



EXPLORE OXFORD
AT YOUR OWN PACE

WALKING  TOURS





THE WALKING TOUR FOCUSES ON OXFORD'S STORY FROM ITS ORIGINS, THROUGHOUT ITS WARTIME HARDSHIPS, TO ITS 20TH CENTURY ROLE IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST NOVELISTS. HERE'S A PREVIEW OF ITS FOUR PARTS:

NORTH OF SQUARE >> *(page 1)* is a pleasant stroll along North Lamar that includes two National Historic Landmarks. The St. Peter's Cemetery loop could also be driven. (1.40 miles)

SOUTH OF SQUARE >> *(page 6)* starts in the Rowan Oak (home of William Faulkner) neighborhood and ventures out along South Lamar, picking up a few adjoining streets. It could be shortened according to your time and interests. (1.68 miles)

SQUARE AREA >> *(page 14)* offers the greatest diversity with public and commercial buildings on the Square, plus houses and churches off the Square. It, too, could be shortened to meet your time and interests. (1.40 miles)

UNIVERSITY AVENUE >> *(page 25)* highlights a grouping of University properties near campus and four homes closer to town. Use either your walking shoes or car to connect the two parts, noting that the sidewalk is limited to the north side. (.75 mile)

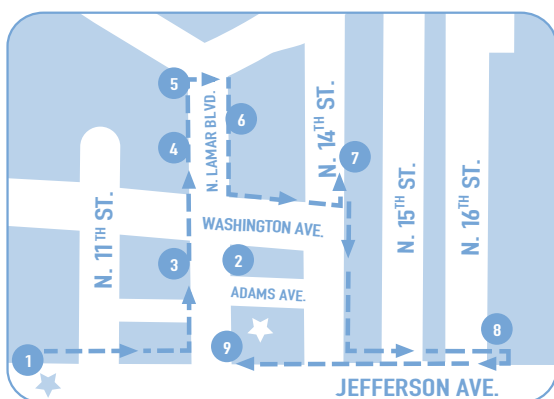
FOR YOUR COMFORT AND SAFETY

Please take care at street crossings, especially those without stoplights. On parts of the tour, you will find either no sidewalk or a broken and uneven sidewalk. Most sidewalk irregularity is South of the Square. Anyone with mobility difficulties may find that section challenging.

★ **START & END HERE**

HOME TO NOBEL-PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR WILLIAM FAULKNER AND ESTEEMED 19TH-CENTURY STATESMAN L.Q.C. LAMAR, AS WELL AS THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD IS A CULTURALLY RICH TOWN WITH A VIBRANT DOWNTOWN AND REVOLVES AROUND THE OXFORD COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT. THROUGHOUT THE TOWN, YOU WILL FIND HISTORIC BUILDINGS, AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED BOOKSTORE, DISTINCTIVE MUSEUMS, A GREAT VARIETY OF RESTAURANTS, AND TEMPTING SHOPPING OPTIONS.

NORTH OF SQUARE



Begin the 1.40 mile tour at the Graduate Hotel, corner of North Lamar and Jefferson Ave.



- 1** **ISOM PLACE**
>> 1843 (National Register of Historic Places, 1980)
• 1003 Jefferson Avenue

Planter Samuel Carothers, who was an officer in the Battle of New Orleans, built this house in 1843. In 1847, Dr. Thomas Dudley Isom purchased it. As a young trading post clerk in 1836, Isom proposed naming the frontier settlement after Oxford, England in hopes it would be chosen for the state

university. Local lore credits the giant magnolia in front of the house to the young bride Sarah Isom, who carried the shoot from her home in South Carolina. In 2000, the University of Mississippi acquired the house, which is now the home of the Barksdale Reading Institute.

Return to North Lamar. Turn left and walk on left (west) side of North Lamar.



2 HOWRY-HILL-SULTAN HOUSE “FIDDLER’S FOLLY”
>>> 1878 • 520 North Lamar

In 1875, Charles Howry, prominent attorney, commissioned prestigious architect James Stewart to design the elegant Italianate house using pre-cut materials and assembled on site. Later owners with an impressive violin collection named it Fiddler’s Folly on the occasion of Oxford’s first pilgrimage in 1962.



