crossetted surrounds. The original front porch has been removed. The wall dormers have arched six-over-six windows in matching surrounds. There are gable end chimneys and a wide, flat-roofed rear wing, constructed in the early 1970s, that extends beyond the left (west) elevation. The house originally stood to the east, at the corner of Main and Front Streets. Its earliest known owners, G. S. and Willie Lee Watkins, moved it to its present site and, in 1918, sold it to G. T. Walters. Mrs. Watkins purchased it back in 1944, only to resell it the following year to J. P. Harris, Jr., and his wife, Mary. A plaque on the building names it the Devin Dalby House, built 1879, though the connection to Dalby is unclear.

Shed – c.1995 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and paired doors on the south elevation.

113 W. Front Street
Joshua A. Stradley House – c.1870 **Contributing Building**
Typical of Greek Revival-style dwellings, this one-story house has a symmetrical façade and low-pitched hipped roof. It has vinyl siding. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade; the door has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on square posts and is flanked by wide, two-over-two wood-sash windows with paneled aprons. An exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation is flanked by six-over-six windows, and there are paired six-light windows at the front of the left (east) elevation. There is a wide, hip-roofed wing centered on the rear (south) elevation flanked by shed-roofed bays and wings, some of which project beyond the left elevation. A shed-roofed bay on the right side of the ell has an inset porch at its rear supported by a square post. Outbuildings that were likely historically associated with this house are now on the parcel of the adjacent house (109 West Front Street). The one-story frame house is thought to have been built by Joshua A. and Annie Fowler Stradley following the Civil War. A Baptist minister who served as a chaplain during the War, Stradley (1833-1912) lived in the house until his death.

115-117 W. Front Street
Ben Pace House – 1972 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and has a brick veneer at the first floor and vinyl siding replacing or covering wood shingles at the second floor, which overhangs the first floor on the façade and rear (south) elevation. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows paired on the façade, and a six-panel door on the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An entrance on the left (east) elevation is sheltered by a shed porch on square posts. The building is now a duplex.

116 W. Front Street
Henry-Ellen Humphries House – 1902 **Contributing Building**
Typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses throughout the region is this two-story, side-gabled I-house. It has vinyl siding and vinyl windows, louvered vents in the gables, and a double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade and topped by a two-light transom. The door is sheltered by a full-width porch supported by square columns. A wide, gabled wing adjoins the rear of the house; there is a modern wood deck off the rear (north) of this wing. Henry-Ellen Humphries (1849-1923) built this traditionally fashioned, center-hall plan house in 1902. After her death it was owned jointly by her four children, Mary, Maggie, Charles, and Eugenia. In 1949 they sold it to Mary's daughter, Bessie Robards Farrior, who bequeathed it in 1984 to her daughter, Kitty Farrior Cook.

119 W. Front Street
Outlaw Hunt House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of West Front and Coggeshall streets, this impressive one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has a projecting cross-gabled extension of the porch facing the intersection. The house is four bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails throughout. A wood door with three lozenge-shaped lights is located near the center of the façade. It has matching one-light lozenge-shaped sidelights and is flanked by a triple window to the left (East) and a single window to the right (west). Paired French doors are located on the far right end of the façade. The façade is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends beyond the left elevation as a side-gabled porte cochere on matching posts. A gabled dormer centered on the façade has a group of four nine-light windows. There is an exterior brick chimney and a projecting, gabled bay with a group of four windows on the left elevation and a partially inset porch at the left rear (southeast) that has been enclosed. The right elevation has paired windows in the gable, flanked by single windows, and a projecting gabled wing near the rear (southwest). A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. Outlaw and Marie Hunt built their house around 1920. Hunt was a partner in the family lumber company and his wife was a local portrait painter of note. The brightly lit room at the west front elevation, concealed beneath the house's sweeping side gables, served as her studio.

120 W. Front Street
John E. Pittard House – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
The one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with the left (west) bay inset slightly under a lower roofline. It has vinyl siding and windows, a replacement front door accessed by an uncovered wood deck, and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation. A gabled wing projects from the left rear (northwest), and there is a prefabricated shed northwest of the house.

122 W. Front Street
Cleveland H. Timberlake House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
A typical early-twentieth-century form, this hip-roofed I-house is three bays wide. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. There is a one-story, gabled wing that spans much of the rear (north) elevation and later, telescoping hipped and shed-roofed wings to its rear having a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six wood-sash windows.
Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with German siding and exposed rafter tails.

126 W. Front Street
Crews-Tunstall House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
The one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and has a decorative gable on the left (west) end of the façade and a projecting, gabled wing at the rear of the right (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a metal tile roof. A replacement door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns that wraps around the right elevation, where it terminates at the projecting gabled wing. The right end of the porch, however, is enclosed with vinyl siding and grouped vinyl windows. Several six-over-six windows remain on the main section of the house. There is a wide, gabled wing with six-over-six windows at the rear (north) and a vinyl-sided wing at the left rear (northwest).

128 W. Front Street
Grover Yancey House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
The clipped-side-gabled I-house is three bays wide and has parallel one-story, hip-roofed wings at the rear. The house has vinyl siding, replacement windows on the first floor, two-over-two wood-sash windows at the second floor, a standing-seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on square columns. There is a wood deck at the left rear (northwest), and two prefabricated sheds stand north of the house.

129 W. Front Street
Titus Grandy House – c.1850 **Contributing Building**
This house, one of the most striking Greek Revival-style structures standing in Granville County, was built for merchant Titus Grandy (1824-1888) and his wife, the former Elizabeth Bell, in the late 1840s or 1850s. The traditional one-room deep, two-story tall, center-hall plan dwelling is of heavy timber frame construction and has a number of unusual decorative features. It retains plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with crossetted surrounds, and a low-pitched hipped standing-seam metal roof. Its chimneys - which are centered rather than placed at the exterior end walls - are formed of triple groups of stuccoed octagonal pots. Sawn boards encircling the outer edge of the roof remain. A six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, has fifteen-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part divided-light transom all within a crossetted surround. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch having a wide entablature with dentil molding supported by fluted Ionic columns. Centered on the second-floor façade is a tripartite window with two-over-two windows flanking a central six-over-six window. A single-pile, two-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (south) elevation, beyond which is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). An entrance on the right (west) elevation of the two-story wing is sheltered by a gabled roof on square columns. A low brick wall extends along the sidewalk at the front of the property.

The house was purchased by Dr. George A. (1843-1914) and Eliza Ormsby Coggeshall (1847-1922) in the early 1890s when they moved to Oxford from Massachusetts. It left their family following Elizabeth's death and passed through a number of hands before being acquired in 1953 by Atlas and Magdalena Critcher. Originally standing farther to the south on Front Street, the house was shifted forward on its lot in the 1920s. In the process it lost its rear ell - a later ell was subsequently added - part of which still stands on Coggeshall Street to the south.

Shed – c.1945 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, frame shed with asbestos sheathing.

West of 129 W. Front Street – VACANT

132 W. Front Street

Murray-Johnson House – 1913 **Noncontributing Building**

Similar in form to the Grover Yancey House (126 West Front Street), the one-story, hip-roofed house has a decorative gable on the left (west) end of the façade and a projecting front-gabled bay at the rear of the right (east) elevation. The house has been substantially altered with the installation of vinyl siding and the full enclosure of the front porch with vinyl siding and paired vinyl windows. A modern front door has been installed on the enclosed porch and is flanked by small vinyl windows. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A shed-roofed screened porch spans the rear elevation.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed that has vertical metal sheathing and a deep, shed-roofed wing at its rear clad in plywood sheathing.

GILLIAM STREET

118 Gilliam Street - VACANT

Site of the c.1860 Oxford Women's Club, demolished since 1986.

120 Gilliam Street

City Barber Shop – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

A rare example of a free-standing commercial building in the district, this one-story, hip-roofed concrete block building has a single storefront on the façade. The one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by aluminum-framed windows on concrete block knee walls. Most window and door openings on the right (north) elevation have been bricked-in or boarded, though a single six-over-six window remains. The left (south) elevation features a six-panel replacement door and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six windows. The building steps down to the rear, and the rear of the building is under a lower, gabled roofline.

121 Gilliam Street

Oxford Presbyterian Church – 1892 **Contributing Building**

Likely constructed in phases, the main block of the Gothic Revival-style church is a cross-gabled sanctuary having a steeply pitched roof. There is a lower, front-gabled wing with projecting bay to the left (north) and a hip-roofed wing to the rear (east). The main section has a stuccoed foundation, concrete watertable, running bond brick exterior, and vinyl soffits and eaves. Large, pointed arch, multi-light, stained-glass windows protected by later storm windows are located on the façade and right (south) elevations, each with a pointed arch brick surround and a pointed-arch louvered vent in the gable above. A three-story, square tower at the right end of the façade has paired aluminum-framed doors with a

pointed-arch transom on the façade and a pointed-arch, stained-glass window with operable lower sash on the right elevation. The first floor is framed by brick pilasters and topped by brick corbelling. The second floor of the tower has large louvered vents in arched brick surrounds with brick modillions above. The tower is topped by a hipped roof with sawn brackets atop which is a square bell tower with matching hipped roof and brackets and pointed arched openings on each elevation, each with a sawn balustrade. A one-story, entrance bay on the left end of the façade has doors matching those on the tower centered below a low gable. An uncovered brick terrace extends across the front of the church between the two entrances.

The one-story, bayed front-gabled Victorian-style section on the left has finishes matching those of the sanctuary, but smaller windows throughout. The front of the wing contains paired windows on the façade and single windows on the cut-away bays, each a pointed-arch stained-glass window with concrete sill and brick arch. A small, gabled dormer on the façade has a louvered vent. The left elevation is seven bays deep. There is a group of four windows near the center of the elevation flanked by single windows. All windows are fixed one-light and have operable lower sashes, concrete sills, and flat brick arches. An entrance at the rear of the elevation is accessed by an uncovered brick stair. The rear (east) elevation of the wing is two bays wide with stained-glass, double-hung windows. It abuts a shed-roofed entrance bay that projects from the northeast corner of the sanctuary. A large, two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the sanctuary is six bays deep and four bays wide with a brick foundation and exterior, soldier-course watertable, six-over-six wood-sash windows with brick sills, and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. Entrances centered on the east elevation are accessed by metal fire stairs. A nine-light-over-three-panel door on the south elevation of the wing is located immediately adjacent to a flat-roofed bay at the southeast corner of the sanctuary.

Dedicated in 1892, the Oxford Presbyterian Church is only the second structure to house a congregation founded in the same decade as the town of Oxford. The congregation had modest if apparently wealthy roots, claiming only 22 members in 1822, four years after its organization, and building its first church around 1830. The size, material, and detailing of the church testify to the continued growth of the congregation during the nineteenth century.

125 Gilliam Street
Bransford Ballou House – 1900, c.1922 **Contributing Building**

Prominently sited on a large lot at the northeast corner of Gilliam and East Spring streets, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house has a grand, sweeping porch that extends beyond the side elevations of the house. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and exterior brick chimneys on the left (north) and right (south) elevations. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by decorative multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is topped by an elliptical fanlight, all within a paneled surround. The flat-roofed porch is supported by Ionic columns that alternate with paneled wood piers to support the matchstick railing. A matching railing with paneled piers extends around the roofline of the porch. The porch wraps around the first bay of the right elevation and extends beyond the left elevation as a porte cochere. A gabled dormer on the façade has a Palladian window with three six-over-one wood-sash windows, the center one topped by a fanlight. Hip-roofed dormers on the right and left elevations each have paired six-over-one windows and two gabled dormers on the rear (east) elevation have a single replacement window. There is a one-story, projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left elevation with grouped decorative windows, a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear with a lower, hipped wing to its rear, both with standing-seam metal roofs. A one-story, hip-roofed wing wraps the right rear (southeast) corner of the house and between this and the rear ell at the northeast is an enclosed, hip-roofed porch on square columns. A stone wall extends along East Spring Street on the south side of the house.

Bransford and Nancy Whitaker Ballou had this house built in 1900 on the site of a tobacco warehouse. Ballou, like many other prominent turn-of-the-twentieth-century residents of Oxford, was in the tobacco business. According to local tradition, the house includes part of an eighteenth century Granville County courthouse. While its structure clearly dates from a much later period, some hand-hewn timbers retaining eighteenth century nails were used in the basement as sills and floor joists. In 1922 Judge Benjamin K. Lassiter and his wife, Dorothea, purchased the house.

201 Gilliam Street
James W. Horner House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
Ornate detailing of this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house includes peaked first-floor window surrounds, a heavy modillion cornice, and pedimented front portico. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, sixteen-over-one wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. Tripartite windows on the first-floor façade have twelve-over-one windows flanking central sixteen-over-one windows and are topped by a peaked wood surround. A one-light door, centered on the façade, has leaded-glass sidelights and transom, all within a classical surround with broken, arched pediment. It is sheltered by a pedimented portico with fluted Doric columns supporting a wide entablature and pediment, each with dentil and modillion cornices. Three gabled dormers on the façade have partial gable returns and arched windows with keystones flanked by pilasters. The right (south) window has a decorative upper sash containing tracery. A one-story, flat-roofed sun porch on the right elevation, created from part of an original open porch, has paired eight-light casement windows with three-light transoms, a French door centered on the façade, and a railing at the roofline. A similar, but narrower, open porch on the left elevation is supported by fluted columns and has matchstick railings at the porch and its roofline. To the rear of the two porches, are two-story, projecting gabled bays with half-round windows in the gables. The left bay has regular windows flanking a fixed center window. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) with a shallow, second-story shed-roofed wing above it.
The house was built for James W. Horner in 1913. Horner was an owner of Horner Brothers, Co., a farm supply business. In the mid-1950s the house was acquired by John G. and Carolyn Hunt.

Shed – c.1913 **Contributing Building**
Just south of the garage, and barely visible, is a one-story, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and batten doors on the west elevation, facing the house. The shed was not listed in the original inventory.

Garage – c.1913 **Contributing Building**
East of the house, accessed via East Spring Street, is a front-gabled frame garage with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the east elevation and in the front gable, and a wide open bay on the north elevation.

205 Gilliam Street
Eliza Pool House – c. 1900, 1913 **Contributing Building**
Typical of early-twentieth-century housing throughout the region, this triple-A-roofed I-house is three bays wide and single pile and has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows at the first floor and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second floor. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and three-part transom and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by fluted square posts. There are partial gable returns and diamond-shaped louvered vents in each of the gables. A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) is two bays deep and has a decorative gable on its north elevation. At the right rear (southeast) is a two-story shed-roofed bay, beyond which a one-story wing having an inset, screened porch is located. The house appears on the 1909

Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town, at the southeast corner of Gilliam and East Spring streets. It was moved to its current location in 1913 for the construction of the adjacent James W. Horner House.

206 Gilliam Street
John Mullins House – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Typical of housing built throughout the country in the Post World War II era, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has German-profile weatherboards, vinyl windows, and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with imitation sawn brackets, that replaced the original decorative metal posts after 1986. An exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation is flanked by windows. There is a gabled ell at the rear (west).

207 Gilliam Street
E. G. Crews House – c.1910 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is plainly detailed and has a symmetrical façade, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior brick chimneys. It is three bays wide and double-pile. A projecting, shed-roofed entrance bay, centered on the façade, contains a six-panel door and small four-light windows on the side elevations. It likely replaced an earlier open porch, rendering the building noncontributing. Centered above the entrance is a shed-roofed dormer with four nine-over-one wood-sash windows. There are two windows in the right (south) pedimented gable and a one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southeast).

208 Gilliam Street
Medford House – 1899 **Contributing Building**
This impressive two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. Full height, flush gabled bays adjoin the right and left slopes of the main hipped roof. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows paired on the first-floor façade and above the entrance, two interior brick chimneys, and a decorative gable centered on the façade. A twenty-light-over-one-panel door has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (north) elevation, supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear of the right elevation, and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). A flat-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) is likely an enclosed porch.
Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage having vinyl siding, a wide overhead door on the façade, and a vinyl window in the gable.

209 Gilliam Street
H. J. Council House – c.1905 **Contributing Building**
Typical of early-twentieth century houses constructed throughout the region, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile and has parallel gabled wings at the rear (east). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, round vents in the gables, and a replacement metal roof. A decorative sawn bargeboard remains in the front gable. Centered on the façade, the one-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts, replaced since 1986. The left rear (northwest) ell is single-pile while the right rear (southeast) ell is double-pile and has a gabled bay at its rear containing a five-panel door sheltered by a shed roof on braces.

212 Gilliam Street
Ernest Linwood House – 1915 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed house features elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The house is two bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, deep eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light door with one-light sidelights and three-part transom is located on the left (south) end of the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a matchstick railing. The porch extends across a two-story, projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (north) end of the façade that has paired brackets at its roofline. The porch has a projecting gabled bay marking the entrance. The porch wraps around the left elevation, where it terminates at a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of that elevation. The rear bay of the left-side porch has been enclosed with weatherboards since 1986. Above the entrance is a pair of starburst-paned windows and at the porch level of the left elevation is a fixed, multi-light diamond-paned window. A similar window is located at the first-floor level of a two-story, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation. A one-story gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest).
The house was constructed in 1915 for Ernest Linwood, who ran a local farm supply business, and his wife, Mamie. The floor plan and articulation of the house are similar to that of the Veasey-Williams House across the street, which was built about three years earlier.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a cupola centered on the roof.

213 Gilliam Street
Jonah Veasey House – 1912 **Contributing Building**
Similar in form and detail to the Ernest Linwood House at 212 Gilliam, this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide with understated Colonial Revival-style details. The house has a slightly projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade with a pedimented gable and decorative fixed window in the gable with lozenge-shaped tracery. It has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light door near the center of the façade has matching one-light sidelights and a three-part transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on paneled square columns. A projecting pediment on grouped columns denotes the entrance to the porch, which wraps around the right (south) elevation, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed wing, in front of which the porch has been enclosed with screens after 1978. A similar two-story, hip-roofed wing on the left elevation is canted. A two-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (northeast) and there is a deep, one-story wing at the right rear (southeast). The house was constructed in 1912 by Jonah Veasey, employed in the lumber business. The house is said to have been constructed using oversized timbers, culled from local lumber yards.

214 Gilliam Street
Edward Taylor House – 1964 **Contributing Building**
The newest house on Gilliam Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with Colonial Revival-style details. The right (north) two bays are recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows, a wide cornice across the façade only, and an interior brick chimney. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance bay clad in vertical wood sheathing and a classical surround with fluted pilasters. Within the bay is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. There is a single window in each gable and flush eaves in the gable ends. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

215 Gilliam Street
W. J. Long House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has Colonial Revival detailing including a one-light door with decorative sidelights and elliptical fanlight and an engaged, shed-roofed porch on fluted columns. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The entrance is centered on the façade. Above the entrance is a hip-roofed dormer containing three one-over-one windows. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay centered on the left (north) elevation and paired windows in the north gable flanked by small, single windows. The porch wraps around the right (south) elevation as a gabled porch accessed by paired doors with an elliptical fanlight. Behind the wrap-around porch is a hip-roofed bay matching the bay on the north elevation. A full-width, shed-roofed wing at the rear has an inset porch at the northeast corner.

Shed – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and an inset porch on square posts on its north elevation.

220 Gilliam Street
Marcellus V. Lanier House – c.1850 **Contributing Building**
This mid-nineteenth century, two-story, single-pile, Greek Revival-style, L-shaped house retains high material integrity. It retains original beaded weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with crossetted surrounds, deep eaves and a wide fascia, exterior end brick chimneys, and a hipped, slate roof with flared eaves, perhaps installed later when the dormers were added. The main entrance, centered on the façade, has double-leaf one-panel doors with decorative multi-light sidelights and a three-part transom and opens to a center hall. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with standing-seam metal roof on fluted square columns. Centered above the entrance is a tripartite window with one-over-one windows flanking a six-over-six window. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has six-light windows flanking an eighteen-light window. The raised brick foundation has basement-level windows on the left (south) end of the façade and on the south elevation where a basement-level entrance, a six-panel door with four-light sidelights, is sheltered by the porch floor. The entrance and porch above match those on the façade with the same tripartite window and hip-roofed dormer above. The left elevation is five bays wide with the center three bays sheltered by the porch and flanked by exterior brick chimneys. There is a two-story, shed-roofed block at the northwest, at the intersection of the two two-story wings that is flanked by hip-roofed sections, likely enclosed porches. A brick wall is located at the rear of the site. Marcellus V. Lanier (1818-1904) acquired this property in two parcels between 1847 and 1851 and, by the outbreak of the Civil War, had built this two-story, L-shaped dwelling. Lanier was an attorney in Oxford for many years. Lanier's estate sold the house in 1912 to M. P. and Betty Edwards Chamblee. A prominent local businessman, Chamblee's enterprises included a hardware store and the former Oxford Hotel. In 1921, following Chamblee's death, his wife sold the house to Mary Weldon and R. H. Lewis, Jr., in whose family it remained until 1970.

Garage – c.1995 **Noncontributing Building**
Located northwest of the house is a one-story, T-shaped garage with apartment having plain weatherboards and vinyl windows. The front-gabled section on the east end, facing High Street, has two overhead garage doors. To its left (west) is a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing with an entrance flanked by windows and sheltered by an engaged porch supported by square posts. The garage was constructed after 1986.

221 Gilliam Street
Robert G. Lassiter House – 1908, 1920 **Contributing Building**
The impressive two-and-a-half-story, Neoclassical-style house retains high material integrity, having plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows with operable shutters, and a truncated hipped roof with green tile roofing and two interior granite chimneys. The building is three bays wide and triple-pile with a one-light door flanked by leaded-glass sidelights and an arched transom centered on the facade. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch on fluted Ionic columns that extends beyond the left (north) elevation as a porte cochere on matching supports. The porch has a railing at the roofline. A centered second-floor entrance containing paired diamond-paned doors with transom opens to the porch. An impressive two-story, pedimented portico is centered on the façade, sheltering the center portion of the one-story porch. It has a wide entablature supported by paired fluted Ionic columns and a pediment with plain weatherboards, a half-round window, and dentil molding. Gabled dormers on the right (south) and left elevations have triple starburst windows. The left elevation has a projecting bay, a hipped roof, and diamond-paned multi-light fixed center sash flanked by one-over-one windows centered on the first floor. The right elevation has an entrance centered on the elevation, a one-light-over-one-panel door with leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on grouped fluted Ionic columns. At the right rear (southeast) is a two-story, hip-roofed wing with a second-floor sleeping porch. There is a one-story, gable wing centered on the rear elevation and a screened porch at the left rear (northeast). Both were constructed as sun porches in 1920. These porches once looked out upon a fine Italian garden which has unfortunately been destroyed. Robert Gilliam (1881-1963) and Margaret Currin Lassiter (1882-1957) built this monumental Neo-Classical Revival residence in 1908. Inherited by their nephew, Robert Lassiter Simmons (b. 1918), it remained in the family until sold by his estate in 1973.

Garage – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a massive, two-story, hip-roofed frame garage with apartment above. It has vinyl siding and windows, paired overhead doors on the west elevation and gabled dormer above, and an entrance on the north elevation that is sheltered by a small gable on columns.

305 Gilliam Street
R. D. Currin House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile due to a projecting gabled wing on the left (north) elevation flush with the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and a six-panel door, centered on the façade, that is sheltered by a partially inset front-gabled porch supported by paneled square posts on brick piers. The gable is centered on the entrance and the left end of the porch is sheltered by a hipped roof. There is an exterior brick chimney in the gable of the left wing, which extends as a porte cochere supported by matching paneled posts on brick piers. There is a projecting gabled bay on the right (south) elevation and a shed-roofed wing at the rear (east).

306 Gilliam Street
V. W. Taylor House – c.1925 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed American Four Square house has been substantially altered with the enclosure of the right (north) side, including the northeast corner) of the wrap-around porch (enclosed after 1986. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a slightly projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation flush with the façade. It has aluminum siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and deep eaves. Formerly exposed rafters have been covered since 1986. The replacement door, centered on the façade, has ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns that replace earlier decorative metal

columns after 1986. The porch wrapped around the right elevation, but that side has been enclosed with grouped windows on a sided knee wall. A one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the rear of the right elevation, and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest). A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house. The enclosure of the porch renders this building noncontributing.

309 Gilliam Street
Lelia Cutts House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
One of a small number of multi-family houses in the district, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and has wide, projecting, front-gabled wings on each end of the façade flanking a shared concrete terrace. Entrances on the inside elevations of the wings, each a six-light-over-two-panel door, open to the central terrace. The building has vinyl siding, flush eaves, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of vinyl and wood six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. Original window hoods have been removed since 1986. Side entrances on the right (south) and left (north) elevations are sheltered by a shed roof on metal brackets and an aluminum awning respectively.

South of 309 Gilliam Street - VACANT

GOSHEN STREET
402 Goshen Street
Liggett and Meyers Prizery – 1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, brick tobacco prizery has a low-sloped gabled roof behind a peaked parapet. It is four bays wide and five-bays deep. The bays are separated by brick pilasters. The second bay from the left (north) has a metal loading door sheltered by a corrugated metal shed roof over a concrete stair. The other bays on the façade each have two twelve-light, metal-framed windows with operable center sashes. The left elevation is blind, save for a loading bay centered on the elevation. The right (south) elevation has a window and entrance in the first (west) bay and a single window in the next bay. A one-story wing at the right rear (southeast) is two bays wide and three bays deep and has finishes matching those on the main block. The six-bay-wide east elevation, facing the railroad spur, has two loading bays and a single window. The building currently houses a plumbing business.

417 Goshen Street
Bryant-Kingsbury House – c.1826, c.1910 **Contributing Building**
A handsome version of the tripartite form that was popular in North Carolina's northern Piedmont and Virginia late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries, the Federal-style Bryant-Kingsbury House is one of Granville County's finest early dwellings. The seven-bay-wide house features a tripartite form consisting of a wide side-gabled form in which the center three bays project slightly under a pedimented, front-gabled roof. It retains high material integrity including original weatherboards, nine-over-nine-wood-sash windows at the first floor and six-over-nine windows at the second floor, all within decorative surrounds with molded sills, reeded posts, bullseye cornerblocks, and molded cornices. Two carved rosettes, separated by a band of applied, interlocking circles, adorn the architraves supported by these posts. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a one-light-over-one-panel door with decorative transom in a fluted surround. It is sheltered by a c. 1910 five-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch on tapered, paneled wood columns and a later stone foundation. The house has a molded cornice with decorative arched motif and small dentil molding. The same molding is found in the pedimented front gable, which has a Federal-style arched, double-hung, multi-light window. The house has gable end chimneys, a metal

tile roof, and a two-story, gabled rear wing centered on the rear (west) elevation. There is an interior brick chimney and a one-story, hip-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, on its right (north) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear of the rear wing and has a hip-roofed porch on its north elevation.

The house initially stood at the head of Main Street on Lot 31, one of Oxford's original lots. That lot was sold, apparently still undeveloped, to J. H. Bryant in 1825 and though he only owned the property for seven years, Bryant was the probable builder of the grand house. Russell Kingsbury (1792-1856) purchased Lot 31 and an additional tract of 60 acres from Bryant in 1832 for the substantial sum of $3,500. A successful Oxford merchant, he bequeathed the house to his second wife, the former Lucy Puckett. It remained in the family until sold by his son-in-law, Thomas Venable, in 1890. Changing hands a number of times in the next 20 years, it was purchased in 1909 by W. T. Yancey, who moved it a few blocks northwest to Goshen Street and sold it the following year. From 1910 until 1919 it was owned by C. M. Critcher, who likely made the Colonial Revival style alterations to its porch and interior.

HIGH STREET

104 High Street
Maurice Pruitt House – 1938 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-one wood-sash windows, a brick chimney on the façade, and an interior brick chimney at the rear. The entrance is centered on the façade in a projecting bay sheltered by a front-gabled porch on flared brick piers with an arched brick opening. A large, front-gabled porch to its left (east) has square brick piers, a segmental-arch brick opening on the front, a slender arched window above, and an uncovered terrace extending across the front of both gabled porches. There is a triple window in the right (west) gable and a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). A prefabricated shed stands south of the house.

106 High Street
Aiken-Royster House – 1887 **Contributing Building**

The one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide, including the projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (west) elevation. The porch is supported by early twentieth century, Craftsman-style paneled wood posts on brick piers. The rear bay of the porch is enclosed with weatherboards and a gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest). A later, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the ell has a stuccoed foundation and a bay window on its right elevation. A flat-roofed wing extends between the rear gable and rear wing.

108-110 High Street (formerly 108 High Street)
Crews Family House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

Typical of turn-of-the-century dwellings, this two-story, side-gabled I-house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with paneled aprons at the first-floor façade, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. A fifteen-light French door centered on the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a later, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts with a spindle frieze. The one-story wing at the rear is three bays deep and opens to a later wood deck to its right. In 1890 J. M. Currin and Alfred Hobgood gave the property to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Whether Currin or Hobgood had built the house, or whether it was even

standing at this date is not known. The property remained in the hands of the Methodist congregation until 1956, when it was sold to Norfleet and William Crews. It remained in the Crews family until the early 1980s. A shallow shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) was replaced with a deeper shed-roofed wing after 1986. The current owner said that the porch was constructed in the twentieth century, replacing a typical three-quarter-width, hip-roofed porch; however, the current porch was in place before 1986.

Garage – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled garage with plain weatherboards, two overhead doors, and a vinyl window in the front gable.

114 High Street (formerly 110 High Street)
Betts-Taylor House – c.1840, 1885, 1915 **Contributing Building**

Located at the southeast corner of High and Gilliam streets, this expansive two-story, side-gabled I-house is three bays wide with a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) resulting in an L-shaped plan. It has beaded weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with molded sills, a cornice at the roofline with sawn brackets, and exterior end brick chimneys. A one-light door, centered on the façade, has one-light sidelights and a three-part transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. The porch wraps around the right (west) elevation where it terminates at a one-story gabled wing with a six-light-over-three-panel door with one-light transom. A one-light-over-three-panel door on the right elevation of the main block also opens to the porch. The porch also wraps around the left (east) elevation, accessed by a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom. There is a shed-roofed screened porch to the right of the rear ell and an uncovered wood deck to its rear (south). A one-story, L-shaped, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) has a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom that opens to the wraparound porch. It has an interior brick chimney and a shed-roofed wing to its right, at the center of the rear elevation.

While the house appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century, the earliest record of this house is an 1878 deed between Mary Betts and John W. Betts. Mary Betts was the widow of Calvin Betts, who could have been the first owner of the house or, considering his large local landholdings, simply a speculator. After passing through several owners, the house was acquired in 1911 by B. F. and Mary Taylor. Taylor (1859-1927) was one of the founders of the Taylor-Cannady Buggy factory, which once stood on Williamsboro Street in downtown Oxford. The house appears to have been altered and enlarged late in the nineteenth century and the wraparound porch likely date from the early twentieth century.

200 High Street
Lassiter-Mullins House – c.1880, 1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house features a three-bay-wide, single-pile side-gabled form on the left (east) and a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (west). It has beaded weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with operable wood shutters. Scalloped woodwork in the gables and a pressed metal roof and corbelled brick chimneys have been removed since 1986. A double-leaf, arched one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, has a leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on replacement columns (installed after 1986) that wraps around the left elevation. Two front-gabled dormers on the façade have six-over-six wood-sash windows flanked by fluted pilasters. A shed-roofed porch on the right elevation has been fully enclosed with weatherboards since 1986. The rear (south) elevation has a series of hipped and flat-roofed additions that span the full width of the elevation, extending beyond the left elevation to align with the outer edge of the wraparound porch. There is a prefabricated shed to the rear.

The house appears on Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882 and served as the town house of Robert Walter Lassiter (1855-1928). It is not clear whether it was built by him, the Currin family as some suggest, or by another, unidentified family. Thomas and Nell Mullins purchased the house in the 1920s at which time they altered the front porch and added dormers to the façade.

204 High Street
William A. Devin House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**

Many of the decorative Victorian-era finishes remain on this one-story, gable-and-wing house including projecting bays similar to those on the house at 224 Main Street. The side-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade is three bays wide and single-pile and the front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade is one bay wide and double-pile. The house has beaded weatherboards, two-over-two arched, wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and metal sheathing and louvered vents in the gables. A pair of ten-light doors with an arched five-light transom is located in a projecting bay near the center of the façade, sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. A projecting bay on the front-gabled wing has arched one-over-one windows with peaked surrounds, paneled aprons, and brackets at the hipped roof. A matching bay is located on the left gable end and there is a similar, rectangular projecting bay on the right elevation. Earlier rear wings have been removed and new rear additions constructed since 1986. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast), and a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) has a gabled dormer on its right elevation.

The house is said to have been built around 1878, though no house is shown on its lot on the Gray's New Map of Oxford of 1882. Its earliest known occupants, and likely builders, are Virginia Bernard and William A. Devin. Born in northern Granville County in 1872, Devin became one of the county's most prominent figures. He graduated from the Horner School in Oxford, Wake Forest College and, in 1893, he received his law degree from the University of North Carolina. Mayor of Oxford from 1902-1909, he also served in the General Assembly in 1911 and 1913. A Superior Court judge for 22 years, he was appointed to the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1935. In 1899, the year of their marriage, the Devins purchased the half-acre lot upon which the house stands for the modest sum of $275. In 1914 they sold this same lot for the greatly increased sum of $3,500 indicating that the house was constructed during their ownership. Since its sale in 1914 the house has passed through a number of owners.

213 High Street
James M. Currin House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**

Among the grandest structures in Oxford, this two-story house features Queen Anne-style irregular massing and varied wall surfaces, resulting in a picturesque appearance complimented by the formality of the classical porch detailing. A projecting front-gabled wing is two bays wide and triple-pile. A double-pile, hip-roofed wing intersects on the left (west) elevation, resulting in an L-shaped plan. The plan is complicated by the inclusion of a round tower at the intersection of the two wings, a decorative gable on the hip-roofed side wing, a two-story, gabled bay projecting from the rear of the right (east) elevation, and a two-story gabled wing at the right rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards throughout, one-over-one wood-sash windows at the first floor, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and a tile roof. Two-over-two wood-sash windows are located at the second floor of the side elevation only. The entrance, inset slightly on the left end of the main block, is a one- light-over-two-panel door with leaded-glass-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part, leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a deep porch with a wide entablature supported by Ionic columns and a heavy turned balustrade. The center bay of the porch projects slightly under a pediment, marking the entrance to the house. An inset entrance at the second-floor level, directly above the entrance, has a one-light transom and opens to a second-floor porch with sided knee wall on the roof of the first-floor porch. The porch wraps around the right (east) elevation,

terminating at the projecting gabled bay, accessed by paired arched one-light-over-one-panel doors with a leaded-glass transom on the right elevation. An octagonal projection of the porch at the front right corner (southeast) has smaller Ionic columns on a sided knee wall and swags similar to those of the tower. The porch also wraps around the left elevation, following the curve of the tower at the front left corner and connecting to an octagonal porch at the left rear that is enclosed with nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows and accessed by a nine-light-over-two-panel door with a two-light transom from the main porch. To the right of the main entrance is a triple window with leaded-glass upper sashes. The front gable has a paneled cornice at the base of the gable and three diamond-paned windows above. The circular tower at the left end of the façade has curved windows at the first and second floors, a cornice with swag detail and dentil molding, and a semi-circular dome roof with flared eaves. The two-story bay on the right elevation has a paneled cornice matching that on the façade and paired diamond-light windows above. The first floor of the bay has canted walls and brackets support the floor above. The canted bay has a triple leaded-glass window flanked by two-over-two windows. At the rear of the house is a series of one- and two-story wings: A two-story, gabled ell at the right rear; a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest); a two-story, shed-roofed wing between the two; a one-story, gabled wing at the far right rear; and a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the far left rear.

The house is prominently sited at the head of Raleigh Street and handsomely landscaped. The property was purchased by James Madison Currin (1846-1911) in 1884 from Melissa H. Currin and Joseph and Louise Davis. The sellers were required under the terms of the deed to remove houses, buildings and even clover that was growing on the property in preparation for the construction of a new house on the site. Currin, a buyer for the American Tobacco Company, married Cornelia Gooch (1847-1930) in 1886 and probably began construction of the house shortly thereafter. Nell Currin Powell, the Currins' daughter, was deeded the house in 1936. She lived there until her death in the 1960s.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

North of the house, accessed from Belle Street, is a one-story, side-gabled, two-car garage with at plain weatherboards, two overhead doors, exposed rafter tails, and a decorative asphalt-shingled roof.

303 High Street

James M. Kingsbury-Bryan House – c.1845 **Contributing Building**

Located at the northeast corner of High and Belle streets, this two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style house is three bays wide and single pile and has an original two-story, hip-roofed wing centered on the rear (north) elevation, resulting in a T-hall plan on the interior. The house has a mortised, tenoned, and pegged structure. The exterior is finished with beaded weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with crossetted surrounds, deep eaves, wide frieze, and fluted cornerboards. A double-leaf two-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative, multi-light sidelights and transom within a crossetted surround. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted square columns tied by an octagonal handrail with original balusters. Centered above the entrance is a tripartite window with two-over-two windows flanking a central six-over-six window. The side elevations of the main block are without fenestration, but each has an exterior brick chimney. The rear ell is double-pile with an exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation, partially obscured by a later, one-story, gabled rear wing that is also double-pile. A one-story, shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, projects from the right (east) elevation of the rear wing with an uncovered wood deck to its right.

Russell H. and Elizabeth Kingsbury purchased the house in 1842, moving the principal's house for the Oxford Male Academy from the site before constructing the current house on the site. A local merchant, Kingsbury ran a store next to the courthouse, in company with a cousin of the same name. Henry and Ellen Bryan bought the house from the Kingsbury's in 1873. It remained in the Bryan family for the next

66 years, passing to Wesley Bryan upon his mother's death in 1924 and remaining in the Bryan family until 1939.

Smokehouse – c.1842 **Contributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a small, one-story, side-gabled, pegged frame smokehouse with beaded weatherboards and a batten door on the south elevation.

Garage – c.1995 **Noncontributing Building**

North of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and windows and a cupola at the roofline.

HILLSBORO STREET

109 Hillsboro Street

First National Bank of Oxford – c.1890, 1905 **Contributing Building**

This three-story, Beaux Arts-style bank building features a distinctive curve at the left (east) end of the façade and a corner entrance facing the intersection of Hillsboro and College streets. The inset entrance has paired one-light-over-one-panel doors with a blind transom and classical surround in which Ionic columns support an entablature with dentil molding. The façade is three bays wide at the first-floor level and has an inset centered entrance containing paired one-light-over-two-panel doors in an arched paneled bay. Arched bays flanking the entrance have been infilled and finished with stucco, but likely matched the first (north) bay of the left elevation: an arched bay containing three fixed one-light windows topped by an arched, three-part transom, all on a stuccoed knee wall. A cornice extends across the façade and first bay of the left elevation above the first-floor arches. The two arched bays of the upper-level façade have also been infilled and finished with stucco, but retain molded brick surrounds. These also likely matched the first bay of the left elevation, which has paired replacement windows and a modern spandrel panel at the second-floor level, but retains original paired fixed one-light windows with a paneled apron and a two-part arched transom at the third-floor level, all within an arched molded brick surround. There is a narrow cornice at the parapet. The left elevation is only two stories in height and has an exposed brick exterior and seven arched bays at the first-floor level, all infilled with brick. Segmental arched window openings at the second-floor level are filled with replacement windows that are shorter than the originals and have panels installed above. The rear elevation is five bays wide at the second floor and contains replacement vinyl windows in arched brick surrounds. First-floor openings have been infilled with brick. According to the Sanborn Company's fire insurance maps of Oxford, the 1st National Bank of Oxford opened its doors on this site between 1888 and 1892. The structure was either considerably altered or, as its Beaux Arts styling suggests, rebuilt between 1904 and 1909. The 1st National Bank of Oxford subsequently was known as the Oxford National Bank, which in 1967, merged with Planters National Bank.

119 Hillsboro Street

Horner Brothers Company Store – 1909 **Noncontributing Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building has been substantially altered with the application of stucco and the installation of broad, fixed windows at the five bays wide second-floor level where stuccoed pilasters separate the bays. There are three wider bays and two narrow bays between them, the divisions aligning with divisions in the storefronts below. The wide bays each have replacement fixed aluminum-framed windows with stuccoed arches above. The narrow bays are without fenestration. A row of dentil molding remains at the top of each bay, between the pilasters, but a metal cornice with brackets has been removed since 1986, leaving an unadorned parapet with metal coping. The first floor features aluminum-framed display windows on low brick bulkheads. An inset entrance in the left (east) bay contains paired

aluminum-framed doors. A flat metal canopy spans the façade, sheltering the storefronts, and is supported by metal cables. The rear (south) elevation remains largely intact with an unpainted brick exterior and segmental-arch openings. Second-floor openings retain original two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched upper sashes that follow the segmental-arch openings. First-floor windows and doors have been boarded with the exception of a centered entrance bay with paired aluminum-framed glass doors.

LITTLEJOHN STREET

107 Littlejohn Street
Granville Park, Inc. – c.1925 **Noncontributing Building**
Constructed concurrent with the adjoining building at 109 Littlejohn Street, this one-story brick commercial building has matching decorative brickwork in the parapet. The storefront has been substantially altered with the installation of an inset brick wall that angles toward the right (east) to an aluminum-framed glass door. The transom area above the storefront has been infilled with brick and stucco as well. The parapet features a soldiercourse of brick and bands of rowlock brick above and below. A basketweave course at the top of the parapet is topped by several rows of corbelling and metal flashing.

109 Littlejohn Street
Oxford Building & Loan Association – c.1925 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story brick commercial building has decorative brickwork in the parapet that matches the adjoining building at 107 Littlejohn, built concurrently. The storefront, including the transom area, has been substantially altered with the installation of an inset brick wall with an angled wall containing a solid wood door. The parapet features a soldiercourse of brick and bands of rowlock brick above and below. A basketweave course at the top of the parapet is topped by several rows of corbelling and metal flashing.

111 Littlejohn Street
Western Union & Telegraph – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story-with-raised-basement commercial building is unusual for the location of its main floor above street level. The building has a tall arched opening on its left (west) end and a concrete stair that leads to a six-panel door in a weatherboard-sheathed bay. On the right (east) end of the storefront is a pair of windows at the main level and a boarded opening at the basement level, each with a segmental-arch brick surround and brick sill. Two courses of mousetoothing are located in the parapet beneath the metal coping. The right elevation is six bays deep and has a seam in the brick between the first and second bays. The first (south) bay has paired windows matching those on the façade. The rear five bays are each single windows in segmental-arch brick surrounds. Basement-level openings match the primary elevation but are boarded.

120 Littlejohn Street - VACANT
Site of the c. 1920 Public Ledger Printing Office, demolished between 1993 and 2010. The property is now part of large parcel owned by the Oxford Baptist Church that also includes the former Oxford Post Office.

MAIN STREET

100 Main Street

Long Company Store – c.1925 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Main and Williamsboro streets, this two-story brick commercial building has a single, wide storefront and is seven bays wide at the second-floor level. The storefront features an inset entrance, centered on the façade, containing paired aluminum-framed glass doors with matching sidelights and transom. It is flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a vertical wood bulkhead. Most of the transom is boarded and sheltered by a fabric awning, but a row of fourteen transom windows is visible above the awning. The upper part of the façade was covered with siding in 1986, but the siding has since been removed, revealing seven window bays, each with a vinyl window, soldier-course lintel, and brick sill. Three cast concrete panels are located in the parapet and are topped by a double soldier-course with cast concrete above and below it. The façade is flanked by projecting brick pilasters with concrete bases and cast concrete details at the top. The right (north) elevation is four bays deep at the first-floor level and ten bays deep at the second-floor level. The front (east) two bays have been bricked in and the rear (west) two bays are located slightly below street level, each with a door accessed by concrete steps and flanked by double-hung vinyl windows. The second floor features vinyl windows and parapet detailing matching the façade. The rear (west) elevation has three high one-over-one wood-sash windows and a single door at the first-floor level. While the 1988 nomination indicates an 1880s construction date, the architectural style and appearance of the building indicate that it is likely from the 1920s.

101 Main Street

Granville County Courthouse (NR1979) – 1838-1840, 1891, 1938 Contributing Building

The oldest building in downtown Oxford, the 1840 Greek Revival-style courthouse has projecting wings on each elevation and a two-part rear addition, constructed in 1891 and 1938, that results in an “I” shaped plan. The original front block of the two-story, truncated hip-roofed courthouse is built of brick neatly laid in Flemish bond, five bays wide and three bays deep. The building has been painted since 1986 but retains and a wide molded cornice that wraps the entire building. A two-part cupola on the building has a square brick base with vents on each side and a wood cornice. Above it is an octagonal frame section supported by Doric columns with raised panels and vents on each side, all topped by a metal dome with weathervane. The building’s tall eight-over-eight-over-eight, triple-hung, wood-sash windows are enframed by convex moldings and underpinned with granite lintels. However, a number of first-floor level window openings on the right (south) and left (north) elevations have been bricked in and a brick hyphen at the rear (east) now connects to an annex. The entrance, centered on the façade, has replacement fixed doors constructed to be similar to the original three-part door and has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched transom in an segmental arched brick surround with cast concrete keystone dated "July 4, 1838," the date construction is said to have begun on the structure.

Standing at the center of Oxford, the location of the Granville County Courthouse is the result of the town literally growing up around the building. Formed in 1746, Granville County courts initially met at varied locations. In 1765 its first permanent courthouse was constructed on the estate of Samuel Benton, in what was to become the town of Oxford. It was said at the time that Benton, the influential county clerk of court, had the courthouse established on his property to "bring grist to his own mill." Having outgrown the 1765 structure in the early nineteenth century, the county decided in 1836 to raise a new structure on its site. A tax was levied to pay for construction and, between 1838 and 1840, contractor John Waltholl (or Walthall) raised the fine Greek Revival-style structure that serves the county's courts and offices to this day.

Two major additions to the courthouse, and other renovations over the years, have led to alteration of much of its interior, and some of its exterior, fabric. In 1891, architect C. E. Hartge of Tarboro and Hundley Brothers, an Oxford contracting firm, made the first major changes to the structure. They added fireproof vaults, shifting some of the side elevation windows in the process, and added a matching two-story addition to the rear. A second major addition to the structure, another matching two-story extension to the rear, was designed and completed in 1938 by the Durham architectural firm of Rose and Rose.

106 Main Street
Hub Store – c.1885 **Noncontributing Building**
Since the 1986 survey, this two-story, brick commercial building has been substantially altered with the construction of a brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style storefront and stuccoed upper floor. The building, which previously had an aluminum-framed storefront and horizontal sheathing at the second floor, now has a Flemish-bond, brick-veneered first floor with brick quoins at the corners and is topped by a cornice with dentil molding. Paired doors, centered on the façade, have a shared classical surround with flat pilasters and a cornice with wide entablature, nameplate, and dentil cornice. The entrance is flanked by fixed vinyl windows with soldier-course lintels and there are wide, fixed picture windows with bonded flat-arch brick lintels at each end of the façade. The second floor is divided into three bays, separated by projecting pilasters. There are four vinyl windows, each having a vinyl fanlight and projecting, stucco-covered surround. There is a projecting stuccoed cornice above the second-floor windows and another cornice at the top of the parapet, which has metal coping. A slender, stucco-covered bay at the right end of the façade has a six-panel door that leads to the upper level.

110 Main Street
Rose's Department Store – c.1905 **Contributing Building**
The decorative brickwork at the cornice of this two-story, Italianate-style brick building is its most distinctive feature and is unique in Oxford. The altered first floor contains three aluminum-framed storefronts, installed since 1986, each with an inset entrance flanked by display windows on brick bulkheads. The storefronts are topped by a band of brick topped by an exposed metal beam. The second floor is largely intact, containing three triple-windows flanked by single windows, resulting in a seven-bay-wide façade. The replacement double-hung windows have concrete sills. Original cornices remain over the grouped windows, but were removed from the single windows in 1986. Brick corbelling at the parapet includes a band of inset panels topped by dentil cornice, above which is a metal modillion cornice supported by metal brackets, all having decorative painted floral motifs.
Constructed between 1904 and 1909, the current building stands on the site of three earlier, small, commercial structures. According to the Sanborn maps, in 1909, the building contained a grocery, a hardware, and a dry goods store, as well as upstairs offices. By 1915 its tenants included a grocer, a printer, a bank and a "5 cent and 10 cent store." This five and dime store, by 1922, was listed on the Sanborn map as the "Rose 5 cent - 10 cent - 25 cent Store," the second store of the Rose's department store chain, started in the town of Henderson to the east.

111 Main Street
Rodgers-Brown Building – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of Main and Court streets, this two-story, yellow-brick commercial building has a cut-away corner that faces the intersection. The first floor has replacement storefronts containing a fixed vinyl window at the cut-away corner and aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads facing Main Street and on the first (west) bay of the Court Street elevation. An inset entrance bay, centered on the façade and supported by a brick pier, has two aluminum-framed glass doors. A one-

light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) end of the façade is located in an inset entry finished with high beaded-board wainscot and leads to a stairwell to the second floor. The first-floor is sheltered by a pent roof that wraps around the left elevation, above which is a metal cornice that extends the full width of the façade and left elevation. The second-floor features replacement windows with granite sills, including paired windows at the cut-away bay, and a wide cornice with dentil molding wraps the façade and left elevation above the windows. The brick parapet above has a narrow metal cornice at the top, and a number of brick chimneys project above the parapet. The left elevation, facing the courthouse, has a basement-level entrance accessed by concrete steps and sheltered by a shed-roofed awning. Above it, near the top of the first floor elevation, are three small square windows with starburst-patterned lights and granite sills. The second-floor façade features a cut-away section near the rear (west) end that has an angled glass skylight. The finished cornice at the corners of this cut-away section indicate that it was always present and not a later addition. The building was built between 1909 and 1915, according to local Sanborn Company Maps, by Candace Emmett Brown (1869-1952), who inherited the land from her father, C. M. Rogers, in 1907.

