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## **CITY OF OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE**

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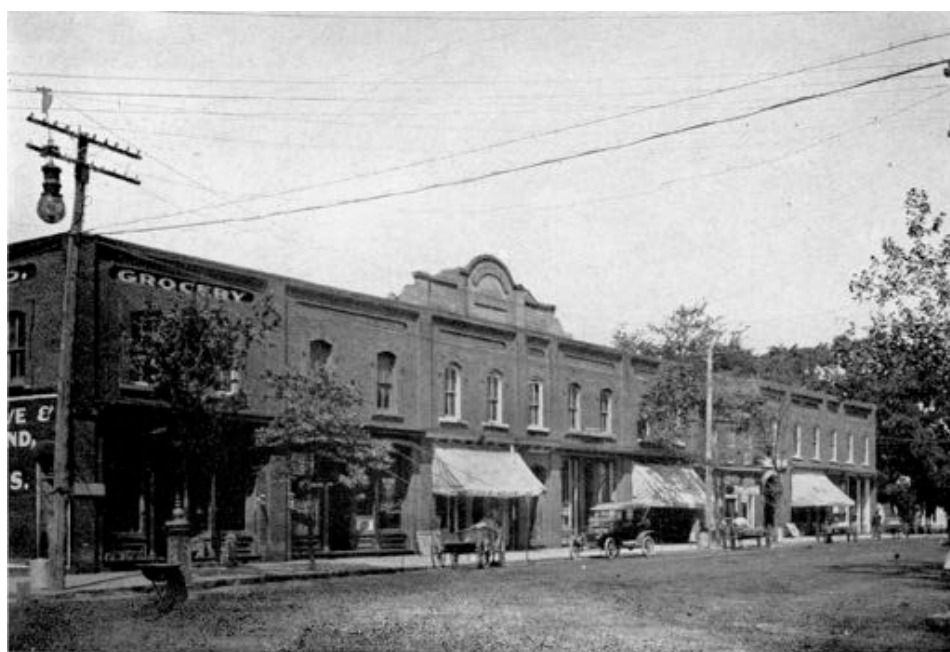


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## PROJECT HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

In 2018, the Town of Oxford received a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) and contracted with hmwPreservation to undertake an architectural survey update of historic resources within the town limits.

Many historic properties in and around the survey area were first surveyed by Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon in the mid-1980s. That survey documented the areas of the city that were first developed, including most of the surviving nineteenth century buildings and many important twentieth century buildings. The study area included residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and institutional buildings, and primarily included buildings constructed prior to 1940. Using the information compiled during the survey, 210 buildings comprising the Oxford Historic District were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. That same year, portions of the survey were published by Brown and Andrew Carlson in *Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County*, a project undertaken with the Granville County Historical Society.

The primary objective for this project was to update the existing survey data for the Oxford Historic District, to document additional resources within the city limits but outside the existing historic district, and to identify potential future historic districts or historic district expansion areas. The study area included updating survey data for 210 resources within the existing historic district and seventy-one resources outside the existing historic district but within the town limits, all of which were previously surveyed by Brown and Esperon in 1986. An additional 180 resources were newly surveyed as part of this project, including approximately 160 resources that are recommended for inclusion in a historic district expansion area and ten mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods. Additionally, approximately thirty individual buildings on the campuses of the Central Orphanage and the Oxford Orphanage were intensively surveyed.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The Oxford Architectural Survey Update focused on the on the documentation of historic resources within the Oxford National Register Historic District (NRHD), as well as the documentation of additional resources within the municipal town boundary, but outside of the historic district. Heather Slane served as the principal investigator, and Cheri Szcodronski provided field and research assistance.

A planning phase took place in January 2018, during which surveyors identified approximately 180 resources outside of the National Register historic district that had not been previously surveyed and warranted documentation. Using annotated maps created by the NC HPO prioritizing properties for recordation, the surveyors conducted a windshield survey that established the 180 properties to be intensively surveyed. Surveyors prioritized buildings with high material integrity and interesting or unique design elements, as well as those contiguous to the existing National Register Historic District, and identified ten neighborhoods that warranted documentation. Further, a working bibliography and a written summary of the town's historic development was prepared during the planning phase.

Fieldwork took place from February 2018 through April 2018, during which time surveyors verified the existence of approximately 280 previously surveyed resources and comprehensively resurveyed those properties, producing updated field survey forms, written descriptions, and digital photographs. Additionally, approximately 180 properties (including subdivisions/neighborhoods) identified during the planning phase were documented through field survey forms, brief written descriptions, and photos.

Basic archival research, including the examination of plats, historic newspapers, Sanborn maps (1909, 1915, 1922, 1928, and 1939), city directories (1929, 1942, and 1959), and additional property records, was carried out as appropriate to provide additional data for significant properties and neighborhoods. Interviews were conducted as feasible and special notation was made of properties that appear potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Material gathered during fieldwork and research was used to update and fully populate database records and paper survey files. Written summaries were prepared for all surveyed properties, and changes to previously surveyed properties were noted as appropriate in the written summaries. For newly identified neighborhoods/subdivisions, representative houses and streetscapes were photographed, plats were collected, and a brief written summary prepared that addressed the area overall rather than each of its components.

### **Database**

Existing paper survey files and National Register documentation were used to code all previously surveyed buildings as No Substantial Change, Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, Outbuilding Loss, or Moved. Written entries for properties in the NRHD were scanned by the NC HPO and the content was pasted into the written summary field of

each database record. For previously surveyed properties outside of the NRHD, the consultant scanned entries from the 1983-1985 survey, when they were available, and pasted the content into the written summary field of the respective database records. The remainder of each database record was fully populated for each property, summaries of previously recorded properties updated, and report forms generated from the database for inclusion in the paper survey files. A digital copy of the database was presented to both the NC HPO and staff of the Oxford Historic Preservation Commission.

### **Photographs**

Digital survey photos were taken from the public right-of-way using a digital SLR camera. Photos of both primary and secondary resources were labeled according to the NC HPO guidelines and contact sheets were printed for inclusion in the paper survey files. DVDs of all labeled survey photos were prepared for the NC HPO and staff of the Oxford Historic Preservation Commission.

### **Paper Files**

Paper files for each surveyed property include the field survey notes, printed contact sheets, and printed database records, as well as any related notes and documentation gathered during the project.

### **Maps**

Annotated paper maps and online GIS maps were used during the planning phase and field survey to identify the boundaries of the Oxford National Register Historic District and the location of previously surveyed properties, and to locate new properties to be surveyed.

### **Survey Report**

Upon completion of the field survey and database records, this report was prepared to outline the project methodology, to summarize changes to the Oxford National Register Historic District, and to make recommendations for further study. The methodology summarizes the sources used, properties surveyed, and criteria considered for selecting buildings for new survey. The report also outlines changes to the Oxford National Register Historic District including demolition, deterioration, and new construction, using maps, where possible, to illustrate trends in these activities. It includes additional historic and architectural context for the development of Oxford, specifically for the 1937-1975 period. The consultant presented the findings of the survey to the Oxford Historic Preservation Commission at their July 19, 2018 meeting.

### **Study List Recommendations**

Included within the survey report is a list of properties considered by the consultant to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, specifically those properties that appear to have exceptional historic and/or architectural significance and a high level of material integrity. The report explains why each property was selected. The consultant will present these properties to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee for consideration for placement in the NC HPO National Register Study List.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

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 North Carolina General Assembly designated the area the seat of Granville County. In 1811, the General Assembly purchased an additional fifty acres from Thomas Littlejohn and laid out the town, which was incorporated in 1816.<sup>1</sup> The earliest streets included only a block or two immediately adjacent to the courthouse at the corner of Main and Williamsboro streets.<sup>2</sup> However, the town's boundaries expanded over the next half-century to include Belle, College, Commercial (later Hillsboro), Front, Gilliam, Herndon (later aligned with and renamed West Spring), High, McClanahan, Railroad, Raleigh, Spring, Sycamore, and Wall streets, which were laid out in a grid pattern.<sup>3</sup> Surviving buildings from this era include the Granville County Courthouse as well as 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.<sup>4</sup> Following the Civil War, Oxford's economy shifted to bright leaf tobacco produced on smaller farms by sharecroppers and tenant farmers.<sup>5</sup> The success of tobacco agriculture brought a boom of growth to Oxford in the late nineteenth century, and new houses, schools, and churches were constructed in the popular styles of the period including the Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Second Empire.<sup>6</sup> Following devastating fires in 1886 and 1887 that destroyed much of the downtown commercial district, large sections of Main, College, and Williamsboro streets were rebuilt using brick, some buildings featuring elaborate Italianate-style details.<sup>7</sup> These buildings housed banks, hardware stores, professional offices, and even an opera house.<sup>8</sup>



Figure 1: 100 block Main Street

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<sup>1</sup> City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context," *Oxford, North Carolina*, [www.oxfordnc.org](http://www.oxfordnc.org) (accessed June 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Oxford Historic District," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1988, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Oxford, NC," New York, NY: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, January 1888, "Sanborn Maps North Carolina," [www.nclive.org](http://www.nclive.org) (accessed June 2018).

<sup>4</sup> City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

<sup>5</sup> Marvin Brown and Patricia Esperon, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988, 11-12, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

<sup>6</sup> Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District."

<sup>7</sup> Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District."

<sup>8</sup> City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

In addition to its tobacco market, Oxford was known for its many academies and colleges, the earliest of which included the Oxford Male Academy and Oxford Female Academy in the 1820s and the Oxford Military Academy in 1855. (The campuses of these schools have been lost.)<sup>9</sup> The 1858 Gothic Revival-style St. John's College closed during the Civil War, and in 1873, the buildings were converted for use as the Oxford Orphanage, an institution serving white children.<sup>10</sup> In 1883, the Central Orphanage for African American children was constructed well south of town and included buildings designed in the popular Italianate style.<sup>11</sup> Finally, 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.<sup>12</sup> (Only the 1927 Shop and the 1929 Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium remain from the original school complex.)



Figure 2: Cheatham Building, Central Orphanage (GV0892)

The success of the tobacco economy fueled continued population growth and building activity between the economic depression in the 1890s and the Great Depression in the 1930s.<sup>13</sup> Approximately 20,000 pounds of tobacco were sold annually on the Oxford market by 1930, and the town had several warehouses and re-drying plants.<sup>14</sup> In 1910, the U.S. Department of Agriculture opened a Tobacco Research Station just west of Oxford to study the Granville Wilt, a plant disease that devastated tobacco crops in the early 1900s.<sup>15</sup> By the mid-1940s, wilt-resistant varieties of tobacco had been developed, and research shifted to curing methods, and testing various fuels and flue materials.<sup>16</sup>

New residential and commercial buildings constructed during this period were built in the Colonial Revival or Neo-Classical styles alongside a few Craftsman-style bungalows, period cottages, and Beaux Arts-style commercial buildings.<sup>17</sup> Beginning in the 1880s,

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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).

<sup>11</sup> Central Children's Home of North Carolina, "About Us," *Central Children's Home of North Carolina*, [www.cch-nc.org/aboutus.html](http://www.cch-nc.org/aboutus.html) (accessed June 2018).

<sup>12</sup> National Mary Potter Club, "About: Quick Facts About Mary Potter School," *National Mary Potter Club*, <http://marypotter.org/about.htm> (accessed June 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District."

<sup>14</sup> "Preface," *Miller's Oxford, North Carolina City Directory, 1929-1930* (Asheville, NC: E.H. Miller, 1929), [www.digitalnc.org](http://www.digitalnc.org) (accessed June 2018).

<sup>15</sup> "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.

<sup>16</sup> "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.

<sup>17</sup> Brown and Esperon, "Oxford Historic District."





Figure 3: 200 block Gilliam Street

Oxford was connected to nearby towns, as well as larger tobacco markets in Durham and Danville, via railroads. The Oxford and Henderson Railroad was opened in 1881 and acquired by Southern Railway (later Norfolk-Southern) in 1894.<sup>18</sup> In 1888, Oxford was connected to the Virginia tobacco markets when the Oxford-Clarksville Railway opened. This railway was also merged with Southern Railway/Norfolk Southern in 1894, and in 1988 was sold to RailAmerica, extended to Burkeville, Virginia, and renamed Virginia Southern Railroad.<sup>19</sup> In 1902, a branch of the

Seaboard Air Line Railway was constructed from Dickerson to Oxford, part of a larger service from Durham to Henderson that had been acquired by Seaboard Air Line Railway the previous year.<sup>20</sup>

### Depression, War, and Expansion: 1935-1950

Oxford experienced significant growth through the early decades of the twentieth century and by 1930, the population was 4,101 people. 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 and an African American cemetery (the African American cemetery is just outside the city limits), and a number of fraternal organizations for both white and African American residents.<sup>21</sup> Further, the Oxford Orphanage (white) and Central Orphanage (African American) remained in operation, increasing their populations during the Depression.<sup>22</sup>

While economy slowed during the Great Depression, Oxford's population remained stable at 3,991 people in 1940. The first library and three more African American churches were formed before 1942.<sup>23</sup> New Deal-era government programs brought jobs to Oxford. The

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<sup>18</sup> Carolana.com, "Oxford and Henderson Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, [www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc\\_rrs\\_oxford\\_henderson.html](http://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.

