

VLR 3/14/01  
NRHP 9/15/02

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 Dover Slave Quarter Complex (037-5012)  
other names/site number Brookview Farm (current name)

#### 2. Location

street & number 845 Dover Road not for publication   
city or town: Manakin-Sabot vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Virginia code VA county: Goochland code 075 Zip: 23103

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  
Signature of certifying official

May 6, 2002  
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. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Keeper  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Dover Slave Quarter Complex  
Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia

**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>15</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

Cat: domestic Sub: multiple dwellings (slave quarters)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling  
secondary structures

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Dover Slave Quarter Complex  
Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia

---

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century (Greek Revival vernacular)

---

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof sheet metal

walls brick

other \_\_\_\_\_

---

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

---

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
-

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Dover Slave Quarter Complex  
Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

architecture  
social history

Period of Significance 1842-1910

Significant Dates 1842 (date of purchase by Ellen Bruce Morson)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/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.)

Cece Bullard, Goochland Yesterday and Today (Goochland County Historical Society, Inc. 1994, pp 59-61, 69

Edward A. Chappell, "Dover, Sabot, Vicinity, Goochland County, VA." (Department of Architectural Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) unpublished research paper; copy in archives of Va. Department of Historic Resources with three sheet of measured drawings.

Goochland Deeds 224-28, dated 4 Dec. 1730, and (33) 158-60, dated 15 Nov. 1842.

York County Wills and Inventories (20) 103-106, dated 31 July 1747.

**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: Architectural Research Department, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA

---

**10. Geographical Data**

---

Acreage of Property 309.45

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	
1. 254976 4168991	3. 255579 4167173	5. 254817 4168095
2. 255673 4168438	4. 254711 4167458	6. 254862 4168677

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

---

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

The property is roughly bounded by County Route 642 on the east, State Route 6 on the South, Genito Creek on the west, and the current property line on the north. The nominated boundary lines of the property consist of 122.53 acres labeled parcel "E" and 186.92 acres labeled parcel "A" as seen on the Kenneth M. Hart, surveyor, Plat Map DB 144-382, dated 2 Nov. 1981. (See attached Plat Map DB 144-382)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.). The boundaries conform to the property lines currently bounding Brookview Farm, including that portion of the historic Dover plantation on which the slave quarter is located. The boundaries maintain an appropriate rural setting for the historically agrarian complex and are outlined as the existing property lines for parcels "A" and "E" surveyed by Kenneth M. Hart on 2 Nov. 1981. (See attached Plat Map DB 144-382)

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

Name/title: Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian (Revised and Updated by Jean McRae, May 2002)

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Date: January, 2001

Street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue Telephone 804-367-2323

City or town: Richmond State VA Zip Code 23221

---

**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)

Dover Slave Quarter Complex  
Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia

---

**Property Owner**

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

Name: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Fisher, Jr.

Street & number: P.O. Box 126 Telephone: (804) 784-5117

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. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section 7 Page 1

---

**7. Summary Description:**

The Dover Slave Quarter Complex is a cluster of five structures arranged on a wide arc, approximately 360 feet in length, set in the pastoral landscape of Goochland County. Except for the center structure, each of the slave dwellings is a one-story brick structure covered by a steep hipped roof. Though all of the buildings were altered after the Civil War for tenant and farm storage use, each one originally was a two-unit structure served by a center chimney. The center dwelling had a frame second-story added and its brick walls covered by siding when it was converted to an overseer's house. More recently the center dwelling was enlarged with a rear wing addition when it was converted by the current owners into the principal farm residence. Within the complex is an antebellum dairy outbuilding. Now known as Brookview Farm, the property is a working farm specializing in organic farm products. In addition to the center dwelling, one of the slave dwellings serves as the farm office, one serves as a woodworking shop and the remaining two are used for storage. Included on the farm are two early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farm structures, one of which is an impressively long dairy barn, and two tenant houses to the south of the slave complex.

**List of Resources within Property Boundaries**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Main Dwelling                           | 12. Pump House (NC)            |
| 2 - 5. Brick Slave Quarters                | 13. 2-story Tenant House       |
| 6. Brick Dairy Building                    | 14. Wood Shed                  |
| 7. Barn with attached Milk Parlor and Silo | 15. 1.5-story Tenant House     |
| 8. Tile Silo                               | 16. Wood Garage                |
| 9. 1990's Farm Shop (NC)                   | 17. Cold Storage Building      |
| 10. Corncrib/Equipment Shed (NC)           | 18. Equipment Storage Building |
| 11. Water House (NC)                       | 19. Concrete Stave Silo        |

Unless otherwise noted (NC), all buildings are contributing resources within the nomination boundaries of the property. See enlarged sketches and plans to match building location with building name and number.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section 7 Page 2

---

**Detailed Description:**

[The following description is drawn largely from notes prepared in 1983 and revised in 1994 by Edward Chappell, director of the Architectural Research Department of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; a copy of the original notes is on file in the DHR Archives.]