117 Main Street
Granville Furniture Company – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Among the most decorative commercial buildings in Oxford, this two-story, brick, Italianate-style building retains arched second-floor windows and an elaborately corbelled cornice. The first floor has been altered with a replacement storefront, aluminum-framed windows with panels below that extend all the way to the sidewalk. The centered entrance, in an inset bay flanked by flush pilasters, has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom. The transom is boarded and is topped by a shallow corbelled brick cornice. The pilasters extend up to the parapet, flanking a centered vinyl window with a one-light transom and a segmental-arched brick surround with concrete keystone. Above the centered window is a narrow, arched three-light window having decorative arched brick surround. Flanking the center bay are six vinyl windows with one-light fanlights in arched brick surrounds with heavily molded brick cornices, concrete keystones, shared tin springers, and brick sills. Four round windows are located between the arches of these windows, each in a brick surround with concrete detailing. Supported by the full-height pilasters, the wide corbelled brick cornice features inset lozenge-shaped panels and brick dentils, and is topped by a metal cornice. The center section of the parapet projects slightly and is higher in height. Arched window openings on the rear (east) elevation are boarded, and a gabled, frame addition at the roof is visible only from the rear, sheathed with vertical wood siding. The only apparent change to the second story façade since early in the century has been the removal of a tiny central tower that once crowned the cornice, visible in a 1916 photograph of Main Street. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed before 1885 and expanded between 1904 and 1919, likely updated to its present appearance at that time. It was originally owned by James Thomas Hunt (1833-1879), the brother of D. A. Hunt, who built the nearby Hunt Building to the north. Following the death of James it was inherited by his daughter, Ida Hunt White (1862-1933), who passed it on to her daughter, Hixie White Smith, and eventually her granddaughter, Elizabeth Smith Sullivan, took ownership.

118 Main Street
C & M Hosiery Mill Offices – c.1885, 1928 **Contributing Building**
Though this two-story, brick building has origins in the late nineteenth century, the upper portion of the façade likely dates to a 1928 remodeling. The first floor has been substantially altered, perhaps as early as the 1950s, with a later brick storefront containing fixed one-light windows and inset entrances. Full-height brick piers support the façade above. Above the storefront, in lieu of a transom, is vertical metal

sheathing. The second floor features grouped replacement windows with transoms, six fixed windows in each group. The windows are framed with a thin band of terra cotta tile having an egg-and-dart motif. The tile continues down to the ground level on each side of the replacement storefront. Above the windows, the yellow-brick veneer is decorated with inset colored tile adorned with swags and wreathes. The center tiles read "C and M.," and the entire façade is topped by a pent roof. The American Spanish green tile has been removed from the pent roof since 1986.
According to Sanborn maps, the building may be composed of two connected buildings that were standing by 1885. The early twentieth century home of the Chamblee Hardware Store, it was sold by M. P. and Annie Chamblee in 1928 to Samuel Cohn, the president of the C. & M. Hosiery Mills. Cohn may have lived in the Samuel Cohn House (117 W. McClanahan Street). Cohn apparently altered the facades at that time, visually connecting the two structures and giving the second story much of its present appearance. In 1945 he transferred the building to his sons, Isidore and Nathan who retained ownership until the late 1950s.

121 Main Street
J. C. Penney Store – c.1880 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building has been substantially altered with the application of stucco, which obscures much of its original Italianate-style detailing. The building has a replacement storefront containing aluminum-framed display windows with panels below that extend all the way to the sidewalk. The inset entrance, centered on the façade, has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom. Changes to the second floor occurred prior to 1986 and include the installation of plywood sheathing spanning the storefront where a transom would be and two replacement one-over-one wood-sash windows in arched surrounds. There is an inset sign panel above each window and a partial sign panel on the right (south) end of the façade, indicating that the building may have originally extended further south. Above the sign panels is a corbelled brick cornice with mousetoothing that has been covered with stucco. A shallow cornice above the corbelling is supported by molded consoles and above the cornice the brick parapet is topped by concrete coping. The right (south) elevation of the building has a rebuilt brick wall (reconstructed after a fire destroyed the adjoining building) and a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping.

123 Main Street – VACANT
Site of the c.1880 Princess Theatre, burned February 1997. The site remains vacant.

124 Main Street
Perkinson-Green Store – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
The only three-story commercial building on Main Street, this Italianate-style brick building features a replacement storefront. Original arched window openings at the second and third floors, revealed since 1986 with the removal of aluminum sheathing, contain replacement two-over- two windows in segmental-arched brick surrounds. The storefront includes two inset entrances, each with an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelights and transom, flanking a fixed aluminum-framed window. On either side of the entrances are fixed windows, built to resemble the two-over-two windows at the upper floors, in paneled wood surrounds. The storefront is sheltered by a wide, flat metal canopy, above which wood panels are in place of a transom. The second and third floors are six bays wide. Brick pilasters flank the façade, which has a corbeled brick parapet with metal coping.

125 Main Street
Hall's Drug Store – c.1885 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, Italianate-style, brick commercial building is typical of mid-sized commercial buildings of the era, featuring arched second-floor windows and an inset sign panel in the brick parapet. The storefront includes an inset bay on the left (north) end clad in vinyl sheathing and containing a door to the upper floor. To its right are aluminum-framed display windows on tiled bulkheads flanking an inset entrance with paired aluminum-framed glass doors under a one-light transom. A four-light, wood-framed transom spans the storefront and is sheltered by a fabric awning. Four nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second floor have segmental-arched surrounds with projecting brick dripcourses above. The left (north) elevation has a replacement concrete-block wall, erected after the adjoining building burned, and a stepped parapet with metal coping. The rear (east) elevation has vinyl windows at the second-floor level and the first floor has been infilled with brick and later vinyl windows and doors, though segmental arches remain in the locations of the original openings. The building, reportedly always a drug store, was constructed about 1885.

127 Main Street
Dr. S. H. Cannady Office – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
This one-story commercial building is two bays wide and has aluminum-framed display windows on brick kneewalls, two inset entrances, each containing a nine-light-over-two-panel door, and boarded transoms sheltered by an aluminum awning. The upper part of the façade and a pilaster on the right (south) end of the façade are covered with stucco, and there is metal coping at the parapet.

130 Main Street
Kittrell Music Store – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide and contains replacement storefronts sheltered by flat metal canopies. The right (north) storefront has an angled aluminum-framed window wall that extends all the way down to the sidewalk. It angles back to an inset entrance, an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom, on the right end of the storefront. The left (south) storefront has a deeply recessed entrance containing paired aluminum-framed glass doors with matching sidelights and transom. Flanking display windows rest on a low brick bulkhead. Transoms have been covered, but the upper part of the façade retains inset sign panels and brick corbelling at the parapet, which is topped with metal coping. The left elevation has no fenestration. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building.

131 Main Street
Cherkas Tailor Shop – c.1920 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, brick commercial building has been substantially altered since 1986 with the removal of metal that covered the upper part of the façade and the installation of a new storefront with brick filling portions of the original opening. The storefront has an inset entrance in a brick bay flanked by fixed vinyl windows and a three-part transom, all within a brick surround. The brick parapet features corbelling over an inset sign panel and is topped by metal coping.

133 Main Street
Elliott's Jewelers – c.1920 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, brick commercial building has a distinctive peaked parapet and metal cornice. However, the storefront has been fully replaced with aluminum-framed display windows on a brick knee wall with concrete cap. An aluminum-framed glass door at the right (south) end of the storefront has a one-light

transom. The storefront is sheltered by an aluminum awning and above it, the transom has been boarded. A projecting metal cornice spans the façade above the boarded transom, and the peaked parapet has concrete coping.

135 Main Street
D. Penders Grocery – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Main and Littlejohn streets, this two-story, brick commercial building originally had a storefront with display windows on both elevations. The replacement storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom that leads to the upper floors on the left (north) end of the façade. An inset entrance to the first floor is a nine-light-over-two-panel door in a paneled surround. It is flanked by fixed display windows on brick bulkheads with boarded transoms and fixed shutters. Plywood sheathing above the storefront covers a former transom and is topped by a corbelled brick cornice. The second floor is three bays wide and contains vinyl windows with soldier-course brick lintels. Above each window is a small panel with basketweave brick the façade is topped by a decorative corbelled brick cornice with brick brackets between the windows and terra cotta coping at the roofline. The front (west) bay of the right elevation has been boarded, but has a brick cornice matching the cornice that spans the storefront on the façade, indicating that the opening originally held a tall display window. Three high window openings near the rear of the first floor have been boarded, as has an entrance with transom at the rear of the elevation. The second floor is six bays deep with vinyl windows with concrete sills and soldier-course lintels. The brick parapet has projecting brick pilasters at its roofline and terra cotta coping.

140 Main Street
Central Carolina Bank - c.1970 **Noncontributing Building**
The intersecting rectangular forms and unadorned brick elevations of this one-story, flat-roofed bank are typical of late 1960s and early 1970s Modernist-style construction. The building has a concrete foundation, blonde-brick veneer, and wide stuccoed cornice. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance sheltered by the wide cornice. It has aluminum-framed doors with a wide transom. Sections of wall flanking the entrance are concrete. Integrated concrete planters span the façade on each side of the entrance. The façade right (north) of the entrance has a slightly lower wall and narrow cornice. A group of fixed windows on the right elevation has fixed transoms and is sheltered by a projection of the stuccoed cornice. Built for Central Carolina Bank in 1970 (according to tax records), the building included Oxford's first automatic teller machine.

144 Main Street
Oxford Post Office and Federal Building – 1967 **Contributing Building**
The two-part, flat-roofed Modernist-style building features a one-story post office at the right (north) end and a two-story federal building at the left (south) end, each with a concrete foundation, blonde-brick veneer, and concrete cornice, and connected by a one-story hyphen. The post office wing is four bays wide with a wide entrance bay centered on the façade and containing paired aluminum-framed glass doors with wide sidelights and three-part transoms. To its right are three narrow windows with metal panels above and below, extending the full height of the elevation between the concrete foundation and cornice. A cornerstone at the left end of the post office bears the date 1967. The right elevation of the post office is four bays deep and contains matching windows. The rear features an irregular, stepped elevation with loading bays and other service spaces. The hyphen, inset slightly from the post office and federal building façades, has aluminum-framed entrances on its façade and rear elevations, each matching that of the post office and extending the full width and height of the bays, up to the concrete cornice. The two-story

federal building is eight bays wide, containing fixed metal-framed windows with metal panels below at both the first- and second-floor levels. The two floors are separated by a wide band of concrete. The left elevation features a central entrance bay with aluminum-framed glass door and sidelights and transoms. There is a concrete band above the entrance topped by three metal-framed windows with metal panels below. The rear (west) elevation is symmetrical to the main façade with entrances in place of windows in the north two bays.

145 Main Street
(former) Oxford Post Office – 1913, c.2000 Noncontributing Building
The two-story, Neoclassical-style building has been substantially altered since 1986 with the construction of a hipped roof that extends above the brick parapet and the addition of a pediment to the top of the flat-roofed portico. The building otherwise retains high material integrity and has a cast stone foundation, Flemish-bond brick veneer, and a band of cast concrete topped by decorative brick in a modified basketweave pattern that is itself topped by a cast concrete cornice. The brick parapet has concrete coping and is now topped by a hipped asphalt-shingled roof. Eight-over-eight wood-sash windows at the first-floor level have flat brick arches, cast stone keystones and sills, and decorative brick aprons. Paired six-light casement windows at the second-floor level have cast concrete sills. The entrance, centered on the façade, has paired one-light-over-one-panel doors with a decorative wood- frame transom. It has a cast stone surround and a second nine-light transom above the surround. The entrance is sheltered by a five-bay-wide pedimented portico with a wide entablature with triglyphs supported by fluted Doric columns. The façade under the portico is divided into five bays separated by brick pilasters with cast concrete capitals, and each bay has an inset panel at the lower one-fourth of the wall with decorative brickwork framed by a band of cast concrete with Greek key detail above and a plain band of concrete below. The pediment at the top of the portico was added after 1986 and has low-profile molding, stucco, and a single half-round vinyl window. The left (north) elevation, facing Littlejohn Street, is four bays deep and the right elevation originally matched, but the rear bay has been covered with a brick addition. The rear (east) elevation has three, two-story blind panels at the north end and an original two-story wing at the south end that connects via hyphen to a large hip-roofed, L-shaped addition that wraps around the southeast corner of the building with frontage on Main Street and connects to the 1928 Oxford Baptist Church to the south.
The (former) Oxford Post Office was built in 1913, almost a century after the opening of Oxford's first post office. Moved from the now forgotten community of Merrittsville, this first post office was opened in 1816 with Rhodes N. Herndon as its first postmaster. In 1970, following construction of Oxford's present post office across the street, the structure was dedicated as the education building of the adjacent Oxford Baptist Church and the two buildings are currently on the same parcel.

147 Main Street
Oxford Baptist Church – 1928 Contributing Building
Impressively sited at the northeast corner of Main and Spring streets, this imposing Colonial Revival-style church retains high material integrity including original doors and stained-glass windows throughout. The five-bay-wide façade has three pairs of three-panel doors, each pair with a five-light transom. The center bay has a pedimented cast stone surround and the flanking entrances have cast stone surrounds with flat entablatures. A two-story, pedimented portico shelters the center three bays of the façade beneath a wide entablature and pediment with arched, multi-light window, supported by two-story, Doric columns and decorated with dentil molding. Flanking the portico at the first-floor level are double-hung stained-glass windows with pedimented cast stone surrounds and cast stone stills. Second-floor windows on the façade light a balcony on the interior and are double-hung, stained-glass windows with cast stone surrounds. The

front gable of the church has a pediment matching that of the portico and is topped by a three-part steeple with a square brick base with round window on each elevation and dentil cornice at its top. Above the base is a square bell tower with projecting pedimented bays on each elevation supported by Doric pilasters and sheltering arched openings. The bell tower is topped by an octagonal steeple in which stained-glass windows alternate with paneled bays separated by Doric pilasters and topped by an arched dome.

The side (north and south) elevations are each five bays deep. A two-story, hip-roofed education wing at the rear projects beyond the side elevations, resulting in a "T" plan. The elevations have paired, one-over-one wood-sash windows at the basement level beneath a concrete watertable. The front (east) bays have a double-hung window at the first-floor level and an arched, fixed window at the second-floor level, each with stained glass and cast stone sills. The arched window has an arched brick surround with cast concrete keystone and springers. The rear four bays of each elevation have two-story multi-part arched stained-glass windows with sashes separated by slender square Doric columns supporting an entablature with decorative cast stone urns, all within an arched brick surround with cast stone keystone and springers.

The three-story-with-raised-basement education wing at the rear has one-over-one wood-sash windows at the basement level, beneath a concrete watertable, and double-hung stained glass windows at the upper floors, all with cast concrete headers and sills and with spandrel panels between the second and third floors. The front elevations of the wing flanking the sanctuary each have a pair of eight-light-over-one-panel doors and a six-light transom under a front-gabled portico on plain Doric columns. A dentil cornice wraps the front and side elevations of the wing, though there are no dentils on the rear elevation.

A massive, two-story, hip-roofed, L-shaped wing connects to the north elevation of the education wing, has a façade facing Main Street, and wraps around the southeast corner of the (former) Oxford Post Office. There is an entrance on Littlejohn Street to the north. The result is an interconnected, three-building complex that occupies the east side of Main Street between Spring and Littlejohn streets. The main building is a two-story, brick veneered building with a cast stone belt course between the floors, a wide cornice, and vinyl windows with cast stone lintels and sills. It is seven bays wide on the Main Street elevation. The center three bays project under a pedimented gable. There are cast stone panels above the first-floor windows. The center bay has paired windows and a pediment over the first floor windows.

Two-story, flat-roofed hyphens connect the modern building to the education wing and to the south elevation of the former Post Office to the north. The former is one bay wide with fixed windows at each level, and the latter has two aluminum-framed doors separated by a shared sidelight and topped by a five-light transom. The latter wing is sheltered by a pedimented portico on Doric columns and has a round vent at the second-floor level.

A two-story, flat-roofed hyphen on the east elevation of the former Post Office has a wide cornice, fixed window at the second-floor level, and a single door with sidelight and transom sheltered by a shed- roofed porch on its north elevation. It connects to the two-story, hip-roofed building and the first floor of its north elevation, facing Littlejohn Street, has large, multi-light fixed windows with concrete sills. The second floor has small, six-light windows. An entrance on the east end of the north elevation has two doors with a shared sidelight between them and a five-light transom, and is sheltered by a pedimented portico on grouped Doric columns. The east elevation is five bays wide at the first-floor level. The south bay projects slightly under a gabled roof.

The present Oxford Baptist Church is the third structure to house the town's largest Baptist congregation. The first church, a gable front, frame structure, was raised on Front Street in 1848. In 1896 it was replaced by a solid, substantial Victorian and Romanesque Revival structure on the current site. By the 1920s the congregation had once again outgrown its church. The building was razed and in 1928 they erected the current Colonial Revival-style church for the sum of $125,000. The octagonal tower at its top is reminiscent of that of the county courthouse, which stands just a block to the north. Although originally

built with an education wing to its rear, the church recently expanded its facilities in 1970 acquisition of a new education wing, housed in the (former) Oxford Post Office (now on the same parcel). The church was further enlarged after 1986. It currently shares a parcel with the adjacent (former) Oxford Post Office, which was converted for use as an education building for the church following the construction of the new Post Office in 1967.

203 Main Street
Thomas White, Jr. House – 1889 **Contributing Building**

The complicated form of this two-story, Queen Anne-style house features a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed core, a projecting, two-story, front-gabled, canted bay at the right (south) end of the façade, a matching, projecting wing centered on the left (north) elevation, and a two-story, gabled ell extending from its rear (east). The house features a variety of wall coverings – as was typical with Queen Anne and Eastlake-style houses – including weatherboards on the first floor, vertical and diagonal sheathing between the floors, imbricated wood shingles at the second floor, and a combination of sheathing and shingles in the gables. Windows are nine-over-one windows and the upper sashes feature eight smaller square and rectangular panes around a larger center pane, a typical Victorian-era configuration. There are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows in the gables and a slate roof pierced by corbeled brick chimneys and spiked with iron crockets. The main entrance features a double-leaf door with the transom above, both adorned with elaborately carved, leaded, stained glass windows. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and left wing, wraps around the right elevation, and features a rounded corner at the right (southwest) end. It is highly decorative featuring turned posts and balusters, gables over the front and left side entrances to the porch, spindles, medallions, and stick-like brackets. A second-floor porch on the front of the left wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof supported by a turned post and features a drop mold at the roofline. There is a projecting, two-story, gabled bay at the rear (east) of the right elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay with diagonal wood sheathing below the windows. A partially inset second-floor porch on the front (west) end of the right elevation matches that on the left end of the façade.

There is a two-story, shed-roofed wing centered on the rear elevation and a one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) connects via an open breezeway to a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing that extends beyond the south elevation of the house. A one-story, hip-roofed porch at the left rear of the house is partially enclosed and sheltered by a second, low-sloped, hip-roofed porch with a 5V roof supported by turned posts and brackets with balusters and spindles matching the front porch. This second porch was extended after 1986 to shelter an entrance on the north side of the one-and-a-half-story wing. The one and one-and-a-half-story wings at the right rear have five-panel exterior doors, four-over-four windows, vertical wood sheathing at the upper floor, a slate roof with two interior brick chimneys, and a porch along the south elevation that matches the front porch though with a 5V roof. The west end of this porch has been enclosed since 1986 with two stained glass clerestory windows at the top of the walls. A low brick wall extends along the front sidewalk.

Thomas White, Jr. contracted Durham builder W. C. Bain in 1889 to build his grand residence. The house was White's home for but ten years, for he died near the close of the century. Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. (1858-1928) and Ida Hunt White (1862-1933), who were not related to White, purchased the house following his death. Inherited by their daughter, Hixie, and her husband, Ewing Smith, it remained in the family until 1977.

Garage - c.1900 **Contributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, paired sliding doors with board-and-batten “panels,” a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and an open bay on the west elevation.

207 Main Street
W. H. Fleming House – 1922 **Contributing Building**
This large, two-story, hip-roofed house has elements of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The symmetry of the three-bay-wide and four-pile house as well as the full-height brick piers are typical of the Colonial Revival style while the heavy brackets at the roofline are common in the Craftsman style. The brick house has nine-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with granite sills. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a ten-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch with brick parapet with a metal railing. A wood railing extends between the brick piers. There is a low brick knee wall at the porte cochere, which extends from the left (north) side of the porch. The second-floor façade features two six-over-one windows in the center, flanked by single windows, each under a clipped-gabled roof with partial gable returns and a rectangular louvered vent in the gable. The house has a soldier-course watertable and string course, slate roof with two interior brick chimneys, and a second-floor sleeping porch at the right rear (southeast), distinguished by a group of four windows in that location. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the rear (east) elevation. A low concrete wall extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Located southeast of the house is a two-story, clipped front-gabled brick garage. It has an interior brick chimney, wide garage door on the east gable end, and one-over-one windows on the second-floor level and side elevations.

North of 210 Main Street – VACANT

210 Main Street
Richard H. Thornton Library – 1963-1964 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, flat-roofed Modernist building stands in stark contrast to the highly decorative Queen Anne-style Thomas White Jr. House across Main Street and the other late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses in this area. The building has an exposed concrete structure and contains fixed, aluminum-framed windows within each bay that surround decorative brick panels with projecting basketweave patterns, all on low brick bulkheads. This treatment makes up the majority of the façade (which faces Spring Street) and left (east) elevation. The building is seventeen bays wide and eleven bays deep, though the left end of the façade has been cut away to create a stepped façade. The right (west) eight bays of the façade and the right elevation do not have the exposed concrete structure. Instead, a portico shelters a projecting four-bay-wide, aluminum and glass entrance wall. The side bays of this entrance wing retain the same configuration as the rest of the building, though with glass block in lieu of the brick panel. Brick planters surround a small plaza at the entrance to the building. A freestanding brick and concrete sign at the southwest corner of Main and Spring streets echoes the style and materials of the building. The rear (south) elevation is a blind brick wall, accessed via an alley through the block, and the right (west) elevation has differentiated bays, though most are blind and have inset brick panels between brick pilasters. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a small, projecting porch matching the main portico. A Confederate Monument, relocated to the library grounds in 1971, was removed in the summer of 2020.

213 Main Street
J. R. Wood House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. Full-height, flush gabled bays adjoin the right and left sloped of the main hipped roof. The house has vinyl siding, and

two-over-two wood-sash windows on the façade, paired on the first floor and in the front (west) bays of the side elevations. It has vinyl soffits and eaves, sawn wood brackets on the façade, two interior brick chimneys, and a hip-roofed dormer containing a triple window centered on the façade. The entrance, a one-light door with leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part transom is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered, paneled square columns and having a low gable over the entrance. The porch wraps around the right (south) elevation where it is enclosed with grouped nine-over-one windows. It extends beyond the left (north) elevation as a hip-roofed porte cochere supported by matching columns on brick piers. The rear, hip-roofed section may have been a later addition to an I-house form and has nine-over-one wood-sash windows. There is a one-story gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) and a hip-roofed sunroom at the right rear (southeast).

Shed – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**

A shed-roofed, frame shed southeast of the house has vinyl siding and a plywood door.

Garage – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame three-car garage.

214 Main Street

Dr. C. White House – c.1886, 1910 **Contributing Building**

Located just south of the library, this triple-A-roofed I-house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys in the gable ends. The entrance, obscured by a storm door, has multi-light, Craftsman-style sidelights and a matching three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns with a matchstick railing and has a projecting gabled bay at the entrance. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation and the left end of the rear (west) elevation, where it terminates at a two-story, gabled rear wing. The rear of the wraparound porch, however, is enclosed with a Craftsman-style door accessed from the left side of the porch. The rear ell is double-pile and contains a triple-window at the first floor with decorative diamond-light-over-one sashes. Basement-level three-light windows are located on its north and west elevations.

Carport - c.1960 **Contributing Structure**

West of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts with diagonal cross-bracing. It has German-profile weatherboards in the gables.

216 Main Street

Herndon-White-Sharp House – 1872, 1924 **Contributing Building**

Altered to its current appearance about 1924, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and has a near-full-width truncated-hip-roofed rear wing. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows paired on the first-floor façade, flared eaves, and exterior end brick chimneys. The one-story, front-gabled entrance bay has a six-panel door with arched fanlight. The bay has slender columns at the corners and an arched entablature, and has been enclosed with siding. Above the entrance, centered on the façade is an arched six-over-six window. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (south) elevation is supported by grouped columns with sawn brackets and has been partially enclosed with louvered shutters. The rear wings are largely obscured by foliage, but there appears to be a two-story, hip-roofed wing beyond which is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (southwest). A one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch wraps the right rear (northwest) corner of the two-story, hip-roofed wing.

The house is thought to have been part of Rhodes Herndon's plantation. The front portion is likely the building noted in the 1872 will of Herndon's brother, Duncan, as the "house recently fitted up as a residence." The rear ell, constructed out of pegged timbers and sheathed in beaded weatherboards, was moved to the site and attached initially by a single one-story room and porch. The house passed through a

number of owners following Duncan Herndon's death, until acquired in 1887 by E. T. White. He transferred it in 1907 to Kate White, whose daughter, Mary White Taylor, was its most long-term resident, living there until her death in 1985. Alterations made in 1924 resulted in the house's current appearance. The porch and windows were changed on the main block and a second story and stairway were added to the room that connected the ell and main block. The rear porch adjoining it was enclosed and topped by a second story as well.

219 Main Street
Samuel Hall House – 1936 **Contributing Building**
Typical of 1930s and 1940s construction, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style brick house is three bays wide and has a painted exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a modillion cornice at the roofline, and exterior end brick chimneys flanked by quarter-round windows in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-panel door sheltered by a flared, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with latticework enclosure. It is flanked by decorative octagonal windows. The outer windows on the first-floor façade have paneled aprons and flat-arch lintels with keystones. A one-story, flat- roofed porch on the right (south) elevation is supported by brick piers and enclosed with double-hung windows on a paneled knee wall. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the front of the side porch is flanked by eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) is a single bay deep. A one-story gabled ell extends from its rear. A one-story, hip-roofed rear wing projects from the right rear (southeast). The house is set above street level and the front yard is terraced with three sets of corresponding brick stairs.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
East of the house, barely visible through the foliage, is a one-story, side-gabled, frame garage.

221 Main Street
John G. Hall House – 1913 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Main and High streets, this imposing, two-story, truncated-hip-roofed Neoclassical-style house is one of the most impressive in the district. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a replacement asphalt-shingled roof, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and has decorative multi-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom with decorative diagonal panes. A one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom centered on the second-floor level is flanked by small one-over-one windows with arched lintels and opens to a shallow balcony supported by sawn consoles resting on first floor fluted pilasters. The entire façade is sheltered by a two-story, flat-roofed portico with fluted Doric columns supporting a wide entablature with dentil cornice. There is a railing at the roofline and a pedimented dormer behind it on the main roof. The left (north) elevation features a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped fluted columns with a railing at its roofline. To the rear (east) of the porch is a two-story gabled bay with a one-story canted bay on its north elevation. In its pedimented gable is a Palladian window with an arched double-hung window flanked by vents. The right (south) elevation has a two-story, full-depth porch, the first floor of which was originally open and features grouped columns at the corners, but was later enclosed with nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. The second floor was likely always a sleeping porch and has grouped six-over-six windows and a small, open balcony at its rear (east). A hip-roofed dormer on this elevation has two diamond-light sashes, and a pedimented dormer on the rear elevation has a triple window. A wide, one-story gabled wing on the rear elevation has a pedimented gable, an entrance on the east elevation with a flat-roofed porch on fluted columns, and a hip-roofed wing on its south elevation. A hip-roofed screened porch is at the right rear (southeast), added after

1986. A stone wall with a later fence atop it is located at the right (south) and rear (east) sides of the property.
The house was constructed in 1913 by John Green (1856-1932) and Helen Cannady Hall (1878-1926). Hall opened a drug store on Main Street to the north in 1879. The Halls left the spacious dwelling to their children, who converted it into apartments in the late 1930s. Sold in 1986 by their son, Sam, the house has been converted back into a single-family dwelling.

Garage – c.1995 **Noncontributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, overhead doors on the west elevation, facing Main Street, and three gabled dormers, each with vinyl windows.

222 Main Street

John Webb House – c.1970 **Noncontributing Building**

Among the newest houses in the district, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and Colonial Revival-style details including brick quoins at the corners, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, deep eaves, and a dentil cornice on the façade. An inset entrance bay, centered on the façade, is flanked by fluted pilasters and is paneled. The entrance contains a six-panel door, decorative multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and an arched, multi-light transom, all in a classical surround. The house has an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation and a gabled wing at the right rear (northwest).

Garage – c.1970 **Noncontributing Building**

Located southwest of the house is a one-story, frame garage with plain weatherboards and plywood doors.

224 Main Street

Sarah Hall House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Italianate-style house is three bays wide and single-pile and has two two-story ells projecting from the rear (west) elevation resulting in a double-pile form. The house features plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, and full-height six-over-nine windows on each end of the first-floor façade, opening to the porch. When closed, the working louvered shutters form a peak that mirrors that of the surrounds. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel door with lancet-shaped lights. There is also a lozenge-shaped transom. It is sheltered by the near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by two-part paneled square columns with a turned railing between the lower part of the columns. One-story bays project from the left (south) and right (north) elevations. Each has four-over-four windows flanking central six-over-six windows, all with peaked surrounds. A five-sided bay on the right elevation of the right rear ell has two four-over-four windows on each side of a central six-over-six window. The detailing here is the same as on other projecting bays. The rear wings each have an interior brick chimney and between them is a two-story, shed-roofed bay. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (southwest) and a shallow, one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest).
The house was likely built by Sarah Hall who bought the property in 1880 from J. T. Gibbs for $675 and her heirs sold it, in 1919, to L. B. Gibbs for $7,500, more than ten times the purchase price. Numerous families have occupied the house since its sale by the Hall family.

Garage – c.1965 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage.

301 Main Street
Samuel M. Watkins House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
One of only three Second Empire-style dwellings in the district, the two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows with aluminum-covered peaked surrounds, a multi-colored patterned slate roof with pedimented dormers, and two interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf, two-panel door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom in a pointed arch surround and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. A one-story, semi-circular bay on the left (north) elevation has two narrow one-over-one windows flanking three two-over-two windows, all with peaked lintels. A portion of the original one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the left rear (northeast) corner of the house, supported by chamfered posts with medallions, decorative brackets, and a heavy turned balustrade. It terminates at a one-story, flat-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) with a shallow, shed-roofed bay at its rear (east). A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation may be an enclosed porch. It has board-and-batten sheathing, grouped casement windows, a one-light door on the façade, and a brick bay at the rear. Already standing in 1904, the year Samuel Marsh Watkins (1874-1934) and his wife, Elizabeth Chandler Watkins (1877-1937), moved into it, the house was apparently built after 1882, for it does not appear on Gray's New Map of Oxford of that year. The house has remained in the Watkins family throughout the twentieth century. Chandler Reid Watkins inherited it from his parents and he passed it on to his son, Chandler Reid Watkins, Jr.

302 Main Street
Parks-Routon House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, gable-and-wing, Italianate-style house is three bays wide and has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. Early twentieth century alterations to the porch and first story are in keeping with the Colonial Revival style. It has vinyl siding, replacement windows at the first floor, and two-over-two wood-sash windows at the second floor with flat classical lintels. Brackets incised with delicate floral patterns are located at the roofline and support the cornice returns. There are sawn bargeboards in the gables and two interior corbeled brick chimneys, one at the intersection of the two wings and one at the rear of the side-gabled section. Centered on the façade is a one-light door with one-light sidelights and one-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns that wraps around the right (north) elevation. The porch is accessed by paired fifteen-light French doors on the right elevation and has a projecting gable centered at the primary entrance. A two-story, shed-roofed wing is located within the ell created by the two wings. At the rear (west) are two one-story, hip-roofed wings and a wide, shed-roofed section between and beyond them. The house, likely constructed about 1880, was deeded to Lela Routon in 1917, by her uncle, Charles Parks, and others. The deed states that David Parks, Charles' brother, had failed to pass the house on to Routon at his death, and this transfer was apparently to rectify that error. Judge W. A. Devin purchased the house in 1935, following Routon's death and in 1952 he sold it to Annie Belle Smith.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located southwest of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, garage with plain weatherboards, sliding doors on the north elevation facing High Street and a four-panel door and six-light window on the east elevation facing Main Street.

304 Main Street
Cannady Family House – c.1880, c.1900 **Contributing Building**
The one-story, T-plan, Queen Anne-style house has a projecting, front-gabled wing and a side- gabled wing at the rear (west). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, vertical

board-and-batten with a scalloped bottom in the gables, a standing-seam metal roof, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. The entrance, a one-light door with two-light transom, is located on the left (south) elevation of the front-gabled wing, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and a turned balustrade, elements added around the turn of the twentieth century and replacing earliest square posts, stick-like brackets, and cut-out balusters. The porch wraps around the left end of the rear, side-gabled wing where it has been enclosed. A shed-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation is one bay wide and projects beyond the right elevation of the side-gabled wing. A series of one-story, shed-roofed additions project from the rear (west) elevation. Likely built in the late nineteenth century, the original owners are not known, but Hilman and Caroline Cannady owned the house in 1905, the year their son, Jack, was born.

305 Main Street
T. S. Royster House – 1939 **Contributing Building**
Typical of Depression-era housing, this modest one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and has two small gabled dormers on the façade and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and vinyl six-light windows in the dormers. A brick chimney on the left (north) elevation is partially obscured by a side-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts that shelters an entrance just to the rear (east) of the chimney. There is a low gable on the three-bay right elevation and a flat-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). A gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) terminates at a side-gabled wing that extends parallel to the main gable. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house.

307 Main Street
James Pruitt House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located on a large lot at the northeast corner of Main and Front streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of post-World War II housing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has two gabled dormers on the façade and a large, one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation. It has a brick veneer, metal-framed casement windows, and aluminum siding and vinyl windows in the gables and dormers. A replacement door on the left (north) end of the main block is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns. A prefabricated shed stands east of the house.

Shed – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with a standing seam metal roof, metal sheathing, and batten doors on the west elevation.

South of 307 Main Street – VACANT

308 Main Street
Cozart-Cannady House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Impressive in scale and detail, this two-story, gable-and-wing, Italianate-style house features Colonial Revival-style detailing at the porch and cornice. The house has a two-bay-wide, single-pile wing on the left (south) and a projecting, front-gabled, double-pile wing on the right (north). The house has plain weatherboards, fluted cornerboards, wide frieze, deep eaves with dentil molding along the roofline rather than at the cornice, a slate roof, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows with working louvered shutters that, when closed, form an arch that mirrors that of the crossetted surrounds and several six-over-one windows, all in arched surrounds. Round four-light windows in the gables are found within unusual sawn paneled casings. A one-light door, centered on the

façade, has one-light sidelights and an arched, leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a deep, front-gabled porch on fluted Ionic columns with arched spandrels supporting a paneled entablature and has vertical sheathing in the gable and dentil molding at the roofline. To the left of the entrance and in the front-gabled wing are three one-over-one windows topped by a shared arched, leaded-glass transom. Windows on the right elevation have paneled aprons at the first-floor level. There is an uncovered terrace on the left end of the façade and a side-gabled porch on the left elevation that matches the front porch, but has been enclosed with nine-over-nine and fifteen-over-fifteen windows on a sided knee wall. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest).
The house was built by B. H. Cozart, probably in the late 1870s. Cozart (1839-1911), a Civil War veteran, returned to Oxford following the conflict and became a prominent political figure, serving as clerk of the Superior Court for eight years and also as mayor of Oxford. In 1893 he moved to Durham and the house changed hands twice before being purchased in 1895 by Dr. Samuel H. and Sally Cannady. Also a prominent local figure, Cannady (1866-1939) practiced medicine in Oxford for 40 years. Following Sally Cannady's death in 1963, the house passed through a number of owners.

Garage – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed garage with plain weatherboards, two pairs of six-light-over-six-panel carriage doors on the façade flanking a five-panel pedestrian door, and a hip-roofed dormer on the façade with paired nine-light windows.

312 Main Street
Hester-Harris House – 1916 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a distinctive brick exterior that includes concrete quoins, modeled to look like stone, and concrete lintels and sills on the one-over-one wood-sash windows. A one-light door with one-light sidelights and a three-part transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped, paneled posts on brick piers with cast concrete caps and has a low wood turned railing between the piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation and extends beyond the right (north) elevation as a porte cochere. Hip-roofed dormers on the façade and side elevations have plain siding and four-over-one wood-sash windows flanking centered twelve-over-one windows. There is a two-story, projecting, hip-roofed bay near the rear of the right elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed ell at the rear. The house was built for attorney John Hester and his wife, Pearl, around 1916. The contractor is thought to have been Samuel Laker. In the early 1940s, it was bought by J. P. Harris and his wife, Mattie B. Harris.

Garage – c.1916 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a hip-roofed brick garage with paired batten doors and a modern metal

316 Main Street
Dr. G. S. Watkins House – 1919 **Contributing Building**

Prominently sited on the northwest corner of Main and Front streets, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, soffits, and eaves, fifteen-over-one wood-sash windows, flared eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light door, centered on the façade, is flanked by one-light sidelights and topped by a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on paneled wood posts on brick piers that wraps around the first bay of the right (north) elevation as a porte cochere and around the full depth of the left (south) elevation. A pediment marks the entrance to the porch, and a similar gable marks an entrance on the south elevation, leading to a one-light door with one-light transom. The rear (west) portion of the south porch has been enclosed with one-over-one windows and is accessed from the porch by a one-light-over-three-panel door with one-light transom. Centered on the façade, above the entrance, is a three-part window containing

nine-over-one wood-sash windows. There is a decorative gable on the façade. There is a two-story, hip-roofed bay centered on the rear elevation. It is flanked by one-story, hip-roofed wings and a shed-roofed bay is centered between the wings. There is a hip-roofed porch on the right elevation of the right rear (northwest) wing supported by square columns. There is a one-story, hip-roofed bay to the rear of the wing.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

A one-story, brick garage is located northwest of the house, accessed from Front Street, and has a wide opening on its south elevation.

EAST MCCLANAHAN STREET

112 E. McClanahan Street

Oxford Fire Department – c.1992 **Noncontributing Building**

Constructed in 1992, the Oxford Fire Department consists of a two-story administration wing on the right (southwest) and a one-story garage wing on the left (northeast). The administration wing has a blonde brick veneer and a group of aluminum-framed fixed windows that wrap the northwest corner of the building and includes an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelights and transom that is sheltered by a flat-roofed awning supported by a metal column. Concrete steps and a brick plaza lead to this main entrance. There is a single fixed window at the second-floor façade and a rectangular tower separates the administration wing from the garage wing. The right elevation has several aluminum-framed fixed windows and the rear (southeast) elevation of the administration wing has grouped aluminum-framed windows and a door sheltered by a flat-roofed canopy, all matching those on the façade. A rear courtyard is encircled with a brick wall. The garage wing features a brick veneer in three colors, three overhead doors each on the façade and rear elevation, and small glass-block windows along the left (northeast) elevation. Several prefabricated aluminum carports are located behind the building. According to county tax records the building was constructed in 1992.

121 E. McClanahan Street

Oscar Chapell House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Typical of early-twentieth century housing throughout the region, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-five-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed porch on the left (west) elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed with siding and aluminum storm windows. An attached carport on the right (east) elevation is supported by metal posts.

East of 121 E. McClanahan Street – VACANT

201 E. McClanahan Street

Mary Potter School Shop – 1927 **Contributing Building**

The most intact of the remaining buildings from the Mary Potter School, this one-story-with-basement, front-gabled building stands at the northeast corner of East McClanahan and New College streets. The building is three bays wide and six bays deep and contains six-over-six wood-sash windows, largely boarded, in segmental arch brick surrounds. These windows are paired on the façade. Paired, six-light-over-one-panel doors with a four-light transom are centered on the façade and accessed by a full-width concrete terrace with stucco-covered knee wall. The upper lights of the doors have been boarded. The

front gable features paired windows, boarded, and German-profile weatherboards and a cornice at the base of the gable. The metal tile roof has two interior brick chimneys and exposed, sawn rafter tails. Basement-level windows on the left (west) elevation have been covered with brick screens, but remain in place, and a wide, arched bay on the left elevation has been infilled with brick. An entrance on the right (east) elevation features paired one-light-over-one-panel doors accessed by brick steps. A basement-level entrance beneath the steps has paired six-panel doors.

The Mary Potter School, established in 1892, was initially owned by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church and later run as both a state high school and an endowed private academy. It was long the most prestigious black institution in the county. The original buildings of its once extensive campus have largely been torn down, though the shop and gymnasium (205 Lanier Street) remain as well as the house of founder Dr. George C. Shaw (202 E. McClanahan).

202 E. McClanahan Street
Dr. George C. Shaw House – 1921 Contributing Building

Located across the street from the former site of the Mary Potter School, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow retains high material integrity. It has a brick exterior, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and wood shingles, triangular vents, and knee brackets in the gables and on a shed-roofed dormer, centered on the façade. A fifteen-light French door on the left (east) end of the façade is flanked by four-over-one windows and sheltered by an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right (west) elevation and extends beyond the left elevation as a side-gabled porte cochere. The partially inset shed-roofed dormer on the façade has a group of four windows. A fifteen-light French door on the left elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets with a starburst pattern in the open gable. The right elevation has an exterior brick chimney and a projecting, one-story, shed-roofed bay centered on the elevation. There is a shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast) supported by brick piers on a brick knee wall and enclosed with screens. A two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) partially obscures a gabled rear dormer and has shingles and grouped windows at its second-floor level. The interior is also largely intact and the house is operated as a museum.

This spacious brick bungalow was built in 1921 for Dr. George Clayton Shaw (1863-1933) and Mary E. Shaw (1874-1952). Dr. George C. Shaw, a prominent black educator born in Louisburg in adjoining Franklin County, was one of the founders of the Mary Potter School in 1892 and served as its first principal until his death in 1933. He constructed his house across the street from the former site of the Mary Potter School, though only the shop and gymnasium remain standing. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Shaw continued her active association with the institution, the 1929 gymnasium (205 Lanier Street) having been named for her.

WEST MCCLANAHAN STREET

105 W. McClanahan Street (formerly 149 College Street)
Oxford Methodist Church – 1903 Contributing Building

One of Granville County's most striking and ornate structures, the core of this highly decorative Gothic Revival and Queen Anne-style structure is a main gable extending north-south and fronting on West McClanahan Street with side gables projecting from the south end of the east and west elevations. The brick building has a raised watertable and decorative brickwork adorning the walls including a brick stringcourse; brick pilasters with cast stone caps; and corbelled brick arches above the windows, the bases of which are connected by a corbelled brick beltcourse. Pilasters at the corners of the building are topped by tiny gabled roofs, and the entire roof is covered with patterned slate and is pierced by heavily corbeled

chimneys. Windows are pointed-arch stained-glass windows throughout with brick surrounds, keystones of poured stone incised with foliate patterns, and granite sills. The north elevation is five bays wide with the center three bays project slightly. Centered on the façade are paired five-panel doors with a pointed-arch stained-glass transom flanked by narrow windows. There is a wide, rectangular stained glass window at the base of the pedimented gable and a round window and stucco in the gable, replacing original slate tiles in the gable. The east elevation has two windows at the north end and a gabled wing at the south end that is flanked by towers. A pointed-arch window centered in the gable is flanked by rounded-arch windows and there is a band of brick corbelling below the parapeted gable with stucco and a round window. The north tower is four stories with paired five-panel doors with a stained glass transom on the east elevation and pointed arch windows at the north elevation and second-floor level, which is topped by brick corbelling. The third floor has small rectangular stained-glass windows, their offset position indicating they follow an interior stair, and brick corbelling at the top. An octagonal frame bell tower at the top of the tower has pointed-arch openings with projecting brackets, gables on four of the sides, and a pyramidal roof. A two-story tower at the southeast corner of the building matches the first two floors of the four-story tower and is topped bay a pyramidal roof with a wide wood cornice below. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the south elevation of the sanctuary was enlarged after 1986 and is currently a gabled wing with blind south elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the southwest has a single entrance on the south elevation and a brick buttress at the corner. The west elevation of the sanctuary has a gabled wing matching that of the east elevation, but without the flanking towers. A second projecting gabled wing at the north end of the west elevation has detailing matching that of the main sanctuary. A one-story hyphen at the southwest corner of the sanctuary connects the building to the 1912 Lyon Education Wing. West of the 1973 Education Building Annex is a columbarium and playground.

Formed about 1815, the Methodist congregation they built their first church in Oxford in 1822. In 1895 they began the process of building the present structure, their fourth church in Oxford. Completed in 1903, the church was dedicated in 1905. The building is attributed to architect Charles E. Hartge, German-born architect working in Oxford at the turn of the twentieth century. Hartge also designed Oxford's First National Bank Building, Rogers House, and an 1891 addition to the Granville County Courthouse. The church is nearly identical to the Hartge-designed First Methodist Church of Washington (Beaufort County).

Lyon Education Building – 1913, c.1950, c.2010 Contributing Building

West of the sanctuary, fronting on West McClanahan Street, is the two-story, hip-roofed, brick education building. The building is five bays wide, and the center three bays project slightly under a gabled roof. Centered on the façade are paired five-panel doors with a one-light transom in a segmental-arch brick surround, and the entrance is flanked by granite plaques dedicating the building. A cast concrete sign panel is located above the door, and there is brick corbelling in the gable. The first floor has sixteen-over-sixteen wood-sash windows throughout in segmental-arch brick surrounds with cast concrete sills. A band of corbelling extends around the building above the first floor, and a cast-concrete band above it serves as a continuous sill for the eight-over-twelve second-floor windows. Variations in brickwork between the first and second floors and the presence of the corbelling between the floors indicate that the second floor may have been added later. A two-story, hip-roofed wing spans the south elevation, resulting in a T-shaped plan. A one-story hyphen on the east end of this wing connects to the sanctuary, and a two-story open breezeway on the west elevation of the wing, supported by brick piers, connects to the Education Building Annex. A large, gable-on-hip-roofed wing at the south end of the building was constructed about 2010 (according to aerial photos). Facing College Street to the east, it is three bays wide and four bays deep with a brick veneer, brick pilasters separating the bays, and a course of brick corbelling at the top of walls. Vinyl windows, paired in each bay, have segmental-arch surrounds and concrete sills. Paired doors on the east and west elevation have vinyl transoms in segmental-arch surrounds.

Education Building Annex – c.1973 Noncontributing Building
West of the Lyon Education Building, connected to it via a two-story breezeway supported by brick piers, is a two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed education building. The building, which faces West McClanahan Street to the north, is three bays wide and ten bays deep and has a brick veneer, aluminum-framed windows with rough concrete spandrels between the first- and second-floor windows, and a soldier-course band that forms the lintels of the second-floor windows. An inset entrance, centered on the façade, has paired aluminum-framed doors with a one-light transom. There are rough concrete panels above the entrance and a triple arched window above. The entrance is flanked by two-story arched brick openings infilled with rough concrete panels. The south elevation matches the façade, but lacks the arched openings flanking the entrance.

East of 115 W. McClanahan Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

115 W. McClanahan Street
Wood-Goodwin House – c.1920 Noncontributing Building
This two-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house has been substantially altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a hipped roof on the right elevation. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, vinyl soffits and trim, and sawn bargeboards in the gables. A full-width, hip-roofed porch wraps around the right elevation. It is supported by paneled columns and has been enclosed with glass on the façade and contains paired one-light doors centered at the entrance to the porch. The right elevation of the porch is enclosed with vinyl siding. The house has two interior brick chimneys. There is a two-story gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) and a two-story, hip-roofed bay to its left within the L created by the two wings. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast), and telescoping, one-story gables projecting from the rear of the two-story gabled wing.

Shed – c.1915 Contributing Building
Southwest of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, and batten doors.

117 W. McClanahan Street
Samuel Cohn House – c.1920 Contributing Building
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile and has a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows that are generally grouped, and vinyl-covered brackets in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled posts on brick piers tied by a matchstick railing. The dormer has a group of four windows. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation and paired windows flanked by starburst windows in the gable ends. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (southeast), and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing to its right (west). The house is named for Samuel Cohn, likely the same Cohn who owned the C & M Hosiery Mills Office (GV0314).

123 W. McClanahan Street
Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church – 1906, c.1939 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of McClanahan and Broad streets, the one-story, front-gabled, Gothic Revival-style church has a side-gable on the right (west) elevation, facing Broad Street, and a square corner tower that faces the intersection. The church has a painted brick exterior and metal tile roof. Pointed-arch stained glass windows in the front and side gables have leaded-glass sashes and concrete

sills. The tower features paired five-panel doors with a pointed-arch stained glass transom bearing the name of the church. A matching pair of doors on the right elevation has been boarded. Frame construction is visible at the upper portion of the tower, where flared walls are covered with imbricated shingles. There are paired, arched vents on each elevation and quatrefoil vents above. The metal tile roof has gables on each elevation, the eaves supported by sawn brackets, and rises to an eight-sided pyramidal roof. A one-story wing at the right rear (southwest) has a steeply pitched metal tile roof and contains a combination of stained-glass and Victorian-style multi-light windows, all with twelve-light transoms and concrete sills. The wing extends beyond the right elevation of the sanctuary, where a pair of four-panel doors with a pointed-arch stained glass transom are located beneath a shallow gabled roof. A projecting, hipped and gabled bay on the left (east) elevation has an angled wall where it extends from the sanctuary. Finishes match that of the other two wings, and the small space, which serves as a church office, has a five-panel door on the left elevation.

Established in 1888, this African American church was named Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church, as a tribute to the Auburn University instructor who aided in its conception. The church was founded by George Clayton Shaw, who also served as the congregation's first pastor. Shaw was also the founder of the Mary Potter School, for which he served as the first principal. The current building dates to 1906 and was brick veneered prior to 1939, the year in which its memorial windows were installed.

NEW COLLEGE STREET

201 New College Street

Warehouse – c.1991 **Noncontributing Building**

Located at the northwest corner of East McClanahan and New College streets, this one-story, front-gabled, metal-framed warehouse is within the 1988 district boundary, but was constructed after the district listing so is not included in the 1988 inventory. The building has vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors are centered on the façade with paired fixed windows on each side of the entrance. County tax records date the building to 1991.

