

VLR - 3/14/01
NRHP - 7/13/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Oaks

other names/site number DHR File # 032-0022

2. Location

street & number 5025 Tabscott Road

not for publication N/A

city or town Kents Store

vicinity x

state Virginia code VA county Fluvanna

code 065

Zip 23084

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. Catherine Spence May 3, 2001
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the

National Register

 See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agriculture Outbuilding</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation - Brick

walls - Brick

roof - Slate

other - frame wing with metal roof

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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Health and Medicine
- Politics/Government

Period of Significance circa 1809 – 1950

Significant Dates circa 1809
1830

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
George W. Richardson, Richard C. Bowles, George A. Bowles, Sr.

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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: _____

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**The Oaks
Fluvanna County, Virginia**

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7. Summary Description:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Oaks, in Fluvanna and Goochland Counties, Virginia, was begun in the first decade of the 19th century and finished in 1830. It was built for the Richardson family and has passed through generations of the same family for nearly 200 years. The property straddles the Fluvanna-Goochland County line and local tradition says that "the boundary line runs right through the center hall." The most prominent feature of the well-built brick house is its vernacular woodwork, which is carved, incised, grained, and painted, and appears to incorporate every skill rural craftsmen practiced. Also situated on the wooded site is an outdoor kitchen (later used as a schoolroom), a smokehouse, an icehouse, a latticed-covered well, and a barn. Across the road the large Richardson/Bowles family cemetery is surrounded by ancient oaks.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Oaks faces south, nestled in a large grove of old white oak trees. The wooded house site is surrounded by fields under cultivation. Approximately 100 of the 170 acres are farmed and the remainder is wooded. There are three contributing buildings in the yard behind and to the east of the house: a brick kitchen, a weatherboarded smokehouse, and vertically-sheathed icehouse. An old barn (also contributing) stands farther to the east.

The rear part of the one-over-one, ell-shaped house was built sometime before 1820, possibly as a 1 1/2-story house. In 1830 the brick, single pile, two-story structure over a raised basement was built onto the south. It appears that the pre-existing section, which is on a slightly lower level, was raised to two full stories, incorporated into the whole, and encased in the same brick, with new woodwork throughout. The walls in the pre-1820 part are 13" thick, while those in the 1830 part are 18" thick. The house has seen a few major changes. A small one-story weatherboard addition was built onto the rear about 1915. A new roof, larger porches, and an upper "connector" passage between the 1830, center-passage plan portion and the rear ell were added about the same time.

EXTERIOR

The front facade is laid in Flemish bond, while the sides and rear are laid in five-course American bond. There are two interior end chimneys in the 1830 part and one interior chimney in the rear facade of the pre-1820 portion. The gable roof is slate, which replaced riven wood shingles early in the twentieth century. The new roof was probably reinforced at that time and was constructed with a wide overhang with decorative exposed rafters nearly hiding the brick mouse-tooth corbel cornice. An old photograph shows the original

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roof with very little overhang, allowing the corbels to show clearly and giving the house a more Federal appearance.

The south elevation has five bays. The center entrance has three-panel double doors with architrave moldings. Above the doorway is a graceful recessed arched fanlight with key at the top. There are two nine-over-nine light, double-hung sash windows on each side of the front door. The five windows on the second floor have nine-over-six sash. The four basement windows are rectangular with five horizontal wooden bars. All windows have architrave moldings, are crowned with jack arches, and, except for the basement, have working, louvered shutters. The three-bay, one-story porch is believed to have been built about 1910, when it replaced an earlier one-bay porch. Outlines for the columns of the earlier porch can be seen on the brick. The present porch has four round columns, a wooden railing, and a flat roof with a balustrade on the upper deck.

