

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Brookbury

Other names/site number: Brookberry Farm; DHR ID# 127-0302

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 5216 Beddington Road

City or town: Richmond State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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 ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- 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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD, METAL: Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The residential complex known today as “Brookbury” encompasses 8.28 acres at the center of what was a large antebellum farm in Richmond, Virginia. The property is nestled within a mid-twentieth-century suburban development at the southern fringe of the City of Richmond’s current city limits. The property retains its historic pastoral setting with an antebellum dwelling and a domestic yard surrounded by open pastures with a wooded perimeter, accessed by a long tree- and fence-lined driveway.

Its oldest built resources likely date to circa 1811 and include a two-story, central-passage, Federal-style, brick dwelling with high-style, Classical Revival additions that complement the unaltered core of the dwelling. Additionally, a timber-framed domestic outbuilding that once served as a slave quarter is located near the dwelling. Extant twentieth-century resources on the property include a cistern, gazebo, playhouse, garage, in-ground pool, flagpole, lamppost, and carriage mounting steps, as well as natural landscape features.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The main house faces north and is surrounded by a generally flat manicured lawn dotted with mature trees. The foundation of the primary dwelling is lined with overgrown shrubbery and plantings, while outbuildings are tucked into wooded areas or bamboo overgrowth. The main house is accessed via a paved circular driveway leading south from Beddington Road, as well as a service entrance from the east on Naptonic Lane. The primary entry drive is lined by a post-and-plank wood fence.

Main Dwelling: Exterior Description

The original two-story, Federal-style house has a symmetrical façade that is five bays wide with a central entrance to a center-passage plan (Photo 1). The brick foundation with a raised basement is laid in Flemish bond and supports a frame structural system that is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with plain boxed eaves. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior-end brick chimneys are centered on the west and east (side) elevations and feature stepped shoulders at the transition from the second story to the attic space and S-shaped iron tie rods.



Photo 1: Brookbury, North Elevation (Gordineer 2024).

The primary entrance is on the north (primary) elevation and is filled with a double-leaf paneled wood door. Each leaf has three raised panels and brass knockers. Above the door is a transom with a double row of eight small rectangular panes. A simple wood door surround is adorned by molding surrounds with bullseye corner blocks. The windows on the first story are nine-over-nine, wood-framed, double-hung sash units while those on the second story are six-over-nine and set close to the roof eave, a common feature of the Georgian and Federal styles (McAlester 2018:201–232). All windows feature simple wood surrounds with wide wood sills while windows on the primary

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elevation are flanked by operable louvered shutters with iron shutter dogs. Basement windows on the primary elevation are four-over-four, wood-framed sash units with wood surrounds and brick-clad window wells. The primary entrance is accessed by a circa-1917, one-story, pedimented, front-gabled portico with a simple entablature supported by Tuscan-style wood columns and pilasters with Tuscan-style capitals. The brick portico foundation is accessed by five brick steps from the north elevation, which feature twentieth-century rounded brick pavers at the edges. The portico ceiling is clad in beadboard.

Four alterations dating from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are on the east and south elevations. The first, a one-story, front-gabled entrance modification is on the west elevation at the southwest corner of the house. It was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century of Flemish-bonded brick and features a six-paneled, wood-framed door that provides access to the basement. The second, a one-story addition, is oriented north-south and constructed in 1918, attached to the east elevation of the core and extends south past the core. The narrow addition is constructed on a stretcher-bonded brick pier foundation with a frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. It is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in standing-seam metal with a front-gabled roof extending to the south. The third, a one-story, one-bay addition projects south from the southwest side. The 1918 addition features a secondary entrance on the north elevation that is filled with a six-panel, single-leaf, wood-framed door covered by a partially glazed aluminum storm door. The secondary entrance in the north elevation is accessed by a front-gabled, Classical Revival-style pedimented portico sheathed in standing seam metal. A wood ramp leads to the entrance. Additional fenestration includes nine-over-nine and six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung-sash windows. A brick patio is on the south elevation of this addition and is accessible from the addition by a secondary entrance on the south elevation. It is accessed by brick steps north of the pool. The 1918 addition features a second-story, one-room section that is currently used as a bathroom. It is at the southeast corner of the core and southwest corner of the addition. The addition also features a secondary entrance on the south elevation at the southeast corner. It is filled with a paneled, wood-framed door covered by an aluminum-framed storm door.

The fourth addition, a two-story, wood-framed addition constructed in 1923, extends south from the southwestern corner of the core. It was constructed in the Classical Revival/Neoclassical style in keeping with the character of the property. The 1923 addition has two sections: a slightly recessed gable-roofed section, oriented north-south, in the middle of the west elevation and a front-gable section that mirrors the gable end of the original house, complete with exterior end chimneys. Fenestration on this addition includes six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung-sash windows. A projecting pedimented enclosed portico is centrally located on the west elevation and features modillions, dentil work, attenuated square pilasters with fluted shafts, large sidelights, and curved iron railings. Above the portico is a tripartite window with paired casement windows flanked by single casement windows. A gable-front dormer is in the roof.

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Main Dwelling: Interior Description

The interior of the core of the house features a center-hall, single-pile plan with a large room to the east and west of the hall measuring approximately 18 by 20 feet. The primary entrance is under the stair landing that provides access to the second floor. The U-shaped, open string staircase terminates at the south end of the hallway toward the 1923 rear addition. The entrance to the rear addition may have formerly been used as the original entrance to the house as it faces Falling Creek and is filled with a double-leaf, paneled wood door topped with an eight-light wood-framed transom similar to that in the primary entrance (Photo 2). Flooring throughout the house is wood, with thick hardwood flooring in the circa-1811 portion; thinner wood board set perpendicular to the original core can be found in the later additions (Photo 3). Evidence of “gauged” floorboards is visible within the basement, a technique utilized to ensure level flooring popular prior to the establishment of sawmills in the early to mid-1800s that were able to create dimensional lumber (Photo 4, p. 8) (Graham 2013:327–328). Doors are paneled wood of varying types. Interior trim in the core features channeled wood molding with bullseye corner blocks. On the first story, chair rails are featured with paneling below and plaster walls above.



*Photo 2: (Left) View of Double-leaf, Paneled Doors (Wagner and McDonald 2020).
Photo 3: (Right) Flooring Between Circa-1811 Portion and Circa-1923 Addition (Gordineer 2024).*

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Photo 4: View of the Underside of First Story Flooring from Basement Showing Gauged Floorboards (Gordineer 2024).

The two rooms to the east (parlor) and west (study) of the stairs feature fireplaces with wood Federal-style mantels. The study mantel features fluted pilasters, recessed paneling, and a frieze pattern of three recessed vertical lines. The east parlor features a mantel with a sunburst motif within the frieze and pilasters with recessed paneling (Photo 5–Photo 7, p. 9).

The circa-1918 addition on the east elevation is one story tall and three rooms deep. The northernmost room, which connects to the core of the house via the east parlor, was originally a library. This room has a fireplace that shares the same chimney as the core of the house. Other rooms within the addition include a kitchen, closet, bedroom, and bathroom. The 1923 addition includes a large rear kitchen, dining room, hallway, and pantry on the first floor and three large bedrooms, a bathroom, and a staircase to access the attic on the second floor. The 1923 dining room mantel features an egg-and-dart patterned cornice below the mantel shelf with a bulbous frieze, triglyph band, and plain pilasters, all of which houses a marble surround. Doors in this section are also paneled wood; however, some are multi-light wood-framed doors.

The attic within the building's core features rafters with Roman numerals utilizing mortise and tenon joinery (Photo 8, p. 10). The attic spaces are open and unfinished. The house also features a basement that is under the core, mid-nineteenth-century addition, and 1923 addition (Photo 9, p. 10). The basement under the core of the house features four-over-four, wood-framed, sash

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windows symmetrically placed between the porch on the primary elevation and the corners of the house. These windows are mirrored on the south elevation. The window at the southwest corner was changed into a doorway for the mid-nineteenth-century and 1923 additions.



Photo 5: (Top) Fireplace Mantle in the Study.

Photo 6: (Lower Right) East Parlor.

Photo 7: (Lower Left) Dining Room (Gordineer 2024).

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*Photo 8: (Left) View of Numbered Supports within Attic of Core (Wagner and McDonald 2020).
Photo 9: (Right) View of Flooring Joists in Basement of Core (Gordineer 2024).*

Outbuildings

Pre-1850 Slave Quarter (Contributing)

Sited approximately 75 feet southwest of the main house, a one-story, one-room cabin with a loft or garret later expanded with an additional room creating a duplex and was constructed for enslaved laborers at Brookbury (Photo 10–Photo 11, p. 11). Although the sections are attached, they appear as two separate building campaigns as is visible from the separated sill plates at the foundation (Photo 12, p. 12). The east section was likely constructed in the early nineteenth century, potentially around the time of the house and at least pre-1850 based on evidence found in the later building campaign to the west (discussed below) (Sanford 2025). The 12 by 16-foot building (192 square feet) is constructed on a stone pier foundation with no visible mortar present and a timber-frame structural system clad in lapped weatherboard siding. The quarter is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The north elevation is recessed beneath a boxed roof eave. An interior-end, brick chimney is centered on the west elevation. A centrally located wide single-leaf, four-paneled wood door is attached by twentieth-century metal hinges on the north elevation. The window west of the entrance is covered by a plywood shutter with twenty-first-century hinges. Openings for windows are either boarded over with plywood or left open. Access was limited to the exterior of the building due to hazardous conditions; however, imagery from a 2020 survey by DHR staff provides better detail. The interior of the building, including the ceiling, is sheathed in beadboard on most walls and shows evidence of wallpaper, likely updates from the turn of the twentieth century Revival-style program that is visible at the main house (Sanford 2025). Wood window framing is visible and appears to have been modified at some point with an additional wood surround, likely to assist in retrofitting for a later window. There is wood flooring and “the chimney base’s full width and depth projects into the room and the brickwork above the top of the former fireplace has whitewash” (Sanford 2025; Wagner and McDonald 2020). The chimney retains a stepped shoulder, but there was no observed evidence of a mantel, and the wall behind the chimney reveals closely fitted, thick horizontal wood boards (Photo 13–Photo 14, p. 12).

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The west section measures 12 by 14 feet (168 square feet) and was likely constructed pre-1850. Similar to the east section, it is constructed on a stone pier foundation with no visible mortar present that supports a heavy-timber-frame structural system with mortise and tenon studs and diagonal down bracing. Cut nails with indiscernible heads and wire nails were visible in the framing. The west section is clad in thick wood board butted. The side-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal matches the pitch of the east building. A centrally located board-and-batten door secured by iron strap hinges with spade-shaped tips is on the north elevation. Imagery from the 2020 DHR survey revealed an exposed structural and roofing system; there is some evidence at the southeast corner, though, that the structural system was once covered in the same wood plank siding at the interior as the exterior (Wagner and McDonald 2020). The roof system reveals thick wood boards spaced apart and reveals evidence of whitewash (Sanford 2025). The northwest corner of the building reveals a mortise-and-tenon, large timber down brace; however, the matching down brace is missing as there is an empty mortise-and-tenon socket (Sanford 2025). The open space features wood flooring and wood shelving that was cut into the framing members east of the door on the north wall. The brick fireplace using an iron lintel on the east wall has been cut into the bottom 10 rows of the base of the chimney from the east portion and has been patched with cementitious mortar over the years. It features a simple wood mantel shelf supported by wood brackets set high above the fireplace opening (Photo 14, p. 12). The door and some structural members show evidence of heat exposure.



*Photo 10: (Left) 2024 View of Extant Quarter, Looking South (Gordineer 2024).
Photo 11: (Right) 2020 View, Looking South (Wagner and McDonald 2020).*

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Photo 12: View of Sill Plates of East and West Portions of Quarter (Wagner and McDonald 2020).



*Photo 13: (Left) View of Fireplaces: West Section, Looking East (Wagner and McDonald 2020).
Photo 14: (Right) East Section, Looking West (Wagner and McDonald 2020).*

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Early Twentieth-Century Gazebo (Contributing)

An octagonal, open-air gazebo shelter historically referred to as “the tearoom” was built in the first decade of the twentieth century (Photo 15). The gazebo is marked by eight angular concrete posts supporting a framed, low-pitched, asphalt-shingle roof. This structure is in the grassy median created by the circular driveway, just west of the main dwelling.



Photo 15: Early Twentieth-Century Gazebo/Tearoom, Looking North (Gordineer 2024).

Early-Twentieth Century Playhouse (Contributing)

A rectangular one-room playhouse is situated southwest of the main dwelling and was built in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Written histories also refer to this building as the “red house,” as it was painted red at some point in time, although it was most recently painted white. This one-story, one-bay, frame building sits more than 6 inches above the ground on a mortared, brick-pier foundation. It is clad in lapped weatherboard siding and sawn cornerboards and topped by a gabled roof sheathed in crimped metal sheeting with exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves along the east and west elevations. A single-leaf, four-paneled, wood door is centered on the east elevation and provides sole access to the playhouse. The west and south elevations feature six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows. On the south elevation, a small circular vent indicates that the playhouse was once heated by a small wood stove.