RALEIGH STREET

300 Raleigh Street

Mary L. Hargrove House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of High and Raleigh streets, this Queen Anne-style house features an irregular form and applied decoration including a bracketed cornice, bargeboard in the front gable, and two porches with decorative brackets and railings. The house features a two-story, hip-roofed block on its right (north) side and two-story projecting, gabled wings at the right end of the façade, at the right rear (northwest), and on the left (south) elevation, flush with the façade. The result is the appearance of a three-bay-wide, gable-and-wing house with a hip-roofed section at the intersection of the wings. The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, sawn brackets with pendants at the roofline, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. Centered on the façade is a twenty-light French door with ten-light sidelights and a three-part transom, likely installed in the early twentieth century. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by two-part chamfered posts with elaborate sawn brackets at the top of the posts and along the roofline and having a sawnwork railing. The projecting front gable has paired windows at both levels, scalloped weatherboards at the second-floor level, and an arched louvered vent and sawn bargeboard in the gable. The gable on the left elevation has a matching vent and bargeboard. The right elevation has a French door on its front (east) bay and a group of three windows to its rear (west), a fixed center sash of diamond lights flanked by double-hung windows

with matching upper sashes. The door and windows are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that matches that on the façade. Two small gabled dormers on this elevation are sheathed with wood shingles and have one four-light wood window each. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest), a two-story, shed-roofed wing near the center of the rear elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) with an enclosed porch to its rear. The house was built by Mary L. Hargrove not long after 1890. Mary Henry and Tazewell Hargrove Lamb, who inherited the house from Mrs. Hargrove, sold it in 1923 to Jack M. Blalock, whose widow, Mamie, sold it in 1977.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Located southwest of the house, accessed from High Street, is a one-story, two-bay garage with plain weatherboards, a wide overhead door, and a bargeboard to match those on the house.

303 Raleigh Street

Claude Rucker House – c.1945 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, paired six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation flanked by one-light wood windows, and an interior brick chimney. There is a replacement door centered on the façade, its classical surround removed since 1986. The door is accessed by a brick stoop. There are windows in each gable and a shed-roofed, vinyl-sided dormer on the rear (east) elevation. A shed-roofed wing at the rear is also covered with vinyl siding. The house is said to have been moved here from Butner after World War II.

Stone – c.1914 **Contributing Object**

A stone in the front yard, near the intersection of Raleigh and High streets, marks the original northwest corner of the Oxford College (known locally as the Oxford Female Seminary). It reads “Founded in 1850—Oxford College—Presented by the class of 1914.”

Garage – c.1945 **Contributing Building**

East of the house, accessed from High Street, is a one-story, hip-roofed frame garage having vinyl siding, a two-bay-wide overhead door, and exposed rafter tails.

304 Raleigh Street

Howell Family House – 1881, 1907 **Contributing Building**

The front portion of this house features a two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile form typical of early-twentieth century I-houses. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, plain frieze boards returning on the gable ends, and rectangular gable vents. The center bay projects slightly under a gabled roof and on it is centered a one-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style porch supported by paired columns with a matchstick railing. A wide, two-story, gabled rear wing is the original 1881 house and has two-over-two wood-sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation has been enclosed and has a one-light-over-three-panel door on its right elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows extends from the left rear (southwest).

John W. and Eveline Howell bought the oldest section of the house, the rear ell, in 1881 from Richard W. Harris. In 1907, the Howells' son and daughter-in-law, W. I. and Mary Howell, shifted the early house to the rear and built the present two-story front section of the house. The house has remained in the Howell family for more than 100 years. John and Mary Howell's daughter, Edith Howell Wheeler, who was born in the house, occupied it with her husband, Claude Wheeler.

Garage – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**
Located northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plywood sheathing, a pedestrian door on the east elevation, and an overhead door on the south elevation.

305 Raleigh Street
Ray Knott House – 1952 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable, and an interior brick chimney. There is a projecting gabled bay near the right (south) end of the façade. The far right bay is located under a slightly lower roofline. To the left of the projecting bay is a four-light-over-four-panel door sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on a square post. A railing at the roofline above the porch has been removed since 1986.

307 Raleigh Street
Oxford Female Seminary – 1904, 1928 **Contributing Building**
The last remaining portion of Oxford College (known locally as the Oxford Female Seminary), this two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It features plain weatherboards, four-over-four wood-sash windows, and a metal tile roof with flared eaves. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a six-light transom. It is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted square columns. There is an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation and an interior brick chimney near the right (south) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation may be an enclosed porch. It has paired fifteen-light French doors with a five-light transom on its façade and a group of four six-over-six wood-sash windows on the right elevation. An inset porch at the rear of this wing is enclosed with lattice. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) has grouped double-hung windows.
Constructed in 1904 as one of four large frame buildings which once housed the Oxford Female Seminary, the complex of buildings stretched down the east side of Raleigh Street from its intersection with Front Street. They were connected by a long spacious porch adorned with turned posts and cut brackets. In 1928 the school was closed and part of the Chapel Building was purchased by Linwood and Sally Bryan. They reduced it in size, moved it up to the street and converted it to its present appearance and use as a residence.
The seminary had its roots in the Male and Female Academies, which were given land adjoining the courthouse in 1811, the year Oxford was laid out. In 1871 the Female Academy merged with the Oxford Baptist Female College, an institution established in 1850. In 1875 a final merger took place when F. B. Hobgood moved his school from Raleigh and established the Oxford Baptist Seminary. The Seminary was destroyed by fire in 1904 and rebuilt shortly thereafter, officially acquiring the title of Oxford College, though it is commonly referred to locally as the Oxford Female Seminary.
Garage – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**
Located southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, two-car frame garage with plain weatherboards and two overhead doors.

308 Raleigh Street
Will Landis House – 1904 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is four-bays wide and double-pile with a Colonial Revival-style porch. The house has a slightly projecting, hip-roofed wing with gabled dormer on the right (north) end of the façade and gabled dormers on all of the elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and three interior brick chimneys. The projecting

wing has a one-story bay window sheltered by the porch roof on its right and a one-light-over-two-panel door with two-light transom on its left. The porch, which extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left elevation, terminating at a projecting, gabled bay, is supported by grouped Doric columns on brick piers, some of which replace square brick columns on the piers, and has a wide fascia with dentil molding. The center bay of the porch projects under a pediment, and an original matchstick railing extends between the piers. A gabled dormer on the right end of the façade, centered on the hip-roofed wing, has a tripartite window consisting of ten-over-one windows flanking a fifteen-over-one window, all with decorative upper sashes. Pedimented dormers on the left end of the façade and on the side elevations all have twelve-over-one windows, and all dormers have pebbledash in the gables above the windows. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay window at the rear (west) of the right elevation, a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest), and a canted shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest). A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. The house was built by Will and May Landis early in the twentieth century. The house was turned into apartments by Will Landis in the 1930s, following the death of his wife. Renovations since 1986 have returned it to a single-family home and have altered the porch posts.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

To the rear (west) of the carport is a frame, gabled shed with plain weatherboards.

Carport - c.1925 **Contributing Structure**

Located northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame carport on square posts with vertical wood sheathing in the front gable.

311 Raleigh Street

Sam Baird House – 1938 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile and has three gabled dormers on the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door within a classical surround centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. Gabled dormers have vinyl siding and windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation and an interior brick chimney near the rear. A one-story, gabled brick wing projects from the left rear (northeast). A one-story, gabled frame wing on the right elevation is sheathed with vinyl siding, but has a brick knee wall on the right elevation indicating that it was likely built as a carport. There are two prefabricated, metal-framed carports near the rear of the property.

Garage – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Located southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, six-over-six windows, and an interior brick chimney.

South of 311 Raleigh Street - VACANT

315 Raleigh Street

Beverly S. Royster House – 1902 **Contributing Building**

Set back from the street on a large lot at the northeast corner of Raleigh and Henderson streets, this two-story, Queen Anne-style house has a steeply pitched hipped roof and a distinctive turret at its southwest corner, facing the intersection. The house is four bays wide and has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a paneled wood cornice, and four interior corbelled brick chimneys. The entrance, centered on the façade features a one-light-over-two-panel door with leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. The surround has fluted columns flanking the door and sidelights. Paneled pilasters with diamond-shaped panels in the center of each pilaster flank the entire opening. The entrance and a single window to its left (north) are sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by paired columns on brick piers.

The porch has a modillion cornice and turned baluster at the roofline. A second-floor entrance that opens to the porch roof has a diamond-light door flanked by one-over-one windows and is topped by a three-part leaded-glass transom. Two dormers on the façade and one on the left elevation have plain weatherboards, pedimented gables, and arched, double-hung windows with Gothic tracery on the upper sashes, flanked by pilasters. A two-story, flat-roofed octagonal turret on the right end of the façade has windows on three sides, flared wall surface above the first floor windows, and a parapet sheltering the roof. A gabled porch on the left elevation has supports matching the front porch and has been enclosed with screens. The right (south) elevation has a projecting center section with a three-sided-bay at the first floor having an entrance in the center. All are sheltered by a wide, gabled, porte cochere supported by columns on brick piers with a modillion cornice at the roofline. The roof of the projecting bay has a blind, pedimented dormer. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) and a modern wood deck at the left rear (northeast). A prefabricated frame shed stands northeast of the house.
Beverly S. Royster's home is one of the most beautifully sited in Oxford. Royster (1865-1929), a prominent Oxford attorney, mason, and major patron of the Oxford Orphanage, had his house built between 1900 and 1902 on land bought from James T. Littlejohn. The house was featured on pages 50-51 of Charles W. Barrett's 1903 Colonial Southern Homes. Following the deaths of Royster and his wife, Mamie Hobgood Royster, the house was passed on to their children.

RECTORY STREET

104 Rectory Street

E. E. Fuller House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

The newest house on this end of Rectory Street, this one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a clipped-gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The entrance, a twelve-light French door, is centered on the façade, flanked by paired windows, and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a brick knee wall with concrete cap. The front dormer has a group of three windows and there are three windows in each of the side gables. An exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation is flanked by double-hung windows. To its rear (south) is a projecting, hip-roofed bay containing a group of three windows at the north end and a single six-light casement windows at its south end. The left (east) elevation has a similar hip-roofed bay containing three windows. A shed-roofed wing at the rear has an engaged porch at the left (southeast) end.

108 Rectory Street

Carrie Fuller House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a matchstick railing. A low gable on the façade has a half-round louvered vent. A two-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) has grouped windows at the second floor indicating it was likely a sleeping porch. There are telescoping shed-roofed additions at the left rear (southeast).

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located southeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding and exposed rafter

109 Rectory Street
Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church Rectory – 1867, 1923 Contributing Building
The two-story, L-shaped, Second Empire-style house retains high material integrity including plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a mansard roof, the central element of the Second Empire style. The roof has standing-seam metal at the top, stamped tin shingles at the sides, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The house is five bays wide and single-pile and has a projecting wing on the left (west) end of the façade that give the building its L shape. The entrance, a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom, is centered on the façade, flanked by one-over-one windows, and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the right (east) two thirds of the façade, supported by square posts with sawn brackets and an original turned railing. The projecting bay has a single window on its right elevation, sheltered by the porch, and paired windows on the façade, sheltered by a shed roof on knee brackets. Shed-roofed dormers on all of the roof slopes have two-over-two wood-sash windows. An existing one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) is being reconstructed, and a new shed-roofed wing is being constructed at the left rear (northwest).
The oldest of the three Second Empire structures still standing in Oxford, it is the earliest known of Oxford's post-Civil War buildings, having been built in 1867. The house originally stood just to the west, at the corner of College and Rectory, the street it lent its name to, but was moved to the current side in 1923 when a new rectory was constructed on that site.

111 Rectory Street
Dennis G. Brummitt House – c.1885 Contributing Building
Elements of the Italianate style on this two-story, gable-and-wing house include a projecting bay on the façade and paired brackets at the roofline. The house is three bays wide and single-pile and has projecting gabled wings at the left (west) end of the façade and at the left rear (northwest) and right rear (northeast). It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. Centered on the façade is a one-light-over-one-panel door with decorative multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom, all within a heavily molded surround. A hip-roofed porch supported by paneled wood columns with a turned railing extends along the right two bays of the façade. It continues around the right (east) elevation as an uncovered terrace. The first floor of the front-gabled wing has a projecting, three-sided bay window containing double-hung windows separated by pilasters, paneled aprons, and a wide entablature below a hipped roof. On the wing's right elevation, facing the porch, is an original two-over-two wood-sash window with paneled apron. The richly ornamented gables include kingposts with pendants, arched eaves containing ventilated soffits, applied scrollwork in the flush-board tympanums, plain raking cornices, plain arched fascia boards, wide arched frieze boards, and pierced bargeboards. Paired curvilinear brackets support the overhanging eaves. Sawnwork has been applied to the wide friezeboards of the eave elevations. At the left rear of the house is a two-story, gabled addition with a one-story, shed-roofed bay on its left elevation. On the right elevation is a wide, one-story, gabled wing, into which the terrace terminates. The house, likely built during the final quarter of the nineteenth century, was purchased in the late 1920s by attorney general Dennis G. Brummitt, in whose family if remained until 1981.

112 Rectory Street
John R. Perkinson House – 1905 Contributing Building
This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and has two-story, projecting gables at the right (west) end of the façade and on the left (east) elevation. The house has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The entrance, located on the left end of the main block, is a six-panel door with decorative, multi-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.

It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left elevation and left gabled wing, supported by Doric columns on square wood piers tied with an original turned railing. The northwest elevation of the front-gabled wing is a canted bay with windows on all three sides. It has scalloped boards at the cut-away portion of the gable and a round vent and sawn bargeboard in the gable. The house has a series of rear wings including a two-story, shed-roofed wing behind the left side-gabled wing, a wide, one-story, hip-roofed rear wing, and a shallow hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest). The house was built by John Russell Perkinson in 1905 and later owned by John Robert Perkinson, the grandson of Perkinson.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Located southwest of the house is a one-story, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and sliding wood doors on the north elevation.

114 Rectory Street

Lawson J. Speed House – 1906 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, clipped-front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a projecting, two-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southwest), resulting in an L-shaped plan. The house has German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows and pedimented gables. A one-light-over-one-panel door on the façade has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (west) elevation, terminating at the two-story wing. It is supported by slender Doric columns and has an original matchstick railing. To the right of the entrance is a keyhole-shaped window and to the left (east) of the door is a one-light window with transom. Three narrow one-over-one windows are centered in the clipped front gable. There is a decorative gable at the rear of the left elevation and an interior brick chimney. Two one-story, hip-roofed wings project from the rear of the building. There is an enclosed, shed-roofed porch beyond them.

Shed – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

South of the house stands a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed that has German-profile weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, a six-panel door on its north elevation, and a shed-roofed bay on its south elevation.

South of 114 Rectory Street – VACANT

<u>EAST SPRING STREET</u>

104 E. Spring Street

Carolina Telephone Building – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

The one-story, flat-roofed, brick-veneered building is five bays wide and has six-over-six wood-sash windows with bonded flat-arch brick lintels and a cast-stone cornice near the top of the façade. A six-panel door with five-light-over-one-panel sidelights and four-light transom is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by square columns. The narrow entablature includes dentil molding. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, but no fenestration on the side elevations.

107 E. Spring Street

Frank Blalock House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

An example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, this house has the form and massing of the former and the porch detailing of the latter. The two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile and has projecting two-story, gabled wings on the left (west) end of the façade and at the rear of the right (east) and left elevations. It has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, half-round multi-light windows in the pedimented gables, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door on the right end of the façade has decorative multi-light-over-

one-panel sidelights and a three-part multi-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns that wraps around the right elevation, terminating at the projecting wing. The entrance to the porch is located under a pediment supported by grouped square columns. A one-story, gabled wing is located near the center of the rear (north) elevation. Frank Blalock, who ran a dry good store in Oxford, built this Colonial Revival style house around 1910. After the death of his wife it was passed on to his sister-in-law, Sarah Yancey, who willed it to distant relations, T. H. and Clement Yancey.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**

North of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, 5V roof, and batten doors on the south elevation.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, 5V roof, and plywood doors on the south elevation.

110 E. Spring Street

J. C. Cooper House – 1920 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile and has a wood shingled exterior, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and solid knee brackets in the gables. A six-panel door on the left (east) end of the façade has twelve-light-over-one-panel sidelights and to its right (west) is a group of three windows. Both are sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by brick posts on brick piers that extends beyond the left elevation as a side-gabled porte cochere on matching supports with wood shingles in the gable. The façade has paired windows at the second-floor level and a single twelve-light window in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney and a one-story, gabled brick wing at the right rear (southwest) that projects beyond the right elevation. The wing has a six-light-over-two-panel door on its façade and six-over-one wood-sash windows with brick sills. A one-story, shed-roofed, frame wing is located at the left rear (southeast), within the ell created by the main block and brick wing.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Located southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and two-panel door on the north elevation.

111 E. Spring Street

Kingsbury-Young-Yancey House – c.1850 **Contributing Building**

The two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style house retains high material integrity, having plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with simple rectangular surrounds, and a low-pitched roof. The building is five bays wide and double-pile with an original two-story ell at the left rear (northwest). Double-leaf two-panel doors, centered on the façade, have five-light sidelights and a six-light transom. The center three bays of the first-floor façade are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on Victorian-era supports, grouped square posts with lozenge-shaped blocks between the posts, which are flanked by elaborately sawn brackets. A one-story, hip-roofed wing wraps around the left rear (northwest) corner of the house containing single and grouped windows and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The northeast side elevation is blind.

The Kingsbury-Young-Yancey house stands on one of the original lots laid out in Oxford in 1812. In 1845 Russell Kingsbury acquired the entire interest in the property and, over the course of the next ten years, he built a house upon it. Russell Kingsbury (1792-1856), along with his cousin of the same name, was a merchant in Oxford. A year before his death he put the property in trust for his daughter in law, Sallie Kingsbury (1832-1925). In 1866 the Sallie Kingsbury and her husband Theodore B. Kingsbury (1828-1913), sold the house to Dr. Peter W. Young (1829-1884). Young, a surgeon in the Confederate

army, and his heirs held the property for more than 50 years, until 1910 when it was purchased by W. T. Yancey (1884-1969), a prominent businessman.

114 E. Spring Street – VACANT
Site of the c.1840 Oxford Methodist Church, demolished between 1993 and 1998. The site is currently vacant.

115 E. Spring Street
Augustus Hall House – 1912 **Contributing Building**
Impressively sited at the northwest corner of East Spring and Gilliam streets, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and hip-roofed dormers on the façade and rear (north) elevation, each with three starburst-patterned, wood-sash windows. A one-light-over- one-panel door, centered on the façade, has matching one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted columns that wraps around the right (east) elevation where it shelters a one-light-over-one-panel door with one-light transom. A door at the second-floor level of the right elevation is a six-light-over-three-panel door that opens to the porch roof. The center bay of the porch, at the entrance, projects under a low pediment. There is a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed bay near the center of the left (west) elevation and a one- story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest), having an L-shaped, shed-roofed bay (perhaps an enclosed porch) on its right. A low brick wall extends across the sidewalk at the front of the property, which is raised above the grade of the street. Augustus and Betsy Hall constructed this house in 1912 after moving an existing structure on the site to the rear of the lot and turning it to face Gilliam Street. (That building, which later housed the Oxford Women's Club has since been demolished.) Later owned by Clement and T. H. Yancey, the former single-family residence has been divided into apartments.

<u>WATKINS STREET</u>
West of 108 Watkins Street – 2 VACANT LOTS (parking lot)

108 Watkins Street
R. C. Watkins & Son Barn – c.1910, c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Indicative of the proximity of industrial and agricultural enterprises to downtown Oxford, this one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed barn is located just behind the commercial buildings on Williamsboro Street, accessed by a narrow side street. The brick barn is laid in a six-to-one common bond and has a 5V metal roof. There are paired nine-light-over-two-panel doors with a seven-light transom on the right (west) end of the façade. Centered on the façade is a sliding batten door with a metal track. There is a similar door in the gable. The right elevation has a single large window opening near the front (north) that is covered with wood and a row of small square window opening along the rear of the elevation, likely to light individual stalls on the interior. The left (east) elevation is six bays wide. Door and window openings are infilled with metal sheathing. A one-story, gabled wing at the rear, constructed between 1915 and 1922 is three bays deep and four bays wide and contains windows covered with wood, a sliding batten door on the rear elevation, and a narrow batten door in the rear gable. R. C. and G. Bennie Watkins, father and son, ran their mule and horse-trading business from this masonry barn and a frame barn to the east. According to Sanborn maps, the large barn was built between 1909 and 1915.

110 Watkins Street
Virginia-Carolina Ice House – 1929 Contributing Building
This one-story, brick commercial building was constructed as an ice house. It is three bays wide and has brick laid in a one-to-six common bond and metal coping at the stepped brick parapet. Centered on the façade is an inset entrance, located above street level, and concrete steps leading to paired one-panel-over-one-light-over-one-panel doors. Multi-light windows flanking the doors have been boarded. The entrance bay is flanked by nine-light metal-framed windows. Most window openings on the side and rear elevations have been infilled with brick, though several batten doors on these elevations remain in place.

119 Watkins Street - VACANT
Site of the c.1925 Oxford Buggy Company, demolished between 1998 and 2010. The site is currently used by the county as surface parking.

WILLIAMSBORO STREET
107 Williamsboro Street
National Bank of Granville – 1891, c.1935 Contributing Building
The two-story, Richardsonian Romanesque-style building is two bays wide and has round-arched openings and a rusticated granite first floor, both characteristic of the style. Originally three stories high with a soaring parapet and a square corner tower, the structure was cut down to a flat-roofed, two-story block, likely in the 1930s. The left bay of the building projects slightly, and includes flared granite piers connected by a cast concrete panel extending above the first floor. It has an arched opening of polished stone containing a two-light transom that leads to an inset entrance bay finished with beadboard wainscot. A one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom leads to the first-floor space, while a fifteen-light French door with twelve-light transom leads to a stair to the second floor. To the right (east) of the entrance are paired one-over-one wood-sash windows in a polished stone surround. The second-floor level is finished with painted brick and has two pairs of one-over-one windows, each having a two-part, arched transom in an arched brick surround. A granite course spans the façade, forming the springers for the second-floor arches. The right elevation has a later brick veneer. A hip-roofed drive-thru on full-height brick piers is part of the adjacent Union National Bank Building.
J. C. Cooper & Sons erected this Richardsonian Romanesque-style building in 1891 to house their bank, the National Bank of Granville. The unfortunate loss of its upper reaches perhaps reflects the fortunes of the bank, which closed in the early 1930s. Subsequently home to John Morgan Royster's insurance agency, it has housed the Harris Insurance Agency since 1952. It is currently on the same parcel as the building at 108 College Street.

Between 107 and 117-119 Williamsboro Street – 2 VACANT LOTS (parking lot)

117-119 Williamsboro Street (formerly 117 Williamsboro Street)
Hunt Building – c.1888, 1910 Contributing Building
This two-story, brick Italianate-style commercial building has distinctive cast concrete quoins at the corners and framing the centered entrance and second-floor windows. The building is three bays wide at the first floor and contains a replacement storefront in the left (west) bay: an aluminum-framed door and windows on brick bulkheads, jalousie windows at the transom level, and a blind sign panel above. The center bay has an aluminum-framed door with blind transom in a quoined surround. The right (east) bay has an inset brick storefront with single fixed window and an aluminum-framed glass door. Vertical metal sheathing is located at the transom level. Four windows at the second-floor level are original arched two-

over-two wood-sash windows with projecting Italianate style surrounds comprised of a continuous concrete sill, arched concrete lintels, and concrete quoins. The parapet features two courses of mousetoothing, the upper level of which arches in the center above a sign panel that reads "Hunt Building". The parapet is topped by a narrow cornice. The building steps down to be only one story at the rear and has no fenestration on the left elevation. Openings on the rear elevation mostly infilled with vinyl siding and replacement doors and windows.
The building was constructed by D. A. Hunt, likely around 1887, given its stylistic similarities to the Herndon Block Number Two (101-111 College Street), and it initially housed the D. A. Hunt & Son general store. According to Sanborn Maps, the building was altered between 1909 and 1915. It is said to have held a dry cleaning establishment - known for many years as Capehart Cleaners - since 1918.

120 Williamsboro Street
Granville County Courthouse Annex – c.1905, 1986 Noncontributing Building
Constructed as a freestanding building, the two-story, brick annex was constructed between 1904 and 1909 and was substantially renovated in 1986 when it was connected to the 1840 courthouse with a two-story brick hyphen. The annex is five bays wide and has projecting brick pilasters separating the bays and defining the outer corners of the building. It has inset, aluminum-framed glass doors with sidelights and transoms in the right (west) two bays and vinyl windows with cast concrete lintels and sills in the left (east) two bays and in the outer four bays of the second floor. A wide wood cornice, constructed to match the one on the courthouse, wraps the entire building. The left elevation is six bays deep and has a one-story, projecting bay at the southeast corner.

122 Williamsboro Street
Oxford Opera House – 1888, 1921, 1958 Noncontributing Building
The two-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building bears little resemblance to the 1888 construction, having been significantly damaged by fire and altered in appearance to accommodate its changing usage in the late twentieth century. Historically building rose two stories in height and was fronted by a pair of three-and-a-half-story towers. The building is currently symmetrical and contains inset, aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transoms at each end of the façade and four vinyl windows with concrete lintels and sills between the windows, separated by a full-height brick pilaster that divides the building in half. Second-floor windows are metal-framed nine-light windows that date to the 1958 remodel. The right (west) and left (east) elevations are each nine bays deep and have projecting pilasters separating the bays and a projecting course of brick with mousetooth detailing between the first and second floors. The front-most bays project slightly where the original towers stood. Most first-floor windows have been bricked in, though the front window on each side retains an original pointed-arch multi-light window, the only decorative element remaining from the 1888 construction. Second-floor windows on the side elevations are nine-light metal windows matching those on the façade. The parapet is topped with metal coping throughout.
The building was constructed in 1888 by the city of Oxford during a decade of great prosperity in the town, a prosperity reflected by its original functions. The year it opened its first floor held the town hall, public market, fire department, and a small jail, while its second floor served as an opera house. In 1921 the structure was severely damaged by a fire, which sent its fire bell crashing to the floor below. The following year, its towers, cracked by the heat of the blaze, were removed, and a flat roof was laid over its remaining two stories. In the ensuing years the building's use, and appearance, continued to change. In 1928 it was home to a wholesale grocery and the American Legion Club. By the 1940s it held an automobile dealership and the National Guard. In 1958 the first floor was converted into a firehouse, the second story was reduced in height, and all of its pointed arched windows, but for two squat ones at the

base of its former towers, were removed. Changes made since 1986 include the removal of windows on the side elevations and the removal of garage doors on the façade.

121-125 Williamsboro Street
Oxford Electric Company – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building has replacement storefronts, but the second-floor windows and parapet remain largely intact. An inset entrance on the left (west) end of the façade leads to the upper floor. The storefront to its right (121 Williamsboro) has aluminum-framed windows on a low brick bulkhead and an inset door on its right (east) end. The transom is covered with vertical sheathing. The center storefront (123 Williamsboro) has aluminum-framed windows on an aluminum bulkhead on a concrete curb. An inset aluminum-framed door on its left end has a one-light transom. A full-width aluminum-framed transom that spans the storefront is boarded. The storefront at 125 Williamsboro is separated by a double brick pilaster that extends the full height of the building, separating the parapet and indicating that the building was built as two separate, but matching buildings. The storefront features two aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light transoms, flush with the façade, and a single window on a brick bulkhead. The transom level has vertical sheathing. On the second floor, one-over-one wood-sash windows in the left six bays and fixed one-light windows in the right three bays all have segmental-arched brick surrounds and continuous brick sills. Two bands of brick corbelling at the parapet are separated by a soldier course. The parapet is capped with metal coping. The rear of the building features arched openings at the first-and second-floor levels that have been boarded or partially infilled.

127 Williamsboro Street
Granville County Health Department – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building has a replacement aluminum-framed storefront on a pigmented structural glass-covered bulkhead. It has an inset entrance containing a one-light wood door with one-light transom. A full-width boarded transom spans the storefront. It is sheltered by a fabric awning and topped by a metal cornice. Two window openings at the second floor have fixed one-light windows in segmental-arched brick surrounds with brick sills. The parapet has brick corbelling and metal coping.

129 Williamsboro Street
Orpheum Theatre – 1943 **Contributing Building**
This three-story, Art Deco-style theatre has replacement storefronts, but its upper level façade remains largely intact and the stucco was restored in 2020. Its smooth, symmetrical, vertical surfaces, rising up and out in barely perceptible fashion, are broken only by sunken panels holding bands of windows. Aluminum-framed entrance doors in the left two bays of the three-bay façade have been removed and fixed windows on a stuccoed kneewall installed in the left (west) bay and an inset entrance, paired doors flanked by angled fixed windows on a brick bulkhead, installed in the center bay. A ticket window in the right (east) bay has also been replaced with fixed windows on a stuccoed kneewall. An original red and white banded marquee with three original neon signs reading “Orpheum” extends the width of the façade, suspended by metal cables. The second and third floors have narrow replacement windows in narrow, full-height bays that align with the stepped parapet, giving the entire façade a stepped appearance. A one-story bay on the right elevation has a single aluminum-framed door sheltered by a fabric awning. The right (east) and rear (north) elevations are brick with terra cotta coping at the parapet. The stark, stuccoed, geometrical Orpheum Theatre is Oxford's finest Art Deco structure. A late, stripped down example of the style, the theatre was built by E. G. Crews in 1943 following the burning of the first Orpheum.

OXFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY DECREASE

403 New College Street

L. H. Currin American Tobacco Co. Prize House (GONE) – c.1885

The one-story, hip-roofed, brick building on the west side of New College Street was vacant when the Oxford Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The building was demolished about 1994 and the site remains vacant. The site is the only property on this part of New College Street, connected to College Street and the Oxford Historic District to its west only via the interior of the block. With no other resources on this block of New College Street, the removal of the property from the historic district boundary would not result in the removal of other listed properties, nor have an effect on the remainder of the Oxford Historic District.

While the property likely contains archaeological deposits associated with the L. H. Currin-American Tobacco Company Prizery and storage facility, and possibly remains associated with an iteration of the Oxford Male Academy, no work has been done to identify or document the remains. Further, since there are other prizeries present in the district, adjusting the boundary of the district to omit this prizery is not of particular consequence in terms of its potential contribution of archaeological resources to the district.

OXFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase expands the boundary of the Oxford Historic District in twelve adjacent areas and by two hundred and sixty (260) primary resources. The boundary increase areas include: additional early-twentieth century middle- and upper-class housing along College, Rectory, Spring, Belle, West McClanahan, Cherry, and Coleman streets (areas A, B, E, J, and K); large collections of housing east, south, and southwest of the district built primarily from the 1920s through the early 1950s (areas F and G); early-twentieth century working-class housing associated with Oxford's tobacco market (areas H and L); commercial buildings immediately adjacent to Oxford's historic commercial core, but constructed predominantly from the 1930s through the early 1960s (areas C, D, and I); houses and a gymnasium associated with the African American Mary Potter School (area C); and historically African American residential development and churches southeast, south, and southwest of downtown (areas F, G, and H).

The Oxford Historic District focused on the earliest residential and commercial development in Oxford associated with the growth of the town and its early tobacco industry. It included "a majority of its surviving nineteenth century buildings and most of its significant early twentieth century buildings." While contiguous to the historic district, the boundary increase areas were not included because of "financial and time constraints."[4]

The boundary increase areas were identified through a field survey of the Oxford Historic District and all adjacent residential and commercial areas. The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase represents the continued residential and commercial development of Oxford through the mid-twentieth century as well as the worker housing and historically African American residences, churches, and school-related buildings that contributed to Oxford's rich and diverse history. Many of the buildings in the boundary increase were constructed within the later years of the original period of significance of the Oxford Historic District, but are much simpler in form and detail than those in original district. The expansion areas at the south and southwest were not fully built out until after the end of the original period of significance in 1937. The existing district together with the boundary increase areas more accurately reflects the full scope of twentieth-century building trends, including more modestly scaled and detailed early to mid-twentieth century houses and commercial buildings as well as houses and church associated with Oxford's African American community.

The boundary of the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase was determined based on the density of contributing structures dating through 1965, the end of the period of significance, and by which time both the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase were largely built out. Properties to the northwest, south, and southeast were constructed predominantly after 1965. Properties to the west, east, and northeast, while they date to the period of significance, have been altered and no longer retain sufficient integrity to convey significance. Therefore, while some of these areas retain intact, early- to mid-twentieth century buildings the density of contributing resources is significantly lower than that of the Oxford History District and Boundary Increase. Thus, these areas were excluded from the boundary. The campus of the Oxford Orphanage (now the Masonic Home for Children at Oxford) stands northeast of the expansion area. While contiguous to the district, the campus has a rich and distinct history that stands apart from the larger history of Oxford. Further, with the exception of several residences on the east side of College Avenue, the campus, which was largely reconstructed in the mid-twentieth century, is oriented inward.

[4] Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Section 10, 2.

The period of significance for the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase begins with the construction of the 1820 Joseph B. Littlejohn House (NR1988) and extends to 1965 when the residential areas immediate surrounding downtown Oxford were mostly built out.

The topography of the twelve boundary increase areas varies, as do street widths, driveway and sidewalk materials, and tree cover. Building and lot sizes and setbacks also vary within the boundary increase areas, though are generally consistent within a given street.

A – 700-800 blocks of College Street and the 100 block of West College Street
Located on the north end of the Oxford Historic District and bounded on the east by the Oxford Orphanage, the nine houses in Boundary Increase Area A illustrate the continued development of College Avenue through the early- to mid-twentieth century. College Street extends north out of downtown Oxford turns slightly at the 700 block as it becomes Highway 15 out of town. West College Street bisects the 700 and 800 blocks, projecting at an angle and resulting in irregularly shaped lots. The topography is relatively flat and lots, while irregular in shape, are generally consistent in width. Sidewalks extend along the 700 block of College Street, but are missing from the 800 block of College Street and from West College Street. Houses features consistent setbacks and are stylistically simpler in form and detail than those in the Oxford Historic District. They include examples of vernacular forms as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style houses, mid-twentieth century Period Cottages, and one Ranch house.

B – 118 Rectory Street
This single building is located adjacent to six other buildings on Rectory Street that were included in the Oxford Historic District. Rectory Street is a relatively flat, two-lane street with sidewalks extending along both sides of the street. The c.1885 building dates from the same era as the adjacent buildings on the west end of the street and, unlike the buildings to its east, the one-story, vernacular gable-and-wing house retains sufficient material integrity to be included in the district. Further, the lot width and building setback is consistent with the houses to its west.

C – 100 block of New College Street, 200 block of East McClanahan Street, and 205 Lanier Street
Boundary Increase Area C includes mid-twentieth century commercial buildings on New College Street as well as residences and a historic gymnasium on East McClanahan and Lanier Streets, the only remaining above-ground resources associated with the African American Mary Potter School. The two areas are connected via an L-shaped vacant lot that wraps around the Shaw House, located at the southeast corner of New College and East McClanahan streets and included in the Oxford Historic District. Located just northeast of downtown Oxford, the area has a lower topography than the downtown, as was typical for land designated for African American settlements. Lots are irregularly shaped, owing in part to the angle at which New College and East McClanahan streets intersect. Streets are paved and concrete sidewalks are located along New College and East McClanahan streets, but not on Lanier Street. The houses along East McClanahan, including a Minimal Traditional-style house and a vernacular house, are consistent in their siting and setbacks to those in the 100 block and illustrate early twentieth century vernacular forms. The 1929 Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium on Lanier Street is oriented to face east and generally aligns with setbacks along Lanier Street (though outside of the expansion area). The mid-twentieth century Modernist commercial buildings on New College Street are irregularly sited with 111 New College built adjacent to the sidewalk and 110-112 New College set back from the sidewalk and street with a landscaped front lawn.

D – 100 block of Gilliam Street and 1 Museum Lane
This small group of three commercial buildings is located immediately adjacent to Oxford's commercial core, backing up to those buildings that front on Main Street. Due to their proximity to downtown, the buildings are located on flat terrain and those fronting on Gilliam have sidewalks and paved parking in front of the buildings. The building at 1 Museum Lane, being in the middle of a block is without the sidewalks and streetscape features found throughout the rest of downtown Oxford. The buildings, which were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s, were excluded from the original boundary because of their age, but illustrate the continued commercial development of downtown Oxford through the mid-twentieth century, their construction an extension of the standard commercial forms and details employed in downtown Oxford.

E – 200 block of East Spring Street and 200 block of Belle Street
These four houses, located immediately east of the Oxford Historic District on East Spring and Belle streets, illustrate the continued residential development of Oxford through the mid-twentieth century. The relatively flat terrain of the Boundary Increase area is the result of its proximity to downtown Oxford, with the land dropping off to the east beyond Belle Street (east of the Boundary Increase). The planted boulevards located within the Oxford Historic District continue along East Spring Street to the intersection with Belle Street and there are paved sidewalks along both sides of East Spring Street and the west side of Belle Street. The four houses date from c.1880 to c.1955, and include vernacular forms as well as Colonial Revival-style house and a Ranch house.

F – 300-500 blocks of High Street, 200 block of Devin Street, 300-400 blocks of Kingsbury Street, 300 block of Henderson Street, 400-500 blocks of Raleigh Street, 400-500 blocks of Hancock Street, and 100 block of Franklin Street
The largest of the Boundary Increase areas, this area, located southeast of downtown, contains ninety-eight primary resources, all of them residential. While High, Kingsbury, Raleigh, and Hancock streets continue the grid established within the Oxford Historic District, Henderson Street intersects Kingsbury and Raleigh streets at an angle, extending southeast out of town toward the Central Orphanage and other historically African American neighborhoods and resources in Oxford. The topography of the area drops gradually as the streets extend south and east away from downtown. Streets are paved and concrete sidewalks extend along at least one side of each street in the Boundary Increase area with the exception of Devin Street, which serves as a private drive accessing the Joseph B. Littlejohn House (NR 1988), and Franklin Street at the south end of the Boundary Increase, both of which have no sidewalks. Lot sizes and building setbacks are generally consistent along each street, though lots are generally wider and deeper along Kingsbury, Henderson, and Raleigh streets than the other streets in the area. Houses include the 1820 Joseph B. Littlejohn House, which exhibits the transitional Georgian/Federal-style, though most houses were constructed in the early- to mid-twentieth century and include examples of vernacular forms as well examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles; Period Cottages and Ranch houses.

G – 400 block of Coggeshall Street, 300-500 blocks of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 300-400 blocks of Granville Street, 200 block of West Front Street, 100 block of First Street, and 200 block of Mimosa Lane
The fifty-nine resources in Boundary Increase Area G include early to mid-twentieth century development along Coggeshall Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue as well as historically African American houses and churches (most also dating from the early twentieth century) on Granville Street and its intersecting streets. The topography of the area drops off gradually to the south and west as the streets and lots extend away from downtown Oxford. With the exception of Martin Luther King Jr.

Avenue, the streets in this area are two-lane paved streets with sidewalks extending along one or both sides of the street. Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, designed as an exclusive residential suburb that originally terminated at tennis courts at its south end, has a landscaped boulevard extending the length of the four- and five-hundred blocks and sidewalks extending along both sides of the street. Lot sizes and setback vary within the area, but are generally consistent by street. The three churches, together with the houses lining Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, are among the most decorative in the Boundary Increase area, with house styles including Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. Houses on Coggeshall Street include turn-of-the-twentieth-century vernacular forms with modest detailing, while vernacular houses along Granville Street largely date to the early- and mid-twentieth century.

H – 100 block of Sycamore Street
The one hundred block of Sycamore Street, extending west from Main Street and the Oxford Historic District, includes twelve residences and the city's water tower. The area, being so close to the downtown, is located on relatively flat terrain and the paved street is wide enough for two-way traffic and has paved sidewalks only on the west end of the north side of the street. Lot sizes are irregular, though buildings features generally consistent setbacks. Building styles range from Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style houses and Period Cottages at the east end of the street, closer to the Oxford Historic District, to smaller, vernacular houses and duplexes on the west end of the street, all constructed to house a portion of Oxford's African American population.

I – 100 block of Hillsboro Street
Commercial buildings in the one hundred block of Hillsboro Street represent the growth and rebuilding of Oxford's downtown following fires in 1886 and 1887 and extending through the mid-twentieth century. The topography of the street is level and the two-lane street features diagonal on street parking on both sides. As is typical throughout Oxford's downtown, sidewalks are located immediately adjacent to the street and commercial buildings directly abut the sidewalk. Building lots are irregular in width, but the commercial buildings fill the width of each lot forming a continuous façade along the street. The one- and two-story buildings were largely constructed or remodeled from 1909 through the 1950s (thus, their exclusion from the original Oxford Historic District) and feature streamlined facades with minimal brick detailing.

J – 100 block of West McClanahan Street
The two houses located on the north side of West McClanahan Street are consistent in age and style with the early-twentieth century residences on the south side of that block that were included in the Oxford Historic District. The houses are located on flat terrain with the two-lane street featuring parallel parking and concrete sidewalks on each side. The two houses are typical examples of early-twentieth century vernacular forms with modest Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing at the porches.

K – 400 block of Goshen, 300-400 blocks of Cherry Street, and 300-400 blocks of Coleman Street
This collection of twenty houses is located northwest of downtown Oxford and just west of the Imperial Tobacco Company and Export Leaf Tobacco Company. The topography of the area drops off gradually to the west, away from the center of Oxford. Streets are paved and concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the 300 block of Cherry Street, but are absent from the 400 block of Cherry Street and from Coleman Street. The architecture of the area includes examples of turn-of-the-twentieth-century vernacular forms with Queen Anne detailing, larger Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses, Craftsman-style bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional-style houses. While houses

on Coleman Street and the 400 block of Cherry Street date from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, a number of houses on the north side of the 300 block of Cherry Street date from the 1930s and 1940s.

L – 100 block of Hays Street, 400-500 blocks of Broad Street, 400-500 blocks of Goshen Street, and 300 block of Sunset Avenue
Located northwest of downtown Oxford and just north of the Imperial Tobacco Company and Export Leaf Tobacco Company, these thirty-two resources are bisected by railroad tracks that run north-south between Broad and Goshen streets and originally served the two tobacco factories. The topography of the area drops off gradually to the north and west, away from the center of Oxford. Paved streets are generally two-lane and concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of Broad Street, the west side of Goshen Street, and are absent from Hays and Sunset streets. Lot sizes and setback vary within the area, but are generally consistent by street. Buildings are predominantly residential and houses include both large, upper-middle-class housing in the Italianate, Colonial Revival, and Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles; more modest middle-class vernacular housing with Queen Anne detailing and Craftsman-style detailing; and small, vernacular working-class housing with few architectural details.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase includes two hundred and thirty (230) primary contributing resources, all buildings. The thirty noncontributing primary resources include twenty-nine buildings and one structure. Contributing secondary resources include one hundred and one (101) buildings, nine structures, and one site—most of them sheds, garages, and carports in the residential section of the district. Noncontributing secondary resources include thirty-eight buildings and sixteen structures. Thirty-six vacant lots are located within the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase, many of them narrow "sliver lots" or located in the interior of blocks. One property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1820 Joseph B. Littlejohn House (NR1988), 219 Devin Street, listed with a contributing secondary building

INVENTORY LIST

BELLE STREET

206 Belle Street
C. D. Brown House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and louvered vents in the gables. The entrance, a six-panel door with sunburst-patterned transom, is located in a projecting bay centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. The porch roof was extended beyond the right (north) elevation as a carport supported by square posts on a brick knee wall. There is an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the rear ell and a second chimney on the west end of the ell, which has paired windows throughout. A two-story, shed-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation of the ell has a combination of two-over-two, four-over-four, and replacement slider windows. An exterior wood stair at the left rear (southwest) leads to a second-floor apartment. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, and the earliest known occupant is C. D. Brown in 1929-30. By 1959, the house had been split into two apartments.

210 Belle Street
John N. Watkins Jr. House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
Typical of Ranch houses constructed throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s, this one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Ranch is five bays wide and flanked by one-bay-wide, side-gabled wings. The house has a brick veneer, dentil cornice, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with paneled aprons on the façade, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by slender columns. There is a single six-over-six wood-sash window in each gable. The house appears to have at least a partial basement on its northwest corner. Constructed between 1942 and 1959, the house straddles two adjacent sites. The earliest known occupant is John N. Watkins Jr. in 1959.

BROAD STREET
400 Broad Street
W. T. Currin House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Broad and Hays streets, this two-story, pyramidal-roofed transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a flush gable on the left (north) end of the façade. A replacement door with leaded-glass transom is located on the right (south) end of the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation, terminating at a two-story, gabled wing at the rear of the right elevation. The porch is supported by Doric columns and has a replacement turned railing. There is a rectangular, diamond-light window and sawn rakeboards in the front gable. The projecting right wing is canted and has matching diamond-light windows and rakeboards in the gable and scalloped trim at the cut-away bays. There is a near-full-width, two-story, single-pile, shed-roofed rear wing, beyond which is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) and an L-shaped, shed-roofed porch on turned posts at the right rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is W. T. Currin in 1929.

404 Broad Street
G. E. Bullock House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Typical of turn-of-the-century housing in North Carolina, this triple-A-roofed I-house is three bays wide. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows paired on the first-floor façade, and a small rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. A one-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (north) elevation. The porch is supported by paneled, tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a weatherboard-covered kneewall between the piers. A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) is three bays deep and contains an entrance at the rear bay sheltered by a small gabled roof. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) is single-pile. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is G. E. Bullock in 1929.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a two-part, front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding, a plywood door on the west elevation, and a small window on the north elevation.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a side-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding. It is visible behind the house at 118 Hays Street.

406 Broad Street
E. E. Bullock House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and has projecting gabled bays on the right (south) end of the façade and at the rear of the left (north) elevation. The house has beaded weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The primary entrance contains a fifteen-light French door sheltered by an L-shaped porch that wraps the left corner of the façade and is supported by replacement turned posts with sawn brackets. Windows that open to the porch are full-height, two-over-four windows. The projecting gables have later, vertical board-and-batten with small octagonal vents and vinyl shingles in the tops of the gables. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a series of shed-roofed additions at the right rear (southeast). A prefabricated shed stands east of the house. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is E. E. Bullock in 1929.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with 5V sheathing, batten doors on the west elevation, and a 5V roof.

East of 406 Broad Street – VACANT

407 Broad Street
Grace Baptist Church – 1972 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled church has minimal detailing typical of mid- to late-twentieth century churches. The brick-veneered building has a projecting, front-gabled entrance containing paired seven-panel doors in a classical surround with broken pediment. The doors are sheltered by an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns, clad in vinyl siding, and having a louvered vent in the gable. There is vinyl siding in the main gable as well and a steeple located just beyond the façade has a square base, square center section with louvered vents on all four sides, and a steep, pyramidal spire with cross atop. The side elevations each have two groups of three narrow stained-glass windows. Lower one-story, side-gabled wings project from the rear (west) of the side elevations, resulting in a T-shaped plan. Each wing is three bays wide and two bays deep and contains six-over-six wood-sash windows and paneled aprons on the façade. A six-panel door centered on the right (north) wing and an eight-panel door centered on the left (south) wing each have a one-light transom and are sheltered by shallow gabled roofs. The church was constructed in 1972 on the site of an earlier house.

Fellowship Hall – 1995 **Noncontributing Building**
West of the church is a large metal warehouse-like building with metal sheathing and gabled metal roof. Constructed between 1993 and 1998, it may be used as a fellowship hall.

412 Broad Street
Mrs. Ada Fuller House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Peaked gable vents and flared eaves with sawn brackets at the roofline distinguish this one-story, Italianate-style house from others on the street. The L-shaped house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade. An original gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) has a gabled wing projecting from its right (south) elevation, parallel with the main side-gabled form of the house. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on paneled, tapered posts on brick piers, an early twentieth-century alteration. The porch wraps around the right (south) elevation, extending along the south side of both gables and sheltering a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom on the

rear gabled wing. A shed-roofed bay at the rear of the porch is a single bay deep, and there is a shed-roofed wing at the far rear of the house. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Ada Fuller in 1929.

414 Broad Street
Mrs. Addie Wilkerson House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a large gabled dormer centered on the front slope of the roof. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. The porch wraps around the right (south) elevation, where it has been enclosed with screens, and terminates at a projecting, hip-roofed wing at the rear (east) of the right elevation. There are two windows in the gabled dormer and paired windows on the hip-roofed side wing. A hip-roofed ell extends from the left rear (northeast). There is a shed-roofed bay to its rear. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Addie Wilkerson in 1929.

Shed – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a side-gabled, log shed with a batten door on the west elevation and a small window in the north gable end.

Garage – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a two-bay, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and overhead doors.

415 Broad Street
J. Dudley Bullock House – c.1900, c.1950 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, triple-A-roofed house has been substantially altered with the replacement of much of its original material, included the front porch. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, one-story, gabled rear ell. It has vinyl siding and windows with scalloped vinyl shingles in the front gable. The replacement front door and one-light transom are sheltered by a porch that replaced the original, full width porch sometime after 1939. The front-gabled porch is supported by vinyl posts. A low, one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southwest). The house was constructed by J. Dudley Bullock, an Oxford tobacco dealer. Following his death in 1906 and that of his second wife, Dena (Roberts) Bullock, in 1911, the house passed to his children. His daughter, Jesse, sold the house in 1942 to John Ray and Rebecca (Bullock) Watkins, who made a number of changes to it before moving into the John Henry Bullock House down the street in 1950.

Shed – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a small, frame, shed-roofed, shed with metal sheathing and roof.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**
Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport on metal posts with vinyl siding in the gables.

416 Broad Street
Rev. W. C. Poe House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (north) elevation as a shed-roofed porch. A projecting gabled bay on the right (south) end of the façade has paired windows, and there is an octagonal vent in the gable. The left elevation has an exterior brick chimney and a projecting gabled bay with a triple window. A one-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the rear (east). According to Sanborn

maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Reverend W. D. Poe in 1929.

