
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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing
<u> 13 </u>	<u> 4 </u> buildings
<u> 2 </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 16 </u>	<u> 4 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0 .

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> Secondary Structure </u>
<u> RELIGION </u>	<u> Church-related residence </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> Agricultural Field </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> Storage </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> Agricultural Outbuilding </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> Horticultural facility </u>
<u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION </u>	<u> Energy facility </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> Garden, Forest </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> Secondary Structure </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> Agricultural Field </u>

Property Name, County
The Oaks, Fauquier County, Virginia

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
 LANDSCAPE

Agricultural Outbuilding
 Horticultural Facility
 Energy facility
 Garden, Forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS - NEO-CLASSICAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; HOLLOW TILE; CONCRETE BLOCK; CINDER BLOCK

roof SLATE; METAL-Tin; ASPHALT

walls BRICK; HOLLOW TILE; GLASS

WOOD = Weatherboard; Board-and-batten; Log

other Chimney BRICK; Porch WOOD; BRICK; Lintel BRICK; STONE KEYSTONE

Cornice WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Property Name, County
The Oaks, Fauquier County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 AGRICULTURE
 POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1881
 1928-1951

Significant Dates 1881
 1931

Significant Persons (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
Architect W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect
Builder W. J. Hanback, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: (see Bibliography Section 9)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 151.4419

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing		Zone Easting Northing	
A 18	251920 4284910	B 18	251620 4285140
C 18	251740 4285600	D 18	252200 4285880

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Property Name, County
The Oaks, Fauquier County, Virginia

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title__ Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian _____
organization_ Millennium Preservation Services ___ date __10 August 2001_____
street & number_ (74 Winchester Street) P. O. Box 312_____ telephone_ (540)349-0118_____
city or town__ Warrenton _____ state_ VA___ zip code _20188-0312_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name_ ELIZABETH WILLIAMS GOOKIN, Owner _____
street & number_ THE OAKS, 8457 OAKS ROAD _____ telephone_ 540-347-2919 ____
city or town__ WARRENTON _____ state_ VA___ zip code __ 20186 _____

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. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Narrative Description

The Oaks contains 151 acres of pastoral land situated approximately three and one-half miles southwest of Warrenton on the north side of Route 802 or Springs Road, the old road to Culpeper. Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, now a country club, lies a mile to the southwest, and the Rappahannock River runs two miles to the north. The Oaks is bordered by Springs Road on the south, agricultural land mostly preserved in conservation easements on the north and west and Clovercroft Farm on the east boundary. The equestrian estates of North Wales and Dog Patch Farm lie on the opposite east side of Springs Road. The approximate 40-acre southwest portion of The Oaks remains heavily forested and is separated from the open pastureland and mansion landscape to the northeast by Route 681 or Holtzclaw Road. This picturesque twentieth-century country estate has thirteen contributing buildings dating from 1928 to 1945. The agent's cottage, tile barn, corn house, spring house and summerhouse were built between 1928 and 1930, while the Neoclassical-style mansion, garage with servants' quarters, greenhouse, log cabin, potato house, pump house, chicken house and field shed were built between 1931 and 1945. There are two contributing sites including the mansion landscape and scene of the 1881 duel, and one contributing windmill structure. The Oaks has four non-contributing buildings which fall out of the period of significance. Since the Bowdens created this country estate, it has remained in the protective ownership of the family and retains good to excellent integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

Mansion Landscape, contributing site, 1933-1951: A long drive passes a grove of trees including red and white oaks in the outer front dooryard before arriving at a grass circle at the south portico. A stone ha-ha wall runs along the lower perimeter of the circle. The drive further leads around to the flagstone courtyard outside the garage at the east wing. Azaleas, hollies, a tall magnolia and dogwoods on a raised stone-walled rockery island outside the dining and service wings screen cars parked in this courtyard. The greenhouse projects from the southeast corner of the garage. A stone retaining wall extends from its southwest corner along the drive where lilacs, forsythia and mock orange are planted on the east rise. The meat house and log cabin are situated behind the bathhouse and swimming pool further to the northeast. Tall cedar, oak and holly trees stand back from the opposite west end of the house leaving an open view to the round, brick lily pond in the lower-level of the back lawn. A cast stone fountain stands in the center of the pond. This feature is in axis with the double stairway in the English cross bond brick retaining wall extending from the northwest corner of the house along the upper lawn. A wishing well made of glazed brick in the English cross bond with an ornate cast iron open dome stands off the northeast corner of the north rear porch of the mansion. The porch overlooks the expansive central bowling green which concludes with deciduous trees, a flower garden and flowering bushes. A cast stone Japanese lantern on a pedestal stands near the northeast corner. A most unusual landscape feature begins about thirty feet north of the garage where an allee of tall cedar trees leads out to the underground pump house which seems to give it more importance than it deserves. A second allee of pine trees then begins about fifty feet to the northeast. There does not seem to be a destination point for the second allee and both are placed just outside the central green. These allees are planned, as opposing trees are planted at a slight diagonal to allow for growth. Beyond the mansion landscape to the north and west, meadows open to agricultural fields and outbuildings. Designed as an extension of the house, the mansion landscape retains high integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Mansion, contributing building, 1931-1933:¹ The Neoclassical-style mansion, designed by architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and built between 1931 and 1933 by W. J. Hanback, has a four-part plan with an original attached service wing. The latter joins a four-bay arcade to the three-bay garage with servants' quarters above and greenhouse on the east side. The one to two-and-one-half-story, thirteen-bay-wide masonry house is built with rubbed and glazed brick in an unusual English cross bond pattern on a stone foundation. The house has a partly raised basement, slate gable roof and seven corbeled brick chimneys. The five-bay main block projects one bay and is two-and-one-half-stories on a partly English basement with a modillion cornice, slate gable roof and paired double-end parapet chimneys. Its prominent two-story, four-bay, pedimented portico has four extraordinary fluted Tower of the Winds columns on limestone bases supporting a full entablature with a plain frieze, modillion cornice, brick tympanum and slate roof.² This dignified Classical Revival-style portico has a cement plastered ceiling with a herringbone brick floor below. The early Federal-style entrance has a raised-panel door embellished with fluted pilasters, leaded glass sidelights and a leaded fanlight. Two six-over twelve, double-hung sash windows with rubbed brick jack arches and raised-panel shutters flank the portico. The five second-story windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with rubbed brick jack arches and less formal louvered shutters. All openings have limestone sills and keystones. Identical two-bay, one-and-one-half-story wings with corbeled brick end-wall chimneys are set back on the east and west sides of the main block. The ground story has ten-light French doors with Gothic-style elliptical transoms above. These paired entrances have limestone sills, a keystone in the elliptical arch and raised panel shutters. Two brick, gabled wall dormers with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are above, a Colonial Revival-style detail. The molded cornice is without elaboration. A one-story, three-bay pantry and kitchen wing on an English basement steps back at the east end. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with limestone sills, keystones and raised-panel shutters. A round window with four keystones is in the projecting two-bay kitchen gable. A one-bay brick porch with a fully screened arch and slate gable roof is set back on the east side.

North rear elevation: The five-bay-wide main block sets back one-bay from the east and west wings that have facades matching the front. A two-story, Greek Revival-style porch spans the full width of the main block. This spacious porch has six flat-paneled pillars on limestone bases supporting a heavily molded and dentiled cornice. The porch floor is of purple and green slate flagstone, and the ceiling is golden plaster. Originally built with a Neoclassical Chippendale balustrade on the flat porch roof, this feature was removed during maintenance and is still stored in the barn.³ The porch was extended seven feet out to the north in 1935.⁴ French doors with elliptical Gothic-style transoms and keystones open out onto the porch from the east dining room and west library wings. There are five Gothic-style arched dormers with casement windows and heavy wood architraves on the slate gable roof. The facade of the main block under the porch has a matching design of windows to the front on both stories. The centered raised-panel door is flanked by Tuscan pilasters, then a panel of brick with a four-light casement window and concluding with outside Tuscan pilasters. The pilasters and frieze help visually support a heavy wood Palladian window which has two Ionic pilasters, two Ionic columns and a full entablature with modillions. The center Gothic window has a twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash while the sides are four-over-six.

The one-story pantry and kitchen wing at the east end is three bays wide with a six-over-six, double-hung sash window. Two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flank a buttressed English cross bond brick chimney in the projecting gable of the kitchen. All windows here have raised-panel shutters and limestone sills but are not elaborated with a jack arch or keystone. There are six-over six, double-hung windows and a four-light raised-panel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

door in the stone English basement below. Stone stairs with a wrought iron railing step down to the basement door. Both side elevation views have interesting multiple gables due to the variation of setbacks and stories, but architect Irwin Fleming maintained perfect alignment in the roof pitch. Although not prominent facades, he carried all front-displayed decorative details to the sides. The west gable end has two ten-light French doors with a Gothic-style elliptical transom and keystone above. Both have raised-panel shutters. A rectangular ten-light French door to a semi-circular balcony with a diamond-patterned wrought iron balustrade is on the second story. The shutters are louvered. A rubbed-brick jack arch with keystone is above the door. The corbeled chimney has a narrow wood louvered vent. However, four removed header bricks in a cross pattern comprise the vents in the parapet chimneys. A six-over-twelve, double-hung sash window with a six-over-six sash above are visible on the west facade of the main block. Both have limestone sills and rubbed brick jack arches with keystones. The second-story window has louvered shutters, while the first has the typical raised-panel.

Excluding the four-bay arcade to the garage, the east side facade is five-bays wide. The one-bay, two-story south portico and a six-over-twelve, double-hung sash window with a smaller six-over-six, double-hung sash above are revealed on the projecting main block. An operable glazed lunette with a limestone sill and keystone is in the gable. In the one-and-one-half-story wing, a tall southeast Gothic-style elliptical window with a six-over-six, double-hung sash above are revealed. A narrow wood louvered vent is in the end-wall chimney, while a cross-shaped vent is in the parapet chimneys. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window is in the projecting ell of the one-story service wing. The east facade of the brick kitchen porch has two fully-screened arches and a round, louvered, wood vent in the gable.

Interior: The mansion has twenty-two rooms, six bathrooms, twenty-four closets and nine fireplaces. The basement is excavated from the middle of the main block to the east end. The floor is poured concrete except for the brick tile laid in the game room. All exterior walls are stone, while the interior partitions are hollow tile. There are two stairways with a round mahogany handrail and tapered round balusters down to the basement. The first leads from the small stair hall outside the pantry and maid's hall in the first floor service wing. A cold room below these stairs to the east has food storage shelves and a wood, six-light, awning window in the northeast corner. The spacious laundry room with three original porcelain sinks and plastered walls is to the north. This raised work room has ample light from two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows in the northwest corner. The intact window on the northeast wall is covered with drywall. A four-light, flat-paneled door from the passage opens out to the stone channel wall and stairs to the back yard. A wood, six-light, hopper window is at the south end of this plastered passage. The boiler room and a storage room are under the main block. Mr. Fleming's characteristic archway leading to a rectangle is demonstrated in the basement as well as on the second and third floors. An archway is cut through the deep stone end wall of the main block from the storage room, and a rectangular door is opposite the resulting tunneled passage at the west hall. A stone-walled game room to the front has a fine stone fireplace with a flagstone hearth and a heavy four-by-eight mantel resting on two cantilevered cut stone blocks. The west hall stairway opposite this room leads up to the service stairs behind the den.

First Floor: The main stair hall has six-inch-wide oak floors, a baseboard, paneled dado and molded plaster cornice. The walls, ceiling and arch over the entrance are plastered. The grand stairway winds around three walls above the back raised-panel door, and its exceptional width allows a view of the Palladian window above the spacious

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

landing. Georgian treatment was given to the sets of three turned mahogany balusters and the spiral termination of the mahogany rail. The tread-ends, landing and backstairs at this first floor are paneled, while the distinctive English Gothic arch molding on the upper hall landing is suggestive of the Gothic aisle arcades at St. James' Episcopal Church in Warrenton, Virginia. Wide doors to the west library and east drawing room have crosssetted architraves and pediments with a cushion frieze. The elaborate drawing room has oak floors, a baseboard, molded chair rail, plastered walls and ceiling ornamented with a plaster, floriated circle band surrounding a plain center. This decoration compliments the plaster egg and dart cornice molding. All windows in this room and on the first floor rise into a wall pocket. The fireplace on the east wall has a rose grey marble hearth and slip. The molded shelf with a Wall of Troy dentiled cornice over a flat-paneled frieze is supported by Greek Ionic half pilasters. A small pine-paneled den with a heavy molded and dentiled cornice is north of this room. Zuber wallpaper above a raised-panel dado enhances the grand dining room to the east. There is a molded plaster cornice, and the entry door frames are pedimented. The elliptical architraves of windows and French doors have wood scroll keystones and fluted pilasters with sunflower medallions in the frieze. The fireplace on the west wall has a grey marble hearth and matching slip surrounded by echinus and astragal molding. The white pine shelf sits on a cushion frieze. The butler's pantry on the east has typical early twentieth-century glazed cupboards, as does the east kitchen where white enameled bricks cover the north chimney. A door to the southeast leads into the former maid's hall, now used as an office.

The rich red gum-paneled library with an oak floor and plastered ceiling is west of the entrance hall. All woodwork here is red gum including the pedimented doors, rectangular and elliptical bookcases and mantel supported by decorative scroll brackets. The living porch with a terra cotta tile floor, English cross bond walls and a plastered ceiling is at the west end. Keystones are above the elliptical French doors. A grey stone mantelpiece with heavy acanthus scroll brackets and composite spiral pilasters is on the interior chimney wall. Acanthus borders the shelf.