<sup>19</sup> Carolana.com, "Oxford & Clarksville Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, [www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc\\_rrs\\_oxford\\_clarksville.html](http://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](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_va_southern.html) (accessed July 2018).

<sup>20</sup> Carolana.com, "Seaboard Air Line Railway/Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, [www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc\\_rrs\\_seaboard\\_air\\_line.html](http://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](http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_durham_northern.html) (accessed July 2018); Granville County Chamber of Commerce, "Granville County."

<sup>21</sup> *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.

<sup>22</sup> Personal Interview with Kevin Otis, Masonic Home for Children at Oxford Director, by Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, April 27, 2018.

<sup>23</sup> *Miller's Oxford, N.C. City Directory, 1942-1943* (Asheville, NC: Chas W. Miller, 1942), [www.digitalnc.org](http://www.digitalnc.org) (accessed June 2018), 7, 11-12.

Works Progress Administration improved infrastructure, constructing curb and gutter on High Street and grading and making other improvements to Herndon Avenue (West Spring Street), New College Street, Coleman Street, and all remaining dirt roads within the city limits. The project employed forty local people for about a year.<sup>24</sup> The WPA provided additional assistance to construct curb and gutter on Belle Street in 1940.<sup>25</sup>



Figure 4: Export Leaf Tobacco Company (GV0343)

The success of the bright leaf tobacco market helped to mitigate the impact of the Depression on Oxford. In 1935, nine tobacco warehouses were operating in Oxford, and sales totaled approximately twenty-five million pounds of tobacco.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup> W.A. Adams was the largest tobacco company operating in the city, having warehouses as well as a stemming and

redrying plant on Hillsboro Street that employed 250-300 people, both whites and African Americans.<sup>28</sup> 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.<sup>29</sup> Export Leaf Tobacco Company constructed a new building at the corner of Goshen and Cherry streets in 1927 and by the 1930s, was a major employer of 450 people working to bundle, redry, and reship tobacco brought in from Georgia.<sup>30</sup> Prizeries were also common and were generally located near the tobacco warehouses and processing plants. Only the Bullock and Mitchell Prizery on Wall Street and the Liggett & Myers Prizery on Goshen Street remain as of the 2018 survey.

<sup>24</sup> "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.

<sup>25</sup> "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).

<sup>26</sup> "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.

<sup>27</sup> "Oxford Warehouses Expand Floor Space for New Season: Ten Warehouses Ready for Their Best Season," September 7, 1939, *Tobacco II*, 31-33.

<sup>28</sup> "W.A. Adams Has \$1,200 Payroll," July 24, 1936, "Adams Company Running Factory," August 19, 1938, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History*, 122.

<sup>29</sup> "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.

<sup>30</sup> "Export Factory has 450 at Work," August 12, 1938, *Tobacco: Its Sale, Culture, and History*, 166.



Figure 5: Oxford Armory (GV0669)

Efforts to secure an armory in Oxford began in 1940, when the city was offered property on Linden Avenue from tobacconist B.W. Parham and began discussing how to finance construction of the building.<sup>31</sup> A second site, adjacent to the Oxford High School, was also considered in 1941. The plans drawn for the building were designed to architecturally complement Oxford High School and to accommodate a National Guard company, Oxford High School athletics, and community meetings.<sup>32</sup> The project was approved for assistance from the Works Progress Administration, but with the advent of World

War II, the building was never constructed.<sup>33</sup> 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.

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.<sup>34</sup> Increased traffic and the controversy over moving Oxford's 1909 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. Although there was much discussion about relocating the monument, it remained in place until 1972, when it was moved to its current location at the Richard H. Thornton Library.<sup>35</sup>

The hospitals were affected by the city's growth during this period as well. The Granville Hospital opened in 1938 with approximately thirty-five beds and was funded in part by the Public Works Administration. It replaced 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 required more space, and a twenty-four-bed addition was constructed.

<sup>31</sup> "Town Board Pledges Aid Toward Armory," September 17, 1940, *Oxford History IV*, 20.

<sup>32</sup> "Fate of Armory Will Be Determined Next Tuesday," March 28, 1941, *Oxford History IV*, 203.

<sup>33</sup> "State WPA Head Approves Armory Plan as Set Out," June 27, 1941, *Oxford History IV*, 53.

<sup>34</sup> "Population and Economy," 10.

<sup>35</sup> "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," 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.

That same year, a new hospital with thirty beds was built on Raleigh Street to serve African Americans, replacing the earlier Susie Cheatham Hospital.<sup>36</sup>

One of the most significant economic changes during the 1940s was the purchase of the Oxford Cotton Mill by Burlington Industries. The mill was constructed in 1900, and in 1903, Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham took over management of the facility. It remained one of Oxford's largest employers through the early twentieth century. Company-owned mill housing extended along Maple and Church streets south and west of the mill, respectively. In 1946, Burlington Industries, headquartered in Greensboro, North Carolina, acquired the mill, maintaining the management structure and employing 250 people.<sup>37</sup> Burlington Industries made improvements to operations and the plant in 1948, adding new machinery to increase production, installing a new lighting system, and repainting the facility.<sup>38</sup> While Erwin Cotton Mills had maintained company-owned housing for its employees, Burlington Industries prioritized helping employees become homeowners. Thus, Burlington Industries began a program in 1948 that gave mill workers the opportunity to buy their homes for a small down payment and company financing.<sup>39</sup> 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. An addition was made to the plant on the north end of the building, as well as a two-story addition on the west end for office space.<sup>40</sup>

### **From Farm to City: 1950-1970**

The impact of post-World War II growth continued from the late 1940s through the early 1950s. The population of the city reached 6,685 people in 1950 (of which about 80% were white), but growth slowed significantly thereafter as just 6,978 people were reported in 1960.<sup>41</sup> The city limits were expanded twice more in the 1950s, though only fourteen acres and twenty-two people were added.<sup>42</sup> City limits were expanded again in 1963 and 1964, when the city annexed additional land and neighborhoods, adding 260 acres and approximately 450 people to its population, about half of whom were non-white.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> "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.

<sup>37</sup> "Burlington Mills Corp. Buys Controlling Stock of Oxford Cotton Mill," October 1, 1946, *Oxford History IV*, 222.

<sup>38</sup> "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.

<sup>39</sup> "Mill Employees May Buy Homes," January 23, 1948, *Oxford History IV*, 225.

<sup>40</sup> "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.

<sup>41</sup> *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1962* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1962), 11-13; "Population and Economy," 6; Granville County Chamber of Commerce, "Granville County."

<sup>42</sup> "Population and Economy," 10.

<sup>43</sup> "Population and Economy," 12.

Significant business growth occurred in Oxford (and Granville County) between 1948 and 1954, reflecting the population growth following World War II.<sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup> The most successful businesses by 1960 were furniture, clothing, drug, automobile, and hardware retailers, and professional services (doctors, lawyers, etc.) increased by over 25% during the 1950s.<sup>46</sup> 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.<sup>47</sup> Nationwide, the growth of publicly-funded highways and the near-ubiquity of private automobiles caused the exodus of many major retailers from traditional downtown commercial centers to new shopping centers with large parking lots at the peripheries of towns. In Oxford, these shopping centers were concentrated on Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, between downtown and I-85 and included grocery and department stores, gas stations, restaurants, motels, and other retail establishments. The result for Oxford, as with many towns during this period, was economic decline for the central business district and the commercial enterprises within it.

The two children's homes provided stable employment through this period. Approximately 250 African American children were housed at Central Orphanage, now Central Children's Home of North Carolina, in the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>48</sup> Meanwhile, the Oxford Orphanage, now the Masonic Home for Children, was growing and replacing many of its late-nineteenth-century buildings. The orphanage constructed dozens of buildings in the 1950s and 1960s, including the 1955 St. John's Administration Building and a 1960 dining room/kitchen wing, the 1951 York Rite Memorial Chapel, the 1951 Master's Cottage, nine new residential cottages, the 1965 Blue Lodge Vocational Building, the 1955 Proctor Recreation Center, and the soccer and baseball fields.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> "Population and Economy," 57.

<sup>45</sup> *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1959* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1959), [www.digitalnc.org](http://www.digitalnc.org) (accessed June 2018), 11-13.

<sup>46</sup> "Population and Economy," 41, 61.

<sup>47</sup> "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.

<sup>48</sup> *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](http://www.digitalnc.org) (accessed June 2018), 11-13.

<sup>49</sup> "A (Non-Authoritative) History of the Oxford Orphanage."





Figure 6: Masonic Home for Children at Oxford (former Oxford Orphanage, GV0360), 2009

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.<sup>50</sup> W.A. Adams Company remained the largest tobacco company in town, employing approximately seventy-five people year-round and one hundred people during the tobacco season at its warehouses. Other residents worked for American Suppliers, Imperial Tobacco Company, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, A.S. Ballou Company, Export Leaf Tobacco Company, and Liggett Myers Company. These seven companies operated a combined ten warehouses in Oxford and together employed as many as 250 people during the peak tobacco season.<sup>51</sup>

As the decade progressed, however, agriculture went into drastic decline. Mechanization and new technology resulted in increased production by means of 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.<sup>52</sup> The number of farms in Granville County decreased from 3,578 in 1954 to 2,938 in 1959, and over 9,000 acres of farmland were taken out of production during that period.<sup>53</sup> Although about half the county's population still lived on farms in the 1950s, approximately 6,000 people moved off

<sup>50</sup> *Hill's Oxford (Granville County, N.C.) City Directory, 1959*, 11-13.

<sup>51</sup> 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.

<sup>52</sup> "Population and Economy," 2-4.

<sup>53</sup> "Population and Economy," 61.

farms between 1930 and 1960.<sup>54</sup> Additionally, the tobacco warehouses began to close during this period, first W.A. Adams Company and Export Leaf Tobacco Company, and then Imperial Tobacco Company.<sup>55</sup> 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.<sup>56</sup>

As agriculture entered a steep decline and tobacco failed to support Oxford's residents for the first time in the town's history, many residents sought employment in industry, specifically textiles. Burlington Industries was by far the largest employer in the 1950s, when 250 people produced synthetic yarn. Vogue Hosiery Mill also employed 24 people in textile production manufacturing men's and boys' socks. Lumber and dairy products were also significant industries during this period. Ray Lumber Company employed seventy-five people producing building supplies; Jeffreys & Myers employed about eighty people manufacturing wooden boxes; and Pine State Creamery employed thirty-five people. Other residents found work grinding feed, milling flour, or doing other agricultural labor at the farmers exchange.<sup>57</sup>

Despite the success of these industries, business leaders in the 1950s worked to attract additional industries.<sup>58</sup> 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."<sup>59</sup> 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 having similar missions to attract new industry to Oxford.<sup>60</sup> 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 approximately one hundred people 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.<sup>61</sup> Other industries located in Oxford during this period were 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.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> "Population and Economy," 18-20.

<sup>55</sup> "Population and Economy," 38.

<sup>56</sup> "Population and Economy," 38.

<sup>57</sup> Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Oxford."

<sup>58</sup> City of Oxford, "Granville County History: Oxford in Context."

<sup>59</sup> Oxford Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Oxford."

<sup>60</sup> "Population and Economy," 51; Carlson and Brown, 134; Personal Interview with Royster Washington.

<sup>61</sup> "Population and Economy," 52; Carlson and Brown, 134.

<sup>62</sup> Carlson and Brown, 136-137; Personal Interview with Doan Laursen, local resident and former Carolina Power & Light employee, by Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, January 24, 2018.

Yet there still were not enough jobs to replace the loss of farm and tobacco-related employment, and by the mid-1960s, almost ten percent of Oxford's work force commuted to jobs outside Granville County.<sup>63</sup>

Rather than leave the county, some of Oxford's residents sought employment in nearby Butner.<sup>64</sup> By 1950, a former World War II U.S Army installation in this location 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.<sup>65</sup> 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.<sup>66</sup>

### **Segregation and Civil Rights: 1950-1975**

As the economy of Oxford was changing dramatically in the mid-twentieth century, so was the social climate. As with most towns in the South, segregation was common practice in the 1950s and 1960s, and African American neighborhoods were relegated to the fringes of the city, usually forming around community institutions. One such neighborhood formed around Mary Potter School northeast of downtown along Lanier, Taylor, and New College streets. Black neighborhoods northwest of town formed near the railroad and tobacco warehouses, including the area along Alexander Street known as Browntown, the area north of Alexander Street to Roxboro Street known as Grab-all, and the Knowles Development and areas north of Roxboro Street, simply known as "round the bend."<sup>67</sup> Southeast of town along Henderson and Raleigh streets, toward the Central Orphanage, was another African American community. The Prince Hall Masons Lodge (Blooming Star Lodge #53), the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park, and the 1950s Eatman Park Neighborhood are all part of this area, which was later physically divided by the construction of Interstate 85. Granville Street, west of downtown, was another black neighborhood with its own churches, an elementary school, and a community center. Historically, the residents of this neighborhood were primarily professionals, especially



Figure 7: Prince Hall Masons Lodge  
(Blooming Star #53) (GV0866)

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<sup>63</sup> "Population and Economy," 49.

<sup>64</sup> 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.

<sup>65</sup> "Population and Economy," 12.

<sup>66</sup> "Population and Economy," 13; Carlson and Brown, 134.

