

United States Department of the Interior

VLR Listed: 6/20/2024

NRHP Listed: 12/2/2024

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 PropertyHistoric name: Warminster Rural Historic DistrictOther names/site number: VDHR Architectural Inventory Number: 062-5160Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: Cabell Road, Dillard Lane, James River Road, Mayo Creek Lane, Mickens Lane, Midway Mills Lane, Ponderosa Lane, River Circle, Warminster DriveCity or town: Warminster State: VA County: NelsonNot For Publication: N/AVicinity: 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:

 nationalX statewideX local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X AX BX C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

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

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

Category of Property

- 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>66</u>	<u>143</u>	buildings
<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>97</u>	<u>159</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 14 – Bon Aire (NRIS 80004203; Main House), Edgewood (NRIS No. 06000354; Tucker Cottage, Dovecote, Dairy, Icehouse, Smokehouse, Corncrib, Barn/Granary, House Ruins, Tenant House/Workshop, Machine Shed, Cemetery, Well, Smokehouse Ruins)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/dairy, dovecote, garage, kitchen, smokehouse, storage shed

DOMESTIC/campsite

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store/blacksmith shop, general store,

COMMERCE/TRADE/business/office building

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store/general store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant/tavern

EDUCATION/school/schoolhouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall/Elks lodge

GOVERNMENT/post office

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage/tobacco warehouse

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility/mill

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/railroad, train station

TRANSPORTATION/water-related/canal

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Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/dairy, dovecote, garage, kitchen, smokehouse,
storage shed

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related/railroad

LANDSCAPE/forest

LANDSCAPE/conservation area/wildlife refuge

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Vernacular

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal/Adamesque

LATE VICTORIAN/Folk Victorian

NO STYLE

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; BRICK; CONCRETE;
WOOD; SYNTHETICS; Vinyl

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 southeastern edge of the 4,733-acre Warminster Rural Historic District winds along nearly 3.8 miles of the north (left) bank of the James River, which separates southeastern Nelson County from Buckingham County. The district extends up to 2.7 miles inland, northwest of the river to the spine of Horseshoe Mountain. The terrain consists of open floodplain of varying width (extending back from the river up to 0.7 miles) and rolling, mostly forested areas beyond the floodplain. Apart from large agricultural properties that line the riverfront, the district mostly consists of scattered rural residential properties, along with large tracts of woodland, including the 1,213-acre James River Wildlife Management Area. The most densely grouped properties occur in a historically African American community in the western portion of the district, consisting of residential properties along both sides of Cabell Road west of Mayo Creek. The district contains 111 contributing and 159 non-contributing resources. Fourteen contributing resources were previously included as part of two properties individually listed on the NRHP: Bon Aire (062-5160-0003, NRIS No. 80004203), listed in 1980, and Edgewood (062-5160-0002; NRIS No. 06000354), listed in 2006. One other previously individually listed property, Midway Mill (062-0023; listed in 1973), was dismantled in 1999 and delisted in 2001.

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Setting

Located in southeastern Nelson County, the Warminster Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 4,733 acres on the north side of the James River, between the riverbank and Warminster Drive and extending from a point just north of the mouth of Slater Branch upriver to a point slightly south of the upstream tip of Swan Island. The district displays historic settlement patterns beginning with the first land patent in what later became Nelson County, large holdings that are remnants of historic plantations, and smaller outparcels many of which have been historically owned by African Americans who may have been associated with the plantations as formerly enslaved persons or their descendants. Land cleared for agricultural use lies closer to the river, while the more steeply sloping land on the north tends to consist of woodland, with some acreage in managed forestry. One exception is a former farm holding now owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and reserved as the 1,213-acre James River Wildlife Management Area. Mayo Creek, Swan Creek, and their tributaries run through the district to the James River. The former Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs roughly parallel to the riverbank at various distances (200 feet at the eastern edge, broadening to a quarter mile near the center of the district/river boundary, and then within 100 feet at the western end of the district) (Photo 10). Remnants of the James River and Kanawha Canal are also evident in the district, along the corridor of the railroad that replaced it (Figure 5, Photo 10).

Architectural Development

Historic resources, both present and absent, have shaped the district. Despite demolition or destruction of many resources within the district boundary, their influence on land use and settlement patterns remains evident. Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007; built in the mid-eighteenth century) and Edgewood (062-5160-0002; 1790) were large plantation houses in the southeastern portion of the district that burned in 1895 and 1955, respectively, but many of these properties' historic support buildings and structures remain (Figures 1, 3; Photos 1, 9, 15, 16). The district's namesake, the late eighteenth-century village of Warminster, is a potential archaeological site thought to be entirely within the Liberty Hall farm holdings (Figures 1 and 2). Midway Mill, a three-story eighteenth-century stone gristmill on a raised foundation stood in the southwestern portion of the district until its dismantling in 1998 (Figure 4). This local industrial hub spurred development that remains, including a mill store, a school, and a brick culvert.

Most of the district's resources are domestic, single-family dwellings that range from a classically inspired brick plantation house to late twentieth-century manufactured housing with several late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century frame Victorian and vernacular dwellings, including three log dwellings.

One of the earliest extant resources and the only large antebellum house remaining is Bon Aire (062-5160-0003). Sited on a prominent rise with a commanding view of its bottomlands and the James River, this ca. 1812 tripartite house has a front-gabled center section flanked by one-and-a-half story side-gabled wings (Photos 2 and 3). The center section of the facade features a monumental portico with paired Doric columns that shelters a double-leaf entrance. Aligned directly above the entrance are French doors to a central, single-bay, second-floor balcony. The

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large portico postdates a 1930s photograph showing a double porch with Chippendale railings and no roof for the upper level.¹ The exterior walls are brick, laid in Flemish bond, and the north, west, and east elevations all have brick interior end chimneys. The roof is slate, as are dormers on the flanking wings. The pedimented front gable includes a lunette window in the attic, largely obscured by the roof of the large portico when viewed from close by.

The Edgewood (062-5160-0002) property features an assemblage of secondary resources associated with a plantation house built ca. 1790 and expanded in the early nineteenth century. Although a fire destroyed the house in 1955, the site retains the Federal style St. George Tucker Cottage (expanded for use as a primary residence after the 1955 fire), a corncrib, a dairy, a dovecote, a smokehouse, and the remains of a substantial round brick icehouse (Photos 1, 15, 16, 29).

The Tucker Cottage at Edgewood (062-5160-0002) began as a small office in the late eighteenth century (Photo 29). It is notable for the craftsmanship in its upgrade to a cottage retreat for Judge St. George Tucker. Edgewood's owner, Joseph Carrington Cabell, hired Malcolm Crawford and Lyman Peck to perform the work in 1822. Both were principal carpenters on buildings at the University of Virginia, including twenty-seven of the student rooms. Together, as part of a team, and individually, they also served as principal builders of six county courthouses in Virginia.²

Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) was an evolved eighteenth-century house that burned in 1895. It began as the home of the earliest European settler in the district, Dr. William Cabell.³ Most of the early resources on the property consist of archaeological sites, though the farm includes a handsome family cemetery with mature boxwoods and partial stone walls salvaged from the remains of a mill along Swan Creek.

Midway Mill (062-0023; delisted from NRHP in 2001) is another major historic resource that is no longer extant but has numerous associated resources (Figure 4). Built in 1787 by William H. Cabell (Virginia governor, 1805-1808), the four-story stone mill stood halfway between Lynchburg and Richmond along the James River and Kanawha Canal. The mill operated until 1925 but was dismantled in 1999 after decades of abandonment and decay. Surviving near the mill site is the Simpson House (062-5160-0004; Photo 17). This two-story Folk Victorian dwelling has evolved over time. The facade features a central, projecting, cross-gabled bay with a carved vergeboard echoed on the primary gable ends. The full-width front porch has chamfered posts connected with a cross-buck railing. Just south of the house is a one-story, Triple-A cottage with a full-width porch that modestly mimics some of the aspects of the main house. Several cemeteries remain from the community that surrounded the mill.

¹ Archer Guy Minardi, "Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia" (Privately printed. On file, Nelson County Historical Society, Lovingston, Virginia, 2008), 22.

² K. Edward Lay, *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2000), 14; Jennifer Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002]" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" (Keswick, Va: Arcadia Preservation, LLC, R, 2006; copy on file DHR Archives), 8:38.

³ Minardi, "Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia," 72. Robert A. Lancaster, Jr., *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1915), 198.

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Farther to the northwest in the district is Trails End (062-5160-0057), which consists of a log home with a frame addition. Research by the owner, Professor Ed Lay, suggests that the log portion originally may have been a dwelling for enslaved people, expanded later by an emancipated African American family. The log notching is irregular but has some steeple or V-notching attributes. Other log houses in the district include a ruin (062-5160-0074) with aspects of squared, and step and lock notching, and a side-gabled house (062-5160-0031; Photo 22) with squared notching that appears to have previously had a full-width porch.

West Farm (062-5160-0042) contains a modern primary residence, though an earlier house remains as well (Photo 24). The latter two-story frame Victorian dwelling has a hipped slate roof and projecting gabled bays and rests on an uncoursed stone foundation. The irregular massing and use of hipped bays, both one story and two stories, are characteristic of the Victorian style, though it lacks the rich decorative trim that would make it a high style example of the type.

West Farm is also an example of a common phenomenon in the district of remnant or abandoned houses, often coexisting on parcels with more recent, occupied dwellings. While West Farm in the southern portion of the district along the James River was likely owned by people of European descent, many of the houses north of Cabell Road appear to have belonged to African American families. Examples include the Radcliff House (062-5160-0054), and the Mayo House (062-5160-0058). Both are two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame vernacular houses on uncoursed stone foundations with rear ells and central stairs; the Mayo House has an exterior end chimney. The older, vacant house at 373 Cabell Road (062-5160-0036) is also a two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame vernacular building on an uncoursed stone foundation, but the interior and rear elevation were not accessible. The older, vacant house at 568 Mayo Creek Road (062-5160-0055) fits a similar general description but lacks a rear ell and chimney and stands on stone piers.

Two other vacant houses located in the northern part of the district stand alone on their respective lots. The two-story, side-gabled frame Shipman-Early House (062-5160-0072), built ca. 1915, is gradually collapsing. The ca. 1915 Robert Radcliff House (062-5160-0070) is a two-story, two-bay, side-gabled frame house on a stone foundation with an extended rear ell (Photo 26). Exposed framing members bear a stamp "ROBT. RADCLIFF" suggesting that the lumber was shipped by rail.

Many of the remaining dwellings in the district are manufactured housing on small parcels near the roads, often carved out of larger lots and in some cases likely from extended family holdings.

There are three churches in the district, though only one, St. Hebron Baptist Church (062-5160-0001), is in active use. All three are modest, front-gabled frame churches. St. Hebron features a telescoping vestibule and a cross-gabled addition at the east side of the north elevation. The vestibule supports a small gabled belfry and houses a central, double-leaf entrance. The secondary elevations feature fixed stained-glass windows. Although vinyl siding obscures the construction, the church displays two construction phases. While the current façade is the west elevation, local informants have suggested that the church originally faced eastward, toward a road that is no longer in use. A second church turned residence is a former Pentecostal church (062-5160-0075) along Cabell Road at the eastern end of the district. It is similarly simple. The one-story frame building has a central, double-leaf entrance flanked by replacement sash windows, with two-over-two

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wooden sash windows on the side elevations. The hipped-roofed front porch may be a later addition from the building's period as a residence. Second Baptist Church (062-5160-0062), located at the northern edge of the district, is in a state of collapse. The one-story, front-gabled, frame building featured a small gabled belfry. The façade had a pedimented gable containing flush siding set diagonally around three vertical members. Below the pediment, the church was clad in weatherboard and had two single-leaf entrances on the façade. The roof was standing-seam metal.

The district contains two school ruins. A ca. 1910 two-story, side-gabled frame building (062-5160-0009) served the community that developed around Midway Mills. The Warminster School (062-5160-0045) at the eastern end of the district is a one-story frame building with a side-gabled metal roof and a central cross-gabled wing on the façade. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts extends from the front wing. Each gable has modest cornice returns. Photographic documentation shows the central wing flanked by banks of three sash windows, likely nine-over-nine. Large banks of windows improved lighting and air circulation to enhance the educational experience. They were a characteristic design feature of early twentieth-century schools including those built with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund.

The district contains a 1981 Ranch-style house (062-5160-0070) at the intersection of Cabell and James River Roads that reportedly served as a Black Elks Lodge. Also along James River Road is the Morse and Woodson Grocery (062-5160-0029) (Photo 21). Like the store associated with Midway Mills and the possible store ruin at Warminster, the Morse and Woodson building is vacant. It is a departure from the earlier frame stores, constructed in concrete block. The one-story building has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. A shed-roofed front porch shelters a central entrance flanked by fixed display windows and a drink machine. Centered above the porch is a commercial Pepsi Cola sign inscribed MORSE & WOODSON GROCERY.

The district is notable for the number and variety of cemeteries scattered throughout. Saint Hebron Church has a cemetery in two parts, to the east and south of the building. The eastern portion is cleared and grassy with stone and concrete tablet markers and vaults. South of the church, a wooded area with grave depressions and uncarved stones that are suggestive of an earlier burial ground (Photo 5). Several domestic lots have family cemeteries near the house, such as the Radcliff House (062-5160-0054), with markers located along the parcel's entrance drive. Other large parcels may have a family burial plot either not associated with the current dwelling or, in the case of the Dunn Cemetery (062-5160-0025), within the James River Wildlife Management Area, associated with a demolished dwelling. The Dunn Cemetery has a concrete block enclosure, but most of the cemeteries in the district are in wooded areas with no enclosures or degraded enclosures, such as fallen wire fencing. The Midway Mills Cemetery (062-5160-0044), also on state land, has a portion with a cast iron enclosure and the remains of a stone enclosure. It is notable for a handsome gable-roofed stone mausoleum (Photo 27). The Midway Mills Lane cemetery (062-5160-0022), like that at St Hebron, embraces a wide spectrum of African American burial practices (Photo 19). The markers that appear to be the oldest are a series of upright, undressed stones, approximately 18–24 inches high, irregularly shaped, and set at regular intervals.

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Integrity Analysis

The Warminster Rural Historic District remains in its original location, and the setting retains a high degree of integrity. Much of the land remains sparsely developed, with little new construction since the period of significance (1756–1952). The district’s relationship to the James River, topographic features, and the railroad remains intact and undisturbed. Moreover, major transportation corridors have remained largely unaltered since their construction. The district is not a master-planned community but evolved over time; however, design considerations have been consistent. The district consists of large residential parcels, often with an agricultural history; smaller residential outparcels; and a scattered collection of industrial and institutional buildings, generally found near the edges of the district. This pattern has been maintained, and the integrity of design is therefore relatively high. The rare recently built houses in the historic residential areas respect existing building patterns. Demolitions within the boundaries since the end of the period of significance have been few. Individual contributing resources have a moderate degree of integrity of materials. Asbestos, aluminum, vinyl siding and composite shingle roofing in some cases may be original. Replacement materials were likely used to reduce utility and maintenance costs. The most frequent alterations involve construction of additions on secondary elevations, and many of these date from the period of significance. Most buildings retain a high degree of integrity of workmanship. Integrity of feeling remains high as the settlement and use patterns continue to follow historic configurations, the farm and forestry parcels continue to be largely unbuilt, and the small number of non-residential buildings remain in the same locations and do not encroach on the residential, agricultural, and forest area. Additionally, the viewsheds of the river and railroad reinforce the feeling of the district. Given the overall strong integrity of the district, it continues to convey the relationship between its areas of significance and period of significance and has a strong integrity of association.

Archaeological Sites

There are 28 archaeological resources identified in the Warminster Historic District. Six sites are associated with Swan Creek Plantation, settled by Dr. William Cabell in 1742 and renamed Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) by his son as an expression of patriotism during the American Revolution. The Liberty Hall Manor House site (44NE0188; Figure 1) includes deposits from the domestic occupation from the 1740s through 1895 when a fire destroyed the building as well as a Late Archaic camp component. A cemetery (44NE0183) for enslaved workers on the property dates to the mid-nineteenth century, while the walled Cabell Family Cemetery (44NE0187; Photo 8) contains 22 graves with burial dates ranging from 1756 to 1965. The earliest is that of Elizabeth Cabell. Although the exact location of her grave is not known, inscriptions on an obelisk in the northeast corner of the cemetery indicate her burial there in 1756; her husband Dr. William Cabell’s burial within the cemetery dates to 1774. The Cabell Mill site (44NE0184; Photo 9) was in use from the mid-eighteenth century, possibly into the twentieth century. Site 44NE0186 represents the remains of a dormitory for unmarried enslaved workers. A blacksmith shop site (Site 44NE0185) dates to the mid-twentieth century. Although there has been no formal subsurface testing, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources regional archaeologist visited the Liberty Hall property in 2015 and recorded the sites based on surface inspection and information from the property owner.

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In 1984, a survey conducted by VDHR identified 13 sites associated with a canal running adjacent to the railroad tracks that follow the course of the James River. Of these, 12 were identified as sections of canal and one was identified as a portion of a canal lock. Other historic sites include remains of the eighteenth-century Edgewood Plantation, a cemetery, and artifact scatter.

Of the six identified prehistoric sites within the district, two are Woodland era (Sites 44NE0198 and 44NE0190), and four are indeterminate (Sites 44NE0191, 44NE0192, 44NE0200, 44NE0204); the site associated with the Liberty Hall Manor House also contains an Archaic component. Prehistoric sites include five camps and two lithic scatters.

Inventory of Resources

Properties in the Warminster Rural Historic District inventory are organized alphabetically by street (under centered street name headings) and numerically by street number. The headings in bold for each property include the street address and the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Identification Number. This consists of an 11-digit number, with the first seven digits identifying the district (062-5160) and a four-digit suffix highlighted in bold text. In cases of previously individually recorded properties, the originally assigned seven-digit identification number and any other associated numbers (including an archaeological site number, if applicable) appear after the 11-digit number. Each resource within a property appears on a separate line. Information for the primary resource includes the description or resource type (e.g., Dwelling, Church, Cemetery, etc.); the National Register resource type in parentheses (Building, Structure, Site, or Object); the number of stories (if the primary resource is a building); architectural style; date of construction; status—whether contributing or non-contributing to the district—and the quantity of resources of that description. Below the primary resource entry, less detailed information appears for the property's secondary resources.

Contributing resources date to sometime within the district's period of significance (ca. 1756–1952) and have retained a sufficient degree of integrity to contribute under Criteria A, B, or C. Dates are from field observation, tax records, or secondary historical sources. Resources identified as non-contributing either do not date to the period of significance or lack minimum integrity requirement because of moving, alteration, or deterioration.

Information in the inventory is also accessible through DHR's architectural survey archives in Richmond and the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) online database. Resources are **keyed to the attached historic district Sketch Map by the last four digits of the resource's 11-digit DHR number** (e.g., -0001 for the resource assigned inventory number 062-5160-0001) **formatted in bold type in the inventory**. These four-digit labels appear on each page of the sketch map where that property appears (many large properties appear on multiple pages of the map). The numbers on the sketch map are **not** associated with the 7-digit numbers (e.g., 062-5239) in the inventory; these 7-digit numbers correspond to numbers assigned to properties that were previously recorded individually, prior to the recording of this encompassing rural historic district. The right side of the first line for each property entry in the inventory includes "Map Nos." in parentheses. These indicate the page number of the multi-page sketch map on which the property's parcel appears. Map page numbers are indicated by a large number label in the center of each map page.