3 PEGUES-MYERS HOUSE >> ca. 1876 • 535 North Lamar

The original part of this Victorian cottage was built by Samuel W.E. Pegues for his wife, Eliza Dobyys, on land inherited from his father, Alexander H. Pegues, one of Oxford’s most prominent land owners. The present structure was completed in the late 1890s by Charles Myers, a local businessman.



4 MORGAN-McLURE HOUSE >> ca. 1850s • 611 North Lamar

Another part of the Alexander Pegues estate. An original structure as early as 1852 was occupied by S.E. Ragland and wife. Bought in 1907 and improved by George Morgan, who with his daughter Bonnie McLure raised families there during the 20th century.



5 AMMADELLE >> ca. 1859 (National Historic Landmark, 1974) • 637 North Lamar

Built for planter Thomas Pegues as the costliest house in the county, this exceptional Italianate villa was begun in 1859, almost completed before the war, and nearly burned in 1864. It is a prime example of the architectural talents of Calvert Vaux, who later worked with Frederick Law Olmsted to design Central Park in New York. It can be seen in the 1960 movie *Home from the Hill*.

Cross at the stoplight and walk south on North Lamar towards the Square.



6 LONGSTREET-CARTER-COBB HOUSE

>> ca. 1865 • 634 North Lamar

Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, second Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, built a one-story frame house with four white columns. It was connected by a pathway to the home of his son-in-law, renowned statesman L.Q.C. Lamar. In 1910 David and Minnie Carter enlarged the house by adding a second story, the large columned porch, and the red brick veneer. This home was used as a library in the 1992 Touchstone film *The Gun in Betty Lou's Handbag*.

Continue one block to Washington Ave. and turn left. Walk one block to North 14th St., cross it, and go left a short distance.



7 L.Q.C. LAMAR HOUSE >> 1870 (National Historic Landmark, 1975) • 616 North 14th Street

Rescued by the Oxford-Lafayette County Heritage Foundation in 2004, this national landmark is located just a few blocks from the Courthouse Square. Its head-to-toe restoration was completed in spring 2008, including a landscaping facelift for its three acre site. New Exhibits in the L.Q.C. Lamar House tell the story of the Mississippi statesman's life against the background of the events and politics of the Civil War Era. Malone Design & Fabrication of Atlanta designed the exhibits to enhance the recently restored house, built by Lamar in 1870. Each room's exhibit reflects a different period of Lamar's life and times. Audio excerpts from his speeches

are included. A statue of Lamar the orator, sculpted by artist Bill Beckwith, stands outside the front entrance. Hours of operation are Friday–Sunday, 1:00–4:00pm. House is also open by appointment for group tours.

Walk south on North 14th Street two blocks to Jefferson Avenue and turn left. Continue east on Jefferson Avenue for two blocks to North 16th St.; cross the street to enter St. Peter's Cemetery.



8 ST. PETER'S CEMETERY • Corner of Jefferson Avenue and North 16th Street

Many of Oxford's most prominent citizens are buried here, including William Faulkner, Thomas Dudley Isom, and L.Q.C. Lamar.

To return to starting point, cross 16th St. and walk west on Jefferson Ave. for two blocks.

9 FORMER SITE OF CEDAR OAKS • 400 North Lamar

In 1859, William Turner, local designer/contractor, built Cedar Oaks in the Greek Revival style for his own family. The home became General McPherson's headquarters during Grant's occupation of Oxford in 1862. Known locally as the house that wouldn't die, it was rescued during the burning of Oxford in 1864 and from the wrecking ball in 1963, when it was moved to 601 Murray Street. It is now owned by the City of Oxford.

Cross North Lamar at the stoplight and walk on block west on Jefferson Ave.

SOUTH OF SQUARE



Please note: On parts of this tour, you will find no sidewalk or an uneven sidewalk. Please use care crossing South Lamar Boulevard.

Begin 1.68 mile tour at Rowan Oak on Old Taylor Rd.



10 ROWAN OAK >> ca. 1848 (National Historic Landmark, 1968) • Old Taylor Road

Built by early settler Robert Sheegog, author William Faulkner purchased this Greek Revival home in a dilapidated state and began renovation in 1930. He lived in it until his death in 1962. Owned by the University of Mississippi, it is open Tuesday-Saturday, 10:00am-4:00pm and Sunday, 1:00-4:00pm.

