



**Preservation Warrenton
proudly presents...**

2006 Spring Tour of Homes

Saturday, April 29, 10am to 5pm

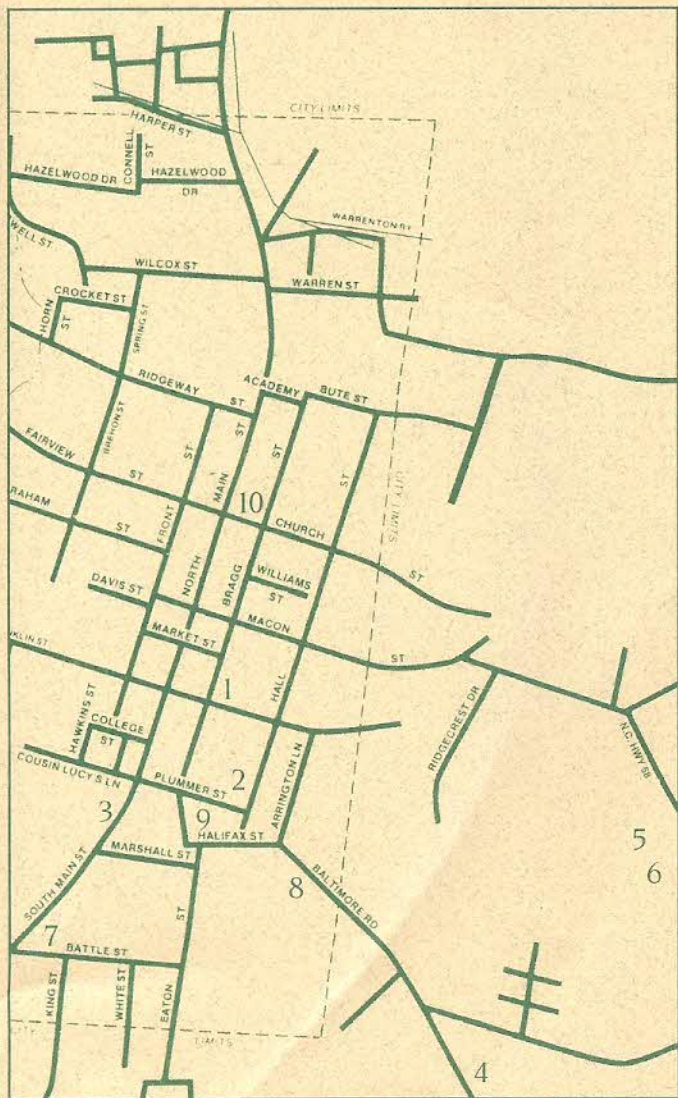
Sunday, April 30, 1pm to 5pm

Warrenton, a National Register Historic District, was established in 1779 on 100 acres of land owned by Thomas Christmas. The town grew slowly at first, but by the 1820s had become the center of a prosperous plantation region. Tradesmen, professional men and the wealthy planters gave the county seat sophistication, and the county's politically prominent lawyers lent it power. By the 1840s, and especially in the 1850s, it was a bustling trade center, thriving on the burgeoning wealth of the tobacco and cotton plantations of the Roanoke Valley. Builders and craftsmen from Prince Edward County, Virginia (including Jacob Holt, carpenter, and Edward Rice and Francis Woodson, masons), came in the 1840s and produced a distinctive group of fine buildings. At first, they worked in the Greek Revival style - boxy, dignified with fluted Doric columns on porches and at entrances, and with intricate carved classical ornamentation. In the 1850s, this basic form was enriched with the bracketed roofline, arched tracery windows and more ornate trim of the fashionable Italiante style. Gamaliel Jones, later to gain fame for his buildings in Murfreesboro, had his start in Warren County.

Warrenton

Homes on Tour

- 1 Jacob Holt House
- 2 Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House
- 3 Boyd-Burrows House
- 4 Shady Oaks
- 5 Hardy-Fowler-Wemyss House
- 6 Bugg House
- 7 Ford Cottage
- 8 Whitsome
- 9 Halifax House
- 10 Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church

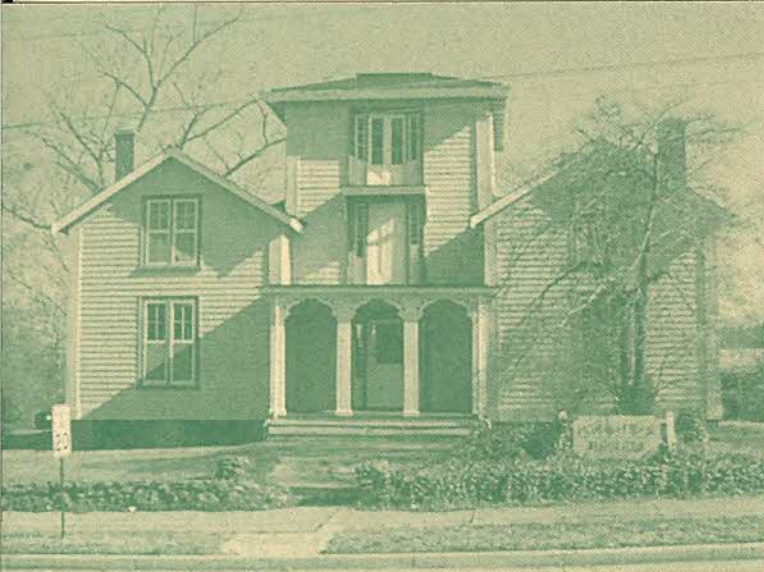


Directions

- 4 Shady Oaks -
Follow Halifax Street east one mile. The house is located on the left side of the road. Signs will denote where parking is available on the left side of the road just beyond the house.
- 5,6 Bugg House & Hardy-Fowler-Wemyss House -
Follow East Macon Street out of Warrenton. Take Highway 58 east for one mile. Both houses are located on the right side of the road. Parking is available on the left side of the road in the Warrenton Golf Club parking lot.