The second and third stories are finished with plastered walls and ceilings, with white oak floors on the second, while the third has edge-grain Alabama pine flooring. The Palladian window at the top of the centered stairs on the second floor offers light for the sizable linen closet across the central passage. This upper stair hall is distinguished with a plaster modillion cornice and band of egg and dart molding. The side stair walls at the hallway extend across the passage where an archway leads into the more private family bedrooms and guestrooms, and service buzzers are placed in doorframes. The service stairway, maid's closet and bathroom are immediately east of the arched entrance on the north wall. Bathrooms have their original Crane-Norwich pedestal sinks with rectangular basins, and tubs are set within arches. There are four bedrooms on this floor, and all have a finely-detailed fireplace.

As identified by the architect's plans, bedrooms number two and three on the south side of the hall in the main block have a molded cornice, although lighter than on the primary floor. The spacious guest and master bedrooms are in the end wings with dormers, accordingly sacrificing the cornice. However, the architect took advantage of lost space by fitting six walk-in closets into the deep walls beside each dormer, accessed by side flat-paneled doors, thereby leaving the wall into the room uncluttered. The master bedroom at the west end has original additional wardrobe closets with flat-paneled, double-leaf doors built into the west wall. French doors to the balcony are centered on this wall. A Neoclassical white pine mantelpiece is decorated with reeded pilasters, flat rectangular panels and a gouged dentil molding. The fireplace in the opposite end guestroom is also Neoclassical with reeded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

rectangular panels in the frieze and a Wall of Troy dentil cornice. Arched doorways lead out of these end bedrooms into small antechambers where a raised-panel, rectangular door opens into the passage. Therefore, the view from the end rooms down the hall and back again is composed of elliptical and rectangular architraves. While the antechamber in the east end only has a door into the guestroom and hall, the one at the west end has four doors, with an entrance into bathroom number one on the north and another into bedroom number two on the south. Thus, Mr. Fleming designed a private master bedroom suite, allowing original owner Margaret Spilman Bowden the opportunity to sleep in bedroom number two. This bedroom also has a second door that opens outside the antechamber for her exit into the hall without disturbing her husband. Further, either Mr. or Mrs. Bowden could quietly slip through the antechamber into the bathroom.

The depth of an elliptical dormer with a Gothic-style casement window above the narrow staircase to the third floor is both interesting and functional for lighting the steps. Designed for storage, a sitting room is west of the upper landing. The central passage receives light from three six-light, fixed-sash windows on the back wall of this room. The architect again employed arches with elliptical entrances into the east and west bedrooms. These bedrooms benefit from light provided by the operable lunette and deep dormer. This floor also has a full bathroom opposite a dormer window and attic storage space built into the south roof slope.

Nearly seventy years after this eclectic Neoclassical-style mansion was completed, the floor plan remains unmodified and as designed by Irwin Fleming. There have been no alterations other than the immediate rear porch extension, no wood window or door replacements, and even the service intercom and call bell system endures. Built with the finest of hardwoods and masonry, designed and constructed to last, The Oaks mansion has retained excellent integrity.

Garage with Servants' Quarters, contributing building, 1932-1933:⁵ This double-function building is set down in grade to maximize space while keeping the height well below the mansion. South front elevation: A semicircular four-bay, brick arcade with a slate gable roof connects the kitchen porch to the one-and-one-half-story brick garage with servants' quarters above. There is an interior-end brick chimney. The overhanging slate gable roof of the entrance to the servants' quarters and garage creates a continuous and interesting covered walkway from the porch with the exterior and interior arches of the arcade giving way to the rectangular entrance to the greenhouse. The two-bay entrance to the servant's quarters sits between the arcade and garage doors. The three-car garage has three flat-paneled and glazed overhead doors. Two six-over-six, double-hung sash gabled dormers are on the slate roof. The service courtyard is paved with flagstone out to the first (west) garage door where it turns to asphalt.

The east gable end of the garage has two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and louvered shutters. A narrow, rectangular, louvered wood vent is in the gable. The west gable end is the one-story utility room, bathroom and stair hall of the servants' quarters which joins the arcade at its south corner. A six-light, raised-panel door at the north corner enters the rear utility room. This bay is within the rear five-foot extension of this wing. A six-over-six, double-hung window with stone sill and louvered shutters is nearly centered in the English cross bond brick wall. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window with limestone sill and louvered shutter is in the second story of the garage wing to the east. A narrow wood louvered vent is in the gable. North rear elevation: The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

largely banked utility wing has a six-light hatch window in the brick wall and a shed-roofed dormer with three, four-light, casement windows on the slate roof. The addition has a standing-seam metal roof. The garage with servants' quarters wing has three six-light, hatch windows with stone sills on the first story and three six-over-six, double-hung sash gabled wall dormers on the slate roof. All gutters and down spouts are copper.

Interior of Servants' Quarters: The former servants' quarters still has the electrical wiring for call bells and intercom service from the mansion that enabled Rev. Bowden's staff to hear even the front door bell. Now used as an apartment, however, the connections are disabled. Entering through the four-light, flat-paneled, southwest door into a small hall, a door to the utility room is straight ahead, and the steps to the quarters are immediately on the west left. The two-run stairway has tapered round balusters and a round mahogany railing with a tapered round newel post. Turning east at the top of the stairs, the bathroom with shower and tub is the first door on the north wall. The three wood casement windows in the rear shed-roofed dormer provide light into this room. Back into the hall of this utility wing, three steps lead up through a deep elliptical doorway into the south front passage of the garage wing. Three large wall closets with flat-paneled doors are set between the dormers on the front wall. The floor has narrow pine boards. There are baseboards throughout, and the walls and ceiling are plastered. Originally a bedroom, the kitchen is the first room on the left north. A broad archway (not original) on the east wall leads into a charming sitting room, formerly a bedroom. To the east, a bedroom is north of the passage, while a smaller bedroom is at the east end. Both the lower-story garage and the upstairs servants' quarters have retained very good integrity.

Greenhouse, contributing building, 1938-1939:⁶ This is a one-story, glazed frame and masonry greenhouse on a stone foundation with a gable roof. The floor is poured concrete. The east wall is stone and English cross bond brick with three upper courses of cinder block upon which the wood rafters rest. Cast iron radiators run along this back wall. The west wall consists of the stone foundation and glazing. The gable roof is glazed with movable frames to allow heat to escape. The north back gable end adjoins the boiler room connected to the garage. This room is within a one-bay-wide, brick wing with a slate gable roof. A corbeled brick flue chimney is on this wing's east gable end. The greenhouse is situated within the natural ascent and plantings of the east bank and serves to further connect the buildings with the landscape. Extended in 1939, this functioning greenhouse with original boiler is in good condition with very good integrity.

Meat House, non-contributing building, 1952:⁷ Just a year short of being contributing, this one-story, one-bay, brick masonry building with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof stands northeast of the greenhouse. Faithful to the English cross bond pattern on the exterior elevations, the inside walls reveal interlocking with cinder block which was not allowed on the earlier buildings. The floor is poured concrete. The cornice is nicely detailed with a cove brick molding. A one-over-one, flat-paneled door is on the west side. A steel vent is below the north cornice. The roof was originally wood-shingled. This building is now used for gardening tools.

Log Cabin, contributing building, 1935: This is a small one-story, one-bay, frame building on a poured concrete slab with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Initials and the date of this building, "E. M. H. Aug. 1935," are inside the door in the cement floor. This is the only surviving of three such cabins built north of the former front gardens using broad-axed timbers removed from the circa 1856 Innes Hill house when The Oaks mansion was constructed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Cut nails and mortises remain in several of the members. A rectangular vent is in the east and west gables. The board-and-batten door has a pine architrave. The partially blackened interior walls suggest that this building may have been used as a smokehouse or these reused timbers survived a burned building. (A Forbes Family descendant reports that the Yankees burned Innes Hill during the war.)⁸ Some of the hard Portland cement chinking has fallen away. The asphalt shingles are not original. This cabin is important for being the only extant evidence of the Forbes dwelling at Innes Hill and retains very good integrity.

Bathhouse, non-contributing building, 1967-1998:⁹ This one-story, one-bay, English cross bond brick building has a wood-shingled hipped roof. The bathhouse faces the south pool in a well landscaped setting some distance east of the mansion and between the meat house and log cabin. Originally built as a garden tool shed in 1967 by W. J. Hanback, the building was converted into a bathhouse in 1998 and is compatible in materials and design.

Underground Pump House, contributing building, 1932:¹⁰ The cast stone underground pump house is located just outside the rear bowling green and north of the mansion. Only part of the flat cast stone roof is visible above ground. A louvered wood ventilator with a gable roof sits in the middle. Plywood covers the steep entrance steps down into a room holding three tall replacement pump tanks. The original cast iron pump stands in the corner.

Summerhouse, contributing building, 1930: The summerhouse stands on the northeast rise by the fence along the Clovercroft farm road. At this location, the structure provided a cool respite when working the four rectangular vegetable gardens and orchard that were southeast of the house, dating to the Innes Hill period. This is a one-story, two-bay, stone building with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof supported by square stone piers. The wide horizontal openings between the piers remain open, allowing a grandstand view of Clovercroft to the north and east where the Virginia Gold Cup was held between 1929 and 1934. Ten stone steps, bordered by a stone wall on the north three-bay side, lead up to the northeast doorway. The floor is flagstone. A slightly off-center wood table rests on a 4' x 5' stone pedestal which actually houses a cistern. Round terra cotta-lined drains are built into the stone wall. Built primarily to house the water cistern reservoir and designed to provide a grandstand view of the Virginia Gold Cup, this stone summerhouse retains excellent integrity.¹¹

Potato House, contributing building, circa 1940: An extraordinary cast stone potato house is situated southeast of the mansion under walnut trees near the east boundary. This places the building just below the former gardens which were maintained until circa 1990. This 11' 4" x 13' 5" building faces south and is largely banked except for the front elevation which is 8' 4" high to the apex in the cast stone roof and 3' 9" on the front sides. Its above ground height on the north rear elevation is 1' 6". Banked dirt against the 1' 6" visible side walls is restrained at ground level at least with stone extending out four feet. There is a raised 3' 8" x 3' 11" standing-seam copper cover over the opening in the roof where harvested potatoes may be deposited. (The snakes under this partially-lifted cover prevented the surveyor's closer look!) Four cast stone steps lead down to the central raised-panel door. The original architrave deteriorated. The rusted lock would not allow access. Eight-inch-square vents are on the front and rear elevations just below the apex. This is an unusual cast stone potato house in Fauquier County.¹² The exterior is in very good condition, and the integrity is excellent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Tile Barn, contributing building, 1929:¹³ The south-facing tile barn is about two hundred feet northwest of the agent's cottage. This is a two-story, two-bay, hollow tile masonry building on a stone foundation with an asphalt-shingled Dutch gambrel roof and a central steel ventilator. A board-and-batten door is west of a wider sliding batten door. A single-leaf board-and-batten door on the second floor is centered below the double-leaf, batten hay door in the gambrel. The horizontal muntin of two four-light, wood, awning windows parallels the tile sill of the hay door. The windows also have tile sills. A one-story, five-bay-wide lean-to with a standing-seam metal shed roof supported by Y-braced locust posts is on the east side. This unenclosed addition shelters machinery and shades four nine-light, wood, awning windows and a sliding diagonal batten door on the facade of the barn. There are two nine-light, wood, awning windows with a board-and-batten door to the west on the north rear elevation. Of the two original four-light, wood, awning windows on the second story, the west one has lost its sash. A one-story, four-bay-wide lean-to addition with a standing-seam metal shed roof is on the west side. The back section with a nine-light, wood, awning window has been cinder-blocked. A cattle vaccinating chute and medical supply room are in this addition. The asphalt-shingles are not original.

Interior of Tile Barn - The interior floor is concrete, the walls are tile, and the ceiling and roof framing remain exposed. Now used for storage including farm machinery, the former hay barn had five stalls for livestock on the west wall. The Chippendale balustrade that stood on the roof of the north portico is stored in the spacious hayloft above. This barn was built before the mansion which signifies the importance of agriculture to the Bowdens. Barns of this period in Fauquier County were typically built of wood. This distinctive tile masonry barn remains in very good condition and historic integrity.

Corn House, contributing building, circa 1930: Situated about twenty feet northeast of the tile barn, this one-bay, one-story, frame weatherboard corn house stands on concrete block piers and has a standing-seam metal gable roof. A metal drip at eave height surrounds the 10' x 16' building, also giving an otherwise plain barn added detailing. A board-and-batten door with a ship-lapped plain architrave is above a stump step on the south front elevation. A Dutch batten window with screening is on the east side elevation. Now used as a chicken house, the interior is amazingly clean. The entry hall contains feed bins. A screen door in the vented horizontal board partition leads into the nesting room. This corn house has excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Chicken House, contributing building, 1938:¹⁴ This 10' 7" x 20' 6" one-story, four-bay, frame weatherboard chicken house is placed on a single cinder block at each corner indicating that it may have been moved to the east rise above the tile barn. The asphalt-shingled shed roof extends over one-bay and is supported by three locust posts. There are four six-light, awning windows on this south front elevation. A small rectangular opening below the east window allowed poultry access up a board ramp, but it has been boarded over on the inside. A recycled raised-panel door and three-light window are on the east side elevation. Four circular openings above rectangular ones are at ground level on the north rear elevation. This chicken entrance is nicely framed on the sides with weatherboard, and an abbreviated standing-seam metal shed roof is above. A three-light window without glass is on the west side elevation, which also has a single, unframed, escape door, not original. There are two rooms on the interior with wood floors. The east room retains rows of metal chicken feeders. The building is now used for storage, and the poultry entrances are covered on the inside. This frame chicken house has charming characteristics and is in need of some minor repair.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Windmill, contributing structure, circa 1930: This all-metal, tower-type, water-pumping windmill stands well behind the barn to the north. A vine-covered, one-bay, frame weatherboard, pump house with an asphalt-shingled shed roof sits within the tower legs. Although functional in providing the power to pump water to the barns, troughs and perhaps, agent's cottage, the structure is also appropriate to the setting next to the tile barn with a Dutch gambrel roof. Aerial photographs of The Oaks taken between 1933 and 1938 show this windmill standing behind the tile barn and corn house.¹⁵

Spring House, contributing building, circa 1930: This dome-shaped, 4' 3" x 7' 6", cast stone building is located in the field northeast of the tile barn and chicken houses where an earlier branch of Great Run is currently running underground. Standing water is in the center. Built on a stone foundation, the rectangular opening on the west elevation reveals a two-foot-high rectangular ledge for dairy products which should not exist in a pump house. A pipe with a valve is in the water on the north side. Such cast stone spring houses were typically built in the Piedmont in the early twentieth century, but few remain in such good condition on the interior.