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CABELL ROAD

- 127 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0035**) (Map No. 48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1998
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 373 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0036**) (Map No. 48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 435 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0037**) (Map No. 48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, 2005
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 505 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0038**) (Map Nos. 41, 48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 588 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0011**) (Map No. 48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1971
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 642 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0012**) (Map Nos. 48–49)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1960
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 717 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0039**) (Map Nos. 41–42, 48–49)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1904
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Corncrib (Structure)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 749 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0040**) (Map No. 42)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1970
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

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822 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0014**) (Map Nos. 42, 49)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1975

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

855 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0051**) (Map No. 42)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1970

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Other (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

1615 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0054**; *Other DHR Id#:* 062-5240) (Map Nos. 26–27, 35)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

1829 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0003**; *Other DHR Id#:* 062-0089) (Map Nos. 27–28, 35)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1812

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 3

2048 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0043**) (Map Nos. 27–28, 35–36)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1940

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 3

2256 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0042**) (Map Nos. 19–20, 27–28, 35–37, 43–45)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1890

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Riding Ring (Structure)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 4

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

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3420 Cabell Road (062-5160-**0075**) (Map Nos. 7, 14)
Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0007**) (Map Nos. 5-7, 12-14, 19-22, 28-30, 36-38)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2006
Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Bridge (Structure) Non-contributing *Total: 2*
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Granary (Building) **Contributing Total: 3**
Secondary Resource: Mill (Building) Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building) Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Contributing Total: 1

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0013**) (Map No. 42)
Primary Resource: Culvert (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0041**) (Map No. 21)
Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, 1951
Contributing Total: 1

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0045**) (Map Nos. 7, 14)
Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1913
Contributing Total: 1

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0065**) (Map No. 48)
Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980 Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Cabell Road (062-5160-**0066**) (Map No. 41)
Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Pre 1966
Contributing Total: 1

DILLARD LANE

89 Dillard Lane (062-5160-**0033**) (Map Nos. 47-48)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975 Non-contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing *Total: 1*

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120 Dillard Lane (062-5160-0034)

(Map Nos. 48, 52-53)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Dillard Lane (062-5160-0067)

(Map Nos. 48, 53)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1925

Contributing Total: 1

JAMES RIVER ROAD

2704 James River Road (062-5160-0010)

(Map No. 53)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1981

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Lodge (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

2894 James River Road (062-5160-0031)

(Map Nos. 41, 47-48)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1916

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 4

2898 James River Road (062-5160-0032)

(Map Nos. 41, 48)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1991

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed - Wood (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

2920 James River Road (062-5160-0029)

(Map No. 47)

Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 3

2936 James River Road (062-5160-0028)

(Map No. 47)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

2936 James River Road (062-5160-0068)

(Map No. 47)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

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5092 James River Road (062-5160-0001) (Map No. 15)

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1840

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

James River Road (062-5160-0076)

(Map Nos. 40, 46-47)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Pre 1933

Contributing Total: 1

MAYO CREEK LANE

153 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0053; *Other DHR Id#:* 062-5238) (Map Nos. 33-34, 41-42)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1840

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

337 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0052)

(Map No. 34)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1940

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

568 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0055)

(Map Nos. 25-26, 33)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1002 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0056)

(Map Nos. 17, 25)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2014

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1234 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0058; *Other DHR Id#:* 062-5239)

(Map Nos. 10, 17)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

1235 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0057)

(Map Nos. 10, 17, 25)

Primary Resource: Slave/Servant Quarters (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Pre 1865

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barbecue Pit (Object)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

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MICKENS LANE

- 71 Mickens Lane (062-5160-0027) (Map No. 47)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1990
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 97 Mickens Lane (062-5160-0026) (Map No. 47)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1990
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 115 Mickens Lane (062-5160-0030) (Map No. 47)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total:* 1

MIDWAY MILLS LANE

- 58 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0015) (Map No. 42)
Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,
Ca 1975
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 104 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0016) (Map Nos. 42, 49)
Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,
Ca 1970
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 112 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0017) (Map No. 49)
Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,
Ca 1970
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 2
- 288 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0019) (Map No. 49)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1978
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 2
- 330 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0020) (Map No. 49)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1972
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
- 654 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0008) (Map Nos. 50, 54-55)
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1955
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Bridge (Structure)
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)
Non-contributing *Total:* 3

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782-788 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0004**; *Other DHR Id#*: 062-0092) (Map Nos. 50, 54-55)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1870

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Agricultural Bldg. (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Bridge (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing **Total: 2**

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Wall (Object)

Contributing Total: 1

1246 Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0021**) (Map Nos. 58, 60)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, 2004

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0006**; *Other DHR Id#*: 062-5242) (Map No. 55)

Primary Resource: Mill Race (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0009**) (Map Nos. 50, 55)

Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Store (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0018**) (Map No. 49)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1989

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0022**) (Map Nos. 58-60)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0024**; *Other DHR Id#*: 062-0452) (Map No. 50)

Primary Resource: Barn (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0025**; *Other DHR Id#*: 062-5159) (Map No. 50)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: Other, 1905

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0044**; *Other DHR Id#*: 062-5172, 44NE0197) (Map No. 54)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Pre 1886

Contributing Total: 1

Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-**0063**) (Map Nos. 58, 60)

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,

Ca 1975

Non-contributing **Total: 1**

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Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0023) (Map Nos. 17-18, 25-27, 34-35, 42-44, 49-51, 55)

Primary Resource: Pier/Boat Ramp (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Archaeological Site (Site)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

PONDEROSA LANE

161 Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0059) (Map Nos. 25-26)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1987

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

180 Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0060) (Map No. 26)

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,
Ca 1980

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

237 Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0064) (Map Nos. 25-26, 34)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 4

700-718 Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0061) (Map Nos. 11, 18, 26)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2007

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

818 Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0069) (Map Nos. 11, 18, 26)

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,
Ca 1980

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-0062) (Map No. 11)

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing *Total:* 1

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Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-**0070**) (Map Nos. 5, 11-12, 19)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-**0074**)

(Map Nos. 11, 17-18, 26)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing Total: 1

Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-**0071**)

(Map Nos. 12, 19)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-**0072**)

(Map Nos. 17-18, 26)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Ponderosa Lane (062-5160-**0073**)

(Map Nos. 18, 26)

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

RIVER CIRCLE

River Circle (062-5160-**0005**; *Other DHR Id#:* 062-5180)

(Map Nos. 14, 21-22, 30, 36-38, 43-44, 50, 55, 58, 60)

Primary Resource: Railroad Bed (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1836

Contributing Total: 1

WARMINSTER DRIVE

1479 Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0050**)

(Map Nos. 2, 5)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1960

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 2

1626 Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0049**)

(Map Nos. 1-2, 4-5, 11-12)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Bridge (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 3

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1830 Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0047**) (Map No. 5)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1985

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 5

1881 Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0046**) (Map Nos. 2, 5)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1968

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 2

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 3

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 3

Secondary Resource: Shelter (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3008 Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0002**; *Other DHR Id#s:* 062-0004, 44NE0011)

(Map Nos. 13-14, 20-21)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1820

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Corncrib (Structure)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Dairy (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Dovecote (Structure)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Ice House (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Tenant House/Workshop (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed, Machine (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: House Ruins (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House Ruins (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Warminster Drive (062-5160-**0048**) (Map No. 5)

Primary Resource: Agricultural Bldg. (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,

Ca 1990

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

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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

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

Period of Significance

1756–1952

Significant Dates

1840
1877
1890

Significant Person

Cabell, William H.
Cabell, Joseph Carrington

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crawford, Malcolm
Peck, Lyman

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Warminster Rural Historic District consists of a 4,733-acre rural community running in a broad swath along the north side of the James River in southeastern Nelson County. The community represents a microcosm of the historical settlement, agricultural, commercial, and transportation trends in the piedmont of central Virginia. The ambitious Dr. William Cabell used his connections as a land surveyor to acquire prime bottomland along the James River on the frontier of settlement and established his home near the mouth of Swan Creek in 1742. The subsequent acquisition of prime real estate in the district by Dr. Cabell and his descendants cemented the family's wealth and prominence in Virginia history. The ancestral Swan Creek Plantation (renamed Liberty Hall [062-5160-0007] in the spirit of the American Revolution) was the birthplace of William Cabell's son, Nicholas, a militia captain promoted to colonel during war. Given the amount of activity at the mouth of Swan Creek, Nicholas Cabell platted the village of Warminster, which remained a local hub of commerce and transportation into the first half of the nineteenth century (Figures 1, 2). Two of Nicholas Cabell's sons featured prominently in Virginia's history of the first half of the nineteenth century. William H. Cabell exceeded the political careers of his relatives by rising to the governorship of the Commonwealth, serving from 1805 through 1808. Arguably, Joseph Carrington Cabell had the most lasting influence on Virginia history through his energetic promotion of canal transportation, including the James River & Kanawha Canal, which wound its way along the entire riverfront portion of the district and beyond.⁴ Investment in canals retarded Virginia's development of railroads prior to the Civil War, which shaped both its economic and political destiny. As Thomas Jefferson's political ally in Richmond, Joseph Carrington Cabell also helped bring about the establishment of the University of Virginia in 1819. Midway Mill, owned by William H. Cabell in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, anchored the western end of the district as a small community developed around the three-story stone gristmill on a raised foundation (dismantled in 1998). The district is important for its chronicling of the development of transportation along the James River valley, by dugout canoe and batteau along the challenging river, by packet boat along the JR&K canal beginning in 1840, and finally by railroad, which replaced the canal in 1881. The district's period of significance extends from the initial European land claim in 1756 (date of burial of Elizabeth Cabell, wife of Dr. William Cabell within the family cemetery [44NE0187]) through 1952 (the year when the closure of the Warminster train station marked significant decline in this rural community). The district is significant at the statewide level under Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for association with Joseph Carrington Cabell and William H. Cabell in the first half of the nineteenth century. At the local level, the district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black and Exploration/Settlement and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

⁴ Langhorne Gibson, *Cabell's Canal: The Story of the James River and Kanawha*, 1st ed. (Richmond, Virginia: The Commodore Press, 2000).

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

The district is locally significant in the area of Black Ethnic Heritage as a rural historic district of large farm properties owned by prosperous White planters who used enslaved Black labor to cultivate tobacco, wheat, and other crops from the mid-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century. The papers of Joseph Carrington Cabell, who owned the Edgewood (062-5160-0002) and Bon Aire (062-5160-0003) properties in the first half of the nineteenth century, include some of his ideas on managing and housing his enslaved laborers. Cabell's renovations and expansion at Edgewood property shed light on the enslaved craftspeople and laborers who performed much of the physical work on his home property. In 1810, there were 26 enslaved people at Edgewood. During phases of construction on the property, Cabell brought additional enslaved workers from Corotoman, the ancestral estate of his wife's family on the Northern Neck. Like his friend Thomas Jefferson, Cabell theoretically advocated the eventual abolition of slavery but did not go so far as to emancipate the people who worked for him. Instead, he provided more humane working and living conditions than many other farms and plantations. Cabell wrote that he wanted his enslaved workers "to have as comfortable houses prepared for them as possible....these negroes have been accustomed to hewed log houses; and I wish them to have at least comfortable ones" at Edgewood. Enslaved families on Cabell's property also avoided one of the most dreaded aspects of slavery, unpredictable separation of families through sales to other planters.⁵

Resources associated with the descendants of these enslaved families lend to the significance of the district in the area of Black Ethnic Heritage. Descendants have continued to reside in the district long after the transformation of agricultural and labor systems in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A rural Black neighborhood with a church and a segregated school developed along Cabell Road near the southwestern end of the district. The associated resources fall into five categories: a ruinous lodge building, a store, two churches, houses, and cemeteries. Together they attest to the coexistence of an African American community within a district that was historically dominated by large White-owned holdings.

Trails End, (062-5160-0057) a hewn log house, is thought to have been used originally as a slave dwelling for Belmont plantation in neighboring Albemarle County. After the Civil War, it continued to house emancipated Blacks, including the Thompkins family who are thought to have been the family that expanded the cabin ca. 1900.⁶ The Simpson House (062-5160-0004) is purported to have incorporated a previously separate kitchen and slave dwelling building and merits an intensive survey with interior documentation.⁷

⁵ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:32-33.

⁶ Email from Cabell Smith to Bob Carter 7/5/2015, based on research by property owner Edward Lay, Professor Emeritus of Architectural History at the University of Virginia.

⁷ Personal communication with the current property owner, Steven A. Orebaugh II.

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A cluster of homes at the western edge of the district, some unoccupied, have historically had black owners and residents including Dillards, Morses, Whites, Woodsons, and Horsleys. The house at 2894 James River Road (062-5160-0031; Photo 22) and associated cemetery belonged to the Scotts, a family of Black farmers. Stewart Horsley's grave is marked at the nearby Horsely Cemetery (062-5160-0067). In this vicinity is the Morse and Woodson Grocery Store (062-5160-0029; Photo 21). Nearby, at the southeast corner of James River and Cabell Roads, is the remains of an African American fraternal lodge thought to be an Odd Fellows and/or Elks Lodge.

Slightly removed from that collection of Black resources is the Radcliff House (062-5160-0054), a parcel that has an occupied 1940s Craftsman-style house (Photo 28) and an unoccupied ca. 1900 frame dwelling as well as a family cemetery. A second Radcliff house, the abandoned, two-story, frame Robert Radcliff House (062-5160-0070) is located to its northeast.

Two churches have served the Black community in the Warminster area. Second Baptist Church (062-5160-0062; Photo 25) is a frame church in ruinous condition located in the northern section of the district. Though its current address is on Ponderosa Lane, the road trace at its south was once known as the Warminster-Hebron Church Road. The house ruins and graveyards found in this part of the district are likely to have been African American as well. These include cabin ruins and a cemetery (062-5160-0074), an unnamed cemetery (062-5160-0073), the Curtis Cemetery (062-5160-0071), and the Shipman-Early House (062-5160-0072).

The St. Hebron Church (062-5160-0001; Photo 11) at the northwest corner of the district is a historically Black church that was built in 1848 and remodeled in 1948, according to dates on the cornerstone. An accompanying cemetery contains graves that are more modern, including concrete vaults and carved headstones at the east side of the church in a section that continues to accept burials. The area to the south is wooded, and markers are largely uncarved stones.

The district is dotted with family cemeteries, most of which are African American. In addition to those mentioned previously, other Black cemeteries include the Adkins Cemetery (062-5160-0066), the Morse Woodson Cemetery (062-5160-0076), and the Rose Family Cemetery (062-5160-0022). The Rose Family Cemetery is notable for a significant number of uncarved stones arrayed in orderly rows.

While the resources associated with the African American community in the Warminster Rural Historic District tend to be modest in size and unassuming, their continued presence is a testament to those people, many of whom likely descended from workers enslaved in nearby plantations, who continued to live, work, and worship in the area, and the generations of whose families continue to rest there.

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

The district is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement as the earliest focus of European settlement along the James River in what is now Nelson County. Dr. William Cabell acquired the first land grant of 4,800 acres on September 12, 1738, and an addition

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of 440 acres on September 12, 1739.⁸ He undertook a series of commercial and transportation enterprises around his home at the mouth of Swan Creek. This helped to accelerate settlement and economic growth in the vicinity. After the Swan Creek property passed to his son, Nicholas, the area's importance grew in the early nineteenth century with the establishment of the town of Warminster as a river port and tobacco inspection station. Dr. Cabell also influenced settlement along the rich bottomlands of Nelson and Buckingham counties by bequeathing large tracts to his offspring. Through the family's economic and political primacy in the area well into the nineteenth century, the area became known as the "Cabell Homeland."

Criterion B: Cabell Family – Politics/Government

The district is significant at the statewide level under Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Joseph Carrington Cabell, a politician active in the General Assembly for decades, Thomas Jefferson's right hand in the founding and funding of the University of Virginia, and an overarching influence in the development of the JR&K Canal. Cabell's single-minded promotion of water transportation along the James River to connect the Ohio River basin with Richmond defined his political career. As historian Langhorne Gibson, Jr. noted, "Joseph Cabell led the fight for a *status quo* in transportation methods, and in doing so, impacted Virginia's economic destiny more than any other man of his time."⁹ From 1831 to 1835, Cabell used his influence as head of the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation in the House of Delegates to lobby successfully for funding for the project, authorization for Virginia banks to buy shares in the James River & Kanawha (JR&K) Company, and private and local municipal investment from communities along the canal's path. Upon its charter in 1835, Cabell served as the company's president.

At the statewide level, William H. Cabell served as governor from 1805 to 1808 while also profiting from Midway Mill (062-0023; formerly within the district but dismantled and delisted from NRHP), one of the largest gristmills built in eighteenth-century Virginia. Although William moved from the Warminster properties permanently in 1805, while he resided in the district, he served in the House of Delegates in 1796, 1798, and 1802 through 1805.

Criterion C: Architecture

The district is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for high-style domestic and agricultural outbuildings from late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, including an example of the Palladian influence at Bon Aire (062-5160-0003; Photo 2) and the Federal-style St. George Tucker cottage at Edgewood (062-5160-0002; Photo 29). The district also chronicles the use of additional domestic architectural styles and forms popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries ranging from Queen Anne and Folk Victorian style houses to I-houses, log cabins, Ranch-style houses, and manufactured housing.

⁸ Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy* (Richmond, Virginia. Originally published 1895: Reprinted with corrections. Garrett and Massie, 1939), 45.

⁹ Langhorne Gibson, *Cabell's Canal: The Story of the James River and Kanawha*, 1st ed. (Richmond, Virginia: The Commodore Press, 2000).

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The only known architects/builders represented in the district are Malcolm Crawford and Lyman Peck. They built the Tucker Cottage at Edgewood (062-5160-0002), which probably began as a small office in the late eighteenth century.¹⁰ Known as two of the “Jefferson builders,” both were principal carpenters on buildings at University of Virginia, including twenty-seven of the student rooms. Together, as part of a team, and individually, they also served as principal builders of six county courthouses in Virginia. Crawford is thought to have designed the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg and with William Phillips designed Edgehill in Albemarle County, Berry Hill in Orange County, and West End in Louisa County. While most of these other commissions were constructed of brick and executed in a Jeffersonian Classical Revival style, the Tucker Cottage is a more modest frame design befitting its origin as an office and subsidiary structure to the main house.

More imposing is Bon Aire (062-5160-0003). The main house stands on a rise overlooking the James River (Photo 3). The three-part form of the brick house is inspired by works of Andrea Palladio, a sixteenth-century Italian architect, as translated in popular pattern books of the time, though no designer or publication has been identified specifically for the design of the house.

Later nineteenth-century styles such as the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne can be seen in the Simpson House (062-5160-0004) and West Farm (062-5160-0042), respectively. The form and crossbuck railing of the Simpson House are echoed in its neighboring office, though only the house has decorative carved vergeboards and pedimented window surrounds (Photo 17). The house at West Farm has been vacant for some time and may have once had decorative trim and a porch, but its asymmetrical massing, canted bays, and complex roof identify it as a Queen Anne-style dwelling (Photo 24).

The district contains two intact log cabins. Trails End (062-5160-0057) is an antebellum cabin with diamond notching later expanded; the house at 2894 James River Road (062-5160-0031; Photo 22) is an early twentieth-century building with square notching.

The district contains several I-houses, a vernacular form consisting of a narrow, side-gabled, two-story frame house, generally three bays across, often with exterior end chimneys. Examples in the district include the house at 717 Cabell Road (062-5160-0039; Photo 23), the house at 568 Mayo Creek Lane (062-5160-0055), and the Mayo House (062-5160-0058)

The district also has numerous twentieth-century Ranch-style houses and manufactured housing. Generally, these are near roadways and on small parcels, which suggests they consist of outparcels of larger lots and sometimes subdivided family holdings.

The Warminster Rural Historic District is smaller than the sprawling Greenwood-Afton Rural Historic District, which includes holdings in three counties and contains resources with a wider diversity of architectural styles given its size as well as its affluence, having numerous large estates with architect-designed residences. In the western portion of Nelson County, the South Rockfish

¹⁰ K. Edward Lay, *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2000), 14; Jennifer Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002]” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form” (Keswick, Va: Arcadia Preservation, LLC, R, 2006; copy on file, DHR Archives), 8:38.

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Valley Rural Historic District contains a variety of notable architecture. Warminster's neighboring Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District has several high-style dwellings associated with the Cabell family whose influence and residency extended to Warminster. Unlike these districts, the Warminster Rural Historic District is not peppered with high-style dwellings but is notable for a breadth of styles, expressed largely among single-family dwellings, which represent a cross-section of styles and typologies serving a broad chronological and socioeconomic range. They include the high artistic values found in Bon Aire (062-5160-0003; Photo 2), the Tucker Cottage at Edgewood (062-5160-0002; Photo 29), the Simpson House (062-5160-0004; Photo 17), and West Farm (062-5160-0042; Photo 24), as well as typologies such as log cabins (Photo 22), I-houses (Photo 23), Ranch-style houses, and manufactured housing, which chart the changes in more modest responses to housing needs across style and methods of construction from the antebellum period to the mid twentieth century.

Archaeological Potential

Several archaeological sites are discussed in Section 7 because of their association with important features of the Warminster Rural Historic District, such as the town of Warminster, Liberty Hall, Edgewood Plantation, the James River & Kanawha Canal, and settlement and subsistence patterns in the Archaic and Woodland stages of prehistory. Although 28 archaeological resources have been identified and recorded through field survey, none have been investigated intensely enough to evaluate their integrity and research potential. Therefore, the Warminster Rural Historic District is not considered eligible under Criterion D currently. If future evaluation of any of these sites or other sites within the district indicates integrity and research potential, the nomination could be updated to include eligibility under Criterion D.

Developmental History

Prior to European settlement, the area of the district lay within the territory of the Monacan Indians, whose settlements extended from the Fall Line along the major rivers of central Virginia as far west as the Blue Ridge Mountains. Of the five large Monacan towns along the James River shown on Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia (surveyed in 1607, published 1624), the farthest west and the closest to the district was Monahassanugh.¹¹ In 1930, archaeologist David Bushnell concluded that the town was about 1.5 miles upstream of the present village of Wingina on the north (left) bank of the river.¹² Pioneering archaeologist Gerard Fowke noted in an 1894 study that the north bank of the James River from Wingina upstream to Norwood consisted of broad bottomlands that would have been suitable for long-term Native American settlements. Here local farmers reported finding "burned stones pieces of pottery, arrowheads, and great quantities of stone chips"

¹¹ Capt. John Smith, *Virginia[,] Discovered and Discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606 [1607] ; Graven by William Hole*, image (London: Map reprinted in *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*. London. [Originally published 1612.], 1624), Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3880.ct000377/>.

¹² David Ives Bushnell, Jr., "The Five Monacan Towns in Virginia, 1607," vol. 82 (12), *Miscellaneous Collections* (Smithsonian Institution, 1930), 13.

