

VLR - 314-01  
NRHP - 5-22-02

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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   Oakley  

other names/site number   VDHR File # 0088-0052  

#### 2. Location

street & number   10,000 Corbin Lane   not for publication   N/A    
city or town   Spotsylvania   vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state   Virginia   code   VA   county   Spotsylvania   code   177   Zip   22553  

#### 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.)

  [Signature]     April 8, 2002    
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

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**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>  1  </u>	<u> 11 </u>	buildings
<u>     </u>	<u>     </u>	sites
<u>     </u>	<u>     </u>	structures
<u>     </u>	<u>     </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u> 11 </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: DOMESTIC \_\_\_\_\_ Sub:   Single Dwelling  

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:   DOMESTIC   Sub:   Single dwelling  

<u>  AGRICULTURE/SUBSTANCE  </u>	<u>  Agricultural Outbuildings  </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance** 1828

**Significant Dates** 1828

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Alsop, Jr., Samuel - Builder

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 12

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 18	263000	4237580	2 18 263300 42351660
3 18	263700	42351450	4 18 263290 4235600

See continuation sheet.



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## 7. Summary Description:

Oakley is the dwelling of an early nineteenth century farm in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. It is a 2½-story, massed-plan Federal-style brick building with side passage and gable roof overlooking rolling hills along the Po River. The dwelling, in excellent condition and remarkably well preserved, is unchanged since its completion in 1828 except for addition of a screened porch on the south end in the 1950s. Oakley is one of a group of houses built by Samuel Alsop, Jr., a prominent member of the community known for his vast land holdings and architectural skills. The original hand-carved decorative treatments are perhaps among the finest in early nineteenth century craftsmanship in Virginia. Oakley is bounded on the east by small rolling hills. There are seven noncontributing agricultural outbuildings to the northeast and two additional to the northwest. On the southwest is an old smokehouse now attached to a twentieth century wood frame garage, and directly to the southeast is the site of a previous kitchen outbuilding and an old well. The house is located on a 3,786-acre farm comprised of the original 849-acre tract and several additional early nineteenth century farm tracts purchased by the current owner since 1926.

## Architectural Analysis

### Exterior

Oakley, measuring 54 feet by 36 feet, is set over a full English basement, with a side passage plan, gable roof, and two gable-end semi-exterior brick chimneys serving ten fireplaces. The Federal-style brick dwelling has a main 2½-story section with three vertical bays and a smaller 1½-story wing on the south gable end with one vertical bay. The brick, burned in two kilns on the property, is laid in common bond to the top of the basement windows and Flemish bond above, except for the south wing which is laid in 3-course American bond. The exterior wall on the west elevation reveals the ghost of an addition believed to have been a dairy and evidenced by a rectangular patch of white paint on the bricks.

The two basement windows of the main portion of the house are three-over-three casement, and are aligned with the first and second story bays. The crawl space openings of the wing are simple small rectangles now covered with iron grates. The three first- and three second-story windows of the front (east) facade have thick wooden frames, thin muntins, stone sills, and gauged

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brick jack arches above. Those on the first floor are nine-over-nine double hung; those on the second floor are nine-over-six. The windows on the west elevation are aligned and trimmed identically. On the north gable elevation are three nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and three nine-over-six on the second. The gable end windows of the half stories are six-over-six double hung.

The east entrance to the building is reached by stone steps to a concrete stoop inlaid with tile. The paneled double entrance door has a semicircular rubbed brick arch above an arched transom with lights divided by thin muntins. The transom of the identical paneled double entrance door on the west elevation has no lights. Both entrances lead into the interior 10-foot-wide side passage.

The gable roof of the building is covered in glazed ceramic shingles installed in the mid-twentieth century. The elaborate box cornice has crown molding and scroll-like modillions, with the raking molding meeting a corner board. Underneath the bed molding on the frieze is a carved band of fretwork that matches the trim in the west room of the interior first floor.

### Raised Basement

The raised basement has an entrance from the north exterior elevation through a brick bulkhead, and entrances from the interior by stairways at the west end of the side passage and the southeast room. The walls are of brick covered with plaster; the floor is concrete. The basement is used for storage with the exception of the west room, entered through a paneled door, and including trim molding around the ceiling and baseboard. This room, with its fireplace and built-in shelves, was originally used as a summer dining room. Facing southeast, a ledged door leads to two additional basement rooms under the side passage, the first of which contains the outside entrance with ledged and braced door, and a stairway to the entrance hall.