417 Broad Street
Pittard House – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
A rare example of a Colonial Revival-style house on Broad Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile and has three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, flush eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. Six-over-six wood-sash windows are paired on the façade. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front gable with an arched ceiling supported by square posts. There are shallow, projecting gabled bays on the left (south) and right (north) elevations, each flush with the façade. A flat-roofed screened porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and accessed by a three-sided wood stair. There are paired windows in each side gable, a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest), and a shed-roofed wing and shed-roofed dormer at the left rear (southeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed, or substantially remodeled, after 1939 on the site of an earlier house. The site was occupied by John E. Pittard in 1929 and 1942 and by Mrs. Allie W. Pittard in 1959.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and exposed rafter tails. Two garage bays on the east elevation have been infilled with plywood and five-panel doors.

418 Broad Street
Mrs. B. H. Currin House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is flanked by paired windows and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right (south) elevation, terminating at a gabled wing at the rear (east) of the right elevation. The right side of the porch, however, is fully enclosed with weatherboards and grouped casement windows. The left (north) elevation has an exterior brick chimney and a projecting gabled bay with triple window. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. B. H. Currin in 1929.

Shed – c. 1940 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed frame shed with aluminum siding.

419 Broad Street
A. R. Wiggins House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide, including a two-bay, side-gabled wing at the left (south) and a one-bay-wide, front-gabled wing at the right (north), resulting in a T-shaped plan. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, peaked louvered vents in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and has paired windows to its left. A hip-roofed porch on turned posts with sawn brackets shelters these openings. There is a gable centered above the porch. There is a matching gable on the right elevation and a one-story, two-bay-deep gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is A. R. Wiggins in 1929.

500 Broad Street – VACANT (parking lot)

504 Broad Street
E. L. Brown House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A one-light door, centered on the façade, has decorative, multi-light Craftsman-style sidelights and three-part transom, and is flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has wood shingles, three nine-light wood-sash windows, knee brackets, and exposed rafter tails. There is a small replacement window in the right (south) gable and paired windows in the left (north) gable. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (northeast). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is E. L. Brown in 1929.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
East of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with painted plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and a one-light door on the west elevation.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
East of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a single window on the south elevation.

CHERRY STREET
305 Cherry Street
Calvin H. Breedlove House – c.1914 **Contributing Building**
While much of the original material has been lost or covered, this one-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house retains its original form and fenestration. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding and windows and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The replacement door, sidelights, and transom are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on vinyl posts that wraps around the left (east) elevation with a low gable over the entrance. A clipped-gabled dormer on the façade has a replacement window flanked by double-hung windows. A shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) has a modern wood deck to its rear. The house was built early in the twentieth century, probably by Calvin H. Breedlove, who bought the property in 1914.

307 Cherry Street
House – c.1975 **Noncontributing Building**
Constructed as a one-story, side-gabled Ranch house, this building was expanded with a gabled addition at the right rear (south) that altered the original roofline. The original house is four bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows and a brick veneer on the lower one-third of the façade. A six-panel door near the right (southwest) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. The addition, which extends across the right two-thirds of the rear (southeast) has a slightly higher roofline and extends the building by a single bay. To its right rear is a gabled ell. County tax records date the building to 1975. A front-gabled, frame shed stands south of the house.

310 Cherry Street
Paul C. Mattox House – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Located on a slight rise on the northwest side of Cherry Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations and paired in the gables. A four-light-over-four-panel door,

centered on the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts with aluminum siding in the gable. A shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation has vinyl siding. A one-story, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northwest) has been enclosed with vinyl siding. A brick retaining wall extends across the front and right sides of the property with brick steps leading to the front walk. County tax records date the building to 1945 and the earliest known occupant is Paul C. Mattox in 1959.

312 Cherry Street
Cloe O. Knott House – c.1948 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gables, and flush eaves. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade has an arched batten door with three lights. The door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with a metal railing. The gable above projects slightly, supported by small wood brackets and is filled with faux half-timbering. An exterior brick chimney to the right (east) of the entrance has paired, square chimney pots. An entrance centered in the right gable is sheltered by a hipped roof on brackets. A third entrance at the rear (north) of that elevation has a matching hipped roof. A brick retaining wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the building to 1948 and the earliest known occupant is Cloe O. Knott in 1959.

Carport – c.1975 **Noncontributing Structure**
Located northeast of the house is a front-gabled, metal carport supported by metal posts.

313 Cherry Street
Oscar Breedlove House – c.1913 **Contributing Building**
The largest house on this part of Cherry Street, the two-story, hip-roofed house has Queen Anne-style massing and Colonial Revival-style detailing. It is two bays wide and double-pile with projecting gables on the right (west) end of the façade and at the rear of the left (east) elevation. The house retains original weatherboards, trim, and half-round windows in the pedimented gables. The other windows are replacement one-over-one windows. The six-light-over-two-panel door on the left end of the façade has decorative sidelights and three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on Doric columns that wraps around the right and left elevations, terminating at the projecting gable on the left elevation. A pediment supported by grouped columns shelters the entrance. The house has two interior brick chimneys and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). The house was built by Oscar Breedlove, who purchased the property in 1913.

314 Cherry Street
Roy T. Breedlove House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and flush eaves. The house has paired vinyl windows and an interior corbelled brick chimney. A six-light-over-two-panel door near the right (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with arched porch ceiling. The porch is supported by slender columns and accessed by brick steps with a metal railing. There is a single six-over-six wood-sash window in each gable. The left (west) bay project slightly from the left elevation with vinyl siding in the gable. A shed-roofed bay at the left rear (northwest) has vinyl siding and is likely an enclosed porch. There is an uncovered wood deck to the rear of the enclosed porch. A prefabricated frame shed stands northwest of the house. While county tax records date the building to 1939, the address is not listed in the 1942-43 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Roy T. Breedlove in 1959.

315 Cherry Street
John Floyd House – c.1911 **Contributing Building**
This impressive, two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, one-story, hip-roofed rear wing and a gabled dormer on the façade. It retains original weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a wide fascia, and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by multi-light sidelights and a three-part transom similar to those on the neighboring 313 Cherry Street. The entrance is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The gabled dormer on the façade has partial gable returns and a Palladian window with arched fanlight over the center sash, which is flanked by starburst-patterned windows. Following his arrival in Oxford in 1911, John Floyd built this house. Floyd (1865-1944), who served as a county commissioner, and his wife, Clara, left the house to their daughter, Elizabeth. It remained in the Floyd family until 1973.

318 Cherry Street
Harper Jones House – c.1927 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Cherry Street and Coleman Street, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow retains high material integrity. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile, owing to an original, full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. It has a brick veneer with a soldier-course watertable and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. Paired windows flank the entrance on the façade, a nine-light Craftsman-style door with matching nine-light sidelights. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the façade, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Two low, gables are located on the façade, each with vinyl siding. Exterior chimneys are located in both side gables, each flanked by four-over-one windows shorter than those on the rest of the house. A wide, projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation has paired windows. There is an interior brick chimney in the rear wing and beyond the wing is a hip-roofed porch at the left rear (northwest) that has been enclosed with one-over-one windows on a beadboard-covered knee wall. An uncovered wood deck is located at the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1927 and the house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Harper Jones in 1929-1930.

Carport – c.1965 **Contributing Structure**
Located northeast of the house and accessed from Coleman Street is a side-gabled, metal carport supported by metal posts.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Located northeast of the house and just north of the carport is a side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a modern metal roof. An entrance on the west elevation, facing Coleman Street, is sheltered by a shallow shed roof. The shed has vinyl windows throughout and open, shed-roofed bays supported by round wood posts on the north and east elevations.

319 Cherry Street
Gooch-Morton House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Among the earliest and most architecturally distinctive Craftsman-style houses on Cherry Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows, but retains distinctive features including a shed-roofed dormer on the façade with four original eight-over-one wood-sash windows. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade, flanked by paired windows, and sheltered by a deep, inset, shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by paneled, tapered wood posts on brick piers with inset concrete diamonds on the front of each pier. Later columns have been added, flanking the steps, to provide

additional support to the porch span. There is an interior brick chimney, a single window in each gable, and basement-level windows on the right (west) elevation. An uncovered wood deck extends from the right rear (southwest). The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupants are Daniel J. Gooch and E. A. Morton in 1929-1930.

323 Cherry Street
W. L. Elam House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of Cherry Street and Coleman Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is among the earliest Craftsman-style houses on Cherry Street. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a distinctive, inset porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the right (west) elevation as a side-gabled porch sheltering a cut-away bay. The house has aluminum siding, but retains four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows throughout with the exception of paired four-light Craftsman-style windows in a shed-roofed front dormer and paired two-light casement windows on the right elevation, sheltered by the wraparound porch. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by the porch, which is supported by square columns on brick piers. A matching door is located to the rear of the cut-away bay, sheltered by the wraparound porch and a modern wood ramp has been added to access the right end of the porch. A hip-roofed ell at the right rear (southwest) is likely original. A shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) may be an enclosed porch and is covered with vertical aluminum sheathing. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation is also a later addition and has an uncovered wood deck to its rear. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is W. L. Elam in 1929-1930.

400 Cherry Street
Smith-Buchanan House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of Cherry Street and Coleman Street, this one-story, hip-roofed house is typical of vernacular housing constructed throughout Oxford at the turn of the twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and a low gable centered on the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. An original, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (northeast). At the left rear (northwest) are a series of low-sloped and flat-roofed wings that connect to an open, flat-roofed carport supported by square posts with louvers screening the north wall of the carport. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupants are Mrs. N. H. Smith and J. T. Buchanan in 1929-1930.
Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located east of the house, adjacent to Coleman Street, is a gabled, frame shed with flush vertical sheathing throughout and a batten door on the north elevation.

404 Cherry Street
Rev. Eugene G. Usry House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical of turn-of-the-century housing throughout the state. It is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and round louvered vents in the side and front gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade, flanked by five-light sidelights, and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The gabled rear ell is double-pile with an interior, corbelled brick chimney and a decorative gable on the right (east) elevation. At the left rear (northwest) is

a one-bay-deep, flat-roofed wing with a shallow, shed-roofed bay (perhaps an enclosed porch) to its rear (north). County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is Rev. Eugene G. Usry in 1929-1930.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with flush vertical sheathing throughout, a vehicular bay centered on the south gable, facing Cherry Street, and open, shed-roofed bays on the east and west elevations.

408 Cherry Street

Nathan N. Nelms House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical of turn-of-the-century housing throughout the state and retains high material integrity. It is three bays wide and single-pile with two gabled ells at the rear. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, diamond-shaped louvered vents in the side and front gables, and a standing-seam metal roof. A nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and tied by a matchstick railing. A shallow, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) is likely an enclosed porch and obscures an original exterior brick chimney. A double-pile gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has an interior brick chimney. Two prefabricated sheds, one used as a doghouse, stand northwest of the house. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is Nathan N. Nelms in 1929-1930.

COGGESHALL STREET

406 Coggeshall Street

H. B. Cooper House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and five bays deep, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade, vinyl windows on the side elevations, and two interior brick chimneys. A fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch on slender columns tied by a turned railing. Three gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof each have a single six-over-six wood-sash window and there are single wood windows in each gable. There is a gabled wing at the rear (west) end of the right (north) elevation and a gabled dormer on the left (south) elevation of the rear ell. Beyond the rear ell is a gabled wing containing an entrance on its left elevation that is sheltered by a small gable on brackets. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is H. B. Cooper in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house, behind the carport, is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, batten doors, and a shed-roofed wing on its north elevation.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

Southwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport on metal posts.

409 Coggeshall Street

Charlotte Easton House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Typical of mid-twentieth century housing, this one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is three bays wide and three bays deep and has flush eaves and an interior brick chimney. The house has vinyl

windows throughout. Windows are paired on the façade and there is a single window in each gable. An inset entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a batten door with six lights and is accessed by brick steps. The center bay of the right (south) elevation has been infilled with vinyl siding, and there is a shed-roofed, vinyl-sided wing at the rear (east). A prefabricated shed stands east of the house. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959, and the earliest known occupant is Charlotte Easton in 1959.

410 Coggeshall Street
J. A. Taylor House – c. 1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile and contains four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a single window in the left (south) gable. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch on paneled wood columns. A one-story, clipped-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation is original to the house and has a triple window on the façade, single and paired windows on the right elevation, and a single window in the gable. A gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) is single pile. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. A. Taylor in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, an open garage bay on the left, and a six-panel door on the right end of the east elevation.

North of 411 Coggeshall Street – VACANT

411 Coggeshall Street
W. Henry Hunt, Jr. House – c.1939 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and has three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting a paneled entablature. Gabled dormers have vinyl siding and a single vinyl window in each. The center bay of the left (north) elevation has been infilled with glass block, and there is a side-gabled, screened porch on the right (south) elevation that is supported by square columns and has vinyl siding in the gable. There is an original gabled rear wing at the right rear (southeast) and a projecting, vinyl-sided, gabled wing to its right. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is W. Henry Hunt Jr. in 1942.

Shed – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, paired batten doors, an open shed-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation, and a shed-roofed bay on the left (north) elevation that is partially enclosed.

Guest House – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
Barely visible, southeast of the house, is a one-story, side-gabled frame building with aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and a door on the right end of the west elevation that is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped square posts with lattice between the posts. Aerial photos show a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast).

412 Coggeshall Street
Alva H. Waller House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile

and has parallel gabled wings projecting from the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer, soldier-course brick watertable, vinyl windows paired on the façade, and flush eaves. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, flared-shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. Two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof have vinyl siding and windows and flush eaves. There is a single window in the left (south) gable, an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable, and an interior brick chimney in the right rear wing. A shed-roofed, frame wing at the left rear (southwest) has vinyl siding and a high window on the left elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939, though the address is not listed in 1929. The earliest known occupant is Alva H. Waller in 1942.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a gambrel-roofed frame shed with vinyl siding.

414 Coggeshall Street

Grandy-Gordon House – c.1850, c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Originally constructed as the rear ell of the Titus Grandy House (129 W. Front Street), the building is what remains after the front part of the Titus Grandy house was shifted north to face West Front Street in 1920s. The two-story, hip-roofed building is three bays wide and double-pile and has a projecting, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) end of the façade. Despite having vinyl siding and windows, the house retains a low-pitched roof with deep overhangs typical of Greek Revival-style buildings. A two-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by paired square, vinyl columns with a modern replacement railing between them and a low railing at the roofline. The house has an interior brick chimney with inset panel and brick corbelling, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and a one-story wing at the right rear (northwest). According to Sanborn maps, the house was split off of the main house and moved to this location, just east of its original site, between 1922 and 1928. The current building configuration and porch date to this era. The earliest known occupant after the move is C. R. Gordon in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, an open vehicular bay on the left side, and a single vinyl window on the right side of the east elevation.

416 Coggeshall Street

Powell House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile owing to a full-width gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, soldier-course brick water table, and vinyl windows that have soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills. A four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by an asymmetrical, front-gabled, two-bay-wide porch that has a flared roof supported by full-height brick piers with arched brick spandrels. There is an arched nine-light wood window in the porch gable. A gabled dormer on the left (south) end of the front slope of the roof has vinyl siding and a six-over-six wood-sash window. There is a single window in the left (south) gable, an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable, and an interior brick chimney in the rear wing. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939, though the address is not listed in 1929. The earliest known occupant is Thomas G. Powell in 1942 (though with a 418 Coggeshall Street address). The current owner confirms that the house was built by the Powell family.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, an open vehicular bay on the right end, and a batten door on the left end of the east elevation.

417 Coggeshall Street
Upchurch-Daniel House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
One of the oldest houses on Coggeshall Street, this two-story, triple-A-roofed house stands on a slight rise above the sidewalk and street. It is typical of turn-of-the-century houses with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, plain soffits, fascia, and cornerboards. It also features louvered vents in the gables, diamond-shaped in this example, and rear, rather than end, chimneys. The one-light door has two-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on turned posts with sawn brackets (installed since 1986) and a turned railing. The porch wraps around the left (north) elevation. At the left rear (northeast) is a one-story, gabled wing that is two bays deep and at the right rear (southeast) is a similar one-story wing, both with vinyl windows. A gabled wing projects from the south elevation of the south rear wing with six-over-six wood-sash windows and a six-light window in its south gable. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. Likely constructed around the turn of the twentieth century, C. A. Upchurch sold this two-story frame house to W. T. Currin in 1920 (though whether Upchurch built it is unclear). In 1927 Alma C. Daniel, whose husband was Oxford attorney Thomas B. Daniel, purchased the house from Currin and retained ownership until 1979.

420 Coggeshall Street
Charles O. Mainor House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has aluminum siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, including paired windows in each gable, and an interior brick chimney. The right (north) third of the façade is inset and contains paired French doors sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns. There is a six-panel door in the south wall of the inset porch. A shallow but full-width gabled wing spans the rear elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The house is listed as vacant in the 1929 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Charles O. Mainor in 1942.
Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, batten doors on the right end, and an open vehicular bay on the left end of the east elevation.

421 Coggeshall Street
Alexander Littlejohn Field House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
The Victorian-era form of this one-story, gable-and-wing house remains largely intact, though the house has been covered with vinyl siding. The house stands on a slight rise above the street and sidewalk. It is three bays wide with a front-gabled wing projecting from the right (south) end of façade and a matching wing at the right rear (southeast) together forming the "wing" of the gable-and-wing house. It retains two-over-two wood-sash windows, triangular louvered vents in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. An original twenty-three-light-over-four-panel Queen Anne-style door with one-light transom is centered on the façade. An ornately finished key plate and hand-crank brass doorbell are still attached to the door. The door has a molded surround with bullseye cornerblocks. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch on chamfered posts with modern replica sawn brackets and turned railing. A projecting bay on the front of the front-gabled wing has paired two-over-two windows. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast), and a gabled hyphen at the rear of the right wing connects to a front-gabled wing with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. This section of the house, originally a separate kitchen, was attached to the house in the early twentieth century.
The house was built around 1890 for Alexander Littlejohn Field (1864-1942) and his new wife Louise (Rutledge) Hughes. Field was the grandson of Thomas Blount Littlejohn, who owned the original 50 acres upon which Oxford was laid out in 1811, and was educated at the Horner Military Academy, where

he also taught for a time. An attorney, he practiced law in Oxford with Gen. Beverly S. Royster prior to moving his practice to Raleigh in 1897 when the house was sold to Douglas Spencer. Spencer's son and daughter owned the house until 1979.

422 Coggeshall Street
C. F. Jones House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
A low gabled dormer with four-light window is centered on the front slope of the roof of this one-story, clipped-side-gabled Craftsman-style house. The building is three bays side and double-pile and has a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) that extends beyond the right (north) elevation, and a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest). The house has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is C. F. Jones in 1929.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a very small, frame, gable-roofed shed with plywood sheathing.

424 Coggeshall Street
W. L. Powell House – c.1929 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of Coggeshall Street and Mimosa Street, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and four bays deep. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door, centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows, is sheltered by an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southwest) has a single four-light window on the left elevation and paired windows on the rear elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is W. L. Powell in 1929 (though with a 430 Coggeshall Street address).

Garage – c.1930 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards, a 5V roof, and unpainted batten doors on the east elevation.

COLEMAN STREET
307 Coleman Street
H. F. Turner House – c.1919 **Contributing Building**
The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house features three distinctive wall dormers on the façade. It is one room deep with plain weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows, including windows with two-light transoms in the dormers. An original double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts and sawn brackets (installed after 1986). There are six-light windows at the basement level of the left (south) elevation and two gabled ells, arranged side-by-side, on the rear (west) elevation. The house was likely built by H. F. Turner after his purchase of the property in 1919 from W. D. Smith. The J. D. Kearney family purchased it in 1942.

308 Coleman Street
Blalock-Duncan House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding and windows and a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. A nine-light, Craftsman-style door is located left (north) of center on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by

tapered wood posts on brick piers at the outer corners. Two additional square posts have been added, flanking the stairs, to provide additional support. An exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation is flanked by small, fixed windows. A gabled ell, centered on the rear elevation, has an inset porch supported by square posts at its left rear (northeast) corner. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are J. H. Blalock and K. M. Duncan in 1929-1930.

Shed – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

Located southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and a six-panel door on its west elevation, facing Coleman Street.

311 Coleman Street

J. A. Baker House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**

Similar in form to the adjacent house at 315 Coleman Street, this one-story, cross-gabled house features a complicated plan with multiple projecting gabled wings. The core of the house features intersecting front-gabled and side-gabled wings, resulting in a T-shaped plan. The side-gabled wing is canted in the right (north) gable end and there is a small, entrance bay located at the northeast intersection of the two wings, sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade of the front-gabled wing and wraps around the right side of the building, sheltering the entrance bay and canted bay of the side-gabled wing. The house has plain weatherboards, boxed eaves, partial gable returns, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. Most windows are four-over-one wood-sash windows, though narrower windows are two-over-one and there are four-light windows in the gables. The porch is supported by replacement columns. A later, side-gabled wing was constructed to the right rear (northwest) of, and parallel to, the side-gabled wing, extending beyond the right elevation of that wing. An entrance on the façade of this wing is sheltered by an extension of the hip-roofed porch. There is a shallow, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) with a wide, gabled wing, extending nearly the full width of the historic house at the left rear. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is J. A. Baker in 1929-1930.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, a six-light window on the east elevation, and a batten door on the north elevation.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Located southwest of the house, and barely visible through the trees, is a gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and vinyl windows.

315 Coleman Street

P. G. Montague House – c.1909 **Contributing Building**

Located at the southwest corner of Coleman Street and Cherry Street, this one-story, cross-gabled house is similar in form to the adjacent house at 311 Coleman Street. The core of the house features intersecting front-gabled and side-gabled wings, resulting in a T-shaped plan. The house has plain weatherboards, boxed eaves, and partial gable returns. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows, rectangular louvered vents in the gables, a standing seam metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. A small, entrance bay with a one-light-over-two-panel door is located at the northeast intersection of the two wings, sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade of the front-gabled wing and wraps around the right side of the building, sheltering the entrance bay and a canted bay on the right (north) gable end of the side-gabled wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and features a low gable over the entrance. A wide gable spans the rear (west) elevation, beyond which is a narrower, gabled ell flanked by shed-roofed wings (likely enclosed porches). County tax records date the building to 1909. The house

appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is P. G. Montague in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located west of the house, facing Cherry Street, is a wide, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired batten doors on the façade are sheltered by a shallow pent roof and flanked by batten pedestrian doors.

410 Coleman Street

J. Milton Pruitt House – c.1947 **Contributing Building**

Typical of 1940s Period Cottages, this one-story, side-gabled building has a brick veneer, arched door, and prominent brick chimney on the façade. The building is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade and vinyl windows throughout. The projecting bay has a group of three windows with a multi-light half-round window in the gable. To its left (north), is an arched batten door with three lights in an arched brick surround, sheltered by a shallow shed roof on brackets, and accessed by an uncovered brick terrace with metal railing that extends across the left two bays of the façade. A tapered brick chimney is located just left of the door. The house has paired windows in the gables and a modern metal roof with an interior brick chimney. A single-pile, side-gabled brick wing projects from the right (south) elevation and there is a wide, though shallow, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1947. The earliest known occupant is J. Milton Pruitt in 1959 (though with a 412 Coleman Street address).

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

Located north of the house and in front of the frame garage is a front-gabled metal carport supported by metal posts.

Garage – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Located northeast of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, an eight-light window in the front gable, and a shed-roofed wing at the rear (east) that includes an open bay supported by a square post at the northeast corner.

COLLEGE STREET

713 College Street

House – 1965 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, deep overhangs, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The entrance, near the right (north) end of the façade, is a replacement door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The window openings to its left (south) have shorter windows than the originals, and vertical vinyl aprons have been added below the windows. A two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the left elevation, and there is a vinyl-sided projecting bay at the right rear (northwest). Likely constructed after 1959 as a residence, the house is now used as a dental office. (An earlier house is shown on the 1939 Sanborn map and the 1959 city directory lists three occupants, indicating a larger house divided into apartments).

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with metal sheathing, a metal roof, an overhead door on the right end, and paired, metal-covered doors on the left end of the east elevation.

715 College Street

Frank E. Young House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**

Impressively detailed with knee brackets and exposed rafter tails in the eaves, this two-story, hip-roofed,

Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and has a hip-roofed dormer centered on the front slope of the roof. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a six-panel door on the left (south) end of the façade that is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered square columns with a matchstick railing between the columns. The porch extends slightly beyond the left elevation, and the uncovered deck extends beyond the right (north) elevation. The hip-roofed dormer has three one-light windows and exposed rafter tails. A wide, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear (west) elevation and is wrapped by a one-story, hip-roofed wing that is three bays deep. An entrance on the wing's right elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Frank E. Young in 1942.

719 College Street – VACANT

721 College Street
Dr. Joseph K. Bryan House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
The number of outbuildings behind this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house indicate that it may have originally been part of a larger farmstead on the property. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light door just left (south) of center on the façade has one-light sidelights and a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns that extends slightly beyond the right (north) elevation. A hip-roofed dormer on the front slope of the roof has three one-light windows, and a hip-roofed dormer on the rear (west) elevation has paired six-over-six windows. There is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) with a low, hip-roofed, second-floor wing above it. A later, hip-roofed wing projects from the left elevation of the main building and rear wing and is covered with vinyl siding. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record that part of the town. The earliest known occupants are Dr. Joseph K. Bryan and Rev. B. C. Allred in 1929, and Bryan remained in the house through at least 1959.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, and batten doors on the east and south elevations.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
West of the gabled shed is a shed-roofed frame shed with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof.

Garage – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
At the far southwest corner of the property is a side-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and a cut-away bay at the northeast corner that is enclosed with lattice.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
West of the house is a side-gabled frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, nine-over-nine windows on the east elevation, and a shed-roofed porch on the south elevation supported by square columns.

Shed – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
The westernmost of the three gable-roofed sheds, this one-story shed has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof.

Carport – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**
Northwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport on metal posts.

801 College Street
Dudley S. Fuller House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of College and West College streets, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. A four-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, asymmetrical front-gabled porch with flared roofline. The porch has arched brick spandrels supported by full-height brick piers and has an arched window in its gable. The right (north) bay of the façade is inset slightly resulting in a deeper porch on that end of the house. The house has paired windows on the left (south) elevation and a single window in each gable. A gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) has jalousie windows and a six-panel door that opens to an uncovered brick stoop on the left elevation. A flat-roofed brick wing projects from the right rear (northwest). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Dudley S. Fuller in 1942.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**
West of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport, accessed from West College Street. The carport is supported by vinyl posts and has vinyl-sided, enclosed storage at the rear (north).

803 College Street
Mrs. Meta K. Wrenn House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding and one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout. A replacement door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on replacement, fluted square columns. A clipped gable centered on the façade has paired windows, and the house has an interior brick chimney. A hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (northwest), and there is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) and a hip-roofed wing beyond it. A prefabricated metal shed stands northwest of the house. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Meta K. Wrenn in 1929.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**
Southwest of the house is flat-roofed metal carport on metal posts.

805 College Street
Kirk M. Duncan House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
The northernmost house on this stretch of College Street, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four bays deep and has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A nine-light Craftsman-style door near the right (north) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by paneled posts on brick piers. There is a low gable on the left (south) elevation. An entrance on the rear elevation is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The right elevation has a two-part, gabled carport supported by metal posts and sheltering a three-light-over-three-panel door on the right elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Kirk M. Duncan in 1942.

WEST COLLEGE STREET
102 W. College Street
W. O. Jordan House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile. Its right (east) bay is cut away, and there are gabled dormers on the front and rear (north) slopes of the roof.

The house has vinyl siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A nine-light Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right elevation, sheltering the cut-away bay and terminating at a nine-light Craftsman-style door at the rear of that bay. There are three six-over-one wood-sash windows in each dormer and paired nine-over-one windows in the side gable. A one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the rear (north), containing windows matching those on the main part of the house. A prefabricated metal shed stands northeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is W. O. Jordan in 1929.

103 W. College Street
Joe K. Bryan Jr. House – c.1955 Contributing Building
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the gables, including on a projecting gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. A six-panel door on the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop, and there is a vinyl picture window to its left (east). An exterior brick chimney is located in the left gable. The earliest known occupant is Joe K. Bryan Jr. in 1959.

104 W. College Street
W. J. Currin House – c.1890 Contributing Building
This triple-A-roofed I-house has vinyl siding and windows but retains a metal tile roof. A six-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade has a three-light sidelight and is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. The house has partial gable returns, diamond-shaped vents in the gables, two brick chimneys at the rear of the house, and a one-and-a-half-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The ell, which projects slightly beyond the left (west) elevation, has a metal roof matching the main house and an exterior brick chimney in the rear gable. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation of the ell is likely an enclosed porch. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is W. J. Currin in 1929.

DEVIN STREET
219 Devin Street
Joseph B. Littlejohn House (NR1988) – 1820, c.1911, 1980s, c.2010 Contributing Building
The two-story, side-gabled transitional Georgian/Federal-style house remains largely unaltered from 1988, save for the construction of a one-story garage wing at the right rear (southeast) and the enclosure of an original porch and uncovered terrace on the left (north) elevation. The left three bays of the house were constructed as a hall-and-parlor plan house in 1820 with a rock foundation and served by a Flemish bond chimney. The house was enlarged soon after with two additional bays on the right (south), giving it the current five-bay-wide appearance. The house has plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the first floor, six-over-nine windows are the second floor, and exterior end brick chimneys. The replacement six-panel door with one-light transom and the front-gabled porch on tapered square columns date to the early 1980s, but the porch (which replaced a Victorian-era porch) was constructed based on physical evidence. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the left rear (northeast), likely constructed in the early twentieth century. It has a one-story, hip-roofed wing (constructed at the location of an original terrace) projecting from its north elevation. The one-story wing is flanked by shed-roofed wings to the east and west and has an inset entrance on its east elevation. A c. 2010 garage wing at the right rear corner of the two-story ell is double-pile with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and three

overhead garage doors on the east elevation.
Joseph Blount Littlejohn purchased the 107 acre tract of land on which he built his house, located just to the east of Oxford's original bounds, in 1819. Educated in New York and at Princeton University and a lawyer by trade, he moved to Granville County in 1819 to take up farming (perhaps following his brother Thomas who sold the original 50-acre tract on which the town of Oxford was platted). Littlejohn remained in Oxford only 9 years, selling the house in 1828. It passed through a number of hands before being acquired by Thomas H. Wiley, the first principal of the Oxford Male Academy and clerk of the Superior Court and town treasurer in the 1840s. His son, Lewis Wiley, a Methodist minister, inherited the house and lived there until his death in the late 1870s. In 1879 it was purchased by Robert I. Devin, a minister who founded the Oxford Baptist Church. Devin's heirs sold the house to Richard M. Calvert in 1911 and his heirs sold it to Frank Bullock in 1955.

Smokehouse – c.1855 **Contributing Building**

Located northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, mortised and tenon frame outbuilding, likely a smokehouse. It has plain weatherboards, batten doors, a 5V roof, and a single window on the west side of a shed-roofed bay on the west elevation.

FIRST STREET

110 First Street

House – c.1870 **Contributing Building**

Located on a large lot on the north side of First Street, this two-story, hip-roofed house features a Greek Revival-style form, though with minimal architectural detailing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards on the side and rear elevations and vinyl siding on the façade. It has boarded first-floor windows, six-over-six windows at the second-floor level, and a shallow hipped roof with two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door centered on the façade has ten-light sidelights and a five-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered wood posts. A shallow, one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) has a shed-roofed bay, likely an enclosed porch, along its right (northeast) elevation. While the earliest record of the house is on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town, the form and massing is similar to Greek Revival-style buildings in this part of Oxford including the c.1850 Titus Grandy House at 129 W. Front Street.

FRANKIN STREET

Southwest of 104 Franklin Street - VACANT

104 Franklin Street

Clemence Levin House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled vernacular house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a rectangular vent in the front gable, and a modern metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A replacement door near the center of the façade has a Colonial Revival-style surround and is sheltered by a shed roof on brackets. The site slopes down to the rear revealing a brick basement with a nine-light window. An entrance on the left (northeast) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on metal posts. A wood deck is located on the rear (southeast) elevation. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Clemence Levin in 1942-1943.

106 Franklin Street
Wallace G. Woodlief House – c.1946 **Contributing Building**
Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a simple form and flush eaves. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a louvered half-round vent in the front gable. A partially inset, front-gabled porch on the right (northwest) end of the façade is supported by grouped posts with lattice between them. The porch shelters a six-light-over-three-panel door located on the left side of the inset porch. A full-width, hip-roofed wing at the rear has German-profile weatherboards and six-over-six windows matching the main part of the house. County tax records date the building to 1946 and the earliest known occupant is Wallace G. Woodlief in 1959.

107 Franklin Street
Lester S. Mouse House – c.1920, c.1933 **Contributing Building**
Typical of triple-A-roofed houses constructed earlier in the century, this house is three bays wide and single-pile with a double-pile gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door centered on the façade has one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns. The front-gabled porch, constructed between 1928 and 1939, replaced the original full-width porch. A shed-roofed, screened porch on the left (southwest) elevation is supported by square posts and accessed by a French door in the left gable end. The earliest known occupant is Lester S. Mouse in 1942-1943.
Shed – c.1925, 1980 **Contributing Building**
Located north of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding, a 5V metal roof, and an entrance on its southwest elevation. The shed has been extended to the northeast. The southeast elevation of that section features paired batten doors, vinyl windows, and an entrance accessed by an uncovered wood deck.

108 Franklin Street
Mrs. Annie M. Clark House – c.1946 **Noncontributing Building**
A near mirror image of the adjacent house at 106 Franklin Street, this one-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and characteristic flush eaves. However, the already minimally detailed house has bben altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows and replacement posts supporting the partially inset, front-gabled porch. The porch, located on the left (northeast) end of the façade, shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door. A shed-roofed bay projects from the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1946 and the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Annie M. Clark in 1959.

FRONT STREET
202 W. Front Street
House – c.1956 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is distinctive for its rusticated concrete-block exterior. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and rowlock brick sills. The house has flush eaves and aluminum siding in the gables, each of which has a single six-over-six wood-sash window. The entrance and two windows on the left (west) end of the house are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. Two gabled dormers on the façade have four-over-four wood-sash windows and aluminum siding. There is an interior

brick chimney and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) slope of the roof. Tax records date the house to 1956.

Shed – c.1960 **Contributing Building**

Located northwest of the house is a front-gabled, concrete-block shed with a metal roof, weatherboards in the gables, and a two-panel door on the front (south) gable end. Shed-roofed, concrete-block bays flank the center section. Each is open at the front.

209 W. Front Street

House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. There are paired windows on the left (east) end of the façade and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade has a picture window flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by square columns. There is a projecting gabled bay on the left elevation and an enclosed, shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southwest). Tax records date the house to 1956.

213 W. Front Street

House – c.1964 **Contributing Building**

Located at the southeast corner of Front Street and Granville Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is typical of 1960s architecture in Oxford. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (northeast) end of the façade that continues as a gabled ell at the left rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A solid wood door with three horizontal lights is located to the right (southwest) of the front-gabled wing and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. To its right is a twenty-light picture wood window flanked by two-over-two wood-sash windows. A flat-roofed wing to the right (southwest) of the rear ell may have originally been an open porch or breezeway, but is now enclosed with brick and vertical plywood. A flat-roofed carport at the right rear (southwest) is supported by decorative metal posts on a low brick knee wall. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1964.

GILLIAM STREET

106 Gilliam Street

Commercial Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, clipped-front-gabled brick commercial building is five bays wide and six bays deep. The building has six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills, and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable has a matching lintel and sill. The building has open eaves and an interior brick chimney. A replacement aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed metal awning. A second entrance, near the left (south) end of the façade, has been bricked in. Two entrances on the right (north) elevation have also been bricked in, and the first floor of the right elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on knee brackets. The rear (west) elevation is five bays wide and contains two entrances at the first-floor level and a six-light-over-three-panel door at the second floor that is sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy and accessed by an exterior fire stair. According to city directories, the building was constructed between 1942 and 1959, the earliest occupants including: Oxford Union Bus Terminal, Greyhound Bus Lines, Taylois Cab Co, and City Grill Restaurant.

108-114 Gilliam Street
Hancock Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building is seven bays wide and ten bays deep. There is a door on the left (south) end of the building that accesses the upper floor. Three separate commercial spaces on the first floor, each with a door and adjacent display window, resulting in a first-floor façade with alternating doors and windows. The left three doors on the façade are all one-light, wood-framed doors with one-light transoms; the right (north) door is an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. The left storefront window is a one-light, wood-framed window on a brick knee wall. The right two windows are replacement aluminum-framed windows on brick knee walls. The second floor is five bays wide and contains windows grouped in a 1-3-4-3-1 pattern. Above the windows are three brick sign panels, each with concrete corners and infilled with brick in a basketweave pattern. All of the doors and windows on the façade have soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills, and there is concrete coping at the parapet. The right elevation is ten bays deep and contains high, eight-light windows at the first floor, eight-over-eight windows at the second floor, and a stepped parapet. The left elevation is eight bays deep and has high, eight-light windows at the first floor, an entrance near the rear (west) end of the elevation, and eight-over-eight windows in the front (east) bay of the first floor and throughout the second floor. The rear elevation is seven bays wide and contains double-hung windows and three entrances, one to each commercial space. The transom above the door to the upper floor reads, "Hancock Building." According to city directories, the Hancock Building was constructed between 1942 and 1959, the earliest occupants including: Farmers Production Credit Assn, National Farm Loan Assn, David R. Noel (phys), and Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Co. It also included nine separate offices at the upper level.

GOSHEN STREET
401 Goshen Street
Freddie W. Habgood House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of Goshen Street and Cherry Street, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage stands on a large lot, set back deeply from Goshen Street. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with the center two bays of the façade projecting under a gabled roof. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. The front-gabled wing on the façade has a four-light-over-four-panel door on its left (southeast) side with classical surround topped by a broken pediment. The entrance is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There are paired windows to the right (northeast) of the door and a single window in the front gable. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by turned posts and has vinyl siding in the gable. It is accessed by a fifteen-light French door and partially obscures an exterior brick chimney in the left gable of the house. A one-story, side-gabled, frame wing on the right elevation has vinyl siding. There are paired windows in the side gables and triangular louvered vents in the tops of the gabled. County tax records date the building to 1950. The earliest known occupant is Freddie W. Habgood in 1959.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Located north of the house, on a separate parcel to the north, the one-story, side-gabled, frame shed is located on the opposite side of the driveway from the house. It has plywood sheathing, metal windows, and a door on the southeast elevation that is supported by a shed-roofed porch on square posts.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Located northwest of the house, on a separate parcel, the one-story, side-gabled, frame garage is largely obscured behind a later, metal-sheathed garage. Though in poor condition, it retains plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof.

Garage– c.2017 **Noncontributing Building**
Just south of the frame garage is a side-gabled, metal-framed garage with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof. The building is not present on 2014-2017 aerial photos.

North of 401 Goshen Street - VACANT

South of 408 Goshen Street – VACANT

408 Goshen Street
House – c.1978 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a six-panel door on the façade that is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An entrance on the left (northwest) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning. Two prefabricated metal sheds stand east and northeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1978.

411 Goshen Street
W. B. Pittard House – c.1922 **Noncontributing Building**
Located on a deep lot and set well back from Goshen Street, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has been substantially altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The house is three bays wide and three or four rooms deep. It has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, purlins in the gables, and exposed rafter tails. The front porch, originally supported by full-height brick piers, has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The façade of the porch has an eight-light-over-two-panel door flanked by six-over-six windows. An exposed brick chimney on the left (southeast) elevation is flanked by paired six-light casement windows. Near the center of the left elevation are paired French doors, flanked by windows, and sheltered by a gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers. A shallow, shed-roofed porch on the rear (southwest) elevation has been enclosed. The right (northwest) elevation is not visible through the foliage. County tax records date the building to 1922. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is W. B. Pittard in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with corrugated metal sheathing and a corrugated metal roof. A sliding door is located on the northeast elevation, facing Goshen Street. A shed-roofed bay, covered with horizontal metal sheathing is located at the right rear (west) corner of the garage.

Shed – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
West of the house, in a wooded area, is a front-gabled frame garage with vertical wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof.

421 Goshen Street
S. C. Hobgood House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Set well back on a large landscaped lot, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, replacement windows, and a replacement metal roof with two corbelled brick interior chimneys. The one-light-over-two-panel door has decorative sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a matchstick wood railing. A gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has a Palladian window with a nine-light sash with fanlight flanked by sunburst-patterned windows. There is a two-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell near the center of the rear (west) elevation with a shed-roofed addition, likely an enclosed porch, on its north elevation. The house was built by S. C.

Hobgood around 1920. In 1975 it was sold by Inez (Hobgood) Wright, who had inherited it from her father.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located southwest of the house is a two-part, side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, double-hung windows, and an entrance on the north elevation sheltered by a shed roof.

500 Goshen Street

Z. A. Norris House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, vernacular house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer on the façade, a projecting gabled wing on the right (southeast) elevation and a gabled ell at the right rear (on the northeast elevation). The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a stamped metal tile roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A three-light-over-one-panel door on the right (southeast) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation, terminating at the projecting gabled wing. The porch is supported by square columns tied by a later railing. The pedimented dormer, centered on the façade, has three one-over-one wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is Z. A. Norris in 1929-1930.

501 Goshen Street

R. M. Currin House – c.1909 **Contributing Building**

Prominently sited on the west side of Goshen Street, this two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house features an unusual three-bay-wide, double-pile form with a projecting front gable on the right (north) end of the façade. However, the left (south) bay is only single pile, under a lower roofline. The house has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows and the removal of wood railings at the porch roofs, but retains its overall form, fenestration, and interior brick chimney. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an elliptical transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. A flat-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by matching square columns, but is enclosed with glass. There is a one-story, hip-roofed section behind the single-pile wing and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) that has been enlarged with an addition to its south, resulting in an asymmetrical gable. R. M. and Mary S. Currin, who acquired the property in 1909, were its builders. Left to Melvin Currin by his parents, the house remained in the family until being sold by his widow, Catherine, in 1975.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Side-gabled, brick garage faces Sunset Street to the south. It is three bays wide with a six-over-six wood-sash window on the west end of the building, paired plywood doors in the center, and a pedestrian door on the east end.

504 Goshen Street

Miss Eugenia Candy House – c.1912 **Contributing Building**

Likely constructed as worker housing for the nearby tobacco prizery and mills, this one-story, gable-and-wing house has the same plan as the adjacent house at 508 Goshen Street. The house features a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the right (southeast) with a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled wing on the left (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, boarded windows, diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gables, and boxed eaves. A hip-roofed porch spans the width of the side-gabled wing, sheltering a one-light-over-one-panel door on the left side of the front-gabled wing and a one-light-over-three-panel door on the façade of the side-gabled wing. The porch is supported by replacement square posts and connects to a later, flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal posts. There is a gabled

ell extending from the right rear (southeast) and an L-shaped, shed-roofed porch extends along the left (northwest) elevation of the rear ell and the rear (northeast) elevation of the front-gabled wing. County tax records date the building to 1912. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is Miss Eugenia Candy in 1929-1930.

505 Goshen Street
L. T. Pitchford House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows throughout. A double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door with two-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (southeast) elevation, terminating at a projecting bay near the rear of that elevation. The porch is supported by square columns tied by a matchstick railing. The large, front-gabled dormer centered on the façade is a feature common on early-twentieth century Craftsman-style houses. The dormer has four windows and is flanked by interior brick chimneys on the ridgeline. There are two windows in each side gable, a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (northwest) elevation, and two gabled ells at the rear (southwest) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is L. T. Pitchford in 1929-1930. A small vacant parcel to the rear of the house, in the interior of the block, is under the same ownership.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house and largely obscured by a fence is a tall, front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and a window in the front (northeast) gable.

West of 505 Goshen Street - VACANT

508 Goshen Street
E. C. Brooks House – c.1912 **Contributing Building**
Likely constructed as worker housing for the nearby tobacco prizery and mills, this one-story, gable-and-wing house has the same plan as the adjacent house at 504 Goshen Street. The house features a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the right (southeast) with a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled wing on the left (northwest). The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, boxed eaves, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A hip-roofed porch spans the side-gabled wing and wraps around the right elevation. It is supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers with a later railing between the piers. The porch shelters a fifteen-light French door on the façade of the side-gabled wing and a six-light-over-two-panel door on the right elevation of the front-gabled wing, the two door a typical feature of factory-owned worker housing. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast) and an L-shaped, shed-roofed porch extends along the left (northwest) elevation of the rear ell and the rear (northeast) elevation of the front-gabled wing. County tax records date the building to 1912. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is E. C. Brooks in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. An open vehicular bay is located on the southwest elevation, facing Goshen Street.

510 Goshen Street
C. R. Daniel House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
Likely constructed as worker housing for the nearby tobacco prizery and mills, this one-story, front-gabled house has the same plan as the adjacent house at 512 Goshen Street. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A wide, gabled wing at the rear is two bays deep, though a seam in the siding indicates that it may have been built in two phases. It has a combination of two-over-two and six-light windows and has an interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) is likely and enclosed porch. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is C. R. Daniel in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a large, side-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a wide vehicular opening on the left end and a single batten door on the right end of the southwest elevation.

511 Goshen Street
Morgan-Hockaday House – c.1901 **Noncontributing Building**
Typical of triple-A-roofed I-houses throughout the region, this house has been substantially altered with the partial enclosure of the wraparound porch. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a later, small window with fanlight in the front gable. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts tied by a replacement railing. The porch wraps around the right (northwest) and left (southeast) elevations, though the sides of the porch, just beyond the first-floor windows, have been enclosed with vinyl siding and six-over-six windows. There is a two-story, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (southwest) and a two-story gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The gabled ell has an interior brick chimney and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at its rear. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford. The earliest known occupants are Atlas Morgan and Bruce Hockaday in 1959.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
West of the house is front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and vinyl-covered sliding doors on the northeast gable end, facing Goshen Street.

512 Goshen Street
J. A. Duncan House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
Likely constructed as worker housing for the nearby tobacco prizery and mills, this one-story, front-gabled house has the same plan as the adjacent house at 510 Goshen Street. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A three-light-over-three-panel door, located just off of center on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by square columns with sawn brackets and tied by a turned balustrade. A single-pile gabled wing projects from the rear (northeast) elevation with a shed-roofed wing to its rear. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is J. A. Duncan in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is front-gabled, frame garage with corrugated metal sheathing, a metal roof, and an open vehicular bay on the front (southwest) gable end.

513 Goshen Street
Ines E. Hoyle House – c.1901, c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, truncated-hip-roofed, vernacular house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The center bay of the porch projects under a gabled roof with partial gable returns. A large, hip-roofed wall dormer, similar to the one at nearby 505 Goshen, is centered on the façade, above the entrance, and projects slightly. It has four replacement windows. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) with a shed-roofed bay on its left (southwest) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, as a one-story house with full-width porch. By 1928, the house had been enlarged with a higher roofline and the projecting, hip-roofed dormer. The earliest known occupant is Ines E. Hoyle in 1942-1943. A small vacant parcel to the rear of the house, in the interior of the block, is under the same ownership.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**
Southwest of the house is gabled metal carport supported by metal posts and partially screened by vinyl fencing.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is large, front-gabled garage with vertical metal sheathing and a large vehicular opening on the northeast gable end that is has been infilled with plywood, paired plywood doors, and a single pedestrian entrance.

Shed – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house, largely obscured by foliage, is a front-gabled, frame shed with vertical sheathing and exposed rafter tails.

West of 513 Goshen Street – VACANT

514 Goshen Street
J. N. Okey House – c.1922 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, vernacular house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows and an interior stuccoed chimney. The centered entrance is sheltered by a later, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts and is flanked by paired windows. A shed-roofed porch on the right (southeast) elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed with aluminum siding and two-light windows flanking a centered entrance. Two prefabricated metal sheds stand east of the house. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is J. N. Okey in 1929-1930.

Carport – c.1950 **Contributing Structure**
Southeast of the house is flat-roofed metal carport supported by diagonal metal posts.

515 Goshen Street
Hugh B. Wheeler House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
Among the largest houses on this part of Goshen Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A one-light-door with twenty-one-light Craftsman-style sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (northwest) elevation. The porch is supported by paneled square columns and there is a projecting, gabled bay at the

entrance to the porch. A hip-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has three small, double-hung windows. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Oxford, and the earliest known occupant is Hugh B. Wheeler in 1942-1943.

Garage – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and two sixteen-light overhead doors on the northeast gable end.

GRANVILLE STREET

314 Granville Street

County Branch Library No. 1 – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

Typical of residential architecture of the 1930s and 1940s, this one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and has a single six-light window in each of two gabled dormers on the façade. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay has a six-panel wood door. Three-light windows are located on the side elevations of the project bay. Northwest of the house is a prefabricated metal carport. A house with a different footprint appears on the 1922 and 1928 Sanborn maps. The earliest known occupant is the County Branch Library No. 1 in 1959. The library may have been owned or operated by the First Baptist Church of Oxford, who today owns the building.

318 Granville Street

First Baptist Church of Oxford Parsonage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Constructed in the 1920s to house the reverend of First Baptist Church of Oxford, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has vinyl siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables. A four-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Centered above the entrance is a large, gabled dormer with three windows. The right (northwest) elevation feature and exterior brick chimney flanked by four-light Craftsman-style windows. To the rear (west) of the chimney is a projecting, shed-roofed bay with a triple window. There are two windows in the right gable, three windows in the left (southeast) gable, and an uncovered wood deck at the right rear (west). A prefabricated metal shed stands northwest of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1922 and 1928, though does not appear in the 1929-30 City Directory. The earliest known occupant is Rev. George W. Watkins in 1942-1943. The house is still owned by First Baptist Church of Oxford.