Field Shed, contributing building, circa 1945: This one-bay, one-story, frame pole barn with a corrugated metal shed roof stands under several walnut trees in the field west of the tenant cottage. The wood sheathing is hung on the diagonal. A board-and-batten door is on the front. A three-light window is on the north rear elevation above several rectangular slots which appear to have provided access for poultry. A rectangular opening on the west side elevation was not framed for a window. Chicken wire is attached to a stud partition on the inside where the floor is dirt. A volunteer walnut tree has grown against the south front elevation. This is the second barn that appears to have supported poultry farming at The Oaks. This small shed needs some repair but retains its original integrity.

Agent's Cottage, contributing building, 1928:¹⁶ The agent's cottage is located approximately 800 feet northwest of the mansion facing the interior farm road to the barn. This is a one-story, four-bay, frame weatherboard bungalow with a stuccoed hollow tile foundation, asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick interior-end chimney. There is an off-center interior brick chimney on the rear roof. Creating an L-plan, a one-bay cross gable with a six-over-six, double-hung sash, vinyl-clad window projects from the northwest. A one-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch with paired square posts shades a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window and four-light, raised-panel, wood door. A one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window is south of the porch. The south side elevation has a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood window with raised-panel wood shutters and a tall, rectangular, louvered attic vent in the gable. A two-bay-deep, four-bay-wide screened porch with weatherboard in the gable projects at the southeast corner. This side originally had an open one-bay porch supported by square posts.¹⁷ The east rear four-bay elevation has a six-over-six, double-hung sash, vinyl-clad window on the south of paired six-over-six windows. A small one-over-one and larger one-over-one, double-hung sash windows are to the north. The two-bay north gable end has a one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl-clad window and a six-over-six, vinyl-clad window. A tall, rectangular, louvered attic vent is in the gable. All windows have wide plain architraves, but thin wood sills.

Interior: Two bedrooms with a small bathroom comprise the north ell. A living room runs along the front, and a southeast doorway leads into the east kitchen. The living room windows have no architraves and are recessed into the plaster walls. The front entrance door has a wide plain architrave in keeping with other rooms in the house. The plastered walls have no cornice molding, but there is a wood baseboard. All rooms have two-and-one-half-inch-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

wide pine floorboards except for the marble tile in the bathroom and kitchen. The kitchen has a four-pane, wood-paneled door near the east corner of the south wall which opens to the screened porch. An original six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window sits to the west of the door. The pine cupboards have just been built reusing torn pieces of flooring during a 1999 repair of rotted joists and flooring caused by a low crawl space. Originally a bedroom, a small utility room is centered in the east rear of the house. Appropriately named for its important occupant who would oversee the planned construction of the outbuildings and mansion as well as farming in the Bowdens' absence, the agent's cottage was the first building they had erected at Innes Hill/The Oaks. Agent has been replaced by farm or property manager in today's nomenclature, bringing the cottage significance for its name as well as materials and date of construction. Although window replacement occurred sometime in the 1980s probably, this bungalow, designed by W. H. Irwin Fleming, has good integrity.

Tenant Cottage, non-contributing building, 1953:¹⁸ The tenant cottage is southwest of the agent's cottage on the opposite side of the farm road, also called Oaks Road. This is a one-story, three-bay-wide, frame weatherboard building on a cinder block foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and two interior corbeled brick chimneys. A one-bay, shed-roofed porch is supported by two square posts. A rear shed-roofed, three-bay-wide wing on the northwest was added in 1957.¹⁹ Although non-contributing, the cottage is compatible in materials, scale and design.

Garage at Tenant Cottage, non-contributing building, 1958:²⁰ This one-story, one-bay, cinder block masonry garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof is northeast of the tenant cottage facing the farm road and opposite the agent's cottage. Although unpainted and modest, the front elevation is distinguished with an overhead garage door lintel comprised of three courses of brick stretchers. A one-bay cinder block and frame shed addition is set back on the north. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window is on the west rear and north side elevations.

Site of the Wise-Lewis Duel, contributing site, 1881: Holtzclaw Road or Route 681 divides 37.81 acres of woodland to the southwest boundary from the remainder of The Oaks. This heavily wooded site is bordered on the south front by Springs Road and on the north and west by farms. A 1928 plat of Innes Hill placed the Wise-Lewis Duel site two hundred feet into these woods, and the ground at this location was found to be level. Although 171 white oak trees located on a wooded portion of The Oaks were marked and sold for timber in 1947, the integrity of this duel site along with the rest of the 37.81 acres of woodland remains excellent.²¹

NOTES

1. W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1929-1933 of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, "Mr. Bowden's House," February 1931-November 1933, 102-118.
2. Cynthia MacLeod, The Oaks Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey 30-320. September 1978 identified these columns as "Temple of the Winds order." The unusual Tower of the Winds capital is a variant of the Corinthian, but with a single tier of acanthus leaves, rather than the usual two, "below a spray of palm blades," as VDHR's Senior Architectural Historian Calder Loth describes it. (Calder Loth <cloth@dhr.state.va.us> "RE: Temple of the Winds" email response to Cheryl Shepherd, 2 August 2001.) There are no small volutes.
3. "West Elevation House for Paul D. Bowden Esq. Near Warrenton," W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect, 10 January 1931. Mr. Hanback's 1964 papers have statements for repairing Mr. Bowden's porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

4. Hanback Ledger 1934-1938, "Mr. Bowden Enlarge Porch," November 1935-April 1936. A slight crack in the mortar of the flagstone floor also presented evidence of the extension.
5. Hanback Ledger Book 1931-1935, "Mr. Bowden's Garage," November 1932-1933, 55-58.
6. Hanback Ledger Books 1938-1939, "Mr. Bowden Greenhouse," October-December 1938; "Mr. Bowden Greenhouse," August-October 1939.
7. Hanback Ledger Book 1952, "Mr. Bowden Meat House," January-April 1952.
8. Emily North Church Hutchison of Middleburg, interview by Cheryl Shepherd and Richard Gookin, 7 June 2001.
9. W. J. Hanback Papers of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd. File "Mr. Bowden" 1955-1968, "Mr. Paul D. Bowden Garden Tool House" Statement 12 June 1967; Papers of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, 1998.
10. Hanback Ledger Book 1931-1935, November 1932- January 1933: "Mr. Bowden Pump house."
11. Hanback Ledger Book 1929-1932, "Bowden Barn Jul. 22, 1929: March 15, 1930 Grandstand & roof on summerhouse;" Sally Spilman Tufts to Richard and Betty Gookin, 25 July 2001 e-mailed to author same day <rbgookin@infi.net> "Summer House;" William Mitzak, *The History & Origins of the Virginia Gold Cup* (Warrenton: Piedmont Press, 1987), 2, 38-68.
12. John Gott at Fauquier Heritage Society in Marshall, telephone interview by author, 25 July 2001. Fauquier County's eminent historian John Gott has performed architectural surveys over most of Fauquier County and has not come across such a potato house. He has seen root cellars in many houses; Architectural historian Maral Kalbian of Boyce, telephone interview by author, 25 July 2001. Maral has inventoried a stone potato house built by German descendants in the late nineteenth century in Clarke County but did not run across any others in her 2000-01 survey of Fauquier; David Edwards, Director of the Winchester Regional Office, telephone interview by author, 25 July 2001 has seen potato houses in Loudoun County; Hanback Ledger Book 1931-1935, July 14-21, 1934, 225: "Mr. Bowden labor digging root cellar, root cellar 5 loads of sand & gravel hauling, carpenter on forms." In aerial photographs taken between 1933 and 1938 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, n.d. Frank Turgeon, Jr. Photographer, the root cellar - presumed potato house - cannot be seen, perhaps because of the trees or because it was not completed or even yet under construction at the present site.
13. Hanback Ledger Book 1929-1932, "Bowden Barn June 22, 1929," 20-21.
14. Hanback Ledger Book 1938, "Mr. Bowden Chicken House," November-December 1938.
15. Turgeon Aerial photographs. The photographs were taken after the mansion and garage were built, but before the greenhouse which was constructed in 1938. However, one of the 1935 sheds (log cabin) is shown standing.
16. Hanback Ledger Book 1926-1929, "Mr. Bowden Agents Cottage," August-October 1928, 124-125. W. H. Irwin Fleming also designed the agent's cottage (his letter to W. J. Hanback dated 13 August 1928, "In regard to the bungalow . . .").
17. Turgeon Aerial photograph.
18. Hanback Ledger Book 1953, "Mr. Bowden Cottage," March-November 1953.
19. Hanback Papers, Fauquier County Building Permit to Margaret S. Bowden, "Enlarge Cottage, 13 August 1957."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

20. Hanback Papers, "Mr. Bowden Garage at Beach House," July-August 1958.

21. Fauquier County Deed Book 146/343, Grantor B. D. Spilman, Jr., and Aminta V. Spilman to Grantee Margaret Spilman Bowden, 27 August 1938. The 1 March 1928 plat of ~~James~~ Hill showing the Wise-Lewis Duel of 1881 site is included in this sale of 2.54 acres from Clovercroft on its south boundary to The Oaks: Fauquier County Deed Book 161/308, Timber Deed Grantors Margaret Spilman Bowden and Paul D. Bowden to Grantee Five Counties Lumber Corporation, 2 January 1947. "All those certain 171 white oak trees marked with a blaze between two hacks, now standing, growing . . . the said trees hereby conveyed are located on a wooded portion of said tract on the south side of said tract and containing about 40 acres more or less."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Statement of Significance

The Oaks meets four areas of significance in state and local history relating to the themes of architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture and politics/government from 1881 to 1951. On 20 September 1881, Gen. Peyton Wise and U. S. District Attorney Lunsford Lomax Lewis fought the last duel in Northern Virginia in the woods at The Oaks, then called Innes Hill. Ending without injury, the hostile competition evolved from their passionate political differences over the heavily debated settlement of Virginia's pre-Civil War debt which resulted in a third party government take-over. Mr. Lewis was a Readjuster, Gen. Wise was a staunch Democratic Funder, and they came to Forbes's woods to defend their southern honor in a socially-accepted way, assisted by two of the most respected attorneys in Fauquier County. Their duel is further distinguished for being one of six fought throughout the state over readjustment of the antebellum debt. Margaret Spilman Bowden purchased Innes Hill in 1927 and renamed it The Oaks. Along with a diverse collection of agricultural buildings and a designed landscape, she and her husband, Reverend Paul Delafield Bowden, wanted to build a "small house with large rooms" and hired architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and local builder W. J. Hanback.¹ The result was hardly small. Using an English cross brick pattern, between 1931 and 1933, they created an unprecedented Episcopal rectory in the imposing Neoclassical style. Their associated outbuildings include a garage with servants' quarters, a greenhouse, a stone summerhouse, a frame agent's cottage, an unusual hollow tile barn, a frame corn house, a cast stone potato house, pump house and spring house. The Oaks continues to have good to excellent integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Justification of Criteria

The Oaks is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The property meets Criterion A for its association with an event that contributed to the reshaping of Virginia politics and government during the Reconstruction Period and reflects the social behavior of southern gentlemen seeking to settle their differences. The Oaks applies to Criterion C for its architectural significance. The meticulous elaboration of Georgian and Federal features with Classical, Gothic and Greek Revival-style influences gives the Neoclassical mansion a high ranking among Fauquier's most outstanding country estate houses of the 1920-1940 period. Further, the design illustrates a symbolic relationship between the minister and his church. With its important group of Depression-era agricultural outbuildings constructed of tile, cast stone and traditional frame, as well as the masterful harmony of the mansion and buildings to the designed landscape, The Oaks remains the finest example of the collaborative work of architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and builder W. J. Hanback.

