

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone
walls	Brick
	Concrete
roof	Slate
other	Metal
	Wood
	Glass

Narrative Description

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

Dakota
Name of Property

Fauquier Co, Va.
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1900 - 1948

Significant Dates

1928, 1947-48

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bottomley, William Lawrence
McKown, Suzanne W.
Blackwell, David

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

Dakota
Name of Property
State

Fauquier Co., Va.
County and

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	255920	4287620	3		
2				4		

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>		date	<u>January 25, 2005</u>	
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>		telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>	
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	state	<u>VA</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u>				

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	<u>Ernest M. Oare and Dakota Farm LLC</u>				
street & number	<u>7351 Leigh Rd.</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 349-9491</u>		
city or town	<u>Warrenton</u>	state	<u>VA</u>	zip code	<u>20186</u>

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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Dakota is located in Fauquier County, Virginia, just outside the town limits of Warrenton. The Colonial Revival two-story house was built in 1928 to a design by architect William Lawrence Bottomley, apparently on the foundations of a nineteenth-century residence. The southeast-facing house has an American-bond brick facing, painted white, over a masonry block core; a slate-shingled hip roof; and a symmetrical five-bay facade with a centered entry with a classical surround. In 1947-48 a one-story bedroom wing was added to the east end, balanced by a garage addition on the west end, both designed by Suzanne W. McKown. The interior is arranged around an entry/stair hall and features a living room with paneled walls and a Federal Revival mantel. The house was rehabilitated in 2004-05. Behind the house stands the original brick garage. To the southwest stands the stable, a Queen Anne frame building with corner dovecote turrets. Beyond the stable stands a modern walker of circular form. Dakota is surrounded by gardens, hedges, mature shade trees, and outlying pastures. The general surroundings are mixed suburban and agricultural.

Inventory

1. Dakota. 1928; 1947-48 (foundation pre-1928). Contributing building.
2. Original garage. 1928. Contributing building.
3. Stable. Ca. 1900; 2004. Contributing building.
4. Walker. 2004. Noncontributing building.

House Exterior

Dakota is constructed of masonry block with a 1:5 American-bond brick facing. Given the date of construction (1928), the masonry block is probably tile block (terra cotta), although some variety of concrete block is also a possibility. The 1947-48 sections have cinder block cores with (at least in the case of the garage) intermittent brick courses that key to the brick facing. According to tradition the house incorporates the foundation of an earlier house, although there is little visible evidence of this. The top of the foundation, visible on the exterior, is stone. Below the stone the foundation has a rough stucco finish visible in the basement, and the material behind the stucco is indeterminate. The interior basement walls are poured concrete. Details of the brickwork of the house include jack arches over windows, dentil-like corbeled cornices (original and later sections), and an exterior chimney on the east end and exterior boiler flue on the west end with complex paved shoulders.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Description (continued)

The front entry is the main exterior embellishment. It has a wood surround with fluted Ionic pilasters and a pediment with machicolated raking moldings. The entry itself has a fanlight with radial muntins and a six-panel door. Flanking the entry are round windows, the right-hand one with the panes painted black (a stair stringer crosses behind it). Most of the house's windows are 15/15 with paneled shutters with shutter dogs. The rear elevation is more irregular than the symmetrical five-bay front elevation. Its roughly centered entry has a Dutch door and a surround with a flat cornice above fluted Ionic pilasters. Next to the entry and extending to the garage wing is a treated wood pergola built in 2004. As originally constructed the house had a one-story porch across the rear, but this was removed in the 1947-48 remodeling. On the west end of the house is a one-story bay window with a copper-sheathed concave hip roof, a large fixed 36-pane window in the center flanked by 9/9 double-hung windows, paneling, and a frieze with paterae. The 36-pane window was inserted in place of an entry during the 1947-48 remodeling.

Short hyphens were added in 1947-48 to connect to a one-story bedroom wing on the east end and a one-story garage wing on the west end. Like the original house, the wings have slate-shingled hip roofs. Unlike the original roof the addition roofs are flared at the eaves, and their slate shingles were replaced in kind in 2004. The bedroom hyphen has a blind round arch on its south side and French doors on its north side. The garage hyphen, as originally constructed, had open round arches. In 2004 these were infilled with a window on the south side and French doors on the north side to create a vestibule. The garage originally had windowless paneled garage doors operated by pull ropes. These were replaced in the late twentieth century and again in 2004 by panel doors with segmental-arch windows.