320 Granville Street

First Baptist Church of Oxford – 1923-1927 **Contributing Building**

The church building, the fourth built on the site, was completed in 1927. It was designed by John C. Norman, an African American architect raised in Oxford and working in Charleston, West Virginia. Characterized by a crenelated parapet wall with metal coping and inset diamond-shaped concrete panels, this one-story, flat-roofed Colonial Revival-style church is three bays wide and eight bays deep with the center three bays of each side elevation projecting slightly. The brick building has three pairs of doors on the façade, each a one-light-over-two-panel door with soldier-course lintel. The center pair is located in an arched surround with faux half-timbering in the arch and each pair of doors is topped by a single double-hung stained-glass window with concrete sill at the second-floor level, lighting an interior

balcony. The entrances are sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by two-part brick piers with stucco and dentil molding in the pediment. A wide entablature aligns with a wide cornice with dentil molding that wraps the entire building, and the entrances, above street level, are accessed by concrete steps. Basement-level windows on each end of the façade have been bricked in, but six-light basement-level windows remain on the side elevations. A cornerstone is located at the front right (northeast) corner of the building and a basement-level entrance on the left (south) elevation is sheltered by a flat roof on metal posts. A one-story-with-basement gabled wing at the rear was built in two phases. The easternmost part is contemporary with the main church building and the rear two bays, housing a two-story church office, were constructed in the 1950s. It has a crenelated parapet with metal coping, mimicking that of the sanctuary. A three-light-over-three-panel door on the south elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a brick stair and ramp. Basement-level entrances on the south and west elevations have replacement doors with one-light transoms, and two main-level windows on the west elevation have been bricked in. While the cornerstone reads "1923," the church was dedicated in 1927.
The First Baptist Church of Oxford has served as a centerpiece of the African American community since 1868, when the congregation was first established and a log church erected. At the turn of the twentieth century, Rev. Augustus Shepard pastored the church. Augustus Shepard was the brother of Rev. Robert Shepard, one of the founders of Central Orphanage in Oxford, and the father of James E. Shepard, founder of North Carolina Central University in nearby Durham. Because of this, the church maintained a close relationship with Central Orphanage. The church was an important part of the community, organizing a “reading club” to benefit African American residents before a public library was available to them, and organizing the first Boy and Girl Scout troops in Oxford.

400 Granville Street
House – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Located at the southwest corner of Granville Street and West Front Street, this one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer on the façade only with diagonal sheathing, a rectangular vent, and exposed purlins in the front gable. A six-panel door centered on the façade has a single one-over-one window to its left (south) and a twenty-light picture window to its right (north). The side elevations have Masonite siding and one-over-one windows. A small, shed-roofed bay projects from the rear (southwest) of the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1980.

402 Granville Street
James E. Hunt House – c.1930 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and double-pile. It has been substantially altered with a parged foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a replacement picture windows on the façade. An inset porch at the right (north) end of the façade shelters a paneled door and is supported by paired square posts. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a small one-over-one window and there is a single window in each side gable. A wide gabled ell at the rear is single pile and to its right rear (northwest) is a narrower gabled ell with a shed-roofed porch at its left rear (southwest) supported by square posts. The building is not present on the 1928 Sanborn map, but is typical of houses built in the 1920s and 1930s. The earliest known occupant is James E. Hunt in 1959.

405 Granville Street - VACANT

407 Granville Street
Augustus Burrell House – c.1928 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled house has been substantially altered with the reconstruction of the front porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows, a triangular louvered vent in the front gable, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door is located left of center on the façade and is sheltered by a replacement, flat-roofed porch supported by square posts. A gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) projects beyond the right (south) elevation. A shallower gabled ell is located at the right rear (northeast). A small, shed-roofed shed stands northeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1928 and the house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Augustus Burrell in 1929-1930.

408 Granville Street
Saint Cyprian's Episcopal Church – 1959 **Contributing Building**
This front-gabled, brick-veneered Modernist church is smaller in scale and more minimal in detail than the early-twentieth-century churches in Oxford. It is three bays wide and six bays deep. Replacement, aluminum-framed doors on the façade have an original diamond-light transom in a brick surround with two header-courses of brick framed by a projecting soldier-course band of brick. The entrance is flanked by four stacked, aluminum-framed awning windows with leaded, stained glass in each sash. The same windows are located in the first bay of the right (north) and left (south) elevations, though the remainder of the windows are stacked, clear-glass awning windows. A two-part steeple near the front of the church has a square base with vinyl siding topped by an octagonal section with four arched louvered vents, all topped by a conical roof. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right elevation has an inset entrance with three-light door on its left end and two sets of nine, aluminum-framed awning windows to its right. Its right gable end has an inset entrance flanked by three stacked awning windows. A gabled brick hyphen at the rear (west) is two bays deep with windows matching those on the side wing. It connects to a front-gabled hall that is three bays wide and double-pile with paired doors on the south elevation facing First Street and stacked awning windows throughout.
The church was established in the area as early as 1903, with their first chapel completed in 1906. By 1912, it was in need of a new building and in 1927, a building was moved to the site. Given by the Oxford Baptist and First Baptist churches, this may have been the same church that was moved to Granville Street earlier to serve the First Baptist Church of Oxford (320 Granville Street), who constructed a new church for themselves in 1927. The current building was constructed in 1959 and while the church was always a small congregation, it played an active role in the community, hosting weekend dances and youth programs in the 1960s and 1970s. In response to the racially charged events following the shooting death of Henry "Dickie" Marrow in 1970, the church, in a statement of racial solidarity, asked to be "yolked" together with St. Stephen's the white Episcopal church in Oxford, and the two shared a priest, Rev. Harrison Thayer Simons, until 2008.

409 Granville Street
William Smith House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Typical of mid-century housing, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has Masonite siding and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A solid wood door with three horizontal lights is located near the center of the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. William Smith is listed as the occupant through at least 1962.

411 Granville Street – VACANT

412 Granville Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

413 Granville Street
House – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow has flush eaves common on post-World War II housing. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations. A three-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch with vinyl siding in the gable. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers at the outer corners and half-height brick piers with decorative metal posts flanking the entrance. Integrated brick planters span the façade of the porch, flanking the concrete front steps. There are two interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the left (northwest) elevation is flanked by six-over-six windows. A gabled brick ell extends from the left rear (northeast) and a frame wing projects from the right rear (southeast) wrapping around the brick ell. There is no listing for the address in the 1942-1943 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Helen C. Davis in 1959.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and paired plywood doors on the façade.

414 Granville Street
John J. Eisbey House – c.1957 **Contributing Building**
Though the form of the house is typical of 1930s architecture, the finishes and detailing are more consistent with that of the 1950s. The one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, front-gabled wing centered on the façade, the left (south) end an inset porch. The house has a brick veneer, vertical vinyl sheathing in the gables, and vinyl windows throughout the first floor, include a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the right (north) end of the front-gabled wing. Paired windows in the front gable are six-over-six wood-sash windows. There is a paneled door on the right side of the inset porch with the porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house has two interior brick chimneys. A gabled ell at the right rear (west) has a projecting, gabled wing on its right (north) elevation, projecting beyond the north elevation of the main block of the house. A six-light-over-three-panel door on the gabled wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building, which replaced an earlier house on the site, to 1957. The earliest known occupant is John J. Eisbey in 1959.

Carport – c.1957 **Contributing Structure**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport with storage supported by metal posts. There is vertical plywood in the front gable and storage at the rear that is also enclosed with vertical plywood.

416 Granville Street – VACANT

417 Granville Street
Dr. Horace V. Hicks House – c.1942 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, flush eaves, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on the gables. An entrance, located just left (north) of center on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. The door and a one-light picture window to its right (south) are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by paneled square columns. The porch floor continues to the right end of the

façade as an uncovered brick terrace. An integrated brick planter extends across the left bay of the façade, Other windows on the façade are paired, as are the windows in the side gables. There is an interior brick chimney and a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Horace V. Hicks in 1942-1943. Hicks remained in the house through at least 1962.

South of 417 Granville Street – VACANT

418 Granville Street
Arthur R. Dees House – c.1949 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, flush eaves, and vinyl windows. A two-bay-wide, asymmetrical-front-gabled entrance bay projects from the center of the façade and features a pointed-arch batten door with three lights and a small, four-over-four window to its left (south). To the right (north) of the entrance wing is a prominent, double-shouldered, exterior brick chimney. A side-gabled porch on the right (northwest) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has a metal railing and aluminum awnings. There are paired windows in the side gables and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1949. The earliest known occupant is Arthur R. Dees in 1959.

420 Granville Street
Batt T. Green House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
One of only three two-story houses on this part of Granville Street, this side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including paired windows in the side gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is an interior brick chimney and a projecting gabled bay on the right (northwest) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Batt T. Green in 1959.

421 Granville Street
House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and vinyl windows throughout, with the exception of a wood picture window flanked by one-over-one wood-sash windows on the right (south) end of the façade. A replacement nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement columns with vinyl siding in the gable. An exterior brick chimney on the right (southeast) elevation is partially obscured by a side-gabled porch supported by square columns. A vinyl-sided, shed-roofed dormer is located on the rear (northeast) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1960, though there is no listing for the address in the 1962 city directory.

422 Granville Street
Isabelle Smith House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables, a triangular louvered vent in the front gable, and two interior brick chimneys. A three-light-over-two-panel door is located just right (north) of center and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, front-gabled porch supported by paneled, tapered, square wood posts on brick piers. Windows on the right (northwest) elevation are

paired. There is a near-full-width, gabled wing at the rear and two prefabricated metal sheds southwest of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Isabelle Smith in 1929-1930.

North of 423 Granville Street – VACANT

423 Granville Street
Hubert Green House – c.1901 **Noncontributing Building**
Typical of triple-A-roofed I-houses constructed throughout Granville County, this is among the earliest houses on this part of Granville Street, though has been substantially altered with replacement materials and a replacement porch. The house has vinyl siding and windows and replacement diamond-shaped vents in the gables. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a replacement front-gabled porch supported by fluted vinyl columns. A near-full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (northeast) elevation. A prefabricated frame shed stands northeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1901. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Hubert Green in 1929-1930.

424 Granville Street
Otis Lyon House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding throughout. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade flanking a replacement door with classical, pedimented surround. An exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation is flanked by four-light windows. On the left (southeast) elevation, a door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. To the rear of the porch is a gabled wing with a second entrance from the porch. A shed-roofed section at the rear of the side-gabled wing is likely an enclosed porch. A gabled ell is centered on the rear (southwest) elevation with a hip-roofed wing on its right, projecting beyond the right (northwest) elevation of the main block of the house. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Otis Lyon in 1929-1930.
Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, exposed rafter tails, and an open, shed-roofed bay supported by square posts on the left (southwest) elevation.

425 Granville Street
George Hester House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Granville Street and Mimosa Street, this two-story, truncated-hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior stuccoed chimneys. A replacement solid wood door on the right (south) end of the façade has three horizontal lights. It is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (east). County tax records date the building to 1920. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is George Hester in 1929-1930.

HANCOCK STREET
406 Hancock Street
I. N. Howard House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
A gambrel-roofed screened porch at the left (south) end of the façade distinguishes this one-and-a-half-

story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow from its contemporaries in Oxford. The building is three bays wide and triple-pile and has German-profile weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. A three-light Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, has three-light, Craftsman-style sidelights and a three-part transom in which decorative sashes flank a one-light sash above the door. The entrance is flanked by paired windows, and the façade is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by full-height, sided piers and paneled wood columns on sided piers that flank the entrance. The front, left corner of the house is cut away. Set within the cut-away bay is a gambrel-roofed porch on full-height sided piers. Battens are applied over the siding in the gables. The porch is enclosed with screens and accessible from the main porch as well as from a twelve-light, Craftsman-style door in the cutaway bay. The right rear (northwest) corner of the house is also cut away, and there is a shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southwest). Each side gable features paired windows flanked by single windows. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is I. N. Howard in 1929.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

West of the house is a shed-roofed frame shed with plain weatherboards, a window on the south elevation, and batten doors on the east elevation.

407 Hancock Street

B. W. Parham House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

The porch of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow features a full-height brick pier on the left (north) end, distinctive diagonal braces on brick piers flanking the entrance to the porch, and a sawn railing. The building is five bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A twelve-light French door, centered on the façade, is flanked by nine-over-one windows, and there is a single twelve-over-one window on the left end of the façade. The right (south) end of the façade features an original enclosed room at the right end of the porch. This room extends slightly beyond the right elevation under a side-gabled roof. It has a group of three windows (9/1-12/1-9/1) on its façade and an exterior brick chimney in its right gable. A shed-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has wood shingles and replacement windows. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is B. W. Parham in 1929.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport on square posts with plywood in the front gable.

409 Hancock Street

Hancock-Easton House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

This large, side-gabled house is one of the most complete examples of the Craftsman style in Oxford. It features a symmetrical façade with front-gabled bays on each end of the façade, flanked by a flat-roofed carport and porch, each supported by tapered granite piers. The house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards at the first-floor level, wood shingles in the gables and dormers, exposed rafters, sawn rakeboards, knee brackets, and two interior brick chimneys. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade has a four-light transom and is flanked by six nine-over-one wood-sash windows, all sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on tapered granite piers. Above the entrance is a shed-roofed dormer with a group of four nine-over-one windows. Flanking the porch are the projecting front-gabled bays, each with a group of three nine-over-one windows at the main level and three louvered vents in the gable. A shed-roofed porch on the right (south) end of the façade is accessed by a door with four-light transom on the right elevation. The right gable has a pair of windows and a single window, together flanked by

six-light casement windows. The left elevation features a flat-roofed porte cochere and paired windows in the gable flanked by six-light casement windows. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation and an enclosed, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northeast). A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house.

F. W. Hancock, Jr., who served in the U. S. Congress during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt, built this house between 1919—the year he acquired the property from T. G. Stem—and 1922—the year it first appeared on a Sanborn map of Oxford. In 1929 he sold it to Cameron H. and Carrie Easton. The house remained in the Eastons' family until sold by their daughter, Charlotte, in 1952.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Likely constructed concurrent with or shortly after the house, the one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled, frame garage northeast of the house has weatherboards and paired batten doors at the first floor with wood shingles and vinyl windows at the second floor, all topped by a 5V roof.

East and South of 409 Hancock Street – 3 VACANT LOTS

410 Hancock Street

R. M. Ray House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Unpainted wood shingles cover this one-story, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has replacement windows throughout and triangular louvered vents and knee brackets in the gables. A nine-light door, centered on the façade, has slender windows in lieu of full sidelights, is flanked by triple windows, and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation as a side-gabled porch on matching supports. The rear of the side porch has been enclosed with painted weatherboards and is accessed by a one-light door with one-light transom. The left elevation has a single window in the gable, a triple window near the rear (west) of the first floor, and an eighteen-light window flanked by one-over-one windows at the very end of the elevation. The right (north) elevation has an exterior brick chimney near the front (east) and a later, shed-roofed dormer clad in plain weatherboards, against which the chimney rises. To its rear is a side-gabled porte-cochere supported by paneled posts on brick piers and accessed by an inset entrance bay containing paired eighteen-light French doors on the right elevation. A full-width, shed-roofed wing spans the rear elevation. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is R. M. Ray in 1929.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with wood shingles matching the house and a triangular louvered vent and knee brackets in the front gable above sliding batten doors.

412 Hancock Street

Mrs. Anna Hardaway House – c.1920, c.1950 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and has a brick veneer, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. The windows are tripled on the façade, and flank a centered entrance. There is a six-panel door in a with classical surround with fluted pilasters and triglyphs on the entablature. The right (north) two bays are inset slightly and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by fluted square columns. Vertical batten and knee brackets are located in the front gable. The left elevation features a single window in the front (east) bay and two windows separated by four higher, single-sash windows near the rear (west) of the elevation. The right elevation has a projecting gabled bay, flush with the façade, in which an exterior brick chimney is centered. At the rear of the elevation is a projecting, side-gabled wing. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Anna Hardaway in 1929. While

the house has a typical 1920s form, the brick veneer may have been added in the 1950s.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is an asymmetrical, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and sliding plywood doors.

414 Hancock Street

Samuel Webb House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**

One of a small number of two-story houses on the block, this hip-roofed house is typical of early-twentieth-century construction. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest). The porch is supported by paneled square columns and has a low gable over the entrance and a matchstick railing. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has two one-light windows. The right (north) elevation has a one-story, canted, hip-roofed bay at the front (east) flush with the façade that has one-over-one windows flanking a decorative center sash. A second-floor entrance near the rear (west) of the elevation is accessed by an uncovered wood stair. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Samuel Webb in 1929.

Shed – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and paired doors on the east elevation.

415 Hancock Street

Oxford United Methodist Church Parsonage #2 – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Constructed as a parsonage for the Oxford Methodist Church, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and dentil cornice on the façade. An inset entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door with five-light transom, and the bay has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevations, all with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation and a single window in each side gable. Just beyond (east of) the chimney is a second entrance sheltered by a flared, hipped roof. A one-story wing projects from the rear of the house. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Rev. James D. Young.

Carport – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts. It has vinyl siding in the front gable and an enclosed storage area with vinyl siding at the rear.

418 Hancock Street

House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, dentil cornice on the façade, and flush eaves in the gable ends. The house has vinyl windows throughout and vinyl aprons on the façade, likely the result of replacement windows shorter than the originals. A six-panel door and triple window on the right (north) end of the façade are sheltered by a shallow, inset porch supported by square posts with arched spandrels. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The house, constructed after 1939 on the site of an earlier house, is listed as vacant in 1959.

419 Hancock Street
Oxford United Methodist Church Parsonage #1 – c.1948 Contributing Building
This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. A six-panel door on the right (south) end of the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting the pediment. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with brick sills forming a continuous rowlock course at the second-floor level. A one-story, side-gabled, frame wing on the left elevation has aluminum siding and grouped six-over-six wood-sash windows. A near-full-width, aluminum-sided wing at the rear is likely an enclosed porch. According to the current owner, this house was built in 1948 as a parsonage for the Oxford Methodist Church. However, the small house was quickly outgrown and the adjacent house at 415 Hancock was constructed as a new, larger parsonage. The house does not appear in the 1942 city directory. The earliest known occupant is G. W. Worhuck in 1959.

Garage – c.1948 Contributing Building
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, and a four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel overhead door on the west elevation.

421 Hancock Street
Roy W. Breedlove House – 1936 Contributing Building
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has an extensive addition at the left rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, a wide fascia on the façade, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a shallow, front-gabled porch supported by slender pilasters. Battens have been applied over the weatherboards in the gable. Two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof have diamond-light sashes and battens in the gables. There is a single window in the right gable. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right elevation, likely an enclosed porch, has paired vinyl windows and a replacement metal railing at the roofline. An original one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation has paired windows on the façade and a deep gabled wing at the rear. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Roy W. Breedlove in 1942. The current owner confirms that the house was constructed in 1936 by the Breedlove family, and stables belonging to the Hancock family, for whom the street is named, used to be in the rear yard.

Garage – c.2005 Noncontributing Building
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame two-car garage with plain weatherboards and paired batten doors on the west elevation.

East of 421 Hancock Street - VACANT

422 Hancock Street
J. B. Mayes Jr. House – c.1920 Contributing Building
This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four bays deep and has vinyl siding and windows throughout and replacement vinyl shingles in the gables. A nine-light-over-one-panel door on the left (south) end of the façade is flanked by one-over-one windows in lieu of sidelights and is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends beyond and wraps around the left elevation. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers and a low brick pier to the left of the entrance topped by a tapered wood post. The left side of the porch, where it wraps around the house, is enclosed with screens. A flat-roofed porte cochere supported by full-height brick piers extends from the left elevation of the

porch. There is a projecting, flat-roofed bay to the rear (west) of the porte cochere and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is J. B. Mayes Jr. in 1929.

423 Hancock Street
John F. Reams House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Tudor Revival-style details of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house include a gable wall dormer on the left (north) end of the façade and a front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade that includes a prominent brick chimney centered in the gable and clay chimney pots atop its stack. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a red brick veneer with blonde brick accents, including blonde-brick rowlock windowsills. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, plain weatherboards on the wall dormer, and flush eaves. An entrance on the left elevation of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts. There is an aluminum awning and metal railings at the porch and its roofline. There are two windows in the left gable, a shed-roofed, frame dormer with plain weatherboards at the rear, and a shed-roofed, enclosed porch with a weatherboard-covered knee wall and aluminum-framed windows at the left rear (northeast). A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation has an enclosed room at the rear (east), an inset porch at the front (west), and a metal railing at the roofline. The porch is supported by grouped square columns and opens to an entrance on the right elevation and a six-light-over-three-panel door to the enclosed room at the rear. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is John F. Reams in 1942.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a four-panel door and open garage bay on the west elevation.

East of 423 Hancock Street – VACANT

500 Hancock Street
D. T. Currin House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed, engaged porch supported by square columns on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation on matching supports tied by a replacement "picket-fence" railing and has a low gable over the entrance to the porch. A one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left rear (southwest) and has a wide, low, gabled wing to its rear. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is D. T. Currin in 1929.

502 Hancock Street
E. G. Peoples House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a four-bay-wide, shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and interior brick chimneys. An eight-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, is flanked by single windows and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. There are paired windows in each gable. A triple window near the rear (west) of the right (north) elevation has a high, single-sash center window flanked by four-over-one windows. A one-story, hip-

roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) has a shed-roofed wing to its rear. The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is E. G. Peoples in 1929.

Rental House – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame house that is two bays wide and three bays deep and has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney.

503 Hancock Street

Dr. Hal K. Pittard House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Tudor Revival-style details of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage include an arched brick entrance with diamond-light window in the gable above and prominent stepped chimney with concrete shoulders on the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, six-over-one wood-sash windows that are generally paired, and an interior brick chimney near the rear. A shallow, front-gabled bay, centered on the façade, has an arched brick opening with concrete springers and keystone leading to an inset, arched batten door with four lights in a similar arched brick surround. A projecting, front-gabled bay to its right (south) has paired windows and an arched louvered vent in the gable. To the left of the entrance bay, in front of the stepped chimney, is a flat-roofed porch with modillion cornice supported by full-height brick piers. There is a brick balustrade with concrete cap between the piers. There are triple windows in the left (north) gable, paired windows in the right gable, and a shallow, one-story gabled wing at the right rear (southeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Hal K. Pittard in 1942.

Garage – c.1985 **Noncontributing Building**

Northeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame, two-car garage with vinyl siding and paired batten doors.

East of 503-513 Hancock Street – VACANT

504 Hancock Street

Martin L. Currin House – c.1935 **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows throughout. It has been substantially altered with the installation of paired slider windows to the right (north) of a six-panel door centered on the façade. Both of these features are sheltered by a hip-roofed, engaged porch supported by vinyl columns on brick piers. The porch floor extends beyond the right elevation as an uncovered concrete terrace with brick piers. The left (south) bay of the façade projects under a front-gabled roof. A gabled wing slightly narrower than the house projects from the rear (west). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Martin L. Currin in 1942.

Shed – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a door centered on the east elevation, and a single window in the gable.

505 Hancock Street

Speed-Frasier House – c.1880 **Noncontributing Building**

This late-nineteenth-century house has a typical gable-and-wing form, that has been enlarged over time including an extension of the porch to cover the front-gabled bay where it is enclosed with vinyl siding and paired vinyl windows, a change that renders the building noncontributing. The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (south) end of the façade. It

has vinyl siding and windows throughout and three interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-two- panel door, centered on the façade, has one-light-over-vinyl-paneled sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement fluted square columns. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) and a large, flat-roofed addition at the left rear (northeast). The house is included on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupants are W. L. Speed and B. L. Frazier in 1929.

506 Hancock Street
Lonnie L. Wilson House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and has a two-story, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The house has a painted brick exterior, vinyl windows, and a stepped brick chimney on the façade to the left (south) of the entrance. The batten door with four lights is flanked by narrow six-light windows, and there is a six-light window at the second-floor level above the door. To its right (north), the first-floor projects slightly under a shed-roofed extension of the main side-gabled roof. Above it is a shed-roofed dormer with plain weatherboards and a single window. To the left of the entrance is a one-story, flat-roofed porch on grouped square posts accessed by a twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the façade. Above the door is a shed-roofed wall dormer with plain weatherboards above the roofline and a single window. The front (east) bay of the left elevation projects slightly under a gabled roof, its façade flush with the façade of the house. To its rear (west) is a one-story, projecting shed-roofed bay. An entrance centered on the right elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts and to its immediate rear is a shed-roofed brick projecting bay. A one-story, shed-roofed, frame wing projects from the right rear (northwest). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Lonnie L. Wilson in 1942.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a small, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards in the gable, later plain weatherboards below the gable, and an overhead door on its east elevation.

507 Hancock Street
J. L. Parrish House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door near the left (north) end of the façade is flanked by single windows, and there are paired windows on the right (south) end of the façade. A full-width, engaged porch shelters the façade and is supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. A gable is located over the left side of the porch. A shallow gabled ell is located at the left rear (northeast). A prefabricated metal carport stands northeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. L. Parrish in 1929.

Garage – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a large, two-car, front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and two overhead doors on the west elevation.

508 Hancock Street
J. H. L. Myers House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Craftsman-style features of this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow include knee brackets in the gables, exposed sawn rafter tails, and a wide porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards and eight-over-one wood-sash windows. A one-light door, centered on the facade, is sheltered by an engaged porch that wraps around the right (north) elevation as a side-gabled porch and wraps around the left (south) elevation as an inset

porch, terminating at an entrance to the rear bay of the left elevation. A shed-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has exposed rafter tails, knee brackets on the sides, and three eight-light windows. There are paired windows in each gable, and a one-story, gabled ell projects from the left rear (southwest). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. H. L. Myers in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed frame garage with plain weatherboards, a metal tile roof, and paired plywood doors on the east elevation.

Shed – c.1990 **Noncontributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a two-part, shed-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing.

509 Hancock Street

B. F. Kern House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, and purlins in the gables. A three-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by twelve-over-one wood-sash windows and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a low matchstick railing. The porch extends beyond the right (south) elevation as a clipped-side-gabled porch accessed by a fifteen-light French door on the right elevation. A clipped-gabled dormer, centered on the front slope of the roof, has three nine-over-one wood-sash windows. Flanking the interior chimney, on the left (north) elevation, are two nine-light windows, and near the rear (east) of this elevation is a projecting, shed-roofed bay containing a single window. One-over-one windows on the side elevations include paired windows flanked by single windows in the gables. A prefabricated metal garage stands northeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is B. F. Kern in 1929.

510 Hancock Street

J. M. Hobgood House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a standing-seam metal roof. A one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by metal posts tied by a decorative metal railing. Centered above the entrance is a shed-roofed dormer with two twelve-light, wood-sash windows. There is a wide, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) that is two bays deep and has an interior brick chimney. A one-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing is located at the left rear (southwest). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. M. Hobgood in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, two-car frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and wide opening on the east elevation.

511 Hancock Street

J. B. Carroll House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A twelve-light paneled door is located near the center of the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by fluted square posts on brick piers. A matchstick railing ties the piers. The rear (east) bay of the left (north) elevation has a triple window in a projecting gabled bay. Two telescoping gables project from the rear elevation, and

there is a wood deck beyond them. A prefabricated metal shed stands southeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. B. Carroll in 1929.

513 Hancock Street
Rev. Paul Hartsell House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by slender columns that are Colonial Revival in style. A gabled dormer, centered on the front slope of the roof, has six-light windows flanking a centered one-light window. Triple windows are located in a projecting gabled bay at the rear (east) end of the left (north) elevation. There are single windows in each gable and a wide, gabled wing at the rear that has a gabled screened porch to its east and an uncovered deck to its north. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Rev. Paul Hartsell in 1929.

Carport – c.1985 **Noncontributing Structure**
Northeast of the house is a shed-roofed carport with a metal roof supported by timbers.

515 Hancock Street
S. I. Preyear House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Simple in form and detail, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior stuccoed brick chimneys. A four-light- over-four-panel door, slightly off of center, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A shed-roofed bay at the right rear (southeast) opens to a wood deck. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is S. I. Preyear in 1929.

Shed – c. 1980 **Noncontributing Building**
East of the house is an asymmetrical, side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a single door and window on the west elevation.

516 Hancock Street
Mayes House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile and has asbestos siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and purlins in the gables. Windows are paired on the right (north) end of the façade, and the left (south) end of the façade is inset slightly and has a nine-light Craftsman-style door flanked by windows. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch that wraps around the left elevation and is supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The left elevation features an exterior brick chimney flanked by windows and a projecting gabled bay near its rear (west) end. A lower gabled wing with clad in weatherboards is located on the rear elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupants are M. S. Mayes and Mrs. Katie L. Mayes in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a large, side-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a steep 5V metal roof, and a wide opening on the right end of the east elevation.

South of 516 Hancock Street – VACANT

517 Hancock Street
J. E. Hunter House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Hancock and Franklin streets, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The replacement wood door, slightly off center, is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts on brick piers. A low, shed-roofed bay projects from the rear (east) elevation and may be an enclosed porch. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. E. Hunter in 1929.

520 Hancock Street
H. H. Murray House – c.1929 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style, brick-veneered house features a projecting hip-roofed wing on the left (south) end of the façade, a hip-roofed porch on the right (north) end of the façade, and a later, wood porch with pergola between them. The house has a soldier-course brick watertable, a soldier course at the top of the wall beneath a wide wood fascia, and six-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, typically paired. There is a triple window centered on the façade, and the entrance is located on the right end of the façade, sheltered by the hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers tied by later wood lattice. A shed-roofed porch at the rear has been enclosed with corrugated plastic. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 an 1939. The earliest known occupant is H. H. Murray in 1929.

Garage – c.1930 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed brick garage with a boarded window on the north elevation, a single window on the south elevation, and paired batten doors on the east elevation.

524 Hancock Street
Ranola – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Set back from the street on a large, wooded lot, this log house is a rare example of the Rustic Revival style in Oxford. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (west) elevation. The house has a fieldstone foundation and fieldstone piers at the four corners, log exterior chinked with cement, paired vinyl windows, and log knee brackets in the gables. A batten door, centered on the façade, has six lights and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch on granite piers. To the left (south) of the entrance and porch is a prominent fieldstone chimney with paired six-light casement windows to its left. Above the porch, the two gabled dormers have plain weatherboards, single vinyl windows, and exposed rafter tails. A shed-roofed wing at the rear has been reconstructed as a slightly deeper wing with vinyl siding and a carport at its southwest end. Justin Rankoff, a Russian immigrant, is said to have built this log house, which he dubbed "Ranola," around 1935. Set on an angle in its lot, approached through iron gates affixed to cut stone gate posts, the house is surrounded by lush plantings including magnolias, azaleas, dogwoods, and a variety of conifers.

Goldfish Pond – c.1935 **Contributing Site**
A shallow stone pool lined with concrete is located at the front (east) end of the property. A small concrete structure next to it may have been a well.

Equipment Shed – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a four-bay, shed-roofed equipment shed with a 5V roof supported by square posts.

HAYS STREET

111 Hays Street

Mrs. D. A. Bonnett House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Altered early with the enclosure of the full-width front porch, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding and an interior brick chimney. Windows are twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, fifteen-over-fifteen windows in the side gables, and fifteen-over-one windows arranged in two groups of four in a hip-roofed front dormer. The full-width, engaged porch is enclosed with three sets of three pairs of ten-light casement windows and has fifteen-light French doors with one-light transoms and a single pair of ten-light casement windows on its side elevations. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. D. A. Bonnett in 1929.

East of 114 Hays Street – VACANT

114 Hays Street

Dr. Benjamin K. Hays Study – c.1900, c.1960 **Noncontributing Building**

Largely overgrown by bamboo, this one-room building is barely visible and is all that remains from the larger Dr. Benjamin K. Hays House. The side-gabled building is two bays wide with a hip-roofed section that wraps around the left rear (northwest) corner. It has asbestos siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a door on the façade that is overgrown and sheltered by an aluminum awning, and an interior brick chimney. The hip-roofed section has a 5V metal roof. Outbuildings shown in the previous survey are likely no longer extant, but it is difficult to discern due to the bamboo. This one-room structure is all that remains of the large house that once stood on the property, the oldest section of which was built around 1830 by Dr. Samuel Duty (1789-1873). He passed the house on to his daughter, Sallie (d. 1902) and her husband, John Willis Hays. Their son, Dr. Benjamin K. Hays (1870-1946), a prominent local physician who served as secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners, inherited it and used this room as his library and study. About 1960 all of the house but Dr. Hays' study and library was torn down by the family.

115 Hays Street

W. W. Fuller House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile due to its full-width gabled rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, four-over-four wood-sash windows paired on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations, including a single window in each pedimented main gable. A fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, has ten-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by columns. There is dentil molding at the pedimented roofline. There are two interior brick chimneys and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation that is partially obscured by a pedimented, side-gabled porch with columns and dentil molding matching the front porch. The side porch is accessed by a fifteen-light French door on the left elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is W. W. Fuller in 1929.

Carport – c.1950 **Contributing Structure**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, aluminum-clad frame carport on metal posts with an enclosed storage area at the rear.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, paired six-over-six windows, and a single door on the façade sheltered by an aluminum awning

on metal posts. A shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation has paired clerestory windows.

116 Hays Street
Ben H. Talton House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
The last house constructed on Hays Street, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door on the right (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on metal posts. An uncovered concrete terrace extends from the right elevation, and there is a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed after 1939. The earliest known occupant is Ben H. Talton in 1959.

118 Hays Street
A. H. Waller House – c.1925 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a small, hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade. It has been substantially altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows and a replacement metal roof. It retains three interior brick chimneys. A replacement front door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by columns. The dormer above has three single-sash vinyl windows. A shed-roofed porch at the rear is supported by unpainted wood posts on a sided kneewall. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is A. H. Waller in 1929.
Shed – c.1925 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding, a replacement metal roof, and a single window on the south elevation.

HENDERSON STREET
302 Henderson Street
Earl L. Clay House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has an unusual appearance that may stem from enlargement or other alteration of the outermost dormers. The building is three bays wide. The right (north) bay is located under a two-story, front-gabled roof, the center bay is inset slightly and has a small gabled dormer above it, and the left (south) bay has a wide, partially inset gabled dormer above. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade in the inset bay, which is covered with stucco and sheltered by an engaged porch on square columns with arched spandrels. The dormer above has flush eaves and a single vinyl window. The right and left bays have paired windows at both levels. The side elevations are each two bays deep, and there is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end and a shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southwest). There is a prefabricated metal garage and paired granite piers at the southwest corner of the property, adjacent to Raleigh Street, that originally led to an earlier house that stood at the southeast corner of Raleigh and Henderson streets. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed after 1939. The earliest known occupant is Earl L. Clay in 1959.

310 Henderson Street
C. G. Powell House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is flanked by triple windows and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation. A clipped-gabled dormer on the façade has paired windows with a

cornice above. A one-story, hip-roofed bay on the right (north) elevation is two bays wide. There is an interior brick chimney near the right elevation and a small, shed-roofed dormer with a round gable vent on the left clipped gable. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is C. G. Powell in 1929.

314 Henderson Street
Powell-Daniel House – c.1901 **Noncontributing Building**
This triple-A-roofed I-house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows with cornices, a wide fascia and partial cornice returns, and oval louvered vents in the gables. The house has been substantially altered with the construction of a replacement front-gabled porch with arched opening supported by slender columns on brick piers. The porch shelters the one-light-over-two-panel door with a one-light transom. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) is three bays deep, and has an interior brick chimney and a wood deck with hip-roofed gazebo at its rear. A parallel ell at the left rear (southwest) is single-pile. A wide paved driveway extends along the south side of the house and a metal fence between brick piers extends along the sidewalk. A plaque on the house names and dates the house the Powell-Koepplinger House, c. 1901 (Koepplinger is the current owner). The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. A plaque on the house reads "Powell-Daniels House." The earliest occupant listed in city directories is W. L. Daniel in 1929. The Powell family owned two adjacent houses to the west and may have owned this house prior to 1929. By 1942, it was occupied by Clyde H. Wheeler.

Shed – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
South of the garage is a small, shed-roofed frame shed with vinyl siding.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
North of the garage is a shed-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a wide, side-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding, a vehicular bay with overhead door at the south end of the façade, and a pedestrian entrance flanked by windows at the north end. A gabled wing projects from its north gable end.

316 Henderson Street
C. Ernest Cheatham House – c.1880, c.1910 **Contributing Building**
The most intact of the houses on the west side of Henderson Street, this I-house features a projecting, two-story gabled bay centered on its façade. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a wide fascia, notched weatherboards in the front gable, and wood shingles in the side gables. The entrance has a replacement door flanked by two-over-two windows in lieu of sidelights and is topped by a three-part transom. A hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns spans the façade and wraps around the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The porch is most likely an early twentieth century addition to the house. A two-story, single-pile ell at the right rear (northwest) has been enveloped within a near-full-width, triple-pile, gabled rear wing. A metal fence with brick piers extends along the sidewalk. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is G. Ernest Cheatham in 1929 and 1942.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house, on a separate parcel, is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, scalloped vinyl in the front gable, and two overhead garage doors flanking a centered pedestrian entrance sheltered by a shed roof.

318 Henderson Street
House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a deep, gabled rear ell, resulting in a T-shaped plan. The house has vinyl windows, vinyl siding in the side gables, and an interior brick chimney. Vinyl aprons below the windows fill the space created when original windows were replaced with smaller ones. A solid wood door with three lights is located on the left (south) end of the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A side-gabled carport on the left elevation is supported by turned posts and shelters a projecting entrance bay near the rear (west) of that elevation. The first bay of the rear ell is brick, behind which is an aluminum-sided bay and an open carport on metal posts. The address does not appear in the 1959 city directory.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
West of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, an overhead garage door on the south end of the east elevation, and a single window on the north gable end.

320 Henderson Street
House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding, brick on the lower one-third of the façade, and an interior brick chimney. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows throughout. A three-panel door on the left end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch on square posts. There is a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (southwest) and a wood deck to its right (north). The address does not appear in the 1959 city directory.

324 Henderson Street
Shepard Funeral Home – 1908 **Contributing Building**
Though altered with the addition of aluminum siding, the house retains its original form and fenestration. The two-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, and decorative gables on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. A two-story, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade has an eight-light-over-two-panel door with a single window above. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right and left elevations with entrances to the porch from the rear (south) end of each elevation. It is supported by turned posts and has a projecting bay marking the entrance. The porch terminates at a two-story, hip-roofed bay near the rear of the right elevation. A two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear projects slightly beyond the right and left elevations and has an interior brick chimney and a two-story, shed-roofed wing on its rear elevation.
The house was built by Rev. Robert Shepard, one of Oxford's most prominent black citizens. Between the years of 1884 and 1907 Shepard was Superintendent of the Oxford Central Orphanage. During his tenure, Shepard successfully petitioned the legislature for funds for the orphanage's support, started a farm there and had dormitories constructed. Following his retirement, in 1908, Shepard had this house built as his residence. Robert Leslie Shepard owned the house following his father and in 1932 he converted it into a funeral home.

<u>HIGH STREET</u>
West of 312 High Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

312 High Street
John J. Medford House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile and has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and vinyl windows throughout. Two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof have aluminum siding and contain a single window each. The right (west) three bays of the house are inset slightly, supported by a brick pier at the corner and chamfered wood posts with sawn brackets. The wood posts and imitative scrollwork brackets are recent additions. A six-panel door located near the center of the façade is sheltered by the porch. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation and two windows in each side gable. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is John J. Medford in 1959.

313 High Street
Julian C. Adcock House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
One of a small number of Ranch houses near downtown Oxford, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A gabled bay projects from the left (west) end of the façade and contains a small six-light window in the gable. A projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (east) end of the façade has four-over-four wood-sash windows flanking a sixteen-light picture window. A louvered storm door and paired six-over-six windows centered on the façade are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts with a metal frieze. Windows on the side elevations are six-over-six wood-sash windows, and there is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Julian C. Adcock in 1959.

316 High Street
Louis and Pauline Thorp House – c.1880, c.1955 **Noncontributing Building**
The two-story, side-gabled I-house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southwest). The house has vinyl siding and windows (replacing original two-over-two windows) with original peaked surrounds. The house has been substantially altered with the replacement of the original full-width porch after 1938. The front-gabled porch on vinyl columns shelters a six-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade. There is one remaining six-over-six wood-sash window on the rear ell. A one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) has an entrance on its left (east) elevation. The peaked window surrounds and quatrefoil vents (removed after 1986) are typical of late-nineteenth century, Italianate-style residential construction in the area. While the exact construction date is unclear, Louis and Pauline Thorp acquired the property from D. C. Hunt and D. G. Brummitt. They sold the house in 1919 to J. R. Green, who it turn sold it, in 1936, to the Holman family who owned it until 1951.

South of 316 High Street - VACANT

320 High Street
Charles "Bud" Reese House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
The turn-of-the-twentieth-century, gable-and-wing form of this house is clad in plain weatherboards and has two-over-two wood-sash windows and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a three-light mid-century door. The door and two windows to its right (west) are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that spans the side-gabled wing of the house. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets imitative of materials from the turn of the twentieth century. The front-gabled

wing to the left (east) has partial gable returns and an interior brick chimney. A gabled wing projects from the right rear (southwest). The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Charles "Bud" Reese in 1929.

Shed – c.1900 **Contributing Building**

South of the house is a small, frame, shed-roofed shed with plain weatherboards, a batten door, and a metal roof.

321 High Street

Grover D. Gholson House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl windows and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is located near the center of the façade in an inset bay with a decorative metal railing. A front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade has a picture window flanked by double-hung windows and a round louvered vent in the gable. A hip-roofed sunroom on the right elevation has metal windows on an aluminum-sided knee wall. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Grover D. Gholson in 1959.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

North of the house, a front-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding and windows and a wide overhead door on the south elevation.

East of 321 High Street – VACANT

322 High Street

J. Ollie Clarke House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has vinyl siding and windows. It retains a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the front gable. A one-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. A three-bay-deep gabled wing at the left rear (southeast) has paired slider windows. Shed-roofed porches extend from the rear (south) elevation of the main block and the right (west) elevation of the rear ell. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house, and there is a prefabricated metal carport south of the house. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. Ollie Clarke in 1929.

401 High Street

B. F. Perkins House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has a lower-sloped roof than most houses of the form. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and circular louvered vents in diamond-shaped frames in the gables. The house has exposed eaves and an interior brick chimney. A four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by turned posts with foliated brackets. A gabled wing, centered on the rear elevation, is two bays deep and has exposed rafter tails and a wood deck on its right (east). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is B. F. Perkins in 1929.

402 High Street

Thomas B. Williams Jr. House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

One of a number of Minimal Traditional-style houses on High Street, this one-story, side-gabled, brick house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a six-panel door centered on the façade, and a picture window to the left (east) of the entrance is flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows.

A projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade has paired windows and a triangular louvered vent in the gable. An entrance on the right elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. A brick chimney on the left (west) elevation is largely obscured by a side-gabled wing with paired windows near the rear of the left elevation and an inset porch at the front of the wing that has been enclosed with storm windows on a plywood knee wall. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupants are Thomas B. Williams Jr. and Norma's Beauty Shop, which may have been in the left wing of the house, in 1959.

403 High Street
E. A. Jackson House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has vinyl siding and windows, and round vents in the gables. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A double-pile gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest) and there is a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). A gabled, screened porch extends from the right (east) elevation of the rear ell. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is E. A. Jackson in 1929.

406 High Street
Lucius A. Currin Jr. House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer and flush eaves. The two partially inset, front-gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and a single window each. The entrance, a four-light-over-four-panel door, is located on a front-gabled entrance bay and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. It is flanked by paired six-over-one wood-sash window with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills. An exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation is partially obscured by a side-gabled porch supported by grouped square posts with diagonal bracing. Each group is flanked by wood lattice. A one-story, gabled brick wing on the right (west) elevation has paired windows on the façade and a single window on the west elevation. According to city directories the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Lucius A. Currin Jr. in 1959.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, two open vehicular bays on the first floor, and a single eight-over-eight wood-sash window in the front gable.

407 High Street
G. G. Tillotson House – c.1920 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile and has vinyl siding and windows and a low gable centered over the entrance. A nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade. The house has been substantially altered by the construction of a replacement shed-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns. The roof of the porch intersects the main roof instead of resting below the eaves, as was typical. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest), and a shed-roofed wing projects from its right (east) elevation. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is G. G. Tillotson in 1929.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and windows. It has an entrance centered on the façade and a shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation.

408 High Street
Mrs. Myrtle C. Williford House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile and has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and flush eaves. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows, and the left (east) bay is inset slightly. The entrance is located on the right (west) side of the partially inset porch. The front-gabled porch is supported by grouped square posts. Two prefabricated sheds stand southeast of the house. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Myrtle C. Williford in 1959.

410 High Street
Robert L. Minor House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is a near mirror image of the adjacent house at 408 High Street. It is two bays wide and triple-pile and has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. The entrance, a two-light-over-four-panel door, is located on the right side of the projecting bay and is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by a square post. The house has an interior brick chimney and a vinyl-sided, shed-roofed wing at the rear. According to city directories the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Robert L. Minor in 1959.
Shed – c. 1950 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a frame shed with German-profile weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

411 High Street
Dr. Alfred Salls House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards and an interior corbelled brick chimney. The house has one-over-one wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, including a single window in each gable. A twelve-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade in a projecting bay. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by small, tapered posts on tall brick piers. The full-width porch wraps around the right (east) elevation, sheltering a twelve-light-over-two-panel door with four-light transom on the right elevation. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the left rear (northwest) and includes an interior brick chimney. A second gabled wing projects from the right rear (northeast) and has a shed-roofed, concrete-block wing at its rear (north). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Alfred Salls in 1929.

412 High Street
P. A. Wood House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
One of a small number of two-story houses on this part of High Street, the hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-one wood-sash windows, several vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door with five-light sidelights and six-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed projecting bay near the rear (south) of the left elevation. A nine-light-over-two-panel door leads from the porch to the hip-roofed wing. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation that is flanked by windows. A one-story, hip-roofed brick wing spans the rear elevation, and beyond it is a frame wing, likely an enclosed porch. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is P. A. Wood in 1929.

Carport – c.1960 **Contributing Structure**
East of the house is a flat-roofed, metal carport on metal posts.
Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a frame shed with plywood sheathing.

South of 412 High Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

415 High Street
T. B. Williams House – c.1890, c.1910 **Contributing Building**
Typical of triple-A-roofed I-houses in the area, this two-story house has plain weatherboards, four-over-four wood-sash windows with decorative peaked surrounds on the second-floor windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A twelve-light wood door with eight-light sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns with a matchstick railing. There is a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable, boxed eaves, and a wide, one-story gabled rear ell. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is T. B. Williams in 1929.
Shed – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
North of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with unpainted weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and a single, plywood door on the south gable end.
Shed – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors.
Shed – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
North of the other shed is a side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and an asphalt-shingled roof.

416 High Street
House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has aluminum siding and a brick veneer on the lower one-half of the façade only. The house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a replacement door near the center of the façade accessed by an uncovered brick stair. The house replaced an earlier house on the site after 1939 and was likely constructed after the tenure of Selvin Puryear, who lived at this address from at least 1942 to 1959.

417 High Street
House – c.1984 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide with a two-bay-wide, projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer on the right (east) two bays, which consist of a slightly inset entrance with door flanked by one-light sidelights and a group of three double-hung vinyl windows to its right. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable. The projecting wing has vinyl siding and windows. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a prefabricated shed northeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1984.

500 High Street
Mrs. L. C. Clark House – c.1915 **Noncontributing Building**
One of a small number of two-story houses on this end of High Street, the two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has been substantially altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows and a brightly colored modern metal roof. It retains a gable centered on the façade, and an

interior brick chimney. A six-panel door centered on the façade has two-light-over-beadboard-paneled sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (west) elevation and is supported by replacement vinyl columns. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). South of the house is a prefabricated metal carport. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. L. C. Clark in 1929.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, a wide overhead door on the north elevation, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows.

504 High Street

T. L. Willard House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a four-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade, and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. A gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) has an interior brick chimney, and there is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is T. L. Willard in 1929.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Located southwest of the house, and largely obscured by a wood fence, is a one-story, side-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding.

508 High Street

S. S. Elliott House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

One of a number of one-story, triple-A-roofed houses on this end of High Street, the house has plain weatherboards, four-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A Craftsman-style, multi-light door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with later sawn brackets and a modern wood railing. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southeast) and a full-depth, shed-roofed wing at its right (west) that has a single door on its west elevation sheltered by a shallow gabled roof. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is S. S. Elliott in 1929.

HILLSBORO STREET

110 Hillsboro Street

Commercial Building – c.1945, c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, brick-veneered commercial building has been substantially altered with installation of an inset brick storefront within the original brick opening. The building has a red brick façade, painted brick on the right (east) elevation, and concrete coping at the parapet. The storefront has an inset, nine-light-over-two-panel door, and the inset bay is flanked by fixed windows with fanlights in arched brick surrounds. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1939, though the current façade likely dates to the 1980s.

112 Hillsboro Street

Commercial Building – c.1945 **Contributing Building**

Likely constructed concurrent with the adjoining buildings at 110 and 116 Hillsboro Street, this one-story,

yellow-brick-veneered commercial building has continuous concrete coping that extends to the adjoining buildings. The storefront features an inset entrance containing paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a shared one-light transom. They are flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a yellow-brick bulkhead and are sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1939.

116 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Twice as wide as the adjoining buildings to the east (110 and 112 Hillsboro), this one-story, brick-veneered commercial building shares continuous concrete coping at the parapet, indicating this building and its neighbors to the east were likely constructed at the same time. The building has a centered, inset entrance containing a paired aluminum-framed glass door with a shared one-light transom. It is flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a brick bulkhead and is sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1939.

119 Hillsboro Street
Kimbrell Company Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Constructed as a separate building, this two-story, brick-veneered commercial building now houses an extension of the Ace Hardware store, located to its east at 119 Hillsboro, and thus does not have a separate entrance. Likely constructed in the 1950s, the building is three bays wide at the first floor and contains aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads in the outer two bays, each with a boarded transom. The center bay is narrow, flanked by pilasters, and originally had a single entrance door, likely to the upper floor, but the opening has been infilled with brick. At the second-floor level, each of the two large bays have two metal-framed ten-light windows with operable center sashes. The pilasters extend just short of the parapet and are capped with concrete caps matching the concrete coping on the parapet. The rear (south elevation) of the building has a painted brick exterior, vinyl windows at the second-floor level, and at least two entrances flanked by windows at the first-floor level. A gabled carport supported by metal posts is attached to the southeast corner of the building. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1939, and the metal-framed windows at the upper level are consistent with 1950s commercial buildings. The 1959 city directly lists Peebles Kimbrell Co. Department Store as the occupant of 119-123 Hillsboro.

Storage Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located southwest of the building is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block storage building. It has a sliding batten door on the south elevation.

