

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED JUL 23 1979  
DATE ENTERED SEP 11 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Oxford Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Junction of U.S. 62(Georgetown & Cynthiana) & KY 922 (Newtown Pike)

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Georgetown

VICINITY OF

06

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Kentucky

021

Scott

209

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Owners \*See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Scott County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

East Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Georgetown

Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Frankfort

Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Oxford is a small, rural crossroads community located in eastern Scott County approximately five miles northeast of Georgetown, the seat of government. Situated at the intersection of Kentucky Highway 922 (Newtown Pike) and US 62, Oxford rests amid the fertile farmland of this northern Bluegrass county.

The Oxford Historic District includes thirty-six structures, thirty-one of which contribute to the character of the district (see site location map). The buildings include what were originally private residences and outbuildings, commercial structures, churches, and schools. Today, nineteen remain private residences, two continue to serve as churches, one serves as a recreation center, and there are four commercial structures. The two non-contributing structures include the 1940 FFA Building and a small frame shop erected in 1978. Neither of these, however, are visually incompatible with the setting. Two 1950s, single-story brick residences are the only major intrusions.

Generally, the buildings, which date from the mid-nineteenth century through the early portion of the twentieth century, have not been subjected to any serious alterations. Thus, the townscape retains a large degree of its original scale and density. The only major change in the setting occurred in the fall of 1978 with the demolition of the Reuben Anderson House/Tavern, located on the northeast corner of US 62 and Newtown Pike. Despite encouragement from residents, the former owner refused to maintain the building and left it abandoned for several years. When the property was finally sold in 1978, the new owner found that structural deterioration was so advanced that restoration was not feasible. All that now remains is the one-story ell which the owner hopes to save. However, within the past eight years, renewed interest in the overall community has led to the restoration of several other structures. The Hamon-Redford House and the William Gray House have been restored for use as private residences, the 1906 general store adjacent to the Hamon-Redford House has been remodelled and is currently a craft and gift shop, and the Masonic Lodge now serves as a center for various local youth activities.

### Description of buildings that contribute to the character of the district:

Located on the east side of Kentucky 922 north of its intersection with US 62 is the Ward-Hendricks House (Building No. 1; see photo 1), a two-story, frame, Gothic cottage. On the facade, the three bays are accentuated by gabled projections in the roofline, while an ornate bargeboard with pendants in the gable peaks adorns the structure. Two corbelled brick chimneys project from the center of the roof. The Italianate porch sheltering the front entrance is supported by slender wooden colonnettes and brackets between these form segmental pointed arches. According to an 1879 map, the property was identified as that of Dr. C.T. Hendricks, who purchased it from C.J., J.Q. and Edwin Ward.<sup>1</sup>

Located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Kentucky 922 and US 62 is the one-story brick ell which remains from the Reuben Anderson House/Tavern. To the rear is a one-room frame outbuilding with a projecting gable sheltering the entrance. A scalloped bargeboard gives this utilitarian structure a picturesque quality. Southeast of the outbuilding on the same property is a small, frame structure (see site location map) erected in 1978. This serves as a gift shop.

<sup>1</sup>Hendricks did not receive a deed until after he sold the property in 1886 to John H. Barkley.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1835-1920s

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Oxford Historic District comprises a small, rural, crossroads community that retains an admirable collection of nineteenth and some early twentieth century buildings which reflect the town's major periods of prosperity. Thus, the district encompasses a diversity of architectural styles ranging from the Greek Revival through the 1920s mode. Because major development has bypassed Oxford in the last several decades in favor of larger Bluegrass communities, the visual qualities of the village have not been greatly altered, and consequently, most of its original architectural character has been preserved. There are few intrusions, and alterations to the existing buildings have not detracted from the overall integrity of the district.

Present-day Oxford has as its antecedents the pioneer community of Barkley's Crossroads, the nucleus of which may have been one mile south of the present village, and Marion, which was incorporated in 1844. The location of Oxford was determined by the new location of the Georgetown to Cynthiana Road, at the point where it crossed the Newtown Pike.