House Interior

Typical interior finishes include plaster on block and plaster on lath walls, most wallpapered; plaster on lath ceilings, painted; wood cornices, wide on the first floor and narrow on the second floor; wood floors; recessed wall radiators; molded baseboards and door and window trim; and six-panel doors with butt hinges and crystal knobs. The front entry opens through a round-arch alcove into the entry/stair hall. The open winder stair has slender painted turned balusters and newels, a spiral terminus at the bottom, a natural wood handrail, urn finials on the newels, and carpeted treads. Under the ends of the treads are scalloped brackets that continue as a running design around the edge of the stairwell on the second floor.

The living room at the east end of the original house has walls ornamented with moldings that form panels above and below the molded chair rail. The Federal Revival mantel has a three-part frieze with decorative recessed panels in the tablets, double reeded colonnettes on the sides, and a reeded band under the shelf. Above is a Georgian-inspired overmantel with a crossetted panel. The fireplace surround has a gold-veined black marble facing. At the west end of the house is the dining room,

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Description (continued)

which has a paneled wainscot. The opening to the dining room bay window has a paneled reveal and a flattened elliptical arch with a fluted keyblock. The kitchen next to the dining room was enlarged in 1947-48 by the removal of a pantry and again in 2004 by the insertion of new cabinets, counters, and appliances and the creation of a counter-height opening to the dining room. The study behind the entry/stair hall was created in 1947-48 and has floor to ceiling shelves.

The second floor is similar to the first in overall character, although it lacks the stylistic features of the first floor. The master bedroom is at the west end; it has a large bathroom and walk-in closet. Two smaller bedrooms occupy the east end. Few changes were made to the second floor in the 1947-48 remodeling, and a shifted wall between the two smaller bedrooms was the principal alteration of the 2004 remodeling. The 1947-48 bedroom wing is also similar in character to the rest of the house. As built it had a simple Georgian Revival architrave mantel. In the 2004 rehabilitation this was replaced by a simple Federal-inspired mantel with three panels in its frieze.

The basement is reached by a winder stair that descends under the main stair. The basement stair was created in 1947-48 to replace an exterior basement entrance that formerly existed on the north side of the house. The basement has a concrete floor, a textured stucco ceiling, and beaded batten/panel doors hung on T hinges. The large east room, designated the laundry in the 1947 plans, has a niche on its east wall approximately under the fireplace in the living room above. The niche may have functioned as an ash pit, but it has a rough-hewn stone lintel that suggests it may be associated with the pre-existing house. Other basement rooms include a cold room with shelves recycled from the upstairs in 1947-48, a heater room, a storage room, and a bathroom with beaded tongue-and-groove walls, a clawfoot tub, and a modern sink and commode.

Outbuildings

Off the northwest corner of the original house stands the original garage, a one-story building with a stretcher-bond brick exterior, a stone foundation, and a metal-sheathed pyramidal roof. On the front (south) side are two pairs of X-braced beaded batten doors, with the narrower eastern leaf functioning as a pedestrian door. The garage also has a corbeled cornice, windows with clip-in 6/6 muntins, and a concrete pad supporting HVAC units on the north side. The westernmost building in the nominated area is the walker, an open-air frame building constructed in 2004. The round building has board-and-batten half-walls under wire mesh window openings and a metal-sheathed conical roof. The principal feature of the T-1-11-sheathed interior is an automatic walker, a carousel-like apparatus used to walk horses at varying speeds.

Next to the walker stands the stable, a story-and-a-half frame building with a wraparound shed on three sides. Prior to rehabilitation in 2004 the building had asphalt-shingle roofing. It now has slate shingles

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Description (continued)

on the main section and metal roofing on the shed. The original board-and-batten siding was replaced in kind during the rehabilitation. At the center of the principal south side is a gable with hexagonal wood shingle sheathing and a window (this and most other windows have clip-in 6/6 muntins). On the north side is a gabled hay dormer. At the southeast and southwest corners are angled square-plan turrets with tall copper-sheathed pyramidal roofs with wood spike finials. The turrets have rectangular louvered vents and small arched openings for doves or pigeons. On the barn's ends and north side are multiple modern stall doors, some on tracks and some with Dutch door forms. The stable originally had a stone and brick foundation, although at present all that is visible is modern poured concrete.

