

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oakwood

Other names/site number: Oakwood Farm; DHR No. 030-0083

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Listed On
VLR: 12/10/2015
NRHP: 02/02/2016

2. Location

Street & number: 7433 Oakwood Drive

City or town: Warrenton State: VA County: Fauquier

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

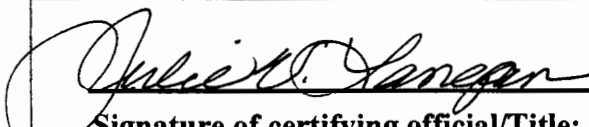
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

 12-15-15
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/ garage

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/ springhouse

EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility/ playing field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field/ pasture

LANDSCAPE/garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/ garage

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/ springhouse

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field/pasture

LANDSCAPE/garden

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Sandstone, Slate; BRICK; STUCCO;
WOOD: Weatherboard; SYNTHETICS: Rubber; ASPHALT; METAL: Tin

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph Description of Property and Resources Paragraph

Oakwood is comprised of nine tracts of pastoral land totaling 600.64 acres and is situated four miles west of the Town of Warrenton on the north side of State Route 678 or Old Waterloo Road. Most of its western perimeter is bordered by Great Run. Twenty-four contributing resources possess historic integrity for the ca. 1785-1925 period of significance. Oakwood's primary dwelling conveys several notable building periods from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century that create an unusual double-T-plan. The first building campaign began with two, one-and-one-half-story, stone buildings now standing within the core of the rambling mansion. The residence also features a two-and-one-half-story, stuccoed-stone, temple-form, Greek-Revival front, built ca. 1838. A two-story stair-hall addition between the temple front and stone house occurred ca. 1845. Library and den wings with pedimented porticos were added to the sides of the temple ca. 1917. Seven other early contributing resources include a ca. 1785 springhouse and well/cistern, a ca. 1838 well, stone fencing constructed between 1805 and 1850, the Scott Family Cemetery, a ca. 1853 schoolhouse, and a ca. 1855 stable foundation. Sixteen additional contributing resources constructed between 1917 and 1925 consist of a tenant house, bungalow, bank barn, frame springhouse, two pairs of round stone gateposts, two stone terraces, a landscaped garden, a cross-shaped goldfish pond, a well, the site of the first Virginia Gold Cup racetrack, two kennel foundations, a pet/hunting-hound cemetery, and a silo foundation. The twenty-one noncontributing resources consist of a gardener's house, a stone house, two garages, three barns, a pool house, five sheds, a ha-ha wall, stone fence, a pool, a

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tennis court, two wells, a silo, and oval green. Overall, Oakwood retains integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Oakwood lies at the southern base of Viewtree Mountain and within the eastern foothills of Piney Mountain. The Blue Ridge Mountains offer a spectacular western view. Great Run courses south and east along Oakwood's western perimeter from the nearby Rappahannock Mountain range and contributes to the historic property's verdant pastures. Wooded land shadows the north and east perimeters. To the south, a historic drystone fence borders the estate from its eastern boundary to the Oakwood Drive entrance from Old Waterloo Road, while a board fence continues west along this State Route 678 and western fields. The driveway is approximately at the center of the landed estate where it passes numerous outbuildings before coming to the remarkably-landscaped manor-house setting.

Inventory Justification

Following extensive research and evaluation, the following primary and secondary resources have been considered either contributing or noncontributing to the determined areas of significance: architecture and entertainment/recreation, as listed under the applicable Criterion C and Criterion A, and within a resulting ca. 1785-1925 period of significance. The integrity of the contributing and noncontributing resources has been evaluated. The noncontributing resources received such designation in the context of being constructed after 1925 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance.

Detailed Description of the Primary Dwelling, #1 on site plan, *Contributing Building, late 18th century through ca. 1925*

Overview of Phases: Oakwood conveys several notable periods of construction from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century that create an unusual double-T-plan. Contrary to traditional front-to-back development, construction of Oakwood appears to have begun by 1785 with the two, now-joined, one-and-one-half-story, stone, gable-roofed buildings standing within the core of the rambling mansion.¹ The expansive residence features a three-bay-wide- and -deep, two-and-one-half-story, stuccoed-stone, Greek Revival front with a temple form that was built ca. 1838. A two-story connector wing with two bays and a gable roof of the same material was constructed behind this new house to connect it to the late-eighteenth-century dwelling.²

The one-and-one-half-story dwelling with semi-exterior-end chimneys was connected with stone to the east side of a summer kitchen sometime after the Civil War and before 1909. The raised roof pitch and eaves, shed-roofed eave dormers, and replacement of non-original, standing-seam metal with slate shingles occurred on this former hall-and-parlor house ca. 1917.³ Since the connector wing joins the center, only one bay of the first and second stories is visible on the southwest and southeast front corners of the stone house. Judging by the wide, stone lintel and larger-opening patch, a former doorway in the southeast corner on the front elevation was replaced with a tall, six-over-six, double-hung, wood window.

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A six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash is in the southeast and northeast dormers, while two sets of twelve-light, French doors are in the front southwest dormer. There is no evidence of a former balcony for these doors to access. Presumably, their intent was to increase light and ventilation into the second floor at the west end of the ca. 1785 house that lost its gable-end attic windows flanking the chimney when joined to the summer kitchen. Paired, twelve-light, French doors have replaced small, second-story windows flanking the chimney on the east elevation. Lastly, during the early-twentieth-century alterations, a paired, four-light, casement window was inserted under the north eave for a bathroom.

The summer kitchen, with a six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash and a replacement, flat-paneled door on the south- and-north elevations, has slate shingles on the roof and a west-interior-end, stone chimney. A large-paned, four-light, wood casement window is south of the chimney on the upper story of the west side. The rather slender size and color of the stones on the walls of the house and kitchen illustrate workmanship within the same time periods. At least a century of thick, creeping, three-point-ivy vines continue to green both masonry buildings six months of every year, and considerable repointing is evident.

The rafters and ceiling joists of the stuccoed-stone, two-story, two-bay-deep connector are mill sawn between the front and stone house sections of the mansion, while its oak stairway framing exhibits cut-nailed, mill-sawn, and circular-sawn marks.⁴ The east side of the first story has a tall, six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash next to a paired, twelve-light, French door to access a stone patio. A solitary nine-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash is slightly off center on the second story. This wing has a boxed cornice and engineered-slate shingles on the gable roof. Approached from the west patio by stone steps, a paired, twelve-light, French door is located on the first story of the west elevation opposite the one on the east side. Two, paired, eight-light, casement windows are on the second story. The entire back elevation is joined to the stone house.

Washington, D. C., architect Alexander H. Sonnemann designed alterations for owner Sylvanus Stokes and his daughter that were implemented on the temple-form, main block between 1917 and 1925. These include a one-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed-frame library and den wings with pedimented porticos facing east and west and in alignment with the façade of the Greek-Revival front section.⁵ The architect further added the emphasized Colonial Revival, denticulated, and segmental-arched front portico, supported by flat-paneled, square columns. Sonnemann also enclosed a porch with a shed roof in the northeast-back corner of this main block for a bathroom.⁶ Finally, a stuccoed-frame, kitchen/bedroom ell with gabled and hipped roofs was added to the rear of the ca. 1785 stone house about 1950. In 2001, the interior of this back addition was updated, and a full-length, shed-roofed porch on the west side was enclosed with French doors.

Exterior of the Greek Revival Main Block – Approached by flagstone steps, the south-front entrance sets back within a raised-panel surround. A finely-tooled, heavily-worn limestone step approaches the double-leaf, raised-panel door. Tall, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood

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windows flank the early twentieth-century Colonial Revival entrance, and three, six-over-six, wood windows are on the second story. All windows have stone sills and louvered shutters. The overhanging eaves on this Greek Revival house are decorated with wide modillions and a molding of pearl-beaded chain. This three-dimensional detail is rarely seen in Fauquier County. An ornate lunette decorates the pediment's tympanum. A single, six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash is on the front of the library and den wings before the one-bay porticos. Two, six-over-nine, double-hung, wood window sash remain on the first-story, and three, six-over-six, double-hung, wood window sash are on the second story of the east- and west-side elevations. Two, interior-end, stuccoed-stone chimneys tower above the rear gable and slate-shingled roof of this prominent front section.

Cellar – An English basement with four-light, paired, wood-casement windows illuminating the interior is underneath the front-temple form section. The entrance to the basement is accessed through a board-and-batten door located in the northwest corner of the rear of the main block. Judging by the vertical joints on the lower interior-stone side, this above-ground entrance, clad in stone with a gable roof, replaced an earlier bulkhead basement door. Inside, the earthen floor is covered with heavy flattened stones. Thick stone walls throughout the four rooms were originally whitewashed, while plaster was applied to split lath on the ceilings, except in the front southwest chamber. Although heavily worn, door frames feature decorative beaded trim. A fireplace with a splayed-stone lintel on the north wall of the northwest entry chamber has been enclosed with brick for the dwelling's boiler room.

1st floor – Walls and ceilings are plastered on the first- and -second floors. The interior first-floor plan of the temple-form section features a full-width front hall with a wide stairway rising up the southwest wall along the front window. Tapered balusters support the mahogany handrail that terminates in a delicate spiral with another bold spiral enhancing the stairway's tread ends. The stairway also features pendants that drop from the bottom of the upstairs newels. Two raised-panel doors on the north wall which originally opened into the west living room, as well as an east parlor, now open into a full-width living room. Rarely-seen coved corners can be found on all the raised paneling where used in the house. Panels on door and window surrounds throughout the residence are emphasized with a different color than used on the stiles and rails. Greek Revival reeding and roundel corners decorate the door and window architraves, which also have raised-panel jambs and over panels in the front hall and living room. Cast-iron butt hinges remain on the doors.

The stone foundation of the Greek Revival main block was covered with a finely-shaped stone step down into the west-den and east-library wings from the front hall in ca. 1917. The library retains arched book niches flanking the six-over-six wooden windows on the north and south walls. Although they have roundel corner blocks and beading, the door and window frames in these rooms are appropriately distinguished from the ca. 1838 pattern. Additionally, the unelaborated baseboards are not finished with an echinus molding.

The expansive living room is warmed by two fireplaces on the north-back wall. Both chimneypieces are composed of mottled-black marble and have columns supporting roundel

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blocks flanking beaded friezes under a delicate shelf. The tall six-over-nine window sash have splayed, raised-paneled jambs. There are three wooden steps down into the middle, stair-hall wing beyond the living-room doorway. A closet and full bathroom are on the immediate east of these steps. Dark-stained, pine floor boards from the front hall through the stair-hall wing are about three- to five-inches wide. The stair-hall railing is dark stained along with the unusual chamfered newel that tapers upward. Square balusters and unornamented tread ends also maintain informality. Similarly to the living room, however, the stair hall has a chair rail, whereas the dining room does not have this decoration.

The ca. 1785 stone house now includes a formal dining room with a fireplace on the east wall. Fluted pilasters rise to a lower frieze molding composed of inverted interlacing arches on the ca. 1920 Federal-influenced chimneypiece. Three forms of beaded moldings are above and below the upper frieze and surround the fireplace slip. Corresponding to the fireplaces throughout the house, massive stones are set in the hearth. The floor boards in this older section are narrow, demonstrating superimposed flooring or replacement of the original. Splayed window jambs are flat paneled in this dining room, while raised panels enhance the folding door into the stair hall and modernized kitchen in the ca. 1925 addition. A door in the southwest corner of the dining room opens to three solid-stone steps down into the former summer kitchen.

The baluster and handrail on the west side of the steps in the summer kitchen repeat the design implemented in the stair hall. Heavy paint covers the stone walls and ceiling boards above hewn joists. Yet, several circular-sawn boards are apparent among those that infill the former distance of about thirty inches between this kitchen and the west-end chimney of the stone house. The joists flanking this extended space are recycled, as shown in exposed mortises. There is no visible evidence for a stairway to the kitchen's garret.

The arched fireplace at the west end of the kitchen is six feet wide and over four feet tall at center to the four-course brick lintel. The opening is extended by a heavy iron transverse bar. A small bread and warming oven remains in the upper north side. An unusual added feature is the nearly six foot tall by one foot wide by ten inch deep stone pier on the north side of the fireplace. It is all that remains of a wider wall filling in the northwest corner.⁷

The flat-paneled doorway into the expansive modern kitchen from the dining room is splayed through the stone wall, as is the jamb on the entrance from the stair hall. Having been removed from the summer kitchen, the ca. 1920 annunciator now hangs on the east wall of the modern kitchen, immediately upon entrance from the dining room. This fully updated kitchen has a tile floor, a long central island, a stone fireplace, exposed circular-sawn ceiling joists, a sitting room on the east, a mudroom in the rear north, and a full-depth patio illuminated by French doors on the west. The flat-paneled door on the stone wall at the south end enters the summer kitchen, while the French door on the north end opens to the back porch.

