

Architectural Terms

Belt Course (also called a string or band course) - A horizontal band formed by a projecting course of material, often between floors. If just below the roof, the band course can be considered part of a cornice.

Blind niche - A recess in the face of a wall with no openings, usually used as a decoration.

Colonial Revival - An American architectural style often used 1890 - 1955, characterized by classical & symmetrical design features, like pedimented front doors, pilasters, fanlights & sidelights around entries, double hung sash windows w/multi-pane glazing.

Corbel - A projection jutting out from a wall to support a structure above it, or used as a decoration.

Cornice - (from the Italian *cornice* meaning "ledge") is generally any horizontal decorative molding that crowns a building or the top of a door or window.

Course - one layer of brick.

Header - A masonry unit laid flat with its width parallel to the face of the wall.

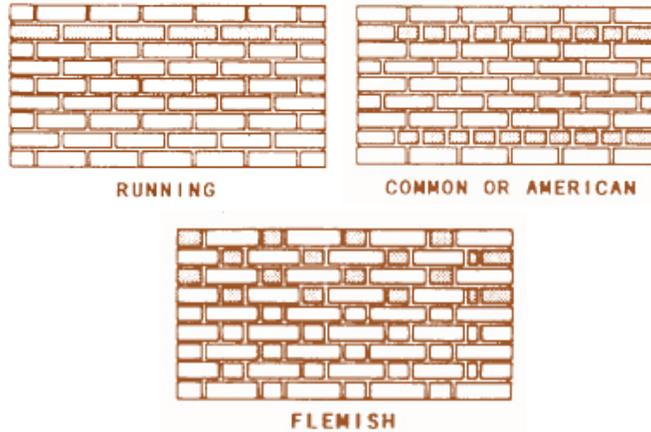
Italianate - The Italianate style was frequently used 1855-1885. Features: 2 or 3 stories; low-pitched roof; wide, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets; tall, narrow windows, commonly arched or curved with elaborate crowns or hoods. A common decorative element is corbelled brickwork, meaning bricks are stepped out in three dimensional patterns over window heads and under cornices.

Pilaster - a vertical rectangular support having the appearance of a column, but one which projects just slightly from a wall.

Quoin - An external wall corner. An accentuation of a building's corner with short side header bricks or stone blocks that may differ from the wall masonry in size, color, or texture.

Stretcher - A masonry unit laid flat with its longest dimension parallel to the face of the wall.

TYPES OF BRICK BONDS

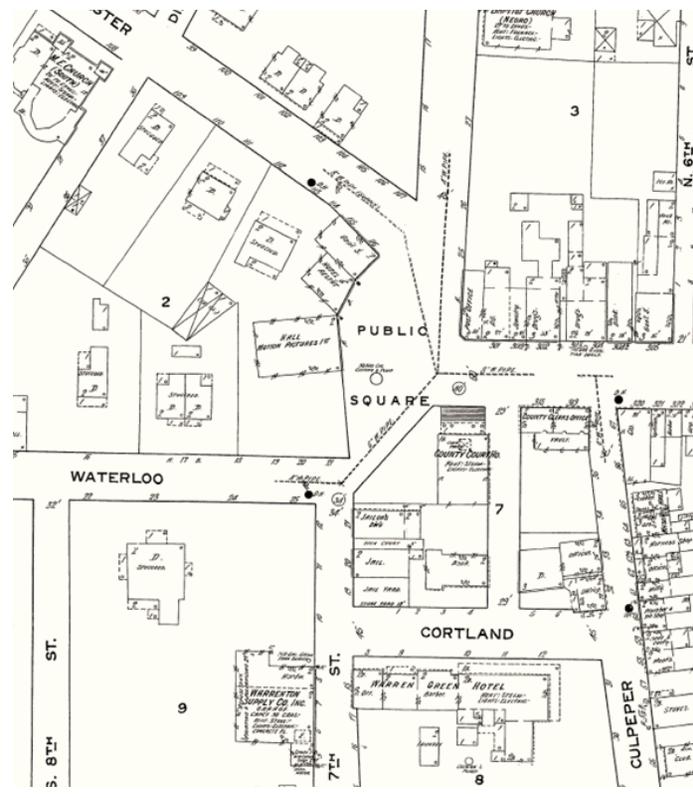


Warrenton History Walk

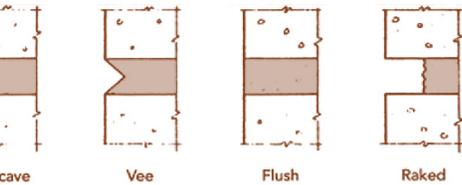
Examining Brick & Mortar *A Mason's Tour*