On the east elevation a flat-roofed porch runs the entire length of the brick house, including the ell. In the front pile there is a main-floor, six-panel door, and there are a pair of lunettes in the gable. The entrance serving both basements is on this porch. There is a simple, two-flight, enclosed stair leading down to the basement door in the front pile. The pre-1820 part contains one six-over-six window on each floor and a six-panel door on the ground floor. All openings have architrave trim. Extending northward is the flat-roofed portion of the 1915 weatherboarded wing.

The west elevation of the main section has no windows except two lunettes high in the gable. The pre-1820 ell has one six-over-six window upstairs with architrave molding, and one door on the ground floor, which is a twentieth-century replacement for an original window--the old shutter dogs are still in place on the brick walls beside the opening. The new woodwork here is plain. A porch with a flat metal roof extends from the front part of the house back across the ell to the one-story, weatherboarded, gable-roofed wing. Originally, there was only a small, square porch off the center-passage hall in the 1830 house. The frame connector passage with its flat metal roof can be seen perched on the porch roof, attached to the north wall of the front pile and the west wall of the ell.

The north elevation of the house is very complicated, with several conflicting roof lines and additions. The brick pre-1820 ell is on the northeast side of this elevation and has no windows. There are two windows downstairs and two windows upstairs on the northwest side of the 1830 portion. The little frame connector passage juts up near the center. And finally, the frame addition is actually only attached to the ell of the brick house by a shed-roofed room, which in turn is attached to the gable-roofed room. This wing contains a kitchen/breakfast area, bedroom and bath.

A landscape feature worth noting are the eleven great tubs of blooming oleanders around the east porch. They are the remnants of nineteen plants brought home to The Oaks around the turn of the twentieth century by Mary Eliza Bowles, who had been living and teaching in South Carolina. For about one hundred years these huge tubs have been wrestled down to the basement each fall and out again in the summer. None of the family wants to break the tradition.

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INTERIOR: 1830 PART

The front door opens into a center hall, 8' wide. The chair rails, dado, bases, doors, and mantels in the two ground floor rooms and hall are highly ornamental and appear to have been a showcase for the builder's repertoire of woodworking skills. The WPA report said they "beggared description," and indeed, there is nothing like them elsewhere in Fluvanna. The chair rail in the hall is extremely wide and intricately molded. The dado has rectangular flat panels that are grained to resemble flame mahogany, and each panel has a painted band imitating inlay. A wide, six-panel rear door serves the northwest porch. The open-string stair to the second floor rises in two runs on the east wall, and features scrolled brackets. There is no interior stair to the basement, nor are there any indications that there ever was one.

The rooms downstairs have 11' ceilings, while those upstairs are 9 1/2' high. All flooring is original pine except the east parlor, where it has been replaced with oak. All walls and ceilings are plastered. All doors are heart pine, pegged and mortised, and grained to simulate mahogany, except the west parlor door, which is feather-painted to imitate curly maple. The graining of the panels includes bands of painted inlay. There are few, if any, original locks. Window reveals are paneled, with applied trim in a rectangular pattern.

The west parlor, which is about 20' x 20', is the most colorful. The mantel has a pale blue shelf over dentils painted gold. The frieze has a deeply carved golden sunburst in the center, flanked by rectangular panels that are painted to resemble curly maple. Below that is a slender row of incised floral motifs in white. Each white pilaster features a long, feathered arrow carved in relief and painted pale blue. The chair rail repeats the pale blue shelf with gold dentils and has a white molding over a pale blue baseboard. The family maintains that these colors were the original hues and have been faithfully repainted when necessary, although it may have been all grained originally. The wainscot features rectangular panels, which are feather-painted like those on the mantel. In the center, within applied trim, the graining is a lighter, rich, warm maple color, and has bands of striping.

In the east parlor the chair rail is also wide and uniquely ornate, with a row of incised undulations. The wainscoting has rectangular, feather-painted panels. The mantel is varnished rather than painted, and has a dentil course and reeded and fluted pilasters.