### Interior First Floor

The interior of Oakley contains original paneled doors, molding, and trim. Some of the floorboards have been replaced and walls were re-plastered in 1976. All windows have full surrounds with corner blocks, as do all interior doors. Rooms intended to receive the public boast

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unique and elaborate hand-carved wood architectural decorations. A prominent feature is the geometrical stairway in the side passage, with landings between the first and second floors and between the second floor and the third (attic). Behind it another stairway leads to the basement. The spandrel is paneled and there is molding on the wall string. There are two square balusters to each replaced tread, the newel is tapered and turned, and the oval ramped handrail runs continuously to the third floor. The carriage is scrolled, with its pattern changing into a wave on the second floor. In addition to the spaciousness of its 10-foot width, the passage is wonderfully lit by the three nine-over-nine windows of the north elevation.

Paneled doors encased in pilastered surrounds with corner blocks lead from the side passage to the principal east and west rooms. The east room (parlor), measuring 20x16 feet, has two elliptically arched inglenooks flanking the fireplace. The arches have semi-engaged Doric fluted columns on either side, resting on a base of equal height to the paneled wainscoting. The trim in this room consists of fluting, twisted rope moldings, and bands of hand-carved chevrons and crosses. The fireplace itself is also adorned with semi-engaged Doric fluted columns on either side below the mantel, and a frieze decorated inside a rectangular field with an oval sunburst medallion matching the round sunburst medallions on the corner blocks of the windows and doors of the west room and the frieze below the exterior cornice. The west-facing dining room mirrors the dimensions of the east room and is separated from it by eight-paneled double doors. The molding in this room continues the use of twisted rope molding and sunburst medallions. The fireplace has columns on either side although lacking the detail of the east room, and is flanked on the west by a built-in paneled-door cabinet with an elaborate entablature. There is a twisted rope chair rail molding, but no wainscoting. Through a doorway to the east of the fireplace in this west room and down three original steps is the hallway of the 1½-story wing. Decorated with chair rail molding and trim around the doorways, a batten door on its east wall provides entrance to a stairway to the second floor. The south end has a paneled exit door with six lights, a screened door, and a six-light transom leading to the 19x14-foot screened porch added in the 1950s with brick foundation, cement floor, and walls framed in wood lined with screening. Its roof is covered with wood shingles.

The west room of this wing contains a fireplace with less detail than that of the principal rooms. A bathroom has been installed on the south end of this room. The east room is now used as a kitchen. The fireplace is trimmed with fluted molding and flanked on its east by a paneled double-door cabinet similar to that in the west dining room. Modern kitchen cabinetry has been added for storage, along with appliances. A stairway leads from this room to the basement.

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**Interior Second Floor**

The second floor of the main portion of the house contains three rooms, all with identical painted baseboard, chair rail, and door and window trim mimicking that of the first floor. The floors are wood, walls are covered with plaster, and all doors are six-paneled. The two rooms to the east and west are equal in size to the east and west rooms of the first floor. The third room, on the northeast, is much smaller, has no fireplace, and is located above the most easterly portion of the side passage below. The remainder of the space over the passage provides a 10-foot-wide almost square hallway from which the bedrooms are entered. The fireplace of the east room is surrounded by rectangular fluted pilasters and a frieze with a large fluted diamond medallion on a raised panel in its center. Smaller fluted diamond medallions appear on a flat panel above the side pilasters. The fireplace in the west room is less ornamented but handsome. When this room was being re-plastered, peanut shells were found packed within the ceiling thought to be the original insulation. From the west room three descending steps lead to the southwest room of the wing. The fireplace has trim lacing, and the west wall houses four small closets. A door in the east wall of this room leads to a southeast room containing a now-blocked fireplace and a staircase giving access to the hallway of the wing's first floor.

**Third (Attic) Floor**

The third (attic) floor plan is identical to that of the second except for addition of a bathroom on the southeast. One bedroom was originally used by servants, and the northeast room is the actual attic entered through a door in the west room. Entrance doors to the three rooms are wood batten, and the wood floor planks are wider than those on the lower floors.