120-122 Hillsboro Street
Busy Bee Café and Hotel – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
The two-story brick-veneered commercial building has a wide parapet with brick corbelling, concrete coping, an arch at the center, and inset sign panels with yellow bricks at the corners and centered on each panel. The first floor is three bays wide and contains replacement storefronts flanking a centered entrance to the second floor. The right (east) storefront has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a bulkhead with vertical metal sheathing. A sign panel above the door is made of horizontal metal sheathing. The centered entrance is a five-panel door with blind transom and the left (west) storefront has an inset aluminum-framed door with four-light transom flanked by full-height aluminum-framed windows with transoms. Each of the three first-floor bays has a basketweave lintel, and between the first and second floors is darker brick laid in a zig-zag pattern. Second-floor windows have been boarded but retain soldier-course lintels and a continuous rowlock-

course sill. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The 1929 city directly lists the occupant as the Busy Bee Café and Hotel with "M System" (grocer) in the west bay.

124 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1950 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, brick-veneered commercial building has been substantially altered with the covering or removal of the second-floor windows. It has an inset aluminum-framed storefront with windows that extend all the way to the sidewalk and an aluminum-framed door with one-light transom on its right (east) end. The storefront is flanked by columns on the façade and sheltered by a fabric awning. The second floor is covered with painted plywood sheathing. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed or altered after 1939.

126 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This two-story commercial building has a Roman-brick façade and concrete coping at the parapet. The first floor has aluminum-framed display windows on a Roman-brick bulkhead and an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom on the right (east) end. The storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. Second-floor windows are aluminum-framed replacement windows in the original brick openings with brick sills. The left (west) elevation, where it extends above the adjacent one-story building, is covered with stucco. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed or altered after 1939.

128 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, Roman-brick commercial building has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom centered on the façade, flanked by aluminum-framed windows with transoms on Roman-brick bulkheads. The storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning, and there is concrete coping at the parapet.

130 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1909 **Contributing Building**
More decorative than the other one-story commercial buildings on the block, this building features a corbelled brick parapet, inset sign panel, and two bands of brick sawtoothing. Below this decorative parapet is a replacement storefront with inset aluminum-framed glass door and sidelights. It is flanked by full-height aluminum-framed windows that extend all the way to the sidewalk below a blind, three-part transom. The left (west) elevation has projecting brick pilasters. The building appears on the 1909 Sanborn map.

133 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1909 **Noncontributing Building**
This two-story, brick commercial building has been considerably altered with the application of stucco on the upper floor of the façade. The inset entrance, centered on the façade, has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. It is flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a tiled bulkhead. A fabric awning spans the storefront. The flat roof is concealed behind a brick parapet. It slopes down to the rear where the building is only one story in height. The rear (south) elevation is painted brick with a single aluminum-framed glass door.

135 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1950 Contributing Building
While a two-story, brick commercial building appears on Sanborn maps in this location as early as 1909, it was either rebuilt or substantially remodeled to its current appearance in the 1940s or 1950s. The building has an aluminum-framed storefront that spans the full width of the façade. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors with shared transom are centered on the façade and flanked by full-height, fixed windows. Vertical metal sheathing covers the transom level and a flat metal canopy shelters the storefront. At the second-floor level, four twelve-light, steel-sash windows are spaced with two at each end of the façade. A continuous rowlock lintel forms a band across the entire façade. The parapet is topped with metal coping. The rear of the building features three evenly spaced twelve-light steel-sash windows at the second-floor level. The first-floor level projects to the south under a shed roof. It has aluminum-framed glass doors sheltered by flat canopies. The 1940-42 city directory lists Buchanan's Grocery in this location (then 129-131 Hillsboro) and by 1959 the building was occupied by Colonial Stores Inc. (grocers).

137 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1912, c.1940 Contributing Building
Typical of early-twentieth century commercial construction, this one-story, parapet-roofed brick building is a single bay wide with decorative detailing limited to the corbelled brick cornice. A replacement, aluminum-framed storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom centered on the façade and flanked by full-height fixed windows. The storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. An addition at the rear of the building, likely constructed in the 1940s to accommodate the buildings use by Western Auto, nearly doubles the size of the building. The addition features a six-to-one common bond exterior with stepped parapet and concrete coping. The south elevation has a single window at the second-floor level and a wide storefront opening at the first-floor level that has been infilled with vertical sheathing and a hollow-core metal door. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1909 and 1915 as a general store. From at least 1940 to 1959, the building housed a Western Auto Associate Store.

139 Hillsboro Street
Carolina Power & Light Company – c.1912 Contributing Building
Located at the southeast corner of Hillsboro and Bank streets, the one-story, parapet-roofed commercial building is typical of early twentieth-century construction. The building has a replacement storefront that is fully inset and sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy. The transom area, between the canopy and a band of brick corbelling has been covered with vertical metal. There is a narrow inset sign panel at the top of the parapet, which has metal coping. The cornice extends along the right (east) elevation of the building. A display window at its north end of this elevation has been infilled with brick. The elevation has four large fixed windows, in original openings, near its center and a similar window opening near the south end of the elevation has been infilled with brick. Window openings on the rear (south) elevation were infilled with brick with a gabled hyphen was constructed to connect the building to the c.1925 warehouse to its south. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1909 and 1915. The building is listed on the Sanborn map as being occupied by Carolina Power & Light, whom city directories indicate remained in the building through at least 1959.

Warehouse, c.1925 Contributing Building
Facing south toward a parking area to the south of the buildings on Hillsboro Street, the one-story, front-gabled brick building has a stepped parapet on the south gable end. It has a metal overhead door on the south gable end. A wide bay at the south end of the west elevation has been partially infilled with

concrete block and has a single metal door. Sanborn maps indicate it was constructed between 1922 and 1928 as a warehouse and garage. It was connected to the primary building after 1939 with a low-gabled, frame hyphen with flush vertical sheathing and a single metal door on the west elevation.

143 Hillsboro Street
Commercial Building – c.1885, c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Constructed about 1885 as part of the Banner Block, an L-shaped group of commercial buildings that wrapped the north and east sides of the Banner Tobacco Warehouse, the building appears on the 1888 Sanborn map. However, the building was altered to its current appearance about 1950 with the construction of a Modernist façade. The building has a streamlined running-bond brick façade with no upper-level fenestration and terra cotta coping at the parapet. The storefront features an inset entrance near the left (east) end with an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. The entrance is flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a low bulkhead that is covered by vertical, corrugated metal sheathing. A flat-roofed metal awning shades the storefront and corrugated metal covers the transom level and the first-floor level of the façade. The right (west) elevation is blind, having been adjacent to the Banner Tobacco Warehouse. The left (east) elevation, which faces Wall Street, retains brick corbelling at the parapet and two six-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second-floor level, though three additional segmental-arch openings at the second-floor level have been infilled with brick. A single, aluminum-framed glass door is located near the rear (south) end of the left elevation. The building use changed frequently throughout the early twentieth century, housing various types of stores. County tax records date the building to 1950, likely indicating the date of the Modernist facade.

KINGSBURY STREET
West of 313 Kingsbury Street – VACANT

313 Kingsbury Street
Beverly S. Royster, Jr. House – 1918 **Contributing Building**
Located on the west end of Kingsbury Street, this one-and-a-half-story, clipped-side-gabled bungalow retains high integrity with original weatherboards, windows, and porch detailing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with wide weatherboards, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and an eight-light transom and is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by square, paneled wood posts on tall, tapered granite piers with an original railing between the piers. A shed-roofed dormer, centered on the façade has three four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. There is a gabled, projecting bay near the rear (north) of the left (west) elevation with nine-over-one windows on its facade and rear elevations and two twelve-over-one windows flanking a high fixed window on its left elevation. A group of three windows with a single nine-light window to their rear is located in each of the side gables. There is a shallow gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a deeper, hip-roofed ell at the left rear (northwest). The bungalow was built for Oxford attorney Beverly S. Royster, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Royster, in 1918.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding, exposed rafter tails, and sliding vinyl-covered doors on its south elevation.

316 Kingsbury Street
Armistead L. Capehart House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
One of a number of houses in Oxford sited as a vista at the end of a street, this two-story, clipped-side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house is located at the "Y" intersection of Kingsbury and Henderson streets. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, a modern metal roof, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights and a two-light transom is centered on the façade, sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by slender columns. There is a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the porch, which wraps around the left (north) elevation. A door to the right (south) of the main entrance was likely installed when the house was converted to apartments. The house has replacement one-over-one windows with a group of three twenty-light wood windows in a clipped front gable and two nine-over-one windows in each of the side gables. A one-story bay on the right elevation has one-over-one windows flanking a diamond-light fixed window. A one-story, clipped-gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) has a shed-roofed wing to its right, perhaps an enclosed porch, with a four-light-over-three-panel door and six-over-six wood-sash window. A two-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) is located beneath a clipped gable on the rear elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed bay is located between the two rear wings. Armistead L. Capehart (1868-1933) is thought to have built this house, though it was converted to apartments following Capehart's death.

Workshop – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house, its rear aligning with Henderson Street, is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block building that is two bays wide and two bays deep with metal-framed casement windows and interior and exterior concrete block chimneys. A shed roof on metal posts shelters the north elevation.

Shed – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
Barely visible, north of the house, is a one-story, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

319 Kingsbury Street
R. Kennon Taylor House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and has a projecting, two-bay, front-gabled wing on the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and exterior brick chimneys in the gables. A shed-roofed entrance bay has a six-panel door and is accessed by a brick terrace. There is a one-story gabled ell on the rear (north) elevation and a shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is R. Kennon Taylor in 1942.

Garage – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a steeply pitched roof with metal roofing, and batten doors on the façade.

323 Kingsbury Street
Lula Parham House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, two-story, pedimented gables at the rear (north) of the side elevations, resulting in a squat T-shaped plan. The house has replacement wood or fiber cement siding on the second floor and gabled wings installed after 1986, with original weatherboards in the gables and under the porch roof. The house has six-over-two wood-sash windows, two-over-two windows on the first floor façade, and a 5V metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. The one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has decorative glass over one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip roofed porch on columns that wraps around the side elevations, terminating at the two-story gabled bays. There is a low gable over the entrance to the porch and the left (west) side of the porch is enclosed with large, eight-

over-eight wood-sash windows, an early alteration if not original to the house. A gabled dormer on the façade has a Palladian window and there are multi-light half-round windows in the side gables. A one-story, shed-roofed wing spans the rear elevation. The house was built by Lula Parham following her purchase of the property in 1900. J. Ennis Davis purchased the house in 1928 from the Parham family and his family retained ownership until 1977.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with German-profile weatherboards.

325 Kingsbury Street

W. S. Hunt House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, wide fascia, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door with eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around right (east) elevation, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear of the right elevation. The right end of the porch is enclosed with paired windows on its façade. There is a one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) and a shallower, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is W. S. Hunt in 1929.

326 Kingsbury Street

Carroll R. Dickerson House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

One of a number of large, two-story houses on this part of Kingsbury Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a metal tile roof with two interior stuccoed chimneys. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has twelve-light sidelights and is sheltered by a low-sloped, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted columns and flanked by uncovered brick terraces. There are small, paired windows centered on the second-floor façade, and a hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has nine-light windows flanking a louvered vent. A one-story, hip-roofed, screened porch on the right (west) elevation is supported by fluted columns and has paired fifteen-light French doors. A second-floor sleeping porch at the right rear (southwest) has grouped windows. A one-story enclosed porch at the left rear (southeast) has a beadboard-covered knee wall with siding above. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is Carroll R. Dickerson in 1942.

327 Kingsbury Street

J. A. Duke House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Similar in form to the adjacent house at 325 Kingsbury, this two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has plain weatherboards, unpainted wood shingles on the second-floor side elevations, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. A replacement door and sidelights on the left (west) end of the façade and a triple window on the right (east) end of the façade are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by short, paneled wood columns on tall, tapered brick piers. The porch extends beyond the left elevation on matching supports. There is a lower, two-story gable at the rear and a low, flat-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) that projects beyond the right elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is J. A. Duke in 1929.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing, a small window, and a plywood door.

329 Kingsbury Street
House – c.1965 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a brick veneer, flush eaves in the gable ends, and an exterior brick chimney flanked by four-over-four windows on the right (east) elevation. The house has vinyl windows, and a six-panel door, centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation has vinyl siding, and there is a gabled, screened porch at the right rear (northeast) with an entrance on the east elevation sheltered by a shed roof. According to city directories, the house was constructed after 1959.
Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**
North of the house is a gabled shed with board-and-batten sheathing and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

330 Kingsbury Street
R. E. Crymes House – c.1890, c.1910 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards and vinyl windows. A replacement door with ten-light sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood columns that wraps around the left (east) elevation. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has two double-hung windows, and there are two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the left rear (northwest), and there is an uncovered wood deck at the right rear. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is R. E. Crymes in 1929.
Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
North of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, an overhead door on its east elevation, and a single door on its west elevation.

332 Kingsbury Street
Mrs. Naomi M. Crews House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile, and has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. A six-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. Two gabled dormers on the façade have aluminum siding and a single window each. There are louvered vents and a single window in each gable. A one-story gabled wing extends from the right rear (southwest). According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Naomi M. Crews in 1959.
Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located between the houses at 332 and 334 Kingsbury, this front-gabled, frame garage is shared between the two houses. It has German-profile weatherboards, paired batten doors on the right (west) bay, and a single door in the left bay, which has been enclosed with plywood.

334 Kingsbury Street
George P. Duffy House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a painted brick veneer, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. A six-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered

by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement square posts. There are small rectangular louvered vents in each gable and an interior brick chimney. A one-story side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation is one bay wide and two bays deep and has an asbestos-clad wing to its rear (south). See the description of 332 Kingsbury (GV0813) for a description of the shared garage. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is George P. Duffy in 1959.

405 Kingsbury Street
W. E. Jeffreys House – c.1885, 2019 **Noncontributing Building**
This traditional gable-and-wing form house has an unusual octagonal porch projecting from the side-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The one-story house has a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the left side and a one-bay-wide, double-pile wing on the right (east). It was substantially altered in 2019 with the replacement of all of the siding and windows, the replacement of the original front door with transom, and the removal of the partial gable returns. The octagonal porch is supported by slender columns. There is a replacement triple window on the façade of the front-gabled wing. A smaller ell at the right rear (northeast) is one bay deep and has a shed-roofed bay at its rear (north). The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is W. E. Jeffreys in 1929.

408 Kingsbury Street
Scott-Daniel House – 1910 **Contributing Building**
The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a shingled exterior, replacement windows throughout, interior corbelled brick chimneys, and a four-light-over-four-panel door in a fluted surround. A hip-roofed porch spans the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation, supported by tapered wood columns in lieu of the original shingled piers. A group of four windows wrap the left corner of the façade, an unusual feature for a building of the era, perhaps specific to the use of this room as an office. The low, shed-roofed dormer has a group of four vinyl windows and there are two windows in each of the pedimented side gables. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with a later aluminum-sided wing to its rear. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. According to the current owner, Daniels was a doctor who saw patients in the front left (northeast) room of the house. The interior retains original woodwork in the front rooms and original wood floors throughout. The Granville Real Estate and Trust Company built and sold this bungalow in 1910 to Margaretta Scott. Following Scott's death only four years later, the house was purchased by Anne C. Daniel, wife of N. C. Daniel. The Daniels owned the house until 1952.

409 Kingsbury Street
J. D. Brooks House – c.1885 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, hip-roofed, Italianate-style house has projecting bay on the front of the right (east) wing. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a double-pile, hip-roofed wing projecting from the right end of the façade, resulting in an L-shaped plan. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-one-panel door features beveled-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. It is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement posts on brick piers. A low gable is centered over the entrance. The projecting bay on the front wing has paired windows flanked by single windows on the canted side elevations, and has vertical vinyl sheathing above and below the windows. A hip-roofed porte cochere on the left (west) elevation is also supported by replacement posts on brick piers. There is a one-story gabled wing at the left rear (northwest) and a similar one-story gabled wing at the right rear (northeast). Its probable builder

was J. D. Brooks, who acquired the property in 1885 and lived here until his death in 1930.

412 Kingsbury Street
J. M. Currin House – c.1900 Contributing Building
The two-story, gable-and-wing house has a common form with applied Classical details. The left, side-gabled wing is two bays wide and single-pile and the projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) was constructed as a single-pile wing, but later extended to be double-pile, resulting in the current T-shaped plan. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two wings, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear of the side-gabled wing. A replacement door centered on the façade has a one-light transom and is flanked by oval one-light windows. The first-floor windows are tall, double-hung windows that open to the porches. These windows have three-light transoms. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on columns that wraps around the left (east) elevation. A window on the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a separate half-round porch on columns. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (southeast) and an entrance on its east elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on decorative metal posts. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (southeast).
Constructed around the turn of the twentieth century, the first name associated with the house is that of the Currin family and the first known deed which refers to the property, dated 1908, lists it as owned by J. M. Currin. In 1935, while it was owned by the Jamieson family, it served as the local office of the USDA Bureau of Plant Entymology and Plant Quarantine. Tobacco fields stood to the rear, where investigations were conducted into the destructiveness of certain insects. The house is also said to have served as quarters for officers stationed in Butner during World War II.
Garage – c.1980 Noncontributing Building
Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door and pedestrian door on the north elevation.

413 Kingsbury Street
J. Frank Bullock House – c.1925 Contributing Building
One of two adjacent houses that were constructed with identical forms, this two-story, cross-gabled house has a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a metal tile roof with exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the gables. A replacement door centered on the front gable is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a square posts. The porch extends beyond the right (east) elevation of the wing as a one-story, side-gabled wing that is two bays wide and two bays deep, filling the space between the gable and wing of the main house. A wide, one-story, gabled wing is located at the right rear (northeast) extending beyond the right elevation of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The house is listed as vacant in 1929. The earliest known occupant is J. Frank Bullock in 1942.

415 Kingsbury Street
L. H. Kern House – c.1925 Contributing Building
A mirror image of the adjacent house at 413 Kingsbury Street, this two-story, cross-gabled house has a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, a metal tile roof with exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the gables, and a second interior chimney at the rear. A one-light-over-three-panel door centered on the front gable is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (west) elevation of the wing, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A second entrance is located on the façade

of the side-gabled form and is accessed from the porch. There is a wide, one-story, gabled wing at the rear. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is L. H. Kern in 1929.

416 Kingsbury Street
A. Royster Wiggins House – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, front-gabled house features elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a truncated, hip on its east slope and projecting gables on the right (west) end of the façade and at the right rear (southwest). The house has vinyl siding and windows and two interior brick chimneys. The front-gabled wing has a Palladian window in the gable, and an arched double-hung window in the center with a diamond-light upper sash flanked by diamond-pane fixed windows. The center portion of the first- and second floors is cut away resulting in a canted bay on the right and a rectangular bay on the left (east). The rectangular bay, near the center of the façade, has a six-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by columns with a rounded bay at the right end of the façade that wraps around the canted bay. The left corner of the façade is also cut away. Large windows on the left elevation, between the floors, likely indicate the presence of an interior stairwell in that location. The right elevation has a projecting, one-story bay near the rear. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the left rear (southeast). The first owners of this turn-of-the-century house are not known, but in 1911 it was purchased by Richard S. Turner, who sold it to W. P. Parham eight years later. A. Royster Wiggins, owner of a local motor company, is most closely associated with it; he purchased it from Parham in 1929 and it remained in his family until 1972.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
South of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a 5V metal roof, and batten doors sheltering the two garage bays on the north elevation.

Gazebo – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**
A frame gazebo stands east of the house.

419 Kingsbury Street
Cherkas-Bonfiglio-Godwin House – 1919 **Contributing Building**
The low, hipped-roofed porch that wraps the façade and front part of the left (west) elevation accentuates the horizontality of this one-story, hip-roofed house. The house is four bays wide and triple-pile and has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The right (east) bay is a projecting, three-sided bay window, and to its left, centered on the façade, is a replacement door. The hip-roofed porch wraps around the left elevation, supported by square columns. A projecting bay on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by the roof overhangs. A one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the rear elevation (north). A prefabricated metal shed stands northeast of the house. The porch may have been reconstructed at some point, resulting in the unusual roof form, though the house appears with the footprint of the existing wraparound porch on the 1922 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. A plaque on the house names and dates it as the Cherkas-Bonfiglio-Godwin House, built in 1919, and the 1929 city directory lists W. M. Cherkas as the occupant.

420 Kingsbury Street
C. M. Jordan House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southwest corner of Kingsbury and King streets, this one-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior stuccoed chimney. The right (west) two bays are inset slightly and

are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns and having faux board-and-batten in the gable. A louvered storm door is sheltered by the porch. There is a projecting gabled bay on the left (east) elevation, and a projecting gabled wing on the right elevation has an exterior brick chimney in the gable. A hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) projects slightly beyond the left elevation. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is C. M. Jordan in 1929.

Gazebo – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

Southwest of the house is a frame, octagonal gazebo with sawn railing.

LANIER STREET

205 Lanier Street

Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium – 1929 **Contributing Building**

One of only two instructional buildings remaining on what was the campus of the Mary Potter School, the gymnasium was constructed in 1929 and named for the Mary E. Shaw, wife of the school's founder. The one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered building faces Lanier Street and is seven bays wide and three bays deep. Window openings throughout the building have been bricked in, and a modern metal roof has been installed, though exposed sawn rafter tails remain. Centered on the façade are paired six-panel doors sheltered by a hipped roof on knee brackets. A stone plaque above the doors reads "Mary E. Shaw," and a plaque to the right of the doors, given by the class of 1933, notes the $1000 donation given by Ms. Shaw to aid in the construction of the building.

According to Sanborn maps, the gymnasium was constructed between 1928 and 1939 and a granite plaque on the building dates the building to 1929. The doors are accessed by concrete steps with a concrete knee wall, faced with stucco, that lead to a shallow concrete terrace with knee wall, a gift of the class of 1930. Entrances on each end of the facade, containing six-panel doors with blind transoms, appear to have replaced earlier windows, as the height of the openings originally matched the height of the windows. The left (south) door is accessed by a modern wood ramp and the right (north) by a concrete stair with knee walls. Windows on the gable ends have been bricked in, though round louvered vents remain in each gable. A one-story, flat-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) is accessed from the exterior by paired doors on the south elevation and features an interior brick chimney, though dropped tiles conceal the original ceiling. The interior of the building retains the original floors and wood bracing supporting the roof. A kitchen and restrooms were added to the south end of the building after the closure of the school, and walls were added to the east end of the building to create a small foyer off the main entrance.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVENUE

322 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue

St. Peters United Methodist Church – 1951 **Contributing Building**

Located at the northwest corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and West Front Street, the cross-gabled, Colonial Revival-style church has a five-bay-deep, front-gabled sanctuary with a side-gabled wing at the rear (north), resulting in a T-shaped plan. The church has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners and rectangular, stained-glass windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. There is a projecting front-gabled wing at the front (south) of the building containing rectangular windows on the sides and a round window in the gable. A gabled entrance tower at the southeast corner of the intersection of the two wings has paired six-panel doors on its south elevation sheltered by an aluminum awning and accessed by a brick corner stair and brick and concrete ramp. The top portion of the tower has vinyl siding

and louvered vents and is topped by a spire. A low-hip-roofed bay to the right (east) of the tower is flush with the east gable, which has metal-framed, stained-glass, casement windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. The left (west) end of the side-gabled wing has a single door on its south elevation and single windows at each level of the west elevation. A two-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) is three bays deep and double-pile. A six-panel door centered on its right elevation, facing Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue has a classical surround with pilasters supporting a plain pediment. The wing has six-over-six wood-sash windows, a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows to the right (north) of the door, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A cornerstone dates the church to 1951.

400 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
House – c.1965 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southwest corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and West Front Street, the one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, a later corrugated metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door near the right (north) end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stair with decorative metal railing. To its left (south) is a group of nine wood awning windows, arranged in three stacks of three. To the right is an inset carport supported by square wood posts on a brick half-wall with vinyl siding in the gable. Enclosed storage at the rear of the carport has plywood sheathing on the east and west elevations and vinyl siding on the north elevation. The address does not appear in the 1959 city directory.

404 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
H. B. St. Lawrence House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style brick-veneered house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. A projecting, two-story, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade, has an arched batten door with six lights in an arched brick surround. Above it is a six-over-six window with soldier-course lintel and brick sill. Flanking the entrance bay at the first-floor level are tripartite windows in which four-over-four windows flank centered eight-over-eight windows, all with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. A one-story, flat-roofed brick wing on the right (north) elevation has a matching tripartite window on the façade and is three bays deep. A fifteen-light door on the second floor of the north elevation opens to the porch roof, and there are two small six-over-six windows in the gable of the north elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed frame wing clad in plain weatherboards projects from the rear (west) of the one-story wing. The left (south) elevation has a single window in the gable. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is H. B. St. Lawrence in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, two-bay brick garage with exposed rafter tails and grouped four-light-over-two-panel doors on the east elevation.

405 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
F. Royster Critcher House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and West Front Street, this recently renovated, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with an inset solid wood door with three lights. The door has a classical surround in which fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and a single window each, and there are paired windows in the left (north) gable. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation has vinyl siding and partially obscures an exterior brick chimney in the right gable

of the main section. A one-story, gabled brick ell projects from the left rear (northeast). According to city directories, the house was built between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is F. Royster Critcher in 1959.

406 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Jesse P. White House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
Located on a large lot, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and has a stepped, side-gabled roofline. The house has a painted brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a modern metal roof. The center two bays of the house are one-and-a-half stories and have two gabled dormers on the façade, each with aluminum siding and a single window. The left (south) bay has a projecting bay window containing a fixed center sash flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. The right (north) bay features an inset porch supported by metal columns with a decorative metal frieze. The porch shelters a six-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. To the right of the entrance is a one-story, side-gabled section with an exterior brick chimney in the right gable. A projecting, shed-roofed bay spans the façade and contains a picture window featuring a fixed center sash flanked by two-over-two windows. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation has a round window and a single double-hung window on the façade, and a gabled ell at the rear (west). According to city directories, the house was built between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Jesse P. White in 1959.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
A gabled breezeway on the right elevation of the house connects to a two-bay, side-gabled garage wing with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, including a single window in the right gable.

411 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
John C. Williams House – c.1940 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations and in two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. The dormers are covered with asbestos siding. A six-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a plain entablature. It is sheltered by a wide, flat-roofed porch with decorative metal posts supporting a wide fascia and a metal railing at the roofline. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable, a single window in the left (north) gable, and three-light windows at the basement level of the left elevation. The house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn map, but John C. Williams is listed at this address in 1942.

414 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
J. C. Lawson House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
One of a number of two-story houses on the block, this side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style brick house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, a molded cornice, quarter-round louvered vents in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. A fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, has ten-light sidelights over weatherboard-covered panels and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch composed of a pediment supported by fluted columns. A one-story, flat-roofed frame wing on the right (north) elevation has paired ten-light wood-sash casement windows and vinyl siding. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map, the earliest map to record this part of the town. The earliest known occupant is J. C. Lawson in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, brick garage with grouped six-panel doors on the façade and

partial gable returns.

Carport – c.1960 **Contributing Structure**

West of the house is a front-gabled, metal carport on metal posts.

415 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue

William D. Bryan Jr. House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a modern six-panel door. Flanking the entrance bay are paired windows, and there are two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof, each with flush eaves and a single window. A one-and-a-half story wing on the right (south) elevation is two bays wide and has a single gabled dormer. An entrance on the façade of the wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. There are paired windows in the left (north) gable and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is William D. Bryan Jr. in 1942.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a gambrel-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding and an open bay on the west elevation.

418 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue

Robert A. Crews House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

This impressive Period Cottage has the form of a Tudor Revival-style house, but predominantly Colonial Revival-style detailing. The two-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and has a projecting, front-gabled entrance wing on the right (north) end of the façade and an exterior brick chimney to its left (south). The house has plain weatherboards, twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows, partial gable returns, and an arched window in the front gable. The six-panel door has a four-light transom and classical surround in which fluted pilasters support a broken pediment with dentil cornice. There are two windows on the right elevation of the entrance wing and a wide gable with three windows on the right elevation of the main section. A nine-light-over-three-panel door near the rear (west) of the right elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. A deep, engaged, shed-roofed porch on the left elevation has an arched opening on the façade with sided piers at the corner and Doric columns in the center of the porch. It is accessed by two pairs of French doors on the left elevation, each with a six-light transom. A wide, partially inset gabled dormer on the left elevation has two windows. A one-story, flat-roofed wing projects from the rear. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939, though the address does not appear in the 1942 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Robert A. Crews in 1959.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a six-light-over-eighteen-panel door on the east elevation.

419 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue

Dr. Rives W. Taylor House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, symmetrical, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, a slate roof with flat, sawn cornice, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation that is flanked by quarter-round windows in the gable. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround in which fluted pilasters support a pediment with dentil cornice. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped columns with lattice between

the columns and flush sheathing in the gable. A one-story, vinyl-sided wing projects from the left rear (northeast). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Dr. Rives W. Taylor in 1942.

422 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Helen Clement House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide, including a projecting, gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has vertical board-and-batten sheathing with brick on the lower one-third of the projecting bays and six-over- six wood-sash windows throughout. A solid wood door with wide, three-light sidelights is located near the left end of the façade, adjacent to the front-gabled bay, and is sheltered by a wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts with diagonal braces. To the right of the door, sheltered by the porch, are two nine-light picture windows. There is an eight-over-eight wood-sash window on the front-gabled bay and a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) with an exterior brick chimney in the gable. A flat-roofed carport projects from the rear of the ell. According to city directories, the house was built between 1942 and 1959. The earliest known occupant is Helen Clement in 1959.

423 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Yancey H. Robertson House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
A rare example of a stone house in Oxford, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding in the gables. The house has eight-light wood-sash casement windows with four-light transoms in groups of four on the first-floor façade and paired nine-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second-floor façade. A one-story, front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door with blind fanlight accessed by uncovered brick steps. Small, four-light windows are located on the side elevations of the entrance bay. A one-story, side-gabled, frame porch on the left (north) elevation is enclosed with grouped aluminum-framed windows on a vinyl-sided knee wall. There is vinyl siding and a single window in the gable. A similar porch on the right (south) elevation was constructed as an enclosed porch and has vinyl and wood casement windows on a stone knee wall and paired twelve-light French doors on the façade. A low, stone wall and stone steps border the property at the sidewalk. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Yancey H. Robertson in 1942.

425 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Mrs. Goldie M. Averett House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and three bays deep and has a projecting, two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills, and louvered vents at the tops of the gables. A replacement door on the right (south) end of the front-gabled wing is accessed by a wide, brick terrace, and there is an exterior brick chimney on the façade to the right of the wing. An opening on the right elevation has been infilled with brick, and there is a side-gabled, brick wing at the rear (east) of the right elevation that has a replacement door that opens to an uncovered brick terrace. A later, gabled brick ell is located at the left rear (northeast), and there is a frame, shed-roofed dormer with vinyl siding on the rear elevation. A brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk in front of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Goldie M. Averett in 1942.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and an open bay at the southwest.

426 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
James W. Ballow House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northwest corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Mimosa Street, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six windows on the second floor, an exterior chimney in the left (south) gable, and an interior brick chimney in the right (north) gable, both flanked by quarter-round windows. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and an arched transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with projecting, pedimented front gable supported by slender, fluted Doric columns. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left elevation has a six-panel door on the façade, a single window on the left elevation, and a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the rear (west) elevation. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest), and there is a one-story, shed-roofed wing to its left. A door on the left elevation of the shed-roofed wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a square post. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is James W. Ballow in 1942.

Garage – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
Southwest of the house, facing Mimosa Street, is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, sliding batten doors, boarded windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

427 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Robert and Laura Garlick House – c.1965 **Contributing Building**
Located at the northeast corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Mimosa Street, this one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, six-over-six windows on the side elevations, flush eaves, vinyl soffits and fascia, and an interior brick chimney. A projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade has a single window. The center two bays are inset slightly and feature a picture window flanked by six-over-six windows and a solid door with one light, both sheltered by the roof overhang. A basement-level garage on the right (south) elevation has a sixteen-light-over-eight-panel door facing Mimosa Street, and there is a later, vinyl-sided, gabled wing at the right rear (southeast). The earliest known occupants are Robert and Laura Garlick in 1959.

500 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Daniel-Floyd House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southwest corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Mimosa Street, this one-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl windows throughout and two interior brick chimneys. The left (south) bay may have originally been an inset porch, that has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows and has an integrated brick planter at its front. To its right (north) is a projecting bay window sheltered by the deep roof overhangs. An inset porch at the center two bays is supported by decorative metal posts and shelters a triple window and a three-light wood door. To the right of the entrance is a projecting, hip-roofed bay with double-window. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay at the rear (west) of the left elevation and a wide, wood deck at the rear. The earliest known occupants are Nelson T. Daniel and Mrs. Janie P. Floyd in 1959.

Barbeque – c.1955 **Contributing Structure**
Southwest of the house is a brick barbeque on a concrete slab.

Carport – c.1960 **Contributing Structure**
West of the house is a front-gabled carport supported by metal posts with vinyl siding in the gable that faces Mimosa Street.

Carport – c.1970 **Noncontributing Structure**
West of the other carport is a front-gabled metal carport on square, metal posts.

501 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
W. Henry Prior House – c.1929 **Contributing Building**
Located at the southeast corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Mimosa Street, this two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is dominated by a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wing, resulting in an L-plan. The house has a stone first floor and aluminum siding at the second floor and in the gables and dormers. It has four-over-four wood-sash windows and an interior stone chimney. A six-panel door just left (north) of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that spans the depth of the front-gabled wing and is supported by square posts with brackets. A partially inset dormer on the left elevation of the wing has paired vinyl windows. A one-and-half-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation is flush with the façade and features paired windows, hip-roofed dormers with paired windows on the front and rear (east) elevations, and an exterior stone chimney in the left gable. At the right (south) end of the façade to the right of the front-gabled wing, is a fifteen-light French door accessed by stone steps, and there is a projecting bay window with a fixed window flanked by four-light windows on the right elevation. The house has three gabled wall dormers and a gabled carport supported by tapered wood posts on a stone knee wall on the rear elevation and a wood deck at the right rear (southeast). The house is listed as vacant in the 1929 city directory. The earliest known occupant is W. Henry Pryor in 1942.

Shed – c.1929 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a six-over-six window on the west elevation and a one-light-over-one-panel door on the north elevation, sheltered by a gabled roof.

502 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Charles W. Farabow House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide, and the right (north) two bays are located under a slightly lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a wood cornice on the façade with flush eaves in the side gables. The left (south) two bays are a fixed sixteen-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows and a three-light-over-four-panel door with fluted surround and aluminum awning. The right two bays are a sixteen-light fixed window and paired six-over-six windows. The gable centered above the two bays contains a six-light window. The rear (west) two bays of the right elevation project slightly, and the front (east) bay has a nine-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. There is vinyl siding in the front-gabled porch and in the main gable of the right elevation. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the left elevation partially obscures an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation of the main section. The porch is supported by square posts, enclosed with screens, and has vinyl siding in its gable. The earliest known occupant is Charles W. Farabow in 1959.

503 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
George W. Childers House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
Distinctive for its skintle-brick exterior, this one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile and has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, flush eaves in the

gable ends, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance bay has vertical wood sheathing and shelters a fourteen-panel door with four small lights in its center. A side-gabled garage wing on the left (north) elevation has an overhead six-light-over-eighteen-panel door. The earliest known occupant is George W. Childers in 1959.

504 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade. Near the center of the façade is an inset entrance bay with a six-panel door. To its right (north) is a group of nine awning windows arranged in three rows of three. The remainder of the windows are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and there is an exterior brick chimney in the right gable end. A gabled wing on the right elevation connects to a hip-roofed brick carport. The house, constructed to straddle two lots, is listed as vacant in 1959.

505 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
House – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed, brick-veneered Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile and has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. A replacement four-light-over-four-panel door near the left (north) end of the façade and a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows to its right (south) are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by posts on brick piers. The leftmost bay projects slightly and has paired vinyl windows. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house. The address does not appear in the 1959 city directory.

506 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Robert R. Smith House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A three-light wood door on the left (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is Robert R. Smith in 1959.

507 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
House – c.1965 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl windows throughout. The house has a two-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade and a picture window to its right (south) that are sheltered by a shallow, engaged shed-roofed porch on chamfered, two-part square posts. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation is supported by vinyl-sided piers and enclosed with sliding doors. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house. The address does not appear in the 1959 city directory.

516 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
Harry L. Watkins House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. The left (south) bay is located under a slightly lower roofline. The house has masonite siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A two-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay- wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is an exterior, sided chimney in the left gable and a projecting hip-roofed bay to its rear. A shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear

(southwest). The earliest known occupant is Harry L. Watkins in 1959.

Shed – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

West of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a batten door on its east elevation.

EAST MCCLANAHAN STREET

East of 112 E. McClanahan Street – VACANT

205 E. McClanahan Street

Thomas L. Hicks House – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

Typical of 1940s housing, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and exterior brick chimneys on the right (east) and left (west) elevations. A six-panel replacement door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with pilasters supporting a broken pediment and is accessed by a later wood ramp. Two gabled dormers on the façade, flanking the entrance, have asbestos siding and a single window each. There is a projecting, gabled bay on the left (west) elevation. A flat-roofed porch in front of it has been enclosed with fixed windows above a wood-paneled knee wall. The right (east) elevation has a projecting, shed-roofed bay near its rear and there is a brick, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) as well. The house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn map, but by 1942 Thomas L. Hicks is listed at this address. Hicks was a professor at Mary Potter School and built the adjacent shop, this house, and the gymnasium around the corner.

209 E. McClanahan Street

S. H. Kemp House – c.1900, c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Located near the northwest corner of East McClanahan and Lanier streets, this one-story house features a triple-A-roof at the front and a later, full-width, hip-roofed wing at the rear whose ridge projects above the triple-A roofline. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, louvered vents in the gables, and a modern metal roof. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, has vinyl sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (east) elevation and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The rear, hip-roofed wing is double-pile and has a gabled wing projecting from the rear of the right elevation. A gabled bay projects from the rear of this side-gabled wing, and there is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, though with a narrower rear ell. The earliest known occupant is S. H. Kemp in 1929.

Chicken House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a frame outbuilding, likely a chicken house, with a front-gabled roof, German-profile weatherboards, and a shed-roofed wing on the west elevation with wide flush sheathing and a batten door.

East of 209 E. McClanahan Street

Pavilion – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**

The side-gabled, frame pavilion houses the Oxford Farmers Market. It has vertical wood sheathing in the gables, exposed rafter tails, and is supported by square posts. The parcel is part of the larger Mary Potter School tract (200-204 Taylor Street) to the east.

WEST MCCLANAHAN STREET

110 W. McClanahan Street

R. P. Walker House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

The one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an eave gable with a diamond-shaped louvered vent centered on the façade. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered below the gable and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on paneled square columns with a matchstick railing. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed bay on its left (west). To its right is a hip-roofed wing that projects beyond the right (east) elevation of the main house. This wing has a six-light window on its front and fixed windows on its right elevation. A carport on wood posts projects from the rear of the ell, and two prefabricated metal sheds stand north of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is R. P. Walker in 1929.

112 W. McClanahan Street

Mrs. M. L. Oakley House – c.1909 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile and has plain weatherboards, two-over- two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The house has a replacement front door and transom that are centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. There are round louvered vents in the three gables. A single-pile gabled ell projects from the left rear (northwest), and there is a double-pile ell at the right rear (northeast). A later, hip-roofed porch at its rear has been enclosed with fixed windows on an aluminum-sided knee wall. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. M. L. Oakley in 1929.

Shed – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a small, side-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding, a five-panel door on the south elevation, and a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window in the west gable end.

MIMOSA STREET

209 Mimosa Street

William Harris House – c.1930 **Contributing Building**

While county tax records date this building to 1952, the form and detailing of this one-story, front-gabled bungalow are typical houses built in the 1920s and 1930s in Oxford. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, two interior brick chimneys, and four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by replacement decorative metal posts. A two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window is located in the front gable. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (south), and is flush with the right (southwest) elevation of the main block of the house. A shed-roofed bay extends from the left rear (southeast). The earliest known occupant is William Harris in 1959.

MUSEUM LANE

1 Museum Lane

Harris Hall Museum – c.1946, 2000 **Noncontributing Building**

Located southeast of the former Granville County Jail (GV0524) and renovated to enlarge the museum held in the jail, this one-story, side-gabled brick-veneered building faces a parking lot to its north. The

building is seven bays wide and five bays deep on the right (west) gable end and has a full-width, shed-roofed wing on its rear (south) elevation. An entrance bay on the left (east) end of the façade features a nine-light-over-one-panel door with three-light transom flanked by twenty-light windows with paneled aprons. The door and windows are sheltered by a shallow, hipped roof on fluted columns. Centered on the façade is a projecting bay window with six-over-six windows flanking an eight-over-eight window. The remainder of the windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows with shutters, and there is a square cupola with louvered vents centered on the roofline. There are two windows on the left elevation and a round louvered vent in the left gable. The right elevation features a six-panel door with one-light transom sheltered by a hipped roof on knee brackets. Paired doors under a matching roof are located on the right elevation of the rear, shed-roofed wing. According to the Granville County Historical Society Museums website, the building was constructed in 1946 as a "freezer locker plant". The museum acquired the building in 1998 and undertook a two-year renovation, during which the majority of exterior trim and the current porch were added, before opening the building, which now houses exhibit rooms, offices, conference room, workshop, archival room, kitchen, and restrooms.

East of 1 Museum Lane - VACANT

NEW COLLEGE STREET

110-112 New College Street
Farmers Production Credit Association Building – c.1961 Contributing Building

Located just northeast of the commercial corridor, this one-story, flat-roofed Modernist office building is made up of two sections. The right (south) section may have been constructed first and is more Modernist in its detailing. It has a brick veneer, shallow cornice, and deep overhangs. A partial-height, stacked-bond brick wall at the right (south) end of the façade screens the inset entrance, an aluminum-framed door in a full-height aluminum-framed storefront system, behind which is a blonde brick wall. Steps from the sidewalk indicate that the entrance was originally on the façade in the location of the fixed storefront windows. On the left (north) end of the façade are two two-light awning windows separated by an opaque panel, the entire assembly within a cast concrete surround. There are narrow, fixed windows on the right elevation and a pair of windows on the left (north) elevation. A recessed wing on the left elevation has two fixed windows and connects to what may be a later addition. The addition features a ten-bay-wide façade with narrow fixed windows. It has an entrance on the right elevation and no fenestration on the left elevation. County tax records date the building to 1961 and the earliest known occupant is Farmers Production Credit Association (loans) in 1962.

North of 110-112 New College Street – VACANT

111 New College Street
Commercial Building – c.1965 Contributing Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building has an angled façade with an asymmetrical canopy that extends to the sidewalk. The building has a brick veneer and metal coping at the parapet. Decorative brick panels at each end of the façade are laid in a Flemish bond with the header courses projecting slightly. Two aluminum-framed glass doors with transoms are separated and flanked by aluminum-framed storefront windows on a brick knee wall, creating a single, continuous opening in the brick. However, the outermost windows have been covered with siding on the exterior and the windows between the doors have been covered on the interior with only the transom-level part of the windows remaining open. A flat-roofed canopy spans much of the façade, supported by metal posts. The right (north) and left (south)

elevations are blind. County tax records date the building to 1965 and it appears to have been built as a grocery or other retail store.

RALEIGH STREET

408 Raleigh Street

C. H. D. Fort House – c.1925 Contributing Building

The two nearly identical houses at 408 and 410 Raleigh Street were likely constructed concurrently and by the same owner. The one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile and has a granite foundation on the porch and front of the house, brick foundation on the side and rear elevations, vinyl siding and windows, two interior granite chimneys, and an exterior granite chimney on the left (south) elevation. Granite features throughout the house have beaded mortar joints. A fifteen-light French door is located slightly off center and is flanked by tripartite vinyl windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on granite piers. A gable, centered over the left half of the porch, has pebbledash and a one-light, rectangular window in the gable. A matching window and pebbledash are located in the main gable above the hipped porch roof. Projecting gabled bays on the right (north) and left elevations have tripartite windows, and there is a flush gable at the rear (west) of the right elevation and high slider windows at the rear of the left elevation. According to Sanborn maps the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is C. H. D. Fort in 1929.

Garage – c.1925 Contributing Building

Centered between the houses at 408 and 410 Raleigh Street is a shared front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, two open garage bays, and a single window in the gable. Shed-roofed bays on the north and south elevations each have a single pedestrian door.

409 Raleigh Street

Mary G. Shotwell House – c.1950 Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is two bays wide and triple-pile. The entrance is located on the right (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and vinyl windows, paired on the façade, with brick sills. An entrance at the front (west) of the right elevation is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. There is a prefabricated vinyl-sided shed to the southeast. According to city directories, the house was constructed between 1942 and 1959, and the earliest known occupant is Mary G. Shotwell in 1959.

410 Raleigh Street

W. F. George House – c.1925 Contributing Building

The two nearly identical houses at 408 and 410 Raleigh Street were likely constructed concurrently and by the same owner. The one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile and has a granite foundation on the porch and front of the house and a brick foundation on the side and rear elevations. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, three interior granite chimneys, an exterior granite chimney on the left (south) elevation, and exposed rafter tails throughout. Granite features throughout the house have beaded mortar joints. Tripartite windows on the façade and on projecting bays on the right (north) and left (south) elevations feature four-over-two windows flanking an eight-over-one window. A fifteen-light French door, located just left of center, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled, tapered wood posts on granite piers. A two-bay-wide, gable on the left end of the porch has pebbledash and a six-light Craftsman-style window. A matching window and pebbledash are located in the main gable, above

the hipped porch roof. High slider windows are located at the rear of the left elevation. The house shares a garage with the adjacent house at 408 Raleigh Street. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is W. F. George in 1929.

413 Raleigh Street
S. R. Abernathy House – c.1910, c.1920 **Contributing Building**
The unusual roofline and combination of window styles indicate that this one-story, triple-A-roofed house was enlarged and updated over time. The side-gabled core of the house is three bays wide and single-pile, and there is a one-story, double-pile gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) and a one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing at the right rear (southeast) that projects beyond the right (south) elevation of the main block. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows on most elevations, boxed eaves, a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the right rear wing. A one-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns. The porch wraps around the right elevation, terminating at the one-and-a-half-story wing, which has a one-light-over-three-panel door on its façade. The house has small four-light windows in the side gables and on the front gable of the one-and-a-half-story wing. Windows on the left (north) elevation are grouped four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and there is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable. A later wing at the right rear has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and a door on the right elevation that is sheltered by an aluminum awning. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map without the right rear wing, which was added by 1922. The earliest known occupant is S. R. Abernathy in 1929.

414 Raleigh Street
William B. Dixon House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-light door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends beyond the right (north) elevation as a side-gabled porte-cochere on matching supports with a brick knee wall between the piers and stucco in the gable. The entrance is flanked by triple windows and a gabled dormer, centered on the façade, has a stuccoed exterior, triple window, and exposed rafter tails. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation may have been constructed as an open porch but was enclosed early. It features brick piers at the corners and is enclosed with a four-light-over-panel door and four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. An uncovered terrace at the front of the wing connects it to the front porch. A one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southwest). The house is located on a slight rise, and a brick wall with concrete cap extends along the sidewalk and part of the driveway. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939, replacing an earlier house on the site. The house was occupied by William B. Dixon in 1942.

Shed – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing, sliding doors on the façade, and a four-over-four wood-sash window.

415 Raleigh Street
Mrs. Grace L. Yow House – c.1955 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. A replacement door near the center of the façade is accessed by a later two-bay-wide, uncovered brick terrace with wood railing. An entrance at the rear

(east) of the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled carport supported by square posts on a brick knee wall. A prefabricated metal shed stands southeast of the house. According to city directories, the house was built after 1942, replacing "Duke Apartments" on the site (likely a house divided into multiple units). The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Grace L. Yow in 1959.

Shed – c.1960 **Contributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with a metal roof, vertical metal sheathing, and paired metal-covered doors on the west elevation.

416 Raleigh Street

L. H. Jones House – c.1910 **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is four bays wide and single-pile and has a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows in an altered configuration on the façade, a metal tile roof, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns. A shed-roofed, screened porch projects from the left (south) elevation of the rear ell and is supported by unpainted square posts. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is L. H. Jones in 1929.

Garage – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding in the gable and sliding, corrugated metal doors on the west elevation.

418 Raleigh Street

W. D. Bryan House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and single-pile and has a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and a low, gabled wing at the left rear (southwest). The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows on the side elevations, and two-over-one wood-sash windows with paneled aprons flanking a twelve-light French door with two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers with a turned balustrade between the piers. The porch wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at the southwest gabled wing. A shed-roofed dormer, centered on the façade, has four six-light windows. The rear ell has an interior brick chimney and a projecting, shed-roofed bay near the rear (west) of the right (north) elevation. A later gabled bay extends from the rear. The wing at the left rear has a wood deck to its rear. A prefabricated metal carport stands southwest of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1928. The earliest known occupant is W. D. Bryan in 1929.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Northwest of the house, barely visible behind the trees, is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding. An open carport on its south elevation is accessed from the driveway on the south side of the house.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, vinyl-sided shed with paired one-light French doors and a wood deck on the east elevation.

420 Raleigh Street

House – 1995 **Noncontributing Building**

Constructed recently, and perhaps from prefabricated components, this one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and has vinyl siding and windows, a concrete block foundation, and an aluminum door accessed by an uncovered wood deck. A prefabricated metal shed stands to the west. The house replaced an earlier house on the site.

421 Raleigh Street
Mrs. J. S. Powell House – c.1910, c.1925 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single pile and has a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, partial gable returns, a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the front gable, and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The gabled ell has paired six-over-six windows and an interior brick chimney near the rear of the left (north) elevation. Shed-roofed bays project from the right rear (southeast) of the main house and from the rear (east) of the rear ell. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Mrs. J. S. Powell in 1929.

Shed – c. 1900 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled log shed with a metal roof, five-panel door and plywood on the west elevation, and board-and-batten in the west gable.