Historic Context

The Oaks is a portion of the original 798 acres of land on the branches of Great Run formerly in King George County granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to George Williams Jr. and Richard Williams in 1730. By the mid-nineteenth century the tract had been partitioned, and Martin P. and Anne Pickett Brooke held a smaller 605-acre parcel named Glen Burnie in what had become Fauquier County. The Brookes conveyed 596 acres of land, divided by the Turnpike Road leading from Warrenton to Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, to John Murray Forbes in 1855.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Mr. Forbes was born in Falmouth in 1816, the son of Murray and Sally Innes Thornton Forbes. Practicing law by 1837, he attended courts in Spotsylvania, Stafford, Culpeper and Fauquier while living in Fredericksburg. Mr. Forbes arrived in Fauquier in late 1853 after resigning from the Fredericksburg Town Council and first resided on the south side of the turnpike across from the approximate 150-acre section where he started building a frame dwelling house in 1856, with later improvements probably in 1871. He named the property Innes Hill after his mother's family and cut a road straight up to the house from the turnpike. John Murray Forbes joined the Fauquier Bar and was elected to represent Fauquier County in the House of Delegates in 1861.²

His great granddaughter recalls hearing that the Yankees stole books from the library and set fire to the delegate's house on the south side of the turnpike during the Civil War because of his position. However, no representative drop in building value appears in the land tax records at this time.³ The old road from Warrenton to Culpeper was heavily traveled by both Confederate and Union soldiers in the summer and fall of 1862 when several engagements took place along the Rappahannock and at Warrenton (Fauquier) Sulphur Springs, resulting in the destruction of the river bridge and hotel at the resort in August. Soldiers reportedly camped along the road at various times. However, the Civil War connection to The Oaks falls later in John Murray Forbes's ownership with the fighting of a duel in the woods and associates the property with the theme of politics and government in the Reconstruction Period.⁴

The Wise-Lewis Duel of 1881 in Forbes's Woods

As with most things in Colonial America, the aged custom of dueling came from the Old World, largely occurring in Virginia during the American Revolution, although the first documented occurred in 1619.⁵ A private war in retaliation of insults agreeably arranged between two certain gentlemen who wished to defend their integrity as a right of their social standing, the institution was long considered honorable. Therefore its participants, many of whom held high offices, defied authority which made the accepted practice a challenge to prohibit. According to rules of the code duello, after an exchange of insults, the offended would send a written challenge for settlement by duel at a particular place and time to the offender who accordingly accepted and had the right to choose the weapons. The dueling principals brought seconds who called out fair rules, and surgeons attended in case of injury.⁶ Although the outlawing of duels infringed upon the chivalrous principles of the aristocracy, the General Assembly strengthened Jefferson's disregarded 1796 law with another ignored act in 1810 that threatened the winner of a fatal competition with hanging and advocated that challengers disqualify themselves from state office. This restriction intended to discourage the embarrassing number of civic leaders from participating in the code duello, but the bitter political debates during the Readjuster Era of 1879 to 1883 in Virginia provoked lawyers, congressmen and newspaper editors into a resurrection of the early custom.⁷

The South and Commonwealth had assumed enormous debt in the decades before the Civil War financing the construction of canals, turnpikes and railroads that were largely destroyed by the conflict. Virginia's obligation had grown to \$45,000,000 in 1870, an unbearable burden for the war-torn state. Facing the responsibility with southern honor became the greater issue as legislators struggled with ways to repay the financiers, many of whom were northern industrialists. The Democratic majority passed a Funding Act aimed toward making Virginia responsible for two-thirds of the debt and leaving West Virginia the rest, but this measure left the government without the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

means to operate, let alone support important programs like education. The tensions rose between Virginia's gentry who believed in full payment while the rural working class desired a reasonable reduction, and Negroes argued they had no responsibility in making the debt, so none in paying it. The lively discord led to a movement by former Confederate General William Mahone (Battle of the Crater and railroad industrialist) to readjust the debt, make wealthy corporations pay more taxes so farmers and blacks could owe less and still see that education did not suffer. The perseverance of the former Republican resulted in the creation of the rebellious Readjuster Party in Virginia which successfully battled for control of the state legislature and won him a seat in the Senate in 1879. Mahone had garnered a platform for his views by purchasing the *Richmond Whig*, while the *Richmond Daily Dispatch* inflamed the Conservative Democrat Funder view, but he still needed a governor who would not continue to veto his readjustment bills.⁸

The Readjuster Party put forth a ticket in the heated campaign of 1881 with William E. Cameron running for governor and John F. Lewis, the brother of U. S. District Attorney Lunsford Lomax Lewis, running for lieutenant governor. Although John W. Daniel would lose, the Democratic governor candidate fueled emotions in his attempt to distort the Readjuster platform when he said that, "he would rather see every schoolhouse burned than to see Virginia repudiate her debt."⁹ Major newspapers from Virginia to New York followed the colorful political meetings and speeches of party members and welcomed daring editorial letters of candidates and their supporters who often chanced slanderous and libelous name calling. The outcome of Virginia's gubernatorial election certainly concerned Democratic Congressman George D. Wise whose party would not favor another Readjuster win, so he joined the discourse. *The State* newspaper in Richmond reported a September 12th speech given by Congressman Wise at Wytheville in which he attacked the fraudulent integrity of lieutenant governor hopeful John F. Lewis. Lunsford Lomax Lewis came out to defend his half brother during his own speech at the Republican-Readjuster Mass Meeting in Petersburg, and the *Index Appeal* noted his declaration that if George D. Wise had indeed used such language, then he was taking the occasion to "denounce him as a liar, a scoundrel and a fool."¹⁰

The Congressman's brother and tobacco commission merchant Gen. Peyton Wise read the Petersburg paper and wrote L. L. Lewis for instant verification of the quote attributed to him. Mr. Lewis acknowledged its correctness. Peyton Wise then openly announced in the *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, "the public will observe that I have affixed to the name of L. L. Lewis the other titles which belong to him besides the high-sounding one of United States District Attorney (God save the mark!), and they are those of Fool, Blackguard, Liar, and Coward."¹¹ Gen. Wise also took the opportunity to defile John F. Lewis, "Ever since he was unfortunately elected to the United States Senate his name has been a hissing and a by-word for treachery to and misrepresentation of, the sentiments of the true people of Virginia, who trusted him without knowing him."¹² In defense of their southern dignity, the harsh aspersion of both Virginia gentlemen could only lead to settlement with pistols on the field of honor, thus Mr. Lewis challenged Gen. Wise who accepted. The feisty Wise family earned the reputation for being the "duelingest family in Virginia," so Peyton probably expected to someday join the fraternity.¹³ This provocation should have been the responsibility of his more offended brother George, but his distance in southwestern Virginia and Peyton's desire for prompt vindication placed him in the line of fire. However, the congressman had their brother James telegram Gen. William H. Payne of Warrenton, who appears to have been instrumental in finding the dueling ground, that he "will be with you at nine thirty tonight [September 19th] and desires if possible to meet friends".¹⁴ Yet, George Wise would arrive too late.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Richmond police issued arrest warrants for Lewis and Wise for intending to engage in an illegal duel and excitedly chased after them as both secretly boarded separate northbound trains out of the city. Gen. Wise and his party accidentally encountered Gen. Payne, who was en route to Washington with his wife at Warrenton Junction and convinced him to return to Warrenton to provide necessary counsel.¹⁵ Being well acquainted with his Fauquier Bar colleague John Murray Forbes, Gen. Payne likely asked him for permission for the duel to take place at Innes Hill where a deep oak forest would provide seclusion from the hounding authorities and press. The Wise-Lewis Duel finally took place on Tuesday, 20 September 1881 "about three and a half miles from Warrenton, on the road to the Fauquier Springs" in "Forbes's woods, not far from the place where the recent Scott-Campbell duel was fought."¹⁶ At ten paces apart and upon the command of "fire, Lewis took deliberate aim and fired, his ball whistling harmlessly by the ear of his adversary; Wise then raised his pistol slowly and fired it in the air."¹⁷ Clerk of the U. S. District Court John R. Popham and attorney R. R. Campbell were reportedly the seconds for Mr. Lewis, and Capt. Charles Williams (prominent Richmond attorney) and Page McCarty (editor of the *Lynchburg Campaign*) served as seconds for Gen. Wise.¹⁸ Gen. Payne later disclosed to Eppa Hunton Jr. that Deputy Sheriff Elias Gray arrived as Lewis and Wise stepped into position. The General "peremptorily ordered" him to leave at once, and after riding a short distance, Deputy Gray asked permission to at least witness the duel with a promise that he not arrest anyone or tell a soul, which was granted and heeded.¹⁹

Accordingly, District Attorney Lunsford Lewis and Gen. Peyton Wise returned to Richmond without injury, but with glory, having met the rules of the Southern Code of Honor. Neither intended on killing the other probably, for the act of meeting the challenge and the firing of weapons was ample salvation of dignity. Further satisfaction may come from knowing that their strong political convictions had been heralded across the nation, and at least some of their lost dignity in the war had been regained. Three days after the duel, Peyton Wise wrote Gen. Payne with a "full heart" of his deepest appreciation for his "watchful providence and care" and asked that he extend his gratitude to Dr. Ward who he was "glad didn't get an opportunity at [him]."²⁰ He further informed that he had just received a "most affectionate" telegram from John Daniel, likely thanking him for his words against his Readjuster opponent and offering congratulations.²¹

Had either man hit his mark in Forbes's woods, a great disservice might have been done to society. Peyton Wise proceeded to serve seven years as the first Richmond inspector of leaf tobacco, was one of the organizers of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association and acted as executive chairman of the 1896 Confederate Veterans Reunion in Richmond. Described as a remarkable, brilliant and good man "fearless in the expression of his convictions," and when dying of cancer in his fifty-ninth year in 1897, he reportedly proclaimed, "I want you to know that I am a Democrat from the bottom of my heart, with every drop of my blood, now and always."²² Readjuster Governor Cameron rewarded supporter Lunsford Lomax Lewis by appointing him judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals in 1882 to succeed the late presiding justice, and the Republican assembly reelected him for a term of twelve years. His rulings reflected his admiration of John Marshall.²³ Afterwards, President Roosevelt returned Judge Lewis to his former "high-sounding" position of U. S. District Attorney, with a brief interlude in 1905 when he ran for governor on the Republican ticket but lost to a Democrat. The loss of Judge Lewis in 1920 was also deeply felt, and among his many accolades, he was described as "a man of the deepest convictions . . . the cultured, unassuming gentleman, the Virginian of the old school, a type that has all but passed away."²⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The General Assembly passed its strongest anti-duel legislation in 1882, requiring state officials to forfeit their jobs upon participation. Only three more hostile encounters occurred in the Commonwealth after Wise met Lewis in Forbes's woods including Riddleberger vs Beirne on Ashland Road north of Richmond and Riddleberger vs George D. Wise at Atlee's Station in Hanover County -- both in October of 1881, J. S. Wise vs Crockett near Christiansburg in July of 1882, and finally, the Beirne-Elam Duel near Waynesboro in July of 1883.²⁵ All evolved after political insult over Virginia's debt, and all concluded without injury. The Wise-Lewis Duel at Innes Hill/The Oaks was the last to take place in Fauquier County and Northern Virginia. It is further distinguished for being one of six fought throughout the state over readjustment of the antebellum debt in the Reconstruction Period and for the participation of two prominent members of the Fauquier Bar, John Murray Forbes and Gen. William H. Payne, former commander of the Black Horse Cavalry. While the Bowdens sold 171 of the abundant old white oak trees for timber in the wooded forty-acre historic site of the Wise-Lewis Duel in 1947, time has replenished them, and this still heavily forested, undeveloped portion of The Oaks must look much the same as on that September day in 1881 when the Democrat and Readjuster settled their political differences. The duel site remains as a rare undisturbed reminder of a barbaric and deadly, yet honor-saving practice conducted by daring, romantic and well-known Virginia gentlemen.

John Murray Forbes was sixty-five years of age at the time of the historic duel and semi-retired to work on his farm in the last years of his life. He died at Innes Hill on 24 May 1890, with his wife following in December. After settlement of their estates, attorney William F. Randolph's wife Ann acquired Innes Hill in 1899. The Randolphs continued to work the farm and live in the frame dwelling. By 1914 both had died intestate, and the neglected property remained in a long family settlement suit and trusts until Margaret Spilman Bowden, wife of Rev. Paul D. Bowden, purchased Innes Hill in 1927 at public auction.

The Reverend Paul Delafield Bowden (1893-1968)

Paul Delafield Bowden was born in Napoleonville, Louisiana on 21 October 1893, the son of Rev. Upton Beall Bowden and Henrietta Pennington Douglas. Raised as an Episcopalian, he followed his father and maternal grandfather into the ministry and graduated in 1916 from the School of Theology at the University of the South in Sewanee.²⁶ While attending the Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia in 1918, he rose to deacon, the first level of ordination in the Episcopal Church. Following graduation, Mr. Bowden was ordained into the priesthood on 29 June 1919 at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Kenedy, Texas.²⁷ Rev. Bowden briefly remained in Texas as rector of both St. Mark's in San Marcos and Emmanuel Church in Lockhart until the vestry of St. James' Episcopal Church called him to Warrenton the next year.²⁸ The young clergyman "took charge of [Hamilton] parish" on 1 September 1920 and preached his first sermon on Sunday, September 5th.²⁹

The Reverend Paul D. Bowden had arrived in Warrenton at the dawn of the Roaring Twenties when many affluent northern industrialists moved to the county to pursue the sport of fox hunting which, of course, involved weekend social celebrations with welcoming countrymen. He found that St. James' Episcopal Church included a small parish house with a debt of \$9,000 owed on the recently-built rectory next door and about 250 communicants which his contemporaneous predecessors described as in need of "a deeper spirituality . . . [partaking in] too much, too much social whirl, and artificial pleasure for much concentration of mind and heart upon things Divine".³⁰ The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

ever courteous Rev. Bowden offered a more judicious view of his congregation at a vestry meeting in 1924 when he spoke of the physical and mental needs of the parish: "On the mental or personal side, a more personal interest in all affairs of the Church, Parish and Church in general" would be in order.³¹

