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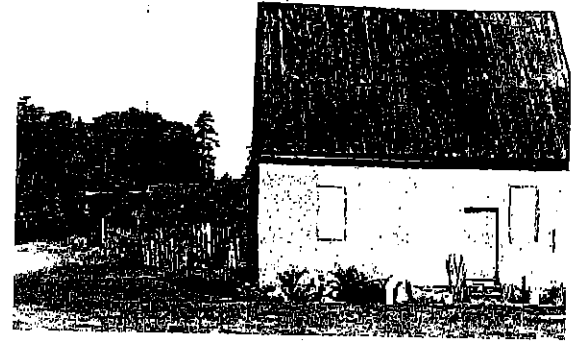


to access a map of the sites
listed in this brochure

or visit

[http://www.oxfordnc.org/ohp/PDF/
Granville_Driving_Tour.pdf](http://www.oxfordnc.org/ohp/PDF/Granville_Driving_Tour.pdf)

Journey through the past...



Granville County and Historic Oxford, North Carolina

**Self-Guided Driving Tour—sites listed on the
National Register of Historic Places**

*PD—Private Drive, cannot be seen from highway
Site of—property has at some point been in a state of disrepair,
use has changed or structure could be gone.*

Northern Granville County Section

PD—Oak Lawn (Homer Siding Rd.)
PD—Archibald Taylor Plantation House (Huntsboro Rd.)
PD—Elmwood (Henry Wilson Rd.)
PD—Hill Airy (Hwy 15 N.)
Site of Eldon B. Tunstall Farm (Old US 15)
Site of Brookland (Harry Davis Rd.)
PD—John Henry Royster Farm (Harry Davis Rd.)
Site of Lewis Wimbush Plantation (Harry Davis Rd.)
PD—Rufus Amis House and Mill (Grassy Creek Virgillina Rd.)
PD—Abrams Plains (Grassy Creek Rd.)
PD—James Blackwell House (Buck Hart Rd.)
PD—Oliver Morton Farm (Bessie Morton Rd.)
Site of William Ellixson House (Joe Currin Rd.)
PD—Marcus Royster Plantation (Hwy 96 N.)
Site of Elijah Sherman Farm (US 158, Berea area)
Site of Locust Lawn (Watkins-Wilkinson Rd.)

Southern Granville County Section

Site of James W. Freeman House (Philo White Rd.)
PD—Obediah Winston Farm (Sam Moss Hayes Rd.)

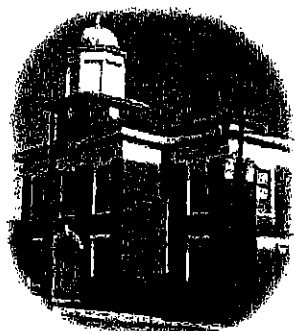
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(Historic Preservation Commission)**
Information obtained from web sites and excerpted
from "Heritage and Homesteads", published by the
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Northern Granville County Driving Tour

1. Granville County Courthouse—Located in the center of downtown Oxford, this building is a well-preserved two-story brick structure erected in 1838.

It is one of the few surviving antebellum courthouses in the state which is still in use. The Greek Revival building is H-shaped, with two later additions integrated into the original plan.



Harrisburg was the first county seat of Granville County, which was formed from Edgecombe in 1746. The first courthouse was built there, but in 1820 the second was built in Oxford which had replaced Harrisburg as the center of county justice. The third building, finished in 1839 was enlarged in 1891 and an annex was built in 1937. Further enlargements and renovations have been done since then. Corner Main and Williamsboro Streets, Oxford.

2. Oxford Historic District—This district embraces the first developed sections of the town and includes a majority of its surviving nineteenth century buildings and most of its significant early twentieth century ones. Long and relatively narrow, the district stretches north along College, New College, Broad, Goshen, Cherry, West, Rectory, McClanahan and Watkins streets, and south along Hillsboro, Williamsboro, Court, Littlejohn, Main, Gilliam, Raleigh, Spring, High, Front and Coggeshall

Streets. Its 246 properties fall under three of the property types: Plantation Era Properties (1746-1865), Bright Leaf Era Properties (1866-1937) and Plantation and Bright Leaf Era Outbuildings (1746-1937). These properties are primarily residential. However, the district also includes churches, government buildings, banks, and other non-residential buildings. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake and Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Beaux Arts, Moderne, Georgian/Federal, Bungalow, Tudor and Mediterranean.

3. Thorndale—Likely built as the centerpiece of a 206 acre plantation in 1837 by Horace Robards, a wealthy planter who owned approximately 30 slaves in 1840. This dwelling is one of the last surviving examples of the transitional Georgian/Federal and Federal style dwellings built in the county before the coming of the Greek Revival style in force in the 1840s. 213 West Thorndale Dr.