Second Floor

The second-floor newel posts on the grand stairway are Victorian era and painted white. The front stair hall turns north to a full-depth hall where the Greek Revival door frames for two

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bedrooms, a dressing room, and bathroom are slightly less sophisticated than those downstairs in the grand hall and living room. The doors have formal raised panels on both sides. The mantelpiece surrounding the fireplace on the north wall of the southeast bedroom has raised-panel pilasters and an undecorated frieze. The northwest bedroom on the other side of the hall has an identical chimneypiece on the north partition and a bathroom in the northeast corner. Similar to the southeast bedroom, this chamber has a chair rail with an upper molding extending onto the chimneypiece.

There are two steps down into the north stair hall where a linen closet is at the top of the main stairway and another is in the northeast corner. Allowing privacy for the front and back bedrooms, there are French doors at the north end of this wing opening to several steps down into the second floor of the older stone wing. Wallpaper covers the ceiling and walls. Door and window frames are functional. A bathroom is north of the steps. The bedroom to the east has an undecorated mantelpiece between paired twelve-light-casement windows on the east-end wall.

A sitting room takes the place of the bedroom across the bath hall to the west. Only double French doors in the eave dormer on the south wall illuminate this room. Possibly original to the first floor, the mantelpiece on the west wall features diagonal reeding on the pilasters, and alternating squares of horizontal and vertical reeding run across the capitals and lower frieze. A heavily-worn bead molding surrounds the fireplace slip. Although there is a flat-paneled door on the south side of the fireplace that would have provided access into the attic of the summer kitchen, the entry is blocked. French doors on the east wall open to several steps down into the rearmost, two-story, gabled and hipped wings with four bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Finished Garret of Greek Revival Front

Four steps behind the grand stairway on the second floor rise to the landing and flat-paneled doorway to the finished garret. While there were two newel posts at the beginning of the stairway, only one remains on the north side. The workmanship in the framing of the hewn- and mill-sawn garret timbers in the Greek Revival front section is exceptional, involving flawless joints and three kingpost-supported roof sections. A variety of pinned mortise-and-tenon joints were used, including anchor joints and a rarely-seen iron-screw technique where a screw bolt goes “through the [floor] girder up into the post . . . the nut is let into the post in the same manner that a bedstead screw is.”⁸ One-by-two-inch blocks of wood inserted into the nut hole in the king posts and other vertical posts to enclose the nut represent clear evidence of the method.

In the front garret, the walls are finely finished with mill-sawn pine paneling, fastened to log studs with cut nails. The lunette frame exhibits partial saw marks spaced about two inches apart so that the board could bend in an arc without separating. The south front and rear sections are partitioned, leaving an unenclosed doorway. The back northeast side is enclosed with six-inch-wide boards cut-nailed horizontally to log posts. The boards have six-inch-wide spaces between them. The entrance into this small chamber was once blocked by a wooden bar that slid into a wooden latch. The cut-nailed latch remains attached. A board at the top of the northeastern section is painted black with a line extrapolated from Isaiah 35:8: “The wayfaringmen, tho’ a fool, shall not err therein.”⁹ To the right is written, “Warrenton 5 mi.” This board may have once

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been associated with the nearby Carters Run Baptist Church, which stood precisely five miles west of the Town of Warrenton and, “during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the military forces of the United States, under command of General Wilcox, took possession of the church building of Carters Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County, Va., and removed the said building, appropriating the material to the use of the United States Army in building quarters.”¹⁰

Undoubtedly, the stately Greek Revival front addition dominates with its pedimented temple form compared to the connected original late-eighteenth-century, stone, hall-and-parlor dwelling. Later alterations to the exterior of the double-T-plan house have respected that hierarchy in form, function, and materials. The Oakwood mansion retains fine integrity in design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Stone Springhouse, #10 on site plan, Contributing Building, ca. 1785: This two-bay, one-story, stone springhouse with a slate-shingled gable roof stands in good integrity and condition about 250 feet to the northeast rear of the primary dwelling. A board-and-batten door and window opening with hewn lintels are on the south elevation towards the primary dwelling. A stone shelf remains inside. Springs to the building can be seen on aerial maps.¹¹ Surviving with notable architectural integrity, this rectangular springhouse was functionally important and closely associated within the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic setting for cold storage of milk, butter, and cream produced on Oakwood.

Tenant House, #16 on site plan, Contributing Building, ca. 1925: This one-and-one-half-story house, with a T-plan, is clad in weatherboard and features a stone foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with three interior-block chimneys. Diagonal sheathing is under the weatherboard. Located in the southeast ell, on what probably began as a porch, is a three-bay, T1-11-clad wing resting on cinder blocks with a main entrance on the south elevation. Wooden steps rise to the nine-light, cross-batten door which is flanked by paired, six-over-six windows on the west and one-over-one metal sashes on the east. There are six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows on the side and rear elevations of the T-plan. Plywood covers most of the opening in the northeast gable under a metal attic vent. An aged fuel tank leans against this elevation. This dwelling exhibits crude tenant maintenance over the years but is an important architectural and residential asset for workmen on a farm.

Frame Springhouse, #18 on site plan, Contributing Building, ca. 1920: Vertical boards enclose the frame on this one-bay springhouse that is underpinned with stone above a spring. The gable roof is asphalt shingled. The entrance is on the south elevation. A hand pump is behind the northeast corner of the building. Standing conveniently southeast of the former kennels, now reduced to foundations, this functioning springhouse has long been threatened by the split trunk and roots of a tree on the west side.

Bank Barn, #19 on site plan, Contributing Building, ca. 1920: This board-and-batten bank barn with a stone foundation and corrugated asbestos and metal on the cross-gabled roof is part of the machine shed complex southeast of the primary dwelling. A loft door on the east gable has been enclosed. The lower south walls were removed to permit side access into a five-bay shed-

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roofed wing on a partial stone foundation, in addition to providing three-bay access for storage. Architecturally significant in form and design, this bank barn represents efficient modification for evolving agricultural uses.

Schoolhouse, #27 on site plan, Contributing Building, 1853:¹² This one-bay, one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable-fronting schoolhouse stands near Old Waterloo Road within the southwest corner of Oakwood. Above a replacement nine-light door on the façade, an octagonal window illuminates the attic. Demonstrating that the schoolhouse had two rooms originally, a central-interior chimney rises above an asphalt-shingled roof. The eaves overhang all elevations. The school began with a rectangular plan and boxed cornice finished with cavetto-shaped endboards that survive on the east side. Underpinned with parged concrete block, a one-story, full-depth, shed-roofed wing on the west side hides the cornice. This addition wraps around the rear elevation where an interior-brick chimney rises above the northeast corner. Windows now are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The weatherboards were covered with aluminum siding when the bungalow to the north received the material. This cladding extends to the ground, completely obscuring the masonry foundation under the main block. Although the school was adapted into a tenant dwelling by the mid-twentieth century, the form of the original building is significant and recognizable as one of the few surviving country schoolhouses in Fauquier County.

Secondary Dwelling, #28 on site plan, Contributing Building, ca. 1923: This dwelling stands on the lower southwest part of Oakwood behind the schoolhouse. This three-bay-wide and -deep, aluminum-clad-brick, Bungalow/Craftsman-style house has a stone-veneered foundation, brackets supporting overhanging eaves of an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and two brick-interior chimneys. Brackets also support the broad-gabled dormer that has three-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows. Tuscan columns sustain the shed roof of the three-bay front porch. The shed-roofed porch on the north-rear elevation has been enclosed. Although aluminum siding covers the white-painted brick, which is visible under the east eave, this dwelling displays strong characteristics of the Bungalow/Craftsman style in widely-overhanging eaves supported by brackets, gabled dormers with tripartite windows and bracketed eaves, and four Tuscan columns on the front porch.

Larrabee Boxwood Garden, #6 on site plan, Contributing Site, 1920-1925: Madge Stokes Stone Larrabee is credited with improving Oakwood's landscape by planting English boxwoods around the primary dwelling and creating the eastern-lawn garden with a boxwood and stone-walled allee.¹³ Aged boxwoods begin at the southeastern front corner of the east portico, arching above stone pillars supporting an iron gate. Apparently caused by the loss of several tall boxwoods, a gap in height occurs above young replacement bushes before the greenery restarts to join stone walls that are broken intermittently by stone archways, some of which have wooden or iron gates. The alternating pattern is repeated across the turf of this allee continuing to the east end of the tennis court.

Boxwoods also line the stepped-stone wall running eastward along the pet cemetery, swimming pool, and tennis court. A rectangular gatepost begins the wall on the west before a curve around an old oak and cedar tree, while two hold the iron gate opening into the cemetery. Two window

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openings containing decorative grills of scrollwork surrounding four ovals with crosses commemorating the lost hounds in the cemetery are in the east end of the wall. The garden and its hand-crafted attributes complement the domestic setting in location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Pet Hunting-Hound Cemetery, #7 on site plan, Contributing Site, ca. 1925: Dating to the Stokes-Stone-Larrabee period of ownership, this cemetery has eleven gravestones of pets and hunting hounds. The worn gravestones are backed against the stone wall between the front pasture, the kennel foundations, boxwood garden, and domestic setting. Flagstone covers much of the ground, including a raised section with a stone-bordered circle from which plants have grown. Adjacent to the boxwood garden, this well-maintained cemetery has good integrity and a reflective setting that clearly demonstrates the love and respect the family of huntsmen felt for their sporting companions.

Stone Kennel Foundation, #17 on site plan, Contributing Site, ca. 1925: One of two stone foundations on the south side of the stone fence extending from the garden beyond the tennis court, this western kennel site has more stone remaining above ground. Grass has grown across the concrete floor. Pieces of glazed tile are scattered inside, perhaps suggesting the wall material.

Stone Kennel Foundation, #17 on site plan, Contributing Site, ca. 1925: This second kennel foundation is slightly down the slope to the east of the more prominent stone underpinning. The concrete floor is most prominent, while the stones of this building ruin have been pushed back amongst several trees along the north-stone fence. The two kennel foundations are significant reminders of the hunting hounds owned by the Larrabees who hunted on Oakwood, as well as with the Warrenton and Old Dominion Hunts.

Silo Foundation, #22 on site plan, Contributing Site, ca. 1925: Measuring about twenty feet in circumference, the stone foundation of the former silo is on the northwest corner of a stone stable foundation. Only the crests of the stones are visible above ground.

Stable Foundation, #22 on site plan, Contributing Site, ca. 1855: The banked-stone foundation of an approximately 100-foot-wide stable plus a ten-foot ell remains in the field southeast of the silo foundation. This remarkable foundation retains cast-stone molds with impressions of heavy timber studs and is believed to be the “commodious one” originally built for Robert Eden Scott.¹⁴

Scott Family Cemetery, #35 on site plan, Contributing Site, 1843: The Scott Family Cemetery is located in the third field behind the schoolhouse in the southwestern corner of Oakwood. Except for the approximate five-foot-wide opening in the northeast corner of the north elevation, a stone fence with an unusual top layer of large odd-shaped stones surrounds the cemetery. There are thirteen mature trees growing randomly among the graves. Seven young trees grow within and against the outside of the stone fence. Six arched gravestones are centered within the cemetery. Charles Francis Scott’s gravestone is nearly against a large tree. All gravestones need cleaning. Elizabeth Blackwell Scott’s is in the best condition, while her husband, John’s, is the most difficult to read. However, a private family cemetery with legible surviving gravestones of

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the estates' eighteenth- and nineteenth-century founders is rarely seen in Fauquier County. The graves in order of the earliest date of death are:

Robert Eden Son of the Honorable Charles and Margaret Christiana Lee Born Sep. 1811 Died June 24, 1843;
Charles Francis Scott Son of the Honorable John and Elizabeth Scott Born Aug. 1, 1829 Died Feb. 15, 1846;
John Scott Son of Reverend John and Elizabeth Scott Born Jan. 1779 Died Feb. 17, 1850;
Robert Eden Scott Born Apr. 23, 1808 Killed by a Yankee Deserter May 3, 1862;
Betsy Blackwell Scott Daughter of Martin Pickett and Wife of Judge John Scott Died Sept. 16, 1862;
Margaret Gordon Daughter of John Scott and Wife of Robert Eden Lee Died May 17, 1866.¹⁵

Premier Virginia Gold Cup Race Track, #36 on site plan, *Contributing Site*, 1922: The four-mile track site of the first Virginia Gold Cup, which ran on 6 May 1922 at Oakwood, remains open and undeveloped. Although the marked track, jumps, and flags are long gone, the historic recreational course and surroundings retain excellent integrity.

