

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

LISTED ON:  
VLR 06/18/2009  
NRHP 09/16/2009

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 Oak Grove  
other names/site number DHR File No. 037-0076

2. Location

street & number 664 Manakin Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Manakin-Sabot vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Goochland code 075 zip code 23103

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets statewide X locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments. )

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

July 31, 2009  
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title 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 the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Barn
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Meat house
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Greenhouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Storage
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Storage
AGRICULTURAL Sub: Greenhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof METAL: Tin
walls WOOD: Wood frame and weatherboard
other CHIMNEYS: brick

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.
X 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

Period of Significance circa 1820-1935

Significant Dates circa 1820; 1846; 1850; 1866; 1935

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Edwin J. DuVal

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va; Goochland County Historical Society, Goochland, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.213 acres

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

Table with 4 columns: Zone Easting Northing. Row 1: 18 261323 4166175, 2, 3, 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 Nancy W. Kraus
organization First & Main, LLC date January 20, 2009
street & number 6224 New Harvard Lane telephone (804) 304-6053
city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

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 Margaret Henley Walker
street & number 664 Manakin Road telephone (804) 784-5165
city or town Manakin-Sabot state VA zip code 23103

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.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.

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**Summary Description**

Oak Grove is a mid-nineteenth-century, T-shaped, Greek Revival-style dwelling representing three different building campaigns. The central building-block, circa 1850, is two-stories high, three-bays wide, and is characterized by a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, a full-width front porch with Doric-style square columns and engaged pilasters, and corner-end-boards with decorative scroll-sawn pendants. There is a semi-detached one-story, two-bay wing, circa 1820, on the south elevation and a two-story, two-bay wing, circa 1866, on the rear or west elevation. A one-story heavy timber frame meat house, a one-story frame barn, a brick-and-stone-lined circular well, the stone foundations of two historic dependencies, and a greenhouse are located on the property.

Oak Grove is located on Manakin Road,<sup>1</sup> about one-half mile north of the intersection with River Road West, in the Dover District of Goochland County, Virginia. The Greek Revival-style frame house is set back approximately three hundred feet from the paved road and is approached from a gravel driveway that terminates in a pendant-shaped circle in front of the house. A walkway extends from the driveway to the steps of the front porch. The walkway is lined with large, historic boxwood shrubs. The dwelling is enveloped by large boxwoods and a grove of mature oak, black walnut, and holly trees. The back yard is enclosed by a white picket fence.

**Inventory and Architectural Description**

Dwelling		Contributing
Central block	circa 1850	
South wing	circa 1820 <sup>2</sup>	
West wing	circa 1866	
Meat House	circa 1820	Contributing
Brick Well (structure)	circa 1850	Contributing
Stone Foundation (site)	circa 1850	Contributing
Stone Foundation (site)	circa 1850	Contributing
Barn	circa 1935	Contributing
Greenhouse (structure)	circa 1970	Noncontributing

The oldest part of Oak Grove is the early-nineteenth century south wing, a one-room heavy timber frame unit constructed over brick piers. Large rubble stones are scattered around the perimeter of the foundation, evidence that the original foundation may have been built of stone and later replaced with brick piers. The south wing exhibits a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof that is clad with standing-seam metal pans. There is a plain boxed eave, partially hidden underneath modern surface-mounted enameled metal gutters, and a narrow beveled cornice. The exterior walls are mostly covered with flush weatherboard siding, although earlier beaded weatherboard survives on the south elevation. Fenestration is composed of two six-over-six single-hung sash-type windows on the east and south elevations at the first story and one four-light casement window in the south gable peak. One of the sash windows is located on the east side of the front door. The other sash window is centered on the south wall. The windows are framed with plain, four-inch-wide rectangular boards, and they have square sills.

The primary entrance on the east elevation is a solid wood door constructed of vertical beaded boards and chamfered horizontal battens. The door is approached from three wood steps with horizontal-board railings. The door retains its original HL hinges. The iron rimlock and push-bolt are from a later period. There is an axial, opposing door opening on the west elevation. On the exterior, the entrance is covered with painted plywood. On

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The south wing shares a two-story, exterior-end brick chimney with the central block of the house. The chimney is built of red bricks laid in stretcher bond with struck mortar joints. The chimney, which extends nearly twelve feet above the roof ridge of the south wing and seven feet above the roof ridge of the main block, has high stepped weatherings and a corbelled cap. The south wing is connected to the central block by a narrow, one-story wood-frame passage attached on the east side of the chimney. The passageway has flush weatherboard siding, a metal-covered shed roof that slopes to the west, and one six-over-six sash-style wood window on the west wall.

Oral tradition holds that the south wing once had a shed-roofed addition on the west elevation and a full-width shed-roofed front porch. A circa 1880, black-and-white photograph, now lost, depicted these features. Margaret Henley Walker examined the photograph while it was in the possession of her aunt. Following the disposition of her aunt's estate, the photograph disappeared.<sup>3</sup>

On the interior, the south wing consists of one large room on the first floor with a sleeping chamber in the half-story above. Both stories have plaster walls. A boxed, winding stair is located in the southeast corner. The stair is sheathed with beaded diagonal-boards. The board-and-batten door to the enclosed stair has part of an original wooden lock on the inside. The stair elements are original heart-of-pine fabric. Two steps extend into the first-floor room. Inside the enclosure, the first three steps are wedge-shaped leading to a steep run of the steps with nine-and-one-half-inch risers. On the west wall, the fireplace has a deep brick firebox, a brick hearth and a simple architrave-and-shelf-style wood mantel. The window surrounds are asymmetrical, composed of a beaded fascia board and applied, molded backband. The door frames are fabricated from simple beaded boards with butt-joints. The first-story floors were laminated in the mid-twentieth century with re-milled, heart-of-pine floorboards, but the original floorboards are still in place, visible at the threshold to the passageway. The walls in the sleeping chamber are sloped, following the plane of the roof, from the flat ceiling to a four-foot-high kneewall. The heart-of-pine floors appear to be original.

The central block is a two-story, three-bay wood frame building built over a raised brick basement. The exterior walls are covered with flush weatherboard siding. The main block has a low-pitched, side-gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Details include a plain boxed gutter, partially covered with modern surface-mounted gutters, a molded cornice, a plain frieze with an applied, half-round bead, and cornice-end-boards with decorative scroll-sawn pendants typical of the Gothic Revival style. The gable-ends display symmetrical exterior-end brick chimneys. Fenestration is composed of six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered wood shutters. The central front entrance features a four-panel wood door that is topped with a three-light transom. The facade is dominated by a one-story, full-width porch resting upon brick piers. The porch has a half-hipped roof with six Doric-style square columns, two engaged pilasters, a molded cornice, a plain frieze, a simple picket railing with a molded cap, a tongue-and-groove wood deck, and three wood steps.