From the Rowan Oak entrance, turn right (south) onto Old Taylor Rd. Please watch for traffic as you walk along the roadway.



11 GATEKEEPER'S LODGE >> ca. 1847 • 802 Old Taylor Road

Jacob Thompson, one of Oxford's earliest settlers and an influential politician, built the original part of this house for his Scottish indentured servant, who designed gardens for his mansion and Rowan Oak. In 1864, it was spared when Union troops torched Thompson's home (See historical marker at next stop.)

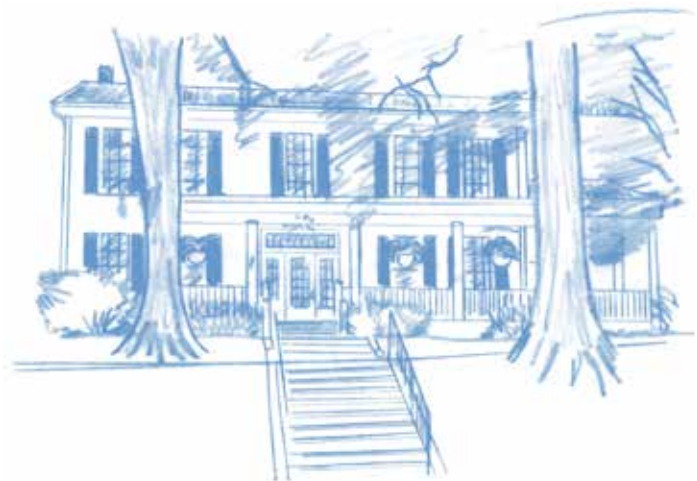
Walk back toward Rowan Oak and continue on Old Taylor Rd., keeping right.



12 THOMPSON-ELLIOTT HOUSE >> ca. 1869 (Marker: Jacob Thompson's "Home Place") • 910 Old Taylor Road

Here Jacob Thompson, congressman and Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, built and lavishly furnished a grand mansion ca. 1853. It was destroyed by Union troops in 1864. After the war, Thompson had his surviving office incorporated into a new house for his son Macon. The Elliott family, who lived here 1913–1960, connected brick slave quarters to enlarge the house.

Continue east on Old Taylor Rd; turn left (north) onto South Lamar.



13 EADES-THOMPSON HOUSE >> 1858 • 1106 South Lamar

James Eades, a well-to-do merchant, had carpenter Buck Spencer build his two-story frame house with a columned portico in typical Southern style. After the war through the end of the century, the family of Dr. John Thompson, brother of Jacob Thompson, lived here.

Cross South Lamar to corner of Johnson Ave. and continue north on South Lamar.



14 STOWERS-LONGEST HOUSE >> ca. 1895 • 1003 South Lamar

The Stowers family built the Victorian house on the southern half of the site of a home burned in 1864. It was later owned by Professor Christopher Longest and used in the film version of William Faulkner's *Intruder in the Dust*.



15 ROBERTS-NEILSON HOUSE >> ca. 1870 • 911 South Lamar

Successful businessman Charles Roberts had this house built in the Second Empire style with a mansard roof to give the impression of culture and sophistication. In 1894, it became home to the family of Joseph Edwin Neilson, who took over the store on the Square founded in the 1830s by his father, W. S. Neilson.

Turn right on Buchanan, walk on block, and turn right on South 13th St.



16 THOMPSON-CHANDLER HOUSE
>> ca. 1859 • South 13th Street

On this property purchased by William Thompson, brother of Jacob, was a 1838 cottage built by John Martin, one of Oxford's founders. Since Thompson's Greek Revival mansion was only half complete when war broke out, the cottage was attached to the unfinished rear of the house, where it remained until the late 20th century. While owned by the Chandlers (1877–1950), the house and their youngest son became materials for William Faulkner's Compson family in *The Sound and the Fury*.

Return to South Lamar and walk north (right) to cross South Lamar at the University Ave. stoplight. Turn left and continue on west side of South Lamar.



