

## Take the Oxford Tour!

### ~ HILLSBORO, WILLIAMSBORO AND COLLEGE STREETS

A. Former 1<sup>st</sup> National Bank of Oxford, 1888 Stylistic pretension of early Beaux Arts style, brick terracotta classical ornamentation.

B. Former Union Bank & Trust, 1913. Oxford's finest and most complete example of Beaux Arts style. Two-story façade on College Street remains largely untouched.

### ~COLLEGE STREET

(1) St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1902. Gothic Revival & Richardson Romanesque, built of N.C. stone and timber.

(2) #200. Edwards-Cannady House, 1882. Law office of same period stands adjacent.

(3) #208. The Villa (Hundley-White House), 1889. One of three French Second Empire styles still standing in Oxford, and one of few 19<sup>th</sup> C. houses built of brick.

(4) #408. Ray House, 1911. Neoclassical Revival, with six Tuscan columns framing the grand portico. Original house dates from Civil War.

(5) #414. Gregory House, early 1880s. Ornately fringed, arched stick-work with dangling pendants decorate the gables.

(6) Orphanage, 1873. Site of St. John's College est. in 1850s, converted to orphanage by Masons. Inquire within about Archive Room.

(7) #517. Hundley-Cannady House, last quarter 19<sup>th</sup> C. Eastlake decorative style used liberally in and out.

(8) #503. Hicks House, 1903. Neoclassical Revival, once used as a clinic and late housed private school. Many interior features remain untouched.

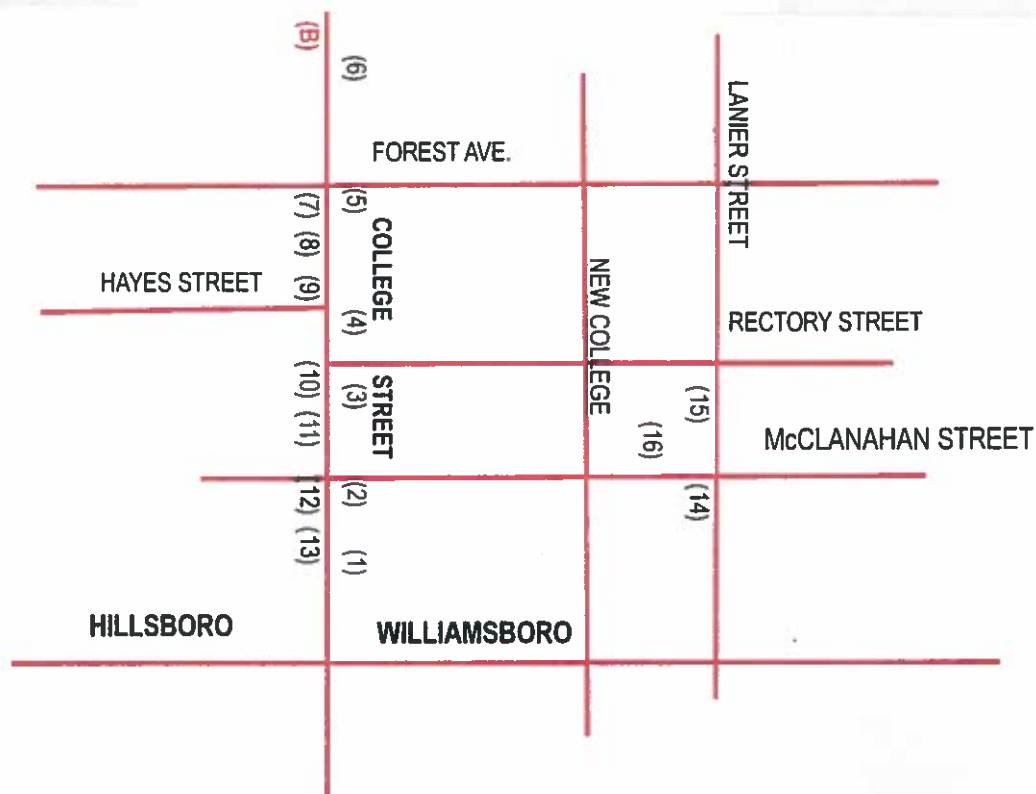
(9) No #. Abner Jones House, 1857. Four exterior chimneys served the house, removed in late 19<sup>th</sup> C. when brackets were placed beneath eaves.

(10) Credle School, 1911. Colonial Revival, replaced first school built in 1901.

(11) #209. Erwin-Baird House, 1902. Gothic supplemented by Queen Anne style. Polygonal tower rises from center of its stepped-back façade.

(12) Corner College & McClanahan. Taylor-McClanahan-Smith House, early 19<sup>th</sup> C. Federal style, one of Oxford's oldest homes. Reputedly operated as an inn for a period during 19<sup>th</sup> C.

(13) Oxford Methodist Church, 1903. Gothic style supplemented by Queen Anne decorative features.



**~McCLANAHAN STREET**

(14) Dr. G.C. Shaw House, 1921. Sweeping Gable end roof, deep front porch with decided bungalow appearance. Formerly home of Dr. Shaw, a prominent African-American educator, now a museum.

(15) Mary Potter School Shop, early 20<sup>th</sup> C. Former shop building of school founded by Dr. Shaw. (Mary Potter School now housed in modern buildings one block away.)

(16) Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church, 1888. Gothic Revival style. First pastor was Dr. Shaw, founder of Mary Potter School.

**~MAIN STREET**

(1) Granville County Courthouse, 1840. Greek Revival. Replaced first courthouse built in 1765 after county formed in 1746.

(2) Granville County Jail – Museum, mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. Replaced old jail that burned in 1858.

(3) Oxford Baptist Church, 1928. Colonial Revival, replaced church built in 1896. Attached wing was former Post Office, 1913 with grand Doric portico.

(4) #203. Thomas White House, 1889. Victorian overlaid with Eastlake and Queen Anne styles, profusely decorated porch.

(5) #211. Hall House, 1913. Neoclassical Revival. Features grand two-story portico with Doric columns. A second set of columns feature on n. and s. elevations.

**~GILLIAM STREET**

(6) #220. Lanier House, antebellum. Large frame house; front block follows form common to mid-19<sup>th</sup> C. county homes.

(7) #221. Lassiter House, 1908. Neoclassical Revival. Features grand front portico with paired Ionic columns.

(8) #201. Horner House, 1913. Colonial Revival, with richly finished woodwork on interior.

(9) #125. Bransford Ballou House, 1900. Colonial Revival built on site of tobacco warehouse. Said to include part of 18<sup>th</sup> C. courthouse.

(10) Presbyterian Church, 1892. Gothic Revival, replaced earlier church built in 1830.