The Dover slave quarter complex is a group of five single-story brick dwellings arranged in a wide, south-facing arc turned at an acute angle from the site of the Dover mansion, located about a quarter mile to the northeast. The complex is situated on a narrow ridge in the rolling pasturelands of central Goochland County, overlooking the bottomlands of the James River. Being so sited, the complex was meant to appear from the mansion as a cluster of cottages forming a picturesque incident in the landscape. Although such relatively well-built slave houses were characteristic of high-end Virginia plantations by mid-century, few were used in such a structured, pictorial fashion. Two other Virginia plantations using slave houses as conscious elements of a viewshed are Berry Hill in Halifax County and Ben Venue in Rappahannock County. The Dover group, however, it is the only known complex having the dwellings arranged in an arc.

The central building, now much altered and enlarged as a farmhouse, is set slightly forward in the arc and is framed by more closely spaced pairs of two-unit slave dwellings. In its original form, the center building was probably similar to the others, being one story high and covered by a hipped roof. Probably soon after the Civil War, the hipped roof was removed and the building was given a frame second story with a gable roof. The center chimney was removed and exterior-end brick chimneys were added. The openings were altered and at some point the first story was sheathed in weatherboarding, hiding the brickwork. The house has since been reclad with aluminum siding. The present owners expanded the house with an extensive rear wing and hipped-roof appendages designed by Richmond architect Sanford Bond and constructed in 1988. Most of the present interior trim was added during this alteration, including the living room mantel, an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century mantel salvaged from a Goochland County house. The Victorian library mantel was likely installed when the second story was added.

The fact that the central dwelling is emphasized and somewhat set apart from the others, and has an adjacent dairy outbuilding, suggests that it was intended for a superior function, such as an overseer's house. The ground dimensions of the building's original core are 36' 4" by 18' – slightly larger than the two outer buildings, both of which are 36' 4" by 15', and the intermediate buildings,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section 7 Page 3

---

which are shorter, each measuring 30' by 15'. Whether the center dwelling was originally intended for slave occupancy or occupancy by an overseer is uncertain; however, it clearly received elevated status when it was expanded to two stories and made a standard residence.

The four other dwellings all seem to have been designed to house two families each, with each unit having its own entrance. Such an arrangement was a typical one for slave dwellings, using a single central chimney to serve both units. The outer two buildings provided slightly better accommodation, with two windows rather than one in each unit, and a few more square feet of space. Each structure is laid in five-course American bond brickwork, painted white, and is covered with a steep hipped roof sheathed in modern standing-seam sheet metal. No obvious evidence of the original roofing remains. Finish was the same for all four houses (and probably the center one as well): interior brickwork was exposed and whitewashed, floors were dirt, and the loft joists were neither sheathed nor floored. The absence of attic flooring is odd, indicating a relatively meager quality of living conditions within the picturesque scheme designed to be viewed from a distance.

Surviving original window details illustrate the character of the buildings as developed from concern both for an appearance of relatively well-built works and economy in construction. The two early openings that survive with their original frames intact are rather large (2' 6" wide by 3' 11" high), but only a 1'2" section at the top was glazed. Most of the windows were secured with diagonally set horizontal wooden bars and covered by a hinged board shutter. As a result, the occupants were given a certain amount of security and potential for light and ventilation, but all-weather light was limited. Only the diamond-shaped holes in the jambs of the two surviving unaltered openings remain to indicate the presence of the bars.

Sometime after the Civil War, or perhaps as late as the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the four outer dwellings were altered to form tenant houses and work or storage spaces. All of the center chimneys and attached lateral masonry walls were removed and replaced with narrow stove flues. Remnants of the lateral wall are most apparent in the dwelling immediately to the east of the center dwelling. It shows that the lateral wall and chimney structure was 5'6" wide and that it extended the full depth of the building. The wall fragments indicate that the fireplaces backed into one another.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section 7 Page 4

---

The easternmost dwelling is the most extensively altered of the group. Its front brick wall has been completely removed and replaced with a framed wall in advance of the original wall plane. The frame wall has large hinged doors to accommodate vehicular equipment. It has no center chimney of stove flue and a chicken house has been added to the rear. Its rear wall, however, does preserve one of the original window frames. The dwelling to the west of it is perhaps the least altered and is also used for storage. It too has one of the original window frames. However, one of its entrances has been enlarged to serve as a garage door. The dwelling to the west of the center house is now used as a woodworking shop. The westernmost dwelling now serves as a farm office and shop for farm products. A modern rear wing accommodates living quarters.

The framing of the four slave houses illustrates something of a juncture between traditional Virginia joinery and later construction. Original window and door posts are mortised and pegged together, and outriggers above the end walls are mortised into adjoining joists. Rafter ends are also nailed to false plates, but the joists simply sit on top of board wall plates and the rafters are joined by being nailed to a ridgeboard. Clearly the builders were experimenting with simpler framing techniques without leaving behind all the old way of building.