Stone Terrace West of Primary Dwelling, #5 on site plan, *Contributing Structure*, ca. 1920: This well-maintained mountain- or fieldstone terrace on the west side of the primary dwelling comfortably encompasses the space between the den-portico wing fully back to the exposed stone wings and west to steps down the slope toward the driveway.

Stone Terrace East of Primary Dwelling, #5 on site plan, *Contributing Structure*, ca. 1920: Also composed of mountain- or fieldstone, this smaller terrace on the east side of the primary dwelling covers the area between the shed-roofed bathroom wing on the main block back to the exposed stone wing and east to the stone wall retaining the lawn. Along with the terrace on the west side of the dwelling, it is also well maintained and contributes to the domestic setting.

Goldfish Pond, #8 on site plan, *Contributing Structure*, ca. 1920: Located in the large yard east of the primary dwelling, this cross-shaped pond is composed of cast stone. The geometrical pond is ornamental visually, spiritually reflective, and the cross pattern remains consistent from the north, east, south, and west.

Round Stone Gateposts, #24 on site plan, *Contributing Structure*, ca. 1917: This pair of unusual round gateposts of stone flank the entrance from Old Waterloo Road into Oakwood's long gravel driveway to the mansion. The eastern gatepost joins a drystone fence extending along the southeastern property line on the road. The gatepost on the west side connects to a drystone fence that may have been shortened and continued by a board fence on the southwest perimeter of the farm. A double-leaf, iron gate swings inward from the gateposts to close at center.

Round Stone Gateposts, #24 on site plan, *Contributing Structure*, ca. 1917: Marking the full southern view of the manor's setting, this second pair of round, stone gateposts connects to shortened wings of drystone fence which terminate with the beginning of a three-board fence on the west and east sides.

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Stone Field Fencing, #25 on site plan, Contributing Structure, ca. 1805: Drystone fencing divides the northwest fields and borders the northwest, northeast, and southeast property lines. Drystone fencing on landed estates often began with settlement in this Piedmont region. John Scott had the farm fenced with stone soon after his marriage to Betsy Pickett.¹⁶

Well/Cistern, #29 on site plan, Contributing Structure, ca. 1785: A circular, stone well/cistern remains visible on the stone terrace on the west side of the primary dwelling. This capped structure is shown in a ca. 1908 photograph in its present position, across from the downspout on the front of the ca. 1785 stone wing.¹⁷

Well, #29 on site plan, Contributing Structure, ca. 1838: Also visible in a ca. 1908 photograph, and shown with a hand pump, this round, stone well is behind the boxwood hedge along the front southeast corner of the Greek Revival façade.¹⁸

Well, #29 on site plan, Contributing Structure, ca. 1923: Located closely behind the bungalow near the western and southern boundaries of Oakwood, a well is covered with a stone-and-metal cap.

Garage, #2 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 2003: This one-and-one-half-story, four-car, stuccoed-frame building has a centered gable over a corridor from the north parking access to the south walkway leading to the north (rear) doors on the primary dwelling. Engineered-slate shingles are on the gable roof. Six-over-six window sash are in four gabled dormers on the front and back elevations. The recently-built garage does not contribute to the period of significance, but it is compatible in design and materials to the primary domestic setting.

Gardener's/Farm Manager's House, #9 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1960: This one-story, three-bay, stuccoed-frame dwelling has a stone-veneered foundation, asphalt shingles on the hipped and gabled roofs, and two brick interior chimneys. Two horizontally-oriented, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows flank the raised-panel door on the west façade. The gable-roofed rear ell appears to be original. The two-bay, shed-roofed northeast wing is a ca. 1970 addition. Separated from the mansion by trees and a large south yard, this house is approached by the driveway to the primary dwelling after it passes the main garage and ends on the north elevation. The materials and design are architecturally compatible to the setting.

Pool House, #13 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1970: Situated between the swimming pool and tennis court, this one-story, one-bay, vertical-boarded pool house has an asphalt-shingled gable roof that widely overhangs all elevations. The tall boxwood hedge on the east side of the pool largely obscures the building from the view of the primary dwelling.

Loafing Shed, #15 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1990: Facing east from the board fence extending west to the stone gateposts before the manor's oval green, this five-bay, pole shed with standing-seam metal on the shed roof is clad with horizontal and vertical boards.

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Loafing Shed, #15 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 2006: This two-bay pole loafing shed with a corrugated-metal shed roof faces east from the northeast corner of the weatherboarded-frame tenant house.

Loafing Shed, #15 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1990: This five-bay pole shed with corrugated metal on the shed roof nearly backs up to Great Run from the southwest lower corner of Oakwood.

Machine Shed, #20 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1975: This one-story, two-bay, vertical-boarded, pole machine shed with corrugated metal on the shed- and-pent roof faces west from the wooded eastern shed lot.

Machine Shed, #21 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1965: This one-story, vertical-boarded, pole machine shed has corrugated metal on the gable roof as well as on the two-bay shed- and-pent roof section. The building stands southwest of the ca. 1975 machine shed.

Stone Secondary Dwelling, #23 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1800: Originally standing one-and-one-half stories tall under a gable roof, this added-on dwelling appears to have begun with a door and window extending from the west end to a stone chimney on the east end. Sometime before 1965, a two-bay, stone addition was built on the east side. Later, only the north rear of the attic was raised to a pent roof over weatherboard. Further, a weatherboarded-frame outbuilding with an L-plan and stone foundation received a brick-interior chimney and was joined to the southeast back corner. The loss of exterior integrity alone renders this suspected overseer's house noncontributing.

Dressage Barn, #26 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 2008: The dressage arena is within the seven-bay-deep, stuccoed-frame, gable-roofed south wing of this extensive one-story and one-and-one-half-story complex, including a north hyphen to three hip-roofed stable sections. Factory-finished standing-seam metal covers the roofs.

Garage, #31 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1930: This one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame garage stands on a stone-veneered foundation at the end of the gravel driveway to the bungalow. Metal siding curls up from the ground and surrounds a metal overhead door on the south front. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof which has extending rafter tails on the side elevations.

Stable, #32 on site plan, Noncontributing Building, ca. 1955: The one-and-one-half-story, one-bay-wide and seven-bay-deep, cinder-block, gambrel-roofed, west portion of this large stable was built ca. 1955. Double-sliding doors are on the south front and rear elevations under a board-and-batten loft story. Four-over-four, double-hung, wood window sash flank paired, board-and-batten, hayloft doors. Interior roof framing exhibits fine craftsmanship. The ca. 1965, one-story, board-and-batten, east wing with a gable roof has fourteen stalls, three foaling stalls, a wash stall, and a feed room.

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Cow Barn, #33 on site plan, *Noncontributing Building*, ca. 1930: The five-bay, vertical-boarded cow barn stands on concrete piers and has standing-seam metal on the gable roof. Although the building is quite deep, the barn has only three openings, including centered sliding doors, on the side elevations.

Oval Green, #3 on site plan, *Noncontributing Site*, ca. 2001: The oval green extending from the front of the house and bordered by boxwoods is a classical landscape feature that improves the setting, but it postdates the period of significance.

Ha-Ha Wall, #4 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 2001: Exceeding the period of significance, two sections of a stone ha-ha wall flank the stone steps leading to the front of the primary dwelling from the oval-shaped gravel drive.

Stone Fence for Stone Springhouse, #11 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 2007: This rectangular drystone fence surrounds the small orchard and stone springhouse in the field northeast of the primary dwelling.

Swimming Pool, #12 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 1970: Measuring twenty-five by fifty feet, this solar-powered pool has a sand-colored-flagstone deck. It is situated below an embankment to the southeast of the main residence. Boxwoods along the outer deck provide some privacy.

Tennis court, #14 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 1970: The tennis court is located about thirty-five feet to the east of the swimming pool. A green chain-link fence surrounds the court.

Well, #30 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 1988: This is one of two neighboring wells in the middle field on the east side of Great Run that were installed by applicants for a Japanese academy, which the county denied.

Well, #30 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 1988: This is one of two adjacent wells in the middle field on the east side of Great Run that were installed by applicants for a Japanese academy, which the county denied.

Silo, #34 on site plan, *Noncontributing Structure*, ca. 1930: An unusual buff-colored, glazed-tile silo rises above the east side of the cattle barn in the field behind the bungalow. Standing-seam metal covers the dome roof.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1785-ca. 1925

Significant Dates

1785

1838

1917

1922

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sonnemann, Alexander H. (1917-1925 Alterations & Additions)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Oakwood is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The primary dwelling conveys several notable periods of construction from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century that have created an unusual irregular plan. The mansion features a temple-form, Greek -Revival front that was built in ca. 1838. In ca. 1845, a two-story, stair-hall wing connected the temple front to a ca. 1785 stone house and summer kitchen in the rear. The workmanship in the framing of the hewn- and mill-sawn garret timbers in the Greek Revival front section is exceptional, involving three kingpost-supported roof sections. The 600-acre property also is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its 1922 hosting of the premier running of the nationally-renowned Virginia Gold Cup Race. Another twenty-three contributing resources include two secondary dwellings, a schoolhouse, a bank barn, two springhouses, two stone terraces, a goldfish pond, four foundations, the landscaped garden, three wells, stone fencing, two pairs of gateposts, two cemeteries, and the race site. Oakwood features very good integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property's period of significance is ca. 1785-ca. 1925, encompassing the construction date of the mansion's earliest stone section through completion of Colonial Revival renovations during the 1920s under the direction of architect Alexander H. Sonnemann.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C – Architecture

Oakwood's first remarkable construction period is ca. 1785 when the stone, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed dwelling and the later-joined, stone, summer kitchen appear to have been built. Presently, only a dining room is on the first floor, since the partition between the west parlor and east hall was removed during 1917-1925 modifications. Evidence of a hall-and-parlor plan when the dwelling originated can be seen in the remaining stone lintel and patchwork of a former door in the southeast-front corner of the south façade where a six-over-six, double-hung-sash window was inserted in the early twentieth century. Traditionally, the hall had an outside entrance in an eighteenth-century hall-and-parlor plan in colonial Virginia. Both rooms of Oakwood's stone house were initially heated by fireplaces in chimneys on the west and east side elevations.

Although Oakwood stands in the Piedmont region, the survival of a stone, eighteenth-century house with evidence of a hall-and-parlor plan in Fauquier County is remarkable. Only one other is documented as standing, and it also evolved with additions and alterations. The long abandoned, two-bay, two-and-one-half-story, circa 1770 Ashton Farm (aka Hoewood [030-0497; 030-5427-0234]) in Whitney State Forest on Lees Ridge Road in Warrenton retains its original door and window openings on the façade. However, no partitions or flooring survive inside, and the stones on the east gable end were removed for a former frame addition.

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Considered rare in Virginia, the front-gabled roof subtype of the Greek Revival style did not emerge in the Town of Warrenton, but first appeared less than five miles outside of the municipal limits in the county.¹⁹ These include Oakwood, Bellevue (030-0493), and Woodbourne (030-0322), which have family associations in addition to the architectural design. The first two houses were built on adjoining properties, possibly when still owned by John Scott. Constructed for Lucy Pickett Marshall, Col. Martin Pickett's daughter who married attorney Charles Marshall, Woodbourne, on Springs Road, and Oakwood are closely related by family, as Bellevue is through the Morsons and Scotts.

The three, two-and-one-half-story houses differ in materials. Woodbourne was built to have exposed stone, reportedly in ca. 1820, but this is an early regional date for the Greek Revival style. Constructed of brick, the ca. 1825-1835 Bellevue was unpainted until about 1990. The paint covered an important stone belt course between the first- and second stories. All three houses began with a modest, unelaborated, central entrance on their three-bay-wide façades. Likewise, in the early twentieth century all three received classically-derived façade entrances during Colonial Revival renovations. Their initial interior plans consisted of a full-lateral, front stair hall with two doors accessing a parlor and living room. Likewise, the partitions between the parlor and living room were removed in the early twentieth century within the three residences. All three Greek Revival wings have paired interior-end chimneys on their rear elevations.

Similarly to Oakwood, Bellevue's Greek Revival front was joined to an older stone building. Absent Oakwood's proportion, the one-story, early-twentieth-century wings erected near the front sides of the house are asymmetrical in size, have flat-roofed, second-story balconies, and the two-bay, first story of the eastern wing is open, while the western side has two sash windows. Woodbourne's pedimented gable is pierced with a round window, while lunettes are in the gables of Oakwood and Bellevue. Significantly, Oakwood's pedimented gable and overhanging eaves are finely decorated with wide modillions and unusual pearl-beaded chain molding, while Woodbourne and Bellevue's are bare.