4. Paschall-Daniel House—This two-story, T-plan house was probably raised by Dr. Zebulon M. Paschall between 1852 and 1858. It is one of the most handsome, complete and intact Greek Revival style buildings in Oxford.



All 8 outbuildings contribute to the integrity of the property and are also significant as they indicating the rural nature of small town life in the county during the bright leaf era, and speak of the activities of G. Norman Daniel, a former owner of the property. Daniel raised and milked his own cows to provide dairy products for his three

grocery stores. A former dairy processing building, later a tenant house, a former dairy house and a milking barn—all raised by him—still stand behind the house. Also behind the house are a chicken house, wood house, barn, garage, and tobacco barn. 712 Raleigh St., Oxford.

5. Joseph B. Littlejohn House—This house is architecturally significant as one of Oxford's most deftly finished transitional Georgian/Federal style dwellings. The two-story, one-room deep, heavy timber frame structure is also significant as an early example of two of the county's most important traditional plans, the side-hall and the center-hall. One of the three oldest buildings in Oxford, this house was built probably at the opening of the 1820s. 219 Devin St., Oxford (off High St.)

6. Colonel Richard P. Taylor House—

Through a grove of oaks edged by a scattering of plantation and bright leaf era out-buildings, at the end of an



unpaved lane, stands the most striking, intact Federal /early Greek Revival style property in Granville County. Built 1830s. SR 1524 (W. Tom Parham Rd.)

7. Salem Methodist Church—Built by slaves at the verge of the Civil War in 1860 and 1861, the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival styles provide a striking and rare form and finish for the long frame rectangle of Salem Methodist Church. SR 1522 (Salem Rd.)

8. **Joseph P. Hunt Farm**—Set up a long gravel lane, across Goose Creek and behind a white picket fence, this house is a traditional two-story, one-room deep structure with a trim Greek Revival style finish. Built around 1844, this farm spans two of Granville County's major historical periods, its farmhouse built late in the plantation era, and its out-buildings raised in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the midst of the bright leaf tobacco era. SR 1514 (Chewning Rd.) Goose River Farm



9. **Maurice Hart House (Rock-A-Way)**—Significant as one of Granville County's most intact finely finished and most unusual Greek Revival style, plantation era, dwellings in the county. It is thought that this house was raised in 1840 SR 1430 (Cedar Lane/Little Mountain Creek Rd.)

10. **John W. Stovall Farm**—The house at the center of the Stovall Family Farm has two major blocks, both built before the Civil War. The two-story western half was already standing as a Presbyterian glebe house when John W. and Lucy Barnett Stovall purchased the farm in 1839; its companion one-store-and-loft eastern half was built by the Stovalls shortly before the War. Both halves are handsomely finished with period Federal and Greek Revival style woodwork. SR 1507 (Wilson Town Rd.)

11. **Red Hill**—Established between 1776-1779 by Jacob Mitchell. The three part house embodies distinctive characteristics of three periods of architectural development, including a Georgian style center block, a transitional Georgian-Federal style east wing, and a two-

story transitional Greek Revival style west wing. Its unusual linear arrangement is unique in this region. S side SR 1501 (Townsville Rd.) 8 miles east of US 15.

12. **William G. Smith House**—The only true tripartite dwelling standing in Granville County. Probably raised within the quarter century that preceded the 1816 death of its first known owner, William G. Smith, a wealthy planter. SR 1527 (J. I. Oakes Rd.), past Bullock, NC at the VA line.

13. **John Henry Royster Farm**—Built circa 1850's this farmhouse has artful wood-graining, Greek Revival adornment and rare Gothic Revival style elements reminiscent of the work of noted regional builder Jacob Holt. SR 1443 (Harry Davis Rd.)

14. **Rose Hill**—Rich red brick, hip roofed, Greek Revival style dwelling. The slaves of John Joseph Speed and Ann Strachan Jones, his first wife, made the bricks for the dwelling on the property and erected it in 1834. SR 1442 (Dave Winston Rd.)



15. **Sycamore Valley**—A striking plantation seat, the expansive tripartite Sycamore Valley stands within sight of fields and out-buildings that served it during the bright leaf tobacco era. The dwelling is unique in the county in its display of the variety of styles popular during the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century: the Georgian, the Federal, the transition in between, and the later Greek Revival. SR 1400. (Grassy Creek Vicinity)



16. **Edgewood**—Edged by log and frame out-buildings and cultivated fields, Edgewood is representative of both the substantial plantations of the plantation era and the bright leaf era farms that supplanted them after the Civil War. Raised about 1858 by Samuel V. and Martha Venable Morton, this house is a fine example of the Greek Revival style. SR 1437 (Charlie Winston Rd.)