The main block exemplifies the I-house form. Each floor, including the basement, has a central axial hall with one nearly square room on each side. The walls in the central block are mostly finished with historic plaster on wood lath. The baseboards are three-part, composed of a plain six-inch-high rectangular bottom board topped with a slightly recessed two-inch-wide rectangular board and capped with a one-half-inch-wide beveled board. The doors and windows in the central hall and formal parlor have symmetrical trim with a convex central channel, symmetrical beads, and bull's eye corner blocks. The dining room displays plain rectangular trim-boards joined with square corner blocks. The trim-boards and the corner blocks are the same width. A slightly smaller, secondary square block is applied to the underlying corner block to create a more decorative profile. A shallow double-beaded board, applied at chair railing height, wraps around the walls in the dining room. The trim board dates to the second half of the twentieth century. The central hall has flat-paneled wainscoting that was installed

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The doors throughout the main block have the same four-panel design. The inset panels are flat and without ornamentation. The panels are rectangular and vertical, and the upper panels are twice the length of the lower panels. The central block retains original heart-of-pine floors throughout. Each of the four finished rooms has a fireplace that is centered on the exterior end wall. Each of the four fireplaces has a shallow brick firebox and a slightly raised brick hearth and a wood mantel. The mantels on the first floor are a Gothic Revival-style focal point. Each mantel is composed of plain engaged pilasters with square bases, beveled edges, and beaded capitols; pointed-arch lintels; and a one-inch-thick shelf with chamfered edges and clipped corners. The second floor mantels are comparable in essential design, but they have simple rectangular lintels, not the pointed-arch style found on the first floor.

The primary stair has molded walnut newel posts, rectangular pickets, and a molded handrail. The risers and treads are fabricated of heart-of-pine. There are two balusters per step. The stair well is finished with three-foot-high wainscoting composed of flat wood panels and a molded cap. The wall beneath the stair is also finished with wainscoting of vertical flat wood panels framed with beveled molding. The stringboard is embellished with applied, sawn scrolls.

The third building unit is a two-story, two-bay west wing that was attached to the rear wall behind the dining room, probably in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The wing has a brick pier foundation, later in-filled with continuous brickwork, a wood frame, flush weatherboard siding, and a cross-gable roof that is covered with standing-seam metal. There is an interior brick chimney at the west gable end. The window openings are vertically aligned on the north and south elevations and are filled with six-over-six double-hung windows. One off-center egress door is located in the southeast corner of the west wall. On the north side of the west elevation, the main block and the rear wing are connected by a shed-roofed screened porch. The porch is built over brick piers, and the space underneath the porch shelters an open brick patio with an outside entrance to the basement.

On the interior of the first floor, the west wing contains a stair hall and a rear chamber that originally served as the master bedroom. Today, the first floor chamber contains the kitchen. The space was transformed by Margaret and Lawrence Walker in the 1960s. They installed a brick wall with an arched opening for the cooking range, kitchen cabinets, and a fireplace with a wood-stove insert. The stair in the west wing is similar in design to the main stair, but more diminutive in form. The secondary stair has turned pine newel posts and rectangular balusters with a molded pine handrail. The string-board has S-curved scroll-sawn embellishment. There are two bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Architectural features of the west wing include six-inch-high beaded baseboards, simple architrave-and-shelf wood mantels, asymmetrical door and window frames composed of a beaded fascia board and an applied beveled back-band, and four-panel wood doors comparable to the design of the doors in the main block. The bedrooms also display two-part crown molding with a beaded fascia board and a molded cornice.

The basement level encompasses the partially finished space beneath the main block of the dwelling and two rectangular rooms underneath the front and rear porches. The room under the front porch is fully enclosed, its walls formed of whitewashed brick. It is accessed only from a doorway that opens into the central basement hall. The space underneath the rear porch is partially enclosed by brick retaining walls. It is open-air above grade. The exterior steps are located on the north wall. The central area of the basement contains a central passage, a former dining room, and a former winter kitchen, today used as a bedroom. Both rooms have large brick fireplaces. The fireplace in the former dining room has a Greek Revival-style wood mantel. A hook from the swinging fan over the dining room table is still embedded in the ceiling. Empty mortise and peg holes, visible in

the basement sills and joists, suggest that the timbers have been re-used from an earlier room or building that may have stood on the footprint of the present I-house.

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In addition to the historic dwelling, the 6.213-acre parcel encompasses a circa 1820 heavy timber frame meat house, situated approximately fifty feet from the southwest corner of the dwelling. The meat house has a brick pier foundation, a side-gable roof that is sheathed with standing seam metal, and flush weatherboard siding. Large rubble stones are scattered around the perimeter base, possibly remnants of an earlier stone foundation. On the east elevation is a single opening with a single-leaf door fabricated of beaded vertical boards and horizontal battens. Ghosting of an early lock, attached with wrought nails still embedded in the wood, is visible on the inside. The interior timbers include both pit and sash sawn members. Several iron spikes are visible in the joists used for hanging meat. The interior timbers are not blackened by smoke curing, but some have prominent salt stains.

An abandoned, circular well, lined with hand-made bricks and stacked stones, is located approximately fifty feet behind and slightly to the west of the back wall of the south wing of the main house. The well is covered with a concrete slab that is topped with a poured concrete pump-house. The well is in an excellent state of preservation. An operable hatch in the concrete slab provides interior views of the brickwork. The well is filled with water from an underground spring.

A wood picket fence separates the yard immediately behind the house from the larger acreage beyond. The dwelling, the meat house, and the brick well are positioned inside the picket fence. Beyond this delineation, there is a circa 1935 two-story, gambrel-roofed wood frame barn situated approximately one hundred feet from the northwest corner of the dwelling. The barn features a poured concrete slab foundation, exposed rafter ends, shallow projecting eaves, a standing-seam metal roof covering, and vertical board-and-batten sheathing on the exterior walls. There are four square wood casement windows at the first story on the north and south elevations. The full-floored second story, used mostly for storage, is accessible from a straight run of open-string steps on the interior but it is not illuminated with natural light. At the first story of the west elevation, there is an off-center, double-garage bay filled with a pair of wood doors reinforced and decorated with applied Prairie-style boards. The side-sliding doors are mounted to a metal rail and roller system. The barn also has a single-leaf door in the southeast corner of the east elevation. This door is constructed of vertical boards. Centered at the second story, there is an over-sized vertical-board door with an applied X-brace. The door swings out. It was probably used for hoisting hay bales to the second story for storage.

Approximately twenty feet to the north of the barn is a functional, late-twentieth-century metal frame and glass greenhouse (structure). The greenhouse has operable louvers to regulate heat and humidity, a motorized fan, and a space heater. Tender ornamental plants and seedlings are cultivated in the greenhouse year-around.

Portions of at least two stone foundations are extant. The first foundation (site) is located approximately one hundred feet to the south of the greenhouse. The foundation is heavily overgrown with trees and vegetation, but at least two of the corners and portions of the perimeter walls are apparent. The second foundation (site) is located approximately seventy-five feet off the northeast corner of the dwelling. The foundation is greatly eroded such that it is difficult to discern the size or configuration of the former carriage house known to have been located there. Both sites are potentially rich for archeological excavation.

A detached kitchen was once located about seventy-five feet to the south of the dwelling. It is believed that food was carried around to the rear of the house to the dining room in the basement. The foundation of the former kitchen is not visible. No excavation has yet been attempted to determine its original placement.