A wide aisle runs the length of the barn interior, bisected by a shorter transverse aisle. Much of the concrete floor is covered by rubber matting. Most walls are sheathed with modern stained wood, although the original circular-sawn ceiling joists are exposed, some showing traces of whitewash. The modern horse stalls have sliding steel-mesh doors. The shed rooms are used as work rooms and for feed storage and have modern tile floors and drywall ceilings. The loft is reached by a ladder. Its butted common rafters and other framing members are joined with cut nails. The stable is presently used to shelter young thoroughbred horses (weanlings and yearlings).

Integrity Statement

Dakota preserves good integrity from the period of its construction (1928) and remodeling and enlargement (1947-48). The overall form of the original house and hyphenated wings remains unchanged, and most historic decorative features such as the classical front and rear entries, stair, paneled living room, and living room mantel remain in place. The rehabilitation of the house in 2004-05 resulted in the addition of a pergola on the rear elevation and the enclosure of a formerly open-air hyphen, but otherwise the house is little changed from its historic appearance. The house retains its two principal historic outbuildings, the 1928 garage and ca. 1900 stable. The stable has been more extensively rehabilitated than the house, but it retains its overall form and character-defining dovecote turrets and wood-shingled front gable. The nominated area retains its historic character, with mature trees and boxwoods near the house and open pasture-like ground near the stable. The surrounding area has witnessed some suburban development since the period of significance, but it is still largely agricultural in character with large historic estates such as Leeton Hall in the viewshed.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Dakota, located near Warrenton in Fauquier County, Virginia, is a Georgian Revival residence designed by architect William Lawrence Bottomley and built for E. W. and Bertha Winnmill in 1928. E. W. "Bunny" Winnmill was a stockbroker, a gentleman farmer, and a founder of the Virginia Gold Cup horse race, a Fauquier County tradition since the 1920s. Hyphenated bedroom and garage wings were added to the house in 1947-48 according to a design by Suzanne M. McKown, the daughter of then owners Charles and Marie White. Near the house stands a Queen Anne stable with turrets containing doves. Dakota and its stable were recently rehabilitated.

Applicable Criteria

Dakota is eligible under Criterion C with significance in the area of architecture as an example of the work of William Lawrence Bottomley, a leading practitioner of the domestic Georgian Revival style in Virginia during the first half of the twentieth century, and for its stylish Queen Anne stable. The period of significance comprises the years ca. 1900, approximately the date of construction of the stable; 1928, the date of the house; and 1947-48, the date of the additions and remodeling. Dakota is eligible at the local level of significance.

Acknowledgments

A number of organizations and individuals assisted in the preparation of this report. Principal among them were the owner of the property and sponsor of the nomination, Ernest M. Oare. Others who provided assistance included Morey and Jamie Oare of Warrenton; Fred Drunagel of Warrenton; architectural historian Maral Kalbian, Boyce; architect and former owner Suzanne W. McKown, Berryville; Stephanie Sand, Virginia Gold Cup, Warrenton; contractor Matthew Pearson, Star Tannery; Lee Heuer, Morven Park; librarian Jean Day, Fauquier County Public Library, Warrenton; librarian Edwin Ray, Library of Virginia, Richmond; and David Edwards, Joanna Evans, Quatro Hubbard, and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historic Context

Dakota was built in 1928, but the property has an earlier history. A house stood at the location in the late nineteenth century, and in fact a portion of its foundation appears to have been incorporated into the present house foundation. Ann McIlhany (1809-1882) acquired the twenty-five-acre property in 1863 from Phil S. Johnson and lived at the location. In 1883 the property was sold to James A. Bethune. Eppa Hunton Jr. appears to have acquired the property by 1893 when he sold it to N. Barclay Bevan. Bevan and his wife Jane Belding Bevan lived there until 1900 when they sold the property to John D. Hooe for \$6,000.¹

John D. Hooe was a member of Fauquier County's first polo club, established in 1895 and disbanded a few years later. It is perhaps significant in this regard that Dakota is located near the site of the former Horse Show Grounds outside of Warrenton. Hooe is proposed as a possible builder of the stable (see architectural analysis below). In 1905 Hooe transferred ownership to his wife, Maria H. Hooe, who in 1921 sold the property to Bertha A. Winnmill for \$16,000.²