The Churches on Main Street will be open for those tour participants who wish to visit.

“Preserving the past for the future.”

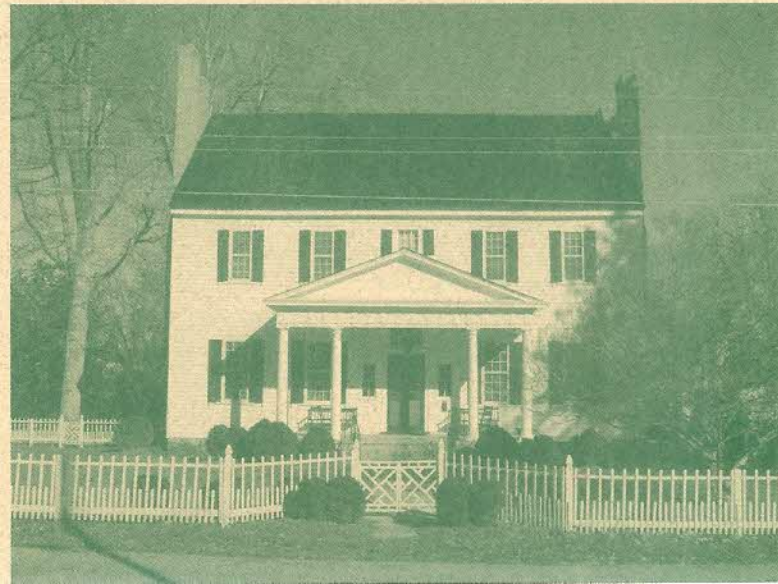


Fitts-Mordecai-Plummer House

This home was built c.1805 by Oliver Fitts, an early attorney in Warrenton and later an Attorney General for the State of North Carolina. The house is of the Georgian architectural style and is the only one of that style in Warrenton. In 1811, Fitts received a commission to be a Federal Judge in Mississippi and sold the house to Jacob Mordecai. Mordecai had come to Warrenton from Petersburg, Virginia and operated a boarding school for young ladies. The Mordecai family occupied the house until the 1830s when the house was sold to the William Plummer family. The Plummer family remodeled the house to the Greek Revival style, adding a larger front porch and back porch with a one story wing to the southeast. In the late 1800s, the house was sold to the Shiloh Missionary Association which operated a school for Black Children. The house and property were bought in 1912, and the house was sold to John Graham for use as a boys' dorm and the remaining property sold for residential use. The one-story addition was raised to two stories. The house was later sold to the Palmer family. The present owners, Mary and Richard Hunter, bought the house in 1976 and took the scale of the house back to its original size.

Jacob Holt House

Built in 1855 by noted builder Jacob Holt as his residence, the house was owned by businessman Jacob Parker and leased to Holt. The site was the second house for Holt and contained his workshops, kiln and lumberyard on the back portion of the property. The house is the design of a Tuscan villa which was most unusual for Holt and a vast departure from his square "boxy houses." The house was given to the Town of Warrenton in 1976, and subsequently in 1992, it was given to the Jacob Holt House Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit group formed for its renovation and preservation. The house is used as a visitor's center in the summer and a meeting place for the community.





Boyd-Burrows House

On June 2, 1928 the Boyd family bought a lot on South Main Street from Misses Lucy and Annie Hawkins. The Boyds had recently sold their larger home on North Main Street where Cochrane Furniture Company is now located. The house is built in the Colonial Revival style of brick with limestone window lintels and a wide tile front porch. Members of the Boyd family continued to live in the house until 1991 when it was sold to the current owners, Claude and Kim Burrows. The Burrows remodeled the kitchen and added a large two-story bedroom wing to the back of the house.

Shady Oaks

Shady Oaks was built in 1812 by Robert Tines Cheek and his wife Mary Hinton Alston. This federal style tripartite configuration is found in northeastern North Carolina, and consists of a narrow, two-story central block, with the gable end to the front, flanked by perpendicular two-bay wings. The first floor features a front stair hall with a large half-sunburst located over the door into one of the wings. This feature is illustrated in T.T. Waterman's Early Architecture of North Carolina. The parlor contains the house's most ornate woodwork featuring a three-part vernacular Adamesque mantle with an astonishing array of carved ornaments. The remaining rooms are finished simply with molded baseboards and chair rails. Occupied by Cheek descendants until the 1960s, Shady Oaks was one of the first properties offered for sale through the revolving fund of Preservation North Carolina. The central block of the house and the grounds were restored in the 1980s. An addition was added to the west side in the 1990s by the current owners, John and Barbara Kennedy.