Pre-1946 Cistern (Non-contributing)

A brick cistern is southwest of the house and west of the former quarter. It was constructed pre-1946 in stretcher-bonded brick. It previously featured a metal structure above it, but the metal structure has been overtaken by bamboo and is no longer extant.

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Mid-Twentieth-Century Garage (Non-contributing)

A one-story, frame, one-car garage constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century is situated west of the main dwelling and rests on a continuous, form-poured, concrete foundation. It is clad in lapped fiberboard siding and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building's east elevation faces the main house and is filled by a large, wood-paneled, roll-up garage door. A single-leaf door at the east end of the north elevation provides interior access, while a single, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-framed window permits natural light to enter the building along the north and south elevations. The garage has been vacant for some time and is deteriorating.

Circa-1918 Mounting Steps (Contributing)

A circa-1918 set of stone mounting steps is northwest of the primary resource. The two granite steps are located on the east side of the circular driveway just south of the lamppost.

Circa-1918 Lamppost (Contributing)

A circa-1918 lamppost is located to the northwest of the primary resource.

Circa-1978 Flagpole (Non-contributing)

A circa-1973 flagpole is north of the primary resource. It is on a concrete foundation and features a cylindrical flagpole.

Circa-1978 In-Ground Pool (Non-contributing)

A circa-1973, irregularly shaped, in-ground pool surrounded by a concrete deck is southeast of the house. It is in poor condition.

Archaeological Potential

Although Brookbury was not formally evaluated for its potential significance under Criterion D, some subsurface testing around the extant slave quarter was conducted by DHR archaeologist Mike Clem in 2020 (Prestidge 2020). The plot of land immediately surrounding the buildings that housed the enslaved was considered a part of the “quarter” and if left undisturbed, may have the potential to contribute to the understanding of the lifeways of the enslaved in this area of Virginia (Chappell 2013:157). The DHR Preliminary Information Form described the site’s “excellent archaeological potential in several areas for answering many types of questions concerning a surviving antebellum house” (as described by DHR archaeologist, Mike Clem):

- “In and around the standing frame structures some 75 feet to the south of the primary house. These two structures reportedly represent the last of several slave quarters that were located here. These will help tell us the story of the lives of the residents who have been lost in the documents.
- Locating the original kitchen yard, which will likely be in the area between the big house and the quarters, as well as the smokehouse, laundry, dairy, and maybe the well. This combination of structures has the potential to inform us in many ways about the operation

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of the house, the diet of the residents, the financial status of the home, their buying habits of food and drink but also of ceramics and other cooking and serving vessels.

- Areas around the main house also have potential to inform us about the dates and methods of construction for each of the sections of the house. It may be possible through archaeology to answer questions about the earliest construction date of the first house at Brookbury Farm” (Portor 2020).

In addition to the archaeological studies performed on the extant quarter, the former presence of a row of additional quarters provides further archaeological potential. A review of aerial imagery and historic data suggests that this area has not been disturbed since the quarters were removed, and the potential to explore the archaeological deposits from a series of quarters is unique.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1811-1865 (Criterion A)
ca. 1811-1923 (Criterion C)

Significant Dates

ca. 1811
1918
1923

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Henry Baskervill

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The nineteenth-century plantation seat currently known as Brookbury includes a two-story, Federal-style, brick dwelling constructed around 1811, and two one-room, timber-framed domestic outbuildings that once served as slave quarters (currently one structural system). It is likely that Brookbury was built for a Manchester attorney Samuel Taylor (1781–1853) and his second wife, Emily Fowler Taylor (1785–1882), shortly after their marriage in 1811. Despite several additions, the building’s core retains many original architectural elements such as its single-pile, center-passage plan, fenestration, and interior trim. The additions feature complementary Classical Revival-style elements and materials, which exemplify the plantation property’s transition to a seasonal home utilized for entertainment and recreation by a prosperous family at the turn of the twentieth century. The historic buildings retain a moderate to high level of historic integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and location. Despite being separated from its agricultural landscape, the resource retains a moderate level of association, setting, and feeling integrity through the seclusion created by a thick tree line that borders the resource, physically separating it from modern-day suburbia.

Both the Federal style dwelling and associated quarter at Brookbury are rare surviving examples of their form and construction from the antebellum period of former Chesterfield County and the Richmond area as a whole. In addition, the 1918 and 1923 Henry Baskervill-designed Classical Revival addition and alterations are significant and demonstrate architectural trends of the period, as well as mark the end of the period of historic construction. As such, the main dwelling and quarter building are historically significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level. The resource is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American for its association with important events and trends in Chesterfield County’s history pertaining to the lives of African Americans throughout the nineteenth century.

The property’s overall period of significance begins in 1811, with the construction of the historic core of the main dwelling and extends to 1923, capturing the period in which enslavement occurred on the property as well as the original construction of the building and the later early twentieth-century Neoclassical modifications.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Brookbury and the Development of Chesterfield County

Brookbury is located approximately 6.5 miles south of the heart of Richmond within Chesterfield County’s original boundaries south of the James River as they were formed in 1747 from the southern half of Henrico County, one of Virginia’s seven original shires (Manarin and Dowdey 1984; O’Dell 1983:ix). Shortly after, distinct communities were developed in the area and the

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courthouse was relocated from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1752 due to the belief that it was a safer location (Manarin and Dowdey 1984). Tobacco was well established as the cash crop during this time, but during the Revolutionary War, Virginia planters were cut off from their tobacco markets, destabilizing their economy. After the Revolution established American independence, the agricultural reform movement, and the demand for food in larger Eastern cities, farmers in Chesterfield and the rest of Virginia began cultivating corn, oats, and wheat in addition to tobacco, and rearing livestock such as cows, sheep, and pigs (O'Dell 1983:x; Salmon and Salmon 2025). Enslaved labor was used to cultivate crops in Chesterfield County and Virginia since the early 1600s and an assemblage of domestic, farm, and service buildings as well as housing were necessary for the successful operation of the plantations that populated the landscape. Chesterfield benefited from its vast forests, providing cheap and convenient timber for building and heating (O'Dell 1983:x, xii).

During the eighteenth century, settlement was concentrated along the major rivers and creeks and continued to be the most prized land among elite planters for the fertile soils and access to waterways (O'Dell 1983:xi). As the county's population grew throughout the eighteenth century, Chesterfield's landscape reflected an overall rural settlement pattern of dispersed domestic and commercial farmsteads interspersed with forests, and by the end of the century, the entire county was subdivided through large land patents and grants. Although small village centers were created featuring clusters of homes and businesses, Chesterfield remained rural countryside with large landowners who used the open areas for farming between the cities of Richmond and Petersburg during the antebellum period (Foster 1996). Access to interior lands was aided by the development of new transportation networks outside of those focused on the water, such as Midlothian Turnpike completed in 1802 and the construction of the Chesterfield railroad in 1831 (University of Virginia 2008). As the nineteenth century progressed—bringing the abolishment of slavery, introduction of larger commercial enterprises, and employment opportunities in cities—larger plantations were subdivided into small- or medium-sized farms (O'Dell 1983:x–xi). The larger property known as Falling Creek, in which Brookbury was derived, reflects the early colonial period trends in wealthy landownership of substantial plantations in desired fertile locations along waterways within the county. As Brookbury is subdivided and changes hands throughout the nineteenth century, it emulates this shift from vast plantation estate to medium-scale farm of the postbellum period.

The Development of Brookbury

Brookbury was constructed on land that was once part of a larger property known as Falling Creek owned by Abram Salle (also seen as Abraham, Sallee, Salley, Sally, or Sallé) (circa 1736–1796), a Revolutionary War veteran (Hoar 1976; Porter 2020). Family lore from a later owner (the Bemiss family) indicated that an Englishman with the surname of Brookbury owned the property and is said to have constructed the core of the primary dwelling prior to the American Revolution, although it maybe have been as early as 1752 according to some records; however, he was said to have been in sympathy with the British and returned to England prior to the war (Crump n.d.; Hoar 1976). In Jeffery O'Dell's 1983 book *Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites*, Salle is noted to have assembled a 1,500-acre tract on the south side of the James River between 1760 and 1763. Salle was the likely original owner of another larger plantation called Salisbury

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along Falling Creek approximately 10 miles northwest of Brookbury, where a one-and-a-half-story, frame plantation house with a brick foundation stood; that building burned in 1923 (O'Dell 1983:288). Salle appeared to be a member of the upper echelon of Virginia society as evidenced by his large land holdings and personal property tax records. Tax records from 1786 note that Salle had amassed a number of enslaved persons (n=70, only 40 of which were tithable), horses (n=12), and cattle (n=33) (Chesterfield County Commissioner of Revenue [CCCR] 1786–1811). These numbers, which remained fairly steady until 1794, were almost three times above the average holdings of other neighbors within Chesterfield County of the period. In 1794, his number of enslaved persons above 16 years old dropped to 15 and his horses to six, suggesting a change in his economic status (CCCR 1786–1811).

O'Dell indicated that little is known about Salle. Around the time of her marriage to Samuel Taylor, Emily Fowler, granddaughter of Salle, inherited roughly 390 acres on Falling Creek on which the current Brookbury stands (Chesterfield County Circuit Court, Chesterfield, Virginia [CCCC] 1810:DB 44:575). Emily's sister, Elizabeth Fowler Hatcher, the wife of Benjamin Hatcher, inherited the other half of their grandfather's property, including 423 acres by 1811. It is not clear if Salle commissioned a primary dwelling known as Brookbury or if Samuel Taylor and Emily Fowler were responsible for the construction.

Samuel Taylor (1781–1853) maintained a law office and perhaps a dwelling in the town of Manchester as early 1804—the same year that he married his first wife, Martha Woodson (1785–1810) (Anne 2018; Visitor 1810:6). Taylor became a widower with three small children in 1810 and married Emily Fowler (1782–1882) about a year later in 1811 (Vongraffenried n.d.). In 1820, Taylor and Emily were noted to have a son of their own while living with two other children from Taylor's first marriage, a boy and a girl, under the age of 20 in their household located in R. Gregory's district in Chesterfield County (United States Federal Population Census [U.S. Census] 1820). Samuel Taylor served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1816–1819 and as Senator in the Virginia Senate from 1826–1829 (Anne 2010). He was revered among his peers as a man of pure character with “great legal learning” and styled as “the father of the bar in Virginia” (The Daily Dispatch 1853:2a, 1853:2b).

During the Taylor's ownership of Brookbury, Mutual Assurance insurance policies from 1844 and 1851 indicate that Samuel continued to maintain a dwelling and office in Richmond bounded by Franklin, Jefferson, Grace, and Adams streets (Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia 1844, 1851). There is no firm evidence in the archival record, however, it is likely the Taylors commissioned the construction of the brick dwelling known today as Brookbury, likely after Samuel Taylor and his second wife, Emily Fowler Taylor (1785–1882) married (Virginia Deaths and Burials 1853–1912). Like other members of the upper echelons of southern Virginia, it is probable that the Chesterfield County property was used as an income-producing agricultural property and the family's primary residence, while the office and dwelling in Manchester was utilized for Samuel's legal business efforts. A land sale advertisement in the *Richmond Enquirer* for a 277-acre tract along Falling Creek adjoining the property owned by Samuel Taylor noted that the soil in the area “possessed great fertility” and “well adapted to the culture of corn and wheat” (Richmond Enquirer 1819:4).

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The Taylors sold the approximately 357-acre Brookbury property to Povall Turner (1802–1860s) in May 1846 for \$4,000, but it was incorrectly described in that deed necessitating the production of an updated deed in 1851 (CCCC 1851:DB 39:380). Turner and his wife may have lived briefly at Brookbury but also purchased surrounding tracts, including Elizabeth Fowler Hatcher’s portion of her grandfather’s estate (CCCC 1851:DB 39:380). Povall Turner married Lucinda Alvis in 1822 and together they had six children, born between 1826 and 1840 (FamilySearch n.d.; Weisiger III 1981). Although it is unclear where in Chesterfield County they were living, Povall and his family were noted as living in an unstated district in the county near the Winfree, Brooking, and Alvis families in the 1830 federal population census prior to purchasing the Brookbury property (U.S. Census 1830). He continued to be recorded in census records in Chesterfield County’s Lower District in the 1840 and 1850 census records where he owned 350 acres of improved land and 1,750 acres of unimproved land (U.S. Census 1840, 1850; U.S. Census Agricultural Schedule 1850). In the 1850 census agricultural schedule, Povall’s farm is valued at \$10,000 which is slightly less than his neighbors; however, he leads in farm technology with machinery valued at \$1,000 (U.S. Census Agricultural Schedule 1850). After selling the property in Chesterfield County in 1852, where the record states that Povall is residing on the Brookbury property, Povall Turner was living in New Kent County in the early 1860s prior to his death (CCCC 1852:DB 40:266; U.S. Census 1860).