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**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Oak Grove* is a well-maintained example of an antebellum planter's dwelling, once situated on a 240-acre plantation near the village of Manakin in eastern Goochland County, Virginia. The dwelling illustrates three different periods of construction. The earliest block, circa 1820, is a single-cell heavy timber frame building with a hall on the first floor and a sleeping chamber in the half-story above. The central block, circa 1850, is a good local example of a vernacular house with some Greek and Gothic Revival elements. *Oak Grove* is also a notable example in the county of the I-house form. Well-executed stylistic details include the symmetrical facade, the full-width porch with square Doric-style columns, the transom above the front entrance, and the corner-end-boards with decorative scroll-sawn pendants. A two-story, two-bay frame rear ell was appended to the dwelling circa 1866. The importance of the *Oak Grove* property is enhanced by the preservation of a small complex of historic buildings and sites. The parcel encompasses a circa 1820, one-story, heavy timber frame meat house, a circa 1935, two-story, wood frame and gambrel-roofed barn, a circular brick-and-stone-lined well, and the stone foundations of at least two circa 1850 dependencies.

The story of *Oak Grove* is intertwined with an important chapter in the economic history of the Manakin-Sabot area of Goochland County. The owner of the *Oak Grove* plantation was Edwin DuVal, a formidable figure in the commercial-industrial development of Manakin-Sabot during the second-half of the nineteenth century. DuVal was a prosperous businessman associated with the Dover Coal Mining Company, the Dover Pits, the Norwood mines, the Dover Mills, the Manakin Ferry, and the Manakin Nail Works. He was also a successful farmer.

The period of significance is circa 1820, the date of the south wing of the dwelling, through circa 1935, the year that the barn was constructed. The likely construction date for the central block is circa 1850. The rear ell was added circa 1866. The period of significance covers the span of years during which the contributing resources were built.

**JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA**

*Oak Grove* is locally significant under criterion C as a well-preserved example of a vernacular I-house in Goochland County. *Oak Grove* embodies stylistic characteristics of both the Greek and Gothic Revival architectural styles that were popular in the middle of the nineteenth century. The dwelling augments a small group of Greek Revival period dwellings to survive in the county. *Oak Grove* retains integrity of association, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

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**Architectural Significance**

Oak Grove is notable example of an evolved house that illustrates three different periods of construction. The dwelling illustrates the transformation of a small, vernacular single-cell unit into a Greek Revival period "mansion house". The house was enlarged over time without substantial alteration to the preceding building units. Each block, therefore, retains its own period integrity and offers a clearer perspective of the earlier architectural preferences and practices.

The earliest block, the circa 1820 south wing, is a single-cell, heavy timber frame building with a hall on the first floor and a sleeping chamber in the half-story above. The south wing is an example of an increasingly rare, minimal housing unit that was once relatively commonplace in Virginia in the eighteenth century.<sup>4</sup> A one or two room house, constructed quickly and inexpensively, constituted a typical family unit. A housing unit typically had an all-purpose room for eating and socializing on the first floor and sleeping quarters for the family above. The south wing epitomizes both the simplicity and practicality of the period.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, residential units grew larger to contain both private and public spaces. A typical planter's dwelling, like *Oak Grove*, often contained private spaces for the family coupled with formal, genteel spaces for socializing and entertaining. The floor plan and appointments of the enlarged housing unit surpassed practicality to reflect prosperity, education, and good taste. Stylistic features were often derived from increasingly popular and widely accessible pattern books. That *Oak Grove* is described in period documents as a "mansion house"<sup>5</sup> reveals the relative grandeur of the dwelling and perhaps the perceived economic status of the owner in Goochland County.

The central block of Oak Grove is a good example of a vernacular planter's dwelling with stylistic influences from the Greek and Gothic Revival, popular mid-nineteenth-century architectural styles. The central block of the two-story, gable-roofed building retains nearly all of its original architectural details. The most notable exterior feature is the full-width porch with square Doric-style columns. Other features typical of the Greek Revival era include the balanced symmetrical facade, the four-panel, wood entrance door, and the three-light transom above the front entrance. The corner-end-boards with decorative scroll-sawn pendants at the cornice are a distinctive expression of the Gothic Revival style.

On the interior, Greek Revival style features include the two-over-two central passage, or I-house, plan, the four-panel wood doors, the pilaster-and-corner-block window surrounds, and the simple pilaster-and-shelf wood mantels in the bedrooms on the second floor. The distinctive mantels in the formal rooms on the first floor with pointed-arch lintels incorporate a distinctive Gothic Revival stylistic detail. The architectural features of the two-story, two-bay frame rear ell, added to the central block circa 1866, represent a continuum of Greek Revival expression.

Oak Grove is typical of mid-nineteenth-century plantation houses of the lower Piedmont region in Virginia. The dwelling shares features with and augments a small collection of other Greek Revival period dwellings in Goochland County. Representative dwellings previously nominated to the historic registers include Ben Dover,

(#037-0078), Bolling Hall (#037-0002), Bolling Island Plantation (#037-0003), Brightly (#037-0004), Elk Hill (#037-0009), and Rochambau Farm (#037-0069). Although Oak Grove does not embody sophisticated stylistic ornamentation, it is similar to other local dwellings in period of construction and form. *Oak Grove* is among the least altered of the dwellings. Bolling Island Plantation has a late eighteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story frame wing that embodies a number of features that may be compared to the south wing of *Oak Grove*.

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**Historical Analysis and Significance**

*Oak Grove*, located about one-half mile north of the intersection of Manakin Road and River Road West, has long been recognized as a landmark in the Manakin area of Goochland County, Virginia. *Oak Grove* Plantation was the creation of Edwin Joseph DuVal. On March 1, 1846, Edwin DuVal purchased a property for \$1040 from:

*Wm. E. Harris [Edgar] and his wife Mary of Henrico a certain tract of land containing 104 acres with all the appurtenances, bounded On the east by Manakin Town Ferry Road and the lands of Com Howell and Jane Ottey, on the west by Thomas Johnson and Richard Sampson, on the south by Shelton's land, and on the north by Tom Willis.*<sup>6</sup>

Land tax records shed light on the construction history of the buildings on the *Oak Grove* property. Edwin DuVal first appears on the Land Books of 1846, following his purchase of the Harris tract. The only improvement recorded is a building valued at \$150, suggesting that the present-day south wing was already situated on the property. William E. (Edgar) Harris was the son of Francis Harris of *Goat Hill*, also located in Goochland County, on land adjacent to *Oak Grove*. Edgar Harris inherited numerous parcels of land from his father. The Harris family was awarded multiple patents in Goochland County between 1739 and 1749, including tracts north of the James River and Sabot Island encompassing the area occupied by *Oak Grove*.<sup>7</sup>

Local tradition holds that the south wing of *Oak Grove* was built by Edgar Harris, but there is no documentary evidence yet discovered to prove this tradition. The south wing and the smokehouse may have been among the "appurtenances" mentioned in the 1846 deed. Several wrought nails and spikes are visible inside the meat house. The form and plan of the south wing are characteristic of the small, one-room houses common in Virginia from the seventeenth century into the early nineteenth century.<sup>8</sup> The interior spaces of the south wing are fully finished, so no nails are visible that might help to date the building. But the beaded siding on the south elevation, the HL door hinges, the board-and-batten doors, the wood lock, and the window surrounds are typical of mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century dwellings.<sup>9</sup> After completing an Intensive Level Survey of *Oak Grove* for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2004, historical architect Gibson Worsham recommended a date of circa 1820 for the construction of the south wing. The earliest known map of Goochland County, completed by John Wood in 1820, confirms that there was significant settlement along Manakin Road by that date, although no individual dwellings are depicted.

In 1851, land tax records show that the value of improvements on the *Oak Grove* property increased to \$1000, probably reflecting the erection of the central block of the dwelling. The valuation rose again in 1866 to \$2000, probably reflecting the addition of the rear ell and other dependencies.