17 MAUD BUTLER FALKNER HOUSE >> 1932 • 510 South Lamar (first house)

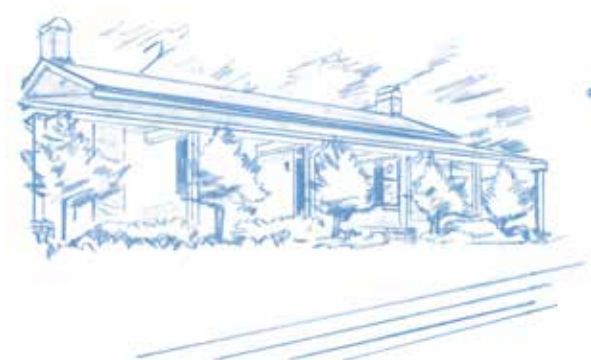
Built by the parents of William Faulkner, it is the only remaining portion of the Col. J.W.T. Falkner estate. After Murry Falkner's death in 1932, Maud Butler Falkner lived here until her death in 1960. The original gate stone at the northeast corner of the property has the Falkner name inscribed, with the N carved upside down.



18 J.W.T. FALKNER, JR. HOUSE >> 1902 • 706 South Lamar (SW corner Fillmore)

Built by The Jones family, this Queen Anne bought in 1919 by Judge John W.T. Falkner, Jr., uncle of William Faulkner. He and his wife, Sue, lived there until their deaths in the 1960s. In 1992, the home's interior was used during the filming of Touchstone Picture's *The Gun in Betty Lou's Handbag*.

Turn on Fillmore and cross South 11th St.



19 STAGECOACH STOP AND POST OFFICE >> ca. 1842
• 1005 Fillmore Avenue

In the 19th century, the present University Ave. was impassable most of the year and Fillmore Ave. became a direct route to the campus. Later, this building was used as an adjacent classroom for nearby Union Female College before becoming a private residence.

Return to South 11th St. and turn right.



20 NEILSON-CULLEY HOUSE >> ca. 1857 • 712 South 11th Street

Built by W. S. Neilson, founder of Neilson's on the Square, this house is a monumental expression of Greek Revival. It hosted uninvited Union troops several times. The legend of a small black boy being shot from a cedar tree on the front lawn by Union troops is retold by novelist Stark Young in *So Red the Rose*. The house stayed in the Neilson family for more than 70 years before becoming home to Dr. John Culley. It has been linked to William Faulkner's story "A Rose for Emily." Present owners have utilized architectural artifacts from Lafayette County's first courthouse in the house and yard.

Walk South 11th St. to Buchanan and turn right.



21 RICHMOND-BROWN HOUSE
» 1888 • 909 Buchanan Avenue

Originally built in the Victorian style, this house was renovated in the 1950s to resemble Greek Revival. A 1980s addition reflects the Victorian period.

Next stop across the street, best viewed from South 11th St.



22 TRIGG-DOYLE-FALKNER HOUSE
» ca. 1855 • 910 Buchanan Avenue

This home is thought to have been built around 1855 by James G. Trigg, Oxford's first "clothing only" merchant. In the 1870s, the Doyles added Victorian ornamentation. The house bought by William Faulkner's grandfather for his son Murry and his family. It remains much as it was when the famous author lived here as a child.

Turn right on South 11th St.



23 WARDLOW-GLADDEN HOUSE
 >> ca. 1840 • 1004 South 11th Street

The original house was probably a two-room farmhouse, its construction similar to that of Lindfield. The back rooms have twelve-inch-wide heart pine plank flooring, twelve-foot high ceilings, and square nails. The front rooms and porch were added in modern times.

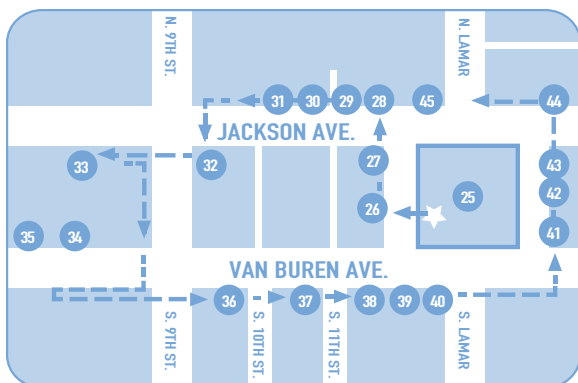


24 LINDFIELD >> 1837 • 1215 South 11th Street

Believed to have been built by David Craig, a relative of one of Oxford's three founders, the house is sometimes called the "Craig House." Its windows are seven feet tall, and the enclosed large center hall was originally an open gallery. It is the oldest in tact residence in Oxford.