Slavery at Brookbury During the Early to Mid-Nineteenth Century

It is clear from the archival record that from the beginnings of Brookbury, housing was needed for the persons being held in bondage by various property owners. Although unclear if Abram Salle ever lived on the Brookbury property and in the place of the current Brookbury house, Salle was recorded to own at least 70 enslaved persons in 1786, which was at least three times above the average of his Chesterfield neighbors (CCCR 1786–1811). Beginning in 1811, Samuel Taylor was taxed for one White male, likely an indentured servant, and two enslaved persons (CCCR 1876–1811). After obtaining the Brookbury property, Taylor was taxed for one White male, eight enslaved persons, and two horses (CCCR 1812–1826). Along with Samuel Taylor’s wife and children, 17 enslaved people were noted in the 1820 federal population census as occupants at the Taylor’s Chesterfield County property (U.S. Census 1820). They included four males under the age of 14, three males between the ages of 14 and 25, and one male over the age of 45, as well as six females under the age of 14, one female between 14 and 25 years of age, and two females over 45 years of age. By the 1830 census, Samuel Taylor owned 20 enslaved persons including eight males and 12 females (U.S. Census 1830). Taylor’s ownership decreased by the 1840 federal population census, as he was recorded in the Upper District of the county with one enslaved female between the ages of 10 and 24; however, a John Taylor is listed as the next entry noting 20 enslaved persons, but the relation is unknown at this time (U.S. Census 1840).

Although records do not clearly indicate that Povall Turner occupied Brookbury, during his time in Chesterfield County and ownership of the Brookbury property, he was recorded as owning up to 29 enslaved persons. In the 1830 population census, Povall was noted to own eight enslaved persons, inclusive of three males and five females (U.S. Census 1830). In 1840, Povall was recorded in the Lower District of the county with his family that included an additional adult male,

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his wife, three boys and four girls, and his ownership of enslaved persons increased to 29 (U.S. Census 1840). He was also taxed in the 1840s for at least eight enslaved persons (CCCR 1846–1851). By the 1850 federal census slave schedule, Povall was recorded to own 14 enslaved in the Lower District of Chesterfield County: nine males between the ages of one and 60, and five females ranging in age from seven to 35 (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1850). One enslaved person, Peter was noted to be a runaway in August 1850 as noted in the *Daily Intelligencer* published in Petersburg (Daily Intelligencer 1850:3).

Slavery and the Winfree Occupation During the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The Turners sold four tracts totaling about 524 acres, one of which included “a brick dwelling house,” to Dr. David C. Winfree (circa 1816–1867) in 1852 for \$2,294.90 (CCCC 1852:DB 40:266). The first tract of land, measuring about 322 acres and neighboring Elliot Chiles, William P. and David C. Winfree, and R.W. Flournoy, noted in that transaction specified the inclusion of a brick dwelling house and other improvements as well as a family burying ground. The Turners had familiarity with the Winfree family as not only their neighbor, but Povall was listed in various newspaper advertisements with William P. Winfree as members of the Virginia House of Delegates for Chesterfield County (CCCC 1852:DB 40:266; Richmond Enquirer 1845:2; U.S. Census 1850). Dr. David C. Winfree went to college at the University of Virginia in the early 1830s. In the *1833–4 Catalogue of the Office and Students*, he was noted as a student of the second session enrolled in Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry and Medica (University of Virginia 1834).

David C. Winfree is listed as living in the Northern District of Manchester in Chesterfield County with Thomas Winfree in the 1860 population census (U.S. Census 1860). The agricultural schedule for that iteration records David’s ownership of nearly 700 acres valued at \$12,800, 260 of which was improved; \$200 worth of machinery; livestock that included cattle, horses, and swine; and goods that included wheat, corn, and oats (U.S. Census Agricultural Schedule 1860). Winfree was also recorded as an enslaver. In 1860, he was recorded to own at least 26 enslaved persons and nine dwellings to house them (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1860). Seven were noted to be “mulatto,” while the remaining were listed as Black; 18 were female, while eight were male; and ages ranged from three to 70, with 14 being under the age of 10. David was also known to rent out his enslaved persons for additional income. Another three enslaved individuals (three males aged two, three, and 16) were noted in the 1860 census slave schedule to be owned by David C. Winfree but living on property belonging to E.H. Winfree (U.S. Census Slave Schedule 1860; United States Selected Census Non-Population Schedules 1850–1860). In 1859, David advertised a reward of \$10 for the return of a 27-year-old, slender, “brownish” enslaved male, James Henry, who was hired out to Smith & McCurdy in Richmond (Richmond Dispatch 1859:4). In 1861, David was paid by the Confederate government for the work of four enslaved men in Richmond named Ruben, Solomon, George, and Monte (Virginia Engineer Department 1861). Another two enslaved males were recorded to have run away from David’s Chesterfield plantation and a \$200 reward was offered for their return. Named Harrison and Monk (or Jordan), both men were about 21 years of age and Harrison was noted as “mulatto,” while Monk was of a darker complexion (Richmond Dispatch 1864:2).

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Similar to other enslavers, David was known to father several children with his enslaved women. Eliza Ann, born August 9, 1853, was born an enslaved person with her father being noted as David C. Winfree and mother, Judith (Virginia Birth Registers 1853). In another case, Emily Winfree, who was born in approximately 1834 to John W. Scott and Emily Jones, was originally “enslaved in the household of Jordan Branch,” a brother-in-law to David C. Winfree by his sister Lucy Ann and lawyer and the powerful sheriff of Petersburg, Virginia (Meck and Refo 2021; Virginia Department of Health 1919). Emily was sold from the Branch estate after Jordan’s death in 1858 (FamilySearch 2013; Meck and Refo 2021). Emily and her daughter, Mariah, were sold to A.B. Hutchinson, but by 1860, they both came under the ownership of David C. Winfree (Meck and Refo 2019). In June 1864, David Winfree joined the 1st Regiment Virginia Reserves to defend the Confederacy in Richmond and by the end of that year, he was diagnosed with “syphilitic rheumatism” (Virginia Museum of History and Culture n.d.). With the diagnosis, David auctioned his Chesterfield farm property and purchased or subdivided a 109.5-acre parcel for Emily and had a cottage constructed in 1866 (Meck and Refo 2019). He also assigned a trustee by the name of A.A. Allen to help Emily financially before his death on March 20, 1867 (Meck and Refo 2019).

By 1870, Emily had her own residence where she looked after her six children: Maria, Elizabeth, Walter, James, Henry, and Clifford (U.S. Census 1870). James, Clifford, and Walter each have David C. Winfree listed as their father on their death certificates (Virginia Department of Health 1936, 1937, 1946). Emily worked a variety of jobs including domestic servant and laundress (Hill Directory Company 1907; U.S. Census 1870). By the early 1900s, she had moved from Manchester to 1515 Stockton Street, and she died in 1919 (Hill Directory Company 1907; Mander 2009).

Brookbury During the Postbellum Period

In 1866, George N. Wilson (1816–1901) purchased 200 acres from David C. Winfree after he listed it for auction (CCCC 1866:DB 48:63; Virginia Death Registers 1853–1911). Initially, “the residence, with 200 acres” was intended to be rented (The Richmond Times 1865:8). However, a later advertisement for the auction stated that David was selling a total of 548.5 acres inclusive of a grist and sawmill, 15,000 feet of 1 inch wood plank, as well as an “excellent brick dwelling, with four rooms above the basement, and all necessary out-houses, and a large icehouse filled with ice” (Richmond Dispatch 1865:4). After selling the plantation, David opened an apothecary at the corner of First and Byrd streets in the City of Richmond where he stocked “fresh drugs and medicines,” a soda foundation, and a “stock of good and useful fancy articles” such as combs and perfumery prior to his death in 1867 (The Richmond Times 1866:3, 1867:3).

George Wilson was born in Chesterfield County around 1816 and married Hypatia Allen on June 29, 1837 (Dodd et al. 1740–1850). They had ten children born between 1841 and 1859 (Dean n.d.). On February 6, 1869, Hypatia died. Soon after, George married Mary Ellen Watkins (1837–1932) of Powhatan County, Virginia and they had six children (Dean n.d.). George worked as a tinner, as well as a lawyer, and owned \$8,000 in real property and \$1,000 in personal property (Daily Dispatch 1867:2; U.S. Census 1870). It is during the Wilson family ownership that the property is

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first referred to as “Brookberry,” as evidenced by a marriage announcement for Susie, George and Hypatia’s daughter, to Quitus Chalkley in 1867 (Daily Dispatch 1867:2).

Between 1870 and 1902, the property passed through five sale transactions that included the Doolittle, Gills, Ellington, Chaffin, Harvie, and Cooper families, with Byrd Warwick and his wife, Ida, being the longest-running owners during this period between 1890 and 1904 (CCCC 1904:DB 107:443). It was in the 1880s when land records also began referring to the 200-acre property as “Brookberry Farm” (CCCC 1884:DB 69:390). The sale price of the property remained steady during this period, ranging between \$4,000 and \$5,000, indicating no major changes or new construction occurred during this time.

Bemiss Occupation and Alterations to Brookbury

Eli Lockert Bemiss and his wife, Cyane Williams Bemiss, bought Brookbury Farm in 1904 through his sister, Elizabeth Bemiss (CCCC 1904:DB 107:443). Eli Lockert Bemiss (1859–1924) married Cyane Dandridge Williams (1866–1952) on January 7, 1890 (Dowling n.d.). Eli was president of the Richmond Traction Company, president of the Richmond Trust Company, and director of the National Bank of Virginia (Covington Virginian 1924:2; Richmond Dispatch 1900:15; Times Dispatch 1911:17). He was revered as “an outstanding figure both in the financial and cultural life of [Richmond]” (The Richmond News Leader 1940:24). Eli helped form and became the first president of the Civic Association of Richmond, an organization aimed at civic reform in the city, as well as served on the board of directors of Memorial Hospital (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1915:1, 1924:1).

The family, which hailed from New Orleans, primarily lived in Richmond on East Grace Street with their eight children, Eli’s sister Elizabeth Bemiss, and five servants: Annie Guy, Indie Gillis, Lily Randall, Frank Cheatham, and John Veneable (U.S. Census 1910). The family utilized the Brookbury property, as it had become known by this time, as their summer house and winter weekend getaway where they entertained local and out-of-town guests and held informal and formal events such as weddings, hunts, debutante balls, and charity affairs for organizations like the Ladies’ Aid Society of Branch Baptist Church (Richmond Virginian 1913:6; Social Register Association 1920; Times Dispatch 1912:35). One advertisement noted attendees of the “Bemiss school” attended events at the house (Evening Journal 1916:9). The Bemiss school, known as the Stratford School for Girls, began in the Bemiss’ Grace Street home when Eli engaged a teacher for his children and several neighbors (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1924:18). Eventually, the school was formalized, Cyane became the director, and it moved to 1619 Monument Avenue in Richmond, where it became associated with the Collegiate School for Girls after 1917 (Evening Journal 1917:2). Additionally, the Bemiss family bred and raised poultry, cattle, and horses at the farm (Southern Planter 1905:538).

The Bemiss family made alterations and additions during their ownership of Brookbury. When the Bemiss family purchased Brookbury, there was a one-story, Queen Anne-style, full-width porch on the north elevation with decorative arched bays separated by paired wood posts (Photo 16, p. 24) (Porter 2020). By 1917, the porch was removed, and the present-day portico entrance was

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constructed (Photo 17, p. 26). A wing was added to the east by Eli Bemiss to change the house from an I-house to an L-shape plan around 1918; the new wing included a dining room, pantry, and kitchen (Hoar 1976). This wing featured four bedrooms and two long verandas, as the Bemisses called them (Hoar 1988). A second larger wing was added to the southwest corner of the 1811 building in 1923 after their Grace Street house was sold and “as World War I came to an end and included a bigger dining room, a pantry, and a big kitchen,” changing the house to the U-shaped plan that is observed today (Hoar 1988). The old dining room was converted into a library and the old kitchen into a first-floor bedroom (Hoar 1976). Central heat and electricity were added at this time as well (Hoar 1976). There may have been an addition in this location pre-1923 as the west elevation of this addition was recessed further than the present-day addition and featured an entrance at the southwest corner of the house that creased a triangular shaped porch with a screened door and a window. Evidence of this earlier addition is visible in what is currently used as the kitchen where a load bearing wall has been boxed in. This beam runs north toward the core and encloses what is used as the dining room creating a separate hallway where the 1923 entrance within the Classical Revival addition is now located.