500 Raleigh Street
A. J. Kittrell House – c.1910 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-story, triple-A-roofed house has been considerably altered with the shortening of the windows on the façade and the addition of a flat-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation that wraps around the left rear (southwest) corner of the house, terminating at an original gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house is four bays wide and single-pile and has vinyl siding and windows throughout. Most windows are smaller than the original openings. Two replacement doors on the façade are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. A door on the front of the flat-roofed wing is sheltered by a shallow, shed-roofed porch on square posts. A shed-roofed bay projects from the right (north) elevation of the rear ell. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, and the earliest known occupant is A. J. Kittrell in 1929.

501 Raleigh Street
Lyon-Ford House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
This two-story, side-gabled I-house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and interior end chimneys that have been stuccoed. A replacement door, centered on the façade, has an original two-light transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns with replacement, Victorian sawn brackets. The sawn railing has been removed and replaced with lattice. A one-story gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its right (south) elevation with a six-light-over-three-panel door and aluminum storm windows. This house was probably built between 1881—the year Lillie Lyon acquired the property from R. J. Mitchell—and 1908—the year she and her husband, Henry Canterman, sold it to Lucy Fort. Lucy and her husband, C. D. H. Fort, passed it on to their children, who sold it out of the family in 1966.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, two-car garage with a metal roof, vertical metal sheathing, and a wide opening on the west elevation.

504 Raleigh Street
King Family House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**
Similar in form and detail to the Lyon-Ford House across the street, this two-story, side-gabled house retains higher material integrity with original weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a metal tile roof, and rear interior brick chimneys. The double-leaf, one-light-over-two-panel door and four-light stained glass transom are sheltered by a hip-roofed Queen Anne-style porch on chamfered square posts with sawn brackets and a sawn railing. The house has a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) that extends beyond the south elevation of

the house and has aluminum siding and a door with gabled roof on brackets. Between 1884 and 1905, the property had no fewer than eight owners, so it is unclear who its original owner was. The family most closely associated with it is the King family. Claude and Cora King purchased the property in 1905. In 1918 they deeded it to Moses King, in whose family it remained until about 1905.

Garage – c.1925 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame garage with vertical metal sheathing and an asymmetrical roof with metal sheathing and exposed rafter tails.

505 Raleigh Street – VACANT

507 Raleigh Street

G. H. Dorsey House – c.1920 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is five bays wide and triple-pile and has vinyl siding and windows and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by replacement square posts on brick piers. There is a low gable centered on the porch roof, and the porch wraps around the left (north) elevation, sheltering the leftmost bay of the house, which has been cut away. A later wood railing extends between the piers, and there is a modern metal ramp at the front of the porch. There is an uncovered wood deck at the rear (east), and a prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1915 and 1922. The earliest known occupant is G. H. Dorsey in 1929.

508 Raleigh Street

Peter Bullock House – c.1909 **Contributing Building**

The one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house features a two-bay-wide, single-pile wing at the left (south) with a single-bay, triple-pile, front-gabled wing at the right (north), resulting in a T-plan. The house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the wings. A one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has a one-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on turned posts with elaborately sawn brackets and a turned railing that wraps around the left elevation of the house. The house has a wide fascia, sawn brackets at the roofline, and round vents in the gables. There is a low gable on the right elevation and the front-gabled wing was extended to the rear, under the same roofline, with an additional room. There is a single-pile, gabled wing centered on the rear elevation with a hip-roofed bay to its south that projects beyond the south elevation of the main block, accessed by a door from the wraparound porch. The house was built for Peter and Sally Bullock around 1909. The house remained in the Bullock family through at least the 1980s.

Shed – c.1945 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame shed with aluminum siding, a metal roof, a window on the south elevation, and a door on the east elevation.

512 Raleigh Street

James F. White House – c.1890 **Contributing Building**

The house, though it has vinyl siding and windows throughout, retains its original front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style form flanked by a one-story, cross-gabled wing and a one-story sunroom. Vinyl windows on the main block and cross-gabled wing feature shallow pedimented surrounds, indicating contemporaneous construction. The house has louvered vents in the gables, an interior brick chimney on the two-story block, and the wide, one-light-over-one-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade, has a three-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on fluted columns. The shed-roofed

sunroom on the left (south) elevation, is enclosed with replacement windows. Shed-roofed wing project from the rear (west) of the front-gabled, and cross-gabled sections of the house. James F. White purchased the property in 1889, though it's unclear whether the house was extant at that time. White was a local businessman who owned the Oxford Milling Company. The property has had a number of owners since White sold it, in 1902, to Mariah L. and James A. Taylor, and was later divided into apartments.

Shed – c.1955 **Contributing Building**

Southwest of the house is a gambrel-roofed, frame shed with metal roof and sheathing.

RECTORY STREET

118 Rectory Street

J. H. Blackwell House – c.1885 **Contributing Building**

Located within the boundary of the College Street Local Historic District, but outside of the Oxford National Register Historic District, this one-story, gable-and-wing house features a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing at the right (west) and a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled wing to the left (east). The house has German-profile weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows paired on the front-gabled wing, small one-over-one windows in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A one-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door on the left end of the side-gabled wing has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. An eave gable is centered on the side-gabled wing and has a one-over-one window. A gabled ell projects from the right rear (southwest). The ell has six-over-six wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney at the rear. There is a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left elevation of the main block and a two-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) having six-over-six windows at its basement level. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, and the earliest known occupant is J. H. Blackwell in 1929.

EAST SPRING STREET

207 East Spring Street

Amos B. Clement House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

Located just east of the Oxford National Register Historic District, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. A two-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square posts with a matchstick railing at the roofline. An uncovered terrace flanks the central porch, extending the full width of the façade. Each dormer has a single window, and there are paired windows in the gables. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest). A projecting gabled bay near the rear (north) of the right (east) elevation connects to a later, side-gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) that is two bays wide and four bays deep and has vinyl siding and windows. A stone wall extends along the front of the property along the sidewalk. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is Amos B. Clement in 1942.

Garage – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with brick at the lower half of the façade, vinyl siding above and in the gables, and an overhead door centered on the south elevation.

208 E. Spring Street
A. T. Knott House – c.1880 **Contributing Building**
Located just east of the Oxford National Register Historic District, this triple-A-roofed I-house is three bays wide and has a one-story, gabled ell at its left rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys near the gable ends. The window surrounds have backboard molding and slight crossettes. A one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gabled roof on diagonal braces. The house has partial gable returns and octagonal louvered vents in the gables. A one-story, single-pile, hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (southwest). Two prefabricated sheds stand south of the house. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, and the earliest known occupant is A. T. Knott in 1929.

SUNSET AVENUE
304 Sunset Avenue
James F. White House – c.1935 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by tripartite windows in which four-over-four windows flank a centered eight-over-eight window. The right (east) two bays of the façade are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers with peaked spandrels and stucco in the gable. The house has a full-width, gabled rear wing that projects slightly beyond the left (west) elevation and has an inset porch supported by a square post sheltering an entrance on the left elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1928 and 1939. The earliest known occupant is James F. White in 1942.
Garage – c.1960 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with rolled asphalt sheathing, a 5V roof, and an overhead door on its south elevation.

308 Sunset Avenue
White-Wilkinson House – 1911 **Contributing Building**
The two-story, triple-A-roofed I-house has plain weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, partial gable returns above a wide fascia, and a segmental-arched louvered vent in the gables. Original orange tin shingles were with an asphalt roof after 1986. A one-light-over-two-panel front door with matching sidelights is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch on Ionic columns. A two-story gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) has an interior brick chimney and a one-story, hip-roofed wing at its rear. The house was likely one of the earliest in the area and still retains a number of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Built in 1911 by Luther White, was owned by Watkins and Judith Wilkerson from 1936 to at least 1986.
Outbuilding – c.1900 **Contributing Building**
North of the chicken house is a one-story, side-gabled, log building with a 5V roof.
Chicken House – c.1925 **Contributing Building**
North of the concrete shed is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken house with vertical wood sheathing and a 5V roof.
Garage – c. 1945 **Contributing Building**
Northwest of the house is a two-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, to open bays on the first floor and a six-over-six window on the second-floor façade. A shed-roofed bay on the right (east) elevation and one on the rear (north) elevation have flush wood sheathing with weatherboards in the gable end of the east bay.

Shed – c.1945 **Contributing Building**
Directly north of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete block shed with 5V roof.

SYCAMORE STREET
102 Sycamore Street
Water Tower – c.1980 **Noncontributing Structure**
Located on the north side of Sycamore Street, the municipal water tower features a metal tank supported by metal posts with cross bracing. It is encircled with a chain link fence and has a variety of other utility-related items at its base.

East of 109 Sycamore Street – VACANT

109 Sycamore Street
Dr. Ellis E. Toney House – c.1928 **Contributing Building**
The most architecturally distinctive of the Craftsman-style houses on Sycamore Street, this one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables, all characteristic of the style. Tripartite windows on the façade features nine-over-one windows flanked by six-over-one windows. A nine-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade has six-light Craftsman-style sidelights. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a matchstick railing. A side-gabled porte cochere on the left (east) elevation has matching supports. The house has an original gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with a later gabled wing to its rear (south). A vinyl-sided gabled ell extends from the left rear (southeast) with an enclosed porch to its rear. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Dr. Ellis E. Toney in 1929-1930, who occupied the house through at least 1943.

Garage – c.1930 **Contributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and paired batten doors on the front elevation, facing Sycamore Street.

111 Sycamore Street
House – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, grouped vinyl windows, and a triangular louvered vent in the front gable. A projecting, shed-roofed entrance bay to the left (east) of the front-gabled wing has a replacement door is an accessed by an uncovered wood stoop. To its left is an exterior brick chimney. A side-gabled wing on the left elevation is two bays wide with a replacement door and single window on the façade and paired windows on the left elevation. A shed-roofed addition extends from its rear (south). County tax records date the building to 1950.

115 Sycamore Street
House – c.1910 **Contributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A one-light-over-three-panel door is located right (west) of center on the façade and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. There are two windows

in the front gable. Shed-roofed dormers on the right and left (east) elevations each have two windows. A one-story gabled wing projects from the rear (south) elevation. A prefabricated shed, largely obscured by foliage, stands southwest of the house. County tax records date the building to 1901, though the Craftsman-style brackets in the gable indicate a later construction date. The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Ida Ross, Gaston Jones, and William Ross in 1929-1930. Residents changed often and the listing of multiple, unrelated residents indicate that the house may have been rental/worker housing for the nearby tobacco companies.

117 Sycamore Street
Julia Crews House – c.1915 **Contributing Building**
This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a parged foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and an interior stuccoed chimney. A one-light-over-three-panel door is located right (west) of center on the façade and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered round porch posts. A wide, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (south) elevation with a second, shed-roofed wing to its right rear (southwest) and wood deck to its left rear (southeast). A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupants are Julia Crews, Ernest Richardson, and Nathan Royster in 1929-1930. Julia Crews was also listed at the address in 1942-1943. The listing of multiple, unrelated residents indicate that the house may have been rental/worker housing for the nearby tobacco companies.

Shed– c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Southeast of the house is a front-gabled frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, a metal roof, and a six-light window and six-light-over-three-panel door on the front elevation.

118 Sycamore Street
Wych House – c.1928 **Contributing Building**
This prominent one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is located on a large lot on the north side of Sycamore Street. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile owing to a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. It has aluminum siding and nine-over-one wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the side gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade, flanked by paired windows, and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a matchstick railing. The porch extends beyond the right (east) elevation as a side-gabled porte cochere. A wide, shed-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has three six-over-six wood-sash windows. An exterior brick chimney on the right elevation is flanked by small windows and a projecting, gabled bay to its rear has paired windows. A hip-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation may be an early, enclosed porch. It has grouped four-over-one Craftsman-style windows. Three hip-roofed dormers, one on each elevation of the hip-roofed rear wing, have six-over-six wood-sash windows and a variety of other window sash styles are found on the main level of the rear wing. A shed-roofed bay projects from the far left rear (northwest). The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupants are Georgia Poole, G. M. Wych, and Johnnie H. Wych in 1929-1930.

Garage – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding, a modern metal roof, and a single six-over-six window in the front gable. It has a pedestrian door and an overhead garage door on the front elevation, facing Sycamore Street.

119 Sycamore Street
Dr. H. V. Hicks House – c.1928 **Contributing Building**
Typical of turn-of-the-century housing throughout the county, this one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a parged foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by two-part square posts. A shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Dr. H. V. Hicks in 1929-1930.

121 Sycamore Street
Lexie Tyler House – c.1922 **Noncontributing Building**
This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has been substantially altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows, vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables, and a modern metal roof. It retains an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by paired wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a group of three windows. Projecting shed-roofed bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations have paired windows. A low-sloped, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) and there is a shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southeast). A prefabricated shed southeast of the house has had the gabled roof extended to create a carport supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1922 and the house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupant is Lexie Tyler in 1929-1930 and Tyler remained in the house through at least 1959.

122 Sycamore Street
Duplex – c.1950 **Contributing Building**
The elongated form of this duplex and the picture windows on the façade are typical of Ranch houses of the 1950s. The house is four bays wide and five bays deep, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. It has aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney, centered on the building. An original six-panel door and a later replacement door are located near the center of the façade and accessed by a concrete-block porch that is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by posts tied by a metal railing. Picture windows on each end of the façade are flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows. The front (south) bays of each side elevation project slightly under gabled roofs. A shed-roofed wing at the far rear (north) may be an enclosed porch. The earliest known occupants are George R. King (122) and Bert Glover (122 ½) in 1959.

Shed – c.1980 **Noncontributing Building**
Northeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

123 Sycamore Street
James Hammie House – c.1901 **Contributing Building**
Typical of turn-of-the-century housing, this one-story, cross-gabled house features a three-bay-wide side-gabled form with a prominent, projecting, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the gables. A door on the left (east) end of the façade and one on the left side of the front-gabled wing are each replacement, six-panel doors and both are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade and left elevation of the front-gabled wing, supported by decorative metal posts. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) and there is a shed-roofed bay at the left rear (southeast). A wide, shed-roofed wing spans the full width of the rear elevation, beyond the gabled and shed-roofed wings. County

tax records date the building to 1901 and the house appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. However, the earliest known occupant is James Hammie in 1942-1943 and 1959.

Shed – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and flush eaves.

124 Sycamore Street

Duplex – c.1950 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house appears to have been constructed as a duplex and converted to a single-family house later. The house is four bays wide and four-pile, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. It has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A two-light-over-four-panel door is located left (west) of center and is accessed by an uncovered concrete porch with metal railing that extends the width of the center two bays of the house, indicating that the window to the right of the door may have originally been a second door. Further, the side elevations are symmetrical with alternating full height and shorter double-hung windows. The earliest known occupants are James Pearson (124) and Mrs. M. B. Jones (124 ½) in 1959.

125 Sycamore Street

George B. Lewis House – c.1940 **Contributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade and two gabled dormers at the center and left (east) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. There are paired windows in the front wing, single windows in each vinyl sided-dormer, and two windows in each gable. The entrance is located near the center of the façade with a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows to its left. Both are sheltered by an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts and shaded by later aluminum awnings. An entrance on the front-gabled wing also opens to the porch, which is accessed by a brick sidewalk. The earliest known occupant is George B. Lewis in 1942-1943.

126 Sycamore Street

Duplex – c.1930 **Contributing Building**

Constructed as a duplex, perhaps to house workers for the nearby tobacco warehouses, this one-story, clipped-front-gabled house is four bays wide and four-pile with a symmetrical façade and symmetrical right (east) and left (west) elevations. The house has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. Two replacement doors on the façade are sheltered by a near-full-width hip-roofed porch supported by paired square posts. The architecture of building is typical of early-twentieth century worker housing, though the earliest known occupant is Sheridan T. Wortham in 1959.

Integrity Statement

Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district and boundary increase retain their original street patterns, extensive tree canopy, and building setbacks. Individual buildings retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though replacement siding and windows are common in the district, the overall design and character of the houses and commercial buildings remain, with few substantial alterations or additions. Additionally, the buildings illustrate the continued growth and architectural evolution of Oxford through the mid-twentieth century, with only eleven primary buildings in the Oxford Historic District and six primary buildings and one primary structure in the

Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase that post-date the periods of significance. Together the elements of the district and boundary increase retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Oxford Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as building foundations, root cellars and ice pits, drains and sewers, water pipes, privies and wells, road beds and paths, planting beds and gardens, post holes, trash middens, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Archaeological deposits likely present in the Oxford Historic District include those related to the 1764 courthouse and jail, as well as commercial, educational, and domestic buildings near the intersection of Main and Williamsboro Streets associated with the founding of Oxford in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition, archaeological deposits associated with the former Oxford Male Academy (308 and 400 College Street), Oxford Female Seminary (303, 305, 307, 311, and 315 Raleigh Street and 312 High Street), and Mary Potter Memorial School (201, 202, 205, and 209 E. McClanahan Street and 205 Lanier Street) are likely present in the district. Archaeological remains associated with Oxford's commercial and industrial development are also likely present in the district, including deposits associated with the Imperial Tobacco Company, Export Leaf Tobacco Company, L. H. Currin-American Tobacco Company Prizery (within the proposed boundary decrease), the Liggett and Meyers Prizery, and associated worker housing.

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Oxford's history, such as commerce, industry, and African American heritage. For example, archaeological data can be used to investigate the relationship between the operation of educational institutions and the growth of commerce in antebellum Oxford. Archaeological research at workplaces and associated housing can provide information regarding worker health, nutrition, and quality of life, environmental transformations during industrial development, and the effects of technological change on work culture and daily life. In addition, archaeological investigations of the Mary Potter Memorial School and associated domestic sites may yield important information concerning African American identity, institutional culture, and the economic and cultural development of Oxford's African American community. Archaeological investigation can also yield details concerning pivotal moments in Oxford's history, such as redevelopment activities after the destructive fires of 1886 and 1887. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Oxford Historic District. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Commerce
Ethnic Heritage – African American
Social History

Period of Significance
c. 1825-1967 (Original District)
1820-c.1965 (Boundary Increase)

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Norman, John C.
Hartge, C.E.
Bain, W.C.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation

The Oxford Historic District was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce and Industry, as well as Criterion C for Architecture. While both state and local significance were indicated on the 1988 nomination form, no supporting information was provided for statewide significance. Therefore, this additional documentation

serves to correct the original nomination to local significance only. In addition, despite the removal of the L.H. Currin American Tobacco Company Prize House site from the historic district through a Boundary Decrease, the Oxford Historic District retains the Imperial Tobacco Company complex on Broad and Cherry streets and thus retains its Industrial significance under Criterion A.

The Oxford Historic District is associated with the 1988 Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina." The original period of significance for the historic district aligns with two of the historic contexts identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, including "The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1766-1865" and "Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937." The historic district is also associated with five of the six property types listed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form: 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; and Outbuildings.[5] The historic district includes commercial, residential, and industrial buildings, whose quality and variety are exceptional examples of dominant architectural styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form halts the eras of significance at 1937 based on a fifty-year age evaluation, though it notes that the bright leaf era could easily extend past World War II and includes a discussion of the continued significance of the bright leaf tobacco economy and culture through the mid-twentieth century. The city of Oxford, and the Oxford Historic District, continued to grow and develop during that time as commercial buildings were constructed or renovated and new residential buildings were constructed on vacant or subdivided lots. Therefore, the revised period of significance for the Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation begins c.1825, the date of the earliest extant above-ground resource, and ends in 1967, to include architecturally significant Modernist-style civic buildings within the historic district and reflecting a steep decline in new construction after that time. Additional historic background, architectural context, and commercial context are given for this period.

Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce. Located on a significant railroad line connecting Oxford to markets in Durham and Virginia, now RailAmerica's Virginia Southern Railroad line, Oxford served as an important commercial hub for livestock and tobacco farmers, as well as those who worked in the lumber and textile industries. Commercial buildings on Hillsboro, Williamsboro, College, and Main streets in the Oxford Historic District included stores, a post office, and banks constructed from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. This commercial center expanded outward into Boundary Increase Area C on New College Street, Boundary Increase Area D on Gilliam Street, and Boundary Increase Area I on Hillsboro Street where mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings contained additional services for area residents, including offices, restaurants, and retail stores.

[5] Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC. "The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1766-1865" may be found in Section E on page 1-10, "Bright Leaf Tobacco and the Ascendancy of Oxford, 1866-1937" may be found in Section E on pages 11-16, and "Associated Property Types" may be found in Section F on pages 1-36 of this document.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion A for African American Ethnic Heritage due to the effects of segregation on African American settlement patterns in the city, much of which was developed during the racially segregated early-twentieth century. The southwest part of the Boundary Increase, including the west side of Boundary Increase Area G centered on Granville Street and Boundary Increase Area H on Sycamore Street; the southeast part of the Boundary Increase, including the east end of Boundary Increase Area F along the east ends of Kingsbury and Henderson streets; and the northeast part of the Boundary Increase, including Boundary increase Area C near the Mary Potter School campus on East McClanahan and Lanier streets, were historically settled by African Americans, intentionally situated near Black community institutions and segregated from white neighborhoods. Oxford's African American population participated in Civil Rights activities in the city from the 1950s through the 1970s, taking an active role to seek equality in public offices, education, employment, and other aspects of daily life. Oxford's African American history is represented in these surviving neighborhoods, as well as the churches, schools, and other institutions that served as community foundations.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The Oxford Historic District retains representative examples of commercial, residential, and industrial architecture constructed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, while the Boundary Increase is primarily residential, nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular architecture. These buildings follow the same styles and echo the same forms as those within the historic district, but are generally less ornate, representing the adaptation of the forms and styles to the homes of middle- and working-class residents. The architecture of the Boundary Increase includes vernacular and architect-designed buildings that demonstrate national stylistic trends during the period of significance, 1820 to 1967. Architectural styles prominent in the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase include Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Rustic Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist, as well as vernacular residential and standard commercial buildings.

The Boundary Increase is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for Social History due to the inclusion of the Joseph B. Littlejohn House, which was listed to the National Register in 1988 for its association with prominent nineteenth and twentieth century Oxford citizens, including attorney and planter Joseph B. Littlejohn, its original owner; Thomas H. Willie, attorney and principal of the Oxford Male Academy; Robert I. Devin, one of the founders of the Oxford Baptist Church; his son William A. Devin, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court; and Frank W. Bullock, Jr., a federal judge.

The earliest resources in the Boundary Increase date to the 1820s, like the Oxford Historic District, although growth during the early and mid-nineteenth century in the Boundary Increase was much slower than that of the historic district. However, as the commercial, residential, and industrial core of the city grew during the early and mid-twentieth century, this growth extended into the Boundary Increase, and as a result, Oxford's neighborhoods expanded west and south of the historic district during that time. By the late 1960s, the tobacco industry was in decline, no longer supporting development in the city, and most vacant lots had been built out. The period of significance for the boundary increase therefore extends from c.1820, the date of the oldest extant above-ground resource, to 1965, reflecting the steep decline in new construction by that time.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND COMMERCE CONTEXT

The Development of Oxford: 1764-1935

Oxford is located in the northern Piedmont region of North Carolina. It was established on land originally owned by Samuel Benton, who gave one acre for a courthouse in 1764 after the area was designated the county seat of Granville County by the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1811, the General Assembly purchased an additional fifty acres from Thomas Littlejohn and laid out the town, which was incorporated in 1816.[6] The town was centered on the courthouse with the town limits encompassing an area a "half mile from the courthouse in any direction."[7] However, the town's boundaries quickly expanded to include Belle, College, Commercial (now Hillsboro), Front, Gilliam, Herndon (later aligned with and renamed West Spring Street), High, McClanahan, Railroad, Raleigh, Spring, Sycamore, and Wall streets, laid out in a grid pattern.[8] Several examples of surviving buildings from this era are present in the Oxford Historic District, including the Granville County Courthouse as well as a number of large, elaborately detailed, Greek Revival-style residences.

Through the mid-nineteenth century, Oxford grew wealthy from tobacco crops produced on large plantations by a significant population of enslaved African Americans.[9] Following the Civil War, Oxford's economy shifted to bright leaf tobacco produced on smaller farms by sharecroppers and tenant farmers, many of whom were formerly enslaved African Americans and their descendants.[10] In 1910, the U.S. Department of Agriculture opened a Tobacco Research Station in Oxford, just west of downtown, to study the Granville Wilt, a plant disease that devastated tobacco crops in the early 1900s.[11] Approximately 20,000 pounds of tobacco sold annually on the Oxford market by 1930, and the town had several warehouses and re-drying plants.[12] By the mid-1940s, wilt-resistant varieties had been developed, and tobacco-related experiments shifted to curing methods, testing various fuels and flue materials.[13]

In the 1880s, the railroads connected Oxford to nearby towns, as well as larger tobacco markets in Durham and Danville, Virginia. The Oxford and Henderson Railroad was opened in 1881 and acquired by

[6] City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context," *Oxford, North Carolina*, www.oxfordnc.org (accessed June 2018).

[7] Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1988, Section 8, 6, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

[8] Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Oxford, NC," New York, NY: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, January 1888, "Sanborn Maps North Carolina," www.nclive.org (accessed June 2018).

[9] City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

[10] Brown and Esperon, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina," Section E, 11-12.

[11] "Tobacco Experiment Work in County Began in 1910," September 18, 1936, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History,* compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC, 152.

[12] "Preface," *Miller's Oxford, North Carolina City Directory*, *1929-1930* (Asheville, NC: E.H. Miller, 1929), www.digitalnc.org (accessed June 2018).

[13] "Granville Wilt Being Defeated," *Tobacco II,* compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC, 35; "Curing Experiments Here Attract 4,000 Visitors," August 12, 1949, *Tobacco III*, compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC, 81.

Southern Railway (now Norfolk Southern Railway) in 1894.[14] In 1888, Oxford was connected to the Virginia tobacco markets when the Oxford-Clarksville Railway opened. This railway was also merged with Southern Railway in 1894, and in 1988 was sold to RailAmerica, extended to Burkeville, Virginia, and renamed Virginia Southern Railroad.[15] In 1902, a line of the Seaboard Air Line Railway was constructed through Oxford, part of a larger service from Durham to Henderson that was acquired by Seaboard Air Line Railway the previous year.[16]

The success of the tobacco economy, coupled with the arrival of the railroads, fueled continued population growth and building activity between the economic depression in the 1890s and the Great Depression in the 1930s.[17] Tobacco warehouses were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on the western edge of the Oxford Historic District on Goshen, Broad, and Cherry streets. Neighborhoods of worker housing then developed in the early twentieth century immediately west of these facilities on Cherry, Coleman, Goshen, and Sunset streets within Boundary Increase Areas K and L. New houses constructed during this time were designed in the popular styles of the period including the Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Second Empire, with pared-down versions of these styles appearing in working class neighborhoods. Following devastating fires in 1886 and 1887 that destroyed much of the downtown commercial district, large sections of Main, College, and Williamsboro streets in the Oxford Historic District were rebuilt using brick, some featuring elaborate Italianate-style details.[18] These buildings housed banks, hardware stores, professional offices, and even an opera house.[19]

The population grew from 916 people in 1870, to 2,059 people in 1900, to 3,606 people in 1920. A number of nineteenth-century schools not only supported the quickly growing population, but also drew in new residents, and in addition to its tobacco market, Oxford became known for its many academies and colleges. Among the earliest schools were the Oxford Male Academy and Oxford Female Academy, which opened in the 1820s, and the Oxford Military Academy, which opened in 1855. None of these remains extant.[20] St. John's College opened in 1858, founded by the Masons and serving male students only, but it closed during the Civil War when its population enlisted to serve in the Confederate Army. In 1873, the Masons converted the buildings for use as the Oxford Orphanage, which housed only white

[14] Carolana.com, "Oxford and Henderson Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads,* www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_oxford_henderson.html (accessed July 2018); Granville County Chamber of Commerce, "Granville County," 1960, "Granville County History" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[15] Carolana.com, "Oxford & Clarksville Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads,* www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_oxford_clarksville.html (accessed July 2018); Carolana.com, "Virginia Southern Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_va_southern.html (accessed July 2018).

[16] Carolana.com, "Seaboard Air Line Railway/Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads,* www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_seaboard_air_line.html (accessed July 2018); Carolana.com, "Durham and Northern Railway," *North Carolina Railroads,* www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_durham_northern.html (accessed July 2018); Granville County Chamber of Commerce, "Granville County."

[17] Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Section 8, 10-11.

[18] Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Section 8, 10.

[19] City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

[20] A portion of the Oxford Female Academy Building remains on Raleigh Street, in use as a private residence and the Jiggetts-Horner House remains on Military Street, the street named for the school, though none of the school buildings are extant.

children, and remains in operation on College Street.[21] In 1883, Central Orphanage was constructed southwest of town to house African American children, and it also remains in operation today.[22] The Mary Potter School, a boarding school for African American children, opened in 1892, just northeast of downtown near the intersection of East McClanahan and Lanier streets, where it too remains in use.[23]

Depression, War, and Expansion: 1935-1950

Oxford experienced significant growth through the early decades of the twentieth century, and the population increased from 3,606 people in 1920 to 4,101 people in 1930. At that time, the town had six white and ten African American churches, four white and two African American schools, a white and an African American hospital, a white cemetery downtown and an African American cemetery just outside the city limits, and a number of fraternal organizations for both white and African American residents.[24] The Oxford Orphanage and Central Orphanage both remained in operation, and they served increased populations during the Depression.[25]

While the economy slowed during the Great Depression, Oxford's population remained surprisingly stable with 4,101 people reported in 1930 and 3,991 people reported in 1940, in part because New Deal-era government programs brought jobs to Oxford. The Works Progress Administration provided infrastructure assistance, constructing curb and gutter on High Street within the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase, while making grading and other improvements to Herndon Avenue (now West Spring Street, west of the historic district), New College Street (partially within Boundary Increase Area C), Coleman Street (partially within Boundary Increase Area K), and all remaining dirt roads within the city limits. The project employed forty local people for about a year.[26] The WPA provided additional assistance to construct curb and gutter on Belle Street (partially within Boundary Increase Area E) in 1940.[27] Local efforts resulted in the establishment of the first library, which served only white patrons, and three more African American churches were formed in the 1930s as well.[28]

In addition to the assistance of federal programs, the success of the bright leaf tobacco market also helped to mitigate the economic impact of the Depression on Oxford. In 1935, nine tobacco warehouses were

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[21] City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context"; Unknown Author, "A (Non-Authoritative) History of the Oxford Orphanage," *The Oxford Orphanage*, https://www.ibiblio.org/orphanage/history (accessed June 2018).

[22] Central Children's Home of North Carolina, "About Us," *Central Children's Home of North Carolina,* www.cch-nc.org/aboutus.html (accessed June 2018).

[23] National Mary Potter Club, "About: Quick Facts About Mary Potter School," *National Mary Potter Club*, http://marypotter.org/about.htm (accessed June 2018).

[24] *Miller's Oxford, North Carolina City Directory*, *1929-1930*, 7, 204-205; Granville County-Oxford Planning Commission, "Oxford, North Carolina: Population and Economy," February 1965, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC, 6.

[25] Personal Interview with Kevin Otis, Masonic Home for Children at Oxford Director, by Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, April 27, 2018.

[26] "Dirt Streets to be Fixed by WPA," September 2, 1938, *Oxford History IV,* compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[27] "Belle Street is to Have Curb and Gutter," March 5, 1940, *Oxford History IV*, 53. Note: The spelling of this street appears as both Bell and Belle, but the current accepted spelling is Belle Street (see also Elaine Stem, "The Naming of Oxford's Streets" and Francis B. Hays, "Oxford's Streets From First to Last," *Oxford Public Ledger,* September 11, 1942, "Oxford Streets Naming" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC).

[28] *Miller's Oxford, N.C. City Directory, 1942-1943* (Asheville, NC: Chas W. Miller, 1942), www.digitalnc.org (accessed June 2018), 7, 11-12.

operating in Oxford, with sales totaling approximately twenty-five million pounds of tobacco.[29] The various tobacco companies operating in Oxford utilized ten warehouses by 1939, including Mangum, Farmers, Owen #1 and #2, Banner, Fleming #1 and #2, Johnson, Planters, and Red Front.[30] W.A. Adams was the largest tobacco company operating in the city, with warehouses as well as a stemming and redrying plant on Hillsboro Street that employed 250-300 people, both white and African American.[31] In 1949, Adams constructed a new storage building for hogsheads and leaf tobacco, and the company further expanded in 1952 to process cigar tobacco for northern manufacturers.[32] Export Leaf Tobacco Company constructed a new building at the corner of Goshen and Cherry streets in the Oxford Historic District in 1927, and by the 1930s was a major employer in Oxford, with 450 people working at the factory to bundle, redry, and reship tobacco brought in from Georgia.[33] Prizeries were also common, generally located near the tobacco warehouses and processing plants, though only the Bullock and Mitchell Prizery on Wall Street, just west of the historic district, and the Liggett and Myers Prizery on Goshen Street, in the Oxford Historic District, remain extant.

Following World War II, Oxford experienced a brief economic and population boom as veterans returned home and businesses expanded. Residential development during this period included the construction of infill housing on vacant lots within the town limits, some of them the result of subdividing larger earlier lots. Much of this growth, however, was the construction of new residential developments on the outskirts of town that took advantage of the availability of inexpensive land. As a result, in 1947, the city limits were expanded in all directions to encompass this new growth, nearly tripling the town's size.[34] The commercial downtown also expanded outward in the 1940s and 1950s. New construction in Boundary Increase Area C on New College Street, Boundary Increase Area D on Gilliam Street, and Boundary Increase Area I on Hillsboro Street contained offices, restaurants, and retail stores that offered new services to Oxford's residents.

Increased traffic and the controversy over moving the Confederate Monument reflected the strain of this period of growth. The monument was originally placed in a traffic circle at the intersection of Main and Williamsboro streets, standing in front of the courthouse. However, as the city grew and traffic increased, the traffic circle became a hazard for both drivers and pedestrians. Many residents, both for and against moving the monument, expressed views on the social meaning of the monument, though city leadership maintained that racial concerns remained secondary to safety at that time. Although there was much discussion about relocating the monument, it remained in place until 1972 when it was moved to the grounds of the Richard H. Thornton Library on Main Street (in the Oxford Historic District).[35] In 2020,

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[29] "Figures Show Constant Growth of the Oxford Tobacco Market," "Nine Tobacco Warehouses to be Operated This Fall," July 26, 1935, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History,* 102A, 108.

[30] "Oxford Warehouses Expand Floor Space for New Season: Ten Warehouses Ready for Their Best Season," September 7, 1939, *Tobacco II,* 31-33.

[31] "W.A. Adams Has $1,200 Payroll," July 24, 1936, "Adams Company Running Factory," August 19, 1938, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History,* 122.

[32] "Adams Company to Erect Storage House N. Oxford," April 29, 1949, *Tobacco III*, 78; "Adams Company Working Cigar Type Tobaccos," July 4, 1952, *Tobacco III*, 151.

[33] "Export Factory has 450 at Work," August 12, 1938, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History,* 166.

[34] "Population and Economy," 10.

[35] "Town Board to Get Request for Transfer of Monument," January 3, 1947, "Move the Monument, Urge Two Readers," January 7, 1947, "Monument Removal Discussion Grows," January 14, 1947, "Let the Monument Stay Where It Is,"

concerns about the social meaning of this monument, and other similar monuments nationwide, reached a critical juncture, and in June of that year the monument was removed from the library grounds and placed in storage.[36]

From Farm to City: 1950-1970

Post-World War II growth in Oxford continued from the late 1940s through the 1950s. The population of the city grew rapidly from 3,991 people in 1940 to 6,685 people in 1950 (of which about 80% were white), but slowed significantly thereafter with just 6,978 people in 1960.[37] The city limits were expanded twice more in the 1950s, likely to accommodate post-war residential and commercial growth, though only fourteen acres and twenty-two people were added.[38] The city annexed additional land and neighborhoods in 1963 and in 1964, adding 260 acres and approximately 450 people to its population, about half of whom were people of color.[39]

Significant business growth occurred in Oxford and Granville County from 1948-1954, reflecting the population growth following World War II.[40] Oxford's businesses drew customers from the 40,000 people living within 100 square miles of downtown. Residents enjoyed a 300-seat movie theater, the Oxford Country Club's nine-hole golf course and swimming pool, recreation at nearby Kerr Reservoir, and a variety of men's and women's civic organizations.[41] The most successful businesses by 1960 were furniture, clothing, pharmacy, automobile, and hardware retailers, and professional services increased by over 25% during the 1950s.[42] At the same time, some of the city's downtown businesses struggled, especially general merchandise stores, service stations, and restaurants, leaving as many as eighteen downtown commercial buildings vacant during the 1950s.[43] This dichotomy is best explained as the result grocery stores and gas stations selecting locations nearer to post-war residential developments outside of the downtown area, in combination with the rise in popularity of specialty stores, which often replaced general merchandise stores during this period.

Tobacco remained the primary cash crop in the 1950s, as it had been since the late nineteenth century, and Oxford's tobacco market sold approximately thirty million pounds of tobacco each season.[44] W.A. Adams Company remained the largest tobacco company in town, employing approximately seventy-five people

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May 2, 1947, "Main Street Site Is Proposed by UDC; Town Board Meets," February 18, 1947, *Oxford History III*, compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC, 195.

[36] Personal Communication with Mark Pace (Thornton Library Local History Librarian) by Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

[37] *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1962* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1962), www.digitalnc.org (accessed June 2018), 11-13; "Population and Economy," 6; Granville County Chamber of Commerce, "Granville County."

[38] "Population and Economy," 10.

[39] "Population and Economy," 12.

[40] "Population and Economy," 57.

[41] *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1959* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1959), www.digitalnc.org (accessed June 2018), 11-13.

[42] "Population and Economy," 41, 61.

[43] "Population and Economy," 61; Andrew J. Carlson and Marvin A. Brown, *Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County, North Carolina* (Oxford, NC: Granville County Historical Society, 1988), 134; Personal Interview with Royster Washington, local resident, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, June 26, 2018.

[44] *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1959*, 11-13.

year-round and one hundred people during the tobacco season at its warehouses. Other residents worked for Imperial Tobacco Company and Export Leaf Tobacco Company, located at the intersection of Broad and West streets in the Oxford Historic District, as well as American Suppliers, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, A.S. Ballou Company, and Liggett and Myers Company outside the historic district. These seven companies operated a combined ten warehouses in Oxford and together employed as many as 250 people during the peak tobacco season.[45]

As the decade progressed, however, agriculture went into drastic decline. Mechanization and new technology resulted in increased production with a decreased labor force, causing many in Oxford and the surrounding county who relied on farming for their livelihood to either take manufacturing jobs or leave the area altogether.[46] The number of farms in Granville County decreased from 3,578 farms in 1954 to 2,938 farms in 1959, and over 9,000 acres of farmland were taken out of production during that period.[47] Although about half the county's population still lived on farms in the 1950s, fewer farms and fewer farm acres caused approximately 6,000 people to move off the farm between 1930 and 1960.[48] Additionally, the tobacco warehouses began to close during this period, first W.A. Adams Company and Export Leaf Tobacco Company, followed by Imperial Tobacco Company.[49] While approximately 7,000 people were employed in tobacco-related industries in Granville County in 1930, by 1960, this number had been reduced by half.[50]

As agriculture went into a steep decline and tobacco failed to support Oxford's residents for the first time in its history, many residents sought employment in industry, especially textiles. The Erwin Cotton Mill had been constructed around 1900 on Lewis Street, southwest of the historic district and boundary increase, along with mill housing on Maple and Church streets adjacent to the mill. In 1946, Burlington Industries, headquartered in Greensboro, acquired the mill and, over the next few years, added new machinery to increase production, installed a new lighting system, and repainted the facility. By 1948, the mill employed about 250 people.[51] In 1950, production was changed from cotton yarn to spun rayon, which was then sent to Burlington Industries facilities in other towns to be woven into industrial fabrics, ribbon, and hose. In 1951, the mill was expanded to keep pace with new technology in synthetics with an addition to the plant on the north end of the building and a two-story addition on the west end for office space.[52] Other industries in and around Oxford included the Vogue Hosiery Mill, which employed twenty-four people in the production of men's and boys' socks; Ray Lumber Company, which employed seventy-five people producing building supplies; Jeffreys & Myers, which employed about eighty people

[45] Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Oxford, North Carolina: live wire town with progress on its mind," December 1953, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.

[46] "Population and Economy," 2-4.

[47] "Population and Economy," 61.

[48] "Population and Economy," 18-20.

[49] "Population and Economy," 38.

[50] "Population and Economy," 38.

[51] "Burlington Mills Corp. Buys Controlling Stock of Oxford Cotton Mill," October 1, 1946, *Oxford History IV,* 222; "Oxford Cotton Mills is to Add New Machinery," *Oxford History IV*; "Machinery Being Installed This Week at Cotton Mill," September 15, 1948, *Oxford History V*, compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC, 56.

[52] "Burlington's Oxford Plant Switching from Cotton to Spun Rayon," January 24, 1950, *Oxford History V,* 98; "Burlington Mills to Expand Oxford Plant," February 13, 1951, *Oxford History V,* 74; "Extensive Grading to Clear Way for Addition to Mill," November 23, 1951, *Oxford History V*, 241.

manufacturing wooden boxes; and Pine State Creamery, which employed thirty-five people. Other residents found work grinding feed, milling flour, or at the farmers exchange.[53]

Despite the success of these companies, business leaders in the 1950s worked to attract additional industries.[54] In 1953, the Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce published a report evaluating the business prospects of the city and noted, "The people of Oxford are also interested in avoiding reliance on tobacco industry. Burlington Mills of Oxford welcome other industries, including competitors."[55] The following year, Oxford Future Industries was formed among local business leaders to raise capital and attract new businesses to the downtown core. In 1958, the Granville County Oxford Development Commission was formed, followed by the Granville Industrial Developers in 1960, each with similar missions to attract new industry to Oxford.[56] These efforts were rewarded when Outdoor Supply Company, which manufactured outdoor recreation equipment, and JFD Electronics-Southern, which manufactured television antennas, opened plants in Oxford in the early 1960s, employing one hundred and five hundred people, respectively. Burlington Industries continued to employ approximately 250 people through the 1960s, while Granville Manufacturing Company and Oxford Fabrics together employed an additional 250 people.[57] Other industries opening in Oxford during this period included building material manufacturer CertainTeed Corporation, plastic pallet manufacturer Granville Plastics, textile manufacturer Lace Lastics, tire company Bandag Incorporated, china maker Lenox China, zipper maker Ideal Fastener, apparel company Kayser Roth, tobacco company General Processors, and communications company Northern Telecom.[58]

The construction of an armory also provided much-needed jobs in Oxford during this period. Although efforts to secure an armory with assistance from the WPA began in 1940, the start of the war had caused the project to stall.[59] Instead, at the close of the war, a tract of land on West Spring Street between Main Street and Linden Avenue was donated to the City of Oxford, and the building was finally completed in 1954. Located just west of the historic district and boundary increase, adjacent to downtown Oxford, the Armory was an important employer that brought new residents to the city, who in turn supported the downtown businesses.

Likewise, the expansion of the hospitals during this period also brought new jobs, new residents, and new support for the downtown commercial center. The Granville Hospital, located on College Street north of the historic district and boundary increase, had opened in 1938 with approximately thirty-five beds, funded in part by the Public Works Administration and replacing the earlier Brantwood Hospital on the same site. The hospital served white patients and included an operating room, nurses' quarters, x-ray room, laboratory, elevator, and other state-of-the-art equipment. However, as early as 1951 the hospital

[53] Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Oxford."

[54] City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

[55] Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Oxford."

[56] "Population and Economy," 51; Carlson and Brown, 134; Personal Interview with Royster Washington.

[57] "Population and Economy," 52; Carlson and Brown, 134.

[58] Carlson and Brown, 136-138; Personal Interview with Doan Laursen, local resident and former Carolina Power & Light employee, by Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, January 24, 2018.

[59] "Town Board Pledges Aid Toward Armory," September 17, 1940, *Oxford History IV*, 20; "Fate of Armory Will Be Determined Next Tuesday," March 28, 1941, *Oxford History IV*, 203; "State WPA Head Approves Armory Plan as Set Out," June 27, 1941, *Oxford History IV*, 53.

required more space and a twenty-four-bed addition was constructed, bringing new employment opportunities to Oxford. That same year, a new hospital with thirty beds was built on Raleigh Street to serve African Americans, replacing the earlier Susie Cheatham Hospital, and also bringing new jobs to the city.[60]

The two children's homes also provided stable employment through this period. Approximately 250 children were housed at Central Orphanage in the 1950s and 1960s, located southeast of the historic district and now known as Central Children's Home of North Carolina.[61] Meanwhile on College Street, the Oxford Orphanage, now known as the Masonic Home for Children, constructed dozens of buildings in the 1950s and 1960s, replacing many of its late nineteenth-century buildings. The St. John's Administration Building and a later dining room/kitchen wing, the York Rite Memorial Chapel, the Masters Cottage, nine new residential cottages, the Vocational Building, Proctor Recreation Center, and the soccer and baseball fields were also constructed during this period.[62] Although most of the campus lies immediately to the east of the historic district, the 1918 Superintendent's House at 500 College Street and the 1931 John H. Mills Memorial Gateway at 600 College Street are located within the Oxford Historic District boundary.

Yet there still were not enough jobs to replace the loss of farm and tobacco-related employment in the region, and by the mid-1960s, almost ten percent of Oxford's work force commuted to jobs outside Granville County.[63] Some of Oxford's residents sought employment in nearby Butner.[64] By 1950, the former World War II camp located there had been converted to other uses, including the John Umstead Hospital for mental health (now Central Regional Hospital), established in the former military hospital, and a home for the blind established in the former barracks.[65] These were followed by the Umstead Youth Center and the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center in 1951, and the Murdock Center for developmental disabilities in 1958. The Dillon School for juvenile delinquents and a federal prison also occupied some of the decommissioned buildings. These institutions brought new jobs to the residents of Oxford and Granville County and helped facilitate the county's economic shift away from agriculture.[66]

Modern Oxford: 1970-Present

In 1966, local leaders in Oxford succeeded in a campaign to reroute the planned Interstate 85 nearer to Oxford, and with it, bring the necessary infrastructure to support economic renewal in the city. The new highway opened in 1972, connecting to Interstate 40 near Hillsborough to Interstate 95 in Petersburg,

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[60] "Webb Makes Full Explanation of Hospital Plans," August 7, 1936, *Physicians Etc. I,* compiled by Francis B. Hays, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC; "Formal Opening of Hospital May 12," May 10, 1938, *Oxford History IV*; "Work to Begin on $690,000 Hospital Jobs in this City," August 28, 1951, *Oxford History V*, 218; "Construction on Oxford Hospital Jobs is Underway," September 18, 1951, *Oxford History V*, 175; "Brantwood Nursing School" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[61] *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1959*, 11-13; *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1962*, www.digitalnc.org (accessed June 2018,) 11-13.

[62] "A (Non-Authoritative) History of the Oxford Orphanage."

[63] "Population and Economy," 49.

[64] Carlson and Brown, 134; Personal Interview with Juanita Rogers, local resident, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, June 25, 2018; Personal Interview with Jed Pittard, local resident, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, June 25, 2018.

[65] "Population and Economy," 12.

[66] "Population and Economy," 13; Carlson and Brown, 134.

Virginia, just outside of Richmond.[67] Linden Avenue (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue) was originally a dead-end residential street, extending south from Front Street to near Third Street, divided with a boulevard lit by fluted electrical posts. Community tennis courts at the south end of the street were lost when the street was extended to provide access to the new interstate.[68] The Oxford-Henderson Airport had been completed in 1971, and improved transportation combined with major renovations to the water and sewer system in the 1980s helped facilitate economic growth for the city.[69] Additional revitalization efforts included a program instituted in 1972 to address abandoned properties. The Building Inspector, Police Department, and Fire Department worked together to identify potentially dangerous vacant buildings, and eleven residential and commercial buildings were condemned that year.[70]

Improved access to vocational training was needed to help residents make the transition from farm labor to manufacturing, professional services, and other urban professions. It also provided job training for those entering the workforce for the first time, including African American job-seekers following the Civil Rights Act, as well as women, whose presence in the workforce had grown from less than twenty-five percent in 1950 to about fifty percent in 1980. To fill this need, Granville and Vance counties worked together to establish Vance-Granville Community College in 1976, formed from the earlier Vance County Technical Institute.[71] By the 1980s, Oxford and Granville County had completed the shift from an agricultural economy to a predominantly industrial one. Only 1,128 people made their living on farms, while 4,437 worked in manufacturing, 4,316 worked in professional services, and another 4,000 worked in governmental positions.[72]

Burlington Industries expanded again in 1976, bringing an additional 180 jobs to Oxford and increasing yarn production significantly.[73] However, due to increased competition with overseas companies, the company announced plans to close the Oxford facility by the end of 1999, along with a number of other facilities throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.[74] Revlon, which opened a manufacturing plant in Oxford in 1986, and remains the city's largest employer.[75]

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY IN OXFORD AND ETHNIC HERITAGE CONTEXT

Neighborhood Development: 1900-1960

As with most towns in the South, segregation was common practice in Oxford in the early to mid-twentieth century. African American neighborhoods were relegated to the fringes of the city, usually forming around African American institutions. These neighborhoods followed the same development patterns as the rest of the city, with much of the original building taking place in the early twentieth century followed by a period of slow or no growth during World War II. Then following the war, veterans

[67] Carlson and Brown, 137-138.

[68] Personal Interview with Doan Laursen.

[69] Carlson and Brown, 137-138.

[70] "Dilapidated Properties Coming Down," *Oxford Public Ledger*, August 15, 1972, "Oxford-Granville County History" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[71] Carlson and Brown, 139.

[72] Carlson and Brown, 138.

[73] "Burlington Mills Noting 30th Year in Oxford," October 18, 1976, "Burlington Mills" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[74] "Industrial mainstay closing its doors," *Oxford Public Ledger*, January 28, 1999, "Burlington Mills" Vertical File.

[75] Personal Interview with Jed Pittard; Personal Interview with Doan Laursen.

returned home and businesses expanded, resulting in another period of growth from the late 1940s through the 1950s, during which time new houses were built on vacant or subdivided lots.