On the stair, the original window on the landing has been covered with interior shutters, and underneath it a rather short doorway was cut through the wall into the small connector room. It has a door that leads into the upper room of the pre-1820 part of the house. This connector provides the only second-floor access to the rear wing. Inside the little room the old brick walls are visible, as is one shutter dog beside the window!

Upstairs a small bathroom was created at the front of the house in the passage between the two bedrooms. The bedrooms have plastered walls with molded baseboards and simple chair rails. The mantels are similar to those downstairs, but simpler. The west bedroom mantel is painted a dark brown, with no apparent graining or decoration other than fluted pilasters. The mantel in the east room is extremely wide and

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handsome, and is marbled in a rich, dark green. This faux marbling appears to be original, and the only marbling in the house--a further manifestation of the carpenter's expertise.

INTERIOR: PRE-1820 PART

From the east parlor a door in the north wall gives access to the rear ell. An unusual architectural contrivance consists of one step down to a landing; from this landing a single-flight enclosed stair rises to the right to the pre-1820 upper room. Straight ahead, one winder step leads down to the lower room.

The lower room (now used as a dining room) has a large fireplace on the wall opposite the stair. The wide Federal-style mantel is similar to those upstairs in the 1830 part, and there is a large built-in cupboard filling the niche to the left of the fireplace. This original floor-to-ceiling cupboard has three solid wooden doors in the base and two doors in the top, with fifteen glass panes each. All old openings in the room have architrave moldings. To the right of the fireplace is a twentieth-century door with plain woodwork leading into the frame addition (the kitchen). The six-panel door and six-over-six-light window to the east are original. The twentieth-century door to the west was originally a window, and the old woodwork only extends down to the chair rail. The simple chair rail and base frame a hand-planed, single-board dado, 17" wide. An early twentieth-century door closes off the landing and stair. There was no door there originally as there is no door frame. The profile of the chair rail has been cut out of the door so it can swing closed.

The stairway to the small upper room is sheathed horizontally with wide beaded boards. This room has six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the east and west. All the woodwork, including chair rail has architrave moldings; the wainscot is a single 12" board. The mantle is plain, but nicely executed.

BASEMENT

The cellar under the pre-1820 portion is not tall enough for a man to stand upright, and has no fireplace. It was never intended to be used for more than storage. It has an earthen floor, and two rectangular, barred basement windows, which are now covered by the porches on east and west. The doorway between the two basements is only four-and-one-half feet tall.

The 1830 basement, which has walls 23" thick, has two rooms separated by a door of wide tongue and groove boards. This door and its twin that leads out of the basement have old iron strap hinges. The rectangular windows have wooden lintels; the sashes do not appear to be original and cannot be opened, as there are no hinges. The walls are brick and the ceiling is covered with 1"-thick plaster over old lath. Ceiling beams that can be seen are plain. Floors are cement. There are fireplace openings in the east and west walls.

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OUTBUILDINGS AND CEMETERY

The brick kitchen is a 1 1/2-story structure of brick, laid in four and five course American bond. It has a steeply pitched gable roof covered in slate. There is brick mouse-tooth corbeling under the eaves and an interior chimney in the east gable end. Located just northeast of the main house, the kitchen was undoubtedly built in 1830. It is approximately 13' x 16'. The front has a vertical-board door topped by a jack arch, and there is a rectangular window on both front and rear. The gable end opposite the chimney has a small hatch window on the ground floor and one in the loft. Inside, the walls are brick. There is a large arched fireplace with cooking crane. The ceiling has plain, exposed beams with 17"-wide boards on the loft floor. The building was used as a schoolroom from the 1890s into the early twentieth century.

The weatherboarded smoke house stands on rock piers just to the east of the kitchen. (Its companion, the dairy, is no longer standing.) The smoke house was restored in recent years after being damaged in a storm. The steep roof was then covered with asphalt shingles and the east end had to be re-sided. The west gable end and west front contain some original beaded siding and old boxed cornice. There are two vertical-board doors (one new), and a new double-hung window on the east front. On the inside there is a partition between the two doors, and the fire pit can be seen in the western room.