Immediately to the northwest of the center house is a brick dairy outbuilding, the only contemporary outbuilding of the complex. Unusually large, the dairy is 15' square and has broadly overhanging eaves similar to those on the slave dwellings, and was originally completely plastered inside. Two rows of shelves and possibly a counter extended around all four walls, as indicated by the impressions left when they and their stanchions were set against the still-wet plaster. Three long rectangular windows were designed to provide ventilation without passing behind the shelves.

All the openings have mortised-and-tenoned frames, and the rear window retains a board shutter hung from strap hinges. Not surprisingly, the pyramidal roof is framed much like of the hipped roofs on the slave dwellings. Joists run front to back, outriggers are mortised into side joists, and the rafters sit on false plates. At the apex, the rafters are simply butted against the sides of a short king post.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section   7   Page   5  

---

West of the quarter complex is an exceptionally long early 20<sup>th</sup>-century frame dairy barn with an attached concrete stave silo and milk parlor. Also part of this later section is a contemporary ceramic tile silo, just north of the barn, and a corncrib/equipment shed to the east. Behind the barn to the west is a non-contributing 1990's farm shop. The entire complex currently serves as a working farm specializing in organic farm products. The farm as well as the surrounding countryside is part of an exceptionally scenic pastoral landscape, remarkably unspoiled for being only twenty miles from central Richmond.

Located just north of the main slave complex is a pump house and water house. Both of these are contemporary structures of wood and concrete block. Farther north, along the property line, is an unused concrete stave silo, ca. 1940, with a galvanized tin roof.

Located along the bottom southeast corner of the property are two secondary dwelling complexes. Between the pond and State Route 642 is a 2-story wood frame dwelling, ca. 1925, with asbestos siding and cinder block foundation. The gable roof and dormers have been recovered with asphalt tiles. Next to this dwelling is a shed with wood siding and corrugated metal roof. The other dwelling, probably originally the caretaker's house, is located along State Route 6. This building is a 1-story wood frame house with pressed tin gable roof and cinder block foundation. There is a one-room addition on the north side with a porch, an east enclosed porch addition, and newer vinyl siding. To the north of the dwelling is a wood garage, ca. 1940's, with a metal seamed roof. To the east along the creek, is a cold storage cinder block building with metal seam roof. At the southeast corner of the property is an equipment building, ca. 1925, with front gable tin roof. The ends and eastside are cinder block while the west side is made up of wood paneled doors. This building also has triple 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows in either gable end.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section   8   Page   6  

---

**8. Statement of Significance:**

The Dover Slave Quarter Complex is one of Virginia's few surviving groupings of slave quarters. The five-building complex was erected soon after 1843 when Ellen C. Bruce, who acquired the property in 1842, married James M. Morson and began construction of the Dover mansion. Though the state's countryside was once dotted with hundreds, if not thousands of slave dwellings, this building type is now almost extinct. Their disappearance has brought with it the loss of tangible reminders of an institution that for better or worse has had lasting impact on the nation's psyche. The Dover group's wide-arc layout is unique in Virginia. The motivation for this arrangement apparently was aesthetic. The cluster was positioned to form a picturesque incident in the landscape within the viewshed of the Dover mansion. Such use of slave dwellings as pictorial features, while very rare, was not unheard of for major antebellum plantations.

**Background Information:**

[The following material is drawn largely from notes prepared in 1988 and revised in 1994 by Edward Chappell, Director of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. A copy of the notes is on file in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources]

The property comprising the present-day Brookview Farm was formerly part of Dover, a large plantation that has been an identifiable landholding since 1730 when the Yorktown merchant, Philip Lightfoot acquired the land from the Woodson family.<sup>1</sup> Lightfoot left this and other property to his son Armistead who apparently resided on his 3000-acre "Manor Plantation" at Dover as well as in Yorktown before his death in 1771.<sup>2</sup> Dover had a complex series of owners, generally drawn from the leading Goochland County landholders, until March of 1842, when the Warwick family of Lynchburg and Richmond sold it for \$45,000 to Ellen C. Bruce of Halifax County.<sup>3</sup> Bruce was the daughter of James and Elvira Cabell Bruce, among Virginia's richest citizens, and whose home was Berry Hill in Halifax County. Inspired by the Parthenon, Berry Hill's storied mansion remains one of the nation's most monumental Greek Revival houses.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section 8 Page 7

---

In 1843 Ellen Bruce married James M. Morson, a Richmond attorney, and began building a stately mansion at Dover. It has been speculated that the house may have been an enlargement of an earlier structure, nonetheless, their efforts resulted in a Greek Revival work, completed in 1845, comparable in grandeur to Berry Hill. The stuccoed mansion was fronted by a tetrastyle portico employing the Greek Corinthian order of the Coragic Monument of Lysicrates, an ancient Athenian monument. The interior was embellished with ornamental ceiling medallions and Italian marble mantels. The elegance of their country house matched that of the Morson's Richmond residence, the John Brockenbrough House, purchased by them only a year earlier. The Richmond residence would later find fame as the White House of the Confederacy. The Dover mansion burned in 1933. Its ruins became a safety hazard and were eventually demolished in the in 1969. Only a driveway and a stand of great oaks remain at the site to remind one of its former presence.