One of these neighborhoods formed southwest of downtown on Granville, First, and Front streets in Boundary Increase Area G, and on Sycamore Street in Boundary Increase Area H. The cornerstone of this community is the First Baptist Church of Oxford, which was established in 1868 in a log church building. The church parsonage was built in 1925, and the current sanctuary was begun in 1923 and completed in 1927. The church is the congregation's fourth, and it was designed by John C. Norman, an African American architect raised in Oxford and working in Charleston, West Virginia by that time. The church organized a reading club until a library for African American patrons was opened on Granville Street in 1959, where it remains extant, and the church also organized Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops for neighborhood children.[76] The houses in this neighborhood were primarily built between 1900 and 1930, with post-war construction filling vacant and subdivided lots from the late 1940s through the 1950s. The neighborhood also had its own elementary school and community center, which remains extant at West Spring Street and Orange Street northwest of the boundary increase. Historically, the residents of this neighborhood were primarily professionals, especially teachers.[77]

Another large African American neighborhood in Oxford formed southeast of downtown in Boundary Increase Area F, centered on Henderson and Kingsbury Streets, and continued south along Raleigh Street to the Central Orphanage, south of Interstate 85. The orphanage was founded in 1883 by Reverend Robert Shepard, one of Oxford's most prominent black citizens. Shepard served as Superintendent until 1907, and he successfully petitioned the legislature for funding, established a farm to help support the orphanage, and added dormitories to the campus.[78] The Prince Hall Masons Blooming Star Lodge #53 and the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park, the African American cemetery, are also located in this area. A large residential neighborhood formed around these foundational institutions, with most of the original construction in the early decades of the twentieth century. A building boom occurred after World War II, and several new smaller developments within this neighborhood were built in the 1950s, including the Eatman Park development, adjacent to the cemetery. The neighborhood was divided by the construction of Interstate 85 in the late 1960s, which cut across Raleigh Street. No connectivity was provided between the two sides of the neighborhood, and it has suffered from this disconnection. Only the northwestern part of this large neighborhood is included in the boundary increase, although a portion of Central Orphanage was listed on the National Register in 1988.

Another large African American community formed around the Mary Potter School, northeast of downtown along Lanier, Taylor, and New College streets. The Mary Potter School was established in 1892 by Dr. George C. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister who had also established the Darling Presbyterian Church in Oxford four years previously. The school was the only high school for African American students in Granville County until 1936 and one of the most prestigious African American institutions in

[76] "First Baptist Church of Oxford," Survey File GV0288, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

[77] Personal Interview with Juanita Rogers.

[78] Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Central Orphanage," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988, Section 8, 1-3; Central Children's Home of North Carolina, "About Us," *Central Children's Home of North Carolina,* www.cch-nc.org/aboutus.html (accessed June 2018).

the county. Most of the original campus has been lost, although the school still operates today.[79] The shop building on East McClanahan Street and the home of Dr. Shaw are included in the Oxford Historic District, while the gymnasium on Lanier Street and two additional houses on East McClanahan Street that are associated with the school are located within Boundary Increase Area C. The remainder of the neighborhood, which lies outside the historic district and boundary increase, developed in the same way as the other neighborhoods in Oxford, with the original houses dating to the early 1900s and infill dating to the post-World War II period.

Additional smaller neighborhoods formed northwest of town near the railroad and tobacco warehouses, including the area along Alexander Street, known as Browntown, the area north of Alexander Street to Roxboro Road known as Grab-all, and the Knowles Development and areas north of Roxboro Road, simply known as "round the bend."[80]

Residents recall that these neighborhoods had a strong sense of community where neighbors took care of each other, however as many of the original owners have passed away, rental property has become increasingly common. This, combined with the decline of the tobacco industry and the construction of Interstate 85, have caused these neighborhoods to become increasingly fragmented over time.[81]

Segregation and Civil Rights: 1950-1975

Although the African American community in Oxford was aware of the sit-ins and protests in nearby Greensboro and Durham in the 1960s, overall they felt relatively removed from the broader Civil Rights Movement. In 1964, Granville County instituted voluntary integration, at which time the Board of Education disbanded athletics at Mary Potter School, effectively forcing African American students to attend Webb High School, the white high school, in order to play competitive sports. Mary Potter School's Class of 1970 marched on the Board of Education and the City of Oxford offices to protest the removal of athletics from the school and the inequality of the voluntary integration program, though without result. Although some African American students did participate in the voluntary integration program, they felt forced to do so, especially if they hoped to attend college on athletic scholarships. Meanwhile, no white students voluntarily attended Mary Potter School.[82]

By the mid-1960s, the influence of the Civil Rights Movement was felt by downtown businesses, which began to hire African American employees. Change came slowly, however, with most employees relegated to back-of-house jobs. Henrietta Taylor was the first African American hired at Leggett's Department Store, though she was a sign maker and was rarely seen by the white shoppers. Her daughter, Patricia Taylor Fields, recalls that she had to go straight to her mother whenever she visited her at work, because African Americans "knew the line you had to walk, you were being constantly watched and

[79] National Mary Potter Club. "About: Quick Facts About Mary Potter School." *National Mary Potter Club.* http://marypotter.org/about.htm (accessed June 2018); Owena Hunter Davis, "A History of Mary Potter School, Oxford, North Carolina" (master's thesis, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, 1944), 1-8, North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

[80] Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields, Mary Potter School Class of 1967, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, July 6, 2018.

[81] Personal Interview with Juanita Rogers; Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

[82] Personal Interview with Rosalyn Green, Mary Potter School Class of 1970, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, July 6, 2018; Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

scrutinized." She also recalls that African Americans could walk the streets during that time, but had to stay in motion, avoiding any perception of loitering or congregating. "We were operating on fear and determination at the same time," she recalls.[83]

As full desegregation of schools, business, and public offices came into effect in 1970, Oxford's white population resisted in both overt and subtle ways. Private schools and private pools were established by affluent white families to ensure the continued separation of the races. When African American children tried to visit white neighborhoods on Halloween, white children hid in trees and sprayed them with garden hoses. Fields remembers these actions "sent a clear message that we still weren't welcome in their neighborhoods." She also recalls that the African American and white high school students often crossed paths at the traffic circle on Williamsboro Street walking home from school, and "there was always a scuffle at the monument," as white students knocked books from the hands of African American students and used racial slurs.[84]

Events in Oxford turned violent in 1970 when Henry Marrow was murdered by white business owners Robert Teel, Larry Teel, and Roger Oakley. Although there were many witnesses to the event, which occurred in a public street, no arrests were immediately made. Over the following days, protests by the African American community resulted in the destruction of at least fifteen storefronts in downtown Oxford and an unsuccessful attempt to topple the Confederate Monument.[85] Patricia Taylor Fields recalls, "anger spilled out everywhere." Her mother received threats as she walked to her job at Leggett's, and the family also received threatening phone calls at home from anonymous callers. While the greater African American community feared for her safety and encouraged her to stop going to work, she persevered, unwilling to yield to the threats.[86] A four-day curfew was instituted while tempers calmed, Robert and Larry Teel were arrested, and several peaceful protests occurred at the courthouse in the days following Marrow's funeral.[87] Benjamin Chavis, a teacher at Mary Potter School, led a school-wide walk-out to the courthouse during the Teels' trial, and when they were acquitted by the all-white jury, he led a protest march from Oxford to Raleigh and a boycott of white businesses that lasted over a year.[88]

Despite the outpouring of violence, the wheels of change were in motion, and desegregation came to Oxford. During the summer of 1970, Rosalyn Green became the first African American to work a front-of-the-house job at Jones' Drug Store, where she worked at the lunch counter.[89] The following year, the Confederate Monument was removed from its prominent location outside the courthouse to the grounds of the library on the edge of the downtown commercial core, although city leadership maintained it the decision was based on increased traffic and safety concerns, rather than the social meaning of the monument. Following renewed nationwide demonstrations protesting violence against people of color

[83] Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

[84] Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

[85] Timothy B. Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name* (New York, NY: Broadway Books, 2004), 1-10, 118-145.

[86] Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

[87] "'All Quiet' Reported by Oxford Officials," May 17, 1970, "Oxford History – Civil Unrest" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

[88] Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name*, 118-145.

[89] Personal Interview with Rosalyn Green.

and increasing opposition to Civil War monuments, the Oxford monument was removed from the library grounds in June of 2020 and placed in storage indefinitely.[90]

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Oxford Historic District (1988) includes a variety of exceptional examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial, residential, and industrial architecture. Styles within the district include the Georgian/Federal and Greek Revival styles of the early- to mid-1800s; Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Stick Style, Romanesque, and Italianate styles of the late-1800s; and Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Neoclassical, and Period Revival styles of the early-1900s. With the extended period of significance, additional examples of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Art Deco, Modernist, and commercial styles are present in the historic district, and context for styles within the extended period of significance is provided here.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase is primarily residential, with examples of both stylized and vernacular nineteenth and twentieth century architecture. The buildings follow the same styles and forms as those within the Oxford Historic District, but are generally less ornate, representing the adaptation of the forms and styles to the homes of middle and working class residents. Styles in the Boundary Increase areas include the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, 19th and 20th century vernacular, Rustic Revival, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Modernist, and standard commercial styles.

The oldest building in the Boundary Increase is the 1820 Joseph B. Littlejohn House (NR 1988). The Georgian/Federal style house predates the residential development of south Oxford, but aligns with the earliest residential development in the Oxford Historic District.

Two buildings in the Boundary Increase were built in the Greek Revival style. The style was based on classical Greek architecture, an interest in which was spurred by early nineteenth century archaeological investigations in Greece, empathy for the Greek war for independence (1821-1832), and a waning affection for British styles.[91] In North Carolina, the style, which was spread by carpenter's guides and pattern books, was most popular from the 1830s until the Civil War, though examples may be found dating into the 1870s. It is characterized by wide, rectilinear, and symmetrical forms with low-pitched roofs, porticoes with Doric or square supports, six-over-six windows, and wide friezes or bands of trim.[92] Greek Revival-style homes in the Oxford Historic District are relatively large in scale, with entries framed by sidelights or transoms, porches with Doric or square columns, and rectilinear forms with center-hall plans.[93] Examples in the Boundary Increase are similar to those in the historic district, including the c.1870 house at 110 First Street. Although deteriorated, this house exemplifies the broad, symmetrical form of the Greek Revival style and features sidelights and transom around the entry, a low-pitched hipped roof, two interior chimneys, and an original porch with square supports.

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[90] "Confederate Monument," *NCpedia*, www.ncpedia.org/monument/confederate-monument-5 (accessed July 2018); Personal Communication with Mark Pace by Heather Slane, July 2020.

[91] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 252.

[92] Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 538; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 247-264.

[93] Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Section 7, 4-5.

Construction slowed substantially during the Civil War and in its immediate aftermath. By the 1880s, Oxford had recovered, and as a result there are high style examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles in the Oxford Historic District, while simplified versions of these styles, common to working-class residents, are located within the Boundary Increase. The style originated in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals of the Greek Revival and other classical styles. It spread throughout the United States via the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing, published in the 1940s and 1850s.[94] Popular among North Carolina's elite in the 1840s and 1850s, primarily in large towns, the Italianate style was common in residential and commercial architecture, even in small towns and rural areas, by the late 1800s.[95] The style is characterized by multi-story forms, widely overhanging eaves with heavy brackets, tall, narrow windows, often arched with heavy molding, and sometimes square cupolas or towers.[96] The best example of the style in the Boundary Increase is the c.1880 Ada Fuller House (412 Broad Street), a relatively unusual one-story example of the Italianate style, reflective of the style being applied to a working-class home. It features a gable-front-and-wing form with a wrap-around porch, a double-leaf front door with a two-light transom, tall two-over-two wood sash windows, peaked gable vents, and flared eaves with sawn brackets at the roofline. Three other houses in the Boundary Increase have only elements of the Italianate style.

Popularized by a group of nineteenth century English architects, the Queen Anne style borrowed heavily from the Medieval models of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras, having little to do with the 1702-1714 reign of Queen Anne as the name implies. The style was popular in the United States the late-1800s, spread though pattern books and mail-order house plans as well as via the expanding railroad network along which precut architectural details were distributed.[97] The style reached its peak in North Carolina, and in the Boundary Increase, from 1890 to 1913 with three houses constructed in the style. This style is characterized by asymmetrical forms, large porches, a variety of material textures, steeply pitched gables, and abundant ornamentation.[98] The earliest Queen Anne-style houses in the Boundary Increase, dating largely to the nineteenth century, are all one-story houses. One example is the c.1890 E.E. Bullock House (406 Broad Street), which features a hipped roof with projecting front and side gables, connected by a large porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Other Queen Anne-style houses in the Boundary Increase have a vernacular gable-front-and-wing form with Queen Anne details applied, including the 1909 Peter Bullock House (508 Raleigh Street), which features a wrap-around porch with turned posts and elaborate sawn brackets, brackets in the eaves, and a transom over the entrance.

Many later examples of Queen Anne architecture, including five examples in the Boundary Increase, also feature elements of the subsequent Colonial Revival style, and are often classified as Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial revival-style houses. Most have irregular Queen Anne-style massing, but with Colonial Revival entrances and porch details. Examples include the 1913 Oscar Breedlove House (313 Cherry

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[94] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 286-302.

[95] Catherine Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 447; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 283-302; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style Is It?* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 57-61.

[96] Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Section 7, 6-8; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 539; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 283-302.

[97] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 350.

[98] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 541; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 346-370.

Street). This two-story house features the massing of the Queen Anne style, with a hipped roof that has projecting gables and a wide wrap-around porch, and the ornamentation of the Colonial Revival style, with pedimented gables, multi-light half-round gable windows, and decorative sidelights and a three-part transom framing the entrance.

By the turn of the twentieth century, architectural trends nationwide had moved away from the elaborate ornamentation of the late-nineteenth-century Romantic Revival styles, shifting instead to the classical detailing of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial and classical architecture were experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions and by the 1910s, the Colonial Revival style had become the dominant architectural style in the Boundary Increase, with more than thirty examples of the style built from 1906 through the mid-twentieth century, especially along Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue. The Colonial Revival style is characterized by an elaborate front entrance, typically centered on a symmetrical façade, and paired windows and dormers.[99] The c.1910 Lula Parham House (323 Kingsbury Street) is a two-story, hip-roofed, frame house with a symmetrical façade, six-over-two and two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a wraparound porch supported by Doric columns. The entrance has decorative glass sidelights and a three-part transom. A gabled dormer centered on the façade has a Palladian window. The c.1935 Dr. Rives W. Taylor House (419 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue) is a two-story, side-gabled example with a broad symmetrical façade, a Classical surround framing the entrance with fluted pilasters supporting a pediment with dentil detailing, and a decorative sawn cornice. The c.1950 F. Royster Critcher House (405 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue) is a brick, one-and-a-half-story example with a projecting front-gabled entrance bay. It features a Classical surround framing the door with fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature, paired windows, and front-gabled dormers.

The Colonial Revival style remained popular through the mid-twentieth century with several houses constructed within the Oxford Historic District in the 1930s. Due to the expanded period of significance, Colonial Revival-style homes dating to the late 1930s that were classified as noncontributing in the original Oxford Historic District, have been reevaluated as contributing resources. These include the c.1938 Sam Baird House (311 Raleigh Street), a one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, house with three gabled dormers and brick veneer. The entrance is framed by a Classical surround with pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. Another example is the 1939 T. S. Royster House (305 Main Street). More modest in its detailing, the house has gabled dormers and six-over-six windows that are typical of the style.

The formality of the Colonial Revival style was well suited to religious buildings, several of which were constructed within the Boundary Increase. The façade of the 1923-1927 First Baptist Church of Oxford (320 Granville Street) is dominated by a pedimented portico supported by two-part brick piers with stucco and dentil molding in the pediment. A wide entablature aligns with a wide cornice with dentil molding that wraps the entire building, and there is a crenelated parapet wall with metal coping and inset diamond-shaped concrete panels. The brick building has three pairs of doors on the façade with soldier-course lintels, and the center pair is located in an arched surround with faux half-timbering in the arch. The church was designed by John C. Norman, an African American architect raised in Oxford and working in Charleston, South Carolina. While noncontributing due to age, the c.1972 Grace Baptist Church (407 Broad Street) illustrates the use of the style through the late twentieth century. It has pared down

[99] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-432.

ornamentation common to mid-twentieth-century construction but retains the temple-like façade common to non-residential Colonial Revival architecture. The front-gabled entrance contains paired seven-panel doors in a Classical surround with a broken pediment, a steeple located just beyond the façade has a square base, square center section with louvered vents on all four sides, and a steep, pyramidal spire with cross atop, and the side elevations have narrow stained-glass windows.

Another of the most popular styles in the Boundary Increase is the Craftsman style, with nearly sixty examples of the style constructed between 1910 and 1945. Examples of the style are especially numerous among homes immediately southeast of the Oxford Historic District on Raleigh, Hancock, and Coggeshall streets. An extension of the Arts and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century, this style was dominant nationally starting around 1905, originating in California. It spread quickly through magazines and pattern books, becoming popular in North Carolina by the 1910s, and most examples in the Boundary Increase date to the 1920s and 1930s. Craftsman-style bungalows offered modern living, unpretentious natural materials, and were inexpensively and easily built. Characteristic detailing includes widely overhanging eaves with knee braces, porches with heavy, tapered posts, usually on brick piers, exposed rafters and purlins, and the use of natural construction materials.[100] The c.1920 E.G. Peoples House (502 Hancock Street) is a side-gabled form with a wide, shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, weatherboard cladding, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers. The c.1920 R.M. Ray House (410 Hancock Street) is a front-gabled example that features deep eaves with heavy brackets, a wrap-around porch supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers, and a combination of wood shingle and weatherboard cladding. The c.1935 William B. Dixon House (414 Raleigh Street) is a brick example of the style, with four-over-one wood-sash windows, a gabled dormer, deep eaves with exposed rafter rails, and a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers.

The Craftsman style was easily adapted and examples varied greatly in size and style, depending what the owners needed and could afford.[101] Within the Boundary Increase, several variations on the traditional Craftsman bungalow exist, including the c.1925 B.F. Kern House (509 Hancock Street), which is a clipped-side-gabled form with deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and purlins, a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers tied by a low matchstick railing, and a clipped-gable dormer. The c.1929 W.L. Powell House (424 Coggeshall Street) is a simplified version of the style, with a front-gabled form featuring an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, and four-over-one wood-sash windows.

Vernacular residential forms were common in the Boundary Increase with more than sixty examples constructed from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Two-story, side-gabled or triple-A forms are the most common form, though several examples of gable-and-wing forms are also present, all typically dating from the 1880s through 1930 and with pared down Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The c.1920 S.S. Elliott House (508 High Street) and the c.1890, c.1910 T.B. Williams House (415 High Street) are examples of the triple-A form. The Elliott House is a one-story example with

[100] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 535; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 567-578; Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 498-505.

[101] Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture,* 500.

a hipped-roofed front porch supported by square wood posts with sawn brackets and a matchstick railing. The Williams House is a two-story house with a similar hipped-roofed porch with square posts and a matchstick railing, but is more decorative with multi-light sidelights flanking the entrance, peaked surrounds on the second floor windows, and diamond vents in the gables. Later vernacular examples, typically dating from 1915 to the 1930s, have forms common to the Craftsman style, but without the character-defining features. The c.1920 R. P. Walker House (110 W. McClanahan Street) is a one-story, hip-roofed house with a gable centered on the façade. The house retains two-over-two wood-sash windows and the full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by paneled, square columns.

While only one example of the Rustic Revival style is present in the Boundary Increase, it is a notable example of the style. The Rustic style is a style only in the loose sense of the term and encompasses a wide variety of buildings, initially constructed in mountainous and forested areas between 1900 and 1930.[102] The Rustic Revival occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, its resurgence due in part to the popularity of public buildings being constructed by various New Deal programs in state and federal parks. The Rustic Revival style as applied to residences is most often characterized by log construction or siding, stone chimneys, moderate or steeply pitched roofs with deep overhangs and exposed rafters, and porches with decorative stickwork. The c.1935 log house at 524 Hancock, nicknamed "Ranola," is sited on a large, partially wooded lot near the south end of the Boundary Increase, The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has a log exterior chinked with cement, a fieldstone foundation and prominent fieldstone chimney, batten door, and a shed porch on granite piers.

Loosely adapted from a variety of late Medieval and early Renaissance precedents, the Tudor style was popular in Europe from about 1850 to 1930. In the United States, the Tudor Revival style was used for a large proportion of early twentieth century suburban residential housing. It is characterized by half-timbered walls, tall narrow windows or diamond-pane casement windows, steep gables, arched entryways, and irregular forms.[103] While it was a popular residential style in early twentieth century North Carolina, it is relatively uncommon in Oxford. The only example in the Boundary Increase is the c.1935 John F. Reams House (423 Hancock Street). Tudor Revival-style details of the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house include a red brick veneer with blonde brick accents, a gable wall dormer on the left (north) end of the façade, and a front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade that includes a prominent brick chimney centered in the gable and clay chimney pots atop its stack.

More often in Oxford, elements of the Tudor Revival style are seen in Period Cottages, of which seventeen were built in the Boundary Increase from 1935 through 1950. Period Cottages are typically one- or one-and-one-half story homes featuring simplified details of popular styles of the period, commonly Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival including brick veneers, prominent gabled entrances, and brick or stone chimneys. West of the original Oxford Historic District, in boundary increase areas K and L, on Cherry, Coleman, and Goshen streets, and Sunset Avenue, the Period Cottages typically display Colonial Revival-style detailing. The c.1950 Freddie W. Habgood House (401 Goshen Street) is a one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house with a Classical surround framing the entrance, with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment, which is accessed by a small stoop. A second concentration of Period

[102] Harris, Cyril. M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998, 284.

[103] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina,* 543; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses,* 449-466.

Cottages is located southeast of the Oxford Historic District, on Hancock and Coggeshall streets, in boundary increase areas F and G, and these typically display Tudor Revival-style ornamentation, as with the c.1935 Hal K. Pittard House (503 Hancock Street). This one-and-a-half-story, brick veneer, side-gabled house features an arched brick entrance with a diamond-light window in the gable above, and a prominent stepped chimney with concrete shoulders on the façade.

Due to the expanded period of significance, a number of Period Cottages are also included as contributing resources in the original Oxford Historic District, where they date from 1938 to 1947. The c.1938 Maurice Pruitt House (104 High Street) is a one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, brick veneer cottage with Tudor-Revival details. The entrance is centered on the façade in a projecting bay sheltered by a front-gabled porch on flared brick piers with an arched brick opening. A large, front-gabled porch to its left (east) has square brick piers, a segmental-arch brick opening on the front, a slender arched window above, and an uncovered terrace extending across the front of both gabled porches.

Oxford experienced a period of slow growth caused by economic depression, World War II, and declining tobacco profits in the area. When construction resumed in the 1950s, smaller houses with restrained ornamentation were constructed on vacant lots within Oxford's historic neighborhoods as well as on the fringes of Oxford's historic core. Characterized by a very simple rectangular, side- or front-gabled form, flush eaves, and a lack of architectural detail, Minimal Traditional-style houses were a response to the limited resources of the depression and World War II, followed by rapid home building after the war. The small size and compact footprints of these houses were well suited to existing urban lots.[104] Nineteen Minimal Traditional-style houses were constructed in the Boundary Increase between 1935 and 1960. High Street in boundary increase area F has several Minimal Traditional-style houses, including the Robert L. Minor House (410 High Street) and the Thomas B. Williams, Jr., House (402 High Street). Both were constructed c.1950 and feature brick veneer, double-hung windows, and flush eaves. The Minor House has an engaged, shed roof porch sheltering the entrance, a rarity on Minimal Traditional-style houses, while the Williams House has a picture window, a feature more common on Ranch houses. Due to the expanded period of significance, Minimal Traditional houses are included in the Oxford Historic District as contributing buildings. The 1952 Ray Knott House (305 Raleigh Street) is a one-story, side-gabled, brick veneered house with a projecting front-gabled bay, flush eaves, wood-sash windows, and a small entry porch supported by square wood posts.

Through the mid-twentieth century, housing shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. Twenty-seven Ranch houses were constructed in the Boundary Increase from 1950 to 1965. These wide, low, one-story houses, most often constructed with brick veneers, were attractive to working-class families as a low-maintenance alternative to siding, which required regular repainting. Additionally, the open floor plans with centrally located kitchens represented the family-centered focus of the 1950s house, a direct response to the fragmentation of rooms separated by hallways that earlier house forms provided. Finally, the Ranch house often included and attached garage or carport, supporting an increased trend in automobile ownership nationwide in the decades after World War II. In boundary increase area G, on Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue in particular, the traditionally styled Colonial Revival and Period Revival houses of the 1930s and 1940s gave way to Ranch homes in the 1950s and 1960s. The Helen Clement House (422 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue) and the George W. Childers House (503 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue) are

[104] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 586-589.

excellent examples of the Ranch style, both constructed in the 1950s. The Clement House has vertical board-and-batten sheathing with brick on the lower part of the façade only, and features double-hung windows, a wide, shallow, shed-roofed porch sheltering the entrance, two nine-light picture windows to bring the outdoors inside, and a flat-roofed carport. The Childers House, more typical of the form, has a brick veneer with distinctive random projecting bricks on the exterior, double-hung windows, flush eaves, and an inset entrance.

Due to the expanded period of significance, eight Ranch homes that were listed as noncontributing resources in the Oxford Historic District are now considered contributing. The c.1960 Bill Roller House (309 Broad Street) is a one-story, brick veneered, side-gabled house with a projecting, front-gabled wing, brick chimney, grouped windows on the façade, and an uncovered brick stoop.

Through the mid-twentieth century, the downtown commercial core was updated as older buildings were renovated and new buildings were constructed on vacant lots, bringing commercial examples of the Art Deco and Modernist styles to the downtown. Due to the extended period of significance, these styles are included as contributing buildings in the Oxford Historic District. The Art Deco style gained popularity in North Carolina by the 1920s in large urban areas, but arrived in smaller towns much later, usually applied to theaters, gas stations, and utility companies. A highly geometric style, Art Deco aimed to emphasize the future with a modern aesthetic, and is characterized by parallel or zigzag lines, floral motifs, chevrons, and other highly decorative ornamentation applied to simplified building forms, usually some combination of concrete, stone, glass, or terra cotta.[105] The 1943 Orpheum Theater (129 Williamsboro Street) has smooth, symmetrical, vertical surfaces, broken only by sunken panels holding bands of windows. An original red and white banded marquee with three original neon signs reading "Orpheum" extends the width of the façade, suspended by metal cables. The second and third floors have narrow, full-height bays that align with the stepped parapet, giving the entire façade a stepped, geometric appearance.

Several noteworthy examples of the Modernist style are present in the Oxford Historic District, listed as noncontributing in the 1988 nomination, but due to the extended period of significance, are now contributing. Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the late 1940s, but like most architectural styles was slow to reach small towns and rural areas. Most examples in Oxford date to the 1950s and 1960s or later. The style features flat and shed roofs with deep overhangs, exposed roof beams and purlins, large banks of windows, recessed entries, and natural materials. Perhaps the most distinctive example of Modernist architecture in Oxford is the Richard H. Thornton Library (210 Main Street). Completed in 1964, it has an exposed concrete structure and bays containing fixed, aluminum-framed windows surrounding decorative brick panels with projecting basketweave patterns, all on a low brick bulkhead. A portico sheltering an aluminum and glass curtain wall projects from the north elevation of the building. The west end of the building, constructed later, does not have the exposed concrete structure, but repeats the pattern of bays found on the east end of the building. Brick planters surround a small plaza at the entrance to the building, emphasizing the outdoors as an extension of the interior space. The 1967 Oxford Post Office and Federal Building (144 Main Street) is a two-part, flat-roofed Modernist building featuring a one-story post office at the north end and a two-story federal building at the south end connected by a one-story, aluminum-framed glass entrance wing. The buildings have concrete

[105] Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture,* 481-482; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 531; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*, Revised Edition, (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003), 120-126.

foundations, blonde-brick veneers, and concrete cornices. The post office has three narrow windows with metal panels above and below, extending the full height of the elevation between the concrete foundation and cornice. The two-story federal building has fixed metal-framed windows with metal spandrel panels below. The first- and second-floor levels are separated by a wide band of concrete, and an entrance on the south elevation has an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelights and transoms topped by three metal-framed windows with metal panels below.

While these examples were distinctly modern, the majority of twentieth century commercial buildings, located in the relative center of the district, have minimal detailing ranging from Italianate to Modernist styles. Usually of brick construction, most are one- or two-story buildings with parapet roofs, minimal detailing, and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance.[106] The earliest commercial building in the Boundary Increase is the c.1909 commercial building at 130 Hillsboro Street, which has a replacement storefront but features a corbelled brick parapet, inset sign panel, and two bands of brick sawtoothing. Most of the commercial buildings on Hillsboro Street were built in the 1950s with more streamlined, Modernist facades. These include the one-story, Roman-brick commercial building at 128 Hillsboro Street which has an aluminum-framed glass door with a one-light transom centered on the façade, which is flanked by aluminum-framed windows with transoms on Roman-brick bulkheads. A few commercial buildings were constructed in the mid-twentieth century on vacant lots in the original Oxford Historic District. While these were originally considered noncontributing, due to the expanded period of significance, they now contribute to the district. The c.1940 City Barber Shop (120 Gilliam Street) is a rare example of a freestanding commercial building in the historic district. Although many of the original windows have been bricked in, this one-story, hip-roofed concrete block building retains its storefront, with a one-light-over-one-panel door centered on the façade and flanked by aluminum-framed windows on concrete block knee walls.

Few vacant lots remained in the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase after 1965. However, a small number of houses—eight in the Oxford Historic District and six in the Boundary Increase—were constructed between 1965 and 1995. Residential architecture generally followed mid-century Ranch forms, some with vague Colonial Revival stylistic references, but most are generally nondescript.

[106] "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles." *Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*. Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee, 1995 18.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_X_ 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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _GV0972 and GV0521_ _____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _approx. 130 acres (Boundary Increase)___

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Boundary Increase Area A (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.321332 Longitude: -78.595620

Boundary Increase Area B (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.315581 Longitude: -78.589933

Boundary Increase Area C (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.314164 Longitude: -78.587590

Boundary Increase Area D (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.311718 Longitude: -78.587197

Boundary Increase Area E (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.311085 Longitude: -78.584797

Boundary Increase Area F:
1. Latitude: 36.312399 Longitude: -78.581194
2. Latitude: 36.312580 Longitude: -78.580416
3. Latitude: 36.310916 Longitude: -78.579402
4. Latitude: 36.309442 Longitude: -78.578565
5. Latitude: 36.308850 Longitude: -78.578603
6. Latitude: 36.308366 Longitude: -78.579745

7. Latitude: 36.307462 Longitude: -78.580469
8. Latitude: 36.306736 Longitude: -78.580979
9. Latitude: 36.305737 Longitude: -78.582068
10. Latitude: 36.304739 Longitude: -78.582186
11. Latitude: 36.303995 Longitude: -78.582696
12. Latitude: 36.303550 Longitude: -78.583785
13. Latitude: 36.303584 Longitude: -78.586172
14. Latitude: 36.306870 Longitude: -78.585287
15. Latitude: 36.307319 Longitude: -78.584380
16. Latitude: 36.308513 Longitude: -78.583044
17. Latitude: 36.309585 Longitude: -78.582932
18. Latitude: 36.309956 Longitude: -78.583197
19. Latitude: 36.310864 Longitude: -78.583178
20. Latitude: 36.311296 Longitude: -78.582674
21. Latitude: 36.311647 Longitude: -78.581918

Boundary Increase Area G:
1. Latitude: 36.306641 Longitude: -78.587872
2. Latitude: 36.306463 Longitude: -78.585812
3. Latitude: 36.305383 Longitude: -78.585051
4. Latitude: 36.303896 Longitude: -78.585356
5. Latitude: 36.303347 Longitude: -78.586451
6. Latitude: 36.303779 Longitude: -78.588296
7. Latitude: 36.304544 Longitude: -78.589358
8. Latitude: 36.304829 Longitude: -78.589573
9. Latitude: 36.305512 Longitude: -78.589932
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11. Latitude: 36.306195 Longitude: -78.589439
12. Latitude: 36.306511 Longitude: -78.588532
13. Latitude: 36.306593 Longitude: -78.588377

Boundary Increase Area H (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.308093 Longitude: -78.587722

Boundary Increase Area I (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.311301 Longitude: -78.589689

Boundary Increase Area J (less than 10 acres):
1. Latitude: 36.312943 Longitude: -78.591355

Boundary Increase Area K:
1. Latitude: 36.314493 Longitude: -78.596019
2. Latitude: 36.313732 Longitude: -78.595478
3. Latitude: 36.313421 Longitude: -78.595424
4. Latitude: 36.312526 Longitude: -78.595515

5. Latitude: 36.312241 Longitude: -78.596095
6. Latitude: 36.312038 Longitude: -78.596840
7. Latitude: 36.311744 Longitude: -78.597446
8. Latitude: 36.312388 Longitude: -78.598374
9. Latitude: 36.312790 Longitude: -78.598691
10. Latitude: 36.313667 Longitude: -78.597854

Boundary Increase Area L:
1. Latitude: 36.317687 Longitude: -78.595248
2. Latitude: 36.317800 Longitude: -78.595006
3. Latitude: 36.316330 Longitude: -78.593332
4. Latitude: 36.315686 Longitude: -78.592860
5. Latitude: 36.315094 Longitude: -78.592721
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9. Latitude: 36.314476 Longitude: -78.597108
10. Latitude: 36.314385 Longitude: -78.598627
11. Latitude: 36.315038 Longitude: -78.599099
12. Latitude: 36.315755 Longitude: -78.598954
13. Latitude: 36.316282 Longitude: -78.597747
14. Latitude: 36.316602 Longitude: -78.596577
15. Latitude: 36.316818 Longitude: -78.595365

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Oxford Historic District boundary is shown by a solid black line on the accompanying district map. The 1988 boundary was drawn using the 1928 Sanborn map and thus, in some cases, does not follow current tax parcel lines. Where possible, the Boundary Increase includes portions of parcels currently associated with properties within the Oxford Historic District boundary. These areas are marked with a symbol as noted in the key of the boundary map.

The twelve boundary increase areas and the one boundary decrease area are shown by a dashed black line. Boundary increases follow tax parcel lines with the exception of those areas where the boundary increase abuts the original district and that district boundary did not follow the parcel lines. The result, however, is that cumulative boundary includes full tax parcels with the exception of the vacant lot at the northwest corner of East McClanahan and Lanier Streets (in Boundary Increase Area C). This parcel extends well into the middle of the block and the part of the parcel that does not contain street frontage has been excluded from the boundary with the boundary instead extending between and connecting the parcel lines of adjacent properties. Further, the parcel at the northwest corner of Coleman Street and Kearney Avenue (in Boundary Increase Area K) has a narrow strip of undeveloped street frontage along Kearney Avenue that has been excluded from the boundary to square off this corner of the boundary increase. The boundary increase areas are labeled areas A-L. The boundary decrease has been shaded.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase were determined according to the density of contributing structures built between 1820 and 1965, by which time both the Oxford Historic District and Boundary Increase were largely built out. The Boundary Increase includes predominantly early to mid-twentieth-century residences representing the middle and working class in Oxford as well as churches and residences representing early-twentieth century African American development in the town. It excludes the campus of the Oxford Orphanage northeast of the district, which appears to be eligible for the National Register, but is separate from the City of Oxford both in its distinct history and in its physical orientation, being oriented inward with buildings facing interior drives. Properties to the northwest, south, and southeast of the district were constructed predominantly after 1965. Properties to the west, east, and northeast date to the period of significance, but many have been substantially altered, resulting in a much lower density of contributing properties, and have thus been excluded from the boundary. Properties included in the Boundary Increase are in keeping with the significance of the original district and more accurately reflects the full scope of twentieth-century building trends, including more modestly scaled and detailed early to mid-twentieth century houses.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Slane, Architectural Historian
name/title: Cheri Szcodronski, Architectural Historian
organization: hmwPreservation
street & number: P. O. Box 355
city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27702
e-mail: heather@hmwpreservation.com
telephone: 336-207-1502
date: July 28, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
City or Vicinity: Oxford
County: Granville State: NC
Photographer: Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane
Date Photographed: February 2018-November 2018, June 2020

Photo #0001:
406-412 High Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing East
1 of 27

Photo #0002:
323-325 Kingsbury Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northeast
2 of 27

Photo #0003:
408-332 Kingsbury Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Southwest
3 of 27

Photo #0004:
502-508 Hancock Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing South
4 of 27

Photo #0005:
414-404 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northwest
5 of 27

Photo #0006:
425-421 Granville Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northeast
6 of 27

Photo #0007:
320-314 Granville Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing West
7 of 27

Photo #0008:
121-125 Sycamore Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing Southwest
8 of 27

Photo #0009:
143-119 Hillsboro Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing East
9 of 27

Photo #0010:
130-110 Hillsboro Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing North
10 of 27

Photo #0011:
110-112 West McClanahan Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northwest
11 of 27

Photo #0012:
318-310 Cherry Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northeast
12 of 27

Photo #0013:
400-404 Broad Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northeast
13 of 27

Photo #0014:
504-514 Goshen Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing North
14 of 27

Photo #0015:
713-715 College Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing West
15 of 27

Photo #0016:
118 Rectory Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Southeast
16 of 27

Photo #0017:
201-209 East McClanahan Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

Facing Northeast
17 of 27

Photo #0018:
114-106 Gilliam Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northwest
18 of 27

Photo #0019:
210-206 Belle Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Facing Northwest
10 of 27

Photo #0020:
403 New College Street, Oxford Historic District Boundary Decrease
Facing Northwest
20 of 27

Photo #0021:
121-101 Main Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing North
21 of 27

Photo #0022:
403-405 College Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing Northwest
22 of 27

Photo #0023:
305-405 Broad Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing Northwest
23 of 27

Photo #0024:
209-221 Gilliam Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing Southeast
24 of 27

Photo #0025:
300-308 Raleigh Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing South
25 of 27

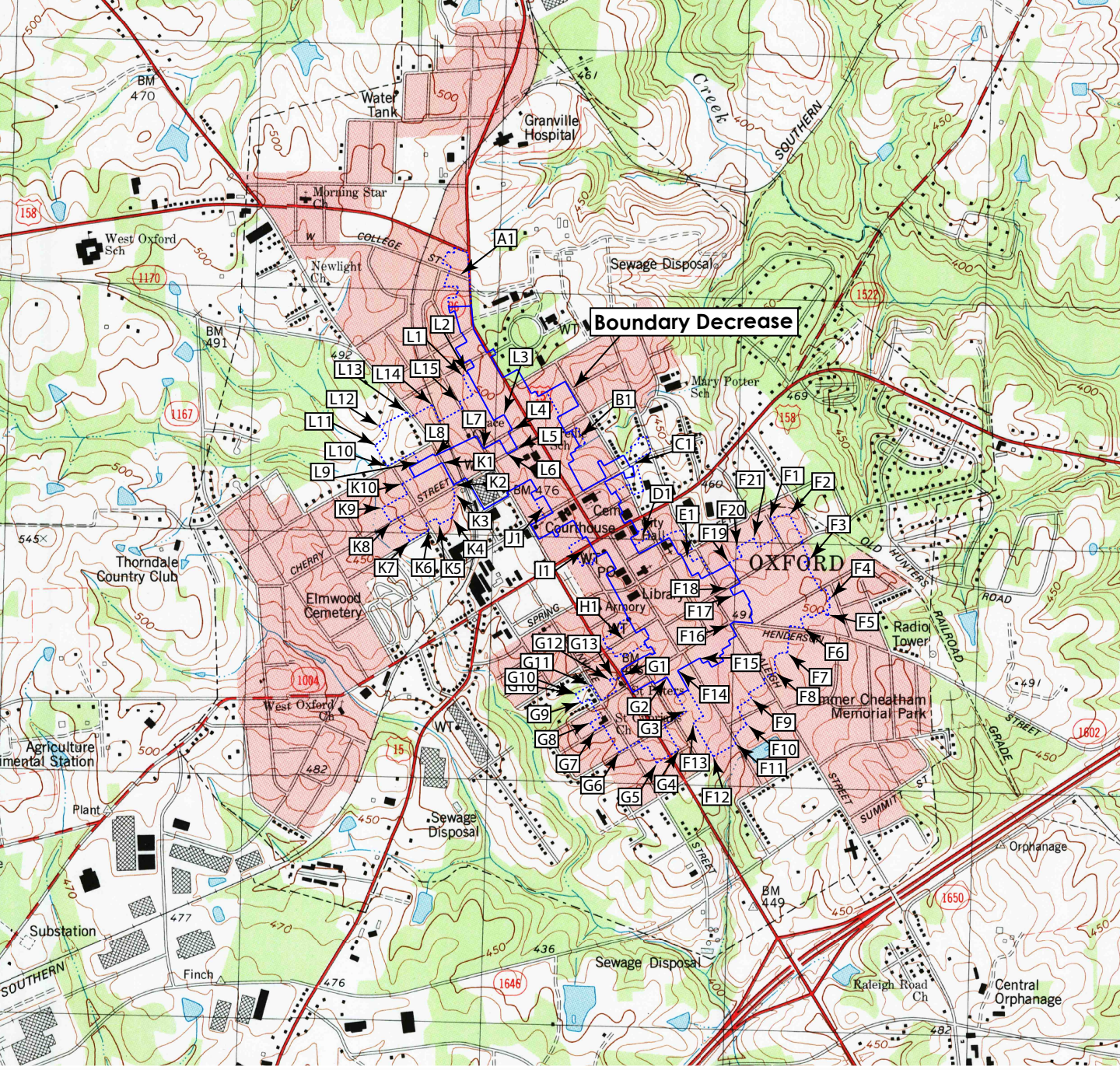
Photo #0026:
312-308 Main Street, Oxford Historic District

Facing Northwest
26 of 27

Photo #0027:
144 Main Street, Oxford Historic District
Facing Southwest
27 of 27

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina

National Register Location Map

Oxford Historic District Boundary

Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase

1 : 24,000

0 0.15 0.3 0.6mi

0 0.25 0.5 1km

Source: USGS 7.5 minute Topographic map, Oxford Quadrangle (NC) 1981

Lat/Long Coordinates:

Boundary Increase Area A
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.321322, -78.595620

Boundary Increase Area B
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.321168, -78.592007

Boundary Increase Area C
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.314164, -78.587590

Boundary Increase Area D
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311768, -78.587080

Boundary Increase Area E
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.310918, -78.584747

Boundary Increase Area F
1. 36.312399, -78.581194
2. 36.312580, -78.580416
3. 36.310916, -78.579402
4. 36.309442, -78.578565
5. 36.308850, -78.578603
6. 36.308366, -78.579745
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9. 36.305737, -78.582068
10. 36.304739, -78.582186
11. 36.303995, -78.582696
12. 36.303550, -78.583785
13. 36.303584, -78.586172
14. 36.306870, -78.585287
15. 36.307319, -78.584380
16. 36.308513, -78.583044
17. 36.309585, -78.582932
18. 36.309956, -78.583197
19. 36.310864, -78.583178
20. 36.311296, -78.582674
21. 36.311647, -78.581918

Boundary Increase Area G
1. 36.306641, -78.587872
2. 36.306463, -78.585812
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11. 36.306195, -78.589439
12. 36.306511, -78.588532
13. 36.306593, -78.588377

Boundary Increase Area H
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.308093, -78.587722

Boundary Increase Area I
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311301, -78.589689

Boundary Increase Area J
(less than 10 acres)
1. 36.312943, -78.591355

Boundary Increase Area K
1. 36.314493, -78.596019
2. 36.313732, -78.595478
3. 36.313421, -78.595424
4. 36.312526, -78.595515
5. 36.312241, -78.596095
6. 36.312038, -78.596840
7. 36.311744, -78.597446
8. 36.312388, -78.598374
9. 36.312790, -78.598691
10. 36.313667, -78.597854

Boundary Increase Area L
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2. 36.316987, -78.594501
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8. 36.314990, -78.595649
9. 36.314476, -78.597108
10. 36.314385, -78.598627
11. 36.315038, -78.599099
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13. 36.316282, -78.597747
14. 36.316602, -78.596577
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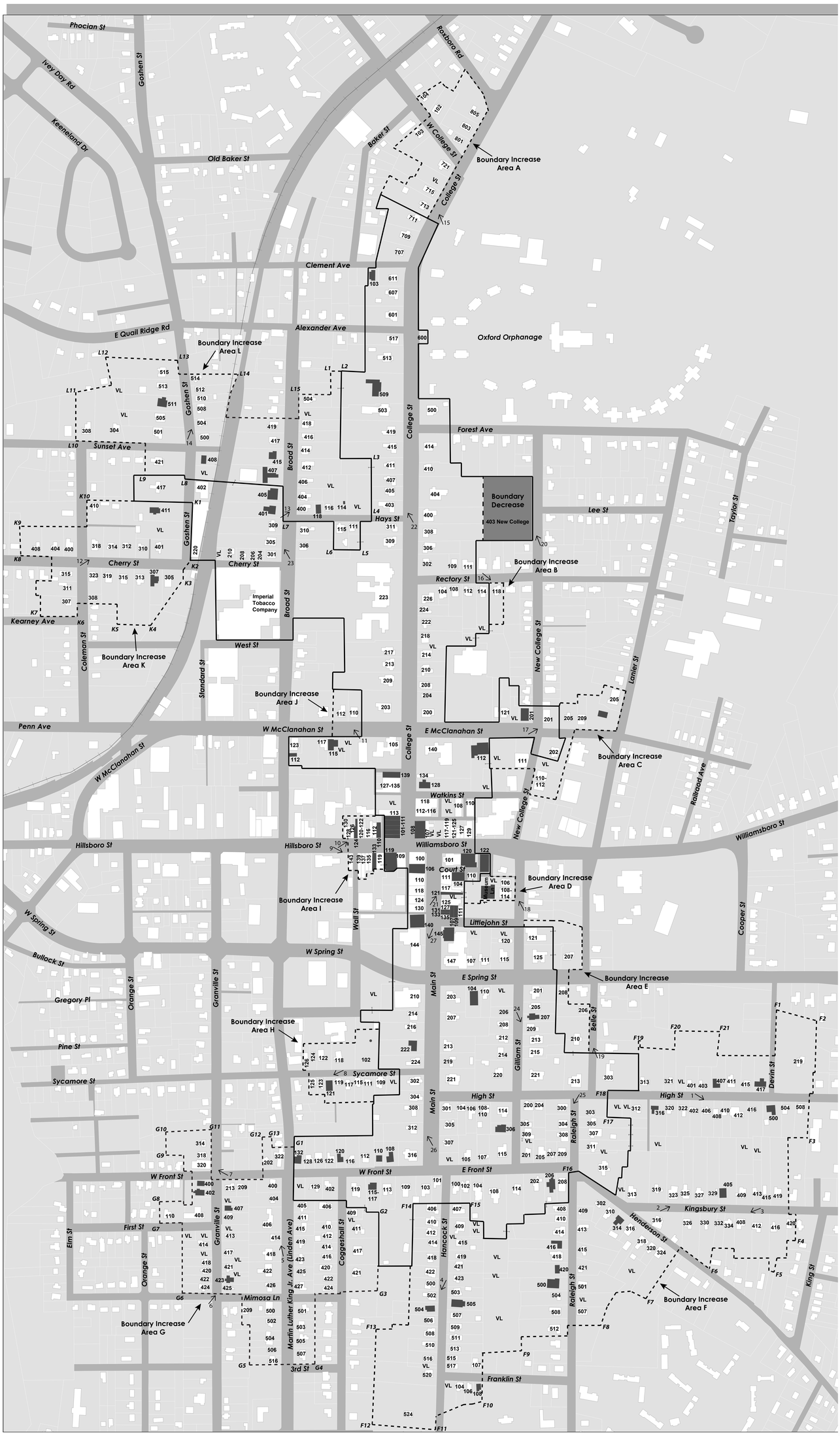

Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina

- Oxford Historic District Boundary
- Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase
- Contributing Building
- Non-Contributing Building
- 000 Street Address
- VL Vacant Lot
- Tax parcels that straddle the original district boundary
- ←1 Photo View
- A1 Coordinates

North

Note:
Contributing Status is indicated for primary resources only. See inventory list for status of outbuildings and associated resources

Lat/Long Coordinates:

Boundary Increase Area A (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.321322, -78.595620

Boundary Increase Area B (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.315581, -78.589933

Boundary Increase Area C (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.314164, -78.587590

Boundary Increase Area D (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311718, -78.587197

Boundary Increase Area E (less than 10 acres)
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Boundary Increase Area F
1. 36.312399, -78.581194
2. 36.312580, -78.580416
3. 36.310916, -78.579402
4. 36.309442, -78.578565
5. 36.308850, -78.578603
6. 36.308366, -78.579745
7. 36.307462, -78.580469
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12. 36.303550, -78.583785
13. 36.303584, -78.586172
14. 36.306870, -78.585287
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17. 36.309585, -78.582932
18. 36.309956, -78.583197
19. 36.310864, -78.583178
20. 36.311296, -78.582674
21. 36.311647, -78.581918

Boundary Increase Area G
1. 36.306641, -78.587872
2. 36.306463, -78.585812
3. 36.305383, -78.585051
4. 36.303896, -78.585356
5. 36.303347, -78.586451
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9. 36.305512, -78.589932
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11. 36.306195, -78.589439
12. 36.306511, -78.588532
13. 36.306593, -78.588377

Boundary Increase Area H (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.308093, -78.587722

Boundary Increase Area I (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.311301, -78.589689

Boundary Increase Area J (less than 10 acres)
1. 36.312943, -78.591355

Boundary Increase Area K
1. 36.314493, -78.596019
2. 36.313732, -78.595478
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5. 36.312241, -78.596095
6. 36.312038, -78.596840
7. 36.311744, -78.597446
8. 36.312388, -78.598374
9. 36.312790, -78.598691
10. 36.313667, -78.597854

Boundary Increase Area L
1. 36.317687, -78.595248
2. 36.317800, -78.595006
3. 36.316330, -78.593332
4. 36.315686, -78.592860
5. 36.315094, -78.592721
6. 36.314886, -78.593128
7. 36.314973, -78.594362
8. 36.314748, -78.596422
9. 36.314476, -78.597108
10. 36.314385, -78.598627
11. 36.315038, -78.599099
12. 36.315755, -78.598954
13. 36.316282, -78.597747
14. 36.316602, -78.596577
15. 36.316818, -78.595365

1 inch = 200 feet

500 250 0 500 Feet