17. **Adoniram Masonic Lodge**—A Masonic lodge and, for six years after its 1917 construction, a public school, Adoniram Masonic Lodge #149 is a good representation of both social and educational life in rural Granville County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Junction of SR 1410 (Oak Hill Rd.) & SR 1300 (Cornwall Rd.)

18. **Puckett Family Farm**—Traditional, frame, farmhouse erected by Joseph and Delia Hobgood Puckett about 1899. The outbuildings are significant for their breadth of function and excellent condition. Log tobacco barns, brooder house for chickens, smokehouse for curing meat, washhouse and a frame crib for corn, stable for shelter for the mules, privy and well, were all evocative of farm life during the bright leaf tobacco era. SR 1333 (Alvis Brooks Rd.)



Southern Granville County Driving Tour



19. Central Orphanage—

A pioneer NC black orphanage, the Central Orphanage, founded in 1883, is one of Granville County's major early institutions. The Henry Plummer Cheatham Building, which anchors

Oxford's Central Orphanage physically and architecturally, is the finest early institutional building in the county and also its finest example of the Italianate style. Built in 1915 of brick made on the Orphanage grounds. SR 1606 (Antioch Dr.)

20. John Mask Peace House (Bambro Plantation)

The circa-1840 house is one of the few intact examples of a two-story, double-pile, frame, Greek Revival house with interior chimneys in Granville County. East side of SR 1613 (Fairport Rd)

21. John Peace, Jr. House—Exceptional in both size and form, a massive chimney—built of a friable stone known locally as “gray rock”—dominates this house. The intact Georgian, transitional Georgian/



Federal style dwelling is one of the oldest properties in Granville County, probably built in 1801. The plan of the house is unique in the county. The two

principal rooms, a front parlor and rear room, are arranged back to back at the house's south or chimney end. A boxed stair runs along the north wall of the front parlor and a small bedroom opens off the north side of the rear room. The house has no hall. SR 1627 (Moss Ledford Rd.)

22. Brassfield Baptist Church—One of the oldest intact church buildings in Granville County, raised early enough (about 1840s) to have included a slave gallery, which it still retains. Its rich Greek Revival style finish is architecturally significant as the county's finest and least altered non-residential example of the style. Intersection of Hwy 96 S and SR 1700 (Brassfield Rd.)

23. John P. Lawrence House—Nestled on a rise behind a grove of trees, with all its outbuildings but one stretched to its rear, this plantation is the most pristinely preserved former plantation seat in Granville County. Built in Greek



Revival style both inside and out, the house was likely raised in the 1840s --representative of both the Plantation and the Bright Leaf Tobacco Eras. SR 1700 (Brassfield Rd.)

24. Allen-Mangum House— The only Carpenter Gothic Revival and Italianate style dwelling

surviving in Granville County from the nineteenth century. It has the most ornately carved woodwork of any local nineteenth century dwelling. The rear block was built in the late 1840s, the front block circa 1880. SR 1700 (Brassfield Rd.)



25. (former) First National Bank Building—The earliest surviving bank building and the only example of Beaux Arts style architecture in Granville County outside of Oxford was built in 1912. This early construction of the bank illustrates the optimism generated by Bright tobacco at its zenith in the early twentieth century. 302 Main St., Creedmoor, NC.

26. Mount Energy Historic District—An intact piece of early rural Granville County, this historic district dominates the crossroads it has lent its name to since the two decades preceding the Civil War. Its main buildings, grouped in a rough U-shape, are a former antebellum store and Masonic lodge, both Greek Revival in style that served as a lodge and school, and a store and post office. An additional, more simply finished store was built in the late 1920s. To the rear of the lodge are three contributing frame sheds built in the early twentieth century. Intersection of Hwy 56 / SR 1636 (Moss Hayes Rd.)

27. Harris-Currin House—This circa 1883 house is one of the most ornate and stylish late 19th century Queen Anne houses surviving in rural Granville County -- once the center of a thriving bright leaf tobacco farm. Although not exceptionally ornate or stylish by the standards of Oxford, the house remains one of the most fashionable rural dwellings surviving from the late 19th century in the county and one that most vibrantly bespeaks the wealth of the soil upon which it stands. SR 1129 (Hester Rd.)



28. *Site of * Bobbitt-Rogers House and Tobacco Manufactory District—Straddling old Hester Rd., this district includes a fine, Greek Revival style plantation seat (probably built in the late 1850s) and a rare early industrial structure, one of the few identified 19th century tobacco manufactories in the county. SR 1129 (Hester Rd.)