The icehouse stands about 100 yards directly behind the house. It has old vertical board siding, a recent standing-seam metal roof, and old double doors in the south gable end. The ice pit was recently filled in when a nearby swimming pool was dug, and the building is used for storage.

A non-contributing, latticed, gazebo-type structure covers the well in the yard just east of the house. This original well is still the only source of water for The Oaks. Beyond the yard to the east were several farm buildings. Only one old barn remains, and it will soon be restored. Across the road and still in the extensive grove of oak trees is the Richardson/Bowles family cemetery. This large, fenced cemetery has some fifty-six graves. The earliest burial was circa 1796 and the most recent in 1994. The well structure, barn, and cemetery are included in the nominated property.

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8. Statement of Significance

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Oaks, in Fluvanna and Goochland Counties, Virginia, is significant locally as the home of six generations of the Richardson/Bowles family, spanning nearly 200 years. Members of this extensive family have been prominent members of the community, as well as the Commonwealth, particularly in the fields of medicine and government service. The Oaks is also significant for its Federal style of architecture, and especially for the wide variety of design in the interior trim.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Oaks is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C. It is significant under Criterion B because of the prominent occupations of several family members. Two men were doctors, one of whom had a long, distinguished career, including service in the Civil War. Several family members served their county in Fluvanna government positions and/or the Commonwealth in the Legislature or other important positions. The Oaks is also eligible under Criterion C for its Federal period architecture and unusual interior trim and finishes.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Samuel Richardson (ca. 1735-1807) came from Henrico County around 1777 just as Fluvanna County was formed. He owned land on the east branches of Byrd Creek where in 1796 he applied for an adquodamun to build a small creek mill.¹ A portion of the Byrd tract has always been located in Goochland County.

Richardson was a prominent leader in Fluvanna County's early years. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary War and by 1781 was promoted to Colonel. He was a Fluvanna Justice in the 1780s and 1790s and became a delegate to the General Assembly in the 1784-85 session and served again from 1787 through 1789. He was Sheriff of Fluvanna from 1791 to 1793, and was appointed Escheator of the county in 1794.² Before his death he owned over 1400 acres in Fluvanna.

Samuel died in 1807 and in 1808 his three children divided his property.³ His son, George Washington Richardson (ca. 1778-1849), acquired the 510-acre "Byrd tract and mill." It is probable that George built the early portion of The Oaks either after his marriage in 1799 (hence his choosing that tract in the partition), or upon inheriting the land in 1808. He also owned property near Wilmington, which he sold to his sister in 1820. According to tax records that year, only the Byrd Creek tract had a substantial building, with an assessed value of \$500. The tax record of 1815 did not list a mill for the Richardsons, so it appears that between 1808 and 1815 the mill ceased production and the 1820 tax record reflected the early house. In 1831

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the tax record showed \$2500 worth of "new improvements" so it can be assumed that George Richardson built the two-over-two front addition onto his \$500 building in 1830.⁴

George continued the family tradition of public service. He was a county justice for several years beginning in 1805, and then again from 1819 until 1845. He was also the first postmaster in the village of Wilmington in 1813.⁵ He had two daughters (Betsy and Mary, who each married into the Bowles family, prominent neighbors on adjoining farms) and a son, Samuel. George died in 1849 and the Byrd tract was willed to his three children. Samuel inherited 172 acres - the "mansion lot."⁶ Samuel soon died, leaving the property in trust for his wife Mary Ann and their nine children, seven of whom were minors.⁷