Waveland (030-0512), constructed ca. 1835, with five-course American-bond brick work, possesses Fauquier County's only known Greek Revival wide-frieze band on a temple-form. Oak Hill (030-0044), constructed for Chief Justice John Marshall with its Greek Revival temple wing, has mutules with guttae on the pedimented gable and eaves with little overhang. The lunette in the pediment is low-pitched. Compared to Oakwood's richly enhanced eaves, as well as its carved-wood voussoir on the frame of a half-circle lunette, Oak Hill's embellishments appear less stately.

During the county's first architectural survey between 1978 and 1980, it was suggested that a local builder named Clarkson constructed the Greek Revival fronts on Oakwood, Bellevue, and Woodbourne. Census records of Fauquier and surrounding counties do not list a Clarkson by that name or a derivative thereof, other than Dr. Henry Martin Clarkson, who married Marion Morson Payne. Henry and Marion are thought to have lived at Bellevue in the late 1830s.²⁰ A possibility for the supposed Clarkson may be in Richard Fendall Clarkson, who became an apprentice carpenter with William Miskell in Alexandria, Virginia in 1816. The seventeen-year-

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old wanted “to learn the trade of a House Carpenter and Joiner.”²¹ Richard Clarkson would have been thirty-eight in 1838. A carpenter in Richmond 1815-1819, David Claxton, may be another option, if a Clarkson actually constructed these Greek Revival dwellings.²²

Rather, the workmanship, design, and materials in the roof framing, window, and door frames of Oakwood suggest guidance from Asher Benjamin’s *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (1830) and *Practice of Architecture* (1833), and the skilled hand of William L. Sutton of Marshall. The master carpenter is noted for constructing several Greek Revival additions and full dwellings in Fauquier and Loudoun counties. According to his 1838 statement, Sutton built the Greek Revival front addition with a pedimented Doric portico over the side-hall entrance and a hipped primary roof to Hartlands (030-0840) for Dr. William C. Stribling. The next year, he erected a temple front with a side-passage plan on Mountain View (030-0132) for Robert M. Stribling. In Loudoun County, William L. Sutton also raised Joshua Fletcher’s side-gabled, Greek Revival-style dwelling, The Maples (053-0108; 056-6087-0082), between 1853 and 1854.²³ Sutton has been associated with the construction of other Greek Revival-style houses in Fauquier, including Clover Hill (030-0516), Ashleigh (030-0005), and side-gabled Woodside (030-0059). Ashland, (030-0006) on the Winchester Road in Delaplane, had a temple-form with a low-pitched gable added to the earlier dwelling in circa 1830.²⁴

Designer of the 1917-1925 Colonial Revival-style frontispiece and library and den wings on Oakwood, Alexander H. Sonnemann (1871-1956) studied architecture under his father, Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar Sonnemann. The elder Sonnemann left Germany in the mid-nineteenth century and took residence on a farm on Brookville Road in Montgomery County, Maryland. Alexander wrote on his application into the American Institute of Architects that he had twelve years of collegiate and office training in architecture before opening his practice in Washington, D. C., in 1903. Shortly thereafter, Sonnemann began to collaborate with builder Edgar S. Kennedy on the Art Deco-styled Argyle Apartments on 17th Street and Meridian Mansions Hotel/Apartments on 16th Street. Also designed in the Art Deco style, their Kennedy-Warren Building was completed on Connecticut Avenue in 1931.²⁵

Simultaneously, Alexander H. Sonnemann was requisitioned to design single-family dwellings in his neighborhood, the developing Chevy Chase in the District of Columbia. He chose the eclectic and popular Colonial Revival style for each of the fourteen houses that were built between 1908 and 1924. His partner between 1919 and 1924, Lewis Justement co-designed eight of these dwellings.²⁶

In August 1914, Sylvanus Stokes hired Sonnemann for improvements, including a new façade, to his residence at 1730 Massachusetts Avenue in the District. The association later brought the architect to Oakwood where his Colonial Revival-style additions and alterations respectfully complemented the Greek Revival front section. His bold exaggeration of the size and details on the Colonial Revival frontispiece on the south façade is a hallmark distinction. As the one-story, library and den wings created a symmetrical three-part plan in reference to colonial precedents, the architect restrained height and ornament to maintain the hierarchy of the temple form. His interior details referred to the earlier Greek Revival design with a measure of restraint. A formal

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dining room was essential in a hunt-country-estate mansion, therefore, Alexander Sonnemann apparently was compelled to sacrifice the hall-and-parlor plan in the stone-house wing to allow a table to comfortably seat twelve. The retention of flat-paneled door and window surrounds may refer back to the earlier form.

Architecturally, Oakwood evokes historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the Scott and Stokes-Larrabee families beyond the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As the millennium approached, the mansion was considered “a big, sturdy house with a splendid view, a place of charm and hospitality and the home of cultivated people who enjoyed things of the mind. Intelligent people frequented its hospitable board.”²⁷ Metaphorically, the bold temple façade overlooking Oakwood’s spacious fields and long approach certainly appears to have accomplished Judge John Scott’s cultured and ideological rise to aristocracy. The lawmaker’s choice of design boasted his virtue, honorable reputation, broad influence, and rise from living in a modest eighteenth-century dwelling to high-style grandness.

Criterion A – Entertainment/Recreation

While owned by Madge Stokes Stone and Hugh T. Ramey, who bought the western Scott Cemetery portion and Bellevue with 721.25 acres, Oakwood was selected for the running of the premier Virginia Gold Cup timber race that occurred on 6 May 1922.²⁸ Among the founders of the Virginia Gold Cup, such as J. K. Maddux, Ray Belmont, Fletcher Harper, and H. C. Groome, was Mrs. Stone’s beau, Capt. Sterling Loop Larrabee, who she would marry the next year. These organizers were bolstered by the desire to establish an annual timber race in Virginia’s horse country to equal the unprecedented challenge, national prominence, exposure, and widespread appeal of the twenty-two year-old Maryland Hunt Cup. Captain Larrabee and Hugh Ramey joined the committee to oversee the integrity of Oakwood’s four-mile course which, “commanded a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Piedmont Valley [and] no finer location could have been chosen for a timber race.”²⁹ *The Washington Post* enthusiastically reported that “Those in charge have picked out a course that will not only tax the jumping qualities but the stamina as well of all contestants.”³⁰ Arthur White rode Mrs. Katherine Hitt’s Irish Laddie first across the four-mile Oakwood track to the finish line.

Inexplicably, Gold Cup founder James K. Maddux of Monte Rosa/Neptune Lodge, called for the 1923 race to be run on the first Saturday in November, and of the nine entered horses, only two finished Oakwood’s challenging course. Renowned Middleburg horse trainer Jack Skinner and his ride concluded with a fall into a water jump, while Katherine Hitt’s Oddity claimed a second-consecutive gold cup for her. In 1924, for unknown reasons, the Virginia Gold Cup moved to the Broadview Estate on Bear Wallow Road, but Oakwood remains historically significant as the establishment course for the widely-popular, annual Virginia Gold Cup, “one of the most distinguished steeplechasing events in America.”³¹

In the fall of 1920, members of the hunt and Oakwood’s landscape attracted the cast and crew of Selznick Pictures’ silent, murder-mystery movie, *Worlds Apart*. Sterling Larrabee, M. F. H. (Master of Foxhounds) of the Warrenton Hunt at the time, heard the filmmakers were staying at

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the Warren Green Hotel in town and invited them to use the picturesque Oakwood.³² The movie starred “silent screen matinee idol” Eugene O’Brien, with William H. Tooker, Arthur Housman, Olive Tell, and Florence Billings. All but Housman, who played the murderer, are pictured in hunt attire on one of the film’s lobby cards. The Hollywood moviemaking brought droves of locals from all directions to Oakwood to see the celebrities and action. Fauquier County’s beloved “Old Timer,” Louise Evans, reported, “The riders were out in force. New pink coats, old pink coats, wrinkled pink coats and faded pink coats. Certainly there were none left at home in the county . . . Surely there could be no more lovely a background than Oakwood [on a] perfect fall day.”³³

Historic Background

The Oakwood tract evolved from 1728 and late-eighteenth -century land acquisitions of John Corbin, William Pickett of King George County and his sons, Martin and William. William and his wife, Elizabeth, lived on a 298-acre parcel on Great Run.³⁴ The land grant from Thomas Lord Fairfax, Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia, noted that the parcel and John Corbin were in King George County from which the counties of Prince William and Fauquier would partly emerge in 1730 and 1759 respectively. John Warner’s platted survey in 1728 of Corbin’s 298 acres shows Great Run bordering the west side, a short branch from the run going east, and a long branch running northeast nearly through the middle of the property. The shape of the tract is similar to the larger present plan of Oakwood. Further, the survey states that two of the lower eastern lines are along the “side of Watery Mountain.”³⁵ Lying partly within Oakwood, this southernmost range of the Watery Mountain was renamed View Tree Mountain after the Civil War for a since-fallen tree which served as a signal post for the Confederate and Federal armies during the conflict.³⁶

On 23 July 1748, John Corbin’s son, John, wrote a deed of gift to his son John Corbin, Jr., for one-third of a “parcel of land it being the dwelling Plantation whereon my Father John Corbin lived which decended [sic] on me by the death of him.”³⁷ The acres and metes and bounds were not given. Yet, the abbreviated description and adjoining owners sufficiently indicated it was to be a third moiety of the patriarch’s 298-acre land grant. In July of 1752, John Corbin, Jr. (III), of King George County, conveyed to William Pickett of the same county 398 acres on the “Run” and “Watery Mountain,” that he claimed were granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to John Corbin, his grandfather.³⁸ However, Lord Fairfax only granted the first John Corbin 298 acres in 1728 and no more thereafter. Further, there was no mention of a dwelling on the 398 acres.

Numerous articles on the existing, one-and-one-half-story, stone sections of Oakwood’s primary dwelling have repeated a 1735 date of construction without substantiation.³⁹ Such an early date for the two surviving buildings in this part of the county would be extraordinary. Ironically, none of the writings mentioned Corbin’s 1728 land grant or his deed to William Pickett twenty-four years later.⁴⁰ According to Mr. Pickett’s sons, William and George, who deposed in a land dispute in 1809 for then-rightful owners, John and Elizabeth Scott, it was not until around 1757-1760 that William Pickett moved from lower King George County to live on the land.⁴¹

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William Pickett's son, William, was sixty-nine or seventy in 1809, when he recalled being "a boy of about ten years of age he came up from the lower country with my father where he then lived to the land now held by the Defendants [Scotts] which his father had purchased of Corbin at which time there was a mill house in a state of decay standing in Great Run at the present ford where there is now to be seen the remains of a dam which was called Corbin's Mill. There was also a dwelling house on a knowl [sic] a little to the left of the road as it now runs from the run to the present house which was called Ridings House."⁴²

Also under oath, long-time neighbor to the north, Mary Rosser, said "that she understood the said John Corbin after the death of his wife removed from the county of King George to the said land [298 acres on Great Run] and built a very small house up on Corbin's Branch, when he built his mill he built another house on a stony knowl [sic] a short distance from the mill to the left of the road from the ford up towards the present house."⁴³ Mrs. Rosser recalled a "Negro Grave Yard" following Great Run "a short distance" to the south from the northern boundary.⁴⁴ The name of the third John Corbin's wife and when she died is not known, while such information may lead to the date he came to live on the land.

The identification of Corbin's Branch does not appear on surviving plats or maps, including the 1755 Joshua Fry-Peter Jefferson map.⁴⁵ The location and direction of the early road recalled by William Pickett, Jr., and Mary Rosser appears to be confirmed in an 1880 deed with a survey and plat of Oakwood to Alex D. Payne. The plat shows the Oakwood mansion standing in a cleared cove formed by woods extending southeast from the upper northeast corner of the property, which is similarly-shaped currently. Additionally, there is a small unidentified house in the lower southeast turn of the cove and an unidentified spring closely below it.

The dwelling drawn on the plat of Oakwood appears too far east to be the existing suspected overseer's house. Yet, the surveyor might not have left enough space on the drawing. The metes and bounds begin in the lower-right-southeastern corner on Waterloo Turnpike at "(A) the east post of a gate leading to the mansion," evidencing a road to the house follows the gate. Further, the freestanding small house and the mansion both stand to the "left" of this roadway, although separated by probably 100 or more feet.⁴⁶

In 1913, a second deed confirms the earlier location of the road into Oakwood along the eastern property line. Desiring to move "Waterloo Pike" north of the southern branch of Great Run, Fauquier County took three-fifths of an acre of Mrs. Payne's triangular southeastern corner including that bottom portion of "Oakwood Lane."⁴⁷ One-and-one-half acres of the eight-acre Hayes land along the eastern boundary were taken. An 1867 plat shows that the former Oakwood blacksmith shop, the mill owned by William Pickett and John Scott, and purchased between 1873 and 1890 by Christopher T. Hayes and H. A. Orlebar, along with a section of Great Run, were all moved to the south.⁴⁸ Along with this lower part of the run, the action may have detached Corbin's mill house site. While this new primary-source evidence adds important mid-eighteenth-century information about the owners and early buildings on Oakwood, it does not confirm a 1735 date of construction of the earliest, existing, stone sections of the mansion.