<sup>67</sup> Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields, Mary Potter School Class of 1967, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, July 6, 2018.



teachers.” All of these neighborhoods had a strong sense of community in which residents took care of each other; however, as many of the original owners have passed away, renters make up a much larger portion of the neighborhoods. Absentee property owners combined with the decline of the tobacco industry and the construction of Interstate 85 have caused these neighborhoods to become somewhat fragmented over time.”



Figure 8: Mary Potter School, High School Building (GV0871)

Although the African American community in Oxford was aware of the sit-ins and protests in nearby Greensboro and Durham in the 1960s, overall many locals felt relatively removed from the broader Civil Rights Movement. However, in 1964, Granville County instituted voluntary integration, at which time the Board of Education disbanded athletics at Mary Potter School, the African American high school, 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 participated 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.

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 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.”

As full integration 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

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<sup>68</sup> Personal Interview with Juanita Rogers.

<sup>69</sup> Personal Interview with Juanita Rogers; Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

<sup>70</sup> Personal Interview with Rosalyn Green, Mary Potter School Class of 1970, by Cheri Szcudronski, via telephone, July 6, 2018; Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

<sup>71</sup> Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

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 called them names.<sup>72</sup>

Events in Oxford turned violent in 1970 when Henry “Dickie” Marrow Jr. 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, rioting 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.<sup>73</sup> 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, Mrs. Taylor persevered, unwilling to yield to the threats.<sup>74</sup> 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.<sup>75</sup> 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.<sup>76</sup> 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.<sup>77</sup> 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.<sup>78</sup>

### **Modern Oxford: 1970-Present**

In 1966, local leaders in Oxford succeeded in a campaign to bring Interstate 85 near Oxford, and with it, 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, Virginia, just outside of Richmond.<sup>79</sup> 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 by 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

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<sup>72</sup> Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

<sup>73</sup> Timothy B. Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name* (New York, NY: Broadway Books, 2004), 1-10, 118-145.

<sup>74</sup> Personal Interview with Patricia Taylor Fields.

<sup>75</sup> “‘All Quiet’ Reported by Oxford Officials,” May 17, 1970, “Oxford History – Civil Unrest” Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

<sup>76</sup> Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name*, 118-145.

<sup>77</sup> Personal Interview with Rosalyn Green.

<sup>78</sup> “Confederate Monument,” *NCpedia*, [www.ncpedia.org/monument/confederate-monument-5](http://www.ncpedia.org/monument/confederate-monument-5) (accessed July 2018).

<sup>79</sup> Carlson and Brown, 137-138.

provide access to the new interstate.<sup>80</sup> 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.<sup>81</sup> 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.<sup>82</sup>

Improved access to vocational training was needed to help residents make the transition from farm labor to manufacturing, professional services, and other urban professions, and to prepare African Americans and women for new employment opportunities. (Women in the workforce in Granville County grew from less than a quarter of the workforce in 1950 to about half in 1980.) To fill this need, in 1976, Granville and Vance counties worked together to establish Vance-Granville Community College, formed from the earlier Vance County Technical Institute.<sup>83</sup> 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.<sup>84</sup>

Burlington Industries expanded again in 1976, bringing an additional 180 jobs to Oxford and increasing yarn production significantly.<sup>85</sup> However, due to increased competition with overseas companies, the company announced plans to close the Oxford facility (along with a number of other facilities throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) by the end of 1999.<sup>86</sup> Revlon, which opened a manufacturing plant in Oxford in 1986, is today the city's largest employer.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Personal Interview with Doan Laursen.

<sup>81</sup> Carlson and Brown, 137-138.

<sup>82</sup> "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.

<sup>83</sup> Carlson and Brown, 139.

<sup>84</sup> Carlson and Brown, 138.

<sup>85</sup> "Burlington Mills Noting 30<sup>th</sup> Year in Oxford," October 18, 1976, "Burlington Mills" Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC.

<sup>86</sup> "Industrial mainstay closing its doors," *Oxford Public Ledger*, January 28, 1999, "Burlington Mills" Vertical File.

<sup>87</sup> Personal Interview with Jed Pittard; Personal Interview with Doan Laursen.

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Oxford National Register Historic District (1988) makes up approximately one-half of the study area, and the nomination provides architectural context for residential, commercial, and industrial buildings constructed through about 1940. Styles covered in the nomination 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, Neoclassical Revival, and Period Revival styles of the early-1900s. The remainder of the study area, most of which is immediately adjacent to the Oxford Historic District, 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. Also included in the study area are a number of representative examples of mid-twentieth century architectural styles, including Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles that post-date 1940 and for which context was not provided in the Oxford National Register Historic District nomination.

Few buildings were constructed in Oxford in the 1930s and 1940s due to 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, and then the need for rapid home building after the war. These houses, with their small size and compact footprints, were well-suited to existing urban lots. High Street has several Minimal Traditional-style houses, including the Robert



Figure 9: 300 block Raleigh Street



Figure 10: 500 block Hancock Street



Figure 11: Robert L. Minor House (GV0791)



L. Minor House at 410 High Street (GV0791) and the Thomas B. Williams Jr. House at 402 High Street (GV0787). Both were constructed c. 1950 and feature brick veneer, double-hung windows, and flush eaves.



Figure 12: Thomas B. Williams Jr. House (GV0787)



Figure 13: Helen Clement House (GV0837)



Figure 14: George W. Childers House (GV0845)

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue (also called Linden Avenue) developed between 1935 and the 1960s, and the earliest houses were constructed in the Colonial Revival and Period Revival styles, which were common throughout Oxford, especially in the 1920s and 1930s. These traditionally-styled houses gave way to Ranch homes in the 1950s and 1960s. The wide, low, one-story houses, most often constructed with brick veneers, were attractive to working-class families looking for 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 rejection of the fragmentation of rooms separated by hallways that earlier house forms provided. The Helen Clement House at 422 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue (GV0837) and the George W. Childers House at 503 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue (GV0845) are excellent examples of the Ranch style and were both constructed in the 1950s. The Clement House has vertical board-and-batten sheathing and uses brick on the lower part of the façade only. The house 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, a more modest version of the style, has a skintle brick veneer, double-hung windows, flush eaves, and an inset entrance.

Most mid-century development in Oxford occurred in neighborhoods just outside of the city limits populated primarily with Ranch houses, though the earliest neighborhoods feature Period Cottages with Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival detailing. Small neighborhoods were laid out using Olmstedian principles, including curvilinear streets, large lots with deep setbacks, and the retention of mature tree canopies. Constructed mostly north of downtown off College Street, west of downtown off Lewis Street, and east of downtown off Williamsboro Street, the neighborhoods featured

primarily Minimal Traditional-style, Modernist-style, and Ranch houses.

The earliest of the curvilinear subdivisions in Oxford is Overhills (GV0701), platted in 1937 on the east side of Oxford, bordering Williamsboro Street to the north. The development is small, containing only twenty-one lots centered around a planned natural space in the center of the development through which a stream flows. Because the development spanned World War II, there is more variation in building styles than in later, postwar developments. More typical of mid-century development, and one of the best examples in Oxford, is Green Acres (GV0697). Located on the south side of Williamsboro Street, east of downtown Oxford and bordering Overhills on its west, this neighborhood was platted in 1951 as a middle-class white subdivision containing 124 irregular-shaped lots along curvilinear streets. Houses on corner lots are angled to face the intersections, a practice typical in postwar developments and espoused by the Urban Land Institute. Houses in the neighborhood are largely traditional Ranch houses and have long, low forms, double-hung windows, picture windows, attached carports or garages, and Colonial Revival details such as primary entrances within classical or paneled surrounds, paneled aprons beneath windows on the primary elevation, and classically-articulated cornice lines. Several of the houses have Modernist details, particularly concrete screens, ribbon windows, and slab chimneys. A few examples of split-level houses featuring either Colonial Revival or Modernist details are also present in the neighborhood.



Figure 15: Overhills (GV0701)



Figure 16: Green Acres (GV0697)



Figure 17: Green Acres (GV0697)

Several noteworthy examples of the Modernist style are present in the study area. 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. Among the best residential examples of the style is the 1962 Dr. L. Sam and Ruth Daniels House at 124 Pine Cone Drive (GV0703). Nestled within the





Figure 18: Dr. L. Sam and Ruth Daniels House (GV0703)



Figure 19: House, 117 Quail Ridge Road (GV0876)



Figure 20: Richard L. Thornton Library (GV0652)

trees, this brick-veneered house has a combination of tall, narrow fixed windows and operable casement windows, deep eaves, and exposed purlins in the gables. The center section of the house features an inset entrance containing a wooden door constructed of diagonally-laid boards, and wide frosted-glass sidelights and transom. To the right of the entrance, two pairs of fixed windows lighting the living room are separated by a panel of diagonally-laid boards. The windows align with a curtain wall on the rear elevation, allowing a view through the building to the rear yard, a practice used in Modernist architecture to blur the lines between interior and exterior spaces. The interior retains its original plan and many original features, including a sunken living room, a full-height Roman brick fireplace, and a decorative screen wall between the primary entrance and living room. The house at 117 Quail Ridge Road (GV0876), built c. 1970, is an example of Shed-style residential architecture. This house has a split-level form with deep overhangs, exposed purlins, casement windows, and alternating use of brick veneer and vertical wood sheathing.

The downtown continued to evolve through the late twentieth century, and several notable buildings were constructed, including the armory, public library, and the Federal Building and Post Office, all constructed in the Modernist style in the 1950s and 1960s. The 1954 Oxford National Guard Armory at 105 West Spring Street (GV0669) is a brick-veneered building with a two-story center section that is wrapped by a one-story section. The two-story section is flat-roofed and contains thirty-two-light metal-framed windows with operable center sashes. The one-story section is also flat-roofed and has

an inset entrance bay with paired, three-light metal-framed windows. Perhaps the most distinctive example of Modernist architecture in Oxford is the Richard H. Thornton Library at 210 Main Street (GV0652). 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 at 144 Main Street (GV0569) 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 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.



Figure 21: Oxford Post Office and Federal Building (GV0569)



## FINDINGS

Since the 1986 architectural survey of Oxford, which included 281 resources within the city limits, changes have been minimal, and the extant architecture still reflects the prosperity of the bright leaf tobacco market in Oxford. During the project, 210 resources were re-surveyed within the existing boundary of the 1988 Oxford National Register Historic District, seventy-one resources surveyed in 1986 but not included in the historic district were re-surveyed, and 180 additional resources outside the historic district were newly surveyed (see Appendix B). Of the 180 newly surveyed resources, ten represent mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods, and approximately 160 would likely be eligible for inclusion in an expansion of the Oxford National Register Historic District.

These findings will focus on changes to the 281 previously surveyed properties. In order to get a complete overview of the changes since the 1986 survey, each of the properties was coded as No Change, Materially Altered, Significantly Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, or Moved (see Appendix A). Classifications were made based on the photos present in the 1986 survey files.

Nearly all of the 210 resources within the Oxford National Register Historic District fall into the No Change or Materially Altered categories. There are very few Significantly Altered properties and no Moved properties. Four properties within the historic district boundary have been significantly altered since the 1986 survey, altered to the extent that they would no longer be considered contributing to the Oxford National register Historic District. All are commercial buildings located downtown outside the locally designated College Street Historic District and Main Street Historic District. Although many commercial properties have been altered with replacement storefronts or upper-level windows, the four significantly altered properties have had more extensive alterations and greater loss of original material. Alterations include resized window or door openings, filled-in windows or doors, significantly reconfigured storefronts, altered rooflines, and added metal, stucco, or other non-historic covering on the exterior. These properties, which represent less than 2% of the total resources included in the historic district, are clustered near the center of the district at the intersection of Main, College, and Hillsboro streets.