Oxford was a bustling crossroads residential, social and commercial center by 1847 when Collins' history listed it with 50 people, two churches, a school, a doctor, a grocery, tavern, paper and flour mill, and five mechanical trades. Its emergence actually dates from about 1836, when Reuben Anderson built a large tavern/residence on the northeast corner of the crossroads. Opposite him stood the log and frame house of the Robert Barkley family. Soon to appear were the tavern which in 1852 was acquired by the Freemasons, the William Gray House, the Charles Hamilton House, and the Ward-Hendricks house, all of which are still standing.

The leading "village father" was Cary A. Ward, who, born in 1808 in nearby Harrison County, began his professional career as editor of a paper in Oxford, Ohio, and as a printer. His coming to the east-central section of Scott County coincides with the beginning development of the village, and leads to the almost inevitable conclusion that he gave the name of his Ohio hometown to his new Kentucky commercial activity. Ward bought and sold lots, and made loans to others involved in building projects.

Another leading figure of Oxford was Dr. F.M. Cannon, who purchased a tract in Oxford in 1865. The brick house he built about this time, which is recalled as the work of brick layer E.C. Muddiman, is owned today by a great-grandson; and Dr. Cannon's second home, which he bought along with several tracts of land beginning in 1876, is the home of a grandson.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Autumn Harvest." The Lexington Leader. Lexington, Kentucky, October 1, 1974.

Beers, J.G. and Lanagan, J. Map of Scott County, Kentucky. Philadelphia, 1879

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 32 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Delaplain, Ky./Leesburg, Ky.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	6	7	1	8	8	0	0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

B 

1	6	7	1	8	9	1	0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

E 

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

F 

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

G 

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

H 

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING		NORTHING	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ann Bevins, County Representative/Charlotte Schneider/GM

July, 1979

Kentucky Heritage Commission

564-3741

104 Bridge Street

STATE

Frankfort

Kentucky 40601

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Edward W. Gorton*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

7-16-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Carol Shull*

DATE

9-11-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Seth Brown*

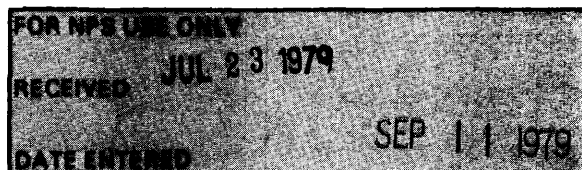
DATE

9/10/79

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

List of Property Owners

Transylvania Union Presbytery  
c/o Reverend Charles Hanna, Jr.  
412 Rose Street  
Lexington, Kentucky 40508

Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Cannon  
Route #1 Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mrs. C.L. Rains  
Route #2, Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Willoughby  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Floyd McQueen  
Route #1, Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Graves Lumber Company  
c/o Ernest and Charles Graves  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Ben Jacoby  
Route #1, Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. Martin G. Congleton  
Cynthiana Road  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mrs. G. T. Beckett  
Route #1 Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Marion Cox  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. Randolph R. Rains  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324  
Mr. & Mrs. John Cannon, Sr.  
Route #1, Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Allen  
Route #1 Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mrs. Maude Bush  
Miss Nancy Belle Bush  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. Michael J. Knight  
Miss Pam Chinn  
Route #3  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. William J. Davis  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Bradford Holland  
Route #1 Muddy Ford Road  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Oxford Christian Church  
Mr. C.A. Garnett, Board Chairman  
Route #1  
Cynthiana, Kentucky 41031

Mr. & Mrs. James L. Ewbank  
Route #1 Newtown Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. & Mrs. Russell Moody  
Route #2 Oxford Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mrs. Viola Fightmaster  
Route #2 Cynthiana Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

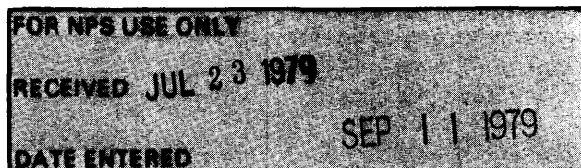
Just to the east is the Masonic Lodge (Building No.3; see photo 3). Originally a tavern, this two-story building was erected ca. 1835-40. Presenting a gabled facade to the street, the three-bay, brick structure is sheltered on the first level by a simple porch with a half-hipped roof. Six-over-six pane windows pierce the facade, and a Greek Revival architrave frames the central entrance. Brick chimneys are located on the north end and east wall of the building. Whereas the first floor interior has been altered, Greek Revival fittings remain intact on the second floor. The building, which, according to tradition was constructed by Hartwell Boswell, was sold to the Masonic Lodge in 1852. The building remained in their possession until 1941. The Presbyterian church now owns the property and it functions as a recreational center.