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indicative of a “village of considerable size” such as Monahassanugh¹³ The core of the village may have been within the Union Hill plantation (about 2.5 miles southwest of the district), whose owners had a very large collection of prehistoric artifacts. Given that the Monacan had been horticulturalists for a thousand years before European contact, the rich bottomlands in that area would have been the most attractive location for a large sedentary settlement where they could cultivate small plots of land. Since the 1990s, large-scale bioarchaeological studies of human remains from sites in the Monacan territory have revealed that maize made up a substantial portion of the diet. Other domesticated plants such as squashes and legumes, as well as wild tubers, berries, and other wild plants and wild game were also important.¹⁴ With their partial reliance on hunting and gathering wild foods, the population would have also occupied more ephemeral resource procurement camps throughout the region, including the district. Indeed, two of the six Native American pre-Contact sites within the district, have been identified through diagnostic artifacts that date to the Woodland stage and thus could be contemporary with Monahassanugh (Sites 44NE0198 and 44NE0190). Four sites with less narrowly identified periods of occupation could be associated with the Monacans or their ancestors (Sites 44NE0191, 44NE0192, 44NE0200, 44NE0204). The earliest artifacts recovered thus far within the district (near the eastern end in the Liberty Hall [062-5160-0007] property) date to the Archaic stage (10,000 to 3,200 years old).

European settlement within the district was also the earliest within what is now Nelson County. Dr. William Cabell acquired the first land grant of 4,800 acres on September 12, 1738, and an addition of 440 acres on September 12, 1739.¹⁵ Dr. Cabell (1700–1774), whose family had roots in the small town of Warminster in southwest England, had emigrated to Virginia in 1723. By then, the Crown had already awarded the most attractive land grants in the Tidewater region. Beyond the Fall Line of the major rivers, land grant issues had begun to accelerate, and Cabell determined to take part in the westward expansion. By 1730, there were permanent settlements as far west as Scottsville in present Albemarle County.¹⁶ Cabell initially settled near the present county seat of Goochland. In its primordial state, Goochland County extended from the western edge of Henrico County as far as the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1740, however, the colonial legislature divided Goochland to form Albemarle County from the western portion, where the district lies.¹⁷

¹³ Gerard Fowke, “Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys,” (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1894), 14-15, cited by cited by W. Scott Breckinridge Smith, Carey Jones, Marc Wagner, and Blake McDonald, “Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District” National Register nomination form (HistoryTech, LLC and DHR, 2019; copy on file DHR Archives).

¹⁴ Jeffrey L. Hantman, *Monacan Millennium: A Collaborative Archaeology and History of a Virginia Indian People* (Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press, 2018), 87-90.

¹⁵ Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy* (Richmond, Virginia. Originally published 1895: Reprinted with corrections. Garrett and Massie, 1939), 45.

¹⁶ Briscoe Baldwin Guy, “Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside” (Paper for English 5b-6 Course, Charlottesville, University of Virginia, 1947), 4; Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 39.

¹⁷ Michael F. Doran, *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1987), 18-21.

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In 1728, Cabell's cousin, William Mayo, who had first lived in the West Indies for five years, arrived in Virginia and obtained the office of Surveyor of Goochland County, with the help of Lt. Governor William Gooch.¹⁸ Best known for laying out the town plats that established Richmond and Petersburg, Mayo hired Cabell as his assistant. Over the course of his various surveying posts, Cabell mapped out more than 1,200 tracts.¹⁹ This position afforded Cabell the opportunity to scout prime lands for his own acquisition. Foremost was a 4,800-acre tract consisting of prime bottomland along portions of both sides of the James River from a point 15 miles above present Scottsville upstream for about 20 miles.²⁰ Cabell would later receive an appointment as assistant surveyor of Albemarle County (1746–1754) and his son, William Cabell, Jr., served in the same role in Albemarle County (1753–1761) and Amherst County (1761–1777). This continued the family's early acquisition of the best property, so that eventually this dynasty acquired 58,000 acres, some of which was as far west as Kentucky. Most of this "Cabell Homeland," however, extended along the James River in southern Nelson County and northwestern Buckingham County, both upstream and downstream of the Warminster Rural Historic District.²¹

After a brief hiatus in England (1738–1741) to settle his aunt's estate, Dr. Cabell returned to Virginia and settled along Swan Creek on the property later known as Liberty Hall at the eastern end of the historic district (Figure 1).²² When Dr. William Cabell lived on the property, he called it Swan Creek Plantation. Cabell's first home site was set back from the river, but he later built a second dwelling only 1,800 feet southwest of the riverbank amid his various business enterprises. The main house consisted of a one-and-a-half-story frame building with two rooms and a passage on both floors. After inheriting the house in 1774, William Cabell's son, Nicholas, expanded the house to two full stories and increased the footprint to include four rooms on each floor. This house survives only as an archaeological site (44NE0188) after its burning in 1895, but numerous support buildings remain standing on the Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007). The property also includes the enclosed Cabell cemetery (44NE0187; Photo 8) a thousand feet east of the house site as well as separate cemetery for enslaved people used from the colonial period through the mid-nineteenth century.²³

William Cabell carefully selected a homesite to take advantage of commercial and transportation opportunities. Like most settlers, he grew cash crops such as tobacco, as well as grain and other farm products. However, the location of Cabell's home at the mouth of Swan Creek along the James River—the key transportation outlet to wider markets in Virginia and abroad—established him on a hub through which the region's commerce would flow in ever increasing volume as settlers took up land and put crops into cultivation. He purchased small river craft to transport local

¹⁸ Sarah S. Hughes, *Surveyors and Statesmen: Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia* (The Virginia Surveyors Foundation, Ltd. and The Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., 1979), 96.

¹⁹ Catherine H. C. Seaman, *Tuckahoe and Cohee: The Settlers and Cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties, 1607-1807* (Sweet Briar, Virginia: Sweet Briar College Printing Press, 1992), 167.

²⁰ Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 5.

²¹ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:28-29.

²² Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*, 39.

²³ Archer Guy Minardi, "Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia" (Privately printed. On file, Nelson County Historical Society, Lovingston, Virginia, 2008), 72.

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goods to Richmond. To serve this business, Cabell built warehouses at the landing to hold goods awaiting transport downstream to Westham, a commercial transshipment depot just above the falls of the James River. The landing also profited from trade of supplies to plantations upriver. Located just below a difficult narrow in the river at Swift Island, vessels from Richmond would unload their wares at Swan Creek for transfer to wagons that would transport them to customers farther upstream along the James River. As his property became a center of activity, Cabell also built an ordinary where people doing business at the landing could buy refreshments and food.²⁴

At first, the craft used to transport goods along the river consisted of dugout canoes that were difficult to maneuver around obstacles such as rapids and fish dams. By 1749, local settler Rev. Robert Rose had made the innovation of lashing two dugout canoes side-by-side for added stability. It was not until 1771 that Anthony and Benjamin Rucker, local settlers on the nearby Tye River, invented the batteau—workhorse craft of Virginia waterways upstream of the Fall Line through the mid-nineteenth century. These flat-bottomed vessels maneuvered by three boatmen with poles were the most common mode of freight transportation along rivers upstream of the Fall Line. Eventually up to 75 feet long and 8 feet abeam, these sturdy craft could transport a cargo of multiple hogsheads of tobacco.²⁵ A full load may have been seven hogsheads for most batteaux. A landmark in the river off from Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) known as Seven Hogshead Rock reportedly got its name from the number of hogsheads one of the craft could carry when the river was high enough to cover the rock.²⁶ Hogsheads, measuring 48 inches tall and 30 inches in diameter, could hold up to a thousand pounds of tightly packed or “prized” tobacco leaves.²⁷

In addition to his commercial, agricultural, and transportation enterprises, William Cabell also practiced his medical profession and was among very few surgeons living on the frontier. He was skilled at amputations, which were often necessary for injuries before the age of antibiotics. Reportedly, he only required payment from a patient if he could provide a cure. He made his own medicines from herbs in his garden and could fit an amputee with a wooden leg.²⁸

As an indication of the area’s growth, only three years after settling at Swan Creek, Cabell received a commission to survey a river road (approximately 20 miles of the alignment of present Routes 626 [Cabell Road within the district] and 627) from the mouth of the Tye River (near present Norwood) downstream to the riverside settlement of Scottsville.²⁹ In 1746, he began his

²⁴ Guy, “Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside,” 6-9; Agnes Evans Gish, *Virginia Taverns, Ordinaries and Coffee Houses: 18th-Early 19th Century Entertainment along the Buckingham Road* (Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books Inc., 2009).

²⁵ W. E. Trout, *The James River Batteau Festival Trail: A Guide to the James River and Its Canal, from Lynchburg to Richmond* (Lexington, Virginia: Virginia Canals and Navigations Society, 1988), 2.

²⁶ Hartwell Cabell, Letter to Briscoe Guy, April 16, 1945, reprinted in Guy, “Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside,” 70-72.

²⁷ Alison Holcomb, “Tobacco Barrels: Hogsheads, ‘Analyzing an Artifact: What in the World Is a Hogshead?’” *Tarheel Junior Historian*, no. Spring (2009).

²⁸ Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy* (Richmond, Virginia. Originally published 1895.: Reprinted with corrections. Garrett and Massie, 1939), 59-60.

²⁹ Guy, “Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside,” 8.

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office of assistant county surveyor of Albemarle County. By 1761, there was enough settlement across Albemarle County for the legislature to approve a petition to form Amherst County from the southwest portion.³⁰

On May 26, 1771, Swan Creek Plantation, along with communities throughout the James River valley, suffered one of the worst natural disasters in Virginia's history. Following a late May 12 frost the wrought havoc with crops, a catastrophic flood swept down the river. The event, best known for the destruction it caused in Richmond, devastated the bottomland portion of William Cabell's plantation. In a weather diary kept on the property, the entry for May 26 notes,

It carried away almost every house on the low grounds, destroyed all the orchards, many people were drowned, fences entirely carried off, and all the stock or every kind; and the land when uncovered with the water presented the most melancholy appearance, everything being entirely swept off and the land to all appearance ruined.³¹

After William Cabell's death in 1774, his son Col. Nicholas Cabell inherited the core area of Swan Creek Plantation. He renamed the property Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) in honor of the Revolutionary War ideal for which he had fought as a militia officer. During his lifetime, Dr. William Cabell had conveyed outlying portions of land grant property outside the district to his other three sons who survived to adulthood.³² Nicholas married Hannah Carrington in 1772. Among their ten offspring were two prominent leaders of early nineteenth-century Virginia.³³ William H. Cabell went on to serve as governor (1805–1808) and justice on the Virginia Court of Appeals (1811–1852).³⁴ Joseph Carrington Cabell had a long career (1808–1829, 1831–1835) in Virginia's General Assembly, where he was a tireless proponent of canals and navigation improvements, especially along the James River with the ultimate goal of establishing a transportation and trading link with the Ohio River basin.³⁵ In addition, as Thomas Jefferson's political ally in establishing the University of Virginia, Cabell garnered the support necessary for its charter and public financial support.³⁶

Nicholas Cabell (1750-1803) had a long political career, serving in the state senate from 1786 to 1801, but he also continued the commercial operations his father had begun on the property.³⁷ He

³⁰ Doran, *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895*, 26-27.

³¹ Quoted in Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 64-65.

³² Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:43, n3.

³³ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form."

³⁴ John Deal and Dictionary of Virginia Biography, "William H. Cabell (1772–1853)," in *Encyclopedia Virginia*, 2020, <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/cabell-joseph-c-1778-1856>.

³⁵ Gibson, *Cabell's Canal*.

³⁶ Lynn Nelson and Dictionary of Virginia Biography, "Joseph C. Cabell (1778–1856)," in *Encyclopedia Virginia*, 2020, <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/cabell-joseph-c-1778-1856>.

³⁷ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" 8:29.

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or his son, Nicholas, Jr., built a stone gristmill powered along Swan Creek.³⁸ In 1788, he significantly expanded this commercial hub by helping to convince the legislature to establish a tobacco inspection station and town on the property. By this time, the Cabell batteaux were transporting between 700 and 800 hogsheads of tobacco per year downriver to the nearest inspection station in Richmond. Having a local inspection station at Swan Creek would make the export and sale of this economically vital local crop much more efficient. Therefore, Nicholas Cabell and perhaps as many as five hundred local planters signed a petition to establish a tobacco station and town, which the General Assembly approved through an act, passed on November 13, 1788. Cabell willingly constructed the warehouse for the inspection station at his own expense, per the stipulations of the town act. Named Warminster after the hometown of his father's family in England, the 2-acre platted town consisted of 36 narrow lots on either side of a quarter-mile stretch of what is now Warminster Drive (Route 604) spanning its intersection with the river road to Scottsville (present Cabell Road [Route 626] surveyed by Dr. William Cabell in 1745) (Figures 1, 2).³⁹ The town developed athwart the main local overland transportation route and the only water transportation route leading to statewide, national, and international markets.

Warminster flourished quickly from its beginning in the late eighteenth century. The town reached its heyday in the first decades of the nineteenth century when there may have been a seasonal population of 400 to 500 during peak times for river navigation and tobacco shipment (spring and autumn).⁴⁰ There was also a Masonic lodge about 400 yards west of the town (Figure 1), established in 1791 after Nicholas Cabell, who previously had attended meetings in Richmond, petitioned the order to have one convenient to Warminster.⁴¹ That same year, fourteen trustees, including Nicholas Cabell and other Cabell family members received permission through an act of the legislature to hold a lottery, "to raise...a sum not exceeding two thousand pounds, to be by them applied towards erecting an academy in the town of Warminster."⁴² Despite the legislative approval, there is no known documentary evidence of a school in Warminster. Another act of the legislature allowed the trustees of Warminster to hold a lottery that could raise up to £200 to build a church in the town. This project also was unrealized. Instead, services for various denominations may have taken place in the Masonic lodge.⁴³ Previous deed research indicates that most of the lots sold were for commercial use. Since the town did not include many full-time resident families, it is reasonable to assume that the town could not support a school. As early as 1796, the town had a post office.⁴⁴ Although there were bridges across the James River both upstream

³⁸ Hartwell Cabell, Letter to Briscoe Guy, April 16, 1945, reprinted in Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 70-72.

³⁹ Briscoe Baldwin Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside" (Paper for English 5b-6 Course, Charlottesville, University of Virginia, 1947), frontispiece, 10-14.

⁴⁰ Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 10-14.

⁴¹ Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 24.

⁴² William Waller Hening, ed., *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619* (Charlottesville, (Charlottesville: Published for the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1969), Vol. XVIII (originally published 1823):315-316.

⁴³ Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 56.

⁴⁴ Edith F. Axelson, *Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices, 1789-1832* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991), 14.

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(Hardwicksville) and downstream (Howardsville) by the early nineteenth century, travelers could also cross the river conveniently at Warminster. An 1820 survey of the James River shows a “Cabell’s Ferry” crossing from the mouth of Swan Creek to the opposite bank in Buckingham County (Figure 2).⁴⁵ According to the survey, the length of the crossing was 34 poles (561 feet).

One of the early commercial interests in Warminster was the firm Brown and Rives. One partner, Robert Rives, established a business rapport with Nicholas Cabell and his brother William Cabell, Sr. (1730-1798), who lived at Union Hill just upriver from the district. Thanks to the Cabells’ recommendations, the London tobacco firm Donald and Burton took Rives on as their agent, and he received a commission for purchasing tobacco on their behalf. Rives acquired lots 1, 2, and 3 at the northwest end of Warminster. With Nicholas Cabell’s approval, he had the first choice of tobacco from the warehouse.⁴⁶ Rives also imported consumer goods and sold them to local planters at his Warminster store, and at Lynchburg and three other local riverside communities.⁴⁷

On January 25, 1790, Rives married Margaret Jordan Cabell, daughter of William Cabell.⁴⁸ During their first year of marriage, the couple lived in William Cabell’s home at Union Hill (west of the district) while Edgewood (062-5160-0002), their house in Warminster, was under construction. When they moved in the following year, Edgewood consisted of a two-story, three-bay frame building, but it would evolve into a larger building in the early nineteenth century (Figure 3).⁴⁹ Surviving structures from this early period at Edgewood when Robert and Margaret Rives lived on the property are the dovecote and smokehouse.⁵⁰

Upon the death of William Cabell of Union Hill in 1798, Margaret Rives inherited part of his Oak Ridge estate, located outside the district in present Nelson County. Margaret and her husband built a home on the property and moved there from Edgewood (062-5160-0002) in 1803.⁵¹ Nicholas Cabell had died that year, and his son, Nicholas Cabell, Jr., who had inherited Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007), purchased Edgewood (062-5160-0002) from Robert and Margaret Rives and rented it to a tenant named Mr. Murphy for four years. In 1807, Nicholas Cabell, Jr. sold Edgewood (062-5160-0002) with 974 acres of farmland attached to his brother Joseph Carrington Cabell.⁵²

Joseph Carrington Cabell began a program of expanding the Edgewood (062-5160-0002) house and adding other buildings to the property. His letters are full of details about his plans for

⁴⁵ Hugh P. Taylor, “Survey of James’ River from Warren [in Albemarle County] to Lynchburg by Hugh P. Taylor for Andrew Alexander,” ca. 1820 (map on file, Library of Virginia, Richmond).

⁴⁶ Guy, “Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside,” 32.

⁴⁷ HistoryTech, LLC, “Survey of Architectural Resources, Norwood and Wingina Vicinities, Nelson County, Virginia” (HistoryTech, LLC, Lynchburg, Virginia. Submitted to County of Nelson and Virginia Department of Historic Resources., 2014), 17.

⁴⁸ Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy*, 237.

⁴⁹ Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 8:31.

⁵⁰ Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 19-20.

⁵¹ Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy*, 238.

⁵² Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” :8:32.

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buildings on the property and complaints about labor delays or unreliable craftsmen, such as an Irish stonemason named Gleason who “got into a drunken fit...and behaved in such an outrageous manner I was compelled to discharge him.”⁵³ Joseph had inherited Slaty Branch, an estate about a mile downstream from Warminster, but he decided to make his home at Edgewood since it included an existing house. After graduating from the College of William & Mary, he had spent time traveling in Europe, had married Mary Walker Carter in 1807, and was in debt.⁵⁴ His brother, William H. Cabell (then governor of Virginia) agreed with this less expensive option, noting that, “you should make to your house all of the additions you contemplated.”⁵⁵ The original two-story, three-bay Rives house became the central portion of a five-part Palladian building; two wings on either side had their facades progressively set back from the original block. This façade was symmetrical except for a hyphen and kitchen added to the south end, as depicted in an 1813 insurance policy footprint sketch. Beginning in 1816, the façade became more complicated with front additions and porches (Figure 3). An 1813 insurance policy documents Cabell’s improvement of the property with outbuildings, including a laundry, a building for spinning, a carriage house, a stable, and a corncrib. All except the “spinning house” stood along a service road that approached the south end of the west-facing house.⁵⁶

Documentation of Cabell’s renovations and expansion at Edgewood also sheds light on the people who performed much of the physical work on the property: enslaved Black craftsmen and laborers. In 1810, there were 26 enslaved people at Edgewood. During phases of construction on the property, Cabell brought additional enslaved workers from Corotoman, the ancestral estate of his wife’s family on the Northern Neck. As will be discussed below, Cabell (like his friend Thomas Jefferson) theoretically advocated the eventual abolition of slavery but did not go so far as to emancipate the people who worked for him. Instead, he provided more humane working and living conditions than many other farms and plantations. Cabell wrote that he wanted his enslaved workers “to have as comfortable houses prepared for them as possible....these negroes have been accustomed to hewed log houses; and I wish them to have at least comfortable ones” at Edgewood. Enslaved families on Cabell’s property also avoided one of the most dreaded aspects of slavery, unpredictable separation of families through sales to other planters.⁵⁷

The documentary record of slavery across Virginia from the first half of the nineteenth century shows a heightened interest in living conditions for the enslaved because of financial benefit to the enslaver. The trend began toward improved, more wholesome living quarters at reasonable costs. Letters and articles about slave housing and health abounded in the *Farmers’ Register*, *DeBouw’s Review*, *Southern Cultivator*, and other periodicals. One 1837 letter summarized the simple improvements in log dwellings that could make a significant difference in health and productivity:

⁵³ Quoted in Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 8:35.

⁵⁴ Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin: A Memorial Volume of History, Biography, and Genealogy*, 263.

⁵⁵ Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 8:32.

⁵⁶ Minardi, “Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia,” 36.

⁵⁷ Hallock, “Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 8:32-33.

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Hewed log cabins with white oak sills, 16 feet by 18, make very comfortable houses. The roof should be framed. The old fashioned cabins, with log roofs and slabs not nailed but merely confined by logs, almost invariably leak and keep the cabin floor always wet, which...is one origin of the catarrhal affections which terminate in what is called "negro consumption."⁵⁸

With increased availability of milled lumber, raised plank floors became a popular alternative to damp earthen floors. In many cases, planters even invested in frame construction clad in wooden boards. According to one former enslaved person from North Carolina interviewed in the 1930s, "Our little home was made of planks, heavy oak lumber, all whitewashed with lime."⁵⁹ Articles in agricultural journals also called for wood shingle roofs and brick chimneys instead of wattle and daub chimneys. Some even advocated brick house construction as more cost-effective over time.⁶⁰

Besides their concern for more humane treatment, better health, and lower mortality, reformers also recognized the need for alternatives to the threat of violence against the enslaved as a means of fostering compliance. Bondspeople might be less resistant to their repressed condition with improved living conditions.⁶¹ One planter proposed sophisticated multifamily buildings equipped with a stove-heated central common area. He emphasized contentedness and compliance as benefits of his innovations. A warm, convivial common area not only saved on fuel over multiple inefficient fireplaces but also left less incentive to wander outside the plantation during free time in the evenings: "A master may at night keep his slaves under the best control...keep his negroes home, unless absent by leave."⁶²

Joseph Carrington Cabell's long career in the General Assembly allowed him to influence Virginia's transportation policy and economic trajectory during the first half of the nineteenth century. Moreover, his political influence allowed him to help implement the vision for Virginia higher education of his close friend, Thomas Jefferson. Cabell remained in elected office for more than a third of his life, both as a delegate (1808-1810, 1831-1835) and as a state senator (1810-1829). His first legislative project was the charter and funding (through loans) of Central College, later named University of Virginia. By 1819, he secured enough support for a charter and funding commitments that led to the primacy of the college in Charlottesville over older institutions such as the College of William & Mary and Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). The University fulfilled ideals of "republican education" that were important to Cabell and

⁵⁸ Quoted in James O. Breeden, ed., *Advice among Masters: The Ideal in Slave Management in the Old South*, Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies no. 51 (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980), 115; from "Management of Slaves &c.," *Farmers' Register* 5 (May 1837): 32-33.