Table 1. Significantly Altered Properties within the National Register Historic District boundary

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0217	101-111 College Street	Herndon Block No 2	1880s, c.1928
GV0314	118 Main Street	C & M Hosiery Mill Offices	1887
GV0609	119 Hillsboro Street	Horner Brother Company Store	1909
GV0616	100 Main Street	Long Company Store	1920s

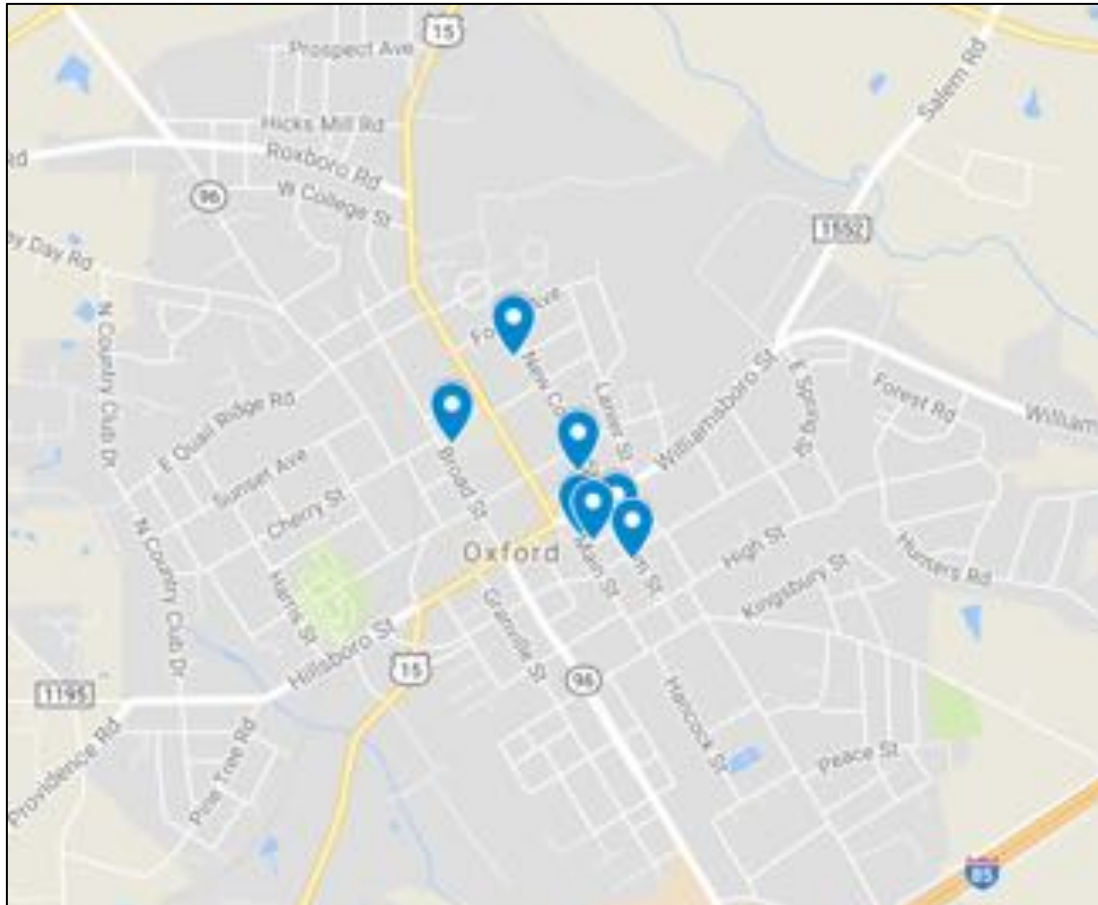


Map 1. Distribution of Altered Properties within the National Register Historic District boundary

Seven properties within the Oxford National Register Historic District have been demolished since 1986. These properties, which represent less than 3% of the total resources included in the historic district, are largely concentrated near downtown Oxford and include both commercial and residential properties, including a group of houses at Broad and Cherry streets.

Table 2. Demolished Properties within the National Register Historic District boundary

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
GV0233	118 Gilliam Street	Oxford Women's Club	c. 1860
GV0234	114 E. Spring Street	Oxford Methodist Church	c. 1840
GV0318	Watkins Street	Oxford Buggy Company	c. 1925
GV0327	New College Street	Curran American Tobacco Company Prize House	c. 1885
GV0565	Broad and Cherry	Houses	
GV0636	123 Main Street	Princess Theatre	c. 1880
GV0640	120 Littlejohn Street	Public Ledger Printing Office	c. 1920



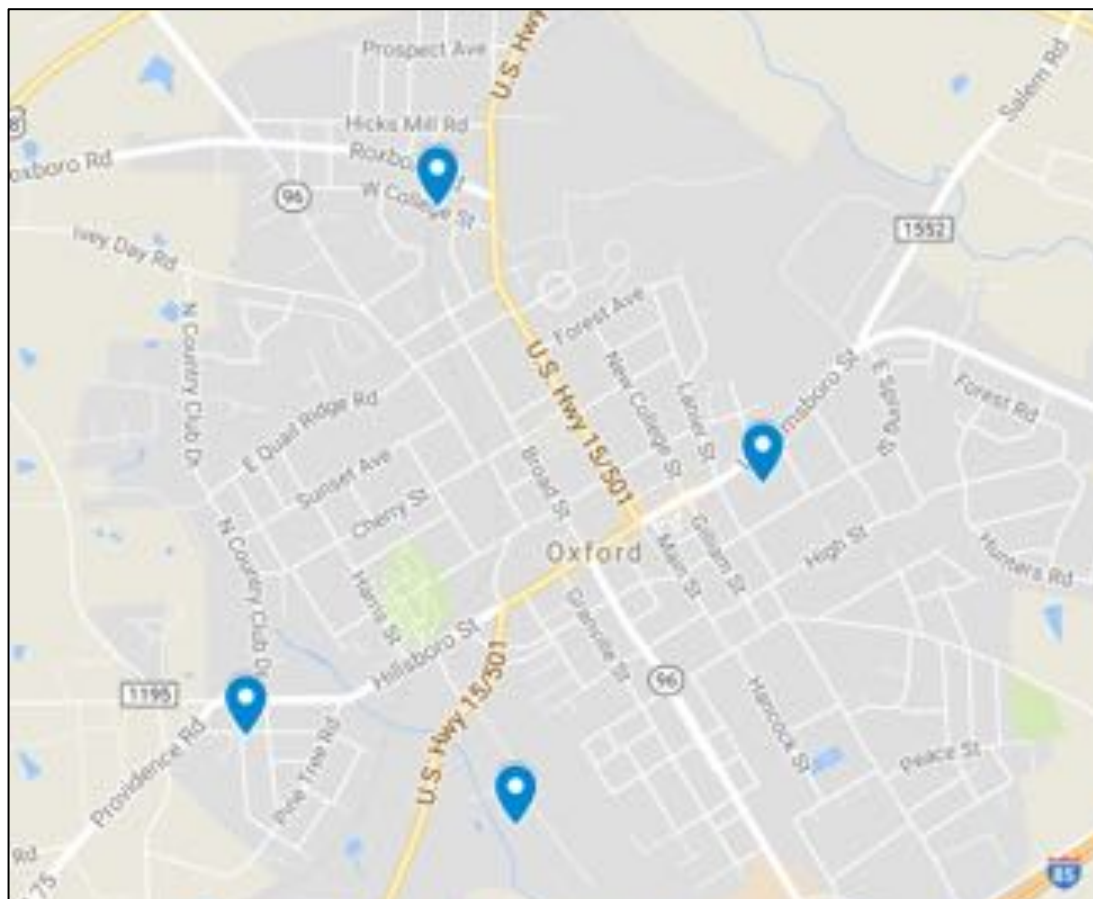
Map 2. Distribution of Demolished Properties within the National Register Historic District boundary

The seventy-one additional properties surveyed in 1986 are located outside the boundaries of the historic district. Within this part of the study area, the findings include more alterations and demolition than was found within the historic district. While the majority of resources surveyed again fall into the No Change category, a significant number have been classified as Altered or Demolished. There are no Moved properties and only one property, the Dr. Benjamin K. Hays Study at 114 Hays Street (GV0344), has been classified Deteriorated.

Four properties in this portion of the study area have been significantly altered since the 1986 survey. The Oxford High School was altered when converted for use as Oxford City Hall, while the Oxford Masonic Lodge was altered with the construction of a gabled roofline in place of the original flat roof. Residential properties, including Thorndale and the Oxford Mill, have been altered with additions, the application of vinyl siding and windows, changes to window and door openings, and, as is the case with Oxford Mill Village, demolition. These properties, which represent nearly 6% of these seventy-one historic resources, are located throughout the city.

Table 3. Significantly Altered Properties outside the National Register Historic District boundary

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
GV0303	300 Williamsboro Street	Oxford High School	1921
GV0332	213 W. Thorndale Street	Thorndale	1837
GV0345	105 W. College Street	Oxford Masonic Lodge #122	1957
GV0355	325 Lewis Street	Oxford Cotton Mill & Village	1900, 1950s



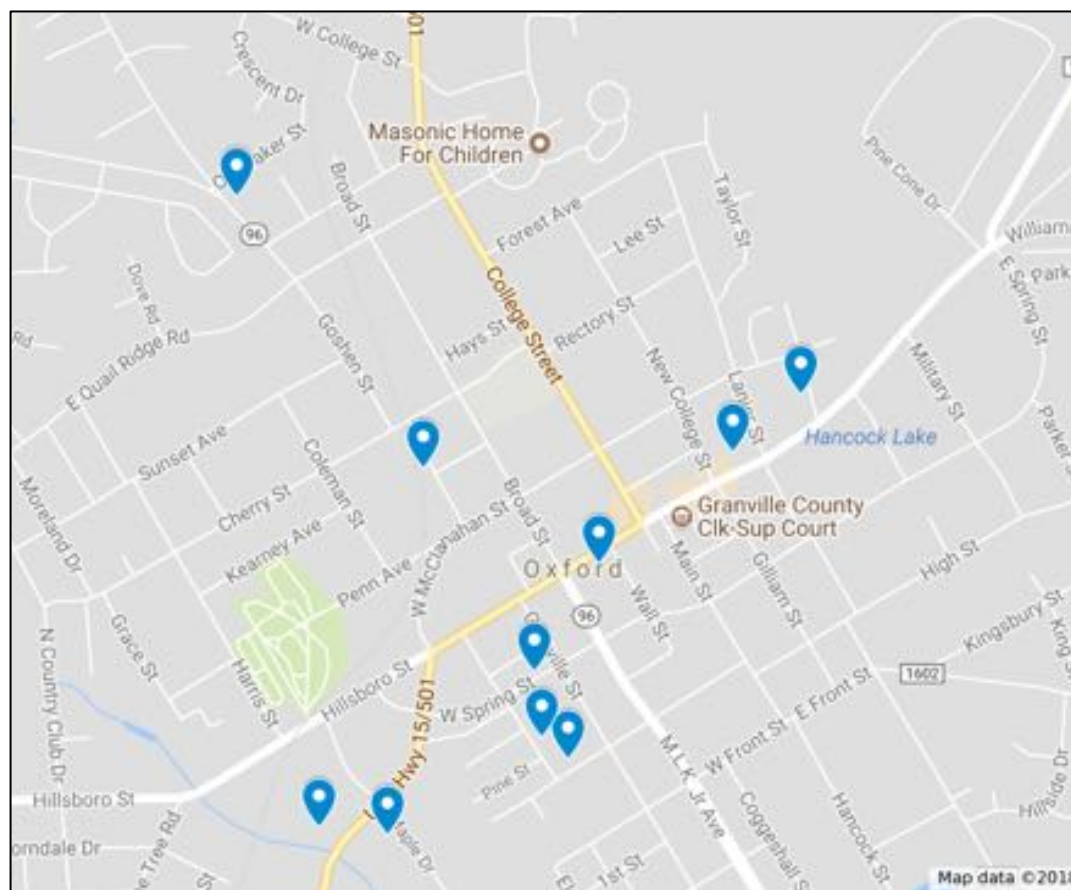
Map 3. Distribution of Altered Properties outside the National Register Historic District boundary

Demolition has had a much greater impact on the historic resources located outside the historic district boundary. Since the 1986 survey, ten properties (or 14% of the resources) have been demolished. While generally scattered throughout the city, there are more demolitions in the southwest quadrant of the city than in the other three quadrants combined. The first period of demolition took place in the late 1980s and early 1990s and included the loss of two tobacco-related resources and the railroad depot, reflecting the economic change from railroad-reliant agriculture to truck-based manufacturing. The second period of demolition has taken place since 2014 and includes mostly residential

resources, reflecting continuing change in the city as some of the oldest residential buildings are being lost.

Table 4. Demolished Properties outside the National Register Historic District boundary

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
GV0218	Banner Tobacco Warehouse	155 Hillsboro Street	1887
GV0290	Duncan Herndon House	312 Sycamore Street	mid-1800s
GV0293	Hicks-Wharton House	306 W. Spring Street	
GV0301	James A. Taylor House	211 Williamsboro Street	1924
GV0322	L.H. Currin-R.T. Smith Prize House	107 Railroad Avenue	1880s
GV0342	Lynch's Hill	700 block Goshen Street	
GV0356	Turner-McGee House	119 Maple Drive	
GV0359	William A. Philpott House	322 Lewis Street	
GV0567	House	217 Orange Street	
GV0568	Oxford Depot	Standard Street	



Map 4. Distribution of Demolished Properties outside the National Register Historic District boundary



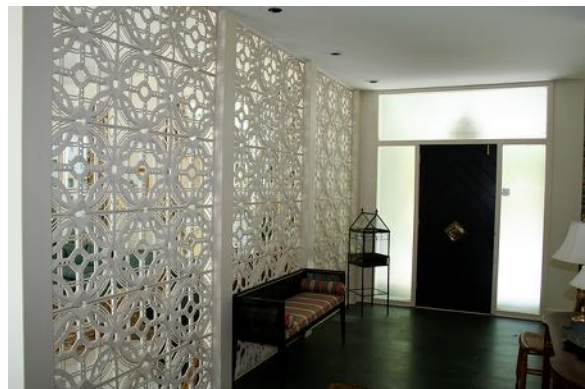
# RECOMMENDATIONS

## NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST

The following resources are proposed for placement on the North Carolina National Register Study List as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

### Dr. L. Sam and Ruth Daniels House, 124 Pine Cone

The Dr. L. Sam and Ruth Daniels House (GV0703) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. Built c. 1961, this one-story, side-gabled house is nestled within the trees at the northeast end of Pine Cone Drive and has distinctive Modernist features. It was designed by Durham architects George Hackney and Charles Knott for local doctor L. Sam Daniels and his wife Ruth and was featured in an edition of *Better Homes and Gardens* in the early 1960s. The house has an irregular footprint, brick veneer, a combination of fixed windows and operable casement windows, deep eaves, and exposed purlins in the gables.