On a long ridge, approximately a half mile to the south, stands the Dover Slave Quarter, a complex of five slave dwellings arranged in a long arc. Although there is no substantiating documentation, it is obvious that the buildings were sited in the viewshed of the Dover mansion to form a picturesque grouping in the landscape, a knot of small cottages suggesting a cluster of English crofters' cottages. The buildings were situated so that their rear walls were visible from Dover, perhaps a effort to avoid seeing the occupants.

Such use of domiciles of enslaved people, while rare is not unique and is seen in at least two other 19<sup>th</sup>-century Virginia plantations. Berry Hill, Ellen Bruce Morson's parents' home in Halifax County, completed a year before Dover, preserves in the fields in front of the mansion the ruins of four slave houses, houses that in their original form resembled stone Scottish cottages. Ben Venue in Rappahannock County has a row of three brick slave quarters with architectural detailing similar to that on the plantation dwelling house. These quarters are also in a field before the house and have a spectacular view of the Blue Ridge Mountains forming a backdrop. Although the Dover houses have lost their original fireplaces and chimneys along with other original features, their exterior forms are sufficiently intact to maintain their intended picturesque aspect. The center structure, however, was raised to two stories to serve as an overseers' house, probably in the decades following the Civil War.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

(Dover Slave Quarter Complex)  
(Brookview Farm, Goochland County, Virginia)

Section   8   Page   8  

---

With two cells per unit, the Dover Slave Quarter may have originally accommodated some ten families, perhaps including as many as fifty people. The Morsons, however, owned seventy-eight slaves, obviously indicating that the property had additional slave quarters elsewhere. No others remain nor have their sites been located. Except for the dairy and the interesting brick ruins of steam mill, situated near the quarter on an adjacent property, no other of Dover's antebellum structures survives. The property was used as a dairy farm in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and an exceptionally long dairy barn dating from that time remains to the southwest of the quarter complex. The present owners purchased the property in 1981 and rehabilitated and expanded the residence in 1988.