⁵⁹ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, Fred W. Morrison Series in Southern Studies (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 20.

⁶⁰ Breeden, *Advice among Masters*, 121, 123, 125.

⁶¹ Sanford, "Investigating the Slave Building at Walnut Valley Plantation," 34-35; John Michael Vlach, "'Snug Li'l House with Flue and Oven': Nineteenth-Century Reforms in Plantation Slave Housing," in *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture V*, Elizabeth Collins Cromley and Carter L. Hudgins, eds., (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), 118-121, 126-127).

⁶² Breeden, *Advice among Masters*, 118.

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Jefferson. Cabell also served on the founding Board of Visitors and eventually as Rector of the Board (1834-1836).⁶³

Even more than his efforts for the university, Cabell's single-minded commitment to water transportation along the James River to connect the Ohio River basin with Richmond defined his political career. As historian Langhorne Gibson, Jr. noted, "Joseph Cabell led the fight for a *status quo* in transportation methods, and in doing so, impacted Virginia's economic destiny more than any other man of his time."⁶⁴ Although navigation improvements and sections of canal along the James had been under construction in spurts since the 1780s, the effort had begun to languish by the 1820s. Cabell believed that Virginia could implement a transportation project as massive and successful as the Erie Canal in New York. By the early nineteenth century, however, disparities in population and economic growth between the two states made such a project overly ambitious for Virginia.⁶⁵ Nevertheless, Cabell insisted on a canal over the recommendations of Board of Public Works Principal Engineer Claudius Crozet, who foresaw the superior potential of railroad in cost and speed—despite high initial investment costs and the limited horsepower of early locomotive engines.⁶⁶ During Cabell's second period in the legislature from 1831 to 1835, he used his influence as head of the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation to lobby successfully for government funding for the project, authorization for Virginia banks to buy shares in the James River & Kanawha (JR&K) Company, and private and local municipal investment from communities along the canal's path. Upon its charter in 1835, Cabell served as the company's president. A successful beginning followed as the canal and associated structures reached completion upriver to Lynchburg in 1840.⁶⁷

By 1822, Edgewood became associated with a more thoroughly committed opponent to the institution of slavery. The eminent jurist and the most insightful writer about antislavery in early nineteenth-century Virginia, Judge St. George Tucker, and his second wife, Lelia Skipwith Carter Tucker, sojourned on the property for extended periods as a pleasant retreat and as a refuge from yellow fever outbreaks in Williamsburg and Richmond. Cabell's connection to Tucker was through his wife, who was Tucker's stepdaughter.⁶⁸ Hosting the Tuckers led to another construction project, Joseph Cabell's conversion of a small office building to a modest but comfortable and finely crafted Federal-style cottage from 1820 to 1822 (Photo 29).⁶⁹ The three-bay building consisted of one story with a loft and heated by a central chimney. The interior finishes display the fine carpentry skills of Malcolm Crawford and Lyman Peck. Both had made

⁶³ Lynn Nelson and Dictionary of Virginia Biography, "Joseph C. Cabell (1778–1856)," in *Encyclopedia Virginia* (Charlottesville: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2020).
<https://encyclopediaofvirginia.org/entries/cabell-joseph-c-1778-1856>.

⁶⁴ Langhorne Gibson, *Cabell's Canal: The Story of the James River and Kanawha*, 1st ed. (Richmond, Virginia: The Commodore Press, 2000).

⁶⁵ Nelson and Dictionary of Virginia Biography, "Joseph C. Cabell (1778–1856)."

⁶⁶ Gibson, *Cabell's Canal*, 100-102.

⁶⁷ Nelson and Dictionary of Virginia Biography, "Joseph C. Cabell (1778–1856)."

⁶⁸ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:37.

⁶⁹ Hallock, "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:32-37.

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major contributions of craftsmanship to the University of Virginia and had combined to build six county courthouses. The Tuckers stayed at the cottage for long visits until the St. George's death in 1827. Sometime during the decade that followed, Cabell built a shed-roofed addition on the rear. After the main house at Edgewood burned in 1955, further expansion converted the building into the property's primary dwelling.⁷⁰

Raised in Bermuda, St. George Tucker came to Virginia to study law in Williamsburg under George Wythe, who also had tutored Thomas Jefferson in law. Tucker contributed to the Revolutionary cause by helping to arrange for a shipment of desperately needed gunpowder from Bermuda in 1776. He had a long career in law, serving as the College of William & Mary's first "professor of law and police" (1790–1804) and then as a judge in the General Court (1789–1804), the Court of Appeals (1804–1811), and the U.S. District Court in Richmond (1813–1824). Tucker was also a prolific writer, penning poetry, legal commentaries, and various essays/pamphlets, including *A Dissertation on Slavery: With a Proposal for the Gradual Abolition of It, In the State of Virginia* (1796). Although enlightened for his day—acknowledging the humanity of Blacks and the injustice of their enslavement—his commitment to this belief did not go beyond theory. Like Joseph Cabell and Thomas Jefferson, he kept people enslaved throughout his life. Similarly, the proposal in his pamphlet did not call for immediate emancipation. Instead, the gradual process would take a century and would force Blacks to leave the United States once freed.⁷¹

Shifting from Warminster upriver, Midway Mills is another bygone community that once thrived within the district. At its core was a stone gristmill along Mayo Creek with three stories over a basement (062-0023; NRHP-listed 1973; delisted 2001; Figure 4).⁷² According to the NRHP nomination form, William H. Cabell built the mill in 1787.⁷³ He would have only been 15 at the time, however. If the mill dated to 1787, William's father, Nicholas Cabell, would have built it. Alternatively, the building could have been built under William's ownership of the 800-acre Midway tract sometime after May 1799, when his father conveyed it to him as a gift. William built a home (destroyed by fire in 1891) on the Midway tract (within the district) and moved there in 1801. A year or two after serving as governor of Virginia (1805–1808), William and his second wife, Agnes Gamble, moved to Repton/Montevideo directly across the river in Buckingham County. William sold Midway to his brother Joseph Carrington Cabell in 1823.⁷⁴ Joseph continued to make his home at Edgewood. He may have leased the Midway plantation property, which

⁷⁰ Ashley M. Neville, "062-0004 [062-5160-0002] Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) Record [Intensive Survey of Tucker Cottage and Reconnaissance Survey of Edgewood Dependencies]" (Ashley Neville LLC; survey record in V-CRIS database maintained by Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, 1992).

⁷¹ Davison Douglas, "St. George Tucker (1752–1827)," in *Encyclopedia Virginia*, 2021, <https://encyclopediaivirginia.org/entries/tucker-st-george-1752-1827/>.

⁷² A. S. Furcron, "James River Iron and Marble Belt, Virginia," *Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin*, no. 39 (1935), Plate 15, p. 80; reproduced in Chuck Bailey, "Mystery at Midway Mills," *The W&M Blogs* (blog), March 13, 2015, <https://wmblogs.wm.edu/cmbail/mystery-at-midway-mills/>.

⁷³ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [VHLC] staff, "Midway Mill [Sic]/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002], National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" (VHLC [now VDHR]; copy on file VDHR Archives, 1973).

⁷⁴ Minardi, "Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia," 77.

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appears with two outbuildings on an 1824 survey for the canal that would open in 1840 (Figure 5).⁷⁵ The community around the mill initially included a few mill workers and their families. When Joseph Martin published his *Gazetteer of Virginia* in 1835, Midway Mills was not significant enough to warrant his mention as one of the villages of Nelson County.⁷⁶

Geologist Christopher Bailey suggests various origins for Midway Mills. The most accepted explanation is that the prominent landmark of a massive three-story building on a raised basement along the riverbank stood halfway between Lynchburg and Richmond. Bailey points out, however, that the mill was about 70 percent of the distance upriver. The midway point between Lynchburg and Columbia (where the Rivanna River Canal and the JR&K Canal divide) is almost exactly at Midway Mills and likewise for the distance between Richmond and Buchanan, the farthest point to the west that JR&K construction reached, in 1851.⁷⁷

The third major tract subdivided from the original area of land within the district that Dr. William Cabell patented in the eighteenth century is Bon Aire (062-5160-0003; Photo 2). In 1798, Nicholas Cabell conveyed 940-acres Bon Aire adjacent to the south of the Edgewood property to his son, George Cabell, Jr. This was the same year as George's marriage to Susannah Wyatt. George had studied medicine with his cousin, George Cabell, Sr. in Lynchburg and later at the University of Pennsylvania.⁷⁸ Built ca. 1812, the T-plan, three-part, Flemish bond brick dwelling at Bon Aire follows a then-popular Palladian design with a central two-story core flanked by one-story wings. Some have compared the Palladian influences between Bon Aire and the Point of Honor mansion in Lynchburg of George Cabell Sr. and considered the possibility that the same unidentified builder was responsible for both buildings. The Palladian design at Point of Honor features two-story bayed wings and lacks the central cross gable found at Bon Aire, but the buildings have similar material treatments.⁷⁹ George Cabell, Jr. lived at Bon Aire until Susannah's death in 1817, when he moved his practice to Richmond. He sold the property out of the Cabell family in the 1820s. A Cabell descendant acquired the property in 1972, but the family sold 43 acres containing the house and several twentieth-century domestic and agricultural outbuildings in 2022. Since then, the current owners have been renovating and restoring the property, which retains a sweeping view over agricultural fields down to the James River.⁸⁰

⁷⁵ Claudius Crozet, *Sixteenth Map of the Lateral Canal in the Valley of James River, According to the Survey Made in 1824* (Board of Public Works Collection, 495; on file Library of Virginia, Richmond, 1824); Claudius Crozet, *Seventeenth Map of the Lateral Canal in the Valley of James River, According to the Survey Made in 1824* (Board of Public Works Collection, 495; on file Library of Virginia, Richmond, 1824).

⁷⁶ Joseph Martin, *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia* (Charlottesville, Virginia: Joseph Martin, 1835).

⁷⁷ Chuck Bailey, "Mystery at Midway Mills," *The W&M Blogs* (blog), March 13, 2015, <https://wmblogs.wm.edu/cmbail/mystery-at-midway-mills/>.

⁷⁸ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [VHLC]staff. "Bon Aire/VDHR 062-0089 [062-5160-0003] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form." VHLC [now VDHR]; copy on file VDHR Archives, 1980.

⁷⁹ Minardi, "Cabell Family Homes, Primarily in Nelson, Buckingham & Amherst Counties, Virginia," 20.

⁸⁰ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [VHLC]staff, "Bon Aire/VDHR 062-0089 [062-5160-0003] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form."

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Thanks in large part to the legislative efforts of Joseph Carrington Cabell, the JR&K Canal received its charter in 1835, three years after its organization. The company had its precedent in the James River Company, organized in 1785 with George Washington as a prominent advocate. The mandate of this earlier company had been to improve navigation above the Falls of the James River at Richmond with sluices, wing dams, and other structures. By 1820, the company's aim was to achieve continuous navigation along a canal with locks to safely transition boats through steep changes in elevation between Richmond and the Kanawha River (in present West Virginia), thereby linking Virginia's capital and center of commerce with the Ohio River basin. The JR&K attempted this goal with a safer, more reliable, continuous canal. In 1837, the JR&K purchased right-of-way for the portion of the canal passing through the district. Joseph Carrington Cabell and Nicholas F. Cabell were among the property owners with riverfront land who each sold a strip of their riverfront property.⁸¹ By 1840, the company had completed the important first portion of the canal between Richmond and Lynchburg. This achievement included construction of the canal, locks, culverts (Photo 18), aqueducts, and a towpath for the horses that drew packet boats. These were more substantial watercraft for passengers and/or freight that would replace the batteaux, even though the latter continued to operate in the river proper long after the canal opened. In addition to the canal, Lock 31 was within the district boundary, approximately 1.2 miles below the culvert at Midway Mills (Photo 18).⁸²

By 1840, with completion of the JR&K Canal through the district, traffic from passenger and freight boats spurred development of a service-oriented community at Midway Mills, with a post office, a station for passengers to wait, and a general store.⁸³ Even after the replacement of the canal with a railroad, the community continued to exist through the early twentieth century.

Despite years of economic dislocation during the Civil War, the area within the Warminster Rural Historic District escaped direct damage until the very end of the conflict. Only a month before Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia, Maj. Gen. Phillip Sheridan's ride through the Piedmont passed through the village. In a report of the movements of the Cavalry Corps' 6th New York Cavalry regiment of March 6, 1864, Col. Charles Fitzhugh noted his unit's destruction of supplies of salt, cotton, and tobacco downstream from the district at Howardsville. There, before the cavalry could pass, Confederate forces had burned the bridge crossing over the mouth of the Rockfish River. After a delay in crossing the river, the regiment moved on to Warminster where the men "destroyed the locks" (Lock 31) of the James River & Kanawha Canal.⁸⁴ On their march through the village, the troopers also destroyed the stone mill on the

⁸¹ Robert I. Catlin, II, "Postcard Vignettes of C&O History - Greetings from Warminster," *C&O Magazine*, no. June (2015): 26.

⁸² W. E. Trout, *The James River Batteau Festival Trail: A Guide to the James River and Its Canal, from Lynchburg to Richmond* (Lexington, Virginia: Virginia Canals and Navigations Society, 1988), 2, 14-15.

⁸³ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [VHLC]staff, "Bon Aire/VDHR 062-0089 [062-5160-0003] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" (VHLC [now VDHR]; copy on file VDHR Archives, 1980).

⁸⁴ U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (OR)*, 128 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Series 1, Vol. XLVI/1 [Serial #95], p. 497.

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Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) property.⁸⁵ According to Hartwell Cabell, the destruction of the mill was an act of retaliation against his father, Nathaniel Cabell, who owned Liberty Hall during the mid-nineteenth century. While the Union troopers approached, Nathaniel had burned the nearest bridge crossing the James River at Hardwicksville (present Wingina, immediately west of the district), thereby delaying the Corps' movement toward Petersburg.⁸⁶

Beginning in 1868, Nicholas Cabell, Jr. opened a manganese mine on what is now the northernmost parcel in the district. Manganese is an important component in several alloys, including high-grade steel. At the Cabell Mine, as well as the Bugley Mine on the adjacent parcel to the southeast, the mineral was in the form of lumps of manganese oxide within clay.⁸⁷ Ore from the small strip mine would undergo cleaning at the eighteenth-century stone mill adjacent to Warminster. At that time, there was a partial restoration of the burned building. Hartwell Cabell noted in 1945 that the mill building served this purpose for "several years. After the manganese in the mine was exhausted, it ceased to be used and has been falling to pieces ever since."⁸⁸

Destruction of the locks at Warminster, as well as canal features throughout the James River helped to hasten the demise of the canal and the JR&K Company. After the company had repaired wartime damage, the canal suffered further adversities. A major blow came in 1877 when a catastrophic flood hit the James River Valley. At this point, the financial stress forced the JR&K to liquidate. The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad formed in its stead in 1878 to provide more efficient transportation along the same route. The finely graded towpaths along the canal provided a sound base for the railroad bed. By 1881, the new railroad had reached Clifton Forge. In 1890, the larger Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Railroad purchased the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad. Connecting to the C&O line that opened on the James-York Peninsula in 1881, the railroad that ran through the Warminster Rural Historic District formed a continuous route (now operated by CSX Transportation) that connected the coal resources of southwest Virginia and West Virginia to the international port at Newport News. The railroad continues to operate today.⁸⁹

A photograph of the late nineteenth-century station (no longer extant) built at Warminster illustrates the spatial relationship between the canal and the rail bed (Figure 6).⁹⁰ Stilts supported the center of the building, which the photograph shows straddling the dry canal. The adjacent tracks rest on the rail bed built upon the old towpath. A 1906 C&O railway guide described

⁸⁵ , "Edgewood/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002] National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 8:43, n7.

⁸⁶ Hartwell Cabell, Letter to Briscoe Guy, April 16, 1945, reprinted in Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 70-72.

⁸⁷ Gilbert H. Espenshade, "Preliminary Report on Manganese, Iron, and Barite Deposits of the James River-Roanoke River District, Virginia," Field Studies Map MF 5 (Washington, D. C.: United States Geological Service, 1952).

⁸⁸ Hartwell Cabell, Letter to Briscoe Guy, April 16, 1945, reprinted in Guy, "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," 70-72.

⁸⁹ Calvin Bowles, "Railroad History," (Richmond Railroad Museum), <https://www.richmondrailroadmuseum.com/railroad-history>.

⁹⁰ Robert I. Catlin, II, "Postcard Vignettes of C&O History - Greetings from Warminster," *C&O Magazine*, no. June (2015): 26; William (Andy) Wright, photograph from personal collection.

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Warminster as being “in the heart of a good agricultural section.... [that was] hilly, mostly red soil. Principal crops raised in county are tobacco, wheat and corn.” In the age of steam, the Warminster station was a required stop for locomotives to refill with water from the station’s 100,000-gallon tank, which appears in the photographs. This special station was among 14 along this line with an octagonal tower for the station master to view approaching trains (Figure 6). A siding allowed for passage of east and west bound trains during the rewatering process. In 1907, the station became a passenger stop. Before the age of widespread well-paved road networks for automobiles and trucks, trains provided the main transportation for essentials such as freight, farm produce, mail, and passengers. The station was also the hub for rapid long-distance communication because it also housed a telegraph service.⁹¹

In the late nineteenth century, the Midway Mills operation was under the ownership of G. F. Simpson. He and his brothers Charles and W. W. Simpson were from Corsackie, New York. By the time Charles Simpson died in 1897, he was running the “well-known grain and commission house” in Richmond. W. W. Simpson still lived in New York State, but G. F. Simpson lived at the mill in Nelson County. G. F. and Charles Simpson had moved from New York to Montana together and had run a store there before settling in Richmond and Midway Mills.⁹² The Simpson House (062-5160-0004; Photo 17), built ca. 1870 still stands in excellent condition, with a nearby family cemetery and mausoleum (Photo 27).

In the absence of intensive archaeological survey, an indicator of the importance and long occupation of the community is the presence of five small cemeteries in a cluster along Mayo Creek near the mill. A local cemetery survey associates seventeen cemeteries (fourteen within the district) with the community, extending along Cabell Road and Midway Mills Lane near their intersection (Figure 7).⁹³

By the early twentieth century, a segregated elementary school (062-5160-0009) opened to serve African American students in the community and a wide rural area beyond. Alice Celestine Mayo recalled that she waited until she was eight years old to begin her education, since she had to walk an eight-mile round trip to the school from the outskirts of Wingina. Lucille Jestine Mayo Venable (born in 1912) walked three miles from Warminster to attend the school. The Rev. James Rose, pastor of St. Hebron Baptist Church (062-5160-0001) in the early 2000s, attended the Midway Mills Elementary School (062-5160-0009) until 1951, when his family moved away temporarily. It was not until the mid-1960s that Nelson County began the gradual process of desegregating schools.⁹⁴

⁹¹ Robert I. Catlin, II, “Postcard Vignettes of C&O History - Greetings from Warminster,” *C&O Magazine*, no. June (2015): 26-31.

⁹² *The Norfolk Landmark*, “Throughout the State,” *The Norfolk Landmark*, 1897, October 6, morning edition, p.4, col. 1.

⁹³ Nelson County Historical Society, “Midway Mills Area Cemeteries (Community),” 1995, Folder on file Nelson Historical Society Archive at Nelson Memorial Library, Lovingston, Virginia.

⁹⁴ Nelson County Heritage Book Committee, *Nelson County, Virginia Heritage, 1807-2000* (Summersville, West Virginia: S.E. Grose and the Nelson Book Committee, 2001), 72, 164, 197, 224.

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Midway Mills also had a small general store (062-5160-0009). During the early twentieth century, Nettie Bell Cash Turner operated this business and served as the village postmistress. Her husband, James Walker Turner, Sr., worked as a brakeman for the C&O Railroad. Both were musically talented and, with their offspring, formed the Turner Family Band. The group regularly performed country music at community gatherings in Nelson County and nearby areas. During the 1930s, they performed on radio shows in Charlottesville and Farmville. Succeeding generations kept the band active until 1973.⁹⁵

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Midway Mills faced the competitive challenge from the centralization of the milling industry and improvements in transportation that would soon make local gristmills obsolete in Virginia. Large conglomerate processing facilities in the Midwest benefited from “economies of scale” to regularly upgrade equipment with the newest technology. They also increasingly took advantage of rail distribution across the South after the nation-wide standardization rail gauges in 1885.⁹⁶ In 1925, the mill was so unprofitable that it ceased operation. Subsequent owners tried to maintain the mill and its interior equipment. By 1998, the challenges of keeping such a massive building in good condition and the mill was dismantled in 1998, which led to its delisting in 2001.⁹⁷

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed a shift in settlement patterns within the district. Due to marginal productivity, the agricultural lands of the interior of the district have largely returned to forest. The decline of the area as an agricultural community is marked by the closure of the Warminster station along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in 1952 (Figure 6).⁹⁸ Return to forest is especially noticeable in the southwestern third of the district, where the Weyerhaeuser paper company owns nearly 900 acres of managed timber land, and the James River State Wildlife Management Area (Photos 12, 13) encompasses more than a thousand acres. Parcels within the district consist of very low-density residential occupation on large acreages. Cultivation and pasture use continues along the rich bottomlands along the river.