Located on the north side of US 62 east of Kentucky 922 is the Oxford Presbyterian Church (Building No. 4; see photo 4), constructed by local mason E.C. Muddiman in 1892. Reflecting the influence of the Gothic Revival, the gabled facade is treated with a simple, brick corbel table, and the central pointed arch entrance is framed in a large, pointed blind arch. The structure is three bays deep, the sides being pierced by pointed arch windows separated by brick pilasters. The entrance is approached by handsome cast iron steps with an ornate iron newel and railing. Still used as a place of worship, the building is well preserved and retains the original woodwork and pews. The Providence Presbyterian Church, as it was once called, was established in Oxford in 1836.

Constructed in 1841, the Charles Hamilton House (Building No. 5; see photo 5), is a 1½ story, five-bay, brick, ell-shaped dwelling. Jack arches cap the windows which are set close together. A three-pane transom adorned with tracery is above the central door. A frame, pedimented portico shields the doorway. End chimneys are set flush with the outside walls. Original Greek Revival woodwork remains intact on the interior. The house is believed to have been built by Charles Hamilton, one of the early purchasers of the 4,000 acre land grant of bankrupt Virginian Josiah Watson. Since 1895, this property has served as the residence of the ministers of the Oxford Presbyterian Church.

Located east of Kentucky 922 on US 62 is the Oxford Schoolhouse (Building No. 6; see photo 6), constructed in 1902 by E.C. Muddiman and his son E.E. Muddiman. Like the churches, the schoolhouse is a one-room structure, three bays deep with a gabled facade. The addition of a shed-roofed porch hides much of the simple, yet decorative brickwork. A central door pierces the facade and is flanked by brick pilasters. Above this, the brickwork forms a blind arch containing a quatrefoil pattern. Similar quatrefoil patterns flank the blind arch. Side windows are six-over-six. Abandoned as a school in 1928, the building is currently used as a residence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Situated at the extreme eastern end of the district boundaries on the north side of US 62 is the John Fleming House (Building No. 7; see photo 7), erected ca. 1885. The two-story, frame structure is L-shaped and multi-gabled with a simple, shed-roofed porch sheltering the entrance.

Closely resembling the Presbyterian church in its decorative brick work is the Oxford Christian Church (Building No. 8; see photo 8), located on the south side of US 62 east of Kentucky 922. Constructed in 1900-01 by E.C. Muddiman, the church is a one-room, brick edifice with a gabled facade and central door. Three blind arches adorn the upper portion of the facade and the pointed arch entrance is framed within a rectangular pattern of brickwork. Four bays deep, the side walls are pierced by pointed arch, stained glass windows which are separated by brick pilasters. Concrete buttresses have been added to the pilasters to provide additional support. A one-story, brick addition is located at the rear of the building.

Constructed in 1840, the William Gray House (Building No. 9; see photo 9) is a brick, 1½ story, five-bay, Greek Revival residence with a single story ell on the southeast. A pedimented portico supported by wooden piers shelters the entrance, and the facade is pierced by nine-over-six pane windows displaying jack arches. A wooden cornice with dentils completes the facade. Brick chimneys are set flush against the gable end walls. Extensive rehabilitation of this structure was completed by the present owners in 1970. The house was constructed for William Gray, an Oxford grocer, by builder Henry McDonough. It was later the home for many years of Cary A. Ward, founding father of Oxford, and his descendants.

Located on the south side of US 62 west of the William Gray House are two early twentieth century frame residences constructed between 1900 and 1910 (Buildings Nos. 10 & 11; see photos 10 & 11). Each is a single story structure, three bays wide with a central, brick chimney.

On the south side of US 62 just east of Kentucky 922 is the Wee Shop (Building No. 12; see photo 12), erected in 1906 as a general store. A two-room, rectangular building, the Wee Shop has a central door entirely surrounded by windows. The facade is shielded by a simple porch and a brick parapet covers the gable peak. Restored in 1970, the structure currently houses a crafts and gift shop. Sidewalks in front of the Hamon-Redford House leading to the store, and from the house to the end of the lot have also been restored by the present owners.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 11 1979

Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

4

Situated on the southeast corner of US 62 and Kentucky 922 is the Hamon-Redford House (Building No.13; see photo 13). This three-bay, brick structure, built by E.C. Muddiman, is two stories tall with a projecting central pavilion and a shed-roofed porch sheltering the facade. The porch is adorned with stylized trim and rests on a lattice-like foundation. An ell with a shed-roofed porch projects from the rear of the house. The residence was restored in 1970 by its present owners who are now in the process of restoring the various outbuildings. The house was built in the late nineteenth century by A. Dudley Hamon, a farmer, wagonmaker and blacksmith.