**Non-Contributing Structures**

The non-contributing agricultural buildings to the northwest of the house are typical of those associated with farm use and include two log sheds, a hay barn (1986), a shed and garage, a barn (all 1940-1953), and an office and feed storage shed (1987). To the northeast are two additional non-contributing buildings including a machine shed and shop (1965) and a well house (1980). On the southeast side of the house is an old smokehouse now used for storage and attached to a twentieth century garage, and directly to the southeast is the site of a previous kitchen outbuilding and an old

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well. All buildings are wood frame.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

Oakley, a 2½-story Federal-style farmhouse in western Spotsylvania County, Virginia, is significant for its elaborately carved woodwork and architectural integrity. Completed in 1828<sup>1</sup> by Samuel Alsop, Jr., a prominent local builder and landowner, the house displays carefully executed detailing in its exterior cornice, mantels, and door and window trim. Alsop built several houses in the area, all with exceptional carved woodwork. As perhaps the finest display of Alsop's decorative woodwork, Oakley meets Criterion C as one of the best examples of Federal-style architecture in Virginia.

Following the Battle of the Wilderness of May 5 and 6, 1864, the house was directly in the paths of both the Union and Confederate armies as they proceeded to Spotsylvania Court House and skirmishes took place on the property including the yard of the house.

### Historic Context

Oakley's property was originally part of a 7,777-acre tract patented by Gawin Corbin of Peckatone in Westmoreland County in the eighteenth century. In 1726 Corbin owned over 19,000 acres in Spotsylvania County as well as thousands elsewhere acquired both by purchase and land grants from Royal Governor Alexander Spotswood.<sup>2</sup> In 1797, a younger Gawin Corbin, grandson and heir to 6,000 acres from his father, Richard Corbin, sold 3,838 acres to Dr. George French of Fredericksburg,<sup>3</sup> and in 1816 Samuel Alsop, Jr. purchased 849 of those acres from French.<sup>4</sup>

Alsop, poor as a young man, gained considerable wealth from land ownership beginning with inheritances from his grandfather, John Alsop, and continuing with purchases of additional land holdings in Spotsylvania and Caroline Counties as well as other parts of Virginia. He had a variety of financial interests including a mill supplying flour and corn meal and a lumber company in the town of Fredericksburg, as well as other investment properties there.<sup>5</sup> He also owned a tavern in Spotsylvania County which during his lifetime was called the Locust Inn, and in later years is often

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referred to as Alsop's Tavern. His daughter, Clementina, and Thomas Chandler were married in the tavern in 1825.<sup>6</sup> The building today houses professional offices.

Alsop built Oakley as a home for his daughter, Clementina, and her future husband, Thomas Chandler, whom she married on September 20, 1825.<sup>7</sup> He designed and built the house using bricks made from two kilns on the property and deeded it to Thomas Chandler in November of 1826.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to Oakley, Alsop built several other upper class brick houses in the region, one of the earliest being the "Shepherd House" on Princess Anne Street in the town of Fredericksburg, constructed in the early 1800s.<sup>9</sup> For his daughter Jane, Alsop built a very large and commodious residence at Coventry, a 1500-acre tract deeded to him in 1834. Unfortunately this house burned in 1894.<sup>10</sup> He built Kenmore Woods in 1828 for his daughter, Ann Eliza, and her new husband, John M. Anderson.<sup>11</sup> In 1836 Alsop constructed Fairview for himself and his second wife, Mary Campbell Alsop.<sup>12</sup> Millbrook was built in 1836 for his fourth daughter on the site of the home Betty Washington Lewis had owned in the last year of her life after being forced to sell Kenmore in Fredericksburg in an attempt to satisfy the debts incurred by her husband, Fielding Lewis, during the Revolutionary War. Alsop purchased the site in 1834 from Col. William Daingerfield.<sup>13</sup> Alsop supervised construction of Berea Church near the present Spotsylvania Court House in 1856 when he was more than 80 years of age. He died in 1859 and is buried in the cemetery behind the church that now houses the Spotsylvania County Historical Museum.

These dwellings and other Alsop public buildings display particular similarities. He built only in brick, suggesting his interest in displaying permanence and dignity in his work. The exterior cornice trim and interior woodwork are somewhat alike in all of Alsop's buildings and show his emphasis on an architectural hierarchy. His trademark use of the sunburst motif in the hand-carved architectural trim of his houses is one of the major characteristics by which his work can be identified in both exterior and interior applications.