The demise of passenger travel along the portion of the C&O/CSX Railroad that runs through the district removed any remaining commercial and most residential presence around the former site of the Warminster station, which closed in 1952.

⁹⁵ Nelson County Heritage Book Committee, *Nelson County, Virginia Heritage, 1807-2000*, 222.

⁹⁶ David W. Lewes et al., “Archaeological Management Plan for the Campbell’s Bridge Mills Site (44CF0159) in the Village of Ettrick, Chesterfield County, Virginia” (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia. Submitted to Capital Region Land Conservancy, Richmond, 2023), A-37.

⁹⁷ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [VHLC]staff, “Midway Mill [Sic]/VDHR 062-0004 [062-5160-0002], National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form”; Bailey, “Mystery at Midway Mills.”

⁹⁸ *The Roanoke Times*, C&O Gets Authority to Drop Two Stations (December 16 edition, 1952), 12.

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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 # _____

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): 062-5160

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4,733.6 acres

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: 37.704729 Longitude: -77.464248
2. Latitude: 37.704729 Longitude: -77.688976
3. Latitude: 37.652395 Longitude: -77.688976
4. Latitude: 37.652395 Longitude: -77.464248

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

The boundary begins at the northeastern corner of the most northeastern rural property, which consists primarily of mixed hardwoods running south along the James River. Following the course of the river southeast and curving back toward the west for 2.6 miles, the boundary runs along three large parcels currently under agricultural and timber use. The first of these contains two archaeological sites associated with the Cabell family. Site 44NE0188 represents the archaeological remains of the manor house known as "Liberty Hall", which was modified from the original Swan Creek Plantation. Also on the property, just east of the house site, is the Cabell Family Cemetery (44NE0187). As the river turns southwest, the boundary abuts parcels that make up the James River State Wildlife Management Area for 1.3 miles, continuing to the southeasternmost corner of the district. As the boundary curves to the southernmost point, it runs 850 feet along two narrow residential parcels before intersecting an area of timberland, where it continues another 0.2 miles. From that southernmost point, the boundary turns west-northwest and runs 0.43 miles along the timberland. Excluded from the district is a swath, approximately 0.2 miles by 0.5 miles, that terminates adjacent to the narrow, privately-owned parcels close to the river. The boundary continues northwest 0.5 miles before intersecting James River Road, where it passes several small residential parcels. The boundary meanders along James River Road for 0.8 miles before becoming amorphous, excluding intermittent residential parcels until it intersects with the largest parcel of the district, used for timber and owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. From this point, the boundary travels northwest until it again meets James River Road. From here, it continues north along the road for approximately 1.4 miles to the St. Hebron Baptist Church in the westernmost corner of the district. The boundary runs east-northeast along a logging road just south of Hunting Lodge Road for 0.84 miles before extending southeast for an additional 0.6 miles. It then intersects several long, narrow residential parcels. The boundary extends along Ponderosa Lane, going northeast until turning northwest for approximately 0.3 miles along the western edge of a large private parcel that includes extensive mixed hardwood holdings that surround an agricultural complex. Along the northern edge of the parcel, the boundary runs 0.6 miles before

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intersecting and crossing Warminster Drive. From the intersection, it continues 0.4 miles to the northernmost point of the district. The boundary runs southward along timberland and three residential parcels before turning northeast and extending 0.27 miles along a large timber tract. Following the edge of the timberland southwest for 1 mile, the boundary then intersects Cabell Road, following it northwest for 0.2 miles before turning east-southeast around a small residential parcel and arriving at the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary reflects the extent of the Warminster rural community that retains its rural character as well as resources dating to period of significance (1738-1952).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David Lewes, Historian; Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Architectural Historian

organizations: Hanbury Preservation Consulting; William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

street & number: _____

city or town: Raleigh state: NC zip code: _____

e-mail: dwlewe@wm.edu; maryruffin@hanburypreservation.com

telephone: (757) 221-2579; (919) 828-1905

date: January 29, 2024

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.)

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Photo Log

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information applies to all photographs.

Name of Property: Warminster Rural Historic District

City or Vicinity: N/A

County: Nelson State: VA

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

View: Icehouse on Edgewood (062-5160-0002) property, looking northeast.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0001.jpg

View: Bon Aire (062-5160-0003) house, looking northeast.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0002.jpg

View: View from Bon Aire (062-5160-0003) house, looking southeast along the James River valley.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0003.jpg

View: Mayo Creek Lane, looking north.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0004.jpg

View: St. Hebron Baptist Church (062-5160-0001) cemetery, looking east.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0005.jpg

View: West Farm (062-5160-0042), farm field, looking southwest.

Date Photographed: May 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0006.jpg

View: Swan Creek Farm (062-5160-0049), outbuilding and farm field, looking southeast.

Date Photographed: June 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0007.jpg

View: Cabell family cemetery (44NE0187) on Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007) property, looking north.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0008.jpg

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View: Cabell Mill ruins at Liberty Hall (062-5160-0007), looking west.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0009.jpg

View: Railroad and canal remnant, looking northeast.

Date Photographed: January 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0010.jpg

View: St. Hebron Baptist Church (062-5160-0001), looking northeast.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0011.jpg

View: Road in James River Wildlife Management Area, looking northeast.

Date Photographed: May 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0012.jpg

View: Boat landing at James River Wildlife Management Area, looking northeast.

Date Photographed: May 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0013.jpg

View: Swan Creek Farm (062-5160-0049), looking southwest.

Date Photographed: May 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0014.jpg

View: Edgewood (062-5160-0002), corncrib, northwest corner.

Date Photographed: May 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0015.jpg

View: Edgewood (062-5160-0002), dovecote, smokehouse, and dairy, northeast corners.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0016.jpg

View: Simpson House (062-5160-0004), house and office, south corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0017.jpg

View: Midway Mill Culvert (062-5160-0006), looking inside facing west.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0018.jpg

View: Cemetery on Midway Mills Lane (062-5160-0022), looking northwest.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0019.jpg

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View: House, 2936 James River Road (062-5160-0028), southwest corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0020.jpg

View: Morse and Woodson Grocery (062-5160-0029), west corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0021.jpg

View: House, 2894 James River Road (062-5160-0031), northwest corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0022.jpg

View: House, 717 Cabell Road (062-5160-0039), southeast corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0023.jpg

View: West Farm (062-5160-0042), facade.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0024.jpg

View: Second Baptist Church (062-5160-0062), facade.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0025.jpg

View: Robert Radcliff House (062-5160-0070), facade.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0026.jpg

View: Midway Mills Cemetery (062-5160-0044) mausoleum, north elevation.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0027.jpg

View: Radcliff House (062-5160-0054) replacement dwelling, southwest corner.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0028.jpg

View: St. George Tucker Cottage (frame portion on right), part of Edgewood
(062-5160-0002) property, north elevation, with post-1955 brick Ranch-style addition on left.

Date Photographed: February 2023

Image: VA_NelsonCounty_WarminsterRuralHistoricDistrict_0029

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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.

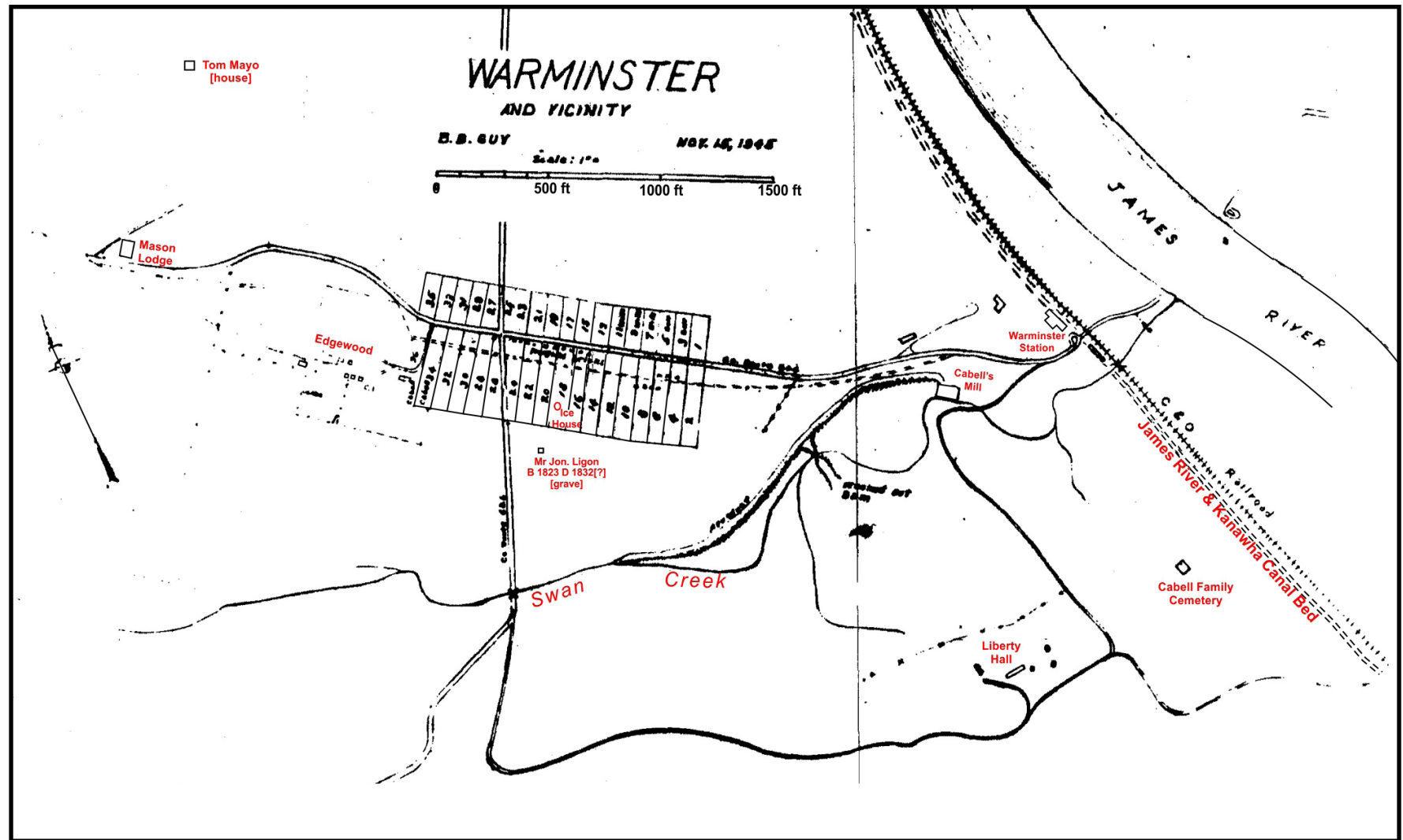


Figure 1. Map of Warminster lots and adjacent resources on the Liberty Hall and Edgewood properties in the late eighteenth century (Guy 1945 with annotations in red for legibility).

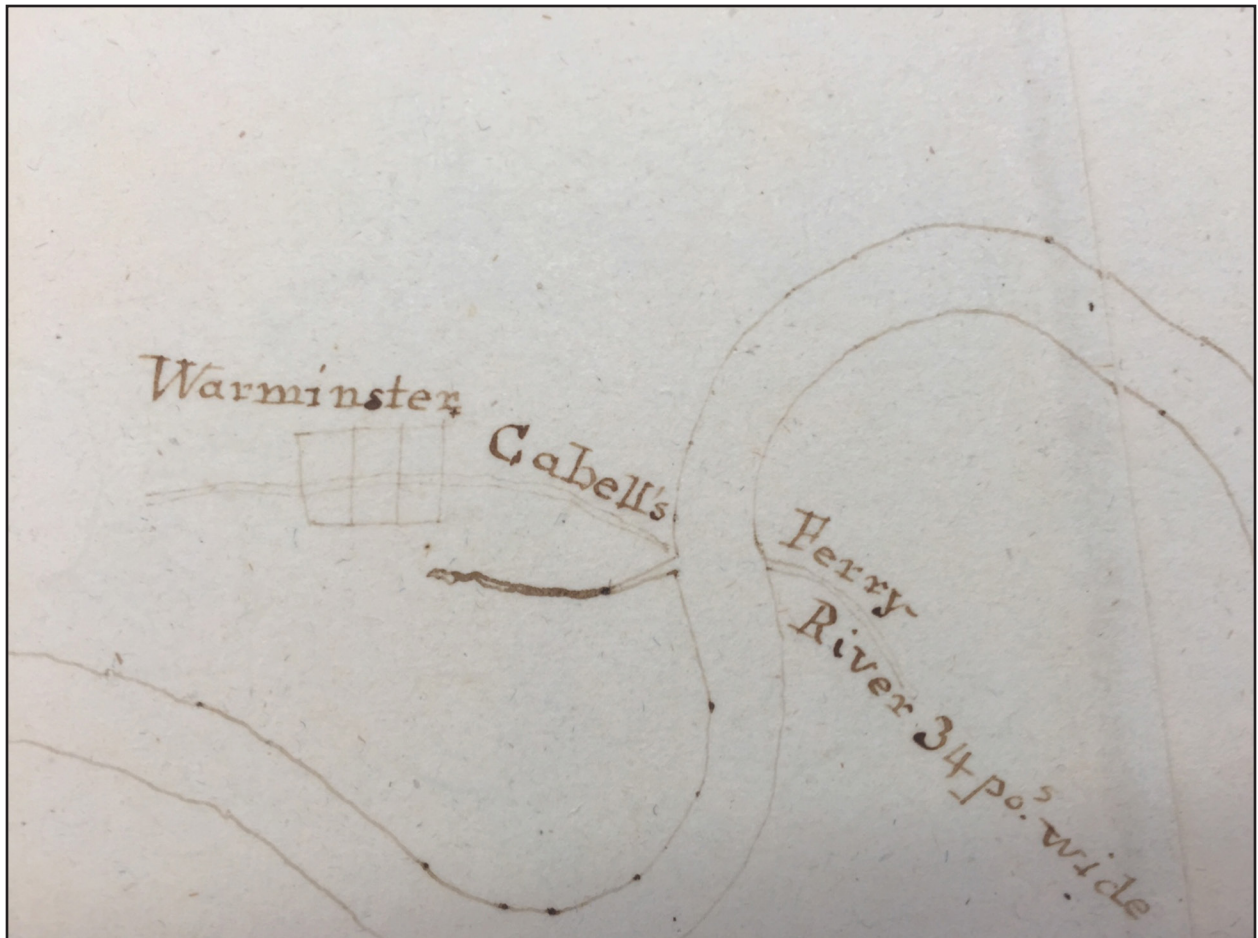


Figure 2. Detail from a map of part of the James River showing a Ferry crossing from the mouth of Swan Creek across the James River to Buckingham County.

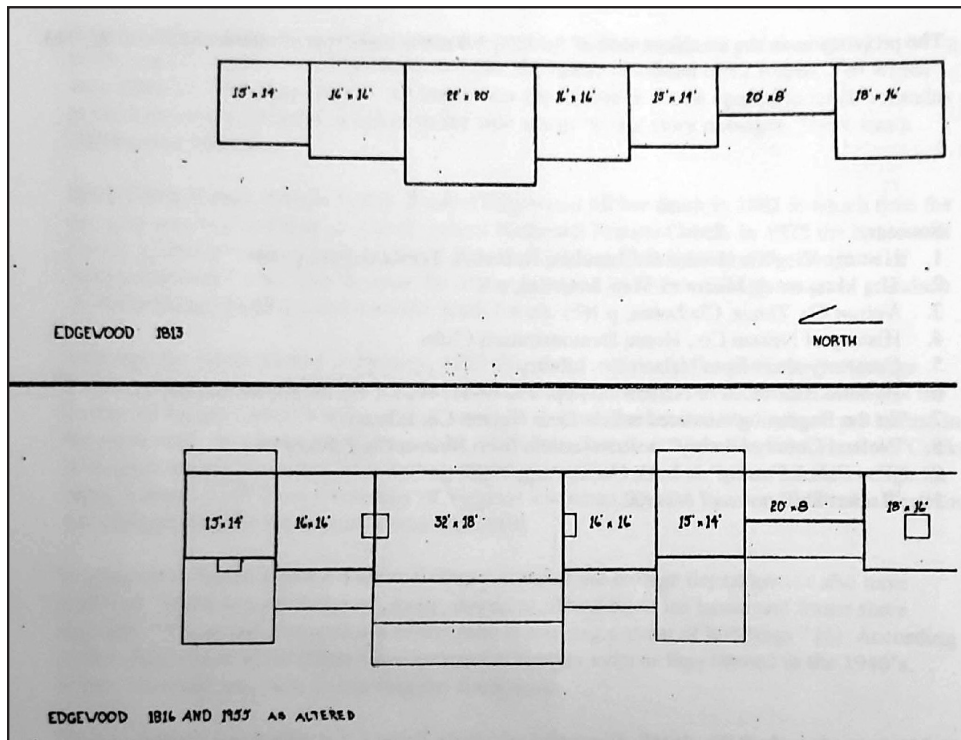


Figure 3. Plan drawing based on an 1813 insurance policy (upper) sketch showing the development of the Edgewood house into a five-part Palladian layout (with additional breezeway and kitchen on the south) and as altered with porches and additions from 1816 through 1955 (middle) and late nineteenth-century photograph showing rear additions (bottom, photograph courtesy of Bob Self).



Figure 4. Midway Mills as photographed in the twentieth century.

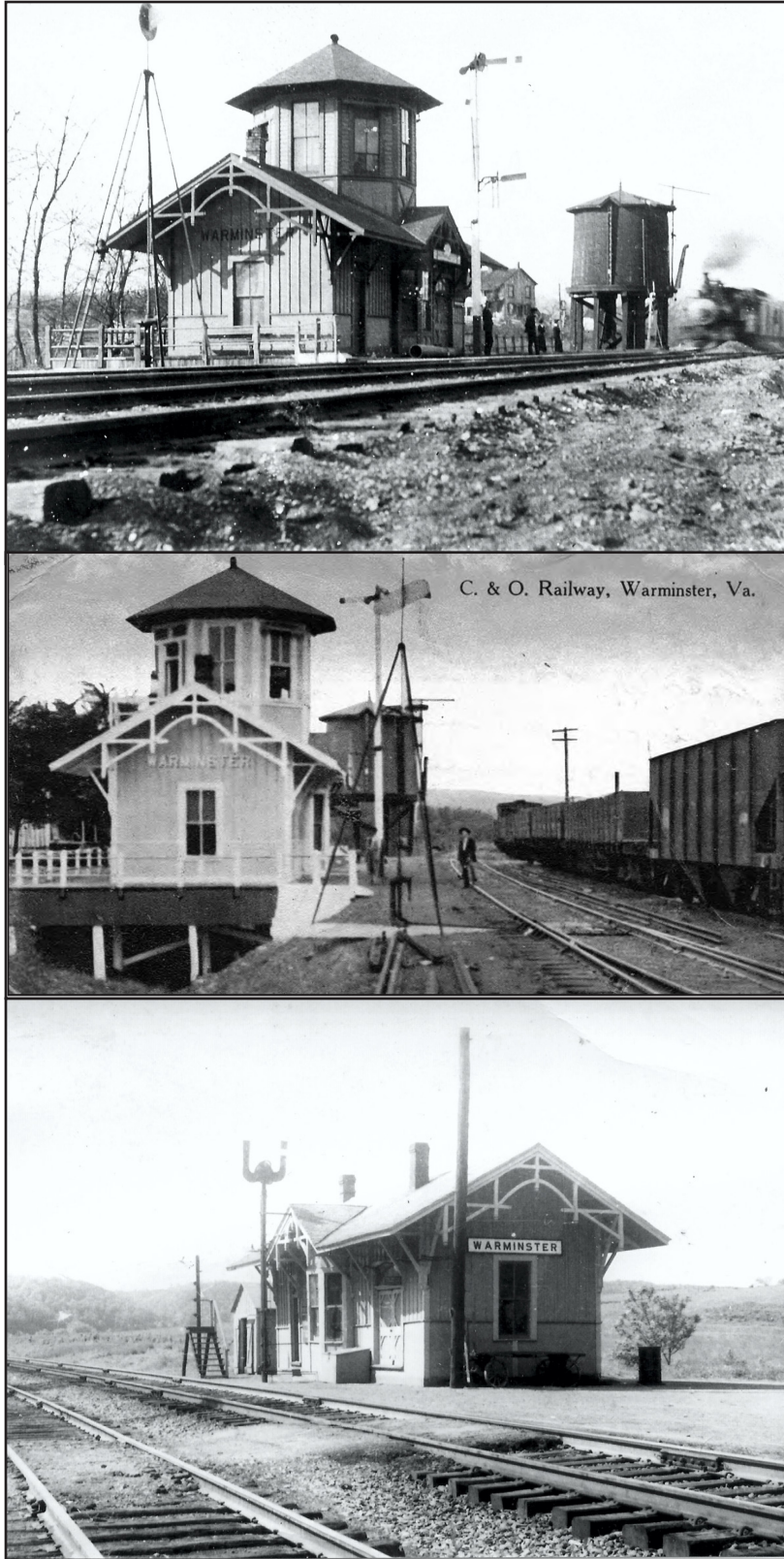


Figure 6. Early twentieth-century photographs of the train station at Warminster.