On the Bowles side of the family, Abraham Bowles and George Richardson's daughter Betsy lived on land adjoining The Oaks. Their son Richard Curd Bowles (1837-1923) became a physician, graduating from the University of Maryland in 1861. In September of 1862, after spending a year as a physician in the 44th Virginia Infantry, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon CSA. Eventually, on 4 August 1864, he was assigned to the Confederate Navy aboard the ironclad ram *Tennessee* during the battle of Mobile Bay. The *Tennessee* was the strongest, most powerful ship to date, but surrendered after being battered by four Federal ironclads and fourteen large wooden ships. The Confederate Admiral Buchanan was wounded and Dr. Bowles accompanied him in "elegant quarters" aboard a Federal ship to Pensacola where they were detained until paroled on 9 September. After duty aboard the gunboat *Nansemond*, Dr. Bowles wrote "In February '65 [I] was ordered to Point of Fork where I was captured by Sheridan which ended my Confederate career." He wrote that they "marched me and starved me until I became so thin and shadowy, I escaped at night unobserved through the guards." He walked home to Fluvanna and resumed his medical career as a rural physician.⁸

After his aunt Mary Ann Richardson's death, Dr. R.C. Bowles bought The Oaks and the "170 acres lying in Fluvanna."⁹ Actually, sixty acres is in Goochland County, but this fact was seldom mentioned in early deeds. For nearly fifty years Dr. Bowles practiced medicine at The Oaks from the living room, which is still referred to as "the medicine room". He also placed great emphasis on education, and as a member of the Fluvanna School Board in 1886, he helped found Virginia's first rural, free, accredited public high school in Palmyra.¹⁰

Dr. Bowles married three times. His oldest daughter, Mary Eliza, a teacher, never married. She brought the oleanders home from South Carolina about 1900. Perkins Bowles, Dr. Bowles' oldest son, also became a doctor and practiced in Scottsville.

George Ashby Bowles (1883-1956), from the doctor's second marriage, served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1915 to 1930, representing Fluvanna and Goochland Counties. As chairman of the House Roads Committee, he espoused a "pay as you go" policy and is given major credit for the present state highway system, which was begun in 1918. He was particularly proud of the building of Rt. 250 from Richmond to the mountains. He was also prominent in the revision of the banking and insurance laws.

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Bowles relinquished his seat in the Legislature to become Commissioner of Insurance and Banking for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He served the State Corporation Commission in that capacity until his death in 1956 and was given the honorary title of "dean of the nation's State Insurance Commissioners."¹¹

George made The Oaks his home base and built the frame addition in 1915 to provide more room for his growing family. At that time, his father, step-mother, and older sister Mary Eliza also lived at home. His sons George A., Jr. and Richard inherited the property, which had been held in trust for them. George retired from a career in the Air Force in 1971 and came home to live at The Oaks. He was the editorial page editor of the Charlottesville Daily Progress, the political reporter for the Virginia Network, and a political columnist for over thirty Virginia newspapers. The Oaks is now owned by George's widow, Nancy T. Bowles.

IS THE OAKS IN FLUVANNA OR GOOCHLAND COUNTY?

Throughout the 19th century Richardson and Bowles family members considered their residence to be in Fluvanna County. At various times they voted, held office, and attended schools in both Fluvanna and Goochland Counties. In recent years family members have considered themselves Goochland residents for voting and probate purposes. Through the years, the Fluvanna/Goochland boundary line was in contention. Fluvanna tax parcel maps show an 1897 line as well as a 1960 line. In both cases, The house and cemetery appear on the Fluvanna side, as they also do on the U.S.G.S. map. The property was taxed in Fluvanna until 1990 when, because of her position as Chairman of the Goochland Democratic Party, Mrs. Bowles applied to the court to have her residence declared to be situated in Goochland. Prior to the court case Mrs. Bowles hired a surveyor who determined that The Oaks residence was actually located in Goochland by approximately eighty feet. Since 1990, the house and sixty acres have been taxed in Goochland and the remaining 110 acres are taxed in Fluvanna. Perhaps a final boundary determination awaits Fluvanna's Geographical Information System boundary survey, which has yet to be completed. This is a digital computer mapping tool being prepared in preparation for the E-911 system.