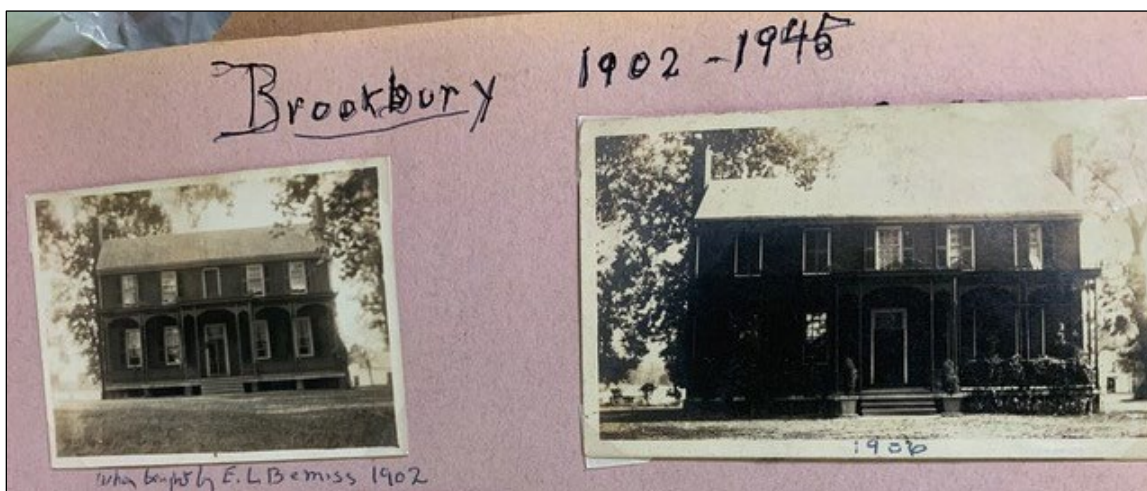


Photo 16: 1902 and 1906 Images of Brookbury Showing Victorian-Era Porch (Porter 2020).

The Bemisses made several more additions and alterations to the property (Figure 1, p. 27). In addition to the main house, additional outbuildings including a playhouse, the boy’s cottage, a barn, tennis courts, and the tearoom were constructed, of which only the playhouse and tearoom remain within the current property boundaries (Hoar 1976). Buildings that were extant during the Bemiss family ownership include a servants or slave quarters, a dairy, a laundry, a dwelling for Paige, a dwelling for John Veneable, a Red House, and a smoke house (Figure 2, p. 28) (Hoar 1988). Imagery from 1968 shows a row or street of outbuildings, all of which were housing for the enslaved Blacks during the antebellum period. They located southwest of the main house with inconsistent and relatively close spacing, indicating ad hoc construction of this alignment rather than a single building campaign (Sanford 2025).

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Photo 17: Post-1924 Image of Brookbury Looking Southeast (Porter 2020).

The 1968 imagery shows that the entrance of the current east section of the extant quarter was flanked by operable louvered shutters at that time (Luck 1968). That building is shown sheathed in simple-sawn weatherboard siding. Additionally, this imagery shows that the window opening to the west was at that time was retrofitted with an eight-light, wood-framed, casement unit (Photo 18, p. 29) (Luck 1968). The west section, clad in the same flush-board siding seen today but painted in a likely dark “red” or Spanish brown paint that was popular during the colonial and antebellum periods, is shown with an open or unfilled entrance on the north elevation (Sanford 2025). The neighboring outbuildings, which both feature shed-roof porches with exposed rafters of dimensional lumber, to the east appear to have been connected by a later hyphen infill addition as indicated by the varying pitches and breaks in the roof. Notable about these two now demolished buildings are the decorative porch supports, indicating the porches were either later upgrades or upgraded with these elements during the early twentieth-century Revival-style movement updates to the property. Similar to the extant quarter, it is believed these two connected buildings were also one-story buildings with a loft or garret. These buildings were clad in a board-and-batten siding, another later alteration (Sanford 2025). It is unclear why the extant quarter did not receive similar upgrades.

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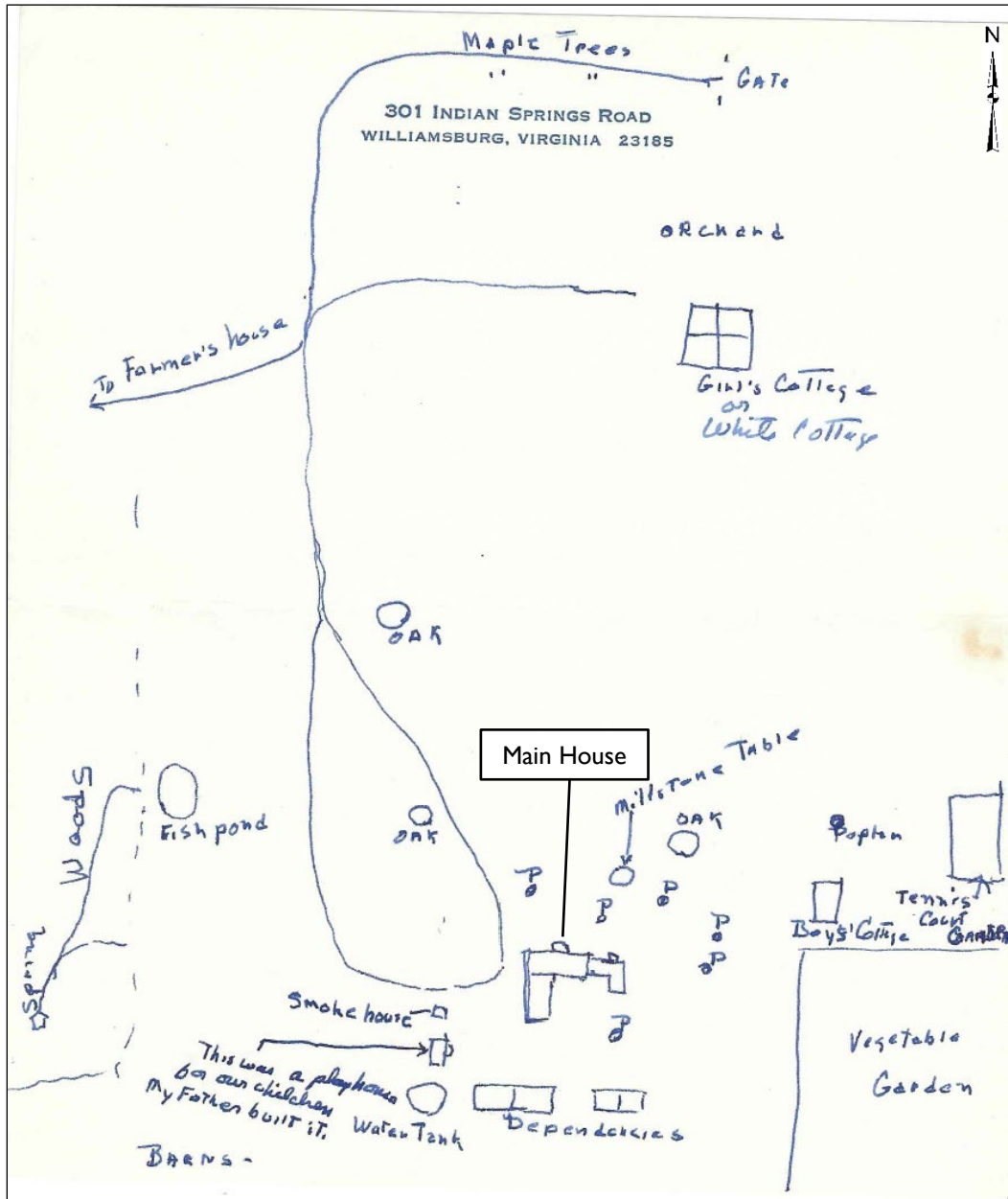


Figure 1: Sketch of Plan of Brookbury as Presented in a Letter from Maria Bemiss Hoar to the Sheffields in 1976 (Hoar 1976). Not to scale. The "Main House" caption was added as part of this nomination document for clarity.

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Photo 18: (Upper) 1968 Image of the Row of Slave Quarters with Extant Quarters at Right, Looking South.

Photo 19: (Lower) Southwest (Luck 1968).

Eli Bemiss died in 1924, but his wife continued to live at Brookbury as her primary residence while the children and extended family continued to use the house as a second home until 1946 (Hill Directory Co., Inc. 1934:178–179; Porter 2020). Occasionally referred to as Brookbury or Brookbury Farm in newspapers starting around this time, Cyane was noted to reside with her children, a 60-year-old Black servant named Charles Page (also seen as Paige), and a 38-year-old Black cook named Emma Armstead (U.S. Census 1930). Robert D. Ross, a 70-year-old farm manager also noted to be living with the family, had been employed by the Bemiss family since at least 1910 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). During this period, a survey was conducted of the Bemiss property and indicated it totaled approximately 180 acres bounded by Biggs, Mayes, and Schapp (Figure 3, p. 30) (F.M.B. 1937). Prior to Cyane Bemiss' death in 1952, C.E. Copley purchased three tracts, the first of which included Brookbury, in 1946 (CCCC 1946:DB 296:273; Dowling 2012). It is likely right before this sale that one original mantel was removed and is now at Brookberry Farm in Lewisville, North Carolina, as the house was built in 1950 by Elizabeth Gray, the niece of Eli Lockhart Bemiss (Fearnbach 2021). Between 1954 and 1976, Brookbury was

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Sheffield Occupation and Accomplishments

Born in Arkansas during the Great Depression, Judge Sheffield worked his way through college and post graduate institutions. He earned a bachelor's degree in political science at the University of Illinois in 1955 with one year completed at Texas College with a football scholarship. After starting law school at the University of Illinois, he enlisted in the military and became a Sergeant in the Air Force (Rosenfield 1980). He married Patricia Henrietta Allen on December 22, 1956, in Richmond (Virginia Department of Health 1956). After the Air Force, he completed his law degree at Howard University, where he became close friends with Douglas L. Wilder, the first popularly elected governor in the United States (Rosenfield 1980).

During law school, Sheffield worked for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights as a law clerk for Spottswood Robinson, who was the Dean of Howard Law School, a U.S. District Court Judge, and Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals and gained invaluable experience in civil rights defense (Rosenfield 1980). Sheffield also taught law at Howard University, the University of Virginia, and University of Richmond (Smithfield Times 1976; Suffolk News-Herald 1974a). Additionally, he was state president of the Old Dominion Bar Association, a member of the Board of Visitors at Virginia Commonwealth University, a member of the Board of Directors of the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a 32nd degree Mason (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1974a:18; Smithfield Times 1976). In 1964, he started practicing law, and his office building was in the Jackson Ward Historic District at 14 ½ W. Leigh Street (Rosenfield 1980). As a trial attorney, he worked in the Civil Rights division of the U.S. Justice Department (Smithfield Times 1976).

“In 1974, the Virginia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights issued a report, *Judicial Selection in Virginia: the Absence of Black Judges*, which drew attention to the fact that there were no women or minorities among Virginia's 335 full-time district and circuit court judges” (Virginia Appellate Court History n.d.). Judge Sheffield was appointed to the Virginia Circuit Court by Governor Mills E. Goldwin and sworn in on November 1, 1974, to fill the seat of former Judge A. Christian Compton, who had become a member of the State Supreme Court (Suffolk News-Herald 1974b; VUU Informer 1974). At least one other full-time Black judge was elected just prior to Judge Sheffield on January 30, 1974: Judge Willard H. Douglas Jr. (City of Richmond n.d.). Roland J. “Duke” Ealey and Oliver Hill were two African American lawyers who persuaded Governor Goldwin to nominate Sheffield to the court (Lazarus 2023; Wallenstein 2004). In the same year, Sheffield was asked to lead two legal programs at Virginia Union University with one focusing on training legal assistants and secretaries (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1974b:1). He supervised seven other judges.

In 1978, Judge Sheffield submitted his resignation from his position of Richmond Circuit Court judge under Governor John N. Dalton, but his resignation was not effective until 1984 (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1984; Suffolk News-Herald 1978). The following year, Sheffield was considered for Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia under President Jimmy Carter's administration, as attention surrounded his work with Civil Rights groups (Suffolk News-Herald 1979a; Suffolk News-Herald 1979b). In December 1979, Sheffield secured the nomination for federal judgeship (Suffolk News-Herald 1979c); however, Sheffield was never confirmed for

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the federal judge position as Republican Senator Harry F. Byrd opposed the nomination and next election cycle was upcoming (Wallenstein 2004). It was not until 1986, when James Randolph Spencer, an African American prosecutor, was confirmed for the same judge position that Sheffield was nominated for seven years before (Wallenstein 2004).