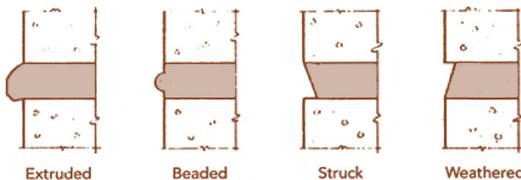
1915 - Warrenton Sanborn Insurance Map
Area of Walking Tour



Fauquier County Architectural Review Board
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TYPES OF MORTAR JOINTS



A Project of:
The Fauquier County Architectural
Review Board

#1. John Barton Payne Building. 2 Courthouse Square. Named for lawyer, judge, & Chair of American Red Cross, J.B. Payne who provided funds for its construction in 1923 as Warrenton Library. Designed by Dunn & Dennings and built by Harris Bros. of Warrenton. Colonial Revival style, Flemish bond with round-arched windows & blind niches.

#2. Fauquier Bank built 1971 on former site of town square. Flemish bond.



#3. Methodist Episcopal Church 46 Winchester St. Romanesque Revival built 1912 by local builder William F. Hanback. Site's former buildings destroyed in 1909 fire. Brick dentils in cornice, wall buttresses, corbelled table & patterned arches over windows. Along street, late 19th century herringbone brick walk with Tennessee limestone curb.

#4. Carter Hall. 31 Winchester. Built 1819. Original home of Inman Horner, U.S. Senator; Burned in Great Fire of 1909, rebuilt 1911 with original walls for Capt. Edward Carter, CSA.

Served as boarding house after Civil War. Site of 1880 wedding between Mosby Ranger Norman Randolph and Janet Weaver.

#5. 23 & 25 Winchester St., built in 1912 by James & Annie Dorum. 5-course American bond. Colonial Revival w. dormered hipped roof, dentilated cornice, & transom window above entrance.

6. Dorum House. 9 Winchester Built 1912, side hall plan in Colonial Revival style. In 1865, an African American man named James Dorum bought lot.



His son James & daughter-in-law Annie built & operated prosperous 2-story grocery here. Store destroyed in 1909 fire.

#7. Warrenton Library. 11 Winchester Street. Constructed in 1929 where E.M. Garrett & Lloyd Anderson operated the Garrett Motor Company selling Buicks & Graham-Page cars. Auto dealership and garage until 1966. In 1979, renovated in Colonial Revival style. Opened as the Warrenton Branch of the County Library in 1982.

#8. Warrenton First Baptist Church, 39 Alexandria Pike. Built 1897 by John Spilman replacing earlier wooden structure. Italianate style w. corbelled brick window hoods over set brick panels surrounding arched stained glass windows.

#9. Old Post Office. 7 Main St. 2 story brick building with chamfered corner, segmental-arched 2nd floor windows & molded cornice with brackets. Built by Charles Horner in 1890. Served as Warrenton Post Office until 1918. Became Warrenton Cafe in 1919, "a good place to eat with meals & lunches at all hours cooked to your order." 1934-1955, the New Warrenton Restaurant, Ernest Pappas, proprietor.



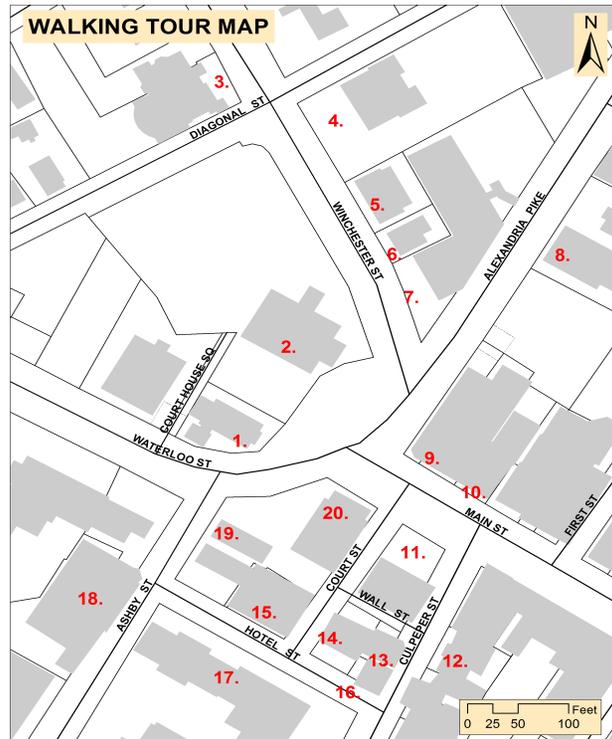
#10 Jeffries Drugstore. 19 Main. Built in 1847. Joseph A. Jeffries, druggist, purchased building in 1876 & expanded it. Jeffries sold "Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Stationery, Books, Fancy Goods, Confectionery, Fruits, &c." Drug store remained under Jeffries name until it was sold in 1948.