Certainly Rev. Bowden's observation did not apply to the consummate devotion of the Spilman family into which he would marry and whose members long contributed *their time and fortune to the church, thus enabling spiritual and physical improvements alike*. Brig. Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman was one of the vestrymen who brought Rev. Bowden to St. James' and who had earlier married heiress Annie Thompson Camden, the daughter of Senator Johnson Newlon Camden and Anna Steenrod Thompson of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Senator Camden had amassed *great wealth as a founding partner with John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil Company* in addition to organizing several major oil and coal conglomerates including Camden Consolidated, Baltimore United, North Western Coal and the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company. The industrialist also built major railroads, among them the Camden Interstate Railway. Senator Camden had the Edwardian-style Elway Hall built for Annie on Springs Road just prior to his death in 1908 and named her as one of the principal beneficiaries of his thirty-million-dollar estate. The Camden fortune would later descend to her children including youngest daughter Margaret Primrose Spilman, born in 1898, who became Mrs. Paul D. Bowden in 1924.³²

Through the combination of Rev. Bowden's certain visionary leadership and his wife's considerable resources, St. James' Episcopal Church grew architecturally and mentally as it never had before or may again in the future.³³ During the rector's long influential ministry, fund-raising bazaars and pledge campaigns for improvements became less necessary due to the benefaction of his family. The "beautiful" Baldwin Day Spilman Memorial Parish House addition to St. James' designed by W. H. Irwin Fleming and built in 1928-1929 by W. J. Hanback is often considered a major achievement of the minister.³⁴ Donated by Annie Spilman and family as a tribute to the vestryman who died in 1926, "Old Timer" Louise Evans praised Rector Bowden and called it "the equal of many city Parish Houses."³⁵ A hard worker who "did almost everything for himself," Rev. Bowden saw a need and filled it, such as paying for the alteration of the chapel for Sunday school classes, adding pews in memory of his parents and supplementing the salary of the church organist for many years.³⁶ Thinking of it as an offering, perhaps, Mr. Bowden personally financed many everyday maintenance expenses at St. James'. The altruistic rector also encouraged worshipers to donate stained-glass memorial windows, thus nine new ones were installed between 1928 and 1968. Appropriately, his wife bestowed the last in the chapel titled, "I am the Good Shepherd," in his memory.³⁷

Reverend Bowden's lifetime generosity extended far beyond the aesthetic into offering college scholarships for the education of needy youths and providing clothing and food, including vegetables, eggs and milk from The Oaks farm, for families during the Depression. During World War II, he granted the parish house to the defense effort by opening its doors to hundreds of soldiers traveling through Warrenton and even had three showers installed in the basement for their use. Various rooms were utilized for classes in first aid, training air wardens, feeding schools and Red Cross activities. Rev. Bowden also allowed USO entertainments in the parish house. In his spare time at The Oaks, the kindhearted rector personally hand-knitted mittens for soldiers.³⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 19

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

A strong civic leader, Paul Bowden was chaplain of the Warrenton Volunteer Fire Department for twenty-four years, scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts and served on the library, Red Cross and hospital boards. Mr. Bowden extended his community service around the world as district governor of Rotary International where he achieved acclaim for establishing the International Round Table of Rotary once held at the University of Virginia in 1934.³⁹ Of state importance, Rev. Bowden served on the Diocesan Executive and Standing committees in 1931-33 and 1936-41. When St. James' recognized his "25 years of unremitting, selfless service to the church and community" in 1945, major newspapers reported the milestone.⁴⁰ In his more impressive forty-third year at the altar, the esteemed reverend suffered a heart attack at Easter Sunday Communion Service forcing the conclusion of "the longest continuous service in a single pulpit in the history of the Diocese of Virginia."⁴¹ Unwilling to let him go, the vestry affectionately and unanimously elected Mr. Bowden as rector emeritus for "your loyal and dedicated service, your untiring efforts, your great understanding of people, and your deep Christian faith during the past forty-three years have made St. James' Church a place where all people could go and feel closer to their God."⁴² The Reverend Paul Delafield Bowden's heart gave out in 1968, moving the church to dedicate the newly completed rear addition to the parish house to him for his long and faithful ministry and whose loss is felt by the vestry, congregation and entire community of Warrenton. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Bowden established the Paul D. Bowden Scholarship in his memory at the School of Theology of the University of the South where his career of a lifetime began.⁴³

The Oaks - A Mansion Fit for a Heiress and Episcopalian Minister

Although accustomed to greater elegance and the attendance of house servants, Mrs. Bowden had moved into the stuccoed brick, two-story, three-bay rectory built in 1917 next to St. James' Episcopal Church with her new husband in 1924.⁴⁴ The parish historically furnished its ministers with living quarters as a salary subsidy, and the vestry had long labored to acquire the bordering lot to build this more convenient rectory. Regardless, just as her father had given Elway Hall to her, Annie Spilman insisted on continuing the tradition by building grand homes for her children along Springs Road, causing some to refer to the vicinity as "Spilman Valley."⁴⁵ So, the worry of a disapproving church should its minister live outside of the rectory proved no deterrent when in 1927 Margaret Spilman Bowden purchased Innes Hill encompassing a 14-acre wood lot and 128-acre farm with a deteriorating frame dwelling and outbuildings near her parents' property.⁴⁶ The Bowdens would not move into the circa 1856 Innes Hill dwelling, choosing instead to remain at the rectory for several more years in anticipation of the completion of a Neoclassical-style home designed by architect William H. Irwin Fleming of Washington, D. C., and master builder William J. Hanback of Warrenton. It appears that Rev. and Mrs. Bowden did not discuss their imminent relocation with the church, although they employed the architect and builder in 1928. While Mr. Fleming planned and prepared architectural drawings for the dwelling, construction began on the new agent's cottage and tile barn on the working farm.⁴⁷

Construction on the mansion "started at last" in February of 1931, but Rev. Bowden waited until October to inform the vestry of his plans.⁴⁸ He explained that his change of residence would not interfere with his parish duties, and he would relinquish the rectory and that portion of his salary back to the church. Still, vestryman Harry C. Groome objected to the minister's separation and promised that he would present a resolution that the "vestry felt that the Rector should live in the Rectory" which the committee received and tabled by a vote of five to four in November.⁴⁹ Unsatisfied, Mr. Groome resigned, and the board never broached the subject again in session.⁵⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 20

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

No doubt the Bowdens hired Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hanback for The Oaks while the pair worked on the St. James' Parish House, but the work of the latter, at least, was familiar to the Spilmans as he was building their tile barn in 1927.⁵¹ Although independent, the architect and builder appear to have enjoyed a long admiring collaboration that created some of the most important public and residential buildings in Fauquier County. William Henry Irwin Fleming (1883-1960) was born in Alexandria, Virginia, the son of Thomas and Grace Irwin Fleming and grandson of Richard Bland Lee II of Sully Plantation. He achieved his bachelor of science in architecture at George Washington University in 1906 and matriculated from Cornell University with a bachelor of architecture two years later. Mr. Fleming then traveled through the great architectural cities of Europe before undertaking brief apprenticeships in New York and Washington. By 1918, he had opened his own office at 1707 Eye Street in northwest Washington with Grace Episcopal Church in The Plains, Virginia as his first commission. Designed in the English Gothic-style, the World War I period church has been equated to The Oaks as the architect's greatest achievement. In the mid-1920s, Irwin Fleming re-designed the Trinity Episcopal Church in Marshall by replacing its false front with a Classical Revival-style porch with Doric columns and pedimented gable.⁵²

Builder William Jackson Hanback (1895-1988) was born in Fauquier County, the son of builder William Franklin and Nannie James Hanback and the grandson of carpenter Silas Bruce Hanback. W. J. Hanback was never formally schooled in building but learned his craft from his father as the elder had been taught by Silas, and as he would also hand down the skill to his sons Robert, Elmer, Irving and Bruce. It was William Franklin Hanback who rebuilt St. James' Episcopal Church from the lower walls up after the devastating fire of 29 October 1910 while constructing the elaborate Romanesque Revival-style Methodist Episcopal Church South on the corner of Winchester and Diagonal streets in Warrenton in 1911. William F. and W. J. together built the Classical Revival-style Fauquier National Bank on Court Street (1925) and Irwin Fleming's Fauquier County Administration Building (1926) next to the courthouse. The imposing Classical Revival-style Administration Building displays elegant detailing and demonstrates the mutual appreciation of Irwin Fleming and W. J. Hanback for Renaissance architecture which they carried with them to The Oaks.⁵³

Together the architect and builder became identified with masonry English country estate houses largely constructed between 1920 and 1940 such as Hopefield built of brick in 1924 (30-85), Airlie for Harry C. Groome in 1925, the stone Fletcher Harper House on Salamander Farm on Zulla Road near The Plains in 1929 (30-861), Mr. Hanback's own stone Georgian Revival-style home (1932-1933) and the stone Colonial Revival-style Dowell House (1933-1934) in Warrenton.⁵⁴ Yet, none are as elaborately detailed or expansive as The Oaks. The Hanbacks have long been recognized for their meticulous skills and faithful attention to detail which was necessary to win the respect of the fastidious Fleming. While The Oaks mansion was still under construction, Irwin Fleming encouraged Mr. Dowell to have "Will Hanback build [your house], for with him I feel most assured you will get a good house. He also understands my specifications and ways of having a house built and I would feel more assured that with him you would get more the house I would like to see you have."⁵⁵

Mr. Fleming's insistence on having control over his projects is demonstrated in his specifications for The Oaks where he required that the contractor "shall conform strictly" to the detail and general drawings which could only be changed in writing by the architect.⁵⁶ His exacting specifications provided the precise formula for the cement mixture to the degree that "the contractor shall make of 1" dressed boards a measuring box that will hold exactly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 21

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

1 cubic foot and shall measure on the inside 1 foot in each direction. This measuring box shall be used for measuring all parts of sand, gravel and hydrated lime for mortar and concrete."⁵⁷ Mr. Fleming further stipulated that Mr. Hanback give his personal attention to the work and that **only** the material of perfect condition be applied in the most careful and workmanlike manner. The architect **thoughtfully** designed The Oaks mansion to withstand infinite natural elements when he called for windows to be made of **multiple** hardwoods from the red gulf cypress frame and lower rail, to the white pine stiles and muntins with long leaf pine for the upper rail. Durable red gulf cypress was chosen for the lunettes, rear porch capitals and exterior cornices on the mansion and garage. As Mr. Bowden and the architect both desired, Mr. Hanback ordered much of this **custom** millwork locally and made the rest in his Warrenton shop.⁵⁸

Perhaps influenced by the tragic loss of his father, brother **and** sister in the roof collapse of the Knickerbocker Theatre in 1922, Irwin Fleming also designed The Oaks mansion to be structurally sound. A concrete slab separates the wood joists and floor from the earth under the stair hall, **library** and living porch, which have no basement, and also on the outside porches. All floor beams under partitions **and** framing members around stairwells, hearths and chimneys are doubled. Joists are anchored into the masonry **walls** and have one to three rows of bridging, depending on their span. Stud partitions on the first floor have two rows of bridging, while the second has one row. To deter fires after all plumbing, heating and electrical conduits were installed, Mr. Fleming ordered that both sides of all stud partitions on all floors be boxed in with dressed **boards** six-inches wide and filled six-inches deep with solid concrete fire stops. The roof is framed with two by ten rafters spiked into a doubled two by eight plate.⁵⁹

The Oaks mansion is not only well built, it is beautifully **embellished** with such an eclectic array of original high style characteristics that it is difficult to classify. Mr. Fleming **drew** distinctive features from Georgian, Federal, Gothic, Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles, ultimately **creating** an eclectic Neoclassical-style house which was popular during the first half of the twentieth century.⁶⁰ This makes The Oaks even more distinctive than the architect's other country estate houses in Fauquier which he **predominantly** designed in the Colonial Revival style. It may be that Mr. Fleming began designing with a Georgian Revival house in mind, but the style became more complex as he discovered artistic ways to incorporate details **that** would illustrate the home of an Episcopalian minister. Episcopal churches, including Reverend Bowden's **own** St. James', have traditionally been designed in the Gothic style with pointed arches, aisle arcades and **buttresses** at a minimum. The Gothic-style treatment of the elliptical transoms above the French doors on the wings and **the** detail in the wall dormers on the rear are the first apparent Gothic elements on the mansion. The buttress occurs on the brick chimney on the rear projecting gable of the kitchen. The aisle arcades at St. James' are represented in **the** English Gothic arch molding on the upper hall landing, visible to Rev. Bowden on his ascent or descent. This detail, along with changing the brick pattern from Flemish to English cross bond and using Tower of the Winds **columns** on the front portico, is the design reference to the church that probably gave Irwin Fleming the most **pleasure**.⁶¹ These metaphoric features distinguish The Oaks mansion as the first rectory to behold parochial architectural references, including those to St. James' Episcopal Church, albeit miles away and privately owned.

The Neoclassical style draws its characteristics from **precedent** details of earlier styles, particularly the elaborate Georgian and Federal doorways, windows and cornices displayed at The Oaks. While a 1930s house featuring Georgian and early Federal details is usually considered an **example** of the Colonial Revival style, it is the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 22

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

post-colonial period elements that make the dwelling Neoclassical. The Classical Revival element on the mansion is the impressive full-height, four-bay front portico with four atypical Tower of the Winds columns on the symmetrical five-bay, two-and-one-half-story main block. Astronomer Andronicos built the octagonal Tower of the Winds with an internal water clock, external sundial and weather vane in Athens in the first century B.C. His tower had two porticos supported by columns distinguished with one tier of acanthas under palm leaves, a variation of the Corinthian capital. Following publication of Stuart and Revette's four volumes of *The Antiquities of Athens* between 1825 and 1830, "commercial reproductions of the [Tower of the Winds] order were manufactured by builder supply companies all over America and tens of thousands of examples can be seen on twentieth-century houses."⁶² However, The Oaks dwelling bears the first recorded in Fauquier County.⁶³ Irwin Fleming must have chosen this classical order for The Oaks for its certain beauty, but most importantly, because the "Tower of the Winds was converted into a church or a baptisterion [sic] of an adjacent church" in the early Christian period.⁶⁴ Thus, the architect had discovered an additional element that he could incorporate into the design of The Oaks which held religious significance and further identified the mansion as the home of an esteemed minister.

