



2012 Homes Tour

Warrenton and Warren County, NC

*“Architectural Reflections:
Building Styles in Warren County, NC”*

April 28th and 29th
10 am~5pm Saturday and 1~5 pm Sunday

The historic tour of 10 homes and 4 churches will highlight architectural styles ranging from **Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial/Mission, and Colonial Revival**. The 1860 National Census showed the town and Warren County to be the wealthiest in the state. The wealth of a plantation economy enabled individuals to express national architectural styles in formal and vernacular ways. Warren County has excellent examples of all architectural styles from the Georgian Period through the early Twentieth Century. The area represents one of the largest concentrations of **Greek Revival** buildings in the state. Many of the properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Warrenton is a National Register Historic District.

1. The Ivy Bed and Breakfast

-331 North Main Street

2. Green-Polk-McAuslan House

-326 North Main Street

3. Warrenton Presbyterian Church

-239 North Main Street

4. William Eaton House

-406 North Main Street

5. Emmanuel Episcopal Church

-127 North Main Street

6. All Saints' Episcopal Church

-Corner of Front and West Franklin Streets

7. Boyd-Burrows House

-307 South Main Street

8. Ford Cottage

-432 South Main Street

9. Oak Chapel AME Church

-219 East Macon Street

10. Jacob Holt House

-122 South Bragg Street

11. Dameron-Bunch House

-105 Halifax Street

12. "Whitsome": Coleman-White-Jones House

-205 Halifax Street

13. Shady Grove Plantation

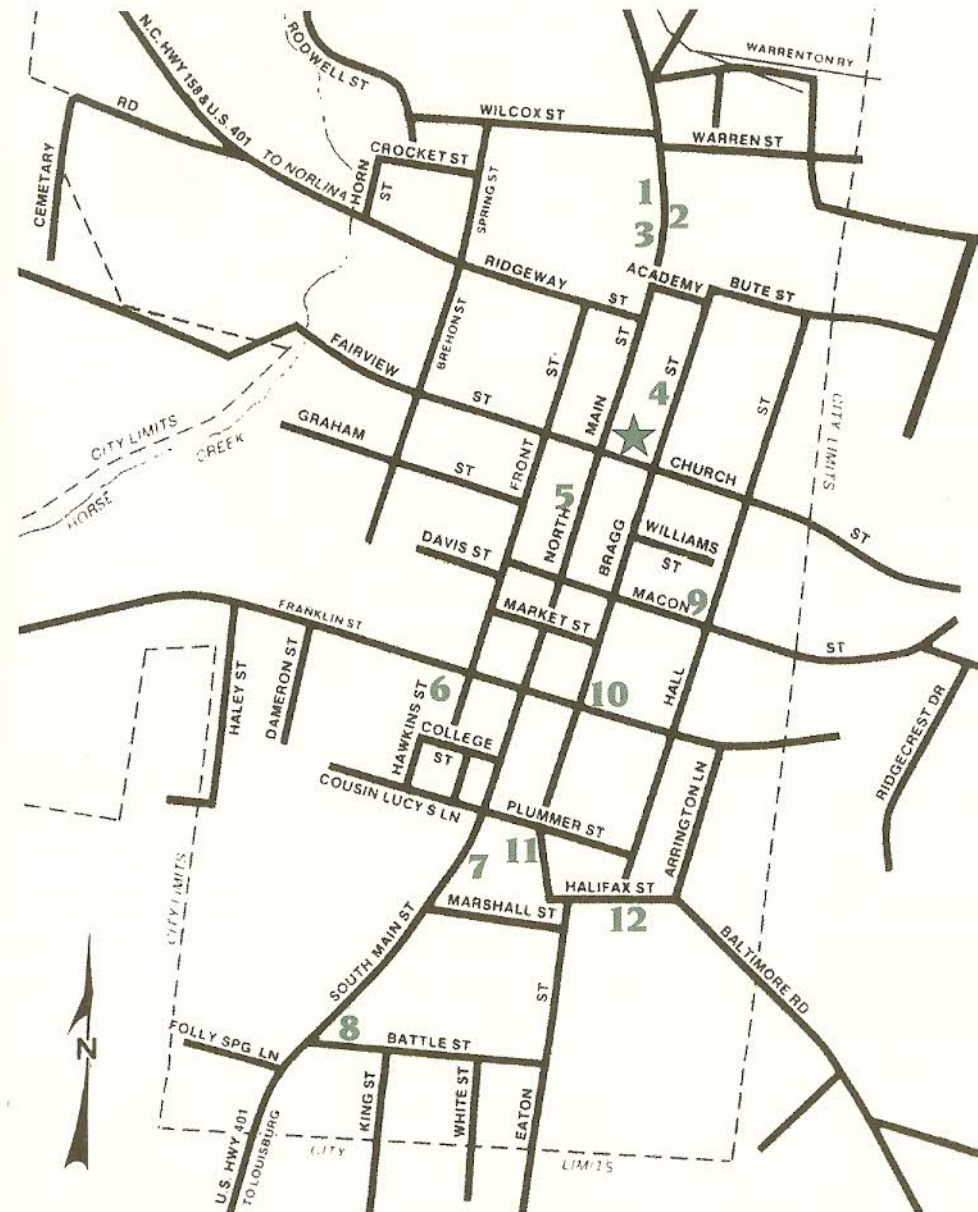
-1967 Parktown Road

14. Cherry Hill Plantation

-2740 NC Highway 58

Directions

With the exception of two homes, all Homes Tour properties are within the city limits of Warrenton. The map below will show the location of the 12 Warrenton properties. Each one on the tour will have a sign in front with the map number. The Saturday luncheon at Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church is indicated with a star. You can begin the tour at any location.



★ Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church

Architectural Reflections: Building Styles in Warren County, NC

Federal: 1790-1830. Also called Adamesque from Robert Adams' pattern books. Style uses influence of archeological discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The front facade of federal houses are perfectly symmetrical. Usually have an elliptical fan light over the front door along with sidelights. Fan light and sidelights have tracery. Windows are usually 9 over 9 sash. Urns, swags and rosettes are used on mantels and door/window woodwork.