Endnotes

1. Fluvanna County Deed Book 3:234
2. Fluvanna County Order Books
3. Fluvanna County Deed Book 5:156
4. Fluvanna County Land Tax records
5. Fluvanna County Order Books
6. Fluvanna County Will Book 6:1
7. Fluvanna County Will Book 8:156
8. "Confederate States of America Roll of Honor Application Blank"; Bowles family papers; History of the Confederate States Navy, p. 573
9. Fluvanna County Deed Book 29:370
10. *Fluvanna County Historical Society Bulletin* No. 43, p.25
11. Bowles family papers; Virginia, Rebirth of the Old Dominion, pp. 384-92.

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Bibliography

Primary sources

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Vol. IV. New York: The Century Company, 1888.

Bowles family papers.

"Confederate States of America Roll of Honor Application Blank." 1915. Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia. (Today, these records may be in the State Library of Virginia.)

Fluvanna County. Court Order books. 1782 - 1902.

_____. Land tax books. 1782 - 1915.

_____. Deed books. Old Series 1:250, 2:201, 3:234, 4:84 & 297, 5:156 & 276, 10:82, 29:370.
New Series 1:27, 8:48, 23:179, 110:346, 204:46.

_____. Will books. Old Series 6:1, 8:166.

_____. Census Reports. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Goochland County. Deed book 242:308.

Secondary sources

Bearr, David W. C. "The Connecting Link." *The Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society*. Number 43, April 1987.

"The Blue and the Gray." *The Richmond Times Dispatch*. 5 August 1964.

Bowles, Richard C., Jr. Speech presented to Goochland Historical Society. 27 June 1982.

Bruce, Philip A. Virginia, Rebirth of the Old Dominion. Vol. II. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1929.

Murdock, Deborah. "The Oaks." *Goochland Historical Society Magazine*. Volume 6, Number 2, 1974.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of the Confederate States Navy. New York: Rogers and Sherwood, 1887.

UTM References (continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5-17	756940	4195540	6-17	756550	4195240
7-17	756220	4195310	8-17	755800	4195750

Verbal Boundary Description

The property comprising The Oaks is identified as tax parcel A4 (110 acres) shown on Fluvanna County tax maps 23, 24, and 34, as well as a portion (60 acres) shown on Goochland County tax map 4, parcel 1-3.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the house, outdoor kitchen/schoolhouse, smoke house, ice house, barn, well structure, fields, woodlands, and water courses that have been historically associated with the property, as well as the family cemetery, where at least five generations of the Richardson/Bowles family are buried.

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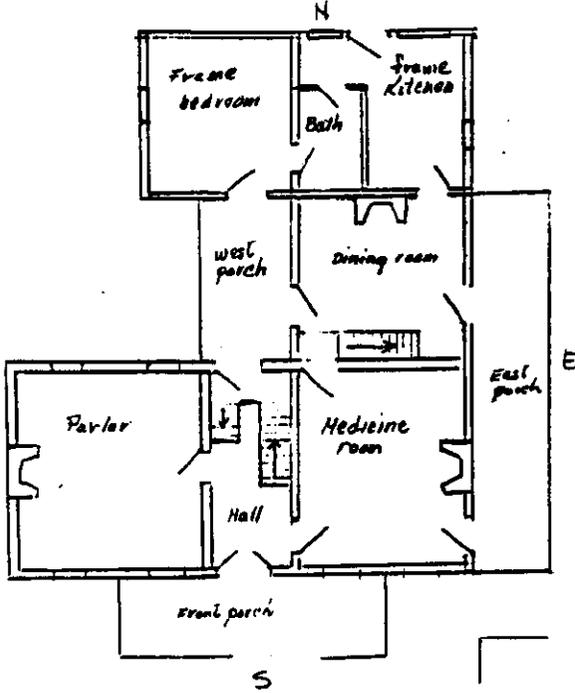
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Oaks
Fluvanna County, Virginia