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When William Pickett (Sr.) died in 1766, he endowed all of his Fauquier County real estate and personal property to his wife, Elizabeth, until she passed away, and three sons would equally divide it. The 1785 land tax record for the 298 acres rendered a 160-pound, 3-shilling, and 6-pence total value of the property, a much higher amount than nearby tracts with 300, 320, and 420 acres. This suggestion of a building is supported by the 1785 Virginia State Census listing Elizabeth Pickett with “1 Dwelling House” and “1 Other Building” on her land.⁴⁹

After Mrs. Pickett died in 1804, the sons transferred the property to Elizabeth (Betsy) Blackwell Pickett. Betsy was Martin Pickett’s daughter to whom he had left all of his “estate in land where my mother lived.”⁵⁰ In 1805, Betsy married John Scott (1781-1850), a student of law and son of the Reverend John Scott and Elizabeth Gordon Scott of Gordonsdale in Fauquier County (030-0027).⁵¹ Her new husband had graduated from Dickinson College in Pennsylvania before admittance into the Fauquier County bar that year. He was appointed one of nine trustees in the charter Town of Warrenton in 1810, and quickly rose to prominence with election to the Virginia Senate for the 1811-1813 term.⁵²

John and Elizabeth Pickett Scott filed an Ejectment suit in March 1805 to remove trespassing tenants from a combined 1,000 acres and restore possession to the rightful owners. William Payne was the first-identified tenant who claimed ownership. The court finally ruled in favor of the Scotts, who proved ownership of much of the land beyond twenty years. In 1809, Thomas Bernard claimed right to 154 acres belonging to the Scotts, who were called tenants. Neighbor Mary Rosser recalled walking down Great Run with her husband before his death and verbally admired Bernard’s land on the east side of the run. Mr. Rosser corrected his wife by saying that Bernard owned no land to the east of Great Run.⁵³ In the 1815 Fauquier County Personal Property Tax list that does not include acreage, Betsy and John Scott were not listed as owning a house exceeding the value of \$500. Conversely, this does not mean they did not possess and live in an existing house of a lower value.

Senator John Scott represented his local jurisdiction in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829-1830, drafting the state’s second constitution with former American presidents James Madison and James Monroe and Chief Justice John Marshall. He earned appointment as the first justice of Fauquier County’s Sixth Circuit Court, which further established him as judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery from 1831 through 1849.⁵⁴ Judge Scott also presided over the Fauquier General Court and the Virginia Court of Appeals. In the interim, six of his children with Betsy were born and raised at Oakwood: Robert Eden (1808-1862), Maria (1814-1894), Margaret Gordon (1817-1866), John (1820-1907), Martin Pickett (1823-1904), and Charles Francis (1829-1846).⁵⁵

Their son, Robert Eden Scott, would earn state and national recognition. He studied law at the University of Virginia in the first three sessions in 1825, 1826, and 1827. The law school’s first professor, John Tayloe Lomax, licensed him to practice in 1830. Mr. Scott also had political aspirations, winning elections to the Virginia House of Delegates and serving two seven-year terms: 1835-1842 and 1845-1852.⁵⁶ An avid Unionist, state leader of the Old-Line Whig Party, and authoritative advocate of the federal constitution, he won elections to the 1851 and 1861

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Constitutional Conventions. Despite his Union leanings, he next was selected to serve on the Provisional Confederate Congress from July 1861 through February 1862.⁵⁷ President Abraham Lincoln had offered him the cabinet position of Secretary of the Navy in 1861, but he politely declined the position.⁵⁸

The need for Robert's parents to enlarge their living space for six children seems reasonable before the end of the 1820s. Still, the improvement does not appear to have occurred until 1838 when Judge Scott's land tax records combined Oakwood's 300 acres with two tracts of 455 and 100 acres that did not have buildings. After 1837, the total buildings' value increased from \$2,750 to \$5,000. The \$2,250 rise coordinates with the cut-nailed, mill-sawn framing evidence and style characteristics in the Greek-Revival addition to the Oakwood primary dwelling. The timing followed Judge Scott's many remarkable career accomplishments that traditionally justify a grander mansion.

Oakwood remained in Betsy Scott's name after the death of Judge John Scott, whose will called for their son, Robert Eden, to manage the property for his mother until she died, and then he would inherit the home place. Betsy retained Oakwood's keys and her position at the dinner table, while staying in charge of the household. However, she briefly considered removing to the one-and-one-half-story house her son had built in 1853 in the southwest field near the Waterloo Turnpike. Instead, the extant building was used as a schoolhouse for the Scott and nearby plantation owners' white children, as well as a residence for the tutors.⁵⁹

B. H. Shackelford deposed as counsel in a chancery suit filed against his client, Robert Taylor Scott, that "a House was built in the yard after Robert E. Scott removed to Oakwood and used for the teacher & scholars; and that the said building was a story and half high – and known as the 'School House.'"⁶⁰ The surviving schoolhouse presently stands at that height. According to James Marr, who was hired as a tutor in 1853, Robert E. Scott locally "advertised for Scholars for this school to board in the family, and the salary of tutors was paid by him . . . four of Mr. Robert E. Scott's children, about four of Mr. Morson's, several of Mr. Arthur Payne's children and during a part of the time several others from the neighborhood" attended the school.⁶¹ Mr. Marr further recalled that Miss Meade taught the students before his four-year term began, and he was replaced by Mr. Arnold. The latter tutor was said to be a graduate of a German university.⁶²

Children still attended the Oakwood school during the Civil War and after the death of Robert Eden Scott. In October 1863, J. H. Reid paid for tuition and for boarding his son at Oakwood. After the war in January 1871, H. H. Wyse paid \$26 for his daughter Camilla's tuition. The school appears to have remained in use for the county in 1917 and is labeled as the Shade School on the 1930 USGS Map of Warrenton.⁶³

Agriculturally, over 1,000 sheep, including Cotswold and Merino, passed through the Oakwood farm between 1854 and 1855. Oakwood grazed twenty horses, thirty-five dairy cows that produced 1,250 pounds of butter, twenty-seven beef cattle, ninety swine, and 127 sheep in 1860. The livestock could feed on eight tons of hay. Other crops consisted of five bushels of peas or beans and 150 bushels of Irish potatoes. An enslaved labor force of African Americans

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performed much of the plantation's work. Forty-two enslaved individuals resided at Oakwood, of whom ten were eight years old or younger and may not have labored. There were eighteen slave quarters on Oakwood that year, none of which survive today. Simultaneously, Betsy Scott's Unionist son, Robert Scott, owned eight quarters for twelve enslaved persons between the ages of nineteen and fifty. The enslaved individuals and their shelters likely were on the 350-acre land adjoining Oakwood, which Scott's father had given him before his death and confirmed in his will.⁶⁴

In his arduous speech on the subject of slavery to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1849, Del. Robert E. Scott voiced some words of wisdom mixed with his own contemporary prejudice:

In contemplating our condition, we may have the courage to acknowledge the disadvantages which flow from the institution; there are few amongst us who would not hail with satisfaction the period that would put an end to it forever, if at the same time we could be relieved from the presence of the unfortunate race. But its extinction, if it ever occur, must be the work of time, and proceed from the voluntary exercise of our own free will. Any attempt to precipitate it or to constrain our choice, must end in disappointment and rivet more strongly the chains which are sought to be broken.⁶⁵

Robert Eden Scott organized the Warrenton Rifles at the beginning of the Civil War. On the 3rd of May, 1862, he was murdered by a Federal deserter caught in the act of robbing Frank Smith's home at Meadowville on the Winchester Road, three miles west of Warrenton.⁶⁶ During the war, Oakwood was "surrounded by the enemy, who sometimes occupied and plundered the farm."⁶⁷ There were "repairs to dwelling at Oakwood" by Warrenton builder, John Robert Spilman, after the war in the fall and winter of 1867-1868. Lumber, shingles, and lime were ordered, and repairs were made to a roof, trapdoor, and cistern. Irish stonemason John Kearns was paid \$96 for work on a chimney and foundation. In November 1869, Bushrod Jolly supplied brick for Kearns to repair a chimney. In February of the next year, Kearns earned \$30 for plastering. Repairs to a dwelling continued in the fall of 1872.⁶⁸

After Robert Scott died unexpectedly and intestate, his son, Robert Taylor Scott, was named administrator of his estate. The younger Robert returned from service in the Confederate Army to help his grandmother manage the loss, farm, and separation of his father's estate. However, "the presence of the Public Enemy caused [him] to leave the county and return to the army."⁶⁹ He came back to Oakwood in early September 1862, just days before his grandmother died. One of his immediate tasks on his father's estate was to relocate his enslaved workforce to Oakwood so the intestate's property would be together for the court's division to family. Next, he sent Oakwood's enslaved workers with clothing and supplies "to Richmond where most of the reversioners were."⁷⁰

Oakwood's ownership was contested by Robert Eden Scott's third wife, Henningham Watkins Lyons, until the Richmond Circuit Court briefly assigned the property and residence to her in 1868. However, her father James Lyons, an attorney and former Virginia delegate and senator,

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asked her to return to Richmond to live. Thus, the widow requested that her dower instead be “the farm near Warrenton excluding in said allotment so much thereof as lies west or southwest of the turnpike road leading from Warrenton to Waterloo . . . [to] contain somewhere in the neighborhood of 900 acres.”⁷¹ Three years later, Alexander Dixon Payne, husband of Ann Morson Scott who was the daughter of Robert Eden Scott and his second wife, Ann Morson, bought Oakwood with 756 acres at public auction. Ann Scott Payne was one of Robert Eden Scott’s children, including Susan Morson, John Morson, Robert Taylor Scott, and Margaret G. Lee, who had leased the mansion during the war.⁷²

In 1917, wealthy hotelier Sylvanus Stokes and his wife, Minnie, purchased Oakwood with 1,158 acres. Five years later, after Minnie Stokes died, Sylvanus Stokes gave 437 acres with the manor and outbuildings to their daughter, Madge Pickett Stokes Stone. The son of merchant Allen Young Stokes and Margaret M. Pickett of Richmond, Sylvanus Stokes was a sixth-generation descendant of Oakwood’s first owners, William (d. 1766) and Elizabeth Cooke Pickett.⁷³ In 1915, Madge married Robert King Stone, son of the late physician Thomas Ritchie Stone of Washington, D. C., and gave birth to Robert King Stone, Jr., two years later. The Stokeses initially intended to turn Oakwood over to Madge Stone, since they had recently finished Beau-Arts improvements to their home at 1730 Massachusetts Avenue in the city.⁷⁴ The next Fauquier County Population Census of 1920 lists the Stones as residents on Old Waterloo Road.

When Wallis Warfield Simpson was planning her divorce from Earl Winfield Spencer in October 1925, she came to Warrenton to visit several friends. She enjoyed the comfiture of Oakwood while staying with “the socially prominent horse owner Mrs. Sterling Larrabee at her historic home, Oakwood.”⁷⁵ Simpson likely returned to Oakwood during her year-long stay at the Warren Green Hotel establishing Virginia residency and waiting for her divorce. Later in October 1941, four years after her marriage to England’s Duke of Windsor, the couple visited Washington, D. C., and then traveled to Warrenton to overnight with the Larrabees. After enjoying a hunt breakfast, the Duke and Duchess were photographed in front of the ivy-greened mansion while meeting the Warrenton Hunt’s foxhounds.⁷⁶ In commemoration of the event, the second-floor bedroom on the west side of the hall in Oakwood’s Greek Revival front is called the Duchess of Windsor Bedroom.

John G. Howland purchased 216 acres of the formerly 721-acre Ramey portion of Oakwood in 1954. The Howlands were horsemen and foxhunters as well and soon named their property, encompassing the Scott Family Cemetery, Land Ho. After her father-in-law’s death, Wynyard “Winnie” Brown Howland and her son, William Eliot Howland, Jr., inherited Land Ho where she continued to raise and train thoroughbreds for racing and foxhunting. Winnie had been a founder of the Warrenton Hunt. According to her obituary in July 2003, “In 1990, the Virginia Horse Show Association named her Horsewoman of the Year, and in 1998, she was inducted into the association’s Hall of Fame.”⁷⁷

The adjacent Oakwood estate lost several fifty-acre lots in the upper northeast corner in the 1970s when owned by solar engineer Dr. George C. Szego and his wife, Marion. Several years after they auctioned the farm, there were concerns about incompatible subdivision development.