Turn right on Hayes, then left on South 10th St. back to Old Taylor Rd. Turn right and return to Rowan Oak.

SQUARE AREA



Begin 1.40 mile tour at Courthouse.

OXFORD COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT >> National Register of Historic Places, 1980

Buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of their status as a contributing resource to the Square Historic District are identified by "Nat'l. Register 1980."



25 LAFAYETTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE >> National Register of Historic Places, 1977

The Oxford Courthouse, at the center of the Square and the geographic center of the county, is an Italianate structure built in 1871 and occupied in 1872. It replaces the 1840 courthouse destroyed along with all but one of the buildings around the Square on August 22, 1864 by Union troops under the command of General Andrew Jackson Smith. See the historical marker and also the plaque on the courthouse exterior with tribute by William Faulkner.

Walk along the west side of the Square.



26 134 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1920
(Natl. Register 1980)

This building is on the site of the only building that survived the 1864 destruction of the Square. The original structure later burned and was replaced with the current brick building, which housed a succession of jewelry stores during most of the 20th century.



27 114 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1870
(Natl. Register 1980)

After the Courthouse, this was one of the first masonry buildings to be rebuilt after the Civil War. The building was prominently used in the filming of Faulkner's *Intruder in the Dust* and housed hardware stores for most of the 20th century.



28 110 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1870
(Natl. Register 1980)

This building was built by Dr. T.D. Isom as his medical office and drugstore. Isom was present in 1836 when land speculators, one of whom as his uncle, bought the land for Oxford and the University from Chickasaw Princess Hoka (see #36). Most recently the building has been occupied by restaurants.

Turn left and walk west on Jackson Ave.



29 1101 EAST JACKSON AVENUE >> 1893
(Natl. Register 1980)

This building housed a shoe repair shop owned by African-American community leaders for over 100 years. It was built by Rob Boles in 1893 and operated as Boles' Shoe Shop until 1972, passing from father to son. In the mid-1970s, Herbert Wiley took over the business from his father, who apprenticed under the original cobbler. Most recently the building has been occupied by restaurants.



30 VISIT OXFORD VISITORS CENTER >> 1870
(Natl. Register 1980) • 1013 East Jackson Avenue

Built by U.S. Senator W.V. Sullivan, now owned by his descendent Dave Fair and wife, Anne. Office of many distinguished lawyers (including: Longstreet, Silver, Lamar, Stone, Maye and Freeland). Some of these names are painted on the ceiling with symbols for their characteristics: i.e. sword for trial advocate; lamp for professors of law; law books for judges. For many years, the building was the law office of Phil Stone, a friend and creative influence of William Faulkner.



31 WENDEL HOUSE >> ca. 1848
(Natl. Register 1980) • 1005 East Jackson Avenue

This Greek Revival house was built by Tom Wendel, a prosperous Oxford merchant, and amazingly survived the 1864 burning of the nearby Square. In Later times, it served as a boarding house, a convalescent home, hotel, apartment building, a law firm, and is now a retail store.

Continue west to 9th St. and cross Jackson Ave. at the stoplight.



- 32 ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH >> 1859**
 (National Register of Historic Places, 1975)
 • 113 South 9th Street

This Gothic Revival church is the oldest religious structure in Oxford, with the spire completed in 1893. Stained glass windows behind the altar are original. The first resident clergyman was Dr. F.A.P. Barnard, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi. William Faulkner was a member.

Cross 9th St. at the stoplight and walk a half block.