The slightly off-center, inset primary entrance contains a wooden door constructed of diagonally-laid boards and frosted-glass sidelights and transom. Windows to the right of the entrance align with a curtain wall on the rear elevation, allowing a view through the building to the rear yard. An L-shaped master bedroom wing adjoins the center section to the right, and a side-gabled, frame wing on the left end of the house connects to an open two-car carport.

The interior of the house also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Its original plan and many original features, including a sunken living room with full-height Roman brick fireplace, a decorative screen wall between the primary entrance and living room, doors and flooring, and wallpaper and cabinets in the kitchen, remain in place.

A brick terrace at the rear of the house overlooks an in-ground pool with adjacent flat-roofed, brick-veneered poolhouse. According to the current owner, who purchased the house from the estate of Ruth Daniels, the family often had pool parties, though Mrs. Daniels rarely invited people inside the main house. The landscape, which includes a paved circular driveway and walking trails through the wooded area northeast of the house, was designed by the Raleigh firm Godwin and Bell in 1961. The boundary should

include the entire 1.88-acre parcel (and potentially an adjacent .38-acre parcel, if it reflects a later subdivision of the Daniels' original lot). The Period of Significance is c. 1961, the date of construction.

### **First Baptist Church of Oxford, 320 Granville Street**

The First Baptist Church of Oxford (GV0288) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. It may also be eligible under Criterion A for Social History, for its association with African American heritage in Oxford. The church 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.



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 with inset diamond-shaped concrete panels, the gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style church has three pairs of one-light-over-two-panel doors on the façade, the center pair within an arched surround. A pedimented portico supported by full-height brick piers shelters most of the primary elevation. 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.

The interior retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and features an entrance vestibule on the east end below the balcony, a spacious sanctuary, and a raised dias on the west end behind which is a raised choir and organ loft. The sanctuary has a coffered ceiling with tongue-and-groove wood between the coffers, tongue-and-groove wainscot with a chair rail, and carpet installed in the 1960s. Double-hung stained-glass

windows with concrete sills at the second-floor level light an interior balcony. A bowed wall behind the raised dias is wood paneled and sliding doors conceal a baptismal pool beneath the organ/choir loft.

The First Baptist Church of Oxford meets Criteria Consideration A because it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction. The 1.11-acre parcel includes two residential buildings north of the church. The church constructed a parsonage in the early-to mid-twentieth century, and it is likely that one of these houses is that parsonage, though the history of the two houses and whether they were historically associated with the church should be researched prior to their inclusion in the National Register boundary. The period of significance extends from 1927, the date of the church's construction.

### **Saint Catherine of Siena Catholic Church, 305 Williamsboro**

Saint Catherine of Siena Catholic Church (GV0299) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. Despite the fact that Granville County had a small Catholic community by the turn of the twentieth century, without a Catholic church, residents had to travel to Henderson or Durham for services, with an occasional visit from priests who journeyed down from Richmond, Virginia. Starting in 1930, services were held on a regular basis in the homes of different parishioners and during World War II mass was even celebrated in a railroad car.



In 1955, the congregation constructed the only Mission Revival-style church in Granville County, though the church also has Renaissance Revival-style elements. Designed by George Wilson, the cream-colored brick church has a tall, rounded-arch, inset entry marked by a rose window above paired one-light wood doors that are sheltered by a tiled pediment above three smaller arches supported by the ribboned columns. Keeping with the Mission Revival style, Wilson gave the church a scalloped parapet—the espadana that is the hallmark of the style. The side elevations have arched stained glass windows and there are lower, side-gabled wings near the rear of the right and left elevations.

Despite no longer being used as a church, the interior retains integrity of design, material, and workmanship. It has carpet, a raised platform at the north end, exposed concrete block on the side and rear walls, and vertical wood paneling on the north wall, behind where the altar originally stood.

Its most distinctive interior elements are the unpainted wood ceiling with exposed trusses, each supported by wood brackets that rest atop the concrete block walls and the stained glass windows. The windows were designed by artist Ade Bethune, a Belgian who



emigrated to the U.S. following World War I. Bethune designed components of a number of churches throughout the county, including stained glass, murals, and carved stations of the cross. Original murals from St. Catherine of Siena were later moved to St. James Catholic Church in Henderson.

The church stands on a slight rise above Williamsboro Street and is accessed by paired concrete steps that originally flanked the statue of St. Catherine, which has since been removed. Saint Catherine of Siena Catholic Church meets Criteria Consideration A because it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction. The boundary should follow the 0.52-acre parcel historically associated with the church. The period of significance is 1955, the date of the church's construction.

### **Saint Cyprian's Episcopal Church, 408 Granville Street**

Saint Cyprian's Episcopal Church (GV0570) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. The church may also be significant under Criterion A for Social History, for its role in Civil Rights in Oxford. While the current church building dates to 1959, the African American congregation was established around 1903 and this building is likely the third to have served the small congregation. The church 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 Jr. in 1970, the church, in a statement of racial solidarity, asked to be "yoked" together with St. Stephen's, the white Episcopal church in Oxford, and the two shared a priest, Rev. Harrison Thayer Simons, until 2008.



This front-gabled, brick-veneered Modernist church is smaller in scale and more minimal in detail than the early-twentieth-century churches in Oxford. The primary entrance includes an original diamond-light transom in a brick surround composed of two header-courses of brick framed by a projecting soldier-course band of brick and is flanked by four stacked, aluminum-framed awning windows containing leaded stained glass in each sash. A one-story, side-gabled education wing on the right elevation has an inset entrance near the left end of the façade. A gabled brick hyphen at the rear (west) is two bays deep and connects to a later, front-gabled fellowship hall that is three bays wide and contains paired doors on the south elevation, facing First Street, and stacked awning windows.

The interior of the church retains integrity of design, material, and workmanship. It features a small entrance vestibule flanked by a nursery space on the north and additional pew seating on the south, the walls between them sheathed with plywood and finished with wood chair rail and crown molding.

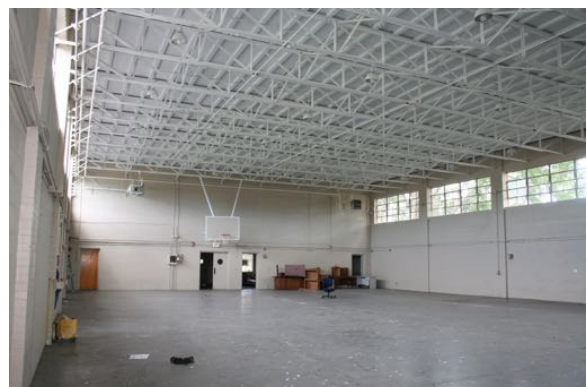
The west third of the sanctuary is three steps above the main level with pews arranged parallel to paired wood railings that flank a center aisle leading to the alter. The sanctuary retains exposed brick walls, tiled floors with a carpet runner down the main aisle, and plywood sheathing on the west wall, behind the alter. Perhaps the most distinctive feature is the unpainted tongue-and-groove ceiling supported by arched, laminated beams that rest on shallow brick pilasters. The ceiling is lit by recessed up-lighting that extends along the exterior brick walls.

Saint Cyprian's Episcopal Church meets Criteria Consideration A because it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction. The boundary should include the entire 0.45-acre tax parcel, which includes the church and a small shed to its north. The Period of Significance extends from 1959, the date of the church's construction, though at least the early 1970s to include the "yoking" of the church to St. Stephens and the impact that decision had on the two congregations and Oxford as a whole.

### **Oxford National Guard Armory, 105 W. Spring Street**

The Oxford National Guard Armory (GV0669) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its Military significance and under Criterion C for Architecture. Constructed in 1954, plans for the armory began as early as 1940 when land on Linden Avenue was considered for the building. A site adjacent to the Oxford High School was also considered and WPA funding was secured for a building in that location, but with the advent of World War II, construction never commenced. Only after the close of the war, on land donated to the City of Oxford along West Spring Street, did plans for the Armory begin again in earnest.

This 1954 Armory is one of five "Reversed One-Unit" armories built in the state in the second year of the Post-World War II Guard expansion. It features a two-story center section that is wrapped by a one-story section with a brick veneer and flat roofs on both sections. The two-story training room at the



center of the building has grouped windows on the east and west elevations at the second-floor level above the one-story wings, each a thirty-two-light metal-framed window with operable center sash. The word “Armory” is on the north elevation, facing Spring Street. The one-story part of the building features a four-bay inset entrance near the center of the façade and an entrance on the west elevation has paired metal doors sheltered by a flat-roofed metal awning on metal posts.

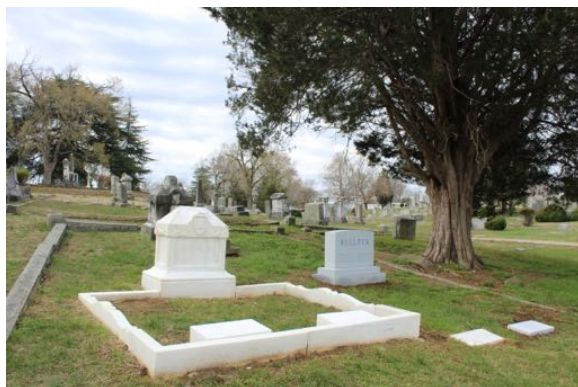
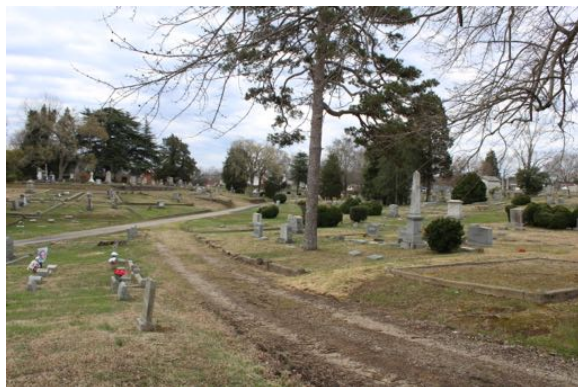
The interior retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship including concrete floors, exposed concrete block walls, and exposed metal trusses supporting the roof in the training space. It features one-story offices, locker rooms, kitchen, and storage rooms wrapping the large, two-story training room. The kitchen and locker rooms have tiled walls and other secondary spaces typically have exposed concrete on the floors, exposed concrete block walls, and drywall ceilings. An original safe at the southeast corner of the building held firearms.

The boundary should include the entire 1.939-acre parcel historically associated with the armory. The Period of Significance extends from 1954 to 1968. While the building remained in use as an armory into the early twenty-first century, it does not meet Criterion Consideration G because that use is not of exceptional significance.

### **Elmwood Cemetery, 530 Hillsboro Street**

Elmwood Cemetery (GV0331) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Landscape and under Criterion C for Funerary Art. It may also be eligible under Criterion A for Social History. The cemetery is Oxford’s second municipal cemetery, owned by the city since 1890, after the Old Oxford Cemetery was no longer able to accommodate additional burials. Located on nearly seventeen acres west of downtown Oxford, the landscape design of this late-nineteenth-century cemetery is perhaps its most striking feature. Rolling hills are marked by family plots, the granite, stone, and brick boundaries of which also serve as low retaining walls and lend a patchwork quality to the landscape.

The main entrance to the cemetery, from Hillsboro Street, is flanked by granite piers with adjoining granite walls that extend only a few feet before giving way to chain link fencing that surrounds the property. Curved drives, mature trees, and rolling terrain allow for sweeping views across the cemetery. Virtually all of the





markers date from the late nineteenth century to the present; the few with mid-nineteenth century dates were likely moved here at a later date.

The majority of plots in the south end of the cemetery, the oldest part, are family plots encircled with low granite, stone, or brick walls. The existence of these family plots, planned in advance, means that late-nineteenth-century graves are spread throughout the cemetery and are located immediately adjacent to twentieth-century graves instead of clustered in any one section of the cemetery. One of the most striking of these is the Lassiter family plot, enclosed on three sides with a high granite wall and containing a variety of marble and granite crosses and obelisks.

Other distinctive markers contain Celtic crosses, urns, lambs, and other carved motifs. A number of granite mausoleums provide an alternative to the family plot. The north part of the cemetery contains more recent graves, and stones are generally low, arranged in neat rows instead of family groupings.

The cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D because its primary local significance is derived from its distinctive design features, meeting eligibility requirements under Criterion C for Landscape and Funerary Art. The period of significance for the cemetery is 1890, the date of its opening to c. 1940, though an inventory of markers is necessary to determine the latest dates of the decorative markers. The boundary should follow the parcel boundary, but may exclude the northern (newer) section of the property if it is found to have been added later.

### **Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase**

The 1988 Oxford National Register Historic District (GV0521) includes 210 resources, primarily the surviving nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in downtown Oxford. At the core of the historic district is the commercial area, centered at the intersection of Main, College, Williamsboro, and Hillsboro streets. Extending north and south from this core are residences, which make up the majority of the district's resources. At the northwest corner of the district are a number of tobacco-related buildings and residences supporting the tobacco factories and warehouses.