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In 1988, the Fauquier County Planning Office received an application by Yokohama Academy to create a Japanese campus with instructional and administration buildings, dormitories, and an amphitheater on historic Oakwood. The county denied the application.⁷⁸ The next year, Oakwood Associates Limited Partnership divided Oakwood into eight large tracts ranging from 50.2 acres to 67.1 acres. Oakwood Drive to Stone Place, the northeast turn toward the primary dwelling, were declared private streets to remain unpaved and maintained by owners of the lots. Although covenants and easements applied, the partnership intended for the eight lots to be sold individually.

Currently, the Warrenton Hunt enjoys Oakwood's rolling, stone-fenced pastures during foxhunting seasons, as it has for decades. Dr. Bertrand Collomb and his wife, Caroline, began purchasing Oakwood in 2001 by obtaining the greater 432.8-acre portion with the mansion, related outbuildings and eight lots. After the death of Winnie Howland, they bought the 234-acre Land Ho Farm, thereby extending the western boundary of the historic estate all the way to Great Run as originally patented. Dr. Collomb founded the Centre for Management Research at one of his several alma maters, the Ecole Polytechnique. He has served as director and is the honorary chairman of Lafarge, which has a global market in building materials. Caroline Collomb is an acclaimed international dressage champion. The Collombs have placed Oakwood in a conservation easement.

No formal archaeological evaluations are known to have been conducted on Oakwood. Archaeological potential may exist toward finding and evaluating the cultural significance of the African-American cemetery near Great Run and mentioned in the Fauquier County Superior Court Land Cause suit titled, Scott et ux vs. Payne and Bernard vs. Scott et ux. Vol. 1, 1809-15.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 12, Page 68. James Burditt & wife Mary to Martin Pickett, 5 A. 27 P. on Great Run whereon said Burditt now lives beginning near said Pickett's Mill Race at floodgates, 28 July 1794.

Fauquier County Deed Book 15, Page 627. Joseph Blackwell & wife Nancy to Martin Pickett, all of tract on Great Run being the property of William Pickett, deceased, and in which Mrs. Elizabeth Pickett lately lived & was sold by Executors of said William Pickett, also the Piney Mountain tract, 12 April 1804, 23 July 1804.

Fauquier County Deed Book 17, Page 245. John Scott & wife Elizabeth B. Scott to Elizabeth B. Scott, release conveying to Joseph Blackwell a tract on Great Run which has since become the property of Elizabeth B. Scott, 26 September 1808.

Fauquier County Deed Book 17, Page 253. Martin Pickett & William Pickett, Executors of William Pickett's Estate to Joseph Blackwell, tract on Great Run where Mrs. Elizabeth Pickett formerly lived & by Will of William Pickett directed to be sold by his Executors after the death of said Elizabeth, also another parcel Piney Mountain tract & Merchant Mill & Saw Mill on 15 acres on Carter's Run

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Fauquier County Deed Book 115, Page 422. Sylvanus Stokes to Robert E. Scott & J. M. Norton, Trustees, Oakwood with 1,158 A. 2 R. 25 P. in Trust until payment of outlined notes, 6 June 1917.

Fauquier County Deed Book 121, Page 353. Sylvanus Stokes & wife Minnie C. to Hugh T. Ramey, 721.25 acres per attached plat & survey, 22 November 1920.

Fauquier County Deed Book 122, Page 520. Robert E. Scott & J. K. M. Norton, Trustees to Madge Stokes Stone, residue 429.25 acres of Oakwood sold to Mrs. Stone at public auction, since satisfying DOT, 22 November 1920.

Fauquier County Deed Book 125, Page 433. Sylvanus Stokes, widower, to Madge Stokes Larrabee, 8 acres with special warranty plus 3 A. 2 R. 9 P. being originally part of Oakwood, 5 June 1924.

Fauquier County Deed Book 156, Page 197. Sterling Larrabee to Madge S. Larrabee, 440.75-acre Oakwood on Waterloo Turnpike, 3 November 1944.

Fauquier County Deed Book 142, Page 364. Hugh T. Ramey & wife Ida J. to N. J. Ramey, 234.3 acres on Great Run, attached plat, 3 March 1936.

Fauquier County Deed Book 164, Page 272. Fannie Ramey Jones & husband Leroy to Norvel J. Ramey, 216.21-acre remainder of 721.25 acres & 234.3 acres, 21 October 1947.

Fauquier County Deed Book 171, Page 74. N. J. Ramey & wife Grace A. to King Stone, 70 acres drawn on attached plat, 20 February 1950.

Fauquier County Deed Book 174, Page 56. N. J. Ramey & wife Grace A. to King Stone, 73.228 acres shown on attached plat, 21 December 1950.

Fauquier County Deed Book 186, Page 435. Norvel J. Ramey & wife Grace A. to John G. Howland & wife Frances S., 234.3 acres on Rt. 678, subject to reservation of a family burying ground in DB 115/414, 3 May 1954.

Fauquier County Deed Book 216, Page 543. King Stone & wife Mary Anne to George C. Szego & wife Marion E. 572.6 acres consisting of 3 described parcels, 15 May 1962.

Fauquier County Deed Book 422, Page 490. George C. Szego & wife Marion E. to Stubborness, S. A., 572.6 acres

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less 0.13 acres taken by VSHC & 54.6 acres, 15 October 1981.

Fauquier County Deed Book 512, Page 320. Gertrude M. Howland & husband John G. to Wynyard Brown Howland & son, William Eliot Howland, Jr., undivided 4% interest in 234.3 acres on north side of Rt. 678, 22 January 1986.

Fauquier County Deed Book 584, Page 392. Stubborness, S. A. to Compliance, Inc. 3 tracts containing in the aggregate 572.6 acres on routes 678 & 690, less 0.13 acres taken by the VSHC & 50 acres with ROW to Rt. 690 & 4.6 acres, 4 November 1987.

Fauquier County Deed Book 625, Page 1701. Compliance Inc. to Oakwood Associates Limited Partnership, 432.79 acres, 25 September 1989.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 030-0083

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 600.64

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Oakwood
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- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.735070 | Longitude: -77.862390 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.733300 | Longitude: -77.852650 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.729040 | Longitude: -77.838440 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.722110 | Longitude: -77.845700 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.717390 | Longitude: -77.853760 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.718660 | Longitude: -77.863980 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.721140 | Longitude: -77.864580 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.729680 | Longitude: -77.860160 |
| 9. Latitude: 38.732320 | Longitude: -77.865910 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundaries encompasses Fauquier County Tax Parcel nos. 6964-88-4151-000 (67.14 acres), 6964-98-5294-000 (51.35 acres), 6964-99-6608-000 (57.83 acres), 6964-89-0574-000 (53.54 acres), 6964-69-8111-000 (50.17 acres), 6065-40-9454-000 (50.13 acres), 6964-57-6287-000 (167.85 acres), 6964-76-7741-000 (51.36 acres), and 6964-65-9777-000 (51.27 acres), as shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map. The true and correct historic boundaries also are shown on the attached Sketch Map/Photo Key and Location Map. The 600.64-acre property lies four miles west of the town of Warrenton on the north side of State Route 678, Old Waterloo Road, which fully forms the southern historic boundary. Except for the interruption of Granville Farm's 72.9-acre and 66.3-acre parcels, Great Run completely borders Oakwood's western historic boundary. The eastern historic boundary extends northeast through wooded foothills of the View Tree Mountain. Stone-fenced fields of dense forests, spliced by an elongated pasture, continue from the eastern line west, thereby creating the northern limits of Oakwood.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The defined boundary encompasses the property's historic setting as well as all known contributing resources near the edges and across the historic estate.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian
organization: Millennium Preservation Services LLC
street & number: 74 Winchester Street, P. O. Box 312
city or town: Warrenton state: VA zip code: 20188
e-mail: cshpherd@mpreservationsvc.com
telephone: 540-349-0118 or 540-272-5847
date: 10 September 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakwood
City or Vicinity: Warrenton (Vicinity)
County: Fauquier State: Virginia
Photographer: Ruth Barnish
Date Photographed: 27 March 2014 except 24 April 2014
Location of Original Files: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include view and camera direction

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1 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0001

View: Primary dwelling, south façade, camera facing north.

Date: 03/27/2014

2 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0002

View: Primary dwelling, east side, camera facing west

Date: 03/27/2014

3 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0003

View: Primary dwelling, modillions & pearl-beaded-chain molding, facing southwest

Date: 03/27/2014

4 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0004

View: Primary dwelling, east side, north rear, camera facing southwest

Date: 03/27/2014

5 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0005

View: Primary dwelling, west side center to terrace, stone kitchen, house, stair-hall wing, and Greek Revival front, camera facing NE

Date: 03/27/2014

6 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0006

View: Primary dwelling, interior dining room, camera facing northeast

Date: 04/24/2014

7 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0007

View: Primary dwelling, on 2nd-floor, former summer kitchen mantelpiece, facing NW

Date: 04/24/2014

8 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0008

View: Primary dwelling, 2nd-floor, master bedroom facing northwest closets, mantelpiece

Date: 04/24/2014

9 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0009

View: Primary Dwelling, Greek Revival garret, facing southeast to barred room

Date: 04/24/2014

10 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0010

View: Landscaped garden stepped-stone wall & pet cemetery, camera facing southwest

Date: 03/27/2014

11 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0011

View: Schoolhouse, camera facing northwest to south front & east side with cornice

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Date: 03/27/2014

12 of 17. VA_Fauquier County_Oakwood_0012

View: Landscape facing southwest across western half of the 1st VA Gold Cup Race

Date: 03/27/2014

13 of 17. VA_FauquierCounty_Oakwood_0013

View: Gardener's or Farm Manager's Cottage, north elevation, facing south

Date: 03/27/2014

14 of 17. VA_FauquierCounty_Oakwood_0014.

View: Tenant House east of Primary Dwelling, facing SW to rear oldest ells

Date: 03/27/2014

15 of 17. VA_FauquierCounty_Oakwood_0015.

View: Early stone house south of Primary Dwelling, south front, facing NE

Date: 03/27/2014

16 of 17. VA_FauquierCounty_Oakwood_0016.

View: Metal-clad-brick Bungalow with cow barn, silo, and part of gambrel-roofed stable behind, facing NE

Date: 03/27/2014

17 of 17. VA_FauquierCounty_Oakwood_0017.

View: Scott Family Cemetery, facing south toward distant stable

Date: 03/27/2014

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

Oakwood
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¹ Fauquier County Circuit Court Archives, “1785-009 Pickett + Buckners’ List of Whites & Buildings,” 1785 Virginia State Census. Elizabeth Pickett has a dwelling house and one other building. The VHLC 1971 survey suggested that the one-room stone building with the great fireplace was the late-eighteenth-century house of an overseer or patent house, and William and Elizabeth Pickett lived there. By this time in Virginia and Fauquier County, southern kitchens were built separately from the dwelling to separate heat and cooking odors from family quarters and to segregate the enslaved workforce from the main house. The kitchen and stone house have no exposed framing for dating.

² Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1837-1840 for “Oakley” [sic]. Owner John Scott, Buildings value in 1837 was \$2,700. In 1838, the value rose to \$5,000 and remained that amount in 1840 forward until a decline in the mid-to-late 1870s when leased. Land tax records can support architectural evidence in dating buildings, but when multiple large-acreage tracts were involved, assessors sometimes missed resources or misattributed them.

³ Annie G. Day, *Sketches and Illustrations of Warrenton and Fauquier County, Virginia*, 1908, Reprint, (Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier County Library, 1970), 9. Taken about 1908 or earlier, a photograph of Oakwood’s Greek Revival façade and west-side elevation, also includes the front of the summer kitchen and a few feet of the northwest corner of the stone house. The buildings appear to be attached, and the dwelling has standing-seam metal on a seemingly steeper gable roof.

⁴ John Edward Armstrong, “Extracts from Personal Diary of John Edward Armstrong Born 1847,” photocopy, author’s collection, 2-4, 6. John Edward was the son of John Spilman Armstrong who lived on Jett Farm in nearby Waterloo. After payment for his work on a section of the Rappahannock canal in 1845, the elder Armstrong bought a circular saw that same year.

⁵ Fauquier County Deed Book 115, Page 414, Alice Dixon Carr et al to Sylvanus Stokes, all of Oakwood & adjoining tracts containing 1,158 A. 2 R. 25P, 4 June 1917; Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1915-1930.