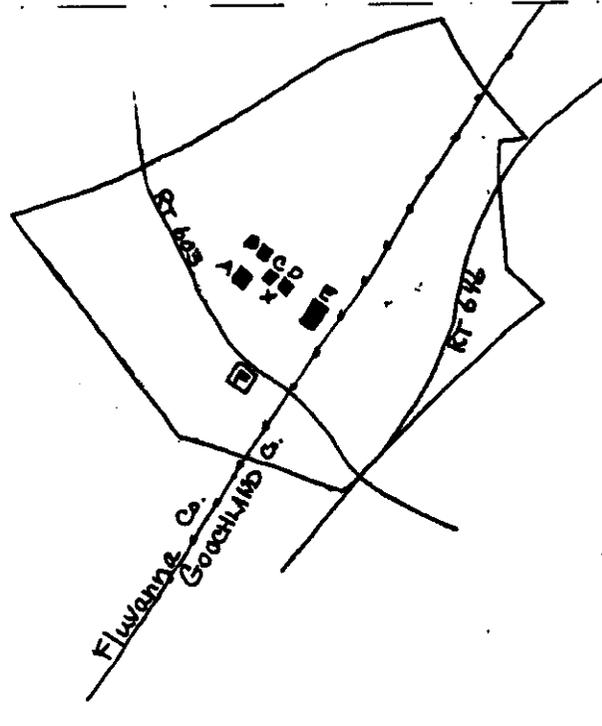
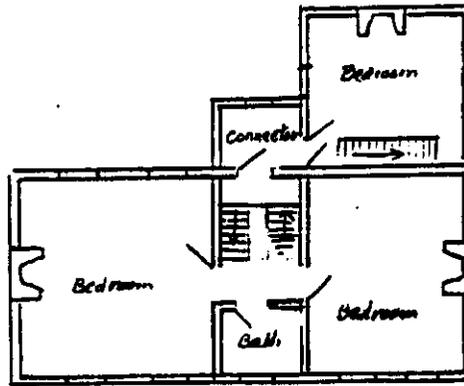
Section Floor Plan & Site Plan Page 12

The OAKS

Ground floor



Second floor



The OAKS
Fluvanna County, VA

- A - House
- B - Icehouse
- C - Kitchen
- D - Smokehouse
- E - Barn
- F - Cemetery
- X - Well