After his resignation from the Circuit Court was effective in 1984, Sheffield became a partner at the firm of Little, Parsley, and Cluverius, a firm known for being “the first formation of a significant biracial law firm in the city” (Richmond Times-Dispatch 1984:18). Sheffield worked with Mayor Wilder and former U.S. Representative Thomas J. Bliley Jr. on a proposal that would require that “a mayoral candidate would have to win at least five of the nine council districts” rather than be voted for by members of Council (Richmond Times-Dispatch 2003:B7). He also played a crucial role in the erection of the Bill “Bojangles” Robinson Monument, which broke down racial barriers in the city and paved the way for more monuments and statues dedicated to African Americans.

Criterion A – Ethnic Heritage: African American

Brookbury’s significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American is derived from its direct association with the African American historical experience in Chesterfield County, Virginia from the antebellum era through Reconstruction, and into the mid- to late-twentieth century. As with many eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century plantations, enslaved labor was the driving factor to a successful economic presence on the agricultural landscape. The extant slave dwellings that were once a part of a row near the primary dwelling act as a physical reminder of the property’s agricultural ties and the practices of enslavement of that period. Furthermore, it is extremely rare for a former plantation house, especially on the former outskirts of the City of Richmond, to retain fairly unaltered slave quarters. Often these resources are converted for other uses, resulting in major alterations, or demolished.

Although many of the associated agricultural outbuildings are no longer extant, what remains on the landscape as well as historic imagery provides some insight into the social organization of the former plantation property. The extant slave quarter and cistern are to the southwest, or towards the rear, of the primary dwelling and were among other domestic outbuildings. A 1937 survey and plat also indicate that several barns were situated just south of the dwelling as well as other small outbuildings such as other quarters, a smokehouse, and a dairy (F.M.B. 1937). Like most of the rural South, Brookbury’s early success as an agricultural property relied on enslaved labor and this practice is still evident on the landscape through the extant slave quarter. These buildings once were accompanied by other quarters for the enslaved residents at the Brookbury plantation that were removed in the mid to late twentieth century. Additional to the dependencies, there were also two cemeteries on the larger Brookbury property, one which was reserved for the white property owners and another for enslaved laborers. The quarter is a rare surviving example of a type that was once commonplace in Chesterfield County. The two buildings are one-story, one-room plan, frame houses abutting a shared central masonry chimney. The west quarter features down bracing and there is a presence of cut nails with indiscernible nails. What is commonly referred to as a “Type B” cut nail with a cut head amongst cultural resource specialist, popular between the 1810s

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and 1900s (Visser 1997:24–25). Also of note is that it was common to reuse nails, particularly in outbuildings (Visser 1997:24). Additionally, the quarters were historically part of a row or street of enslaved housing, or dependencies, previously recorded in 1968, for a total of at least four (Hoar 1976, 1988; Porter 2020). Although traditionally spaced further apart, analysis by Dr. Douglas W. Sanford, a historic archaeologist who began the Virginia Slave Housing Project with Dr. Dennis Pogue, revealed that the orientation, alignment, and spacing of the quarters as visible in the 1968 imagery indicates ad hoc or multiple building campaigns rather than one planned approach (Sanford 2025). One of the demolished buildings was covered by a side-gabled roof and featured a three-bay porch. Between the early twentieth century and 1960, the extant buildings were utilized as housing for servants, and interiors were only slightly modified. The demolished buildings were used as a dairy and laundry during the twentieth century as well (Hoar 1976, 1988). It appears that these quarters were likely out of use by the 1970s when this part of Chesterfield County was annexed into Richmond (Sanford 2025).

Such one-room plan houses were characteristic throughout the plantation-covered South during the eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries, representing “the major plan type found in surviving slave quarters in Virginia and Maryland,” but “became less popular by the mid-1800s and more closely associated with the lifestyle of the poor” (Lanier and Herman 1997:15). In Chesterfield County, enslaved “families lived almost without exception in one-room-plan dwellings,” with more than 90 percent of Black families residing in such housing into the second quarter of the twentieth century (O’Dell 1983:100). A review of a database of historic Mutual Assurance Society policy records stemming from a multi-year project studying over 200 extant slave quarters conducted by Dr. Pogue and Dr. Sanford and housed by the University of Maryland provides more background data for the analysis of the Brookbury quarters (Pogue and Sanford 2024; University of Maryland School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation n.d.). There is one quarter from an 1803 policy associated with the Henrico County property known as Retreat that appears approximately the same size and construction as the quarters extant at Brookbury (Pogue and Sanford 2024; University of Maryland School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation n.d.). This building, measuring 14 by 16 feet (224 square feet), was one story in height, of wood frame construction, and featured an end brick chimney; slightly larger in size compared to the Brookbury quarters that measure about 168 and 192 square feet. It was set away from the main house near a smokehouse but likely within the domestic complex of that property, rather than further away from the plantation seat in the fields. Other quarters documented in these records in Chesterfield County were relatively larger than those found on the Brookbury plantation. Dating between 1802 and 1837, they were noted to typically measure about 12 by 24 feet (288 square feet) to 26 by 33 feet (858 square feet), the larger of which were likely multi-family dwellings such as duplexes and barracks (Pogue and Sanford 2024). All appear to have been frame, detached, and set away from the primary house. Several are noted to align with other quarters or other domestic outbuildings such as smokehouses, kitchens, and laundries indicating although separated from plantation owners, they were a part of the domestic sphere.

In general, residences for the enslaved placed near a plantation house were better constructed and composed of wood set on masonry foundations and featured brick chimneys (Pogue and Sanford 2024). Additionally, quarters from the nineteenth century were frequently “improved” compared

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to earlier iterations, featuring windows with glass panes rather than wooden shutters and more substantial heating sources. According to Pogue and Sanford (2024), this shift reflected “a new attitude among enslavers that combined Christian duty, paternalism, scientific agricultural reform, and a sharp business approach to the management of the enslaved workforce.” A reflection of this change is observed in the quarters extant at Brookbury, as they both feature windows, have wood flooring, and a sturdy masonry chimney. Lastly, smaller and more private slave buildings based on family units became more common amongst enslavers, reflecting the shift in slave management mindset, but also a shift in agricultural practices. Cultivation of grain and wheat was far less labor intensive than tobacco, allowing enslaved laborers to learn other skills and contribute to their own subsistence (Pogue and Sanford 2024).

Quarters such as that still extant at Brookbury are continuously lost to use conversion, neglect, and demolition. “These structures typically were modified in later periods for other uses and to reflect changing cultural sensibilities, meaning that only a small percentage of slave houses remain as they were originally built” (Pogue and Sanford 2024). According to Virginia’s Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) records, there are six previously recorded examples of nineteenth-century slave quarters in Chesterfield County; only four remain extant (DHR ID 020-0140, 020-0478, 020-0519, and 072-0045). Keswick (DHR ID 072-0045) retains quarters for the enslaved; however, they are much older than the buildings at Brookbury, dating to around 1750 and are constructed of hand-made brick, a material that has a much longer lifespan than wood. The quarter associated with the circa-1840 Circle Oaks dwelling (DHR ID 020-0140) is part of a property that has been determined eligible; however, the quarter has been clad in vinyl siding and modern entrances have been added. Gills View (DHR ID 020-0478) features a mid-nineteenth-century, two-bay, front-gabled frame quarter clad in weatherboard siding. The height of the building was not documented in the 1977 survey and the building’s current condition is unknown. Lastly, Bolling Hall (DHR ID 020-0519) features an 1837 slave quarter; however, little was documented during the 1977 survey, and it has not been revisited since.

Extant slave quarters, and indeed, early plantation dependencies with such integrity are rare, and increasingly so with each passing decade. Because the Brookbury quarters have not been significantly altered, they provide a great deal of information about life in bondage, and present excellent opportunities for interpretation and education. As places where enslaved African Americans lived and worked, the quarters are highly significant for their historical association with African American ethnic history.

In sum, the Brookbury quarters are a rare extant example of their type in former Chesterfield County and the City of Richmond, as a whole. Although slightly modified over their existence to support other uses, they continue to retain a moderate level of overall historic integrity, common for this property type.

Criterion C – Architecture

Brookbury is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the overall collection of both high-style Federal

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and vernacular Classical Revival architecture representative of the evolution and development of the property throughout the period of significance of circa 1811 to 1923 under this criterion. Despite several additions over its existence, Brookbury continues to exemplify Federal-style characteristics, particularly those common throughout the South, through its symmetrical façade, Flemish-bond brick structural system, flanking exterior-end chimneys, and six-over-nine sash windows (McAlester 2018:217–229). Additionally, the core continues to retain its original central-passage plan, which made its debut in Virginia in the early eighteenth century (Wenger 1986:137). The center passage was an upgrade to previous two-room plans that did not allow for much private space on the primary level for the gentry. According to architectural historian Mark Wenger (1986:137), the addition of the central passage not only allowed for a circulation space without disturbing activities in a formal dining room or informal parlor but also maintained social boundaries by restricting access to outsiders, such as enslaved servants. However, Wenger describes that by the mid-eighteenth century, a double-pile house form was encouraged, which differs from the Brookbury plan which is single pile, and the center passage transitioned into yet another living space for the gentry (Wegner 1983:141). At Brookbury, the center passage is embellished with a chair rail, crown molding, and a scrolled detailing on the open stringer of the staircase. Such level of decoration is in keeping with evolving trends of Virginia gentry towards the latter quarter of the eighteenth century and turn of the nineteenth century. At the time of construction, Brookbury was likely not the most formidable example of the Federal style and central passage plan plantation seats of what was then outside of the City of Richmond; however, efforts were made to stay abreast of the housing trends of the Virginian elite. This analysis also concurs with Brookbury’s estimated period of construction of circa 1811, when the Taylors come into ownership of the property. According to the evaluation of land holdings and tax assessment records, Abram Salle was certainly counted amongst the Virginia planter elite and his property known as Falling Creek likely featured a more substantial dwelling while the core of Brookbury was a slightly modest representation. Given the physical and archival evidence, it is likely the house was built for his granddaughter, Emily Fowler, and grandson-in-law, Samuel Taylor, who would have been considered at the time as minor rural gentry.

Once plentiful across the landscape of Chesterfield and neighboring localities, extant plantation properties around the City of Richmond are becoming scarcer as redevelopment spurred by suburbanization has made its mark. Additionally, a plantation house with associated outbuildings including housing for the enslaved is even more rare. Twelve resources are documented in VCRIS that are categorized as embodying the Federal style in Chesterfield and neighboring Henrico County, six of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In Henrico County, the Clarke-Palmore House (NRIS 04000576; DHR 043-0085) was originally constructed in 1819 in the Federal style but similar to Brookbury, the dwelling features characteristics from later alterations. It was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 2004 for its embodiment of the Federal and Greek Revival styles (Smither 2004). The resource also retains an early nineteenth-century brick kitchen, but it was converted into a barn in the twentieth century. In Chesterfield County, Castlewood (NRIS 76002099; DHR 020-0014) was listed in the NRHP in 1976 under Criterion C for its unique representation of the neo-Palladian style (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff 1976). Comparable to Brookbury, the five-part house was built in stages, albeit the sequence is unclear, yet still presents a unified composition. The central two-story section on a brick English

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basement is flanked by one-story wings connected by enclosed breezeways. However, the composition of Castlewood is symmetrical and appears almost as a singular construction episode whereas Brookbury has evident building periods. The circa-1800, two-story, three-bay, Federal-style house known as Keswick (NRIS 74002144; DHR 072-0045) survives with few modifications and retains detailed woodwork at the interior. Additionally, surviving outbuildings provide insight into the layout and social organization of a Virginia plantation (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff 1974).

Additional to its embodiment of characteristics of the Federal style, the main house at Brookbury also reflects the popular Revival architectural stylistic trend throughout Virginia and the Mid Atlantic experienced during the early and middle periods of the twentieth century through additions and modifications. As with many historic buildings throughout Virginia, new ownership with differing needs and stylistic preferences than the previous brought additions and alterations. Particularly with the upper middle to higher classes, it was common to keep pace with evolving stylistic trends, even in architecture. Throughout its history, Brookbury owners followed such patterns. Historic imagery of the main house indicates that a full-width Queen Anne-style porch once adorned the façade, which was likely added in the mid- to late nineteenth century when that style was most popular. According to McAlester, the Eclectic movement began quietly in the late-nineteenth century but gained momentum after the Chicago Columbian Expedition of 1893 where correct historical interpretations of European and Colonial American housing styles was emphasized (2018:406–407). During this period, new residential construction often included large and extravagant entrances to two-story gabled buildings with symmetrical façades and fenestration emphasized by Revival-style surrounds. McAlester further states that “principal areas of elaboration in Neoclassical houses are porch-support columns, cornices, doorways, and windows” (McAlester 2018:436). Older buildings were modified with additions to create such symmetry, and architectural elements were applied to reflect these new trends, as is evident and embodied with the main house at Brookbury with its elaborate pedimented portico entrances and proportional façade. Additionally, the shift from domestic chores requiring specific and separate outbuildings during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to being inclusive within a single building in the twentieth century due to improving technologies is also evident in the Brookbury additions.