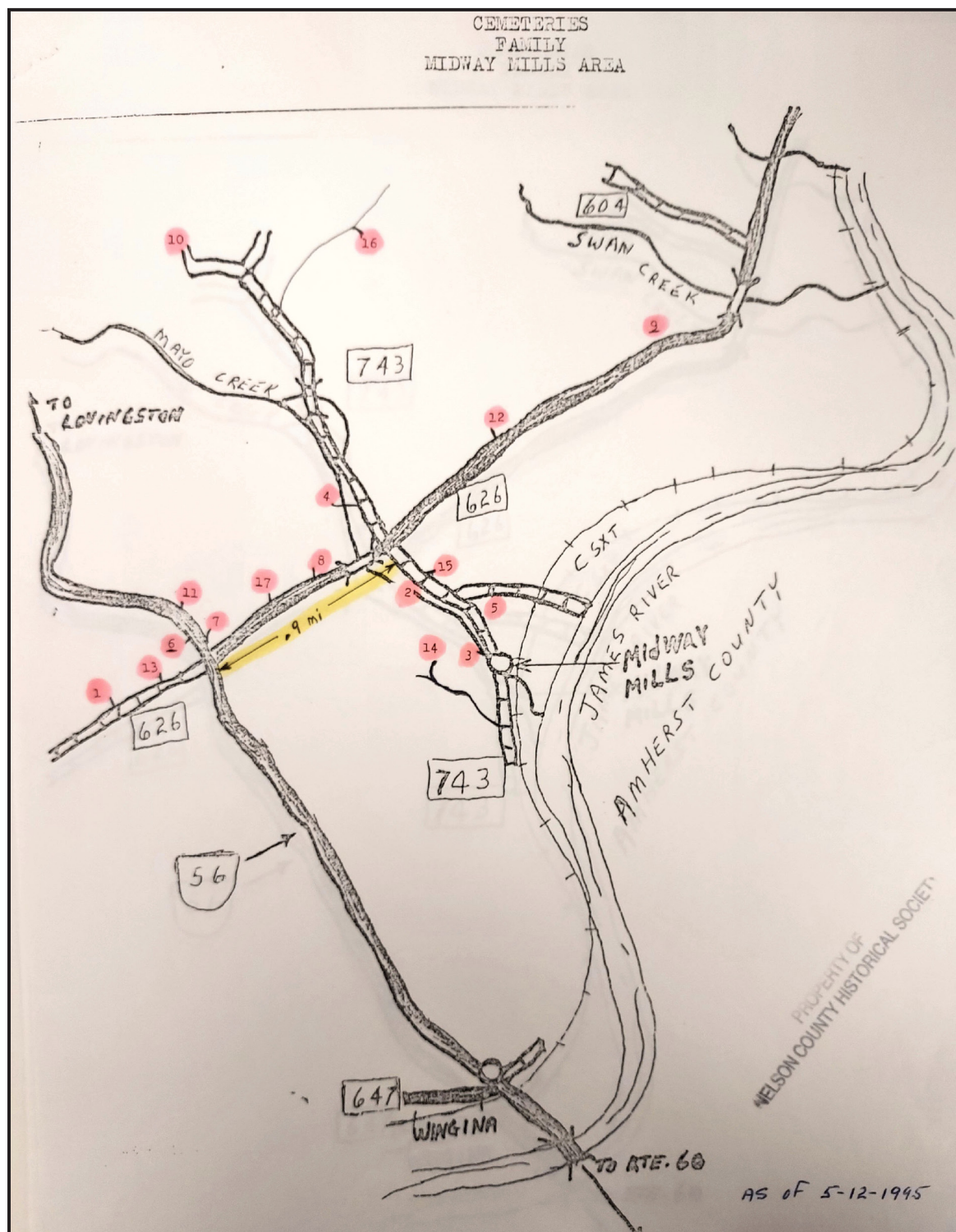


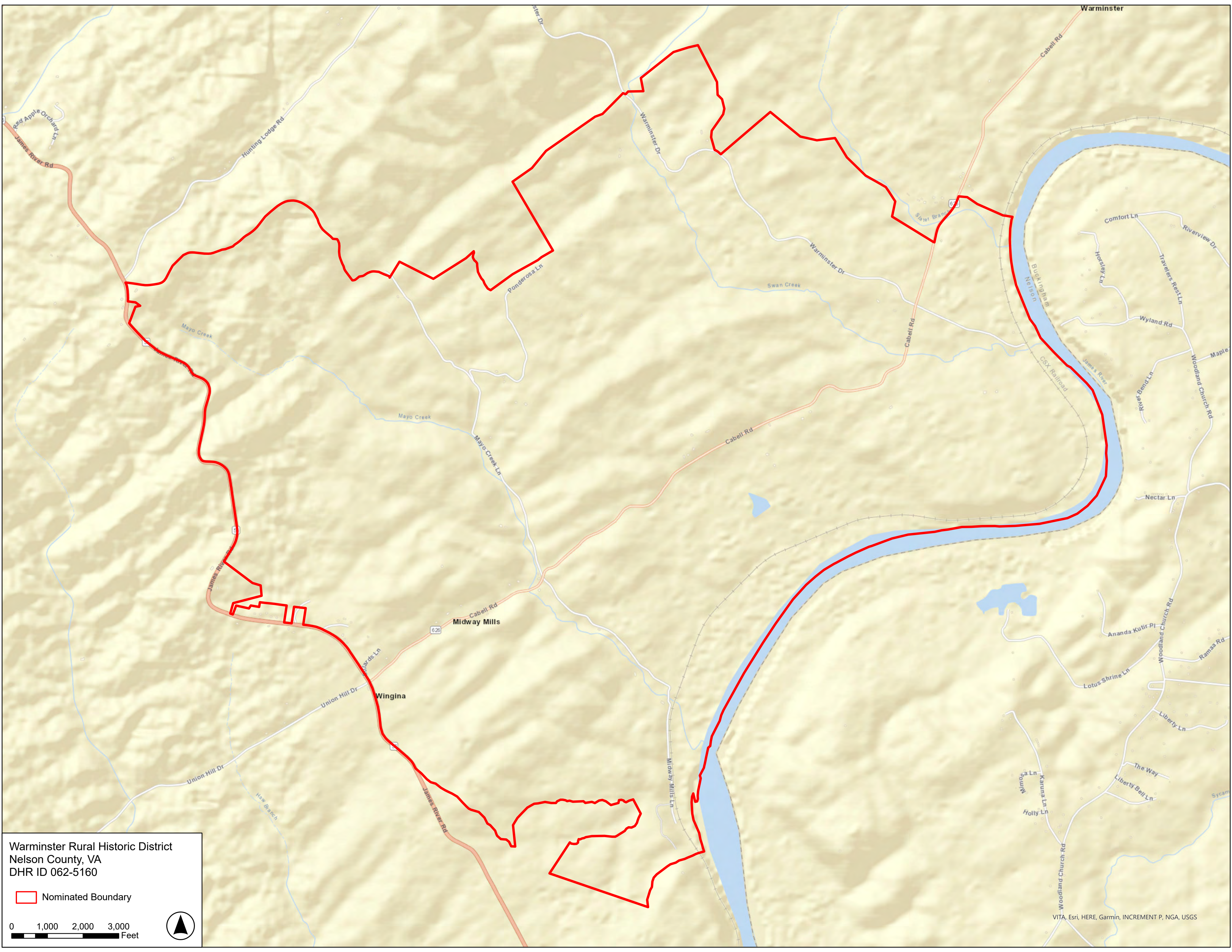
Figure 7. Map showing the distribution of seventeen small cemeteries in the vicinity of the former Midway Mills community along Mayo Creek.

Warminster Rural Historic District (DHR # 062-5160)



Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	37.70472982060	-78.76424851230
2	37.70472982060	-78.68897685010
3	37.65239580210	-78.68897685010
4	37.65239580210	-78.76424851230



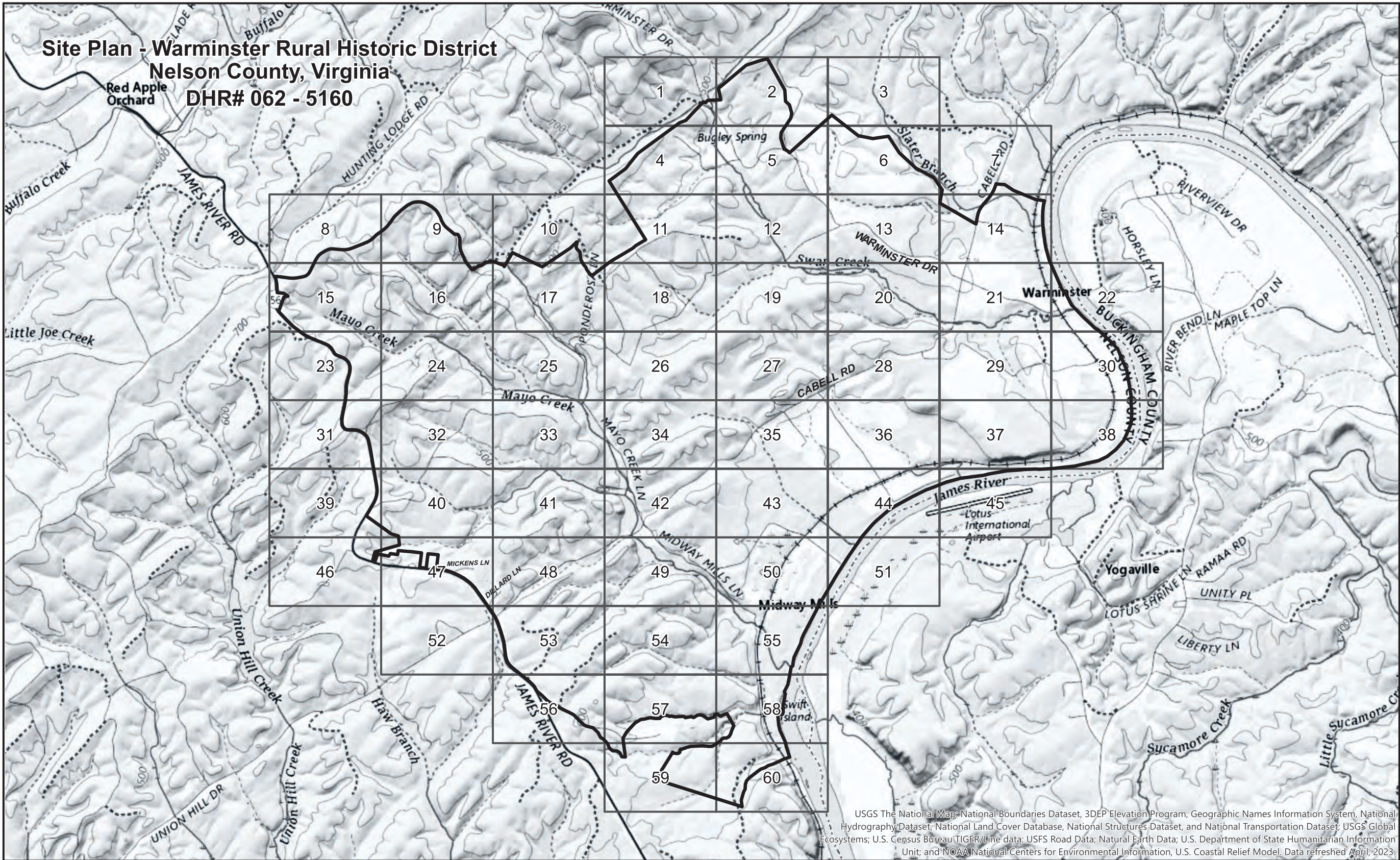


Warminster Rural Historic District
Nelson County, VA
DHR ID 062-5160

Nominated Boundary

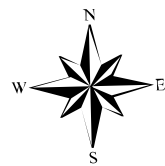
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Feet



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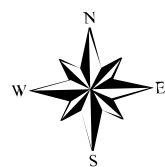
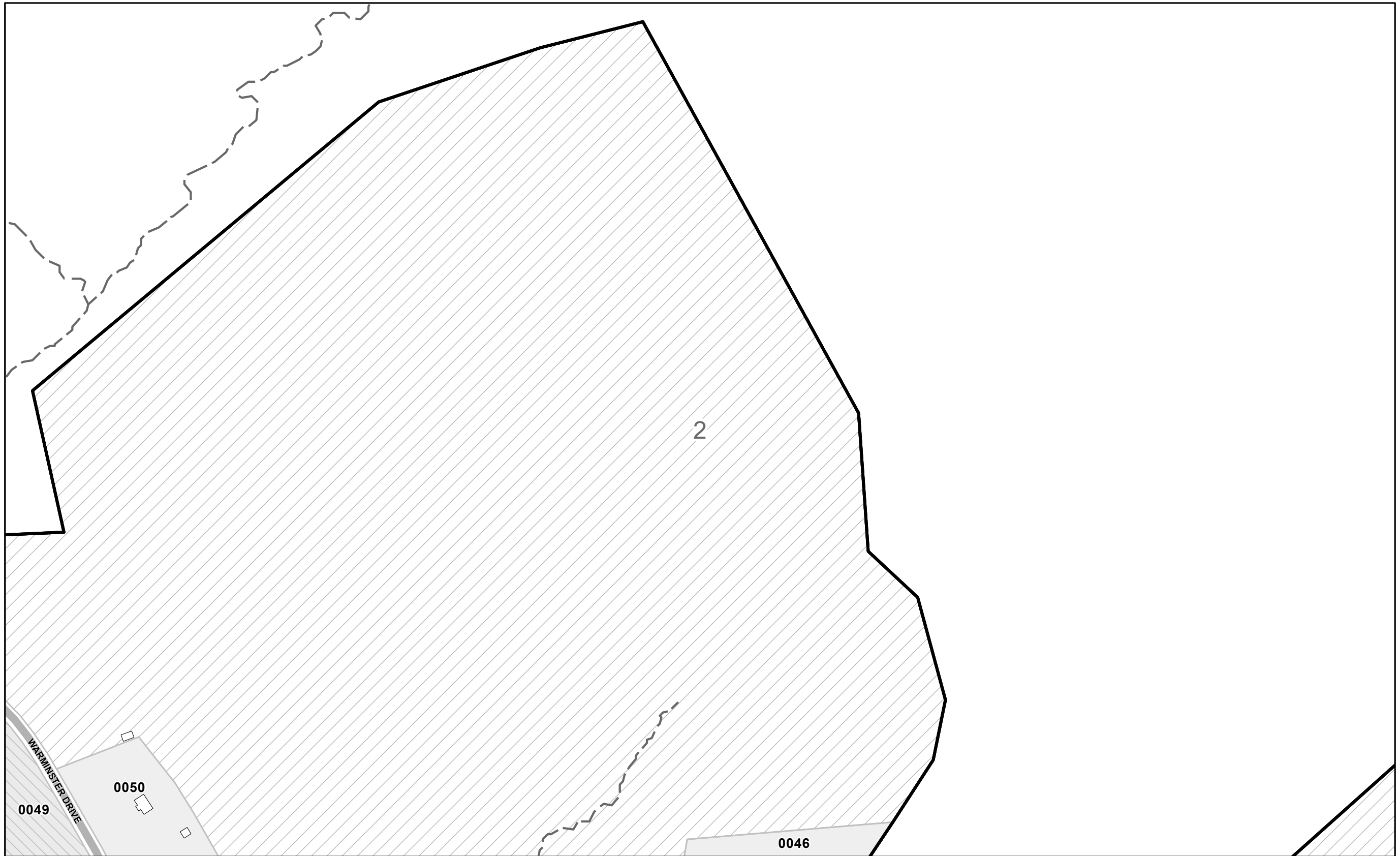
- Warminster Rural Historic District
- Map Index



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US Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

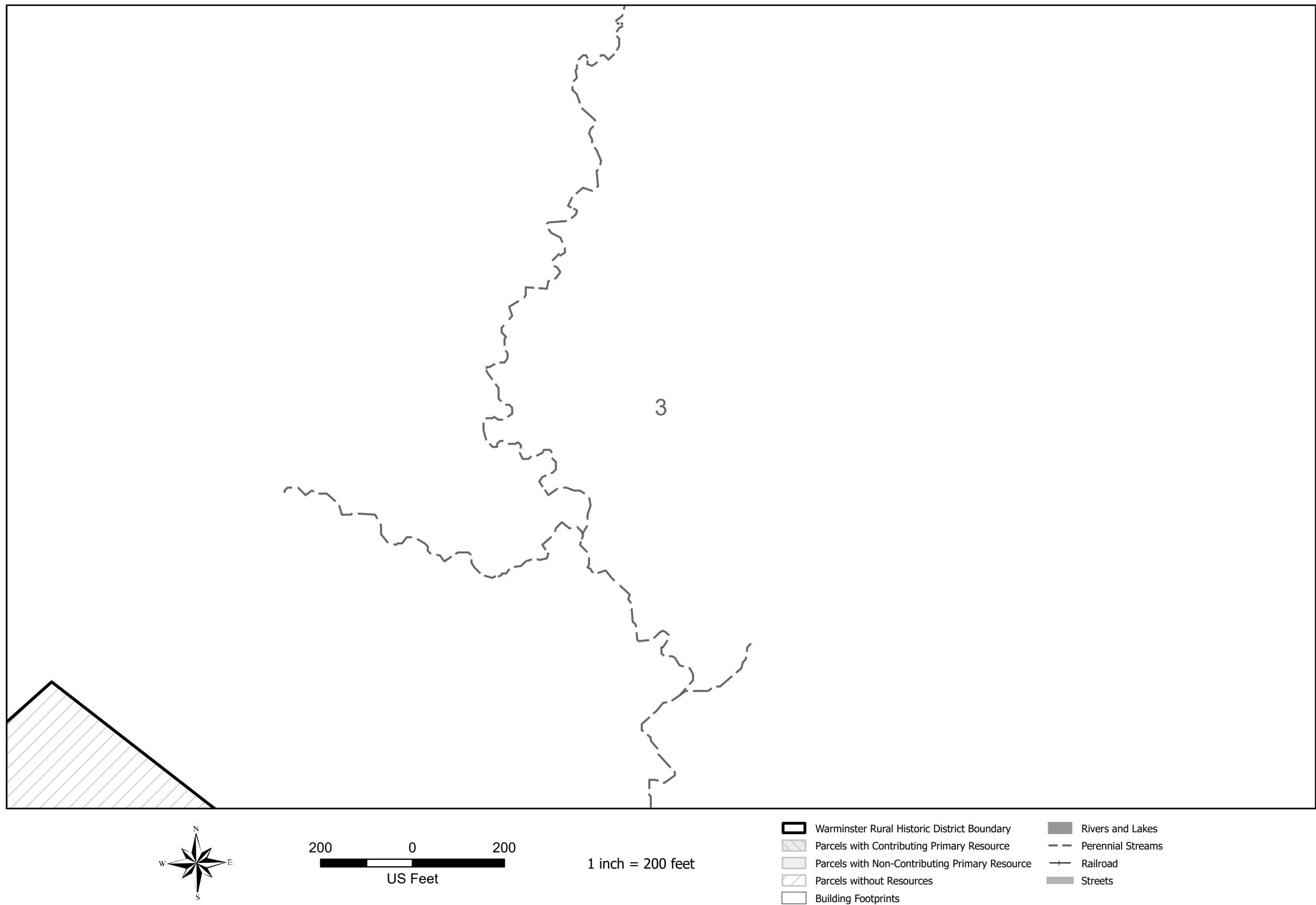
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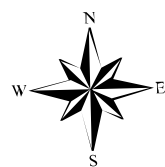
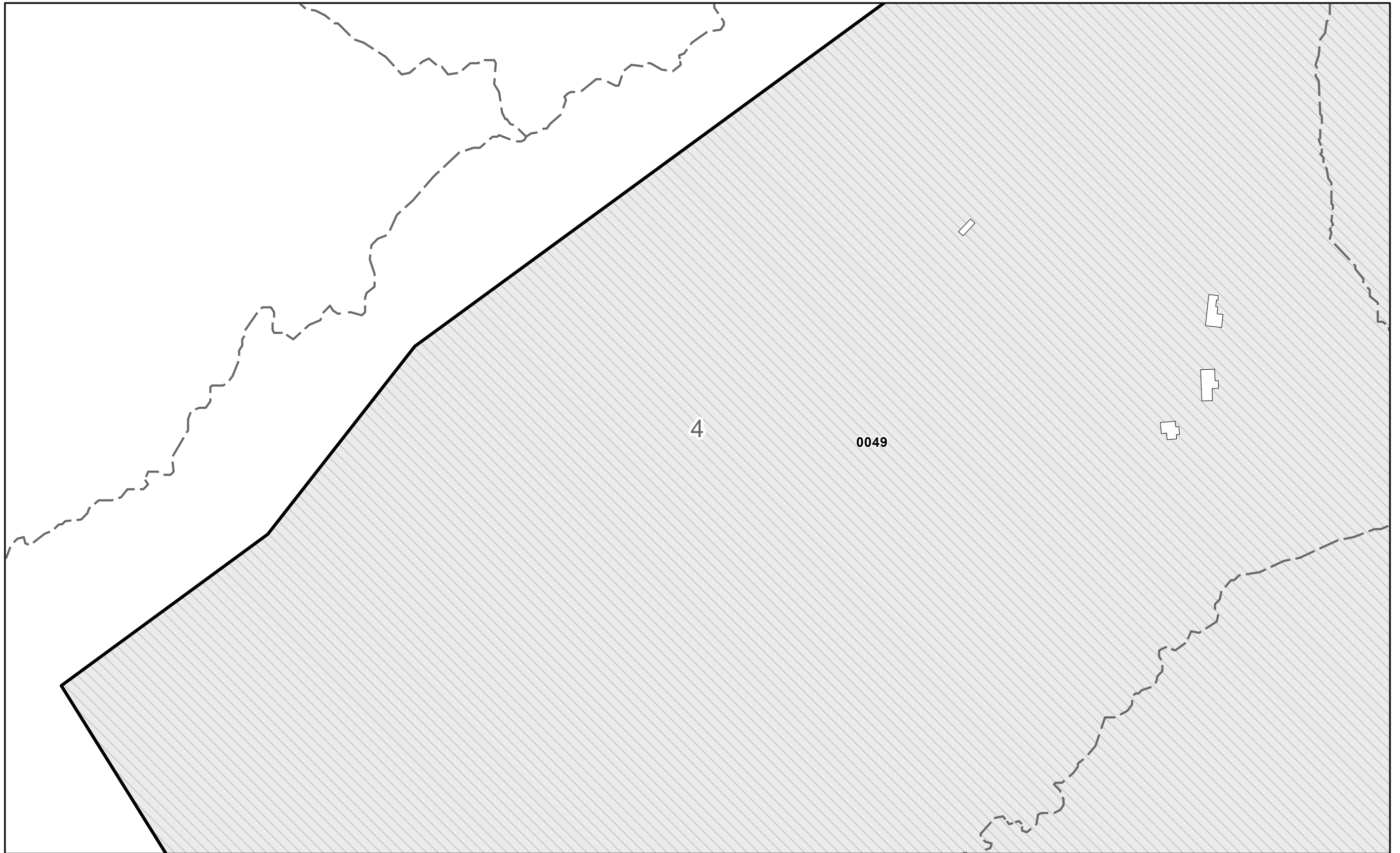