After Clementina Alsop's death, Thomas Chandler remarried and in 1839 sold Oakley, then consisting of 997 acres, to E. G. Gridley.<sup>14</sup> Fifteen years later the property was sold to Leroy Dobyns<sup>15</sup> and while his family lived there the house and land were exposed to Civil War action related to the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House in May of 1864. A letter written in that year by Dobyn's daughter, Maria, to her friend Nannie Rowe, tells of her wartime

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experiences.<sup>16</sup> Small battles were fought on the property and the wounded of both armies were cared for in the house, plundered by Union soldiers on several occasions and the family's food and possessions confiscated. The property is shown on Civil War maps as belonging to Dobyns<sup>17</sup> and lies directly between the paths of the marching armies of Union Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac and General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Gordon Rhea, in *The Battle of the Wilderness* describes the portion of a skirmish occurring on Oakley's property and in the yard of the house. Union Brig. General James H. Wilson's 3<sup>rd</sup> Division Cavalry troops engaged Confederate Brig. General Thomas Rosser's Laurel Brigade of J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry.<sup>18</sup> The present owners have found a number of relics of this wartime period both within the house and on the property. The house itself escaped damage.

Beginning in 1868 when Dobyns sold the property, it was bought, resold, or willed on seven occasions until purchased by the present owner in 1926.<sup>19</sup> All but one of these purchasers were absentee owners from northern states who took little interest in maintaining the house. As so often happened in the South following the Civil War, these speculators were interested in buying large tracts for low prices, but had little knowledge of farming. Hiring caretakers to manage their property, some were successful in their attempts, some were not. The only owner of that period to actually live in the house was Joseph Lichtenstern of Oyster Bay, New York. He bought the property on January 3, 1868,<sup>20</sup> and some time later moved there, bringing with him his servants, an overseer, and a dozen fine horses and stable boys to care for them. He apparently lived in grand style; however, his knowledge of farming was minimal at best. He kept the property until April 22, 1872.<sup>21</sup> By the late nineteenth century, the house sat vacant and had fallen into a state of disrepair although suffering no structural or architectural damage. According to a local resident of the period, windows had been broken out, entrance doors were off their hinges, and cattle, sheep and hogs ranged the fields of the farm and slept in the house.

In 1926 George C. Beals of Boston, Massachusetts, purchased the tract then consisting of 1,081 acres from Charles A. McHenry of Brooklyn, New York for "\$100 and other valuable considerations"<sup>22</sup> because of his interest in forestry and land management. The property was placed in a trust under his will that appointed his son, Philip C. Beals, as trustee, and in 1978 Philip's son, George L. Beals, was appointed as the qualified trustee in Virginia. George L. Beals' family currently lives on the property, now a cattle, hay and timber farm.

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In addition to being an excellent and intact example of Federal architecture, Oakley symbolizes a farming tradition that began in Spotsylvania County almost 300 years ago. Although choosing only the 12 acres of the property that encompass the dwelling and farm buildings for this nomination, the surrounding land represents the concept of the working farm that was the basis for settlement of this region. The land in present day Spotsylvania County became a new frontier in the land grant expansion of the early eighteenth century initiated by Alexander Spotswood at the time he was being replaced as royal governor of Virginia. Spotswood's choice of this area was prompted by the many waterways of the region that would provide wharf and shipping facilities for tobacco crops to be generated on the land, and by his personal interest in iron mining. Many of these additional patents were referred to as "quarters" since they were not the primary residences of the owners and were "leased" in order to fulfill requirements of the patents. Spotsylvania County land records are filled with recorded leases for these lands which were later sold to become the family farms of the nineteenth century. Oakley is one of only a few remaining examples of the type of dwelling existing on these vast farms, and represents the character of society of the period. It is a preserved jewel in a county that is quickly being turned into sprawling subdivisions. Two Alsop houses already listed on or nominated to the state and national registers illustrate this fact. Fairview (1837) retains but five of its original 1,200 acres, with the rest having been developed as residential housing that today completely surrounds the house. Kenmore Woods (1829) retains 91 of its original 430 acres but has not been a working farm since the Great Depression.