DuVal acquired several additional parcels, enlarging the *Oak Grove* property to 240 acres:

*...that parcel of land on which the said DuVal now resides, and embracing the mansion house, containing two hundred and forty acres according to plan of survey made by Ben B. Pleasants, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1875 hereto annexed and recorded with this deed. The tract embraces parts of tracts of land purchased at various times by said DuVal from Edgar Harris, Thomas Johnson, Franklin Stearns, and Richard Sampson.*<sup>10</sup>

Edwin Joseph DuVal, the eldest son of Stephen DuVal and Lucy Johnson, was born on May 17, 1814, near Deep Run Creek<sup>11</sup> and the boundary between Goochland and Henrico Counties. Little is recorded about his childhood years. Edwin Duval was married twice. He first married in 1839, at the age of 25, to Emily A. Moody. She died in

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1843 without issue. On May 16, 1844, Edwin DuVal married Rhoda Thomas Halsey Burch, a widow from Lynchburg, Virginia. According to DuVal descendants, Edwin and Rhoda first lived in the small house (now the south wing) before building the central block of *Oak Grove*. Rhoda is remembered as one of the most beautiful woman in Lynchburg. With her, she brought three children from her first marriage.<sup>12</sup>

Edwin and Rhoda produced seven daughters:

1. Lucy, born at Cedar Grove, April 20, 1845, who married Dr. John Mason Pilcher, a prominent Baptist minister;
2. Susan A., born June 20, 1847, who married William Clark of Manakin;
3. Eliza J., born at Oak Grove, April 4, 1849, who first married Alphonza P. Deitrick, son of William A. Deitrick of Coal Hill in Henrico County and second to Eugene Woodson;
4. Ruth E., born at Oak Grove, March 3, 1851, who married Thomas Clark, brother of William Clark;
5. Julia E., born at Oak Grove, March 4, 1853, who married Alex Anglia;<sup>13</sup>
6. Sarah F., born at Oak Grove, August 12, 1856, who never married;
7. Edmonia, born in 1863, died in infancy<sup>14</sup>

A story from local oral tradition is useful in understanding the DuVal family's interest in education:

*His [Edwin DuVal's] children had liberal education (and this is one thing for which the entire family has been conspicuous). In their young days they had splendid governesses...As they grew up they were sent to college, or to very high grade boarding schools, until they were finished, and well educated young ladies.*<sup>15</sup>

The domicile of Edwin DuVal prior to his acquisition of *Oak Grove* is unknown. However, members of the DuVal family were present in Goochland County at least as early as 1815 and operating a mill on Byrd Creek. The earliest Landowners Tax List, 1815, show that Joseph and Stephen DuVal paid taxes on various parcels of land:

*DuVal, Joseph & Stephen 21 NW 10 acres bought of Joel Walker adj Joel Walker's land & 77 acres same*

*DuVal, Joseph 21 NW 144 acs, 43 acs, 100 acs adj land of Shadrack Walker & others*

The earliest known map of Goochland County, devised by John Wood in 1820, depicts "DuVal's Mill" at the northwest corner of the county, just south of the Three Chopped Road. The DuVal family is also closely associated with commercial development of milling, mining, manufacturing and agricultural production in the southeastern quadrant of Goochland, in the area presently called Manakin-Sabot. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, coal mining was one of the most important industries in the county.<sup>16</sup> The Dover Mines were located at Manakin, roughly defined on the 1820 map by the James River to the south, Manakintown Ferry Road to the north and east, and Dover Creek to the west. In addition to coal mining, the grain-processing facility at the Dover Mills was located on Sabot Island<sup>17</sup>, an elongated finger-island in the James River immediately south of Manakin. By the time Edwin DuVal purchased the *Oak Grove* property, his father Stephen DuVal was substantially invested in Goochland County. In October of 1842, Stephen DuVal purchased a 982-acre tract encompassing mines that were then identified as "Graham's Coalpits". The boundary description of the coalpit tract matches a subsequent description and survey depicting the Dover Mines, suggesting the area was renamed as the mining operations were expanded.<sup>18</sup> The transaction also conveyed the "rights, easements, mines, minerals, fences, and other appurtenances" on the land. Edwin DuVal was involved in the purchase of the mines in Goochland County. A clerk's note in the corner of the deed reads: "examined and delivered to Edwin G. Duval for Stephen Duval per note to that effect". That Edwin DuVal served as his father's legal representative in the

purchase of the mines supports not only involvement in his father's business affairs, but also a measure of trust between father and son.

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Edwin and his father apparently also shared a close personal relationship. Stephen Duval was married to Susan Burch, the sister of Edwin's wife Rhoda Halsey Burch.

In 1846, Stephen DuVal purchased the Manakin Iron Works from his brother Benjamin J. DuVal. The iron works, located in the town of Manakin and adjacent to the Dover Mines, were situated on land that was formerly part of *Dover Plantation*.<sup>19</sup> This earlier historic name may explain the evolution of the Graham's Coalpits into the Dover Mines. The iron works produced nails and boiler plate bar iron, products that were generally sold in Richmond, Virginia. In September 1846, the iron works had 24 nail machines capable of producing 150 kegs of nails per day. Destroyed by fire, it ended operation in 1855.<sup>20</sup>

The acquisition by Stephen DuVal of both the 982-acre Graham's Coalpits tract and the 362-acre Manakin Ironworks tract represented not only a significant ownership of land in Goochland County but also a major investment in income-producing commercial property in the area of present-day Manakin-Sabot. No documentation proves that Edwin DuVal became a major shareholder or a sole owner of the Dover Mines. The *Oak Grove* plantation was situated on land contiguous to the commercial holdings. His personal papers include dozens of invoices, receipts, and payroll accounts from the mining and milling operations. When the will of Stephen DuVal was recorded 1849, it stated that each of his seven living children had previously received \$7000 in money and property from his substantial estate.<sup>21</sup> His final general directive was that most of his remaining estate was to be divided equally among his heirs: I hereby direct my Executors to sell all others, my personal property of every kind and description...and also sell all my landed property not herein bequeathed, and to divide the proceeds thereof together with my money and bonds and stocks in such a manner amongst all my children who may be living at the time of my death or their lawful issue if any had died, as to make equal in the final division of my Estate...<sup>22</sup>

It is not clear if Edwin DuVal inherited the all or part of the mines and mills. A contemporary of Edwin Duval, lawyer and Judge Samuel Bassett French, records that DuVal was a merchant and farmer and a mine and mill owner and that he was "well known in Richmond." The diary of Colonel Christopher Tompkins, an engineer employed at the Dover Mines, provides a contemporary view and meticulous sketches of the area.<sup>23</sup> There were 15 or 20 shafts, each 100 to 400 feet deep. A complementary detailed survey from 1860, *Map of the Dover Mines in connection with The James River and Kanawha Canal on the Southern End of the Dover Property*, provides a bird's eye view of the 184-acre site of the Dover Mines, of the various pits and shafts, of Manakin Ferry Road, of a Dwelling House, the James River, and the location of the mooring for the Manakin Ferry. The map depicts the DuVal shaft, the Locust Shaft, the Deep Shaft, the Bell Shaft, the Gate Shaft, and the Main Coal Shaft. A cryptic diary entry from Tompkins suggests that the ownership of the Dover Mines may have been shared, at least for a time, among the heirs of Stephen DuVal:

*Dover originated a large section of country including Dover Mills and Dover Mines extending from Tuckahoe westward to the mills or more. This section has been divided and sub-divided by inheritance by Executors of deceased planters on what once constituted an immense plantation. Is now held and [illegible] by a swarm of agricultural and mining proprietors who have frequently killed the goose for the golden eggs...*<sup>24</sup>

Other entries in Tompkins' diary suggest that he maintained more than a passing relationship with Edwin DuVal and that DuVal featured prominently in the operation of the mines. During the Civil War, as Union troops closed in on the City of Richmond, Col. Tompkins recorded in his diary

*The news soon flew all over Manakin and I sent him [Tompkins son Chris] to Ed. DuVal who had designed going to Richmond the next day.*<sup>25</sup>

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In another diary-entry, Tompkins notes that he and Edwin DuVal went to investigate the forcible entering of a storehouse by a group of white men who "helped themselves to meal and flour and other valuables". In 1865, there were 108 slaves employed at the Dover Mines. Tompkins noted in his diary that four or five slaves had left the mines after Richmond fell. Three days later, "30 or 40" had departed:

*The negroes were slow to realize the fact that they were free. Many disclaimed any disposition to do so...But by Tuesday evening the fever was so high that every soul who had legs to walk was running to Richmond, even old Eliza with her four little children was anxious to go, but I believe she was ready to leave her children behind, sooner than fail to go.*

Bessie Berry Grabowski, author of The DuVal Family of Virginia, records "Oak Grove... was a large and handsome house for its day and always a haven of refuge for any of his [DuVal's] kin, who seemed to need it—it was filled with wounded and convalescent soldiers and refugees from Richmond" during the Civil War.

Edwin DuVal enjoyed significant prosperity in the years before and after the Civil War. DuVal was a partner in DuVal & Wilkinson, a company that owned and operated several ferry boats along the James River. The Manakin Ferry landing is depicted on a circa 1860 map of the Dover Mines. The ferry landing is within the boundaries of the tract purchased by Stephen DuVal in 1842. Original toll receipts show that two of the boats named "Dover Mill" and "Belona" were repaired in 1859 by Howell & Messler "Boat Builders, Ship Carpenters, Caulkers & Joiners" for Edwin DuVal. The repairs were performed at Basin Dock near the Penitentiary in Richmond. The cargo transported by these boats between suppliers in Richmond and buyers in Goochland County included pitch, spikes, wrought spikes, pine, oak, oakum, cotton, hinges, screws, and iron work. On January 11, 1862, Edwin Duval paid John Mossler \$950 for "a boat cald E.J. Duval". Toll receipts show that two other boats operated by DuVal & Wilkinson between 1874 and 1876 were named "Isham Harris" and "Sabbott". Numerous receipts show tolls paid on various dates by Edwin DuVal, with tolls ranging between \$6.78 and \$7.61. Cargo transported on the boats included items such as "72 cords of wood", "reaper", "coal", "hay" and "groceries". The goods were transported from Manakin to Crenshaws and from Manakin to Millers Store. In April, 1874, the Isham Harris made 19 trips, paying tolls ranging from \$5.15 to \$6.38.

The partnership of Duval & Wilkinson operated, and probably owned, the Norwood Mines near Manakin.<sup>26</sup> Payroll receipts show that wages were paid regularly to approximately thirty men in the second half of the nineteenth century.<sup>27</sup> Some payroll records are from the Norwood mines. Others are not clearly labeled. A sample payroll record is from January 2, 1871:<sup>28</sup>

<i>Claiborne Johnson</i>	\$3.79	<i>Billy Morrison</i>	\$2.27
<i>John Miles</i>	\$3.80	<i>Edward Mosby &amp; boy</i>	\$19.05
<i>Stephen Branch</i>	\$2.89	<i>Jacob Wesley</i>	\$0.95
<i>Wm Jackson</i>	\$11.51	<i>Mat Sneed</i>	\$3.12
<i>Isaac Reddick</i>	\$3.13	<i>Columbus Powell</i>	\$0.20
<i>Marcus Liggon</i>	\$7.54	<i>Jerry Mayo</i>	\$11.60
<i>Washington Woodson</i>	\$8.49		
<i>John Johnson</i>	\$2.27		
<i>Jacob Goodall</i>	\$16.50		
<i>John Taylor &amp; son</i>	\$9.71		



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Receipts from both business and personal expenditures demonstrate his interest in farming. Receipts for the milling of grain, from 1867-1869, show that he was harvesting substantial quantities of corn and oats that were ground at the Dover Mills. Sample receipts shed some light on his agricultural activities. For example, he apparently used guano for fertilizing his fields. On October 12, 1859, he purchased, for \$768.09, 170 bags of guano from Edmond Davenport & Company in Richmond. In that same year, he purchased a new cart (for \$36), tires (for \$2), paid for repairs to a wagon (\$3.50) and to an ox cart (\$2.50), and for transporting coal (\$0.25), all from Josiah Blaylock. His purchase on December 17, 1872, from Franklin Davis & Co. Nurserymen and Fruit Growers suggest that he was invested in orchards: "paid \$42 for cherry trees, \$48.40 for apricot trees, \$42.40 for dwarf pears trees, \$48.40 of peach trees, \$24 of plum tree, \$84 pear tree, \$100 apples".<sup>29</sup> Edwin DuVal's prosperity also made it possible for him to function as a bank. Hand-written promissory notes and receipts for payment on accounts, dating from 1858 into the 1870s, demonstrate that he extended credit to other county residents.

DuVal's wealth made it possible for him to enlarge his land holdings by paying back taxes on many properties in Goochland County. Preserved among his papers are dozens of receipts for small parcels acquired from the Tax Assessor for Goochland County after the war. His accumulated land holdings in 1871 of 682 acres are outlined on an original receipt from the Treasurer of Goochland County:

<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Tax</u>
103 ½	3034.62	\$15.14
263	5333.69	\$26.67
4	16	\$00.08
3 ½	21	\$00.08
3 ¾	87.50	\$44.00
253	5533.25	\$27.77 <sup>30</sup>
4	24	\$00.12
4 ½	27	\$00.14
30	120	\$00.60
12 ¼	147	\$14.00

Edwin DuVal was prominent in Goochland County for his support of the Dover Baptist Church on Manakin Road, close to *Oak Grove*. The DuVals donated the land for the cemetery at Dover Church, and according to local tradition, the DuVals also donated the land on which the present church stands. Although no deed exists to prove this, the donation of two acres of land for the church is noted in the 1937 WPA Survey Report for Dover Baptist Church.