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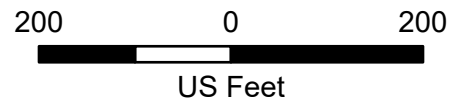
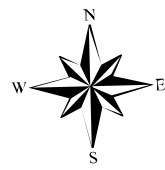
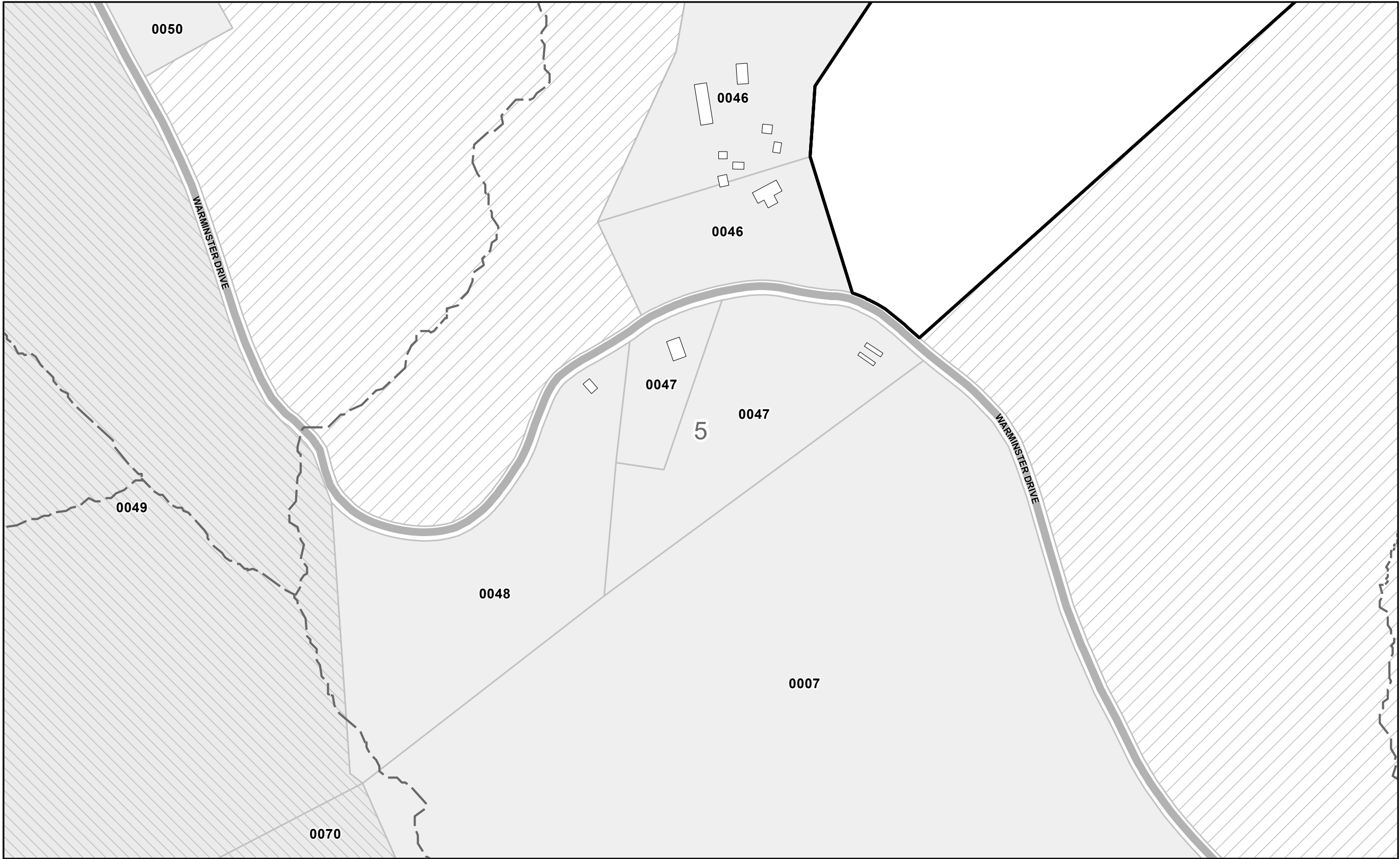




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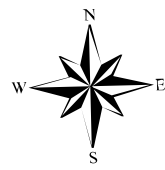
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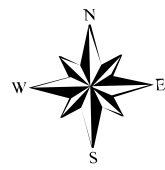
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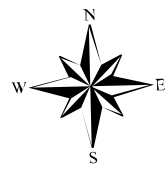
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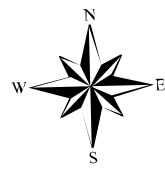
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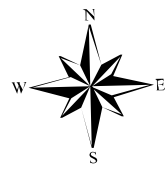
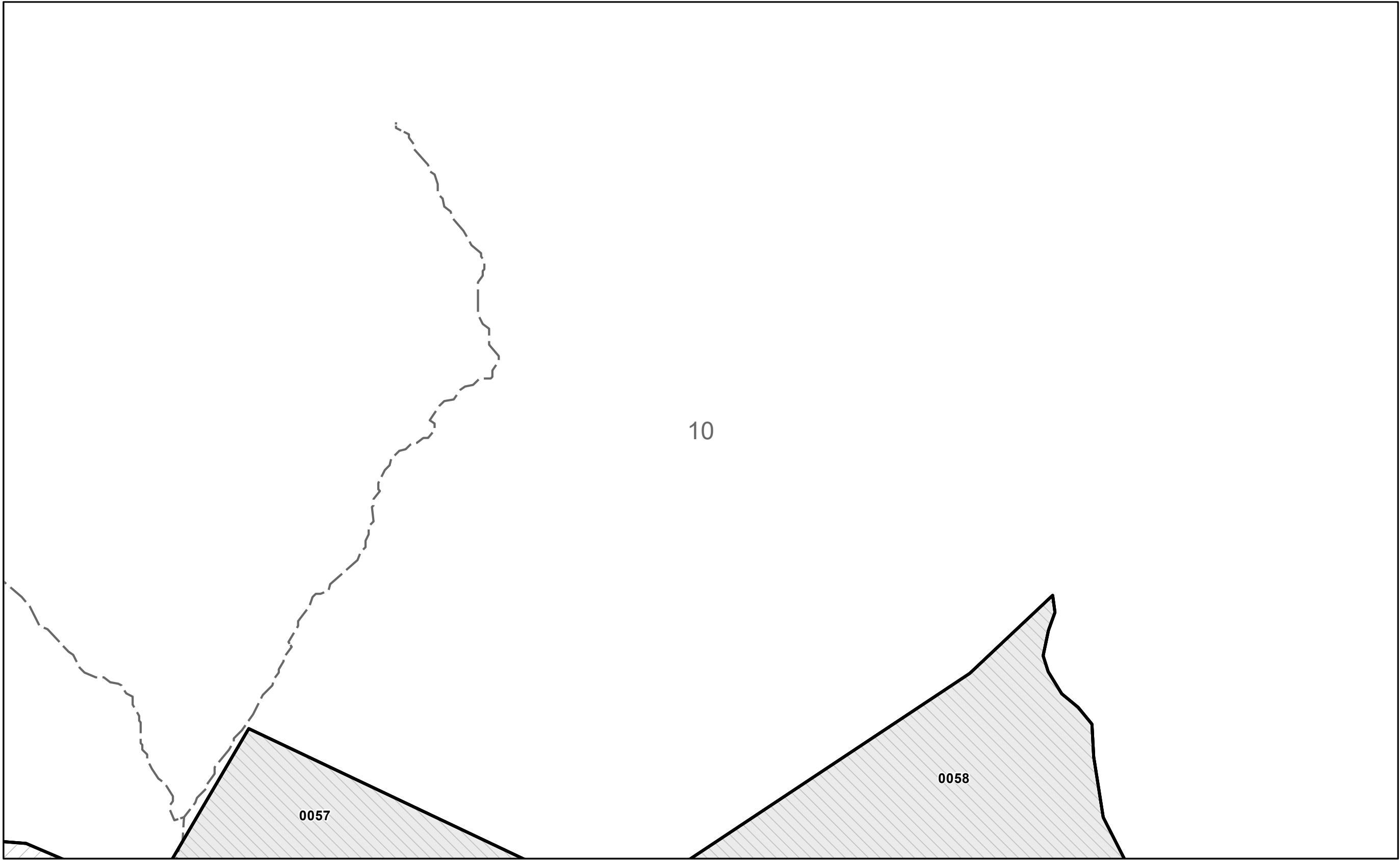
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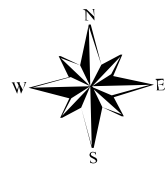
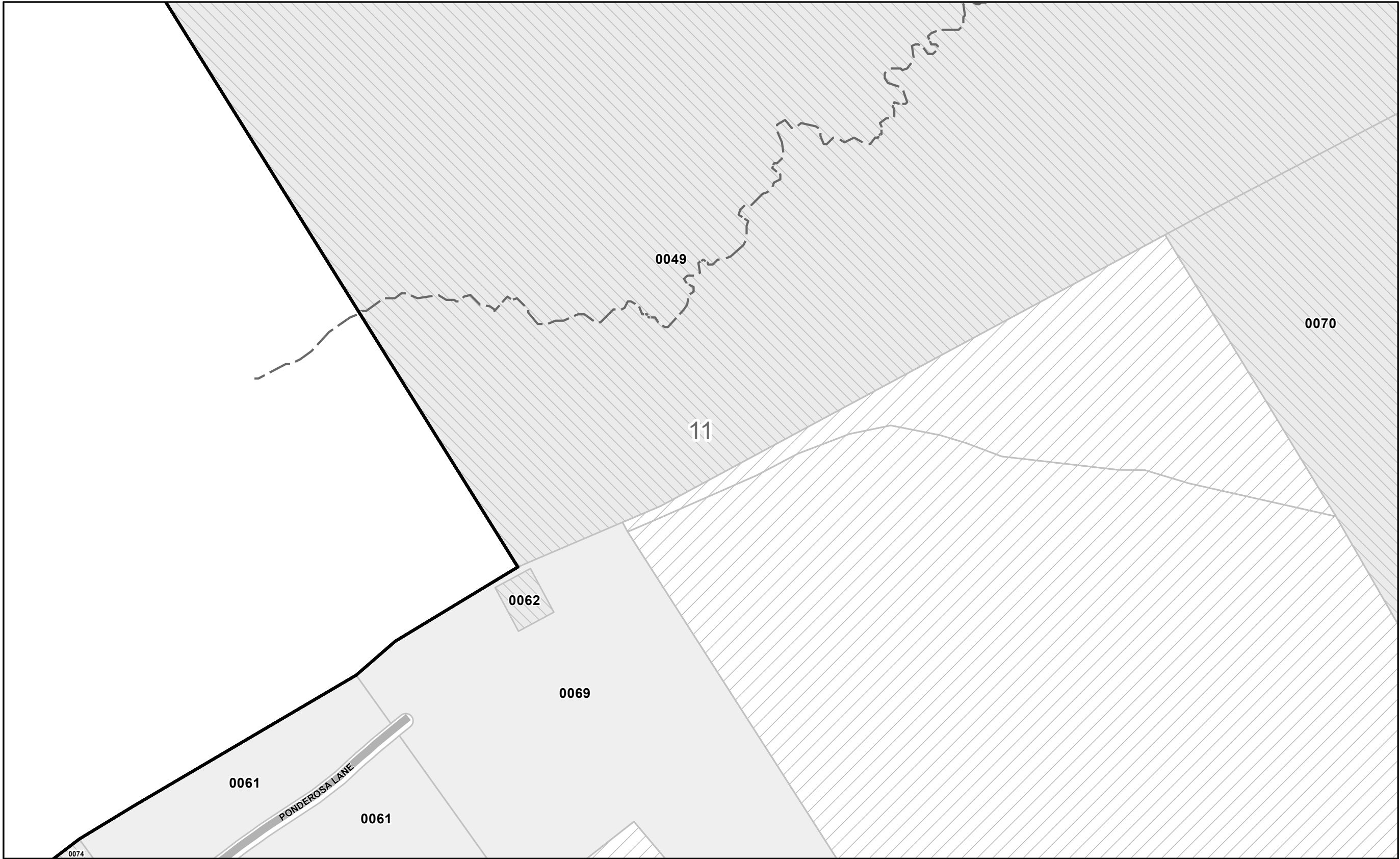
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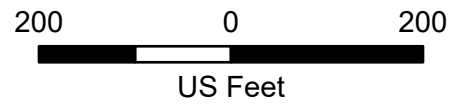
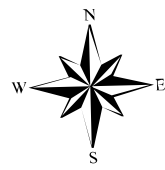
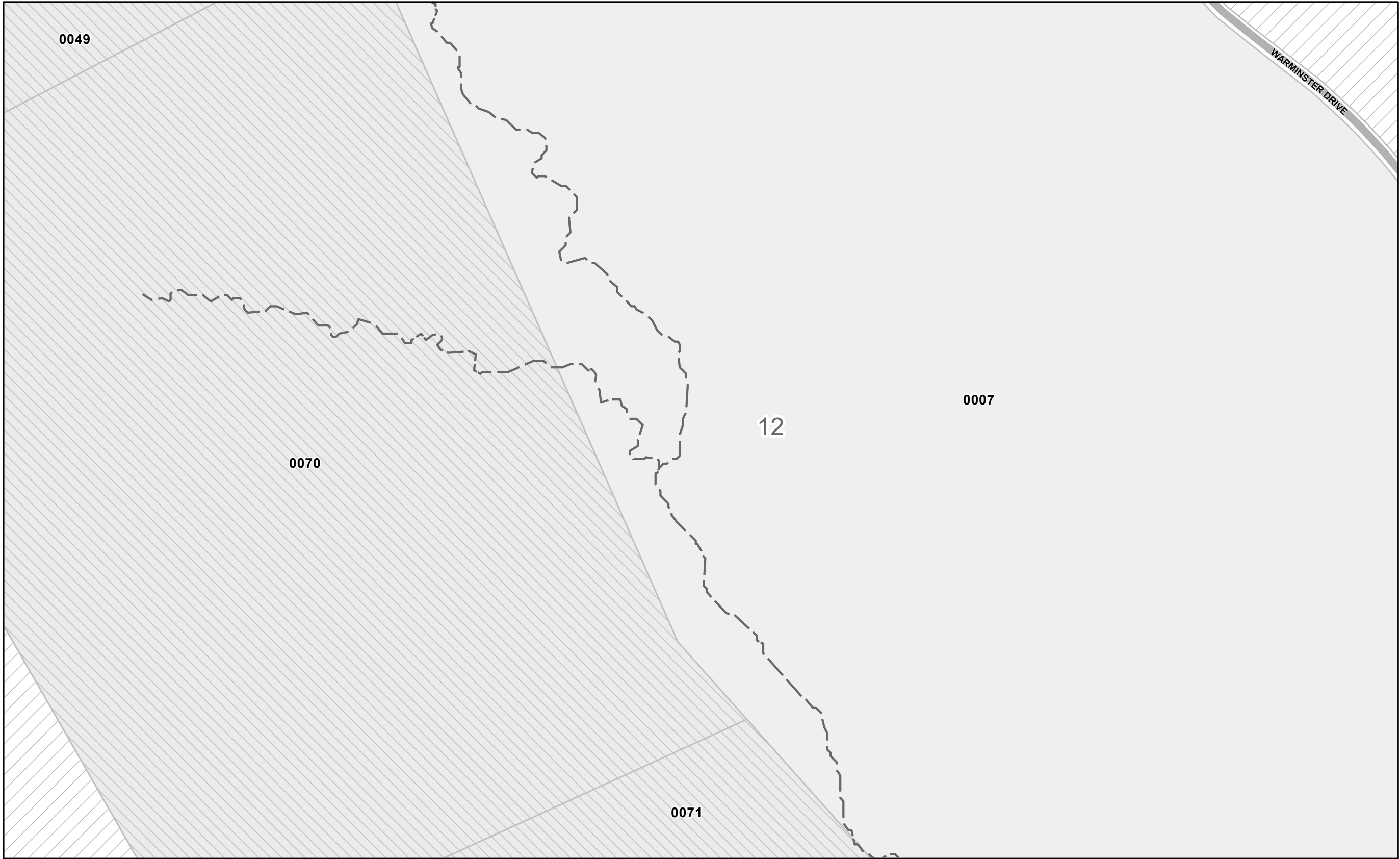
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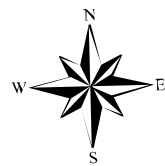
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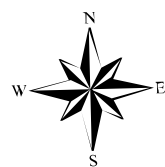