The north rear elevation of the main block has a full-facade, two-story, Greek Revival-style porch with six flat-paneled pillars on limestone bases supporting a heavily molded and dentiled cornice. The former Chippendale balustrade was removed during maintenance on the roof, but this is a common Neoclassical detail. There are many Federal-style features on the exterior elevation including the main entrance with fluted pilasters, leaded glass sidelights and a leaded transom along with the classic Palladian window on the rear elevation. The rigidly symmetrical main block with a modillion cornice and its adjacent two-story, two-bay wings have typical Federal-style jack arches with keystones and no water table or belt course. However, the Georgian and Federal-style symmetry disappears with the service wing, arcade and garage to the east. The paired double-end parapet chimneys are a Georgian-style element, while the original gabled wall dormers are representative of the Colonial Revival style. Mr. Fleming's interior treatment is largely Georgian and Federal, but eclecticism continues to surface in Gothic details, the loss of symmetry in the east plan which begins with the division of the drawing room and den and the Neoclassical mantelpieces on the second floor.

A notable characteristic of Irwin Fleming's design is his repeated use of the arch, an important feature of Roman architecture, balanced by rectangular architraves. He created an interesting covered walkway from the kitchen porch with the exterior and interior arches of the brick arcade giving way to the rectangular entrance to the greenhouse under the overhanging roof of the servants' quarters and garage. A sense of the archway to a rectangular opening is in the hall of the servants' quarters above and in the basement of the house. Instead of terminating the side stair walls at the hallway on the second floor of the mansion, the architect extended them across and cut an arch through on both sides. He then designed the next linear doorway to the more private master bedroom and opposite end guest bedroom suites with rectangular architraves. The effect gives a typically confining corridor openness and light until the bedroom where seclusion is desired. By design, it is a rhythmic arrangement of classical elegance and symmetrical form. Another important design feature is demonstrated with the innovative installation of closets in the wall space between the deep dormers with side doors instead of front wall doors. Mr. Fleming did not sacrifice this usually lost space or good design and added an astounding six closets to the master and guest bedrooms which would not be possible in a Georgian or Federal-style house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 23

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Although landscape architect L. G. Linnard of Falls Church advised the Bowdens on plantings, Irwin Fleming exercised his customary control over the landscape. He changed the former Innes Hill central driveway to the west side to create a more graceful and picturesque approach to the mansion. By continuing the materials and bond pattern used on the house out to landscape features, the architect further blended the building with the environment. The use of English cross bond on the well at the northeast corner of the rear porch and on the retaining wall projecting from the northwest corner of the mansion is demonstrative of his extension of the dwelling into the landscape. Following early twentieth-century garden design practices, he added a stone summerhouse, a fountain in the round lily pond on the lower northwest terrace, and Mr. Linnard designed the island rockery with English-style woodland plantings. This natural effect is enhanced by the front grove, the sloping east lawn beside the greenhouse and occasional trees defining the north yard that concludes with a flower garden and evergreen allee to the outer meadows and agricultural buildings.⁶⁵

Built before the mansion, the 1929 tile barn with a Dutch gambrel roof by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hanback stands out among the diverse set of agricultural buildings. The known use of structural clay tile masonry in Fauquier predominates in the 1920-1940 period during the transition from concrete to cinder block, but a barn fully distinguished with tile instead of the traditional frame is unusual. Although not depended upon now, the adjacent windmill adds to the rural landscape while providing power for pumping water from the cast stone spring and pump houses. Near the meat house, the 1935 log cabin, built of timbers of the Innes Hill home, serves as a reminder of the nineteenth-century dwelling. The modest 1928 agent's cottage is significant as the first building designed and constructed at The Oaks for the necessary property manager. Other notable outbuildings representing the importance of dairy, poultry and crop farming to the Bowdens include the unique cast stone potato house, the frame corn house and chicken house detailed with the unusual weatherboard-framed and metal-roofed poultry entrances.

The collaboration of Irwin Fleming and W. J. Hanback at The Oaks created an unprecedented Episcopal rectory. The house far surpassed the much more modest one next to St. James' where Rev. Bowden resided for thirteen years. His new Neoclassical-style mansion with its extraordinary parochial architectural references also rivaled all other homes of resident ministers in Warrenton which were, of course, provided by the churches. The Baptist and Presbyterian ministers lived in plain, two-story, frame parsonages on Main Street until the mid-twentieth century, and both have since been demolished. The black First Baptist Church on Alexandria Pike had no parsonage until buying the adjacent lot on the east with a late-nineteenth-century, stuccoed frame house for the use of Rev. Randolph Haskins in the 1940s. This vernacular dwelling was demolished in 1989 for the church addition. A commuting pastor presides today. The Methodist minister lived in the frame parsonage attached to the 1911 church, and the Catholic priest resided in a small brick cottage on Lee Street where the church was then located.⁶⁶ Furthermore, the Oaks mansion remained the most distinctive home of a minister until Reverend Bowden's death in 1968, and there still is no equivalent today.

A New Era for The Oaks

With the personal attention of doting servants, nieces and nephews, Margaret Spilman Bowden continued to enjoy living at The Oaks until her own death in 1994. Resident agent for forty years, Boyd Beach continued to manage the dairy cattle, poultry and crop plantation on the working farm that she and her husband had established

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 24

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

since 1928. He harvested the hay and corn, planted the gardens, filled the potato house and maintained the magnificent grounds. The cook canned the vegetables and stored them in the cold room in the basement of the mansion. The maid moved from the servants' quarters into the bedroom nearest Mrs. Bowden's in her later years, and the family visited The Oaks more often. Worried about encroaching urban sprawl upon the beautiful country estate, they worked together to achieve an open-space easement restricting subdivision of The Oaks to no more than three lots in 1990. This covenant prohibits in perpetuity the building of a dwelling or building, "other than the existing manor house, tenant houses and barns . . . on that portion of the property located on the northeast side of State Route 681 and the north side of State Route 802."⁶⁷ However, replacement structures may be built should any of the historic buildings be destroyed by any cause. Unfortunately, the easement does not prohibit a building on the 1881 Wise-Lewis Duel site which is in the woods on the southwest of Route 681.

Margaret Spilman Bowden willed The Oaks to her niece Elizabeth Williams Gookin who moved to the country estate with her husband Richard shortly thereafter.⁶⁸ Mrs. Gookin attended Calvert School at St. James' Episcopal Church before graduating from Sweet Briar College and the Richmond extension of the College of William and Mary. She taught school in Henrico and Chesterfield counties, at St. Michael's Episcopal School in Bon Air and founded Stony Point School nearby before concluding her career at Hill School in Middleburg. Former Associate Chief of Protocol for the U. S. Department of State, Richard Gookin was the senior career officer in the Protocol Office for many years. In this capacity, Mr. Gookin covered the administrations of nine presidents and often served as Acting Chief of Protocol.

The Gookins share a demonstrated interest in historic preservation, having restored dwellings in Middleburg and Cape Cod. As a member of the Warrenton Antiquarian Society and its Restoration Committee for Weston, Mrs. Gookin helped get this early nineteenth-century farmstead near Casanova on the National Register (30-58). The Oaks estate provides the perfect setting for many community gatherings including the Warrenton Hunt Ball and the Piedmont Environmental Council's Christmas Ball and has been twice opened for Historic Garden Week. Continuing the Spilman tradition, the Gookins are active members of St. James' Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gookin are devoted to maintaining The Oaks estate and its "small house with large rooms," built for her aunt and Paul Delafield Bowden, the most beloved and longest standing rector of St. James' Episcopal Church.

NOTES

1. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, current owners of The Oaks, to author, 6 November 2000. Mrs. Elizabeth Berkeley Chauncy Williams Gookin is the niece of Rev. and Mrs. Bowden.

2. Northern Neck Grant Book C/110, Thomas Lord Fairfax Proprietor of the Northern Neck to George Williams Jr. and Richard Williams of Stafford County, 798 acres in King George County on the branches of Great Run adjoining Hooe's land [North Wales] and the land of John Kemper; Fauquier County Deed Book 51/453 Deed of Trust Martin P. and Ann P. Brooke to Richards Payne and D. H. Gordon Trustee, 8 June 1852; Fauquier County Deed Book 55/89, Martin P. and Ann P. Brooke to John M. Forbes, 18 December 1855; *The Weekly Advertiser* (Fredericksburg), 22 October 1853; Emily North Church Hutchison of Middleburg, interview by Cheryl Shepherd and Richard Gookin, 7 June 2001. Mrs. Hutchison is the great granddaughter of John Murray Forbes and holds some family genealogical records; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1853-1890; Fauquier County Circuit Court Probate Records 1893-003 in Box 55, 1893-001 to 1803-004, Resolution and Memorial in Honor of John Murray Forbes for the Warrenton Bar, 8 April 1893.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 25

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

3. Hutchison. 7 June 2001; Emily G. Ramey and John K. Gott, *The Years of Anguish Fauquier County, Virginia 1861-1865* (Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Committee and Board of Supervisors, 1965), 56.

4. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887), series 1, vol. 21, 2-9, 563, 697-698; series 1, vol. 29, 212, 552-553; Eugene M. Scheel, *The Civil War in Fauquier County, Virginia* (Warrenton: Fauquier National Bank, 1985), 35-36, 61, 74, 96.

5. Robert L. Scribner, "The Code Duello in Virginia," *Virginia Cavalcade* 3 (Autumn 1953), 28.

6. Robert Reid Howison, "Duelling in Virginia," *William and Mary Quarterly*, ser. 2, vol. 4 (October 1924): 219-223; A. W. Patterson, *The Code Duello With Special Reference to The State of Virginia*. (Richmond: Richmond Press, Inc., 1927), 65-66.

7. Patterson, 69, 75-77; Scribner, 28-30; James T. Moore, "The Death of The Duel: The Code Duello in Readjuster Virginia 1879-1883," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 83 (July 1975): 259-262.

8. Virginius Dabney, *Virginia The New Dominion* (Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1971), 374-378; Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 46; *Mahone Family Papers 1866-1900* (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library Personal Papers Collection Accession 22178).

9. Dabney, 385; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Henrico County, 1880: Lunsford Lewis, age 34, W. M., U. S. District Attorney.

10. "Republican-Readjuster Mass Meeting," *Petersburg Index Appeal*, 16 September 1881.

11. "General Peyton Wise Replies to District Attorney Lewis in Regard to Certain Strictures Concerning His Brother Hon. George D. Wise," *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 September 1881; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Henrico County, 1870: Peyton Wise, age 32, W. M., Commission Merchant.

12. *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 September 1881.

13. Scribner, 31; Curtis Carroll Davis, "The Small Bang at Bangs," *Virginia Cavalcade* 11 (Autumn 1961): 4-9.

14. Western Union Telegram from James M. Wise in Richmond to Genl. Wm. H. Payne, 19 September 1881 in William Henry Fitzhugh Payne Papers 1830-1900 (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library Personal Papers Collection Accession 21705). The *Index Appeal* of 20 September 1881 also reported that George D. Wise had returned to Richmond and was proceeding toward Washington.

15. Signed note of Eppa Hunton Jr. n.d. with some details of the duel and describing Gen. Payne's related involvement which he attached to a handwritten letter from Peyton Wise to the latter dated 23 September 1881 in Payne Papers 1830-1900: The following newspapers portrayed events on the unfolding story on the front or second page: "The Anticipated Duel," *Alexandria Gazette*, 20 September 1881; "Our Richmond Letter (Correspondence of the Index-Appeal)" and "The Lewis-Wise Duel," *Petersburg Index Appeal*, 20 September 1881.

16. *Petersburg Index Appeal*, 22 September 1881; *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 21 September 1881; Fauquier County Deed Book 146/345 B. D. Spilman, Jr., and Aminta V. Spilman to Margaret Spilman Bowden of 2.54 acres, 27 August 1938: Includes a 1 March 1928 plat of her 148.42-Ac. and 2.54 Ac. adjoining. The surveyor marked the "Scene of the Wise-Lewis Duel 1881" by drawing two duelists in the 37.81-Ac. of woods. The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* of 1 September 1881 reported the Scott-Campbell duel about three miles from Warrenton at "Double Poplars," but this name has no association with Innes Hill or The Oaks. Funder James C. Scott fought Readjuster Robert R. Campbell, son-in-law of John S. Mosby (FC Marriage Bond 7/158). The *Dispatch* noted that during a Readjuster meeting at Fauquier Courthouse, Scott said "Campbell would sell his political principles for a mess of pottage" to which the latter responded that the former was a "d__d liar."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 26

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

17. *Index Appeal*, 22 September 1881; *The Nation* (New York), 22 and 29 September 1881. The front page story of the *Index Appeal* quoted from three accounts: a special to the *Baltimore Sun*, from the *Baltimore American* and the *Washington Republican*. The *Baltimore Sun* reported that Gen. William H. Payne was said to be one of the seconds.

18. Ibid.; A clipping from *The Herald* indicated that R. R. Campbell served as another second for Lewis while Page McCarty so performed for Wise in the Williams Family Papers 1805-1925 (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society Mss1 W6767 1396-404).

19. Signed note of Eppa Hunton Jr. in Payne Papers.

20. Peyton Wise to Gen. Wm. H. Payne, 23 September 1881. *Payne Papers* 1830-1900. Gen. Wise handwrote this letter on the letterhead of "Jas. M. & Peyton Wise, Commission Merchants For purchase of LEAF TOBACCO, Shockoe Slip."