Bertha Winnmill was the wife of Edgar Wolten Winnmill (1881-1947). "Bunny" Winnmill, as he was known, was a native of Fauquier County, although his father moved to the area from England a few years before his birth. In 1910 E. W. Winnmill joined the New York City brokerage Gude Winnmill, headed by his brother Robert C. Winnmill (1884-1957). According to a Winnmill family historian, "Bun missed the country air and his home town friends, and soon returned to Warrenton, where he took up farming and horse grazing." E. W. Winnmill's successful brother did not forget him, however, and in the early 1920s he installed E. W. in a Warrenton branch office of Gude Winnmill. In 1929 E. W. Winnmill purchased the California House across from the courthouse in Warrenton, which he planned to remodel as offices including a stock broker's office (presumably his own).³

E. W. Winnmill, an avid horseman, was born into the ideal county for such an interest. Historian William Myzk notes that horse races were held in Fauquier County as early as 1742 and the nation's first horse show, the Upperville Colt and Horse Show, was established in the county in 1853. Jump racing was staged at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs by 1844 and a race held there in 1875 was promoted as the "best Steeplechase in America." Local interest in timber racing revived in the early 1920s, spurred by a number of events. The Maryland Hunt Cup race, founded in 1894, had become very popular among steeplechase enthusiasts, and in 1921 the Middleburg Hunt Cup was established. According to Myzk:

Fauquier County sportsmen probably saw the need to compete with the Maryland event in order to focus some of the attention and prestige on Virginia racing as well . . . The arrival of the Pennsylvania and Middleburg Hunt Cups in 1921 may have also had a decisive influence.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

If Fauquier horsemen waited any longer to establish their own timber race, they might find it very difficult to catch up with the rest of the field.

Consequently, in Spring 1922 Winnill and other members of the Fauquier County Sportsmen announced a race known as the Virginia Hunt Cup. A silver cup was to be awarded to the winner, but as the date of the May 6 race grew near a gold trophy was purchased and the name of the race changed to the Virginia Gold Cup. Robert C. Winnill was involved in providing the gold trophy. The 1922 winner of the four-mile horse race over timber was Irish Laddie.⁴

When E. W. Winnill died in June 1947, the local paper noted that his "ready smile, wit and store of anecdotes cheered countless passers-by on the streets of Warrenton." The following month Winnill's widow Bertha sold Dakota to Charles Mason White Jr. and his wife Marie McMillan Brown White. C. M. White Jr. was a supplier of equipment for the production of rubber products. The Whites's daughter was Suzanne White (now McKown), who studied architecture at Vassar College in the 1930s. In 1947 Suzanne designed additions for Dakota that were drawn up by her then husband Reeve Biggers, a Yale alumnus and architect, and completed in 1948. Local contractor David Blackwell built the additions. Dakota was later owned by Suzanne McKown, who sold it to the Butler family in 1975. The present owner purchased the property in 2002 and uses it for raising thoroughbred horses.⁵

Architectural Analysis

Dakota was designed by New York City architect William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951). Bottomley received a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from Columbia in 1906 and later studied at the American Academy in Rome and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He went into practice in 1911 and in 1914 he joined the American Institute of Architects. Bottomley completed at least one hundred projects from Maine to Texas during his career, including nearly forty houses in Virginia.⁶

Architectural historian Davyd Foard Hood has studied Bottomley's Virginia houses. Hood describes Bottomley as "one of the most important architects of country houses in America" and adds that the architect's houses comprise the "most important body of 'Neo-Georgian' work in the South." By Neo-Georgian Hood means the "more formal, academic and Palladian phase" of the Colonial Revival style, which was among the most popular domestic styles of the early twentieth century and later. Bottomley's first Virginia house was the Jennings C. Wise House, built in Richmond in 1915. Richmond is the location of most of Bottomley's houses, although there are also concentrations in Warrenton and Middleburg. The great James River plantation houses were Bottomley's principal inspiration for his Virginia houses.⁷

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Section number 8 Page 8

Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Before designing Dakota, Bottomley designed the remodeling of Robert C. Winnill's country house on Long Island, Borrakil Farm, in the 1910s. Bottomley obtained that commission through his friendship with Winnill's wife, Viola Townsend Winnill. When Robert and Viola Winnill decided to renovate a Fauquier County house known as Clovelly in the mid-1920s, they called on Bottomley again. Other works by Bottomley in Fauquier County include Tirvelda Farm, Whitehall, and Cloverland.⁸