The prominent role of Edwin DuVal in the mid-nineteenth-century economic history of Goochland County was summarized by his contemporary Samuel Bassett French, an attorney, judge, Confederate officer, and editor:

*DuVal, Edwin J. Merchant, Farmer, Mill and Mine owner- son of Stephen. Born in Goochland Co. 1814. Educated in the schools of the county. He was well-known in Richmond and the adjoining counties. He was not only a farmer but also conducted coal mining, milling, and merchandising. During the war excepted by age from military duty, he greatly aided the C.S. 9 inf. And befriended the soldiers many of whom, both sick and well, found shelter and food in his hospital home. His lavish aid to his friends and neighbors led a citizen of Richmond to say: "Mr DuVal needed a guardian." To this he was wont to reply "What is the use of living if you cannot help others." He was a prominent member of Dover Baptist Church. Died at Oak [Grove], Goochland Co. Aug 1. 1896.<sup>31</sup>*

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After the death of Edwin DuVal, the ownership of *Oak Grove* passed to two of his daughters, Sarah Frances (Sallie) and Julia E. DuVal.<sup>32</sup> Sallie and Julia shared joint tenancy in two tracts of land: (1) a 157-acre parcel of land known as “Sheltons”, on the James River near the town of Manakin, and (2) a 257-acre parcel also near the town of Manakin, “the same upon which Edwin J. Duval recently resided”.<sup>33</sup> On February 3, 1897, the sisters exchanged their respective shares in the properties so that Julia Duval Anglia became the sole owner of *Sheltons* and Sallie Duval became the sole owner of *Oak Grove* which she occupied until her death in 1935.<sup>34</sup> *Oak Grove* was valued at \$896 in 1898.

Miss Sallie was reputedly a beautiful and cultured lady, known in the area for charm and vivacity. In her younger days, she was a skilled horsewoman and rode her horse “Firefly” to Dover Church where she played the organ. She was fond of flowers. The old fashioned daffodils along the front of the *Oak Grove* property are part of her legacy. After college, Miss Sallie began a career as a teacher, but apparently did not enjoy the profession. Her contribution to the education of children in Manakin was to provide room and board at *Oak Grove* for a long succession of teachers at the nearby Manakin–Sabot School. The last of these was Miss Hattie Hooe who retired from her fifty-year teaching career while at Manakin.

When Sallie Frances Duval died at *Oak Grove* at the age of seventy-eight, her local obituary stated that

*the death of Miss DuVal marks the passing of a beloved Virginia woman who was a representative of a family for many generations associated with the history of this section of the state...Sallie Duval was educated by private tutors and at Roanoke College, Danville, Virginia, now Averett College, graduating in the class of 1874.*<sup>35</sup>

The last of the DuVals to live at *Oak Grove*, Sallie’s passing was also observed in the *Richmond News-Leader* on January 8, 1935:

*Her long residence in one community and her faculty for retaining old friendships while making new ties among young people endeared her to a large circle of relative and acquaintances. Her unusual charm and affability drew to her home frequent visitors who enjoyed her wit and good humor and were interested in the many anecdotes of the past that her fine memory enabled her to recall.*

To alleviate financial hardship, Sallie DuVal sold *Oak Grove* to her friend L.C. Clarke two years before her death while maintaining life tenancy in the property.<sup>36</sup> Clarke was a partner in the Clarke Brothers Store in Manakin and a real estate investor. Following Sallie’s death, Clarke began an extensive remodeling of *Oak Grove*. Plumbing, electricity, and central heating were installed and bathrooms were created in upstairs hall spaces in both the front and back blocks. A board fence was constructed around the grounds and along the entire road frontage of the property. A new barn was erected on the foundation of an earlier barn. At that time, there were large open fields on each side of the house where Clarke hoped to raise cattle. However, Clarke’s family did not want to live at *Oak Grove*, and for thirty years, the property was rented to a succession of tenants.

Lawrence and Margaret Walker became tenants of *Oak Grove* in 1963.<sup>37</sup> On April 12, 1967, the Walkers purchased the house and six acres from Albert Pollard, executor of the estate of Mrs. L.C. Clarke.<sup>38</sup> A year later, the remainder of *Oak Grove* Plantation was conveyed to Austin Brockenbrough, III, and his wife Jane Bryan Brockenbrough.<sup>39</sup> By this time, the house had fallen into disrepair, and the Walkers began a renovation that continues in 2008. Until his death in 1992, Lawrence Walker operated his pipe organ business from *Oak Grove*, using the south wing as a workshop and one of the second-story bedrooms as an office. Several historic organs were restored there, among them the 1870 organ of the Lee Chapel in Lexington, Virginia.

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*Oak Grove* and its immediate surroundings are little changed since the time it served as an antebellum planter's mansion, part of a prosperous 250-acre plantation. The story of *Oak Grove* is intertwined with an important chapter in the economic history of the Manakin-Sabot area of Goochland County. Edwin DuVal, the original owner of the *Oak Grove* plantation played a pivotal role in the commercial development in the region in the second-half of the nineteenth century. DuVal was actively involved in the Dover Coal Mining Company, the Dover Pits, the Norwood mines, the Manakin Ferry, and the Manakin Nail Works.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the nominated parcel encompass 6.213 acres of land situated on the west side of Manakin Road, also identified as State Route 621, in the Dover District of Goochland County, Virginia. The property is identified by the Tax Assessor of Goochland County, Virginia, as Tax Parcel #63-1-0-17-0. The boundaries of the parcel are depicted on the Goochland County survey plat found in Deed Book 108-292. The geographic location of the property is shown on the U.S.G.S. Midlothian Quad Map that accompanies this Nomination Report.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries include all of the buildings, structures, and sites associated with the 6.213-acre property known as *Oak Grove*. The parcel encompasses the historic dwelling, a contributing barn and meat house, two contributing sites, the stone foundations of a carriage house and another building, and one contributing structure, a circular, brick-lined well. There are no other known contributing structures, buildings, or sites on the parcel. The remainder of the property's historic acreage was sold by previous owners.

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**Photos**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Oak Grove, DHR File No. 037-0076  
Location: Goochland County, Virginia  
Photographer: Nancy Kraus  
Date: November, 2008  
Digital Images Stored: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photo # 1 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0001.tif	East elevation
Photo # 2 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0002.tif	South wing
Photo # 3 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0003.tif	West elevation
Photo # 4 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0004.tif	Meat house
Photo # 5 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0005.tif	Barn
Photo # 6 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0006.tif	Well
Photo # 7 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0007.tif	Foundation, carriage house
Photo # 8 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0008.tif	Foundation, dependency
Photo # 9 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_0009.tif	Mantel, parlor
Photo # 10 of 10:	VA_GoochlandCounty_OakGrove_00010.tif	Interior, south wing

**Additional Documentation**

Figure 1. Oak Grove Site Plan

Figure 2. Oak Grove Land Plat

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<sup>1</sup> Evidenced in old deeds and maps, Manakin Road was originally called Manakin Ferry Road or Manakintown Road. It is also designated State Route 621.

<sup>2</sup> After completing an Intensive Level Survey of Oak Grove for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, historical architect Gibson Worsham proposed the circa 1820 date of construction for the south wing.

<sup>3</sup> Personal interviews with Margaret Henley Walker, January 10, 2008, and November 21, 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Upton, Dell. America's Architectural Roots. New York, NY: John Wylie & Sons, 1986, 55-61.

<sup>5</sup> Goochland County DB, 43-251,252 and PB 43-252.

<sup>6</sup> Goochland County DB 34-404.

<sup>7</sup> Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>8</sup> See especially "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth Century Virginia" by Dell Upton in Common Places Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, Upton, Dell and John Michael Vlach, ed. Athens, GA: Univ. of Georgia Press, 1986, 315-335. See also Upton, Dell. America's Architectural Roots. New York, NY: John Wylie & Sons, 1986, 54-61; Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952, 134-143.

<sup>9</sup> See Peterson, Charles E. F.A.I.A., editor. Building Early American. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1974.