21. Ibid.

22. "Gen'l Wise is Dead; End of the Career of This Well-Known Citizen: Sketch of His Busy Life," *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 30 March 1897. Gen. Clement A. Evans, ed., *Confederate Military History Extended Edition* (Wilmington, North Carolina: Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1987), 1280-1281.

23. "Resolutions Adopted by the Bar of the City of Richmond Virginia, March 31st, 1920 on the Occasion of the Death of Lunsford Lomax Lewis" (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society General Collection K66.L32 B24), 5; Lunsford Lomax Lewis, *A Brief Narrative Written for His Grandchildren* (Richmond: Richmond Press, Inc., Printers, 1915), 54. Mr. Lewis wrote the genealogical and personal history of his parents and excluded details on himself. His father was an "ardent admirer of Chief Justice John Marshall; Lyon Gardiner Tyler, *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, vol. 3 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1915), 21-22; Lyon G. Tyler, ed., *Men of Mark in Virginia*, vol. 2 (Washington, D. C.: Men of Mark Publishing Company, 1907), 249-250.

24. "Resolutions . . .," 7.

25. Moore, 266-276; Davis, 4-9.

26. United States Passport Paul Delafield Bowden (May 1927); Margaret Folse. "Genealogy Bowden. Bruff. Folse," n.d., n.p. (Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, Warrenton, Virginia).

27. Announcement "Service for the Ordination of Paul Delafield Bowden, B. S. to the Deaconate, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Kenedy Texas, June 9, 1918" and Announcement "Service for the Ordination of Paul Delafield Bowden to the Priesthood at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Kenedy Texas June 29, 1919" in the Paul D. Bowden Papers. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, The Oaks, Warrenton, Virginia; "In Memoriam The Reverend Paul Delafield Bowden," The Diocese of Virginia, Richmond; "Paul D. Bowden, Rector Emeritus In Warrenton," *The Washington Post*, 29 January 1968.

28. "In Memoriam", The Diocese of Virginia; St. James' Episcopal Church Vestry Meeting, 20 June 1920, in St. James Episcopal Church Vestry Minutes Book, 3 September 1918, 7 January 1919 to 16 January 1933, 28.

29. Paul D. Bowden in St. James' Episcopal Church Records, n.d.; *The Fauquier Democrat* (Warrenton), 4 September 1920.

30. Bowden, n.d.; Reverend Edwin S. Hinks, 11 September 1913 and Reverend W. G. Pendleton, 25 February 1920 handwritten thoughts upon their departure, St. James' Episcopal Church Records, Warrenton, Virginia.

31. St. James' Episcopal Church Vestry Meeting, 14 January 1924, in Vestry Minutes Book 1918-1933, 87.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 27

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

32. Announcement of Marriage, Margaret Primrose Spilman to Rev. Paul Delafield Bowden, 20 October 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, The Oaks, Warrenton, Virginia; "Bowden-Spilman," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 25 October 1924.
33. Gookin, 4; Associate Rector Phyllis Price, interview by author, 25 May 2001.
34. Vestry Minutes Book 1918-1933, 121, 127-128, 141-142, 144-145; Melville, 391, 397. W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1926-1929, 94-101 of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia. Mr. Hanback noted that the Episcopal parish house was contracted on 30 April 1928 for \$24,732.72 with all but extra work on the gymnasium and church finished on 27 March 1929; W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect to William J. Hanback, 25 August 1928: "I have the stairs for Parish Building worked out and will get it together tomorrow and send you a drawing" in W. J. Hanback Papers of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd; Vestry Minute Book 1918-1933, 142; While building the Parish House. Mr. Hanback lost the sight in his right eye when a nail flew back from his hammer; Anne Brooke Smith, "The 236th Anniversary of The Establishment of Hamilton Parish and The 50th Anniversary of The Consecration of St. James' Episcopal Church May 1966," 7; "Rev. Paul Bowden Honored by Congregation," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 20 September 1945.
35. M. Louise Evans, "Alterations at St. James' Recall History of Church," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 27 April 1950.
36. Vestry Minutes 1918-1933, 64, 72, 138; St. James' Episcopal Church, "Gifts of the Generations," September 1982, B-3; Vestry Minutes 1933-1954, 49; Brass plaque on Memory Board in St. James' Chapel.
37. Dr. Aileen Laing, "The Windows of St. James' Episcopal Church," 1995; Hanback Ledger 1939, 3, "Rev. Paul D. Bowden": Mr. Hanback billed Mr. Bowden for changing coal bins, tablet and sash repair at St. James' which the latter paid; Ledger Book 1940, 5. "Mr. Paul D. Bowden" paid for odd jobs at church; Ledger Book 1953, 9; Mr. Bowden paid for iron railing.
38. Vestry Minutes 1933-1954, 117, 123, 182; Hanback Papers, Statement for concrete shower stall, Warrenton Episcopal Church, 4 November 1941; Elizabeth Williams Gookin to author, 29 May 2001.
39. *The Fauquier Democrat*, 1 February 1968; "A Tribute," 28 October 1963; Secretary of State Cordell Hull to The Reverend Paul D. Bowden, Governor of 56 Rotary District, 11 December 1934. Bowden Papers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, The Oaks, Warrenton, Virginia.
40. *The Fauquier Democrat*, 20 September 1945; *The Washington Star*, 21 September 1945; *The Washington Post*, 21 September 1945.
41. "Gifts of the Generations," B3.
42. Vestry Minutes 1961-1967, 4 June 1963, 31.
43. Vestry Minutes 1968-1970, 8 September 1968, n.p.; "Bishop to Dedicate Addition to St. James' Parish House," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 24 October 1968; "In Memoriam The Rev. Paul D. Bowden," *The Virginia Churchman* (Richmond), April 1968; Elizabeth S. Rather, Director of Donor Relations, The University of the South to author, 21 June 2001. Rev. Bowden died on 27 January 1968.
44. Vestry Minutes Book 2 July 1888 to 6 May 1918, 288-294 for date of rectory construction, designed by architect Waddy B. Wood and built by Mr. Grant [Charles or Lawrence].
45. Richard and Elizabeth Gookin to author, 29 May 1999; Vestry Minutes Book 1843-1888, 58-59, 64, 166a; 1888-1918, 277-294.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 28

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

46. Fauquier County Deed Book 131/84 C. W. Carter Trustee to Margaret Spilman Bowden, 17 December 1927. While this deed attributes only 14 acres to woods, Mrs. Bowden had her property surveyed in 1928, and the resulting plat shows the woodland to be 37.81 acres (see DB 146/345); Fauquier County Chancery Suit Old File 515/1916-1923, *A. G. Randolph vs Randolph et als*; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1820-1927. The subject of a lengthy estate settlement, the Randolphs had allowed Innes Hill's buildings, that appear to have been built by John Murray Forbes, to deteriorate. Seventy-year-old C. E. Holtzclaw testified during the chancery cause that he knew Innes Hill when owned by John Murray Forbes and remembered when the dwelling was built.

47. "Bowden Job - Agent's Cottage" in W. J. Hanback Papers; W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1926-1929, 124-125 and Ledger Book 1929-1932 - "Bowden Barn June 22, 1929," 20-21 of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia. Correspondence between the architect and builder indicates that the Agent's Cottage was constructed during the Summer of 1928. In his ledger book, Mr. Hanback noted that construction on the Tile Barn began on 22 June 1929; W. H. Irwin Fleming to William J. Hanback, 6 September 1928; Begins with directions on the Parish House and concludes with, "About Mr. Bowdens cottage I intended the flues to be 13" x 13" . . ."; Bowden Diary, 7 February 1929; Mr. Bowden wrote that a high wind blew the roof off the old Innes Hill dwelling house.

48. Bowden Diary, 16 February 1931; "Mr. Bowden's House" in Hanback Ledger, 21 February 1931, 20-21; Vestry Minutes 1918-1933. 6 October 1931, 166-167.

49. Vestry Minutes, 6 October 1931, 166-167.

50. Ibid., 167, 169, 173.

51. "B. D. Spilman Barn," Hanback Ledger, 1926-1929. B. D. Spilman File 1934: Irwin Fleming and W. J. Hanback correspondence on the addition to service wing for Baldwin D. Spilman's house, and blueprints are included. In Baldwin D. Spilman file 1926-1934: Invoices for Spilman's Tile Barn at Elway Hall Farm dated May through August 1927. The Hanback papers are currently being cleaned, inventoried and indexed. Because the original filing system was somewhat inconsistent, earlier records are misfiled chronologically or alphabetically and within other client's envelopes. As such, primary source records may still emerge that Mr. Fleming was called in on Gen. Spilman's barn as well.

52. William Henry Irwin Fleming Transcript, Personal History and Yearbook Photograph, Rare and Manuscript Collections, Carl A. Kroch Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Julian Kulski, "Unsung Virginia Architect Recognized for Innovative Achievements in His Time," *Novascope* [Middleburg], April 1988; Lelia R. Lawrence, "Grace Church A Historical Sketch of Whittle Parish," *The Piedmont Virginian* [The Plains], 6 August 1975; Connie Sprague, "Irwin Fleming's Architectural Legacy" [Warrenton], *The Fauquier Citizen*, 15 September 1995; Obituary "W. H. Fleming, 78, of Georgetown, Retired Architect," *The Washington Evening Star*, 24 August 1960; "W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect, Dies," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 1 September 1960. According to his correspondence with Mr. Hanback, Mr. Fleming moved his office from 1707 Eye Street to 1228 Connecticut Avenue in the summer of 1932 where he remained.

53. Silas Bruce Hanback Certificate of Death, Fauquier County Death Records 1912-1917; Fauquier County Will Book 50/392, List of Heirs of William Franklin Hanback, age 60, Deceased on 22 February 1928; Vestry Minute Books 1888-1918, 188, 204-214 for fire and rebuilding; Fauquier County Deed Book 105/486 Mechanics Lien W. F. Hanback, contractor vs Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 7 August 1911; List of Hanback Buildings by Bruce T. Hanback, son of W. J., of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton.

54. Hanback Papers, 1925-1934. The Dowell House was built for Warrenton Car Storage owner H. T. Dowell on Falmouth Street.

55. W. H. Irwin Fleming to H. T. Dowell, 2 September 1933. Hanback Papers of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia.

56. "Specifications for House for Paul D. Bowden, Esq. near Warrenton, Virginia. In accordance with drawings numbered 1 to 11, prepared by W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect, 1707 Eye, St. N.W. Washington, D.C.", 2, of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gookin, The Oaks, Warrenton.

57. Fleming Specifications, 10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 29

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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58. W. H. Irwin Fleming to W. J. Hanback, 13 January 1931. "I would like to keep the work local if possible and I know Mr. Bowden would."
59. Kulski, *Novascope*. April 1988; Fleming Specifications. 14, 27-29.
60. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 343-353.
61. W. H. Irwin Fleming to William J. Hanback, 9 January 1933, reimbursement for change in brick pattern.
62. Senior Architectural Historian Calder Loth <cloth@dhr.state.va.us> "RE: Temple of the Winds." e-mail response to <CHERYLSHEPHERD24@aol.com> 2 August 2001. The capital was earlier described as Temple of the Winds in a 1978 VHLC survey; Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder's Companion* (Boston: R. P. & C. Williams, 1827), 51; Cruickshank, Dan., ed., *Sir Banister Fletcher's A History of Architecture*, 20th ed. (Oxford; Boston: Architectural Press, 1996), 120.
63. MacLeod Survey 1978-1982; Architectural Historian Maral Kalbian <mkalbian@shentel.net> "RE: Tower of the Winds." email response to <CHERYLSHEPHERD24@aol.com> 4 August 2001 per her present reconnaissance: "Update of Existing Architectural Resource Information and Survey of Additional Historic Properties in Fauquier County," 2000-2001. Maral wrote, "Feel free to accurately make that statement!"
64. <www.culture.gr/2/21/211/2110ln/e211an01.html> Horologion of Andronicos (Tower of the Winds).
65. Kulski, *Novascope*. April 1988; L. G. Linnard, Landscape Architect to Rev. Paul D. Bowden, 4, 15 and 23 May 1933; W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect to Rev. Paul D. Bowden, 24 November 1933. Mr. Fleming designed a balustrade for the brick retaining wall and an elaborate iron front entrance gate, a modification of those at Craigiehall in Cramond, Edinburgh. The Bowdens did not install these features, although Mr. Fleming wrote that "Now is a grand time to have the ironwork made as the men at that work are feeling the depression as much as any one and the most skilled are available to give their entire time to it."
66. Fauquier County Deed Book 104/349 J. Donald Richards Special Commissioner of Trustees of the Parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church South Warrenton to W. E. Robinson, Jr. of Parsonage Property on north side of Main Street adjoining the Baptist church on the east. 14 October 1910. This parsonage lot is bought by Ethel and Frances Anderson who rented the house to the Baptist church for a parsonage in Fauquier County Deed Book 147/239, 1 March 1939; Fauquier County Deed Book 108/447, J. A. C. Keith Executor of Mrs. Jennie B. Hurxthal to Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Warrenton, 17 February 1913; Shirley Gilliam, Trustee of First Baptist Church, telephone interview by author, 6 August 2001. Mrs. Gilliam quoted from, "The 100th Anniversary of the First Baptist Church 1867-1967;" Warrenton Historic District Inventory, June 1983, 38; Warrenton Historic District Update, First Baptist Church Survey Form, 1998.
67. Fauquier County Deed Book 639/966 Deed of Gift Easement Margaret Spilman Bowden to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation 151.4419 acres, 22 May 1990.
68. Fauquier County Will Book WB 182/1648 Last Will and Testament of Margaret Spilman Bowden, written 22 September 1993, deceased 13 March 1994, probated 23 March 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 30