Hood notes the similarity of Dakota to at least one other Bottomley design, the Mrs. T. Archibald Cary House in Richmond (1926), which has a bay window in an arched frame like that in Dakota's dining room. Hood also remarks that most Bottomley houses were remodeled in later years, and that the 1947-48 Dakota remodeling "is the most sympathetic to Bottomley's conception and compliments well the character of his work." According to Hood, Dakota was built with bricks from Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, which was owned by Robert C. Winnill in the 1920s, or from the Fauquier County Clerk's Office. The old Clerk's Office was torn down in January 1926, and it is known that in May 1926 a Mr. Winnill and others purchased the flagstone pavers that once extended in front of the building.⁹

Architect and former owner Suzanne W. McKown was instrumental in the later architectural evolution of the property. She recalls that she wanted the 1947-48 additions to harmonize with Bottomley's design. Bottomley himself used hyphenated wings in the design of his larger Virginia houses, for example in the 1930s house Milburne. In 1947 Dakota was white with green shutters; McKown had the shutters painted gray to give the house "sort of a French character," and she chose pink terrace furniture to go with the scheme. The original mantel in the east wing, which was used by McKown's parents as their bedroom, was purchased rather than designed for the room. McKown recalls that the original 1947-48 garage doors were paneled and windowless, and they were lifted by pull ropes.¹⁰

Suzanne McKown believes the stable was built about the same time as the house that once stood on the site of the present Dakota. Some architectural historians have suggested a date of ca. 1880 for the building. The stable is a fanciful example of the Queen Anne style, which became popular in Virginia in the 1880s. This is also the period that the property passed from the McIlhany family to other owners who may have been more inclined to make improvements. The stable is constructed with cut nails, which were generally superseded by wire nails during the 1890s. Nail chronology and stylistic evidence would suggest the stable was built during the 1880s or 1890s during the ownership of the Bethunes or Bevans. Another possible builder is John D. Hooe, who purchased the property in 1900. As a member of the local horse set—he helped establish the county's first polo club—Hooe may have wanted a stylish stable. The Queen Anne style remained popular into the early twentieth century and cut nails remained in use, albeit on a more limited basis; therefore an early twentieth century date for the stable is not out of the question.¹¹

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Endnotes

1. Fauquier County Deed Book 1883-84 p. 38; Deed Book 1894-95, p. 123; Deed Book 91, p. 393; Baird, Jordan, and Scherer, *Fauquier County [Virginia] Tombstone Inscriptions*, 107, 119. It is uncertain whether the 1876 Garden map of Fauquier County, compiled from Civil War-era maps, shows a house at the location, although it does identify the Bethune and Hunton families as nearby residents. According to former owner Suzanne W. McKown, Dakota was named by an owner who had a child kidnapped by Indians and retrieved by a Dakota Indian. An August 6, 2002 article in the *Fauquier Democrat* stated that the pre-existing house was frame.
2. Fauquier County Deed Book 96, p. 324; Deed Book 122, p. 102; *Fauquier Democrat*, July 4, 1957.
3. Armstrong, *"Gone Away" with the Winmills*, 26, 28, 33, 104-105; Moffett, *Diary of Court House Square*, 124-125.
4. Armstrong, *"Gone Away" with the Winmills*, 118; Virginia Gold Cup website; Myzk, *History & Origins of the Virginia Gold Cup*, 9-15.
5. Suzanne W. McKown and Fred A. Drunagel personal communication; Hood, "William Lawrence Bottomley," 103; Armstrong, *"Gone Away" with the Winmills*, 247; Fauquier County Deed Book 162, p. 439.
6. Hood, "William Lawrence Bottomley," 2, 3, 16, 17, 19.
7. *Ibid.*, 2, 5, 21, 24-25, 87.
8. Armstrong, *"Gone Away" with the Winmills*, 49-50, 79; *Fauquier County, Virginia, 1759-1959*, 212; Williams, *Pride of Place*, 48.
9. Hood, "William Lawrence Bottomley," 43, 103; Moffett, *Diary of Court House Square*, 113, 114.
10. Suzanne W. McKown personal communication; Hood, "William Lawrence Bottomley," 73.
11. Suzanne W. McKown personal communication; McLeod, "Dakota."

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

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- McKown, Suzanne W., and Reed Biggers. Dakota remodeling plans. Dated September 15, 1947 (November 24, 1947 revision).
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- Moffett, Lee. *The Diary of Court House Square*. Stephens City, Va.: Commonwealth Press, 1988.
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Fauquier Co., Va.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is portrayed on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the dwelling and support structures of Dakota within the extant historic domestic complex and do not include the non-historic surrounding agricultural resources or fields.