⁶ A. H. Sonnemann, Architect, Washington, D. C., “Sketch Showing Additions to House Near Warrenton, VA for Mr. Sylvanus Stokes. First Floor Plan Scale - ¼-inch = One Foot,” undated, possession of current owners. It is not known if the pantry ever existed. See attached photo prints of said plan.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Owen Biddle, *Biddle’s Young Carpenter’s Assistant*, (1805; reprint, Mineola, New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 2006), 54, Plate 24.

⁹ Isaiah 35:8, *King James Bible*, 1611.

¹⁰ 60th Congress, 1st Session, “Findings in Case of Carters Run Baptist Church, Fauquier County, VA,” 28 February 1905.

¹¹ Fauquier County GIS Aerial Maps; Google Earth Maps.

¹² 1863-028, Farm Book of Accounts, To cash paid Kearns for chimney, 29 November 1853. Kearns was the Irishman that tutor James M. Marr recalled building the schoolhouse chimney shortly after he started tutoring. Later spelled, Kerns, the family of stonemasons worked in Fauquier and surrounding counties for generations.

¹³ M. Louise Evans, “Beautiful Oakwood Home of Generations of Noted Men,” *The Fauquier Democrat*, 24 August 1950.

¹⁴ 1868-023, *Henningham W. Scott vs. Robert J. Taylor Scott, Etc.* Deposition of Thomas E. Digges, 27 June 1867, 4.

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¹⁵ Nancy Baird, Carol Jordan, and Joseph Scherer, *Fauquier County [Virginia] Tombstone Inscriptions*, vol. 2 (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000), 181. Several dates of birth and death were herein confirmed.

¹⁶ 1868-023, Deposition of Thomas E. Digges, 27 June 1867, 7.

¹⁷ Day, 9.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses; The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 251.

²⁰ 030-0322; 030-0943.

²¹ Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Craftsman Database, William Miskell, Richard Fendall Clarkson, 1816, <http://research.oldsalemonline.org/ProficioPublicSearch/ShowimageView.aspx>.

²² Ibid., David Claxton 1815-19.

²³ William C. Stribling, Jr., Private Collection: Sutton's Bill Octo. 1838 Front Addition Hartlands; R. M. Stribling Ledger, 1839 Payments to W. L. Sutton; Articles of Agreement between William L. Sutton and Joshua Fletcher, Jr., for "The Maples," 14 February 1853 and Final Billing in the amount of \$1,105.18, paid on 17 August 1854.

²⁴ Williams, 72, 74, 148; Russell, 800.

²⁵ *Places From the Past*, "Architects and Builders, Montgomery County," Montgomery County, Maryland, www.montgomeryplanning.org/historic/places_from_the_past; Alexander H. Sonnemann, American Institute of Architects Application for Membership, 28 December 1921. Mr. Sonnemann gave his date of birth as 20 May 1871 and the year he began practicing; Kent C. Boese, "Houses with Novel Points: Kennedy Brothers, Princeton Heights, and the Making of Northern Park View" (paper presented for the 36th Annual Conference on Washington, D. C. Historical Studies, 2009), 1.

²⁶ L. Trieschmann et al, EHT Tracerics, "Chevy Chase DC Historic District," National Register Nomination, July 2007.

²⁷ Amorphous Collection of Stories, 69.

²⁸ Fauquier County Deed Book 115, Page 414, Alice Dixon Carr, widow, to Sylvanus Stokes & wife Minnie, 1,158 acres on adjoining tracts, 4 June 1917; Fauquier County Deed Book 121, Page 353, Sylvanus Stokes & wife Minnie C. of Washington, D. C. to Hugh T. Ramey, 721.25 acres per attached plat & survey, 22 November 1920; Fauquier County Deed Book 122, Page 520, Robert E. Scott & J. K. M. Norton Trustees to Madge Stokes Stone, 20 January 1922.

²⁹ William Myzk, *The History & Origins of the Virginia Gold Cup Since 1922*, Raymond Woolfe, ed. (Warrenton, Virginia: Piedmont Press, 1987), 10-11, 2, 15.

³⁰ *The Washington Post*, "Fauquier County to Stage Hunt Cup Chase, 28 March 1922.

³¹ Myzk, 9, 19, 22-23.

³² Amory S. Carhart, et al., comps. *A Century of Foxhunting - Warrenton Hunt 1887-1987* (Warrenton: 1987), 77; Louise Evans, "Old Timer Recalls When Oakwood Was Scene of Movie," *Fauquier Democrat*, 29 September 1949.

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³³ Evans, "Old Timer Recalls When Oakwood . . .," 1949. Although he was a popular leading man, Eugene O'Brien stopped making movies when the silent-film era ended in 1928. Celebrated for her performances in *The Heart of a Gypsy* (1919), and *A Dangerous Affair* (1919), and *What Fools Men Are* (1922), Florence Billings also enjoyed a prolific silent-film career. Typically playing a drunkard in comedies, including several with Laurel and Hardy and the Three Stooges, Arthur Housman's filmmaking career spanned from 1912 through 1941. William Tooker was a Broadway star from 1904 through 1912 and made eighty-five films, including *The Scarlet Letter* before his death in 1936.

³⁴ Northern Neck Grant Book B, Page 126, Thomas Lord Fairfax to John Corbin, 298 acres, 10 June 1728; Northern Neck Grant Book I, Page 375, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Martin Pickett, Exo'r of William Pickett, 243 acres, 3 April 1780; *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, "Pickett Family of Virginia (Continued)," vol. 49, No. 2 (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, April 1941), 186-188; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Deeds, Etc. in Land Records & Disputes, 1809-003, "William Pickett vs. John Corbin & John Corbin, Jr.," Deed from Land Dispute for Ejectment styled "John Scot [sic] & Wife vs. William Payne & Thomas Bernard" on 298 acres on Great Run, 25 July 1748/1752.

³⁵ Fauquier County Superior Court Land Causes, vol. 1, 1809-15, 8.

³⁶ Day, 49; Lee Moffett, *The Diary of Court House Square: Warrenton, Virginia, USA* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996), 175; U. S. Geological Survey, *Warrenton, Virginia*, 1894.

³⁷ FCSC Land Causes, Vol. 1, 1809-15, 10.

³⁸ 1809-15, 12-14.

³⁹ Owner's History of Oakwood file that has remained in the house after each sale to a new owner.

⁴⁰ Prince William County Deed Book L, Page 130, John Corbin of Prince William County to William Pickett of Prince George County, all the land on Great Run containing 398 acres less 100 acres which by deed was executed to John Corbin, Jr., his son, 25 July 1748; 28-29 November 1748.

⁴¹ Depositions of William and George Pickett in Bernard vs. Scott, 4 November 1809, in FCSC Land Causes, vol. 1, 1809-15, 114, 115, 117.

⁴² Deposition of William Pickett in Bernard vs. Scott, 4 November 1809, 115.

⁴³ Deposition of Mary Rosser in Bernard vs. Scott, 31 October 1809, 113.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, *A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferys, engraver, London, 1755; David Rumsey Map Collection, <http://www.davidrumsey.com>.

⁴⁶ Fauquier County Deed Book 71, Page 60, Robert Taylor Scott to Alex D. Payne, 17 May 1880, 18 May 1880.

⁴⁷ Fauquier County Deed Book 108, Page 423, Annie L. Carter & husband, W. W., Percy V. Hayes & wife Rosalie, & Mrs. Ann M. Payne to County of Fauquier. Described & Platted strip of land constituting right of way through said Grantees in accordance with said plot & survey, 14 May 1913, 20 May 1913.

⁴⁸ Contract to Purchase Oakwood Mill Property, 14 July 1873; Fauquier County Chancery Suit, 1908-016, *J. Henry Rives & wife vs. R. T. Scott, Etc.*, Decree, 6 September 1890.

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⁴⁹ Fauquier County Will Book 1, Page 110, dated 26 September 1766, recorded 24 November 1766, Last Will & Testament of William Pickett; Fauquier County Circuit Court Archives, “1785-009 Pickett + Buckners’ List of Whites & Buildings,” 1785 Virginia State Census. Numerous secondary resources over many decades have repeatedly assigned a 1735 date of construction for the stone house and stone summer kitchen. The kitchen has been called an overseer’s house in the same reports, although plantation owners did not reside next to the lower-class overseer whose dwelling typically stood in the middle of the estate.

⁵⁰ Fauquier County Will Book 3, Page 518, Last Will & Testament of Martin Pickett, 4 May 1803, 12 April 1803, probated 25 April 1804.

⁵¹ Jack Keith, “Amorphous Collection of Stories, Anecdotes and Prejudices.” n.p. Private Collection.

⁵² David L. Pulliam, *The Constitutional Conventions of Virginia From the Foundation of the Commonwealth to the Present Time* (Richmond: John T. West, 1901), 81; Fauquier County Bicentennial Historical Committee, *Fauquier County, Virginia 1759-1959*, Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee and Board of Supervisors (Warrenton: Virginia Publishing, Incorporated, 1959), 73.

⁵³ FCSC 1809-15, Payne vs. Scott, 15 September 1809, 7; Rosser deposition, 114.

⁵⁴ Pulliam, 81; Virginia *Supplement to the Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia: Being a Collection of all the Acts of the General Assembly, of a Public and Permanent Nature, Passed Since the Year 1819 . . .* (Richmond, 1833), 136-38; Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden and Rena Gray Fazel, *Virginia Genealogies, A Genealogy of the Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia, also of the Families of Ball, Brown, Bryan, Conway, Daniel, Ewell, Holladay, Lewis, Littlepage, Moncure, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Taylor, Wallace, and others, of Virginia and Maryland* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1891), 644-45; H. C. Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship* (1927; reprint, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. for Clearfield Company Inc., 1989), 214; Helen Jeffries Klitch, comp., *Joseph Arthur Jeffries’ Fauquier County 1840-1919* (San Antonio, TX, 1989), 221.

⁵⁵ Last Will & Testament of John Scott of Oakwood, 1846, 16 March 1847, 3 January 1850, probated on 28 January 1850 in Fauquier County Chancery Suit, 1868-023, *Henningham W. Scott vs. Robert J. Taylor Scott, Etc.* Only the children mentioned in John Scott’s will and son, Charles Francis Scott, who was born in ca. 1828 and died in 1846, a year before he would graduate from VMI, are listed as raised at Oakwood; “VMI Archives Historical Rosters: Charles Francis Scott,” Historical Rosters Database, archivesweb.vmi.edu/rosters/record; Stella Pickett Hardy, *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America: A History and Genealogy of Colonial Families Who Settled in the Colonies Prior to The Revolution – Primary Source Edition* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, Printer & Publisher, 1911), 457-59; Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, Ancestry.com.

⁵⁶ Jean L. Cooper, comp., *Index of Students of the University of Virginia 1825-1874*, (Palmyra, VA: Shortwood Press, 2011), 202; Robert E. Scott, *Robert Eden Scott; A Biographical Sketch*, Fauquier Historical Society Bulletins Series I (Richmond, VA: Old Dominion Press, Inc., 1921-24), 81-83.

⁵⁷ Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., *The Hornbook of Virginia History*, 4th ed. (Richmond: The Library of Virginia, 1994), 154-55.

⁵⁸ Scott, *A Biographical Sketch*, 85-86.

⁵⁹ 1868-023, Depositions.

⁶⁰ 1868-023, Deposition of B. H. Shackelford, Esq., for his client, R. Taylor Scott, 27 June 1867, 8; Robert Taylor Scott’s mother, Elizabeth Taylor of Stafford County, died on 11 March 1834, the day after giving birth to him.

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⁶¹ 1868-023, Deposition of James R. Marr, 28 June 1867, 20-21; Robert's young children were with his second wife, Ann Morson, of Stafford County. The Morson-Scott union produced Eliza, Ann, Susan, John, and Robert Eden Scott, Jr.

⁶² 1868—023, Marr deposition, 22; Amorphous Collection of Stories, 71.

⁶³ 1908-016, Estate of Robert E. Scott, dec'd, in Account with John A. Spilman, the Curator, 31 October 1863, 7-8; Fauquier County Deed Book 115, Page 414, 4 June 1917.

⁶⁴ 1868-023, Copy of a Book purporting to be the Farm Book of Accounts 1850-54, recorded in Fauquier County Circuit Court, 4 October 1867; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Agricultural Schedule, 1860*; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Fauquier County, Virginia Slave Schedule, 1860*; John Scott's will, 19 February 1846; 16 March 1847; March 1847; 3 January 1850, recorded 28 January 1850.

⁶⁵ Robert E. Scott, *Speech of R. E. Scott of Fauquier, on Certain Resolutions Touching the Action of Congress on the Subject of Slavery*, Delivered in the House of Delegates of Virginia on the 11th Day of January 1849 (Richmond: Shepherd and Colin, 1849), 19.