Greek Revival: 1830-1850. Popularity influenced by Thomas Jefferson and democratic ideals of the young United States. Popular thought connected Greek democracy as the origins of American democracy. This style uses elements of Greek temple fronts for details. Greek Revival always uses columns: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian. Roofs may be flat, hip or pedimented. Moldings are simple, large, connected by corner blocks. Windows are usually large and have 6 over 6 sash. Entrance transoms are rectangular rather than elliptical or semi-circular. Wood mantels were often marbled to look like real marble. Mantles usually incorporated plain pilasters or some form of columns.

Italianate: 1850-1885 was a reaction against the academic classical styles (Federal, Greek Revival). It used architectural design and details that would have been found on an Italian villa. Elements include: round, arched windows, towers, large porches, rectangular or square columns, hip roof, and wide eaves supported by brackets.

Gothic Revival: 1850-1885: contemporary with Italianate style and reaction against classical formality. Gothic uses elements one would see on cathedrals of the Middle Ages in Europe. Elements may include: pointed arches over windows, doors, steep, gables roofs especially on Gothic cottages, gingerbread trim, chimney pots, stained glass windows, rose windows.

Queen Anne: 1880-1910. Also described as Victorian style. Queen Anne is a conglomeration of elements from other building styles. Style employed: towers, turrets, encircling porches, shingled exterior walls, stick style ornaments, clear and stained glass windows. When newly built, used as many as 5 or 6 exterior, earth tone colors.

Colonial Revival: 1870-1920. A part of the Victorian style of house. Reflects a renewed interest in building houses like those of the American colonial period of history. Colonial Revival houses were usually built for wealthy clients. Often colonial house elements are exaggerated. Many of these houses resemble and some are very difficult to distinguish from original colonial buildings. Colonial Revival elements include: dormer windows, classical columns, symmetrical exteriors, classical porch. Interior decoration includes, large central stair, and the use of swags and urns, classical moldings.

Mission Revival: 1870-1920. A part of the Victorian style house. Reflects a renewed interest in buildings resembling Spanish missions or churches of the American southwest. Elements include: parapets, smooth stucco exteriors, square columns, deep arcades or porches, and tile roofs.