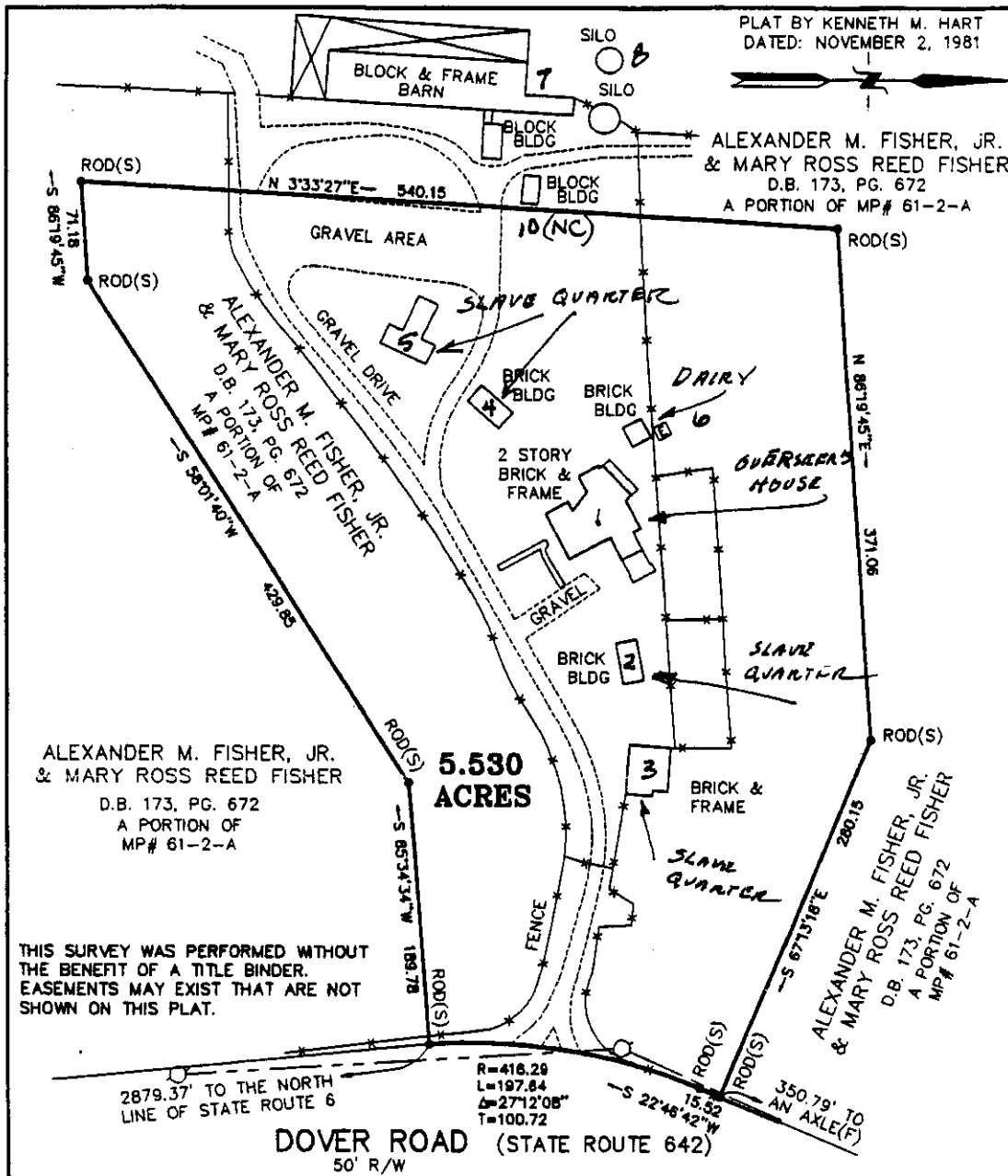
---

<sup>1</sup> Goochland Deeds 224-28, dated 4 Dec. 1730

<sup>2</sup> York County Wills and Inventories (20) 103-106, dated 31 July 1747

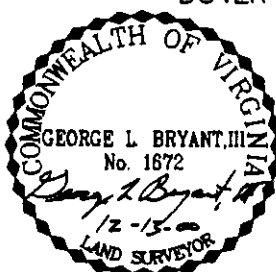
<sup>3</sup> Goochland Deeds (33) 158-60, dated 15 Nov. 1842

9 (NC)



**PLAT SHOWING 5.530 ACRES  
OF LAND LYING ON THE WEST LINE OF  
DOVER ROAD (STATE ROUTE 642)**

DOVER DISTRICT \* GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I MADE AN ACCURATE FIELD TRAVERSE OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE MINIMUM FIELD AND OFFICE PROCEDURES FOR BOUNDARY SURVEYS ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

*George L. Bryant, III*  
KOONTZ - BRYANT, P.C.

FLOOD ZONE C - PANEL NO: 510072 0125 A

**Koontz - Bryant, P.C.**  
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

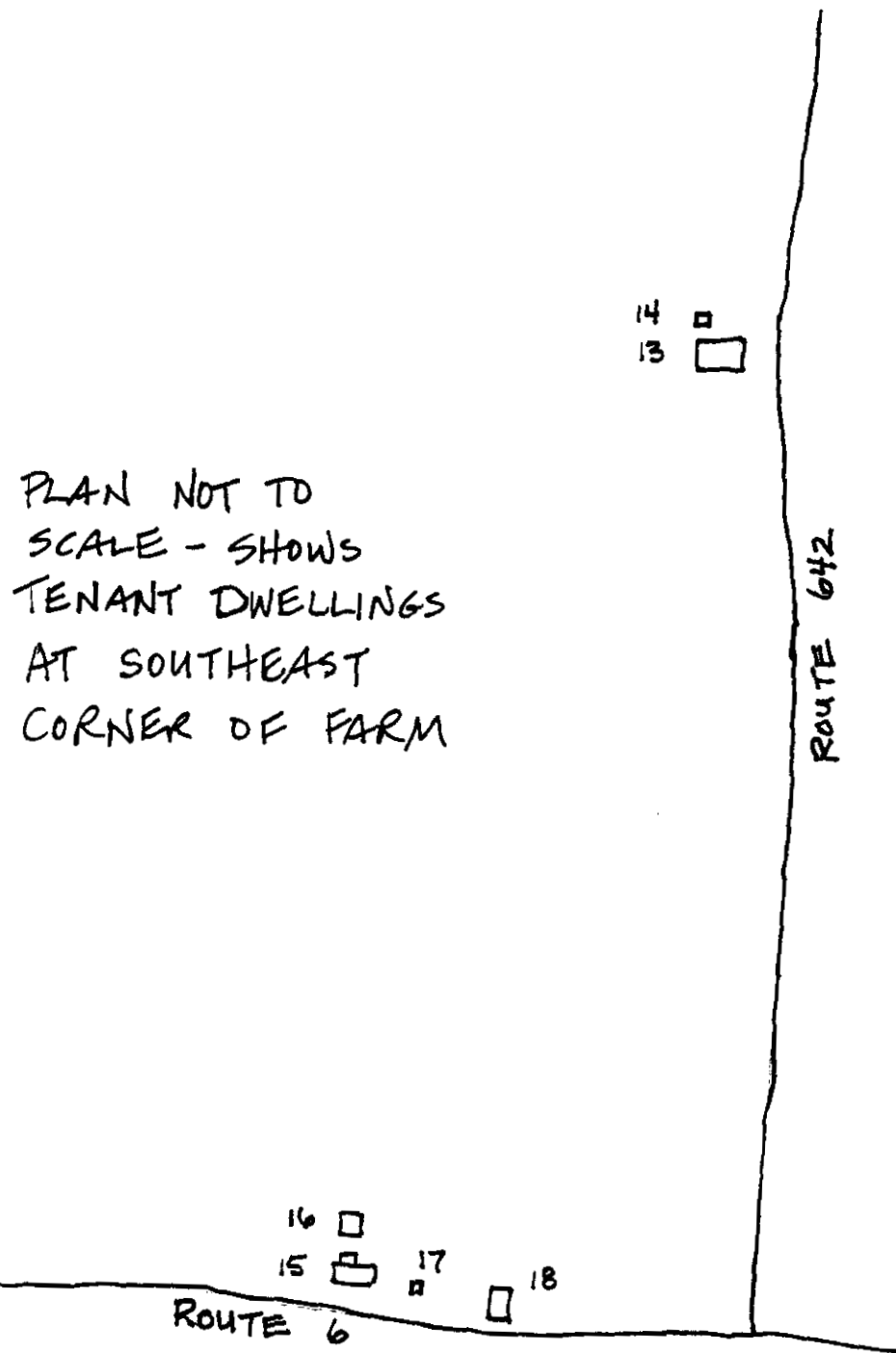
8631 MAYLAND DRIVE RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23294  
(804)740-9200 kbpc@koontzbryant.com FAX(804)740-7338