<sup>10</sup> This is from the deed whereby Edwin DuVal conveyed ownership of the plantation in 1876 to his second wife Rhoda for five dollars. Goochland County DB, 43-251,252 and PB 43-252.

<sup>11</sup> Grabowski, Bessie Berry. The DuVal Family of Virginia, 1701. Richmond, VA: Dietz Printing Co., 1931, 111.

<sup>12</sup> Mary Lucy Clarke papers. One of her sons by her first marriage became mayor of Lynchburg and some of her relatives were the founders of Hollins College.

<sup>13</sup> The surname is spelled both Anglia and Anglea, in different documents.

<sup>14</sup> Mary Lucy Clarke papers.

<sup>15</sup> Grabowski, Bessie Berry. The DuVal Family of Virginia, 1701. Richmond, VA: Dietz Printing Co., 1931, 111-112.

<sup>16</sup> Bayliss, J. Temple. "Soft coal & hard times: an account of the Dover Mines and other coal mines that changed Goochland." Goochland County Historical Society Magazine. Vols. 36-37 (2005-2006) 18-42.

<sup>17</sup> Historic maps and documents identify the island as Sabbot Island.

<sup>18</sup> "...one equal undivided moiety of that certain tract or parcel of land lying situated on the north side of the James River in the County of Goochland known as "Graham's Coalpits" containing by estimation nine hundred eighty-two and one-fourth acres..." Goochland County DB 33-161. The preceding description relates to the detailed survey drawing "Map of the Dover Mines", circa 1860. This map is located in the archives at the Virginia Historical Society.

<sup>19</sup> . The plantation encompassed the present-day lands of Manakin Farms which adjoin Oak Grove along the west property line.

<sup>20</sup> Manakin Iron Works Business Records, 1845-1851. Local government records collection, Goochland County Court Records. The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va. 23219. The firm of Benjamin J. DuVal and Company owned began operating the Manakin Iron works in 1844. The land was "in Goochland on the James River bounded on the west by Manakin Ferry Road, on the north by land on which James Snead resides and the lands of John Robertson called Ryefield on the east by Ryefield Estate and on the south by the James River. (GCDB 34-551, 552). Benjamin Duval purchased 325 acres of land in Goochland County for \$5150. The land was acquired by auction after the owners Richard Sampson and Hannibal Harris defaulted on a loan. On May 28, 1847, Benjamin DuVal purchased additional land from Richard Sampson. (GCDB 34-551) Richard Sampson was an early owner of Dover Plantation, later called Boscobel.

<sup>21</sup> Grabowski, Bessie Berry. The DuVal Family of Virginia, 1701. Richmond, VA: Dietz Printing Co., 1931, 95-115 and 172-175.

<sup>22</sup> In addition to the surviving children, several beneficiaries, including his third wife Susan, were bequeathed specific items in the will.



<sup>23</sup> Christopher Tompkins was a graduate of West Point, class of 1836.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Oak Grove  
Goochland County, VA**

**Section 8 ENDNOTES        Page 18**

<sup>24</sup> Tompkins, Christopher Quarles. *Commonplace book, 1863-1867*. A personal diary recorded between 1864 and 1865, detailing, in part, the operations at the Dover Coal Mines in Goochland, Virginia. Virginia Historical Society archives, Mss1 T5996 a 2,854. "History of the Pits", 40-45.

<sup>25</sup> "The Occupation of Richmond, April, 1865: The Memorandum of Events of Colonel Christopher Q. Tompkins". *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, April 1965.

<sup>26</sup> It may be that the Norwood Mines were a spin-off of the Dover Mines. It is speculative, but the renaming and/or reorganizing of all or part of the Dover Mines may have coincided with the sale of property mandated by Stephen DuVal's will.

<sup>27</sup> Mary Lucy Clarke papers.

<sup>28</sup> Original receipt from the Mary Lucy Clarke papers.

<sup>29</sup> Mary Lucy Clarke papers.

<sup>30</sup> A survey from 1876 shows Oak Grove on a 257-acre parcel. It seems likely that DuVal combined the 253-acre parcel listed in the land tax records with a 4-acre parcel to form the acreage subsequently associated with Oak Grove. It is also possible that DuVal reduced the 263-acre parcel or that the acreage of one or the other was adjusted following a survey to 257 acres. Surveying techniques in the nineteenth century were frequently imprecise, resulting in different outcomes at different times.

<sup>31</sup> Between 1890 and 1897, in preparation for a planned biographical dictionary to be called *Annals of Prominent Virginians of the XIX Century*, Samuel Bassett French compiled biographical information on over 14,000 men, often obtaining information from the subject himself or his immediate family. The collection consists of French's handwritten notes. Library of Virginia archives, Richmond, VA. Edwin DuVal's death is recorded on his tombstone at the Dover Church Cemetery on Manakin Road, approximately .2 mile south of Oak Grove.

<sup>32</sup> In 1876, Edwin DuVal sold the 257-acre Oak Grove tract to his wife Rhoda for five dollars. (GCDB, 43-251,252 and PB 43-252).<sup>32</sup> His wife Rhoda had died in 1883, willing to her two then-single daughters, Sarah Frances (Sallie) and Julia E. DuVal, joint tenancy of two plantations, Oak Grove and Sheltons.

<sup>33</sup> Goochland County DB 47-527.

<sup>34</sup> Goochland County DB 48-133.

<sup>35</sup> Undated newspaper obituary is preserved in the Mary Lucy Clarke papers.

<sup>36</sup> Sallie DuVal sold Oak Grove to L.C. Clark for \$2000 on June 27, 1933 (GCDB 66-97).

According to local hearsay, Miss Sallie maintained an "arrangement" with her longtime friend Lou Clarke.

<sup>37</sup> The historical narrative incorporates portions of *Oak Grove*, a monograph written by Margaret Henley Walker and published in the *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* in 1993.

<sup>38</sup> Goochland County DB 108-290.

<sup>39</sup> Goochland County DB 111-573.

Figure 1.

Oak Grove  
DHR #037-0076  
Goochland County, VA  
Site plan

- 1. Dwelling
- 2. Meat House
- 3. Brick-lined well
- 4. Frame barn
- 5. Modern green house
- 6. Stone foundation of slave house or barn
- 7. Stone foundation of old carriage house