Built ca. 1895, the Hamon House (Building No. 14; see photo 14), located on the east side of Kentucky 922 south of US 62, is a frame, story and a half structure which is three bays wide with a central gable breaking the roofline over the entrance. The gable features a fish scale pattern and a mock window. A central chimney rises behind the gable.

The Cannon-Furnish House (Building No. 15; see photo 15), located south of US 62 on the east side of Kentucky 922 is a remodeled one-story, three-bay dwelling which may date from earlier than 1865. Windows have been greatly altered and a shed-roofed porch has been added to the facade. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof.

Located on the east side of Kentucky 922 south of US 62 is the Dr. F.M. Cannon House (Building No. 16; see photo 16), a two-story, L-shaped, brick residence. A one-story frame wing is located on the north of the house. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch matching that on the north side of the wing. Windows have segmental relieving arches. The main block combines half-hipped and gabled roofs. The structure is believed to have been built by E.C. Muddiman, a local mason, for Dr. Cannon who was both a successful physician and farmer. Renovated in 1970, the house continues in use as a private residence.

The Methodist Church (Building No. 17; see photo 17), located at the extreme southern end of the district boundary on the east side of Kentucky 922 is the third such structure built by E.C. Muddiman. Erected in 1905, this brick church, like the other two churches, presents a gabled facade containing a central entrance. The original door has been replaced by double, glass-panelled doors, and a pedimented portico has been added which obstructs much of the facade. The Methodist Church has a more elaborate rounded arch corbel table than the Presbyterian church, and the windows piercing the side walls consist of rounded arches instead of the pointed arch windows of the other Muddiman churches. The structure now serves as a private residence.



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Oxford Historic District

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

Facing Kentucky 922 from the west and south of its intersection with US 62 is the Ewing-Cannon House (Building No. 18; see photo 18), erected ca. 1870. Gabled projections break the roofline of this two-story, frame, structure. The entrance and north bays are sheltered by a porch, and brick chimneys are placed near the center of the building. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is located on the rear. The exterior has been substantially remodelled in recent years. The house served as the residence of Dr. F.M. Cannon, after moving from Building No. 16.

The Dr. C.T. Hendricks House (Building No. 19; see photo 19), is situated on the southwest corner of US 62 and Kentucky 922 and is a two-story, L-shaped, frame structure. Pedimented heads cap the windows, and above the first floor window in the ell is a stylized sunburst design. A shed-roofed porch with stylized trim shelters the west end of the facade. Brackets and a gable peak ornament complete the facade. Several outbuildings contemporary with the erection of the house are situated to the rear. The house dates from 1887 when James and Sarah A. Risk deeded the corner tract to Dr. Hendricks and his wife Jane.

Located on the south side of US 62 west of Kentucky 922 is the Oxford Blacksmith Shop (Building No. 20; see photo 20), constructed in 1924. This structure with gabled facade has a large garage-like opening on the west side and a shop on the east side. According to the Beers and Lanagan map of the area, there was a blacksmith shop on the site in 1879. Currently, the building is utilized as a grocery store.

The Aaron Gaylor House (Building No. 21; see photo 21) is a frame, L-shaped, single-story cottage situated on the south side of US 62 and west of Kentucky 922. The front corner porch comprises the open space provided by the ell. The house has two doors entered from the porch and a single, central chimney.

The Helen F. Juett House (Building No. 22; see photo 22), located on the south side of US 62 west of Kentucky 922, is a single-story, frame cottage with unusually elaborate trim. Heavy brackets are located under the returns of the projecting ell, and an elaborate, stylized trim adorns the porch which shields the eastern portion of the facade. Wooden fish scale siding has been employed on various surfaces of the ell. Mrs. Helen F. Juett, the apparent builder of the house, was the daughter of Jacob Price, one of the early promoters of Oxford.