While the 1988 district included a high concentration of architecturally significant residences, churches, schools, and commercial and industrial buildings, the boundary did not include numerous modest early- and mid-twentieth-century buildings that stand directly adjacent to the historic district and retain high material integrity. Further, it did not

include residential development from the 1940s and 1950s that stands immediately adjacent to the district.

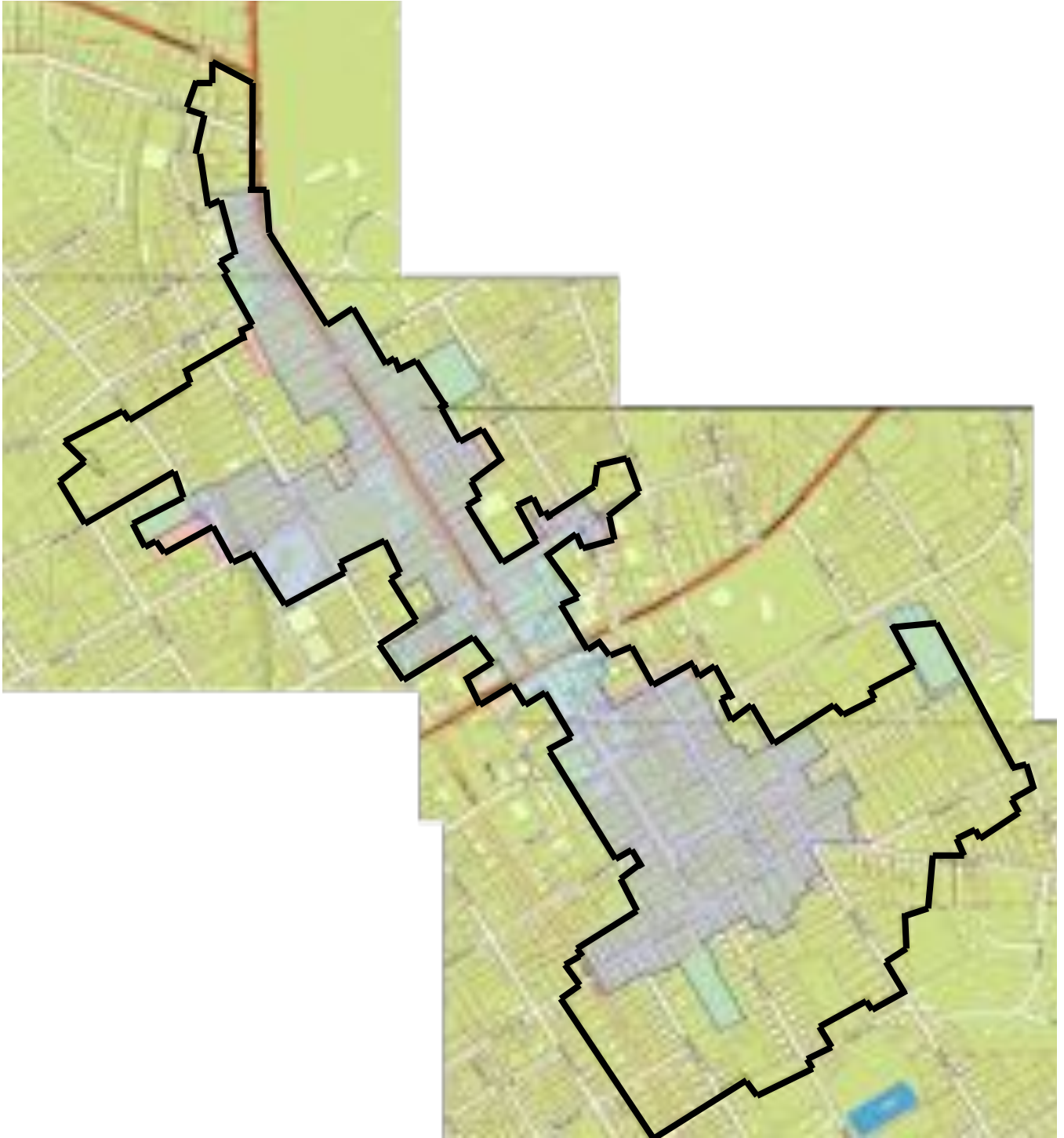
Included in the proposed boundary expansion are residential resources south of downtown on Hancock and Coggeshall streets and Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue (Linden Avenue). These illustrate early- to mid-twentieth-century architecture including bungalows, Period Cottages, and Ranch houses. Resources east of downtown on East Spring, High, Kingsbury, Henderson and Raleigh streets. The last two streets contain African American resources and connect to later African American developments southeast of town.

Commercial resources on Hillsboro and Gilliam streets, residential resources on East and West McClanahan, and the Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium, part of the historic Mary Potter School complex represent small expansion areas immediately adjacent to Oxford's commercial core. At the northwest corner of the existing district, Broad and Goshen streets illustrate the continued construction of worker housing serving the nearby tobacco warehouses and factories, constructed largely in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Finally, a number of resources on College Street and West College Street, at the north end of the district, appear to be of the same age and architectural classification.



The collection of buildings within the proposed boundary increase have their topography, setbacks, and building size and scale in common with those in the existing Oxford National Register Historic District. Residential buildings in the expansion area are primarily nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular buildings having forms and details typical of those throughout the Piedmont of North Carolina. While the most prominent resources within the existing district illustrate fashionable architectural trends, buildings in the expansion area follow the same styles and echo the same forms as those within the historic district, but are generally less ornate, representing middle- to working-class residents and mid-twentieth century architectural styles. The boundary increase is largely bounded by incompatible residential construction, either altered or from a later period of development.

The Oxford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. The expansion area includes several mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings as well as a significant collection of early- to mid-twentieth-century residential resources, illustrating the substantial growth of Oxford and its tobacco industry during this period. The period of significance extends from c. 1845, the date of the earliest extant resource in the district, to the early 1960s, though the exact dates should be drawn from the building dates of houses in the boundary increase. A boundary decrease should be considered for New College Street where the L. H. Currin American Tobacco Company Prizery once stood, but has been demolished.



Map of Oxford Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase



## Williamsboro-Military Streets Historic District

The Williamsboro-Military Streets Historic District (GV0707) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. This collection of approximately thirty houses and one church that extend along the 300-500 blocks of Williamsboro Street and the 100 block of Military Street (which intersects Williamsboro) includes examples of nationally popular architectural styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Spanish Mission, as well as vernacular interpretations of these styles. The earliest houses are also the most ornate and include: the c. 1850 Greek Revival-style Jiggetts-Horner House, the 1886 Italianate-style Winston-Landis House, and the c. 1887 Queen Anne-style Henry G. Cooper House. The siting of these houses on large lots with deep front lawns, and their construction thirty to fifty years before the rest of the district, indicate that these were the homes of prominent landowners in the area whose property was subdivided in the early twentieth century. The Jiggetts-Horner House stood adjacent to the Horner Military Academy, a mid-nineteenth century boarding school that is no longer extant, but for which Military Street is named.

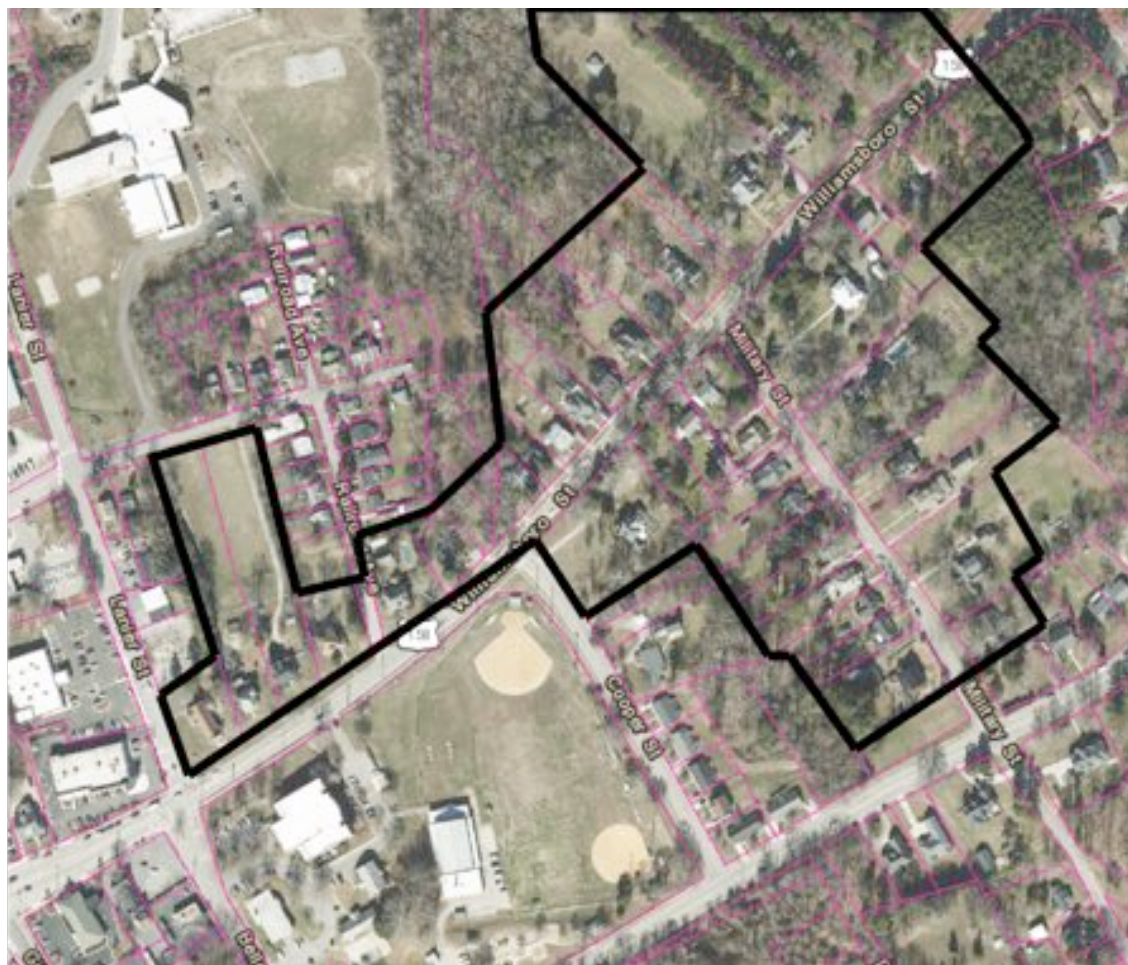


The most common house forms and styles in the district are a number of c. 1900 vernacular two-story houses and early-twentieth-century one- and two-story examples of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Twentieth-century houses throughout the proposed district have consistent setbacks from the street. Grassy front lawns and sidewalks extend only along the north side of Williamsboro Street. The 1955 Spanish Mission-style St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church is the only non-residential resource and is also the youngest resource in the proposed district. While differentiated by use, its siting and scale are consistent with the adjacent residential properties.

The Williamsboro-Military Historic District represents typical early-twentieth-century residential development, specifically, the subdivision of large nineteenth-century homesites to accommodate the construction of new buildings to house the rapidly growing population during the early decades of the century. Located near the center city, it is separated from downtown and from the Oxford National Register Historic District by incompatible commercial development between New College and Lanier streets.

The period of significance begins in the 1850s with the construction of the earliest house and extends to 1955 to include the construction of St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church. The boundary includes the largest concentration of contributing resources in this area. It is

surrounded by commercial development to the west, smaller-scale residential development to the north and south, and mid-twentieth-century planned residential neighborhoods to the east.



### **Oxford Orphanage, 600 College Street**

The Oxford Orphanage (GV0360) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Architecture. The orphanage, now known as the Masonic Home for Children at Oxford, opened on the campus of the former St. John's College in 1873 and accepted children from across North Carolina, making it significant at the state level. The buildings illustrate the changing industries in which the children were employed, including farm





buildings and the Blue Lodge Vocational Building. The Masonic Home for Children maintains an extensive archive documenting changes to the administration, programs, and physical campus. These changes illustrate the continued importance of the orphanage to Oxford as well as to child residents from around the state.

While the majority of nineteenth-century buildings have been replaced, most during a significant building campaign beginning in the 1950s, the campus retains its distinctive landscape features, including a tree-lined drive leading to a circular drive around which the nine residential cottages are located, all constructed from 1964 to 1972 to replace earlier cottages.

Significant buildings include the 1955 St. Johns Administration Building at the east end of the circle, the focal point of the campus; the 1951 York Rite Memorial Chapel on the south side of the circular drive, set back from the residential cottages; and the R. C. Dunn “Baby” Cottage to the north of the chapel, where the youngest residents lived. In addition to the cottages, the campus retains the 1955 Creasy M. Proctor Recreation Center, the 1965 Blue Lodge Vocational Building, six historic single-family homes that housed the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Treasurer, Dean of Students, and Printing Manager, and a cemetery.

The construction of new buildings has been limited to a group of family cottages southeast of the main grouping of buildings, and not visible from the street. The siting of these buildings echoes the siting of the earlier residential cottages, arranged around a circular drive. The boundary for the nomination should include the approximately 300-acre parcel, which retains historic field patterns, drives, and a historic cemetery. The period of significance extends from c.1890 to 1972, to include the construction of the majority of extant buildings on the campus.