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Dakota
Fauquier Co., Va.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Subject: Dakota

Location: Fauquier County, Virginia

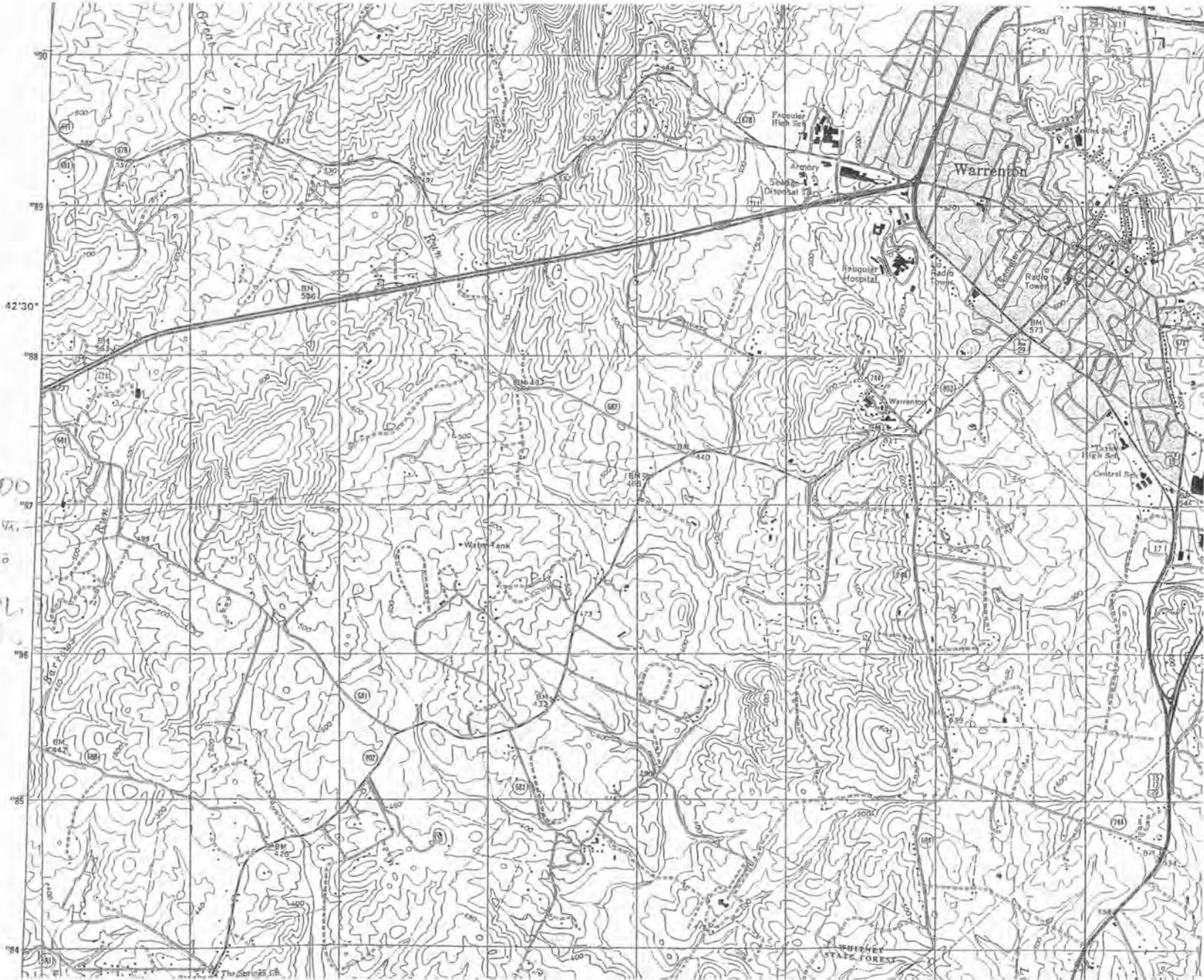
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Photo date: December 2004

Original negative archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Negative number: 21996

1. Description of view: Front (south) elevation of house. View looking northwest. Frame 27A.
2. Rear (north) elevation of house. View looking south. Frame 31A.
3. East wall of living room. Frame 33A.
4. Walker (left), stable (center), and house and original garage (right). View looking north. Frame 29A.



A
030-0300

Dakota, Esquimaux Co., VA.
UTM ref. (Zone 18):
16 255920 N 4787620

Warrenton
Crad.