Although the dwelling at Brookbury has been the subject of some modification through additions of varying sizes and small-scale changes to the core, they are overall sympathetic to the original construction through material choices and Classical Revival-style characteristics. Furthermore, the additions physically embody the layers of ownership and evolving needs of historic property owners over time. Originally the plantation seat for an affluent family who had a prosperous agricultural presence but was also well-known in the political realm in Richmond, the property evolved to a summer retreat at the turn of the twentieth century where entertainment and recreation was the primary focus. In sum, the primary dwelling at Brookbury is a rare extant example of a Federal-style, center-passage plan dwelling with Classical Revival/Neoclassical embellishments in the former outskirts of the City of Richmond and retains a high level of historic integrity.

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Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

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1976 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Castlewood (DHR ID 020-0014), Chesterfield County, Virginia.

Virginia Union University Informer [Richmond, Virginia]

1974 Sheffield Appointed Circuit Judge. 1 October:6.

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

Visitor [Richmond, Virginia]
1810 Deaths. 10 February:6.

Visser, Thomas Durant
1997 *New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Vongraffenried
n.d. Creed Taylor b. 1807. Vongraffenried. Electronic document, <https://vongraffenried.wordpress.com/martha-polly-woodson-1785-creed-taylor-b-1807/>, accessed July 2024.

Wagner, Marc, and Blake McDonald
2020 Survey Documentation of Brookbury (127-0302), City of Richmond, Virginia. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Wallenstein, Peter
2004 *Blue Laws and Black Codes: Conflict, Courts, and Change in Twentieth-Century Virginia*. Electronic document, https://books.google.com/books?id=1XH11MrZf7cC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false, accessed December 2023.

Weisiger III, Benjamin B.
1981 *Chesterfield County, Virginia Marriages, 1816–1853*. Electronic document, www.ancestry.com, accessed January 2024.

Wenger, Mark R.
1986 *The Central Passage in Virginia: Evolution of an Eighteenth-Century Living Space. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 2 (1986):137–149.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID #127-0302

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.28

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37°27'36.14"N Longitude: 77°29'33.53"W
2. Latitude: 37°27'36.81"N Longitude: 77°29'24.43"W
3. Latitude: 37°27'42.08"N Longitude: 77°29'27.77"W
4. Latitude: 37°27'41.78"N Longitude: 77°29'31.51"W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The resource boundaries, which comprise 8.28 acres, adhere to the current legal parcel boundaries (Parcel ID C0081182021). Located at the end of Beddington Road, the resource is bounded by mid-twentieth century, single-family residential development on all sides.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The resource boundaries are inclusive of the built elements associated with Brookbury's areas and period of significance. Beginning in the mid-twentieth century, the larger agricultural property was steadily subdivided for residential development and no longer retains any integrity of feeling, setting, or association to be included within the resource boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Adriana T. Moss with contributions by Danae Peckler, Architectural Historians
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, a Mead & Hunt Company
street & number: 11905 Bowman Drive, Suite 502
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22408
e-mail: adriana.moss@meadhunt.com
telephone: 540-899-9170
date: April 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brookbury

City or Vicinity: Richmond

County: City of Richmond

State: Virginia

Photographer: Isabella R. Gordineer

Date Photographed: 02/14/2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 26:

Brookbury, Northwest Oblique
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0001

2 of 26:

Brookbury, Northeast Oblique
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0002

3 of 26:

Brookbury, North Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0003

4 of 26:

Brookbury, West Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0004

5 of 26:

Brookbury, South Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0005

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

6 of 26:

Brookbury, Southeast Oblique
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0006

7 of 26:

Brookbury, 1923 Addition Entrance Detail, West Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0007

8 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, Stair in Core, Looking North
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0008

9 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, Library, Looking South
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0009

10 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, Kitchen, Looking Southwest
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0010

11 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, Second Floor East Bedroom in Core, Fireplace Detail, Looking East
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0011

12 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, First Floor Detail from Basement, Gauged Floorboards, Looking East
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0012

13 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, 1923 Addition Basement, Looking South
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0013

14 of 26:

Brookbury, Interior, Hearth Detail in West Basement Room, Looking Southwest
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0014

15 of 26:

Brookbury, Lamppost and Mounting Steps, Looking Southeast
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0015

16 of 26:

Brookbury, Gazebo, Looking Southwest
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0016

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

17 of 26:

Brookbury, Gazebo Roof Framing Detail, Looking North
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0017

18 of 26:

Brookbury, Flagpole, Looking West
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0018

19 of 26:

Brookbury, Slave Quarter, North Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0019

20 of 26:

Brookbury, Slave Quarter Interior, Looking Southwest
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0020

21 of 26:

Brookbury, Cistern, Looking Southwest
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0021

22 of 26:

Brookbury, Play House, East Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0022

23 of 26:

Brookbury, Play House, West Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0023

24 of 26:

Brookbury, Garage, East Elevation
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0024

25 of 26:

Brookbury, Barn, Looking East
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0025

26 of 26:

Brookbury, Pool, Looking East
VA_CityofRichmond_Brookbury_0026

Embedded Photographs

Photo 3: Brookbury, North Elevation

Photo 4: (Left) View of Double-leaf, Paneled Doors (Wagner and McDonald, 2020)

Photo 3: (Right) Flooring between c. 1811 block and c. 1923 addition (Gordineer 2024)

Brookbury
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

- Photo 4: View of the Underside of First Story Flooring from Basement Showing Gauged Floorboards (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 5: Fireplace Mantle in the Study (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 6: East Parlor (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 7: Dining Room (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 8: View of Numbered Supports within Attic of Core (Wagner and McDonald, 2020)
Photo 9: View of Flooring Joists in Basement of Core (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 10: (Upper) 2024 View of Extant Quarter, Looking South (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 11: (Lower) Looking South (Wagner and McDonald, 2020)
Photo 12: View of Sill Plates of East and West Portions of Quarter (Wagner and McDonald, 2020)
Photo 13: View of Fireplaces: West Section, Looking East (left) (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 14: East Section, Looking West (right) (Wagner and McDonald, 2020)
Photo 15: Early Twentieth-Century Gazebo/Tearoom, Looking North. (Gordineer 2024)
Photo 16: 1902 and 1906 Images of Brookbury Showing Victorian-Era Porch (Porter, 1924)
Photo 17: Post-1924 Image of Brookbury, Looking Southeast (Porter, 2020)
Photo 18: (Upper) 1968 Image of the Row of Slave Quarters with Extant Quarters at Right, Looking South (Luck, 1968)
Photo 19: (Lower) Southwest (Luck, 1968)

Figures

- Figure 1: Sketch of Plan of Brookbury as Presented in a Letter from Maria Bemiss Hoar to the Sheffields in 1976 (Hoar 1976). Not to scale. The “Main House” caption was added as part of this nomination document for clarity.
Figure 2: Sketch of Plan of Brookbury as Presented by Maria Bemiss Hoar for Her Children in 1988 (Hoar 1988). Not to scale. The “Main House” caption was added as part of this nomination document for clarity.
Figure 3: 1937 Survey of Bemiss Property (F.M.B. 1937).

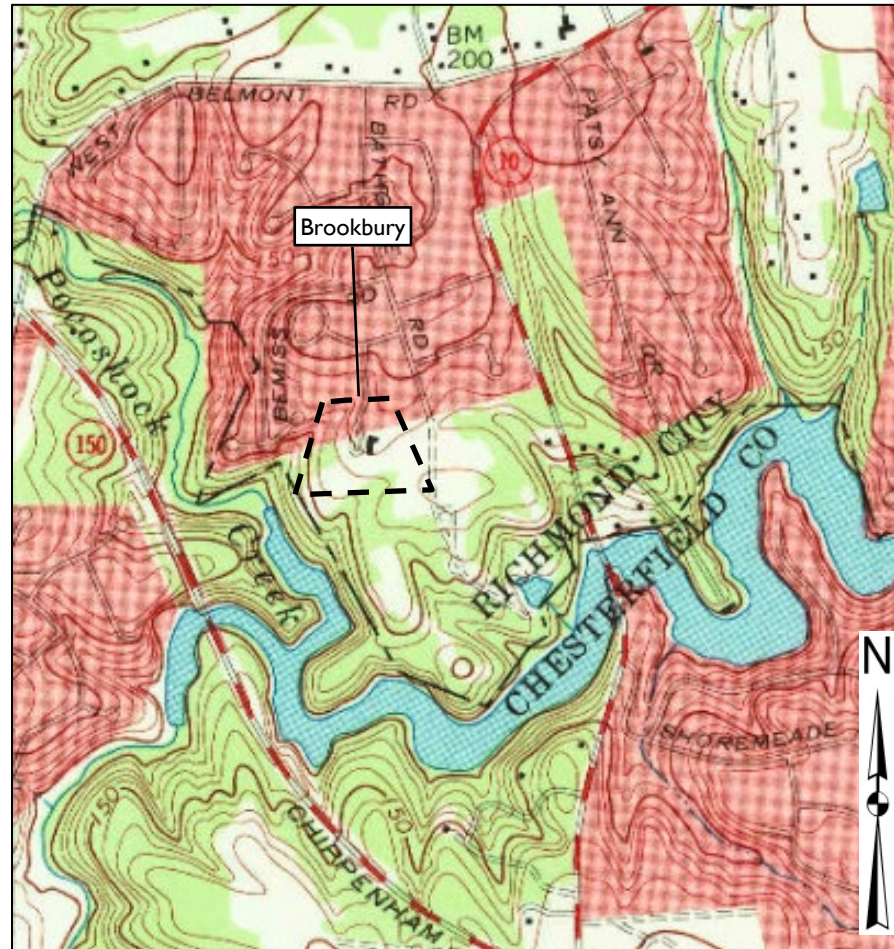
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

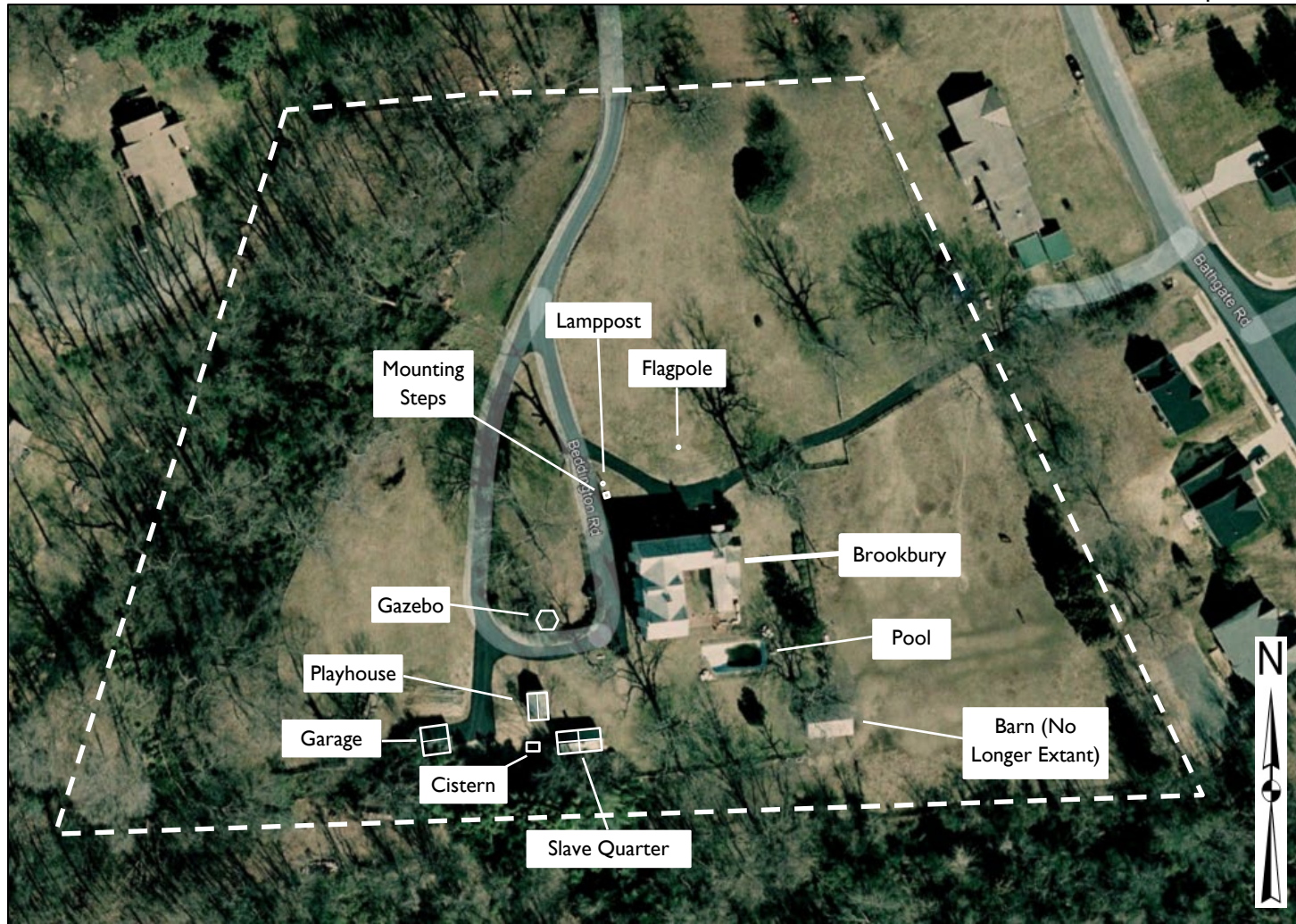
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