DATE: DEC. 13, 2000 SCALE: 1" = 100'

CHKD BY: *EAH* DRAWN BY: EAH

JOB NO: 633 633BD1.DWG





PLAN NOT TO  
SCALE - SHOWS  
TENANT DWELLINGS  
AT SOUTHEAST  
CORNER OF FARM

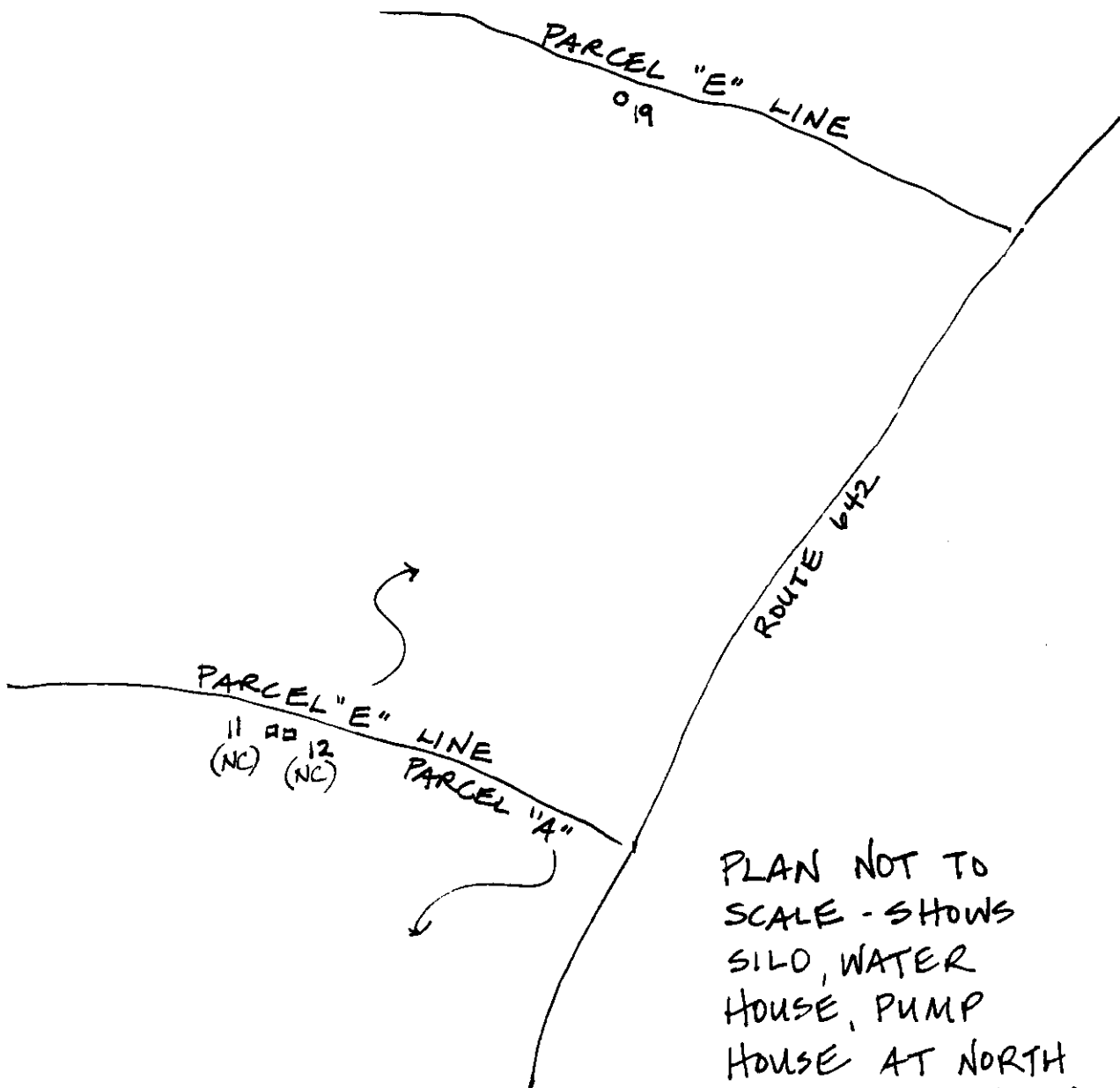
13 □  
14 □

ROUTE 642

16 □  
15 □ 17 □  
18 □

ROUTE 6

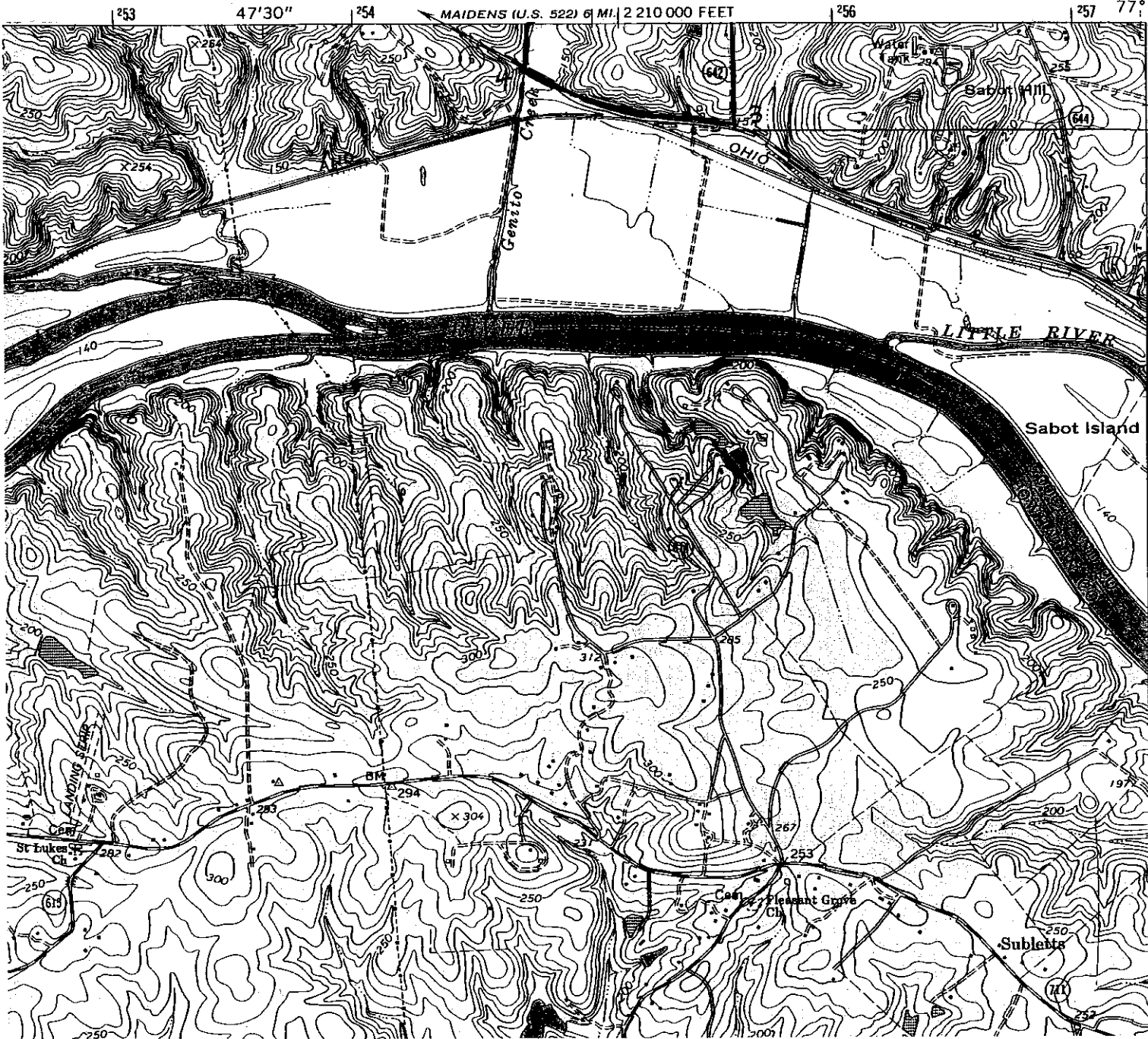




PLAN NOT TO  
SCALE - SHOWS  
SILO, WATER  
HOUSE, PUMP  
HOUSE AT NORTH  
SECTION OF FARM

FINE CREEK MILLS QUADRANGLE  
 VIRGINIA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