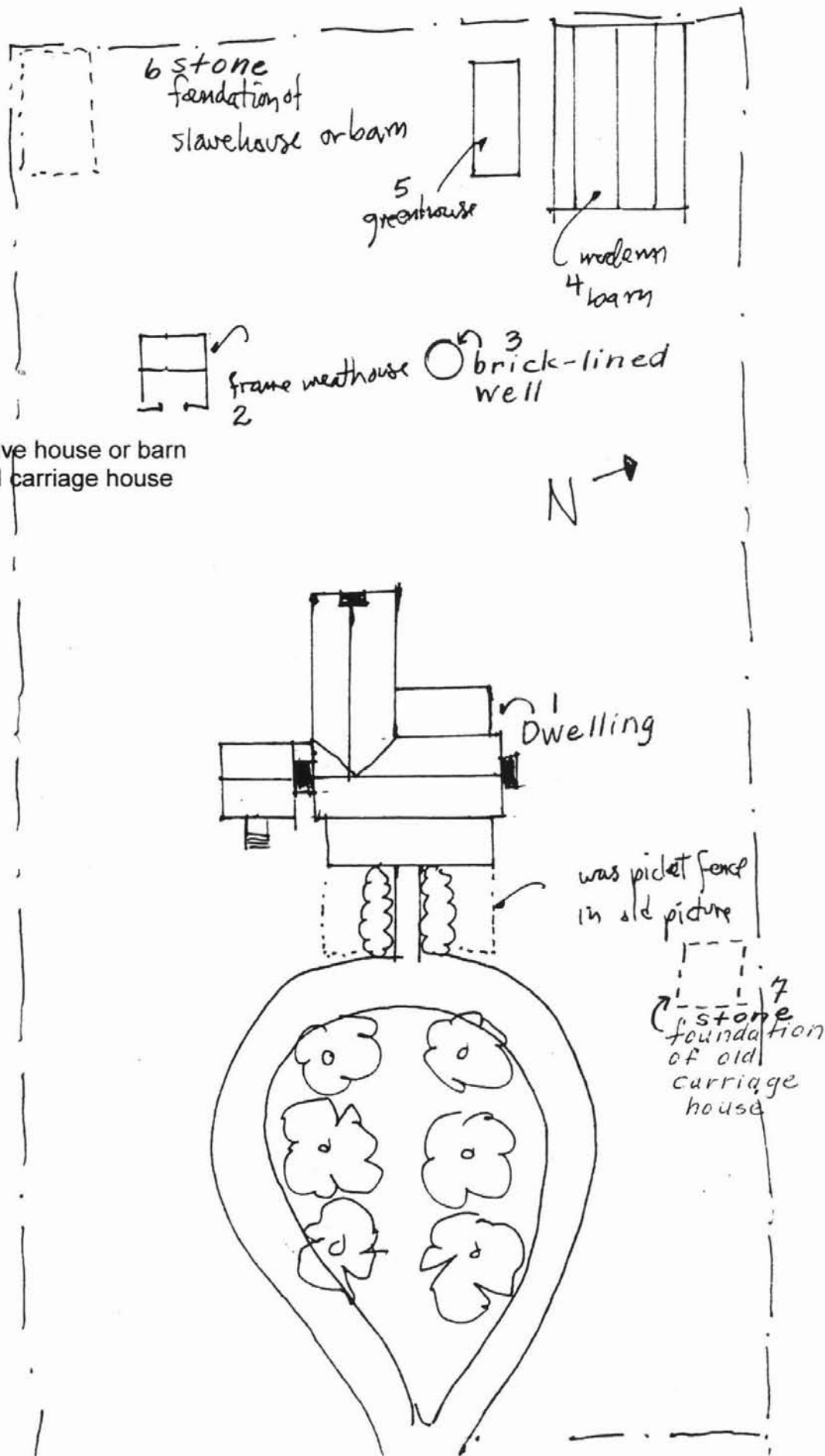
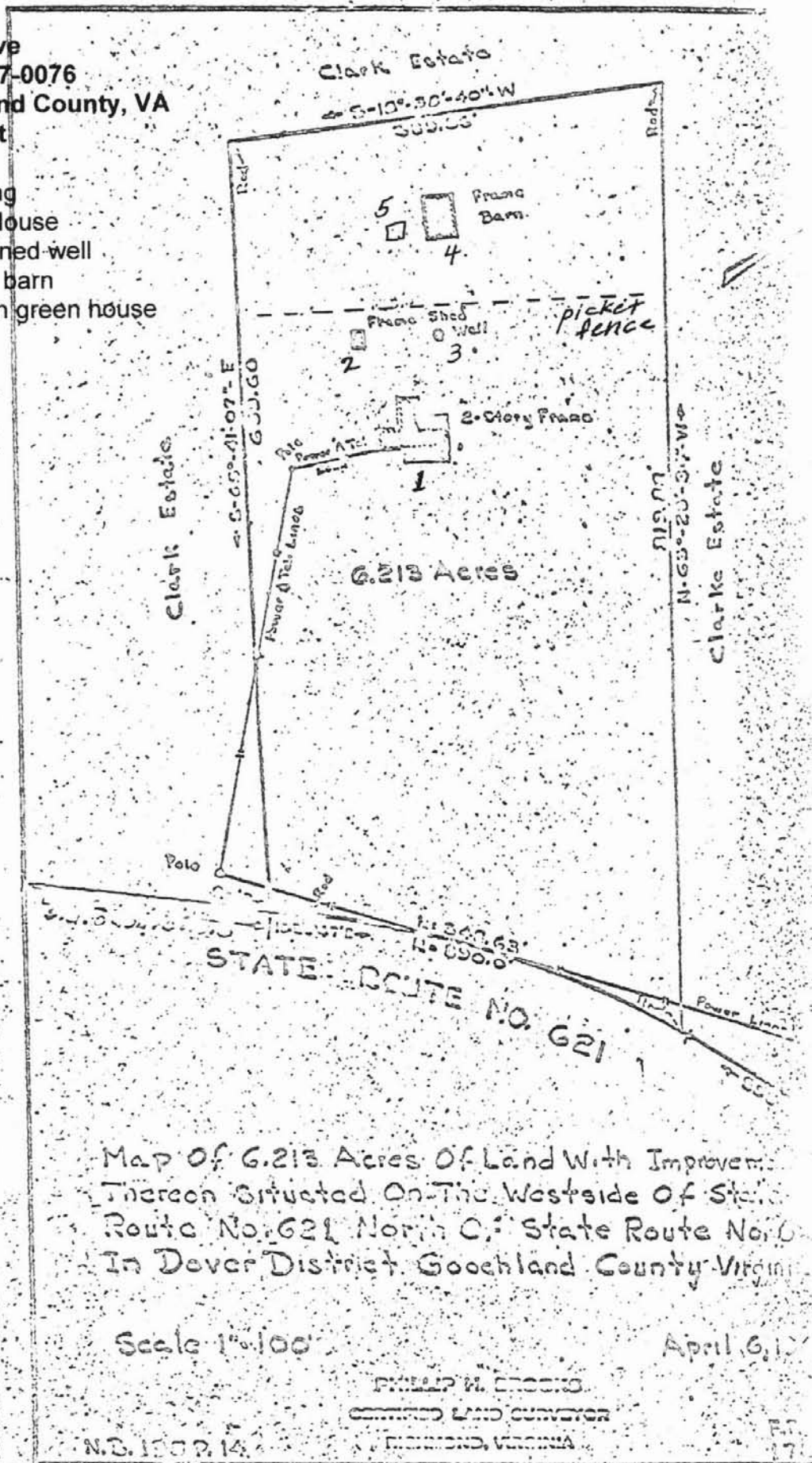


Figure 2.

Oak Grove  
DHR #037-0076  
Goochland County, VA  
Land plat

- 1. Dwelling
- 2. Meat House
- 3. Brick-lined well
- 4. Frame barn
- 5. Modern green house



Map of 6.213 Acres of Land with Improvements Thereon Situated on the Westside of State Route No. 621 North of State Route No. 620 in Dover District, Goochland County, Virginia

Scale 1"=100'

April 6, 1914

PHILIP W. CROSS  
CERTIFIED LAND SURVEYOR  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

N.S. 150 P. 14

17

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77°45'00" 258000mE 259 260 42'30" 262  
37°37'30"

4167000mN

Oak Grove  
Geological  
County, VA

VDHR #  
037-0076

Midlothian  
Quadrangle

UTM Zone 18

Easting  
261323

Northing