⁶⁶ Scott, *A Biographical Sketch*, 89, 91.

⁶⁷ 1868-023, Henningham W. Scott's Bill of Complaint to the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, Exhibit A, filed 16 June 1868.

⁶⁸ 1908-016, The Oakwood Farm, in Account with John A. Spilman, Estate of Robert E. Scott, dec'd., April 1867-February 1868, 12, 38, 40, 42, 44.

⁶⁹ 1868-023, Separate Answer of Robert Taylor Scott to the Bill of Complaint of Henningham W. Scott against himself and others in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, 16 June 1868.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Commissioner's Report, 26 November 1867 in 1868-023; James Lyons bio in Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL.D., ed., *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company), 41-42.

⁷² 1908-016, "Oakwood Farm in account with John A. Spilman, 28 June 1866, 28 February 1867," n. p.; 1868-023, Answer of Robert Taylor Scott to the petition of Henningham W. Scott to the Circuit Court of Richmond, 19 June 1867.

⁷³ Hardy, 415-25. Contrarily to many secondary sources claiming that Madge Pickett Stokes descended from Gen. George Edward Pickett, famed for Pickett's Charge in Gettysburg in 1862, her ancestor was Col. George Pickett, who was distinguished in the Revolutionary War. Colonel Pickett was the youngest son of William and Elizabeth Cooke Pickett. While residing in Richmond, he married Margaret S. Flint. Their first-born, Charles Pickett, also married a Margaret, and she wed A. Y. Stokes of Richmond in 1848.

⁷⁴ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. Population Schedules, 1860-1900, Robert King Stone, M. D., (1822-1872), father of Thomas Ritchie Stone and one of the physician's who treated President Lincoln after John Wilkes Booth shot him at Fords Theatre; *The Washington Post*, "Society," 10 March 1915, 3 April 1915; Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS No. DC-426, 1730 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

⁷⁵ Charles Higham, *The Duchess of Windsor; The Secret Life* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1988), 58.

Oakwood
Name of Property

Fauquier County, VA
County and State

⁷⁶ John Toler, "News and Notes from The Fauquier Historical Society," *Part II: Romance, Abdication and Exile Wallis Warfield in Warrenton, and Beyond*, vol. 22. No. 2, Spring & Summer 2000; Kitty Slater, *The Hunt Country of America Then and Now; 30th Anniversary Special Limited Edition 1967-1997* (Upperville: Virginia Reel, Inc., 1997), 138.

⁷⁷ *Fairfax Times*, Obituaries, 23 July 2003. Marianne Wynyard Howland died on 17 July 2003.

⁷⁸ *Freelance Star*, Fredericksburg, Virginia, "Japanese school proposed on historic Fauquier estate," 13 July 1988.



LOCATION MAP

Oakwood

Fauquier County, VA

DHR No. 030-0083

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 38.735070
Longitude: -77.862390
- 2. Latitude: 38.733300
Longitude: -77.852650
- 3. Latitude: 38.729040
Longitude: -77.838440
- 4. Latitude: 38.722110
Longitude: -77.845700
- 5. Latitude: 38.717390
Longitude: -77.853760
- 6. Latitude: 38.718660
Longitude: -77.863980
- 7. Latitude: 38.721140
Longitude: -77.864580
- 8. Latitude: 38.729680
Longitude: -77.860160
- 9. Latitude: 38.732320
Longitude: -77.865910



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

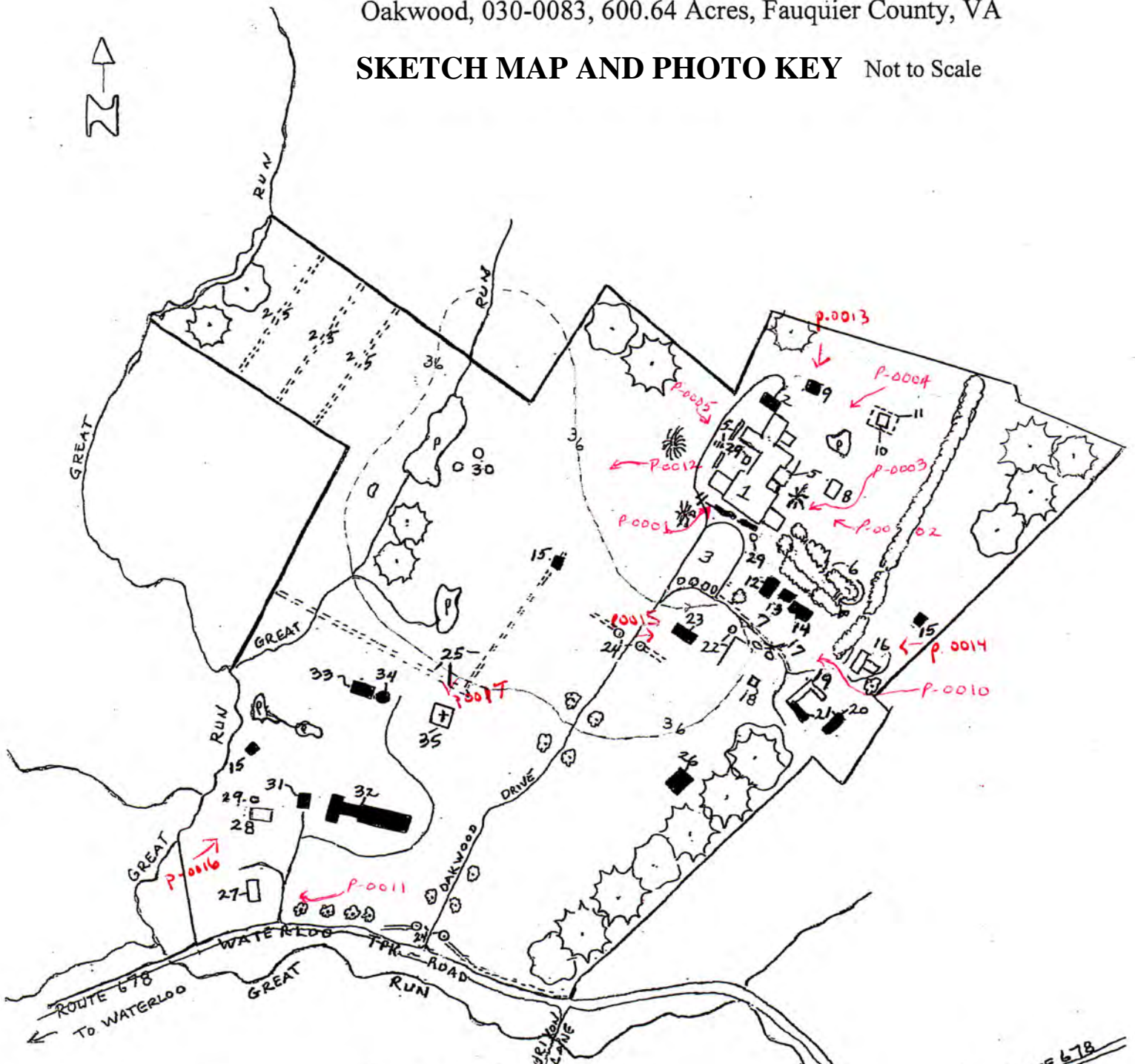
Title: Oakwood, Fauquier County, VA

Date: 10/26/2015

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP AND PHOTO KEY Not to Scale



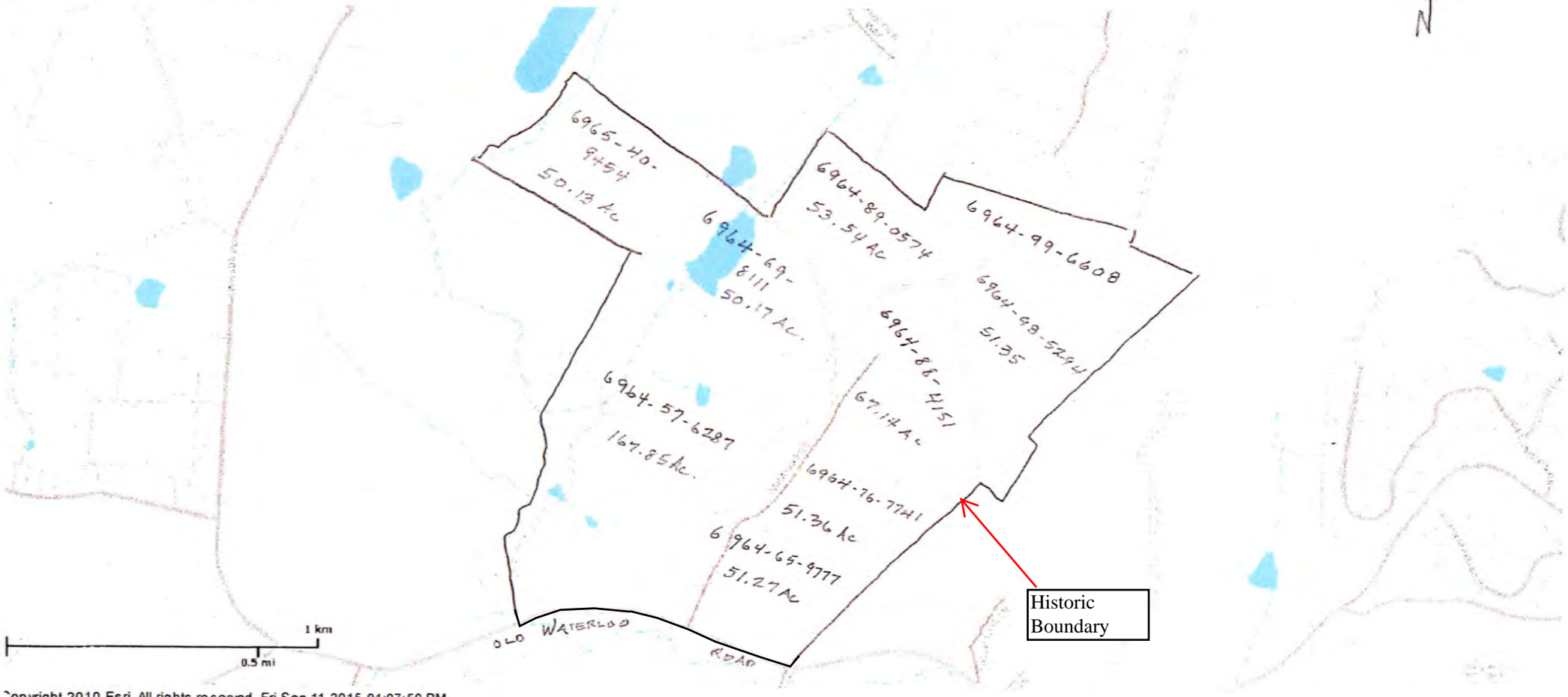
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Primary Dwelling (Manor) | 19. Bank Barn |
| 2. Garage (NC) | 20. Machine Shed (NC) |
| 3. Oval Green (NC) | 21. Machine Shed (NC) |
| 4. Stone Ha-Ha Wall (NC) | 22. Stable & Silo Foundations (2) |
| 5. Stone Terrace by Primary House (2) | 23. Stone Secondary Dwelling (NC) |
| 6. Landscaped Garden | 24. Round Stone Gateposts (2 pair) |
| 7. Pet Hunting-Hound Cemetery | 25. Stone Field Fencing |
| 8. Goldfish Pond | 26. Dressage Barn (NC) |
| 9. Gardener's/Farm Manager's House (NC) | 27. Schoolhouse |
| 10. Stone Springhouse | 28. Bungalow/Craftsman House |
| 11. Stone Fence Around #10 (NC) | 29. Wells/Well-Cistern (3) |
| 12. Swimming Pool (NC) | 30. Wells (2 NC) |
| 13. Pool House (NC) | 31. Small Garage (NC) |
| 14. Tennis Court (NC) | 32. Stable (NC) |
| 15. Loafing Sheds (3 NC) | 33. Cow Barn (NC) |
| 16. Tenant House | 34. Concrete Silo (NC) |
| 17. Stone Kennel Foundations (2) | 35. Scott Family Cemetery |
| 18. Frame Springhouse | 36. Premier Virginia Gold Cup Race Site |

NC – Noncontributing

Period of Significance 1785-1925

Oakwood's 9-Parcel PINS Fauquier County, VA

Fauquier County, VA



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TAX PARCEL MAP
Oakwood
Fauquier County, VA
DHR No. 030-0083

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Oakwood

Fauquier County

DHR No. 030-0083

T HE OAKWOOD COURSE FOR THE 1922 AND 1923 RUNNING OF THE VIRGINIA GOLD CUP.