Since his purchase in 1926, the present owner has added to the land holdings by purchasing several adjoining nineteenth century farm tracts, thereby increasing Oakley's farm lands to 3,786 acres. Only one of these additional tracts boasts the presence of a much-altered original dwelling, a sad indication of the importance of preserving Oakley. This original dwelling is probably the only extant example of Samuel Alsop's houses that he would recognize today much as he completed it in 1828.

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**ENDNOTES:**

1. Spotsylvania County Land Tax Book B, 1829. Total value of land (849 acres) and buildings is listed as \$7,624.50, with a notation that \$3,139.50 has been added for buildings. No further increases in value in later years other than those attributable to inflation or tax increases.
2. Felder, Paula, Forgotten Companions, p. 222.
3. Fredericksburg Deed Book B/393, June 18, 1796.
4. Spotsylvania County Deed Book U/351, December 12, 1816.
5. Alsup, Jerry David, Alsup's Tables, p. 218
6. Virginia Herald, October 1, 1825, p. 3, c. 4.
7. Spotsylvania County Marriage Register, 1797-1853.
8. Spotsylvania County Deed Book AA/343, November 7, 1826.
9. Alsup's Tables, pp. 216-218. The house Alsup built replaced an eighteenth century house built by John Lewis for his son, Fielding, in 1744. It was destroyed in the Fredericksburg fire of 1807.
10. "Handbook of Historical Sites in Spotsylvania Co, Va., Part I," Grid #34. This house appears on Civil War maps as the Anderson House and in May of 1864 was used by Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant as his headquarters.
11. Ibid, Grid #35. The house is currently listed on the State register.
12. Ibid, Grid #35. The house is currently listed on the State register.
13. Ibid, Grid #35. Alsup purchased the site in 1834 from Col. William Daingerfield. In 1835 he removed the existing 1763 house and built the new brick home for his daughter.
14. Spotsylvania County Deed Book HH/491, December 25, 1839.
15. Spotsylvania County Deed Book PP/59, December 19, 1857.

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16. Copies of this letter are located in the Oakley file at the Spotsylvania County Historical Museum and in the library of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Headquarters in Fredericksburg, VA. Copies are also in possession of the owner and this applicant. Gordon Rhea in The Battle of the Wilderness quotes a portion of this letter although mistakenly attributes it as having been written to a resident of Oakley rather than from one.
17. Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate XCVI, "Map of the Battle Field of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia." Compiled under direction of N. Michler, 1867.
18. Rhea, Gordon, The Battle of the Wilderness, pp. 112-113.
19. A complete Chain of Title is available if requested.
20. Spotsylvania County Deed Book SS/336, January 3, 1868.
21. Spotsylvania County Deed Book UU/1562. April 22, 1872.
22. Spotsylvania County Deed Book 100/182, July 28, 1926.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Primary Sources:

Fredericksburg Deed Books, Fredericksburg Circuit Court, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Official Military Atlas of the Civil War. New York: Grammercy Books, 1983. Maj. George Davis,  
Leslie Perry, Joseph Kirkley, Eds.

Spotsylvania County Deed Books, Spotsylvania County Circuit Court, Spotsylvania, Virginia.

Spotsylvania County Land Tax Records: 1817-1850.

Spotsylvania County Marriage Register, 1797-1853.

Virginia Herald, October 1, 1825.

### Secondary Sources:

Alsup, Jerry David, Alsop's Tables, Vol. I. Byhalia, Mississippi: The Alsup Press, 1986.

Durrett, Virginia Wright, and Sonya V. Harvison, Eds., "Handbook of Historic Sites in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Parts 1 and 2." Transcript. Spotsylvania Historical Society.

Felder, Paula, Forgotten Companions. Fredericksburg, Virginia: Historical Publications of Fredericksburg, 1982.

Rhea, Gordon C., The Battle of the Wilderness: May 5-6, 1864. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1994.

Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, Vol. I. Department of the Interior, 1936.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by a rectangle whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1) 18 263000 4235780, 2) 18 263300 42351660, 3) 18 263700 42351450, 4) 18 263290 4235600.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary chosen for nomination includes the dwelling house and non-contributing agricultural outbuildings and secondary structures. The boundaries of the original 849-acre tract could not be identified today because of the method of describing the metes and bounds in the 1816 deed.