The Oaks
Fluvanna Co., VA

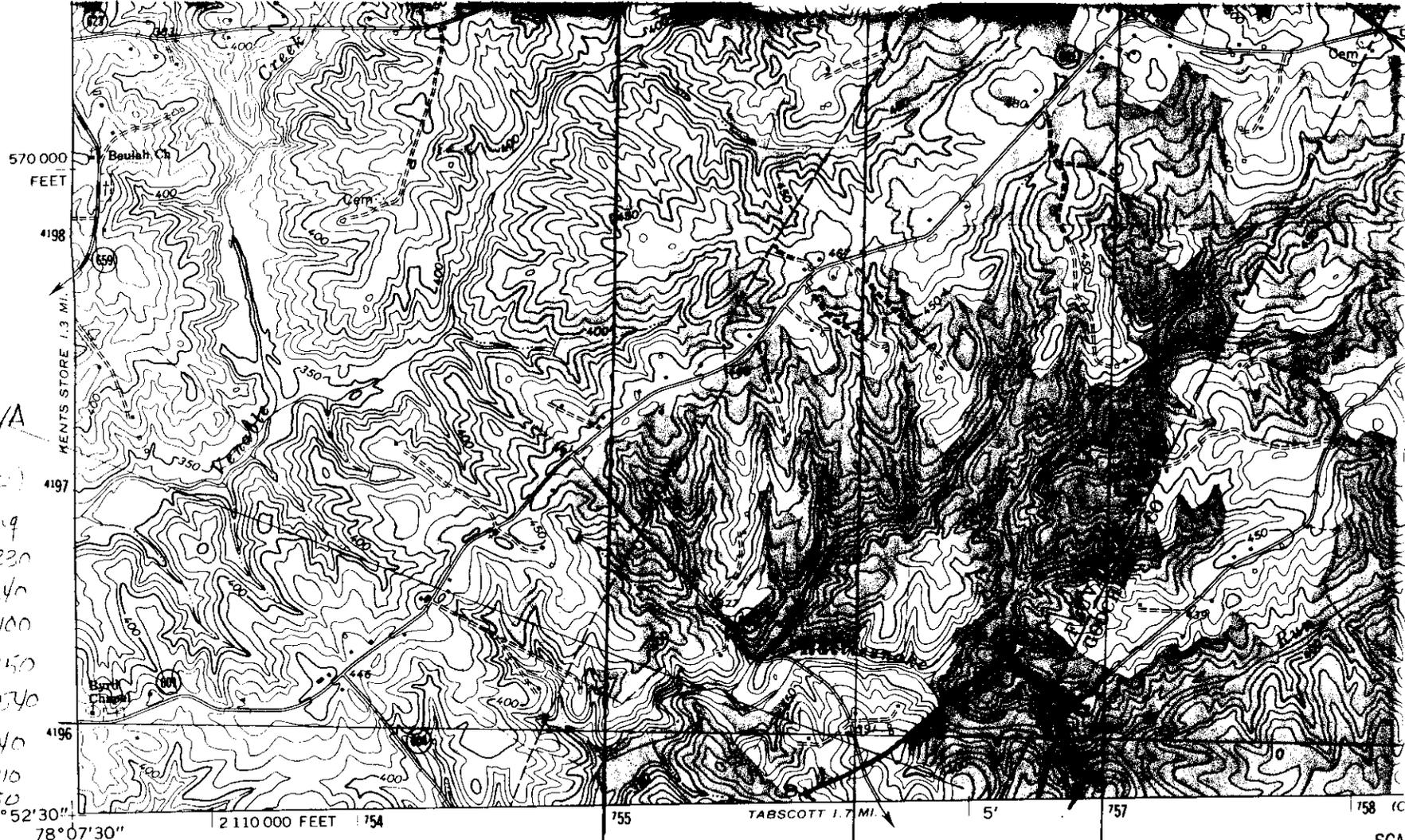
Zone 17 (Map # 1)

Easting Northing

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. 756600 | 4196230 |
| 2. 756880 | 4196240 |
| 3. 756800 | 4196100 |
| 4. 756890 | 4195850 |
| 5. 756740 | 4195540 |
| 6. 756550 | 4195240 |
| 7. 756220 | 4195310 |
| 8. 755800 | 4195750 |

See also portion
of The Oaks
in
Caledonia, Va
quad.

(COLUMBIA)
5359 1 SW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

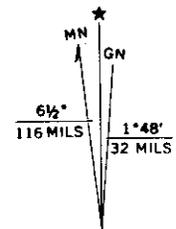
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958-1959. Field checked 1960. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

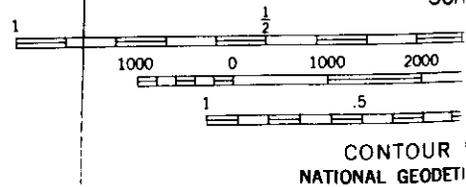
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Map photoinspected 1984

No major culture or drainage changes observed



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC

ON CROSSROADS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINE

78°07'30" 754000m E 755 756 5' 757 758 (FERN) 5338

The Oaks
Fluvanna Co., VA
Zone 17 (Map #1)

Easting	Northing
756600	4196330
756880	4196240
756800	4196100
756890	4195850
756940	4195540
756550	4195240
756220	4195310
755800	4195750

See also portion of
The Oaks on
Ferncliff, VA quad.