The Oxford School (Building No. 23; see photo 23), erected in 1928 for use as a grade school and high school, is a two-story, brick structure whose facade is pierced by rows of multi-paned windows on both levels. Brick tower-like projections frame the three-door entrance. Abandoned as a school in 1955, the building is now utilized by a lumber company.

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Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

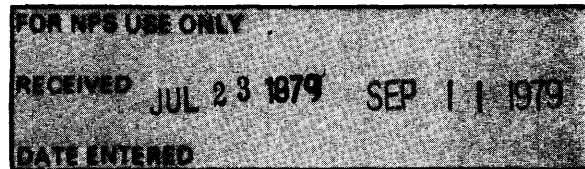
To the northwest of the Oxford School is the Oxford Future Farmers of America Building (Building No. 24; see photo 24), constructed in 1940 by student labor as part of an FFA project. The brick structure, four bays wide and one story tall, blends sympathetically into the townscape. It currently serves as a private residence.

Buildings 25 and 26 (See site location map) on the north side of US 62 across from the Oxford Blacksmith Shop are two, turn-of-the-century vernacular residences (no photos).

Originally a two-room log structure, the Barkley-Risk House (Building No. 27; see photo 25) is now a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling situated on the north-west corner of the intersection of US 62 and Kentucky 922. The house, which initially faced east, was enlarged in 1865 and redirected to face southward. At present, a shed-roofed porch supported by four wooden piers shelters the entrance, and a wide gable is set over the central bay. Two-over-two windows pierce the main facade. Paired brackets adorn the roofline and corbelled brick chimneys rise from the center of the roof. A more recent one-story unit has been appended to the 1½ story ell on the northeast.

The boundaries of the district were drawn to include all historic buildings in the village of Oxford located along US 62, Kentucky 922 and the Delaplain Pike. The line runs along the rear of the buildings, excluding those structures on the fringe of the western end of the district (along US 62 and Delaplain Pike) which are contemporary or greatly altered and do not contribute to the architectural or historic significance of the district.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Oxford Historic District

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

A frame house located on his original tract is thought by some to have been his doctor's office at one time. Dr. Cannon's influence is especially recalled among students of "local option," as his opposition to the use of beverage alcohol was vehement. Several other members of the Cannon family figured in Oxford's commercial, social and political life; notable also was G. Beauregard Cannon. Dr. Cannon's diaries dating from 1893 through 1907 provide a colorful community social history. (See Dr. F.M. Cannon brick house; Ewing-Cannon House; Cannon-Furnish House.)

Historical accounts recall Oxford's early reputation as "once a place of rather widespread notoriety" (Perrin, 212; Gaines, II, 173). It is certain that tavern keeping was a viable occupation, with one of the tavern sites of Greek Revival design standing today. The Hartwell Boswell Tavern, which was bought by the Masons in 1852, typifies rural commercial buildings of the period. When Jacob Price acquired the Anderson house, he established a vineyard and winery, helping Oxford to acquire additional reputation in its role as a provider of liquid spirits. By 1882, however, when Perrin's History of Four Counties was published, it was noted (p. 212) that "within the past few years the beneficial aspects of local option has metamorphosed it into a quiet, respectable and prosperous village."

Oxford, in 1882, was on the verge of a second great period of growth. Wealth had increased since Civil War days to the point that considerable new construction was taking place. In Oxford it took on rural, romantic tones. The leading influence in Oxford's unique Victorian style was E.C. Muddiman, stonemason and bricklayer, whose son, E.E. Muddiman, was associated with him in the later years of the 19th century. To Muddiman is credited the stylish brickwork of all three churches, of the Hamon-Redford House, of the Dr. F.M. Cannon brick house, and possible the artful stonework of the sidewalks which extend most of the length of the village, around three corners, through yards, and to the churches. Most of the stone sidewalks have been grown over with grass, and some have been uncovered and restored in recent years, largely through the inspiration of Mr. and Mrs. James Ewbank, who have restored the Hamon-Redford house and the brick country store next door.