- 33 BURNS BELFRY MUSEUM AND MULTICULTURAL CENTER >> 1910 (historical marker)**
 • 710 Jackson West

This structure was built in 1910 for Burns United Methodist Church, organized by former slaves in 1869. Nearby is the historical neighborhood called Freedmen Town—bounded by Jackson Ave., Price St., and the railroad. After the congregation moved and sold the building, it was renamed the Belfry and converted to office space. Author John Grisham owned it as his office and later donated it to the Oxford-Lafayette County Heritage Foundation, which restored it in 2013 as a Museum & Multicultural Center. The Burns Belfry Museum hours are Sunday, 1:00–4:00pm and Wednesday–Friday, 12:00–3:00pm.

Return to 9th St. and turn right. Walk to and cross Van Buren to sidewalk, turn right.



34 THEORA HAMBLETT HOUSE >> 1872 (historical marker)
• 619 Van Buren

This was the home and studio of Theora Hamblett (1895–1977), internationally known primitive artist, from the 1940s until her death. It features etched ruby glass above the double front doors and unusual cloverleaf trim. Miss Theora took up painting in the 1950s and sold to major collections by the 1960s. Most of her work was left to the University of Mississippi and can be viewed at the University Museum.

Van Buren dead-ends two blocks west at the Oxford Depot. Take a round-trip walk to see this beautifully restored structure, or return later by car.



35 OXFORD DEPOT >> 1872 (Mississippi Landmark, 1992)
• 102 Depot Street (historical marker)

The first Mississippi Central depot was destroyed during the Civil War. This Italianate structure built in 1872 was central to the lives of “town and gown” for 70 years, handling the daily arrival of care packages, books and mail. Waning passenger services was discontinued in 1941, while freight continued for another forty years, until the track was abandoned. Purchased by the University of Mississippi in 1983, it was restored and returned to community life in 2003 as a center for meetings and receptions.

Walk back (east) on Van Buren toward the Square.



36 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH >> 1881
(Natl. Register 1980) • 924 Van Buren

In June 1836, on what is now the church's front lawn, the Chickasaw Princess Hoka sold 640 acres encompassing the Square and the University to land speculators Chisholm, Martin, and Craig for \$800. The Presbyterian congregation organized in 1837, erected a frame church in 1843, and replaced it in 1881 with this Romanesque Revival Structure.



37 THE OPERA HOUSE >> 1914 (Natl. Register 1980)
• 1006 Van Buren Avenue

On the site of Wilkins' livery stable and Murry Falkner's transfer service, the Opera House opened in 1914 for stage plays and silent movies. Partially burned in 1924, it was restored for "talkies" by R.X. Williams and became the Lyric Theatre. The film version of William Faulkner's *Intruder in the Dust* premiered here in 1949.



38 1112 VAN BUREN AVENUE >> 1923 (Natl. Register 1980)

Gathright-Reed Drug. Co., located here for most of the 20th century, is well known to William Faulkner Scholars and buffs. Mr. Mac Reed had a lending library of paperback books, mostly mysteries, that Faulkner regularly borrowed. L.Q.C. Lamar had law offices upstairs.



**39 158 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1878
(Natl. Register 1980)**

This site first housed a privately-owned bank called the Southern Bank of Oxford. In 1872, it was sold to the Band of Oxford and operated under the name for over a hundred years before twentieth century mergers. The remarkably ornamented building is High Victorian Italianate.



40 160 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1866
(Natl. Register 1980)

This Italianate building is said to have been one of the first built after the Civil War. Used first as a dry goods store, it passed through four different owners as a drugstore and became a bookstore in 1986.



41 119 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> 1897
(Natl. Register 1980)

The J.E. Neilson Co. is the oldest continuing department store in the South and the sixteenth in the nation. It traces its origins to a log cabin trading post north of the present Square by W.S. Neilson in 1839. A successor building was burned by federal troops in 1864. The present building's Italianate exterior has remained unchanged since it was built in 1897.



42 OXFORD CITY HALL >> 1887 (Natl. Register 1980)
• 107 Courthouse Square

This Romanesque Revival structure was Oxford's first permanent federal building and post office. It became City Hall in 1974. In front, the life-sized statue of William Faulkner by local sculptor William Beckwith was dedicated in 1997 on the 100th anniversary of Faulkner's birth.