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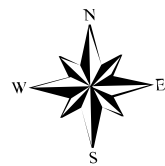
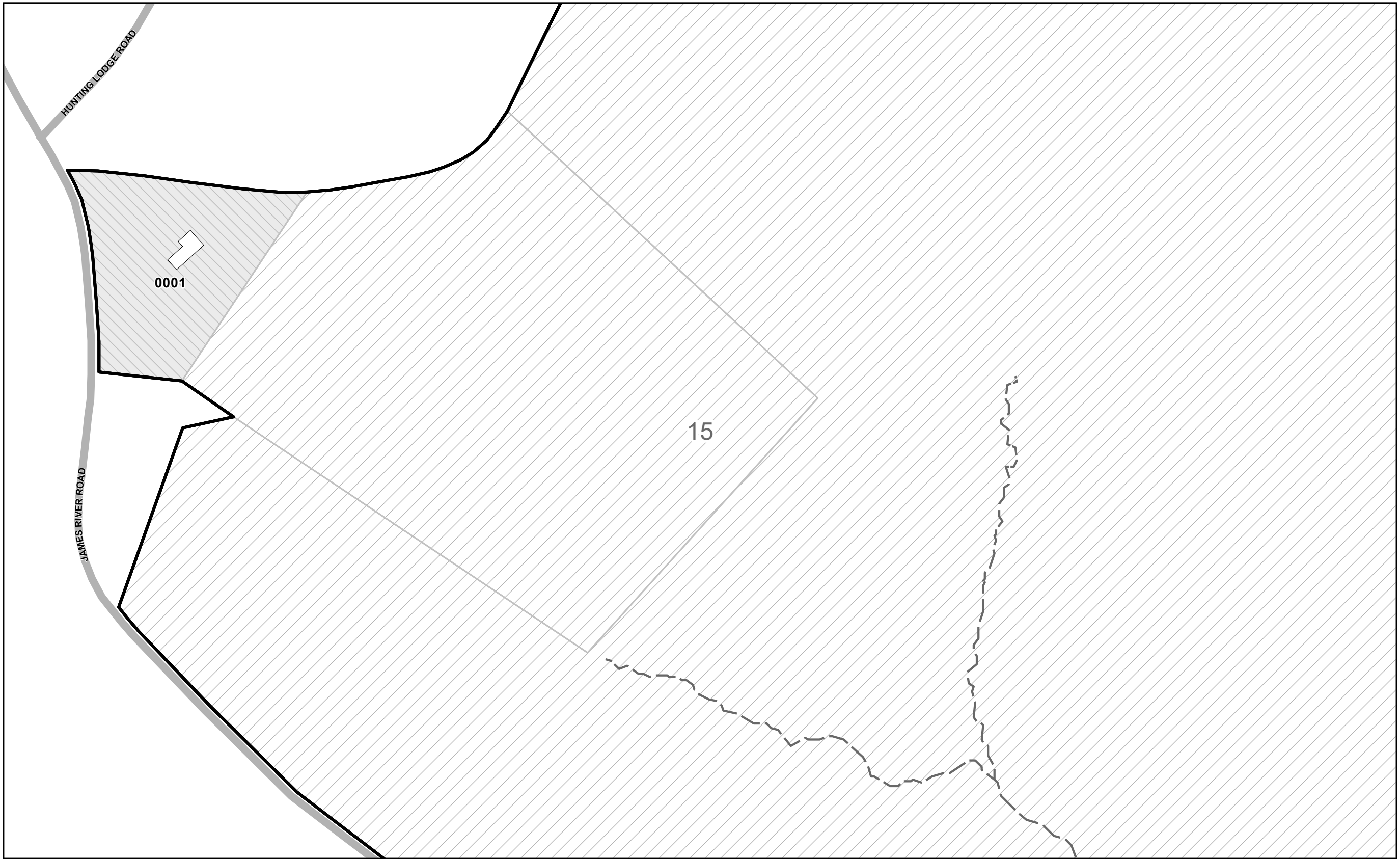
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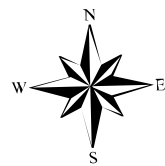
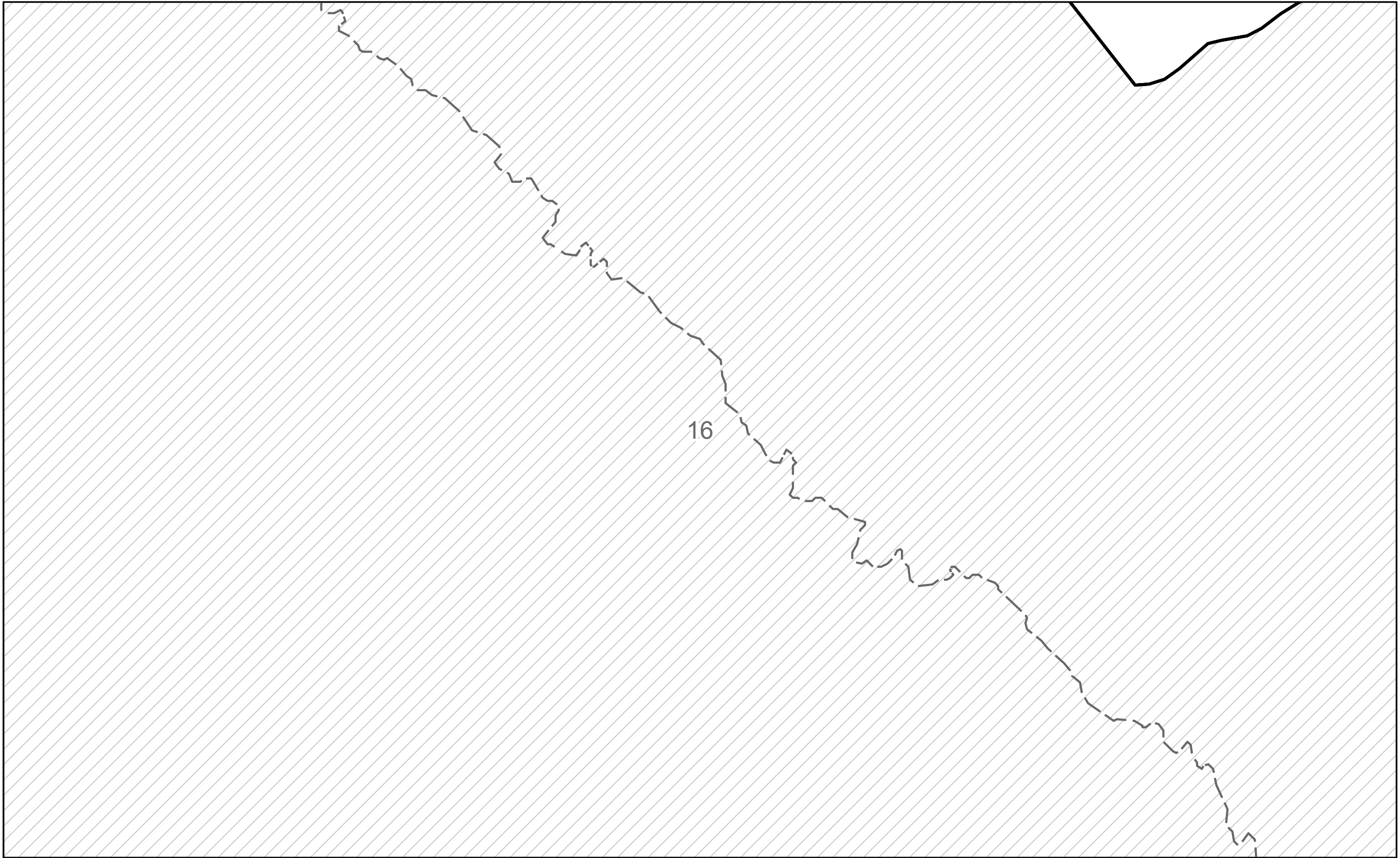
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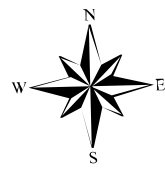
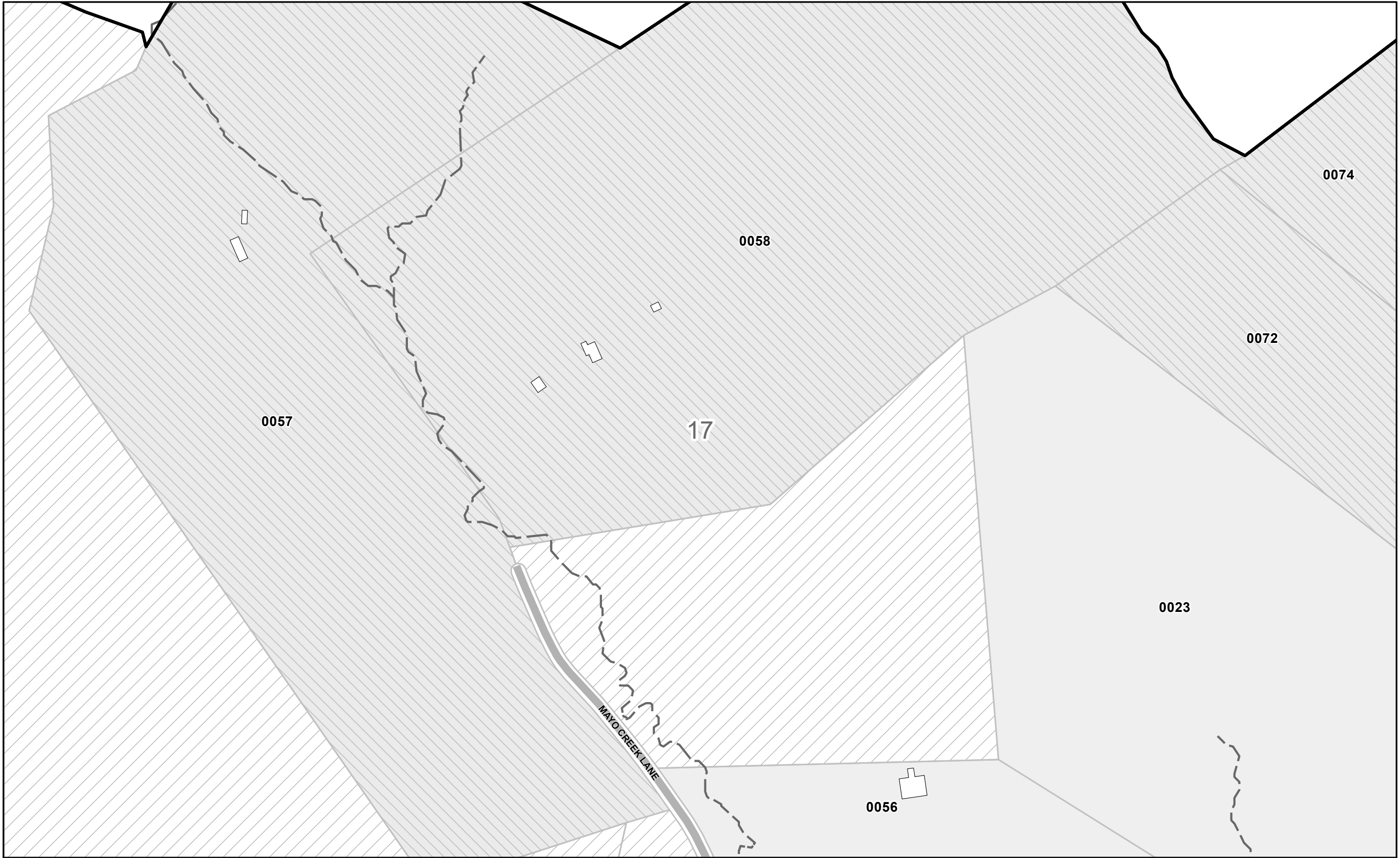
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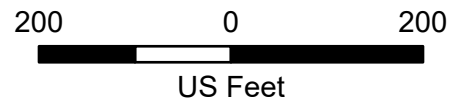
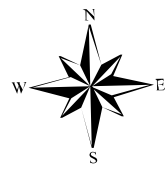


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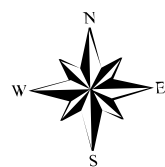
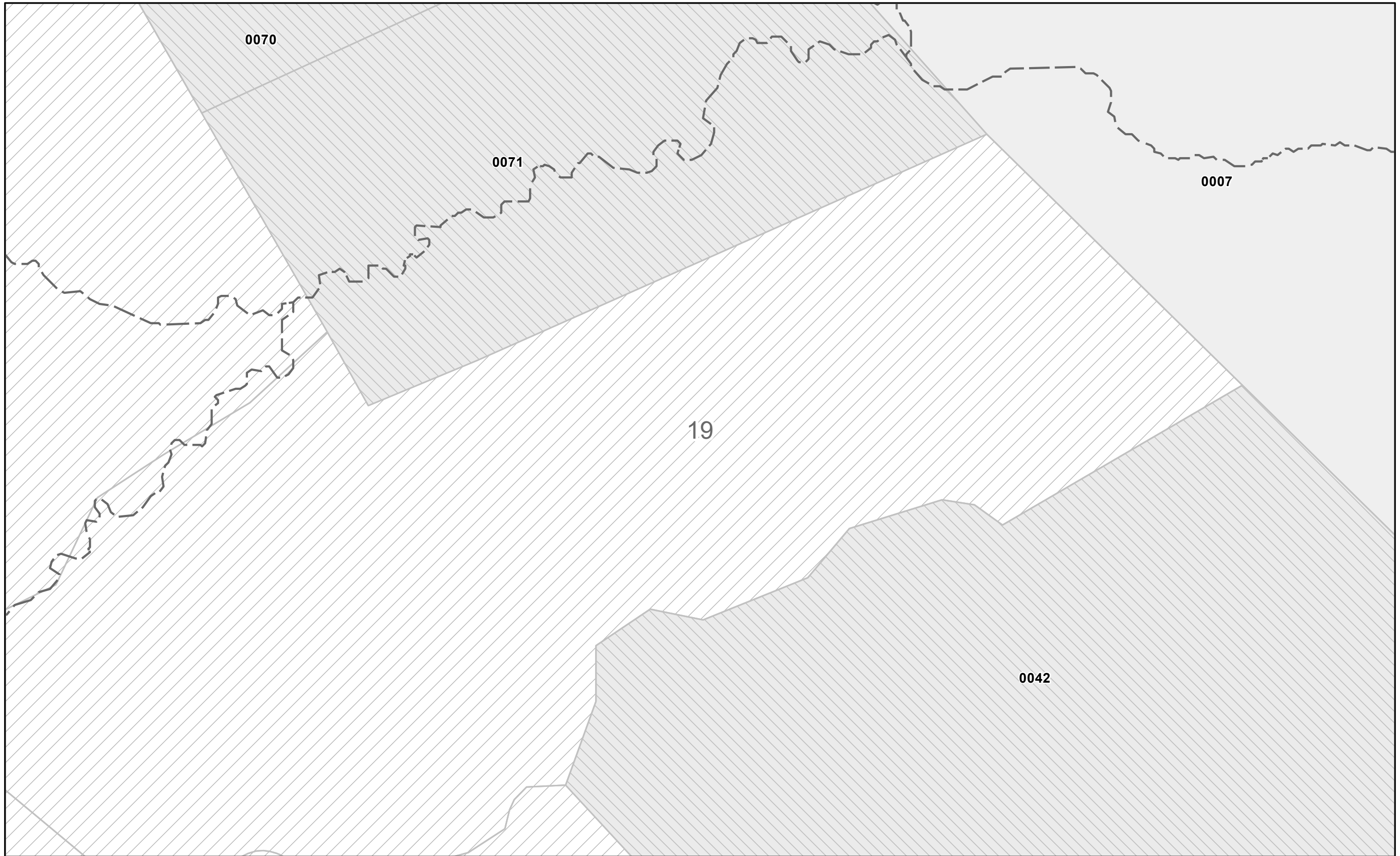
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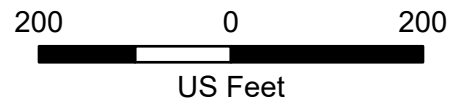
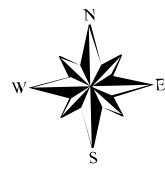
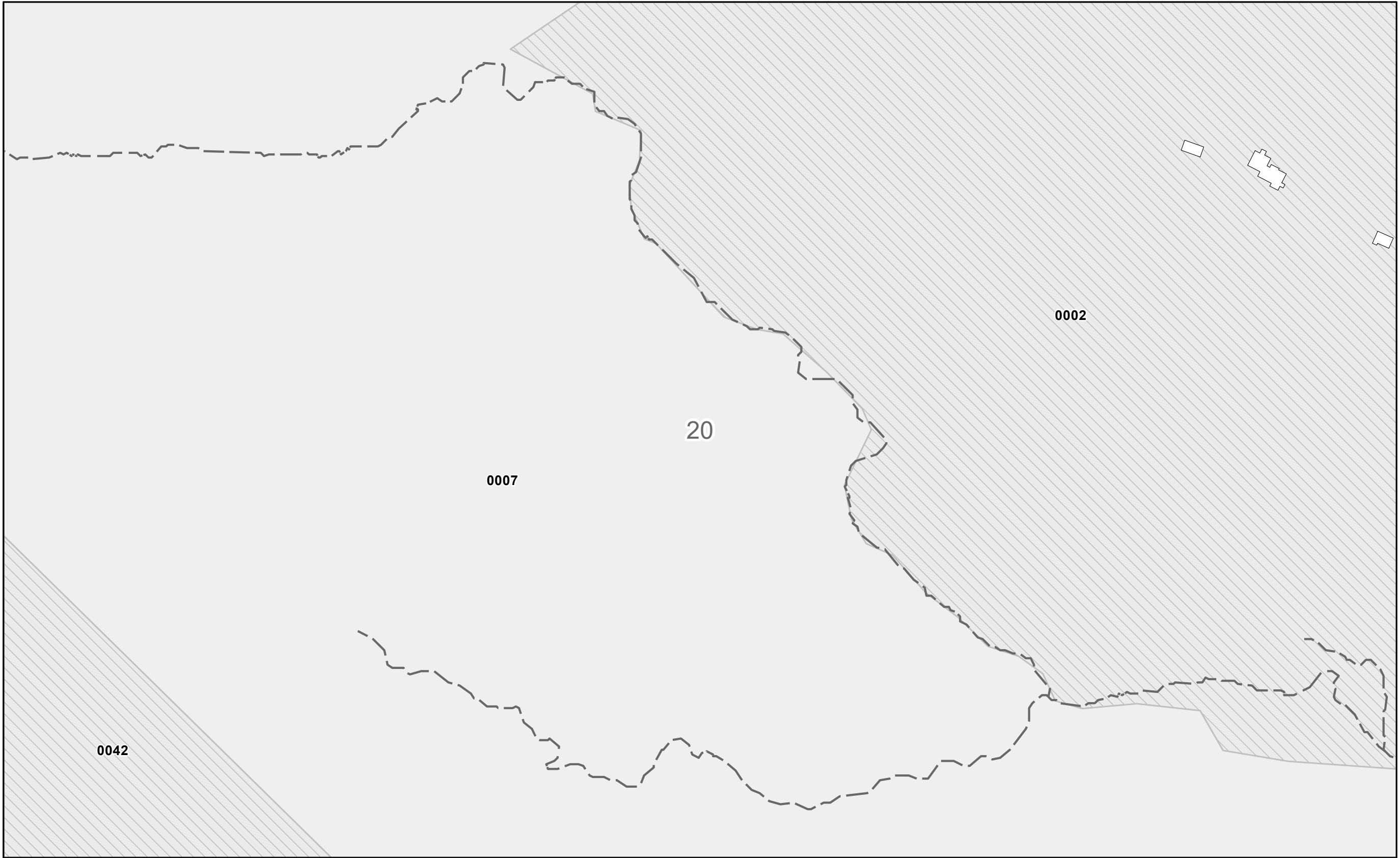


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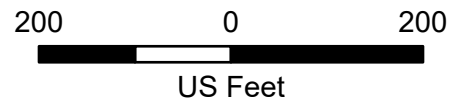
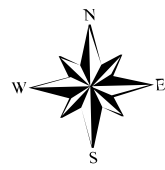
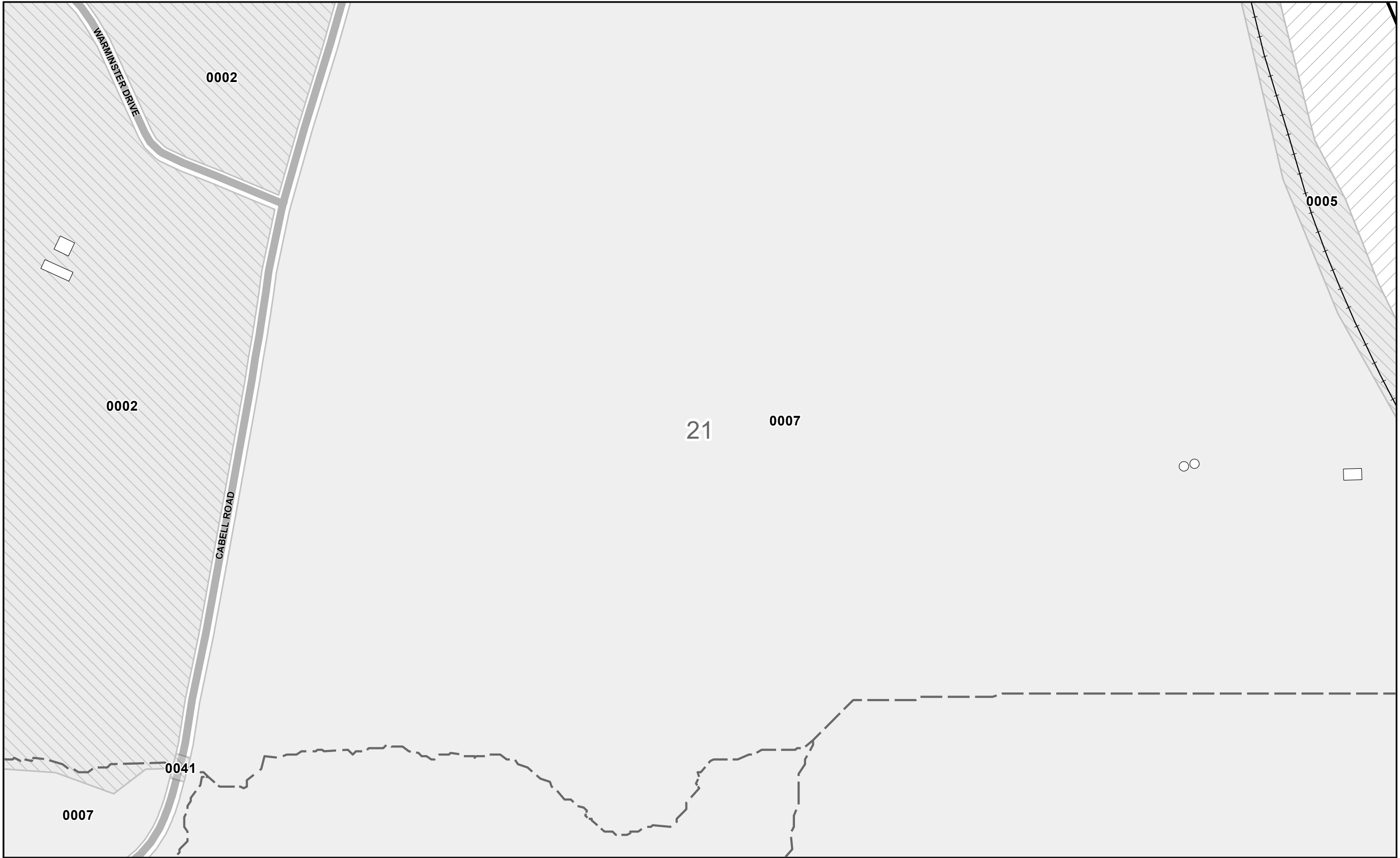
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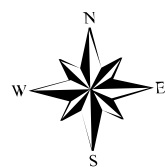
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