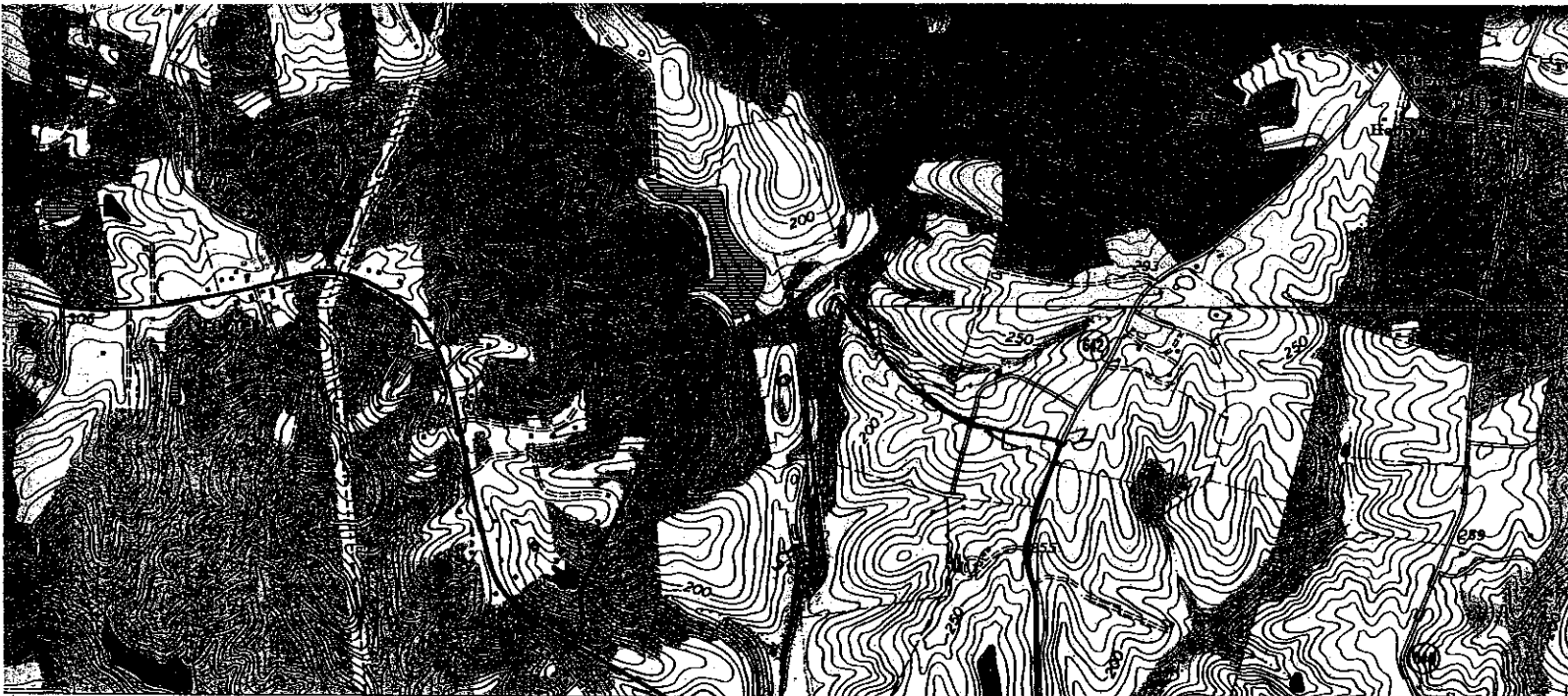
5659 11 NW  
 (HYLAS)



(VIRGINIA)  
 DOVER COMPLEX  
 GOOCHLAND CO.  
 # 37-5012

UTMS  
 3- E 255 579  
 N 4167 173  
 4- E 254 711  
 N 4167 458

MANAKIN 3 MI.  
 WESTHAMPTON 13 MI.



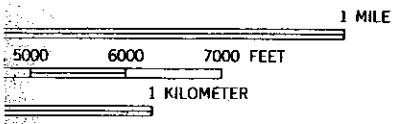
(VIRGINIA)  
 DOVER COMPLEX  
 4169 BOOCHLAND CO.  
 #027-5D12

UTM'S  
 1 - E 254 976  
     N 4168 991  
 2 - E 255 673  
     N 4168 438

418000m N  
 5 - E 254 817  
     N 4168 095  
 7° 37' 30"  
 6 - E 254 862  
     N 4168 677

MIDLOTHIAN  
 5459 11 SW

253 47'30" 254 MANAKIN 4.9 MI. RICHMOND 18 MI. 256 INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1987 257000m E 77° 45'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface \_\_\_\_\_ Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface \_\_\_\_\_ Unimproved road, fair or dry weather \_\_\_\_\_

○ Interstate Route    ○ U. S. Route    ○ State Route

1929  
 TACY STANDARDS  
 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,  
 LOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
 IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987

PERKINSVILLE, VA.  
 37077-F7-TF-024  
 1968  
 PHOTOREVISED 1987  
 DMA 5459 III NE-SERIES V834