127-0302, Brookbury
5216 Beddington Road, Richmond, Virginia
Map and Photo Key Documents

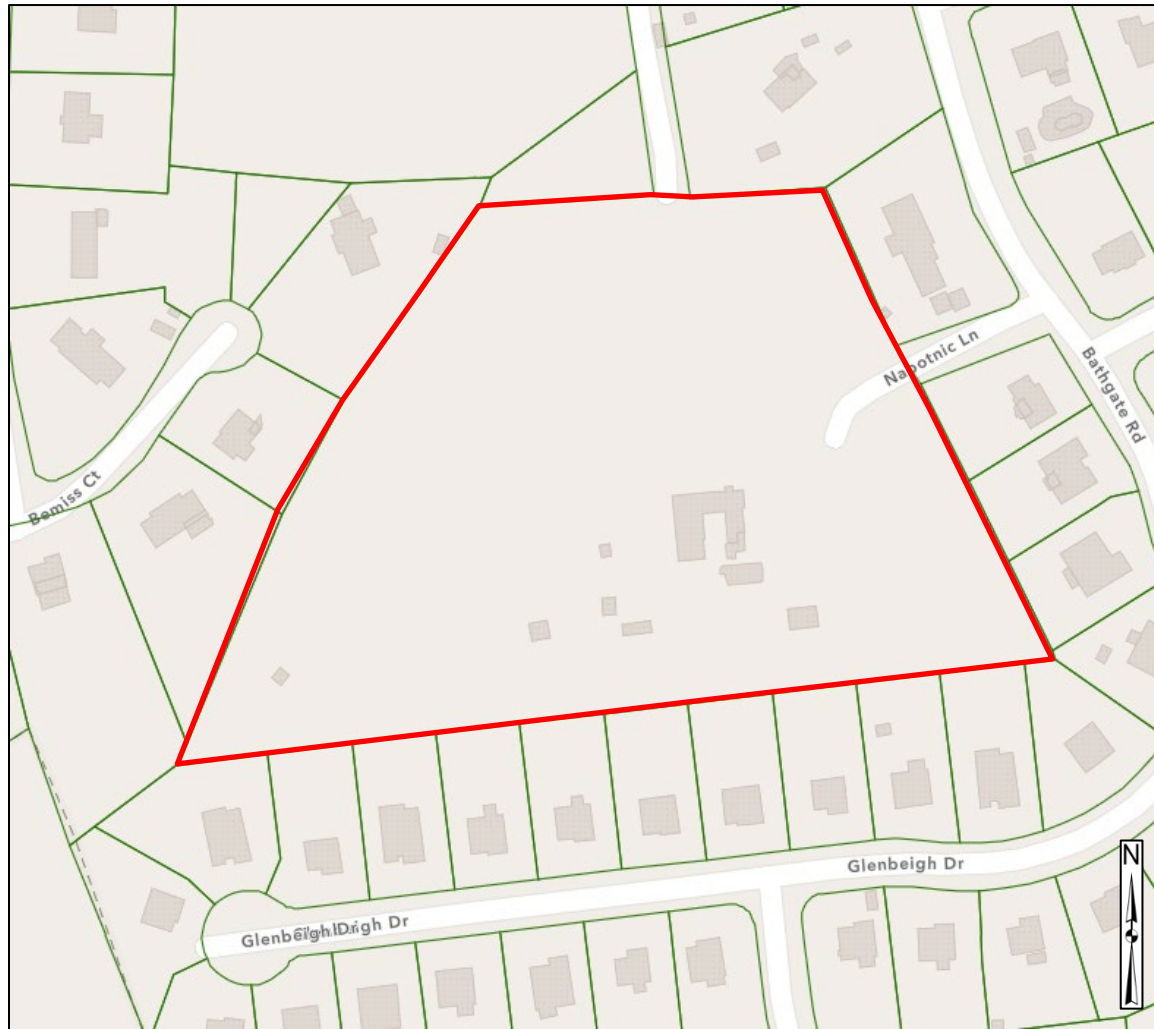


127-0302, Brookbury
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077

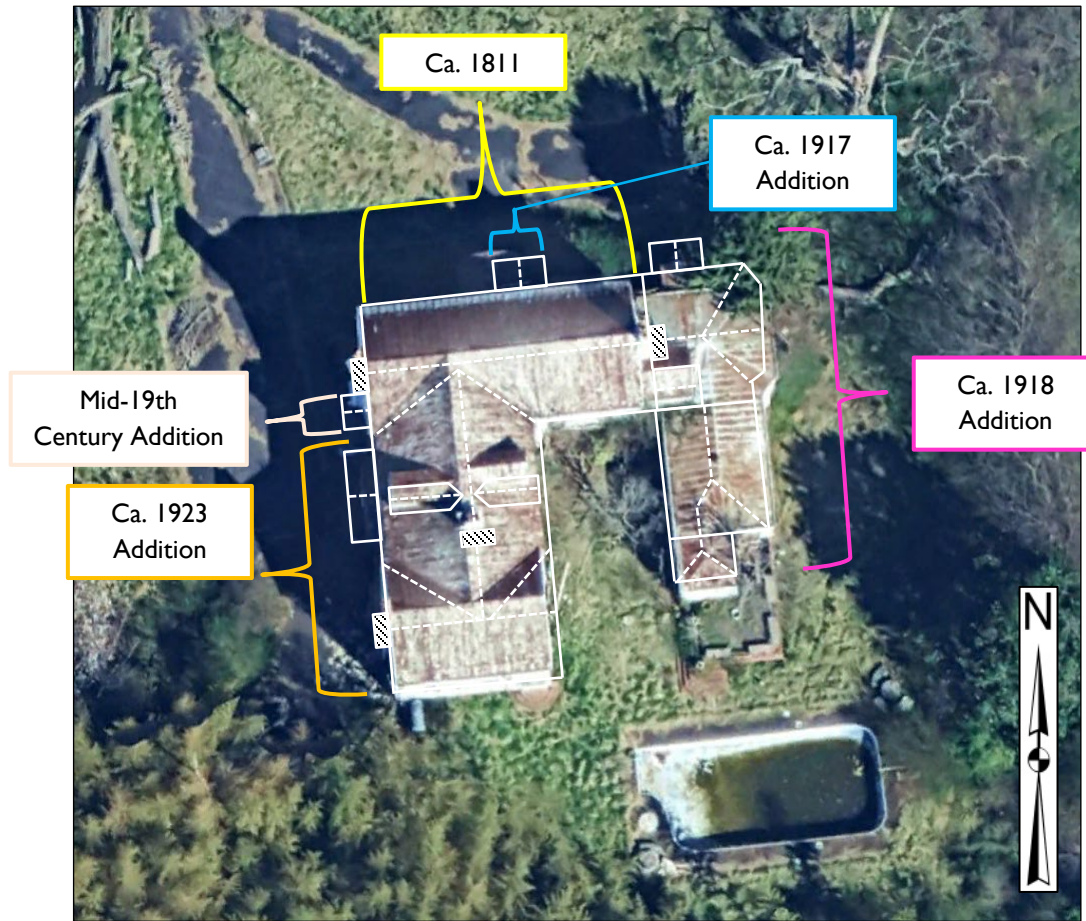
1963 Drewrys Bluff 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map. Not to scale



127-0302, Brookbury, Site Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
2007 Aerial Imagery (Commonwealth of Virginia 2024)



127-0302, Brookbury, Parcel View (Red Outline)
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
2024 Tax Map (Richmond Parcel Mapper 2024)



127-0302, Brookbury, Primary Resource Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
2024 Aerial Imagery (Google 2024)



127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key, Primary and Secondary Resources