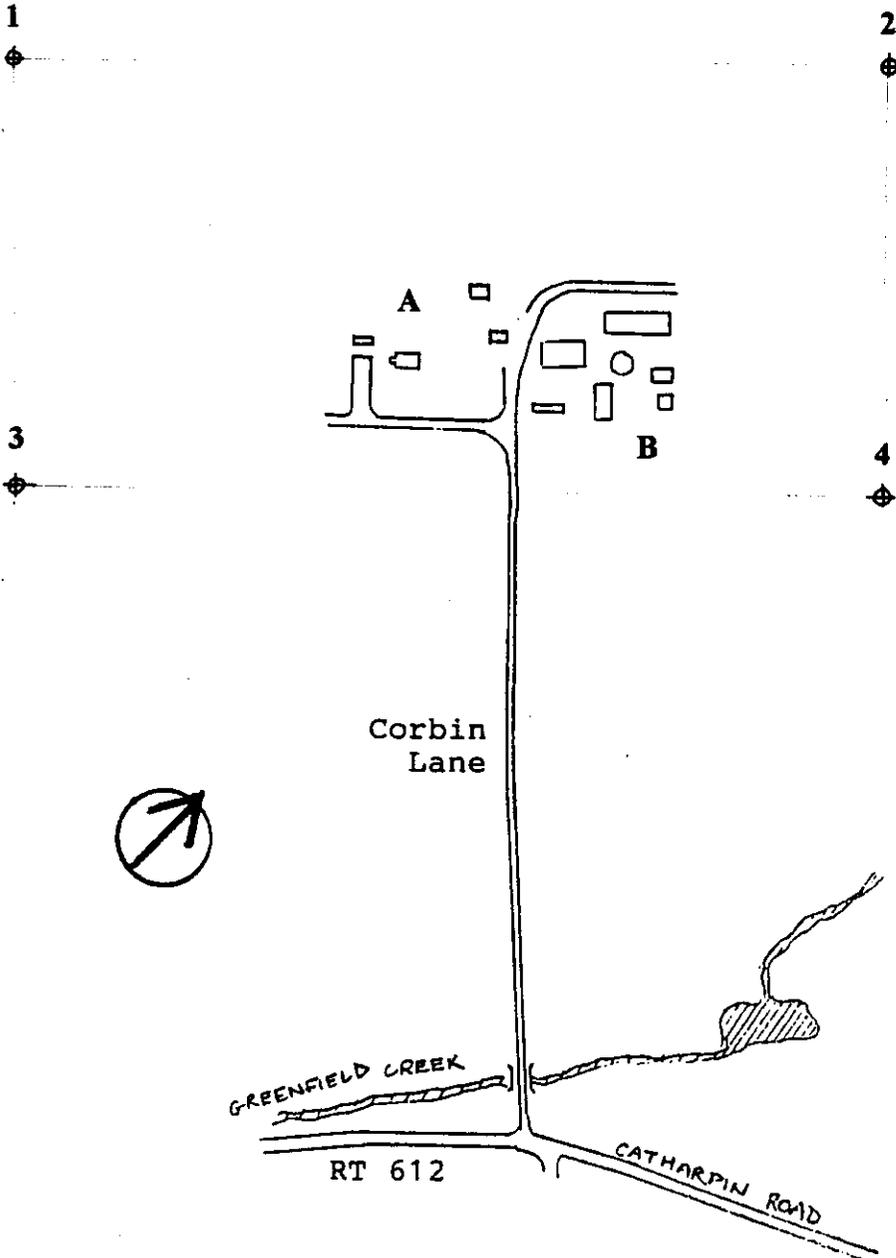
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Acreege: Approx. 12



KEY:

- A - Main house and Secondary structures
- B - Agricultural outbuildings

UTM Coordinates

1	-18	263000	4235780
2	-18	263300	42351660
3	-18	263700	42351450
4	-18	263290	4235600

NOT TO SCALE

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH  
DIVISION OF MINES  
JAMES L. CALVER,

5460 IV SE  
(MINE RUN)

77°45' 260000m E 761 762 42'30" 764 5460 (CHANCEL)

#88-52  
OAKLEY

SPOTSYLVANIA CO.  
VIRGINIA

Broken Run

18/263000/4235730  
18/263300/42351660  
18/263700/42351450  
18/263290/4235600