#11. Juvenile/Domestic Court Building.

Classical Revival. Completed 1926 by father and son builders W.F. & W.J. Hanback, replacing old Federal style Clerk's Office. Flemish bond brick with stone details. Stone lions flanking entrance a gift from Mr. & Mrs. John R. Buchanan & sculpted in Italy.

#12. Masonic Building. Brick commerical Italianate style building constructed in 1876 by A. D. Payne, a Warrenton attorney who famously challenged J.S. Mosby to a duel in 1874. Built for the Masons, this building has also housed several commercial enterprises on ground floor, including a bank & grocery in 1886, drug store in 1891, & a cobbler in 1915. Brick bldg.'s 3 stories marked w. brick belt courses. Paneled brick pilasters divide façade vertically into 3 sections, creating a central pavilion topped by pediment. Recessed entrance with segmented arch. The double windows in the pavilion differ from rest, but all are rounded with segmental arches. Heavy cornice with large brackets. First elevator in Warrenton.



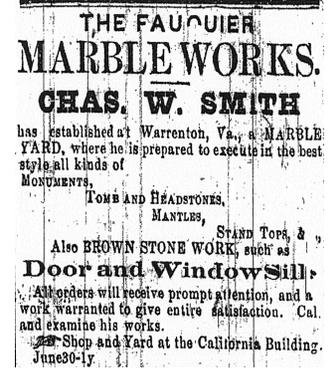
#13. Gaines Brothers Bank. 12 Culpeper St. (attached to California Building) ca. 1860. Italianate style. 7-course brick, corbelled brick cornice, brick segmental arches over windows; corner entrance. Became Gaines & Bros. Bank in 1904; then Warrenton's First Bank, then Peoples Bank in 1910. Bank safe still seen in interior space.



#14. California Building. Corner of Court St and Hotel Street. Built in 1853 in Federal style by William "Extra Billy" Smith, twice governor of Virginia, for his son William Henry Smith from profits made in the California Gold Rush. For many years, building painted yellow "as a tribute to its source of wealth." William Henry Smith lost at sea in 1858. J.S. Mosby practiced law here 1865-1877.



#14. California Building continued. In 1870s, Charles Smith operated his Fauquier Marble Works & Yard here. During late 19th century, Fisher Bros. operated "fine bar" in basement. Molded brick corbelled frieze, done in diamond pattern; use of unusual brick bond called "Flemish Common."



#15. Warrenton Municipal Bldg. Fauquier National Bank building Enlarged & remodeled in 1924 by father/son builders W.F. & W.J. Hanback. Classical Revival bldg., replacing smaller 1903 building on site.



#16. Rice Payne Building, 3 Hotel St. Built 1875, office of R.W. Payne, feisty lawyer who challenged A.W. Jones to a duel for remarks appearing in Richmond newspaper in 1880.

#17. Warren Green Hotel. 10 Hotel St. Rebuilt in 1876 after fire destroyed previous building. President Theodore Roosevelt visited in 1909, made trip from Washington D.C. by horseback, addressed large crowd from 2nd story balcony. Wallis Warfield Spencer, future Duchess of Windsor, lived on 2nd floor of hotel 1926-1927 to establish Virginia residency to obtain divorce from first husband. Fauquier County buys property in 1960. Rehabilitated 2002-2004.



#18. Warrenton Supply Co. Built in 1911 on site of skating rink destroyed by 1909 fire. Sold Studebakers & Stanley Steamers, provided auto maintenance. Building has corbelled brick cornice, hounds tooth brickwork below, segmental arched windows & stepped eaves on sides. Sign painted on brick still reads "Wagons, Harnesses & Farm Implements." Blond brick on facade, at time thought to provide a more modern & impressive public entrance than red brick on secondary sides.

#19. Old County Jail & Jailors House. 1808 2-story brick 44' X 20' jail and 1824 2-story stone jail with a prison yard "enclosed with a stone wall...25 feet high & 2 feet thick, well secured on top w. iron spikes." 1808 structure remodeled as living quarters for jailer & family in 1824. Served as County jail until 1966. Numerous reports of paranormal activity.

#20. Old County Courthouse Designed by architect William H. Baldwin. Rebuilt 1890, Classical Revival style with 2-story portico supported by columns with Ionic capitals, bracketed cornice, pilasters, and pedimented clock tower with vented cupola. Warrenton builder John R. Spilman served as contractor Building was constructed to replace 1854 courthouse, which burned on night of November 11, 1889 during "jollification bonfire" & fireworks display celebrating defeat of Wm. "Billy" Mahone by Fitzhugh Lee for Virginia Governor. ■