## **Overhills Historic District**

The Overhills Historic District (GV0701) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. Located just northeast of downtown Oxford, the Overhills development, platted in 1937, is one of the city’s earliest planned suburban developments. Built on uneven land, the plat included twenty-one homesites and a planned greenspace in the center of the development, where a natural spring and ravine are located.

The plan utilized curvilinear streets to take advantage of the irregular shape of the development and its uneven terrain. Irregular-shaped parcels and a winding, narrow road that weaves through the development are results of the plan. The houses are nestled amongst mature trees, and the roads are without curbs or sidewalks. An alley extends



between the houses on the south side of Williamsboro Street and the north side of Park Drive, providing access to garages at the rear of the houses on those two streets. The presence of the alley and garages, together with the lack of sidewalks, are significant automobile-related design elements.

The twenty houses constructed in the development (several on combined lots and three on the north side of Williamsboro Street) are largely Period Cottages and Ranch houses, styles popular nationwide for mid-twentieth-century residential developments. Most have brick veneers, and while vinyl windows are common, the houses otherwise retain high material integrity with few significant alterations or additions.



The period of significance extends from 1937, the date of the plat, to the late 1950s or early 1960s, when the neighborhood was fully built out. In considering the boundary of the Overhills Historic District, the three houses on the north side of Williamsboro Street, directly adjacent to the 1937 plat, should be considered for inclusion. While not part of the original development, they are consistent in their style and siting to the houses on the south side of Williamsboro Street.

### **Eatman Park Historic District**

The Eatman Park Historic District (GV0696) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Architecture. Located on the south side of Henderson Street, southeast of downtown Oxford, Eatman Park was located outside of the Oxford city limits when it was platted in





1944, a practice common for African American developments. It stands immediately east of the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park, the historically African American Cemetery in Oxford, and adjacent to farmland owned by the Central Orphanage. Brick piers at the north end of Halifax Street mark the entrance to the neighborhood, the east pier bearing a plaque that reads "Eatman Park."

The planned African American residential development was laid out with three north-south streets extending from Henderson Street at the north to Peace Street at the south.



The wide streets are paved, but without sidewalks and houses, mostly Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses are evenly spaced along the streets. Several houses on Person appear to be early-twentieth century houses and may predate the neighborhood. According to local residents, the houses were largely built by the owners, with Sam Robinson, a local builder perhaps constructing some of them. Occupants mostly worked in factories including Burlington Mills and Russell Stover, while others worked in service jobs for the African American community, including as barbers, teachers, and funeral directors.

The period of significance extends from 1944, when the neighborhood was platted, into the 1960s, when the last homes were constructed. The boundary of the Eatman Park Historic District, should follow the 1944 plat, minus a section of the plat at the southeast that was ultimately used as additional burial grounds for the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park. West of the Eatman Park Development is a later public housing project and south is later residential construction.

## Green Acres Historic District

The Green Acres Historic District (GV0697) appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. Located on the south side of Williamsboro Street, east of downtown Oxford and immediately east of the Overhills Neighborhood, Green Acres was platted in 1951 as a white, middle-class subdivision. Brick piers mark the entrance to the neighborhood at the north ends of Forest Road and Hillcrest Drive, where they intersect Williamsboro Street.

The development, constructed on land owned by the Hancock family, included 124 lots arranged along curvilinear streets, resulting in irregular-shaped lots in most cases. The neighborhood has wide paved streets and no sidewalks, typical of the automobile-oriented suburbs of the 1950s, and consistent forty-foot building setbacks with grassy lawns and mature trees. Houses on corner lots are angled to face the intersections, a practice typical in post-World War II developments and espoused by the Urban Land Institute. According to homeowner Ben Floyd, the neighborhood was highly advertised to white, middle-class homeowners, though it has since become diversified.

Houses in the neighborhood are largely one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional and



Period Cottages and Ranch houses with traditional details including double-hung windows, modillion cornices, and classical door surrounds, though some have modest Modernist details. A number of split-level houses are also present, largely in the east end of the neighborhood.

The period of significance extends from 1951, when the neighborhood was platted, into the early 1970s, when the last homes were constructed. In considering the boundary of the Green Acres Historic District, the ten houses on the north side of Williamsboro in the 700 and 800 blocks, though not part of the Green Acres plat, should be considered for inclusion as the housing styles and setbacks are consistent with the Green Acres development. Later phases of the Green Acres development, extending south and southwest from the 1951 development, were platted beginning in 1970, and were thus, not included in the current boundary.



## ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

A number of properties have histories that are complicated or unclear, are not yet fifty years of age, or are likely to produce archaeological information, and thus require further study to make a determination of eligibility for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties include:

### Old Oxford Cemetery

The Old Oxford Cemetery (GV0312) is located on Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue (Linden Avenue) between Hillsboro and West Spring streets. Established as a public cemetery prior to the Civil War, its presence near the center of town necessitated that graves be shifted during a recent widening of Linden Avenue. Jointly owned by the city and county for many years, it has been solely owned by Oxford since 1979. The 1.61-acre parcel is enclosed by a modern metal fence, which rests on brick walls in some places, and has a curved brick wall along the sidewalk at the southwest corner with a granite marker that reads “Old Oxford Cemetery.”



The earliest legible graves date to the 1830s and are carved sandstone, though there may be older graves and are likely also unmarked graves. Most marked graves in the cemetery date to the nineteenth century, while twentieth century graves are located in Elmwood Cemetery (GV0331) to the west. Grave markers are arranged in neat rows running north-south through the site and include several family plots encircled with stone walls and often having a single prominent family stone on which multiple names are carved. A number of impressive monuments marking the graves of some of the county’s most prominent individuals stand in the cemetery and include memorials to members of the Gregory, Kingsbury, Hunt, Lynch, Cooper, Grandy, and Herndon families. A significant number of monuments have been damaged by vandalism and environmental elements.

The Old Oxford Cemetery may be eligible for the National Register as the burial ground for the founders of Oxford and Granville County’s prominent leaders; however, more research is needed to determine eligibility, specifically whether a majority of the founder’s houses remain. In addition to historical research, repair of the damaged monuments by a historic cemetery specialist and a ground-penetrating radar study to identify early, unmarked graves are recommended.

## **African American Resources**

Oxford has a rich and largely unstudied African American history. African American residential resources include: the Browntown and Grab-all neighborhoods north of town, adjacent to the railroad tracks and former tobacco warehouses and including part of the Knowles Development (GV0699); the Granville Street neighborhood, west of downtown, with its own elementary school (Orange Street Elementary, now gone), library (now the community center), and two churches (First Baptist Church and St. Cyprians Episcopal Church); the area southeast of town along Henderson and Raleigh streets that originally extended to the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park (the African American cemetery), as well as to Central Orphanage and the Blooming Star Lodge before being divided by Interstate 85 around 1970. Additionally, several mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods, including Eatman Park (GV0696) and Holly Park (GV0698), were surveyed as part of this project.



Oxford also has an important Civil Rights history, especially as Granville County moved toward full integration of schools, businesses, and institutions in 1970. Students from Mary Potter School marched on the Board of Education and City of Oxford offices that year to protest the removal of competitive athletics at the school, which they viewed as an effort to force integration of African American athletes into the white high school, although there was no expectation of the reverse. Events became violent following the murder of Henry “Dickie” Marrow Jr., an African American Vietnam veteran, at the hands of white business owners after he spoke to a white woman in a downtown shop in a way that angered the woman’s husband. The event sparked rioting and continued violence between the white and black communities.

To date, there is little research to indicate whether specific sites in the city might be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for African American heritage. Thus, a comprehensive survey of African American resources in Oxford, including historic and architectural context, is needed. Further, documentation of the Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park, including the use of ground penetrating radar to identify unmarked graves and the repair of damaged stones should be performed.

## **Mary Potter School**

The Mary Potter School was founded as a boarding school for African American children in 1889 based on Presbyterian principles. It remained the only high school for African American students in Granville County until 1936, though it drew students from as far away as Rowan County. The school anchored a small African American community in northeast Oxford, and the current buildings, constructed in 1957 and 1962, served as the center of the African American community in Oxford and helped support a strong African American middle class in the city during the segregation era. Students at the school took an active role in protesting inequality in schools, and the school was desegregated in 1970. Earlier resources from the

1889 school have largely been lost, though a 1927 shop building and 1929 gymnasium remain, as well as several teacher's residences.



The collection of extant resources related to Mary Potter School includes at least eight resources. The main school complex at 200-204 Taylor Street (GV0871) was constructed on the site of the original education buildings. The large, 19-acre site includes a 1957 classroom building with cafeteria and gymnasium wings at the south end of the complex; a two-story classroom building to its northeast built in 1962 and connected to the 1957 building by a 1990s addition with covered walkway, and a vocational building at the north end of the complex. There is paved parking southwest of the school and paved basketball courts, a baseball field, and play equipment west of the parking lot. Other resources include: the 1929 Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium at 205 Lanier Street (GV0821), the 1921 Dr. George C. Shaw House at 202 East McClanahan Street (GV0321), and the 1927 Mary Potter School Shop at 201 East McClanahan Street (GV0320). These last two buildings are contributing resources in the Oxford National Register Historic District.

Two houses on the north side of East McClanahan, located between the gymnasium and shop building, are related to the school, having been built for its teachers, but little is known about them. More information is needed to determine the significance of the 1909 S.H. Kemp House at 209 East McClanahan Street (GV0826) and the 1940 Thomas L. Hicks House at 205 East McClanahan Street (GV0825), as well as whether this collection of buildings is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for African American heritage and Education. Also unclear is whether the 1957/1962 school buildings have enough of a shared history with the 1920s shop, gymnasium, and residences to warrant the creation of a small historic district.

### **Dave and Lea Ivey House, 114 Pine Cone Drive**

Construction of the Dave and Lea Ivey House (GV0704) began in 1976 and was completed Thanksgiving morning in 1978. Located on the east side of Pine Cone Drive, this wide and sprawling one-story, hip-roofed brick-veneered house has a distinctive one-and-a-half-story, asymmetrical, side-gabled center section with a steep, wood-shingled roof. This section of the house projects slightly, and a full-width corbelled



brick chimney bisects the side gable along the ridge. The half-story has board and batten in the gable. While the front slope of the roof descends sharply to a pent skirt that wraps around the front and sides of the half-story, the rear slope has a much less dramatic shed that appears to cover a dormer on the rear elevation. Grouped windows on the façade are flanked by projecting brick pilasters supporting the roof overhangs. An inset entrance, located to the right (south) of the side-gabled section, has a one-light glass door with wide, one-light sidelights. The right (south) wing features grouped casement windows separated by vertical wood sheathing, and brick piers only at the corners. The left (north) wing has brick at the right end and diagonally laid sheathing at the left end, where individual casement windows light a garage that is accessed by the north elevation.

The interior of the house retains its original floor plan and finishes. The wood trim is yellow cypress from eastern North Carolina, and the kitchen cabinets are made of walnut. The living room fireplace extends to the ceiling and is yellow cypress laid in a chevron pattern. A second fireplace is located in the family room and has a pine mantle hand-carved by Dave Ivey. A loft is located above the family room, which Ivey explains he built because “pilots need lofty places.”<sup>88</sup>

Dave Ivey grew up in an Air Force family and joined the Air Force himself, serving as a fighter pilot in the Vietnam War. He later served as an airline pilot for Eastern Airlines and as plane crash investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board. Dave Ivey designed and built the house himself, though he received assistance with the drawings from family friends who were architects, namely the architect for the Revlon plant, under construction at the same time, and a designer in Henderson. The Iveys were living in Fairfax, Virginia, when the house was under construction, so they hired local men to help build the house. His wife Lea Hall Ivey, a native of Oxford, was raised in the house across the street, and they have two children, one of whom now lives in Lea Ivey’s childhood home.<sup>89</sup>

The Dave and Lea Ivey House may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, however the house has not yet reached fifty years of age.

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<sup>88</sup> Personal Interview with Dave Ivey, homeowner, by Cheri Szcodronski, via telephone, July 3, 2018

<sup>89</sup> Personal Interview with Dave Ivey.



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# **APPENDIX A:**

## **CLASSIFICATIONS OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES**

**No Change:** Buildings with changes to paint color, or use, when it does not affect the exterior design or materials of the building, are classified as No Change.

**Materially Altered:** Many properties experienced minor alterations including changes to the storefronts and replacement windows, siding, and porch posts. These changes, while they frequently involved the removal of historic material, did not significantly change the historic form or interpretation of the historic structure, so were not considered significant alterations for the purpose of this survey.

**Significantly Altered:** Changes that significantly altered the historic structure include resized window or door openings, filled-in windows or doors, significantly reconfigured storefronts, altered rooflines, and added metal, stucco, or other non-historic covering on the exterior. These changes would likely render a building non-contributing to a National Register historic district.

**Rehabilitated:** Buildings with rehabilitated exteriors include those that have had later coverings removed or have had replications of historic details re-installed.

**Deteriorated:** This classification is specifically meant to note buildings that are likely to be lost in the coming years if action is not taken to stabilize them.

**Demolished:** These buildings have been demolished, and, in some cases, replaced with new buildings.

**Moved:** This classification is specifically meant to document the relocation of buildings from their original site to a new site, often to ensure preservation of the buildings.