43 103 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> ca. 1900
(Natl. Register 1980)

First National Bank was founded here in 1910 by Colonel J.W.T. Falkner, William Faulkner's grandfather. Faulkner used it as the Sartoris Bank in two novels, *Flags in the Dust* (first published as *Sartoris*) and *The Unvanquished*. The building later housed a funeral home and clothing stores.

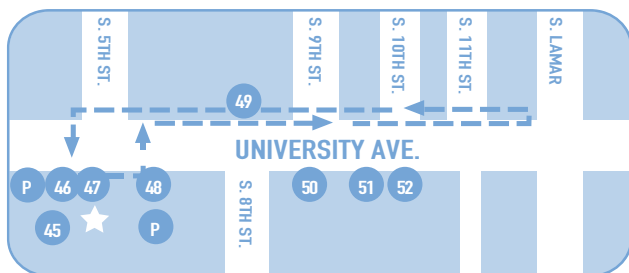


44

100 COURTHOUSE SQUARE >> 1870 (Natl. Register 1980)

Oxford's first hotel after the Civil War was built by Congressman Jacob Thompson's son Macon on the site of an earlier hotel built by maternal great grandfather of William Faulkner, Charles G. Butler. As Lafayette County's first sheriff, Butler staked off the town square and surrounding city lots and streets.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE



Begin .75 mile tour at Memory House.

P Parking is available at either Memory House or the University Museum.



45 MEMORY HOUSE >> ca. 1855 • 406 University Avenue

James Stockard purchased this property from land speculators Chisholm, Martin, and Craig in 1837. In 1841, he and Martin donated land to locate the state university in Oxford. In 1865, after the war ended, a community Christmas tree was erected in the home's parlor "in memory" of fallen soldiers. It was later home to the family of author/artist John Falkner, William Faulkner's brother, until it was purchased by Louis Brandt and donated to the University Foundation in 1992.



46 WALTON-YOUNG HOUSE >> ca. 1880

(Mississippi Landmark) • University Avenue at 5th Street

Lydia Lewis Walton, the widow of builder Horace H. Walton, married Dr. Alfred A. Young. His son Stark Young became a well-known novelist and drama critic. The house was the First Presbyterian parsonage from 1925 until purchased by the University in 1974. Now part of the University Museum and Historic Houses.



47 UNIVERSITY MUSEUM • University Avenue at 5th Street

First endowed by the estates of sisters Mary Buie and Kate Skipwith, and conveyed by the City of Oxford to the University in 1971, the complex contains the Mary Buie Museum (1939), the Kate Skipwith Teaching Museum (1975), and the Seymour Lawrence and Fortune Galleries (1998). Open Tuesday–Saturday 10:00am–6:00pm. At the rear, a 1/4 mile trail leads through Bailey’s Woods to Faulkner’s Rowan Oak.

Follow the sidewalk on the north side of University Ave.



48 MEEK-DUVALL HOUSE >> 1878 • 803 University Avenue

The Meek family bought this home in 1884. In 1896, university student Elma Meek submitted “Ole Miss” in a contest to name the student yearbook, and won. In 1929, Miss Elma rented a portion of her house to William and Estelle Faulkner following their marriage. Among Faulkner’s writings here was *A Rose for Emily* and *As I Lay Dying*.



**49 HOWRY-WRIGHT-PURSER HOUSE >> 1858
• 824 University Avenue**

Judge James Howry built a small house and law office on this site in 1838. After prospering as a planter, he built this Greek Revival house and died here in 1884, having served as a University trustee from 1844–1870. His son Charles lived here next, connecting his father’s law office to the house. In 1897 he sold the house to Dr. Wright, whose daughter, Mrs. Purser and husband took over the house around 1940.



50 PUDDIN' PLACE >> 1892 • 1008 University Avenue

Built by Thomas Yates, who ran a livery stable and then a garage, when it was bought by the Pegues heirs (see #51), whose faithful servant Mary "Puddin" Sims lived here until her death.



51 THE MAGNOLIAS >> ca. 1842 • 1012 University Avenue

One of Oxford's earliest formal houses, this Greek Revival cottage with its double porticoes had several 19th-century owners. In 1905, it was purchased by the widow Mary Pegues from one of Oxford's oldest and wealthiest families and has remained in her family ever since.



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