Address: 5216 Beddington Road

Richmond, Virginia

GPIN#: C0081182021

Latitude: 37.46083067433228

Longitude: -77.4912077

2007 Aerial Imagery (Commonwealth of Virginia 2024)

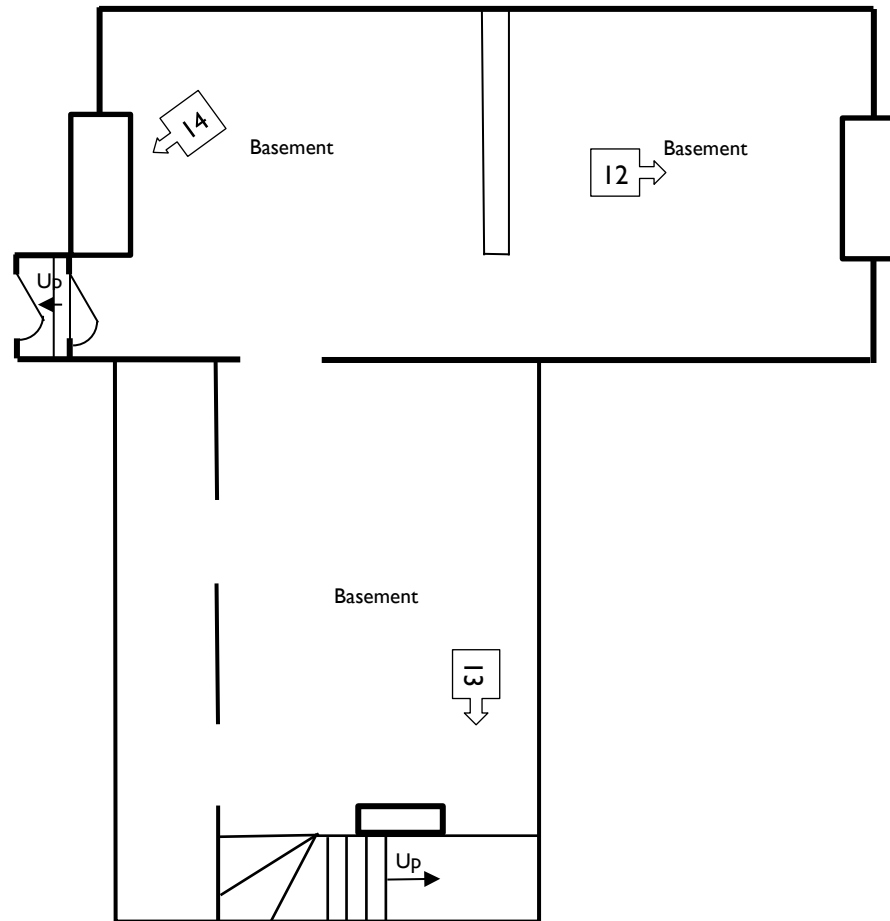
Not to Scale



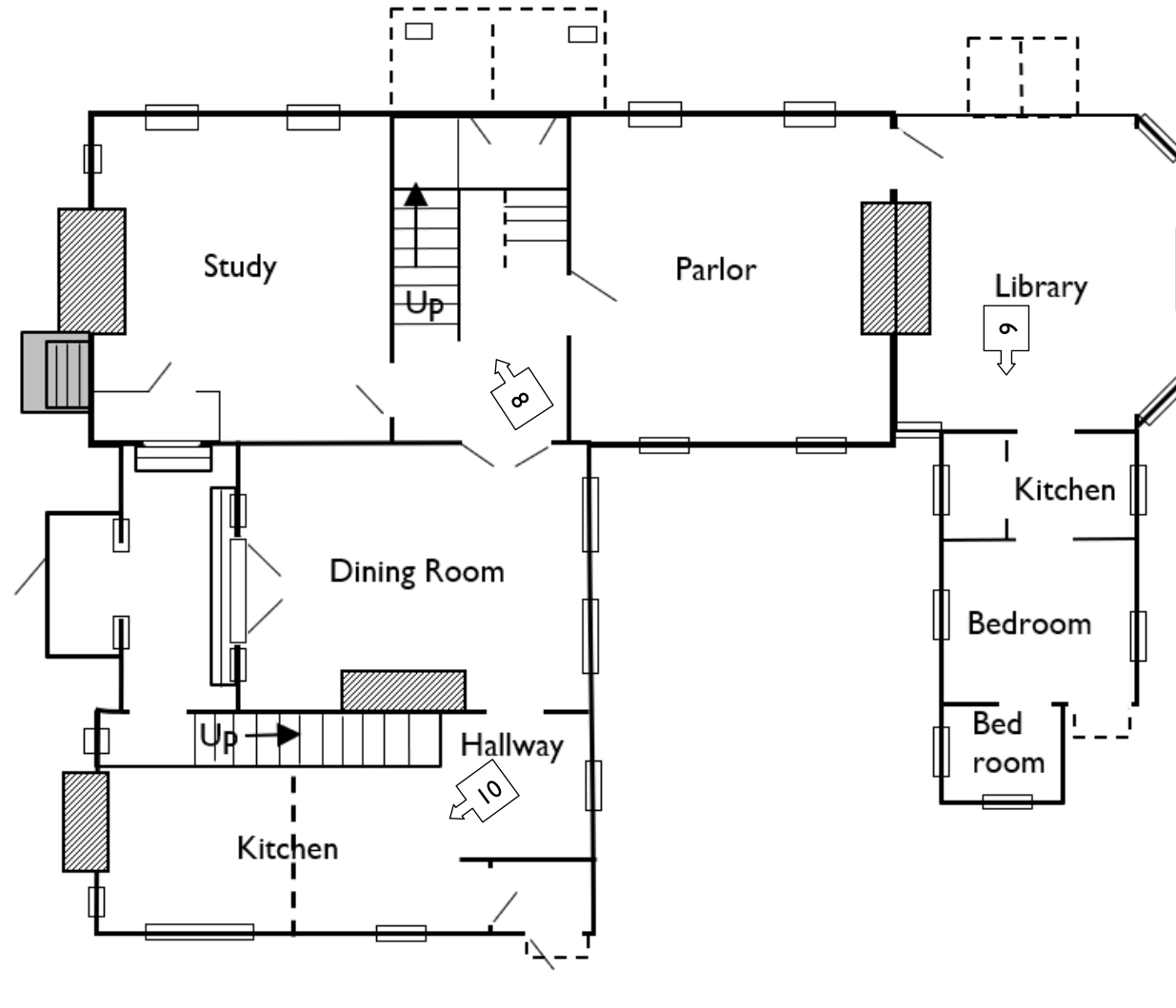
127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key, Secondary Resources
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
2007 Aerial Imagery (Commonwealth of Virginia 2024)
Not to Scale



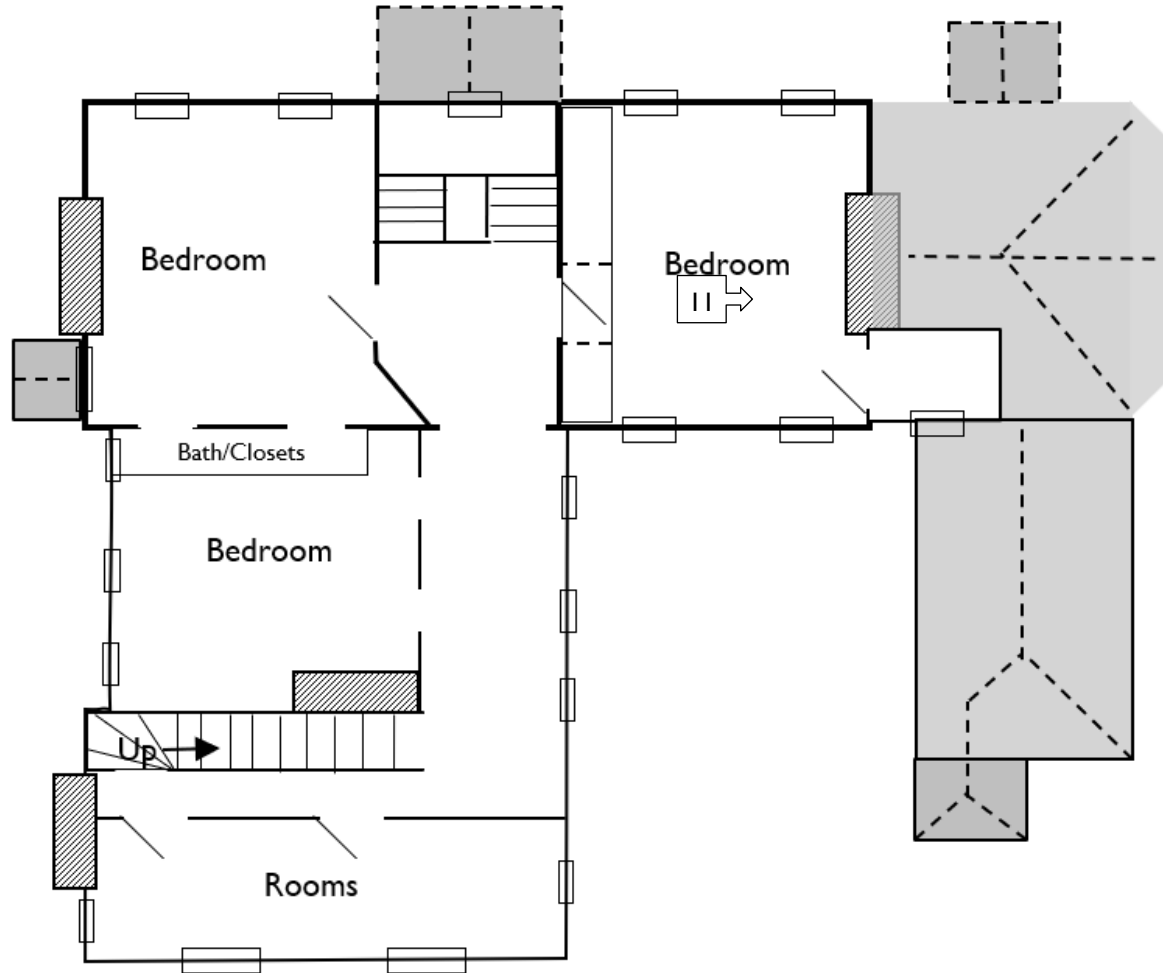
127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key, Secondary Resources
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
2007 Aerial Imagery (Commonwealth of Virginia 2024)
Not to Scale



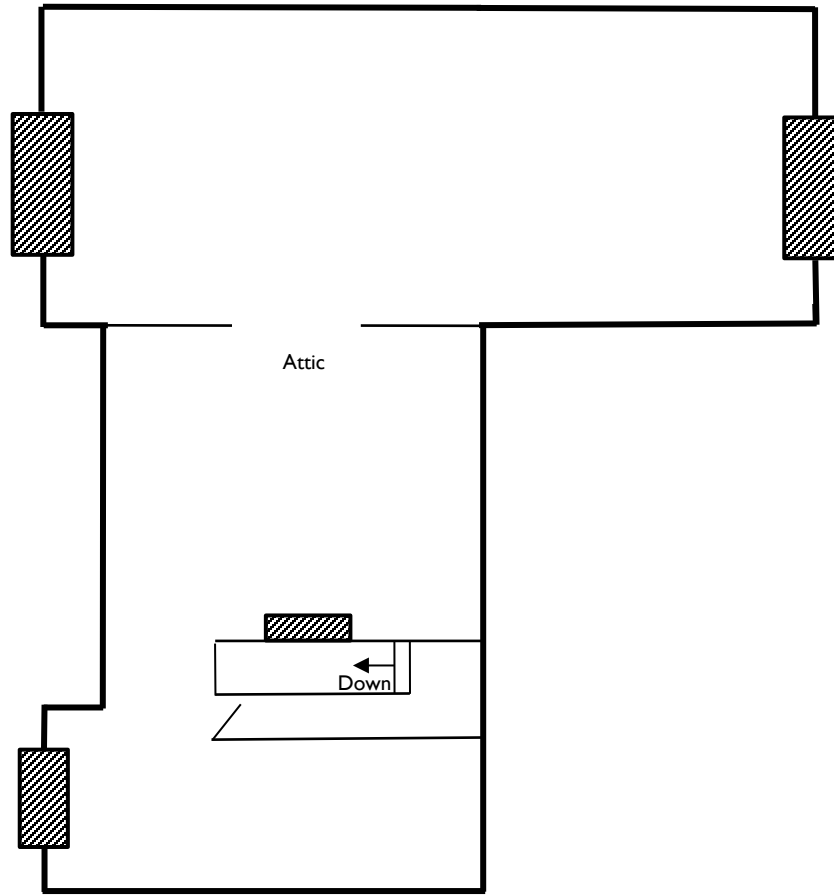
127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key and Basement Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
Photo Key Map (4 of 8)
Not to scale



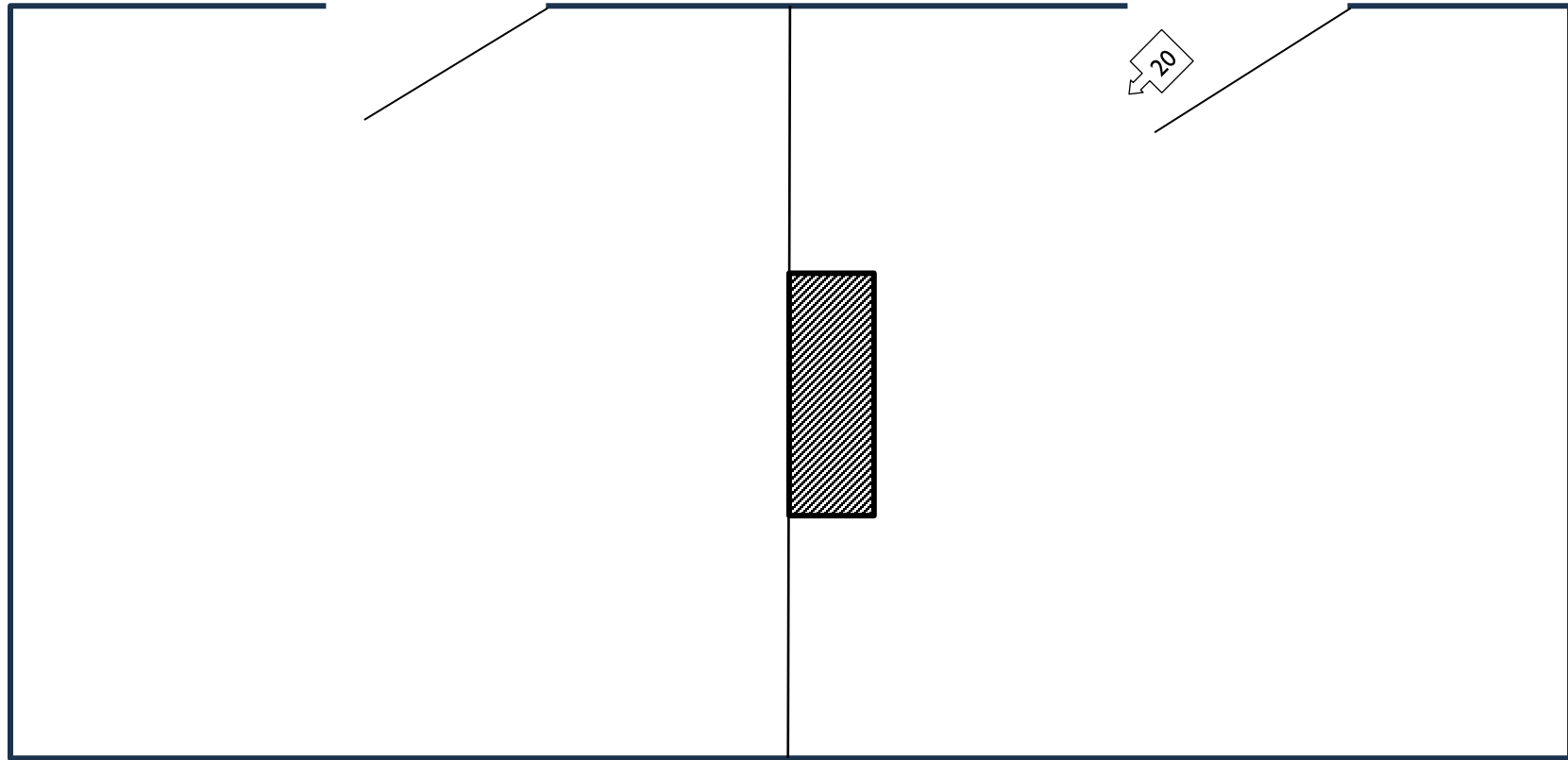
127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key and First Story Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
Photo Key Map (5 of 8)
Not to scale



127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key and Second Story Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
Photo Key Map (6 of 8)
Not to scale



127-0302, Brookbury, Attic Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
Photo Key Map (7 of 8)
Not to scale



127-0302, Brookbury, Photo Key and Slave Quarter Interior Plan
Address: 5216 Beddington Road
Richmond, Virginia
GPIN#: C0081182021
Latitude: 37.46083067433228
Longitude: -77.4912077
Photo Key Map (8 of 8)
Not to scale



















