## APPENDIX B:

### LIST OF NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
GV0695		Cherry Hill Neighborhood	platted 1923
GV0696		Eatman Park Historic District	platted 1944
GV0697		Green Acres Historic District	platted 1951
GV0698		Holly Park Neighborhood	platted 1973
GV0699		Knowles Neighborhood	platted 1920
GV0700		Landis Heights Neighborhood	platted 1963
GV0701		Overhills Historic District	platted 1937
GV0702		Pine Cone Neighborhood	platted 1947, 1951, 1964
GV0705		Thorndale Neighborhood	platted 1950-1957
GV0706		Westbury Neighborhood	platted 1969-1970
GV0707		Williamsboro-Military Streets Historic District	1850s-1955
GV0703	124 Pine Cone Drive	Dr. L. Sam and Ruth Daniels House	c. 1961
GV0704	114 Pine Cone Drive	Dave and Lea Ivey House	1978
GV0708	206 Belle Street	C.D. Brown House	ca. 1909
GV0709	210 Belle Street	John N. Watkins, Jr., House	1950s
GV0710	400 Broad Street	W.T. Currin House	ca. 1915
GV0711	404 Broad Street	G.E. Bullock House	ca. 1915
GV0712	406 Broad Street	E.E. Bullock House	ca. 1915
GV0713	407 Broad Street	Grace Baptist Church	1972
GV0714	412 Broad Street	Mrs. Ada Fuller House	1890s
GV0715	414 Broad Street	Mrs. Ada's Willoughby House	ca. 1915

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0716	416 Broad Street	Rev. W.C. Poe House	ca. 1925
GV0717	417 Broad Street	Pittard House	1940s
GV0718	418 Broad Street	Mrs. B.H. Currin House	ca. 1915
GV0719	419 Broad Street	A.R. Wiggins House	ca. 1915
GV0720	503 Broad Street	M.G. Fulton House	1890s
GV0721	504 Broad Street	E.L. Brown House	ca. 1920
GV0722	507 Broad Street	J.P. Gatling House	ca. 1915
GV0723	509 Broad Street	Store	ca. 1935
GV0724	406 Coggeshall Street	H.B. Cooper House	ca. 1925
GV0725	409 Coggeshall Street	Charlotte Easton House	ca. 1950
GV0726	410 Coggeshall Street	J.A. Taylor House	ca. 1925
GV0727	411 Coggeshall Street	W. Henry Hunt, Jr., House	ca. 1939
GV0728	412 Coggeshall Street	Alva H. Waller House	ca. 1935
GV0729	414 Coggeshall Street	Grandy-Gordon House	1850s, c.1925
GV0730	416 Coggeshall Street	Powell House	ca. 1935
GV0731	420 Coggeshall Street	Charles O. Mainor House	ca. 1925
GV0732	422 Coggeshall Street	C.F. Jones House	ca. 1925
GV0733	424 Coggeshall Street	W.L. Powell House	ca. 1929
GV0734	713 College Street	House	1960s
GV0735	715 College Street	Frank E. Young House	ca. 1920
GV0736	721 College Street	Dr. Joseph K. Bryan House	ca. 1915
GV0737	801 College Street	Dudley S. Fuller House	ca. 1935
GV0738	803 College Street	Mrs. Meta K. Wrenn House	ca. 1920
GV0739	805 College Street	Kirk M. Duncan House	ca. 1925
GV0740	106 Gilliam Street	Commercial Building	ca. 1950

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0741	108-114 Gilliam Street	Hancock Building	ca. 1950
GV0742	407 Hancock Street	B.W. Parham House	ca. 1920
GV0743	406 Hancock Street	I.N. Howard House	ca. 1920
GV0744	410 Hancock Street	R.M. Ray House	ca. 1920
GV0745	412 Hancock Street	Mrs. Anna Hardaway House	1920, 1950s, 1950s
GV0746	414 Hancock Street	Samuel Webb House	ca. 1920
GV0747	415 Hancock Street	Oxford Methodist Church Parsonage #2	ca. 1950
GV0748	418 Hancock Street	House	1950s
GV0749	419 Hancock Street	Oxford Methodist Church Parsonage #1	1948
GV0750	421 Hancock Street	Roy W. Breedlove House	1936
GV0751	422 Hancock Street	J.B. Mayes, Jr., House	ca. 1920
GV0752	423 Hancock Street	John F. Reams House	ca. 1935
GV0753	500 Hancock Street	D.T. Currin House	ca. 1920
GV0754	502 Hancock Street	E.G. Peoples House	ca. 1920
GV0755	503 Hancock Street	Dr. Hal K. Pittard House	ca. 1935
GV0756	504 Hancock Street	Martin L. Currin House	ca. 1935
GV0757	505 Hancock Street	Speed-Frasier House	ca. 1925
GV0758	506 Hancock Street	Lonnie L. Wilson House	ca. 1935
GV0759	507 Hancock Street	J.L. Parrish House	ca. 1925
GV0760	508 Hancock Street	J.H.L. Myers House	ca. 1925
GV0761	509 Hancock Street	B.F. Kern House	ca. 1925
GV0762	510 Hancock Street	J.M. Hobgood House	ca. 1925
GV0763	511 Hancock Street	J.B. Carroll House	ca. 1925
GV0764	513 Hancock Street	Rev. Paul Hartsell House	ca. 1925
GV0765	515 Hancock Street	S.I. Preyear House	ca. 1925



<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0766	516 Hancock Street	Mayes House	ca. 1925
GV0767	517 Hancock Street	J.E. Hunter House	ca. 1925
GV0768	520 Hancock Street	H.H. Murray House	ca. 1929
GV0769	111 Hays Street	Mrs. D.A. Bonnett House	ca. 1920
GV0770	115 Hays Street	W.W. Fuller House	ca. 1925
GV0771	116 Hays Street	Ben H. Talton House	1940s
GV0772	118 Hays Street	A.H. Waller House	ca. 1925
GV0773	302 Henderson Street	Earl L. Clay House	ca. 1950
GV0774	310 Henderson Street	C.G. Powell House	ca. 1925
GV0775	314 Henderson Street	Powell-Daniel House	ca. 1901
GV0776	316 Henderson Street	C. Ernest Cheatham House	ca. 1910
GV0777	318 Henderson Street	House	1960s
GV0778	320 Henderson Street	House	1960s
GV0779	700-block Henderson Street	Plummer Cheatham Memorial Park	1880s
GV0780	312 High Street	John J. Medford House	ca. 1950
GV0781	313 High Street	Julian C. Adcock House	ca. 1950
GV0782	320 High Street	Charles "Bud" Reese House	ca. 1900
GV0783	321 High Street	Grover D. Gholson House	ca. 1950
GV0784	322 High Street	J. Ollie Clarke House	ca. 1925
GV0785	401 High Street	B.F. Perkins House	ca. 1925
GV0786	403 High Street	E.A. Jackson House	ca. 1925
GV0787	402 High Street	Thomas B. Williams, Jr., House	ca. 1950
GV0788	406 High Street	Lucius A. Currin, Jr., House	ca. 1950
GV0789	407 High Street	G.G. Tillotson House	ca. 1920
GV0790	408 High Street	Mrs. Myrtle C. Williford House	ca. 1950

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0791	410 High Street	Robert L. Minor House	ca. 1950
GV0792	411 High Street	Dr. Alfred Salls House	ca. 1925
GV0793	412 High Street	P.A. Wood House	ca. 1925
GV0794	415 High Street	T.B. Williams House	ca. 1900
GV0795	416 High Street	House	ca. 1960
GV0796	500 High Street	Mrs. L.C. Clark House	ca. 1915
GV0797	504 High Street	T.L. Willard House	ca. 1900
GV0798	508 High Street	S.S. Elliott House	ca. 1900
GV0799	110 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	1940s, 1980s
GV0800	112 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	1940s
GV0801	116 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	1940s
GV0802	123 Hillsboro Street	Kimbrell Co. Building	1950s
GV0803	120-122 Hillsboro Street	Busy Bee Café and Hotel	ca. 1925
GV0804	124-126 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	1950s
GV0805	128 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	1950s
GV0806	130 Hillsboro Street	Commercial Building	ca. 1909
GV0807	319 Kingsbury Street	R. Kennon Taylor House	ca. 1935
GV0808	325 Kingsbury Street	W.S. Hunt House	ca. 1925
GV0809	326 Kingsbury Street	Carroll R. Dickerson House	ca. 1925
GV0810	327 Kingsbury Street	J.A. Duke House	ca. 1925
GV0811	329 Kingsbury Street	House	1960s
GV0812	330 Kingsbury Street	R.E. Crymes House	ca. 1920
GV0813	332 Kingsbury Street	Mrs. Naomi M. Crews House	1940s
GV0814	334 Kingsbury Street	George P. Duffy House	1940s
GV0815	405 Kingsbury Street	W.E. Jeffreys House	ca. 1920

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0816	413 Kingsbury Street	J. Frank Bullock House	ca. 1925
GV0817	415 Kingsbury Street	L.H. Kern House	ca. 1925
GV0818	419 Kingsbury Street	Cherkas-Bonfiglio-Godwin House	1919
GV0819	420 Kingsbury Street	C.M. Jordan House	ca. 1925
GV0820	423 Kingsbury Street	Mrs. J.W. Jones House	ca. 1920
GV0821	205 Lanier Street	Mary E. Shaw Gymnasium	1929
GV0822	110 W. McClanahan Street	R.P. Walker House	ca. 1920
GV0823	112 W. McClanahan Street	Mrs. M.L. Oakley House	ca. 1909
GV0824	204 E. McClanahan Street	Oxford Police Department	1978
GV0825	205 E. McClanahan Street	Thomas L. Hicks House	ca. 1940
GV0826	209 E. McClanahan Street	S.H. Kemp House	ca. 1909
GV0827	311 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	St. Peters United Methodist Church	1951
GV0828	400 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	House	1960s
GV0829	404 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	H.B. St. Lawrence House	ca. 1925
GV0830	405 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	F. Royster Critcher House	ca. 1950
GV0831	406 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Jesse P. White House	ca. 1950
GV0832	411 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	John C. Williams House	ca. 1940
GV0833	414 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	J.C. Lawson House	ca. 1925
GV0834	415 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Willilam D. Bryan, Jr., House	ca. 1935
GV0835	418 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Robert A. Crews House	ca. 1935
GV0836	419 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Dr. Rives W. Taylor House	ca. 1935
GV0837	422 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Helen Clement House	1950s
GV0838	423 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Yancey H. Robertson House	ca. 1935
GV0839	425 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Mrs. Goldie M. Averett House	ca. 1935
GV0840	426 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	James W. Ballow House	ca. 1935

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0841	427 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Robert & Laura Garlick House	1950s
GV0842	500 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Daniel-Floyd House	1950s
GV0843	501 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	W. Henry Prior House	ca. 1929
GV0844	502 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Charles W. Farabow House	1950s
GV0845	503 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	George W. Childers House	1950s
GV0846	504 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	House	1950s
GV0847	505 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	House	1960s
GV0848	506 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Robert R. Smith House	1950s
GV0849	507 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	House	1960s
GV0850	516 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	Harry L. Watkins House	1950s
GV0851	1 Museum Lane	Harris Hall Museum	1980s
GV0852	408 Raleigh Street	C.H.D. Fort House	ca. 1925
GV0853	409 Raleigh Street	Mary G. Shotwell House	1950s
GV0854	410 Raleigh Street	W.F. George House	ca. 1925
GV0855	413 Raleigh Street	S.R. Abernathy House	1915, c.1920
GV0856	414 Raleigh Street	William B. Dixon House	ca. 1935
GV0857	415 Raleigh Street	Mrs. Grace L. Yow House	1950s
GV0858	416 Raleigh Street	L.H. Jones House	ca. 1910
GV0859	418 Raleigh Street	W.D. Bryan House	ca. 1925
GV0860	420 Raleigh Street	House	1990s
GV0861	421 Raleigh Street	Mrs. J.S. Powell House	ca. 1910
GV0862	500 Raleigh Street	A.J. Kittrell House	ca. 1910
GV0863	507 Raleigh Street	G.H. Dorsey House	ca. 1920
GV0864	514 Raleigh Street	W.G. Talley House	ca. 1910
GV0865	518 Raleigh Street	F.E. Hunt House	ca. 1925



<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
GV0866	1015 Raleigh Street	Blooming Star Lodge #53	1956
GV0867	118 Rectory Street	J.H. Blackwell House	ca. 1905
GV0868	207 E. Spring Street	Amos B. Clement House	ca. 1935
GV0869	208 E. Spring Street	A.T. Knott House	ca. 1905
GV0870	304 Sunset Avenue	James F. White House	ca. 1935
GV0871	200-204 Taylor Street	Mary Potter School	1950s, 1970, c. 2000
GV0872	122 Wall Street	Bullock & Mitchell Prize House	ca. 1950
GV0873	102 W. College Street	W.O. Jordan House	ca. 1925
GV0874	103 W. College Street	Joe K. Bryan, Jr., House	1950s
GV0875	104 W. College Street	W.J. Currin House	ca. 1910
GV0876	117 E. Quail Ridge Road	House	1960s