In the early and mid-1880s, several residences were built. The Hamon-Redford house replaced a burned residence which is said to have faced the Newtown Pike. Across the street in 1887 Dr. C.T. Hendricks built his finely detailed frame Victorian house with its matching outbuildings. James Risk, Sr. enlarged the old Barkley house, creating a facade facing the Cynthiana Pike, and installing a magnificent winding cherry stairway in the front hall. The cottage in west Oxford with styling similar to Dr. Hendricks' house was erected probably by Helen F. Juett; and the J.M. Fleming house on the lot east of the old schoolhouse was built.

As growth continued into the 1890s, the churches were all replaced with brick Muddiman-style edifices; and in 1902, the brick schoolhouse across the road from the Christian Church was built with bricks left over from the church's construction.

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Oxford Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

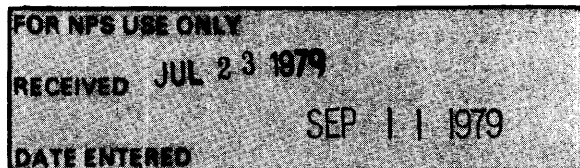
Other frame buildings of the town date generally from the early 1900s. The frame cottage of Aaron Gaylor near the Helen F. Juett house probably is of 1875-1900 origins.

In the early years of the 1900s, Oxford had at least three doctors and of people ten times more. The community received new impetus when the county adopted a more centralized school system after 1925, with new buildings being constructed on the holding company plan devised in 1925 by Georgetown superintendent J.W. Lancaster. Oxford received one of the four county central schools, a structure which in 1955 was closed due to the opening of the new county high school. That building is now the location of a lumber company.

The FFA brick shop building was constructed by the Future Farmers in 1940. It is used today as a residence.

As generalized motor transportation became the vogue, the center of social and cultural affairs moved to Georgetown and Oxford ceased to be a hub of activity. However, in recent years Oxford has experienced a resurgence of growth as evidenced by the restoration of several residences and the general store. This activity has re-kindled local pride in the community and made the residents aware of Oxford'd unique qualities which are worth preserving.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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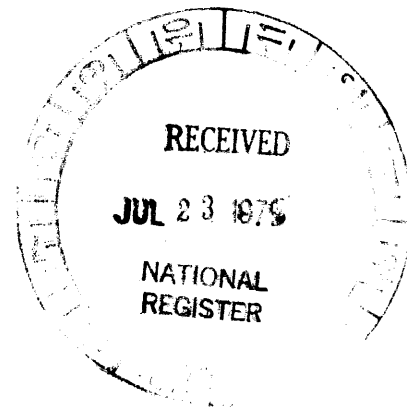
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Verbal Boundary Description

The southwest corner of the district is located approximately 200' southeast of the intersection of US 62 and Delaplain Pike and extends in a northwesterly direction along Delaplain Pike approximately 400'. The boundary then turns in a northeasterly direction for approximately 200'; then southeast for approximately 200', before angling northeastward for approximately 1100' paralleling US 62 and intersecting Kentucky 922 (Newtown Pike). The line turns southeast for approximately 100', then east for approximately 900' paralleling US 62 on the north side, south for approximately 400' intersecting US 62. Turning west, the boundary parallels US 62 on the south side for approximately 700', turns southeast for approximately 600' paralleling Kentucky 922, then southwest for approximately 300' to Kentucky 922. From this point the line turns northwest for approximately 500', north for approximately 400', and finally west paralleling US 62 for approximately 1000' to the point of origin.

Oxford Historic District  
Scott County, Kentucky

Site Location Map  
Charlotte Schneider  
Kentucky Heritage Commission  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
July 1979  
No Scale



1. Ward-Hendricks House
2. Brick ell
- 2.a Frame Gift Shop
3. Masonic Lodge
4. Oxford Presbyterian Church
5. Charles Hamilton House
6. Oxford Schoolhouse
7. John Fleming House
8. Oxford Christian Church
9. William Gray House
10. Lottie Barkley House
11. Fannie Cannon House
12. Wee Shop
13. Hamon-Redford House
14. Hamon House
15. Cannon-Furnish House
16. Dr. F.M. Cannon House
17. Methodist Church
18. Ewing-Cannon House
19. Dr. C.T. Hendricks House
20. Oxford Blacksmith Shop
21. Aaron Gaylor House
22. Helen Juett House
23. Oxford School
24. Future Farmers of America Building
25. Frame Residence
26. Frame Residence
27. Barkley-Risk House

Oxford Historic District  
 Scott County  
 Kentucky