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 31

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 32

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 33

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 34

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 35

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 36

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 37

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References (continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
E	18	252900	4285630	F	18	253100	4285320

The approximate boundary of the 151-acre nominated property is delineated by the polygon with vertices marked by the preceding UTM reference points.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Oaks property, PIN # 6963-00-3432, is situated approximately three and one-half miles southwest of the Town of Warrenton, on the north side of Route 802 or Springs Road in Marshall Magisterial District of Fauquier County. Fauquier Springs Country Club lies a mile to the southwest, and the Rappahannock River runs two miles to the north. The Oaks is bordered by Springs Road on the south, agricultural land on the north, west and east. The approximate 40-acre southwest portion of The Oaks remains heavily forested and is separated from the open pastureland and mansion landscape to the northeast by Route 681 or Holtzclaw Road. This boundary is outlined on the included Warrenton quadrant USGS map and site plan.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary contains the land purchased on 17 December 1927 by Margaret Spilman Bowden and by survey in the Deed of Gift Easement to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation in Fauquier County Deed Book 639/966, dated 13 March 1994. It is the "entirety of land and buildings included in my farm known as 'The Oaks'" devised by Margaret Spilman Bowden to her niece Elizabeth Williams Gookin in Will Book 182/1648. The boundary has been selected to encompass the 1881 Wise-Lewis Duel site in the woods southwest of Holtzclaw Road as well as the thirteen contributing buildings including the mansion and landscape to the northeast which are described in Section seven and featured in Section eight.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph List Page 38
VDHR Film Roll 18903

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

PHOTOGRAPHS VDHR FILE # 30-320 Negatives are filed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources
All photographs are of The Oaks 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia
Fauquier County, Virginia
Credit: Cheryl H. Shepherd, photographed 6/2001 **VDHR Film Roll # 18903**

Photo 1 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 16 - Mansion - South Front Elevation, Facing Northeast. (Landscaping will not allow full length photographs)

Photo 2 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 17 - Mansion - South Front Elevation, Facing North.

Photo 3 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 18 - Mansion & Garage Courtyard with Brick Porch at East End. Arcade, Garage & Servants' Quarters - South Front Elevation, Facing North.

Photo 4 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 19 - Mansion - Under Arcade Between Brick Porch & Garage, Facing South Toward Porch; Windows beyond arcade are to the kitchen.

Photo 5 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 20 - Mansion - North Rear Elevation, Facing South. (Landscaping will not allow full length photographs.)

Photo 6 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 22 - Mansion - Interior - Front Door with Leaded Glass Sidelights & Transom, Stair Hall & Pedimented Door to Library, Facing South.

Photo 7 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 21 - Mansion - Interior - Main Stair Hall, Georgian-style Stairway & Back Door to Porch, Facing North.

Photo 8 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 01 - Mansion - Interior - Gothic Molding on Upper Side Stair, Lower Stair Hall with Front Door & Pedimented Door to Drawing Room, Facing South.

Photo 9 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 24 - Mansion - Interior - Gum Paneled Library Mantelpiece with Portrait of Rev. Paul D. Bowden, Facing West.

Photo 10 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 25 - Mansion - Interior - Living Porch Facing South Brick Wall with Gothic French Doors & Side View of Stone Mantel.

Photo 11 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 03 - Mansion - Interior - Palladian Window at 2nd Floor Stair Landing, Facing NE.

Photo 12 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 26 - Mansion - Interior - 3rd Floor Dormer from Service Stair Facing North Roof.

Photo 13 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 23 - Mansion - Interior - Drawing Room, Facing East, Pedimented Door to Dining Room, Mantelpiece with Wall of Troy Dentil Molding and Tall 9/9 Window. Plaster floriated circle band ceiling ornament is visible in mirror

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph List continued Page 39

**The Oaks
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Photo 14 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 15 - Mansion - Interior - Dining Room, Facing West Wall with Pedimented Door to Drawing Room.
Mantelpiece with Echinus & Astragal Molding, French Door to Outside Porch, Zuber Wallpaper
and Plaster Cornice.

Photo 15 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 27 - Meat House - North Side & West Front Elevations, Facing Southeast.

Photo 16 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 28 - Bathhouse & Log Cabin - Facing Southeast, West Gable End of Log Cabin and North Rear & West Side
Elevations of Bathhouse.

Photo 17 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 29 - Summerhouse - Facing Southeast, North and West Elevations.

Photo 18 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 00 - Potato House - South Front Elevation, Facing North.

Photo 19 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 32 - Agent's Cottage - West Front Elevation, Facing East.

Photo 20 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 30 - Tenant Cottage & Garage - East Front Elevations, Facing West.

Photo 21 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 31 - Tile Barn, Windmill & Corn House - South Front & East Side Elevation of Barn, South Front of Corn
House, Facing Northwest.

Photo 22 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 33 - Spring House - West Front & South Side Elevations, Facing Northeast.

Photo 23 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - E - Chicken House - East Side & North Rear Elevations, Facing West.

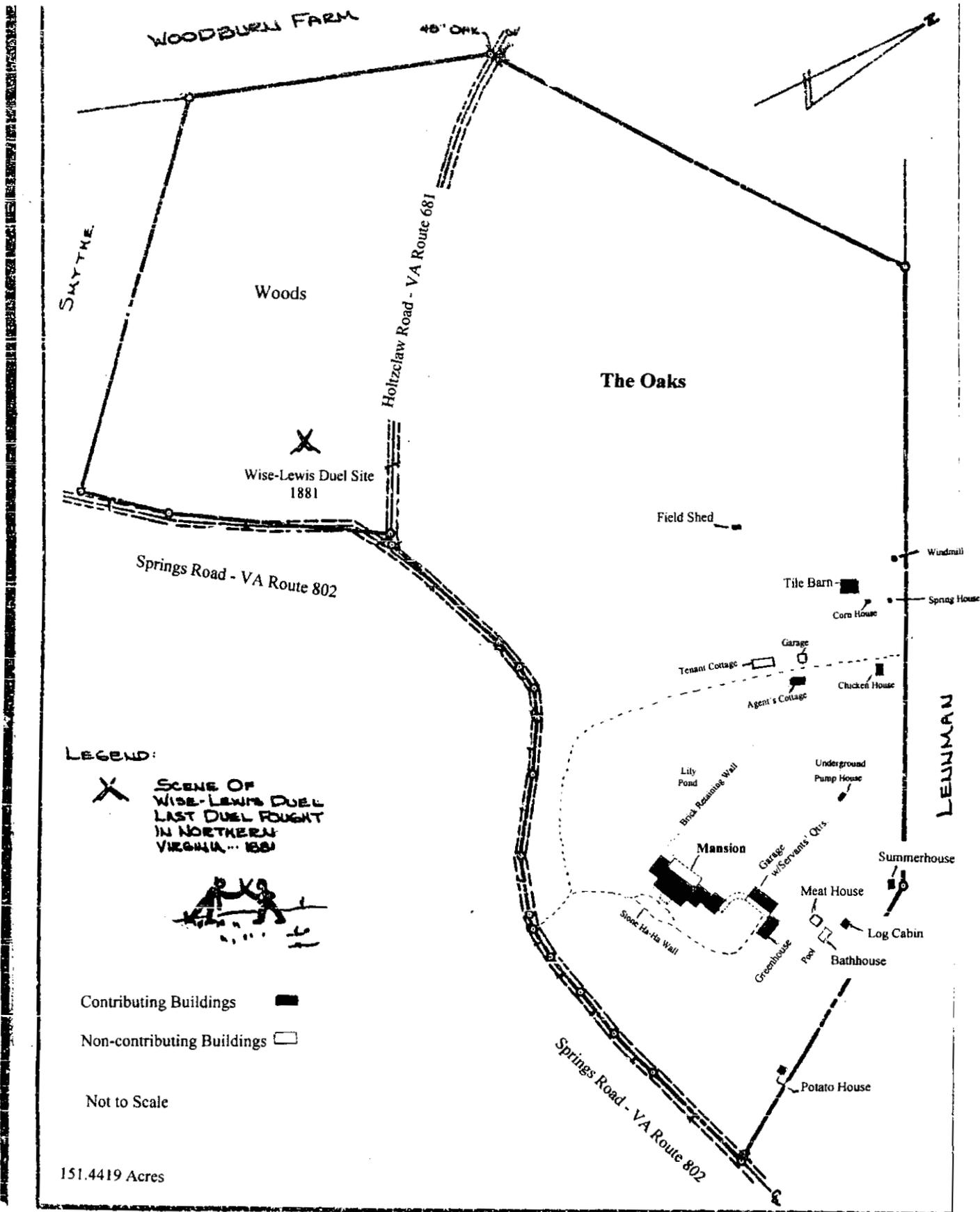
Photo 24 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 34 - Corn House - South Front and East Side Elevations, Facing Northwest.

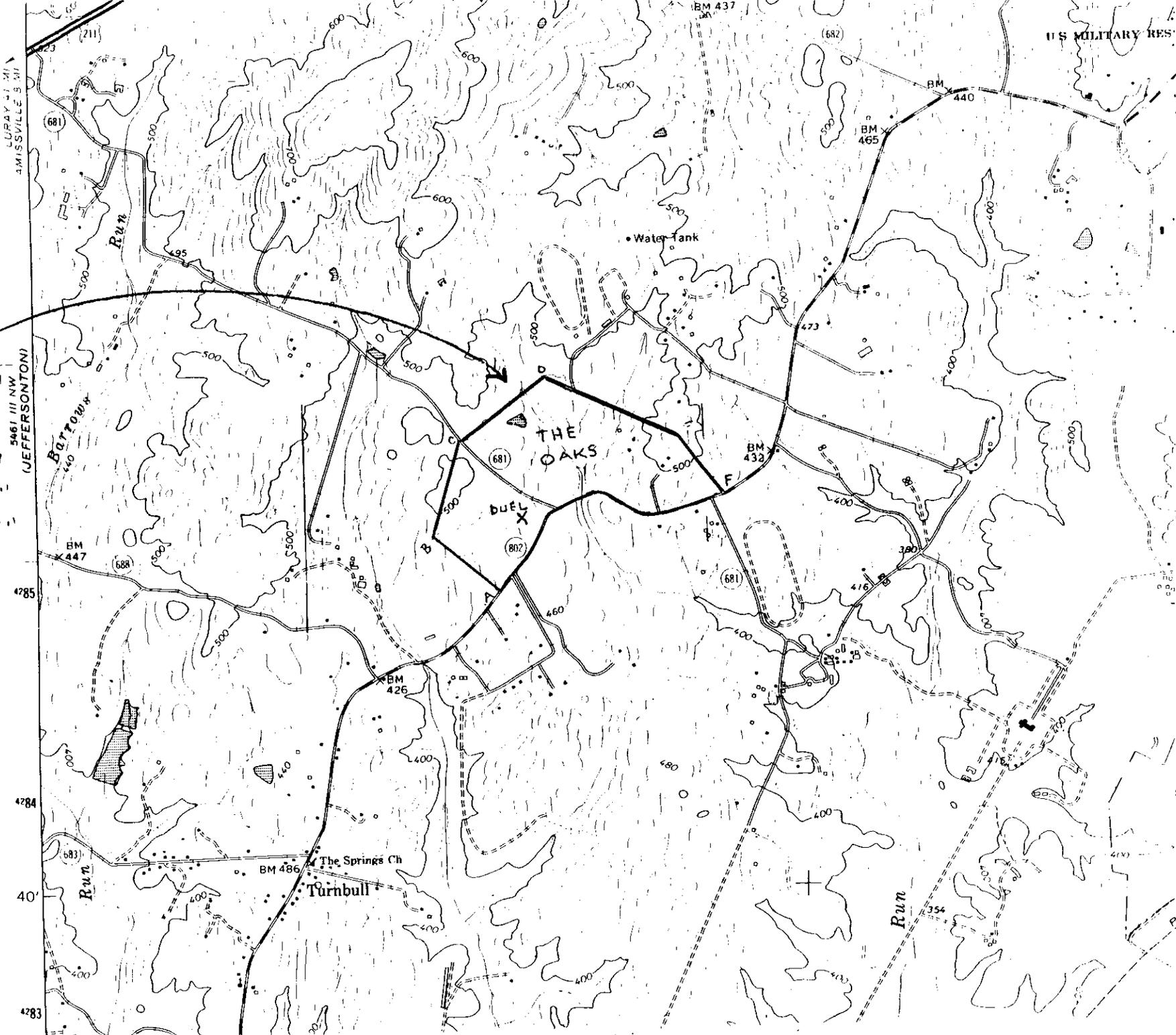
Photo 25 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 36 - Field Shed - South Front and East Side Elevations, Facing Northwest.

Photo 26 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 08 - Wise-Lewis Duel Site at the Corner of Springs and Holtzclaw roads, Facing Northwest.

Photo 27 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 10 - Wise-Lewis Duel Site (Approximation) in Woods, Facing North.

Photo 28 of 28 - Neg. 18903 - 09 - Wise-Lewis Duel Site (Approximation) in Woods, Facing South.





30-320

THE OAKS

- A 18 251,770E 4284,610N
- B 18 251,610E 4285,740N
- C 18 251,740E 4285,600N
- D 18 252,200E 4285,580N
- E 18 252,900E 4285,420N
- F 18 252,100E 4285,420N

WARRENTON
QUAD
FRANKLIN
CO.

5461 III NW
(JEFFERSONTON)

4285
4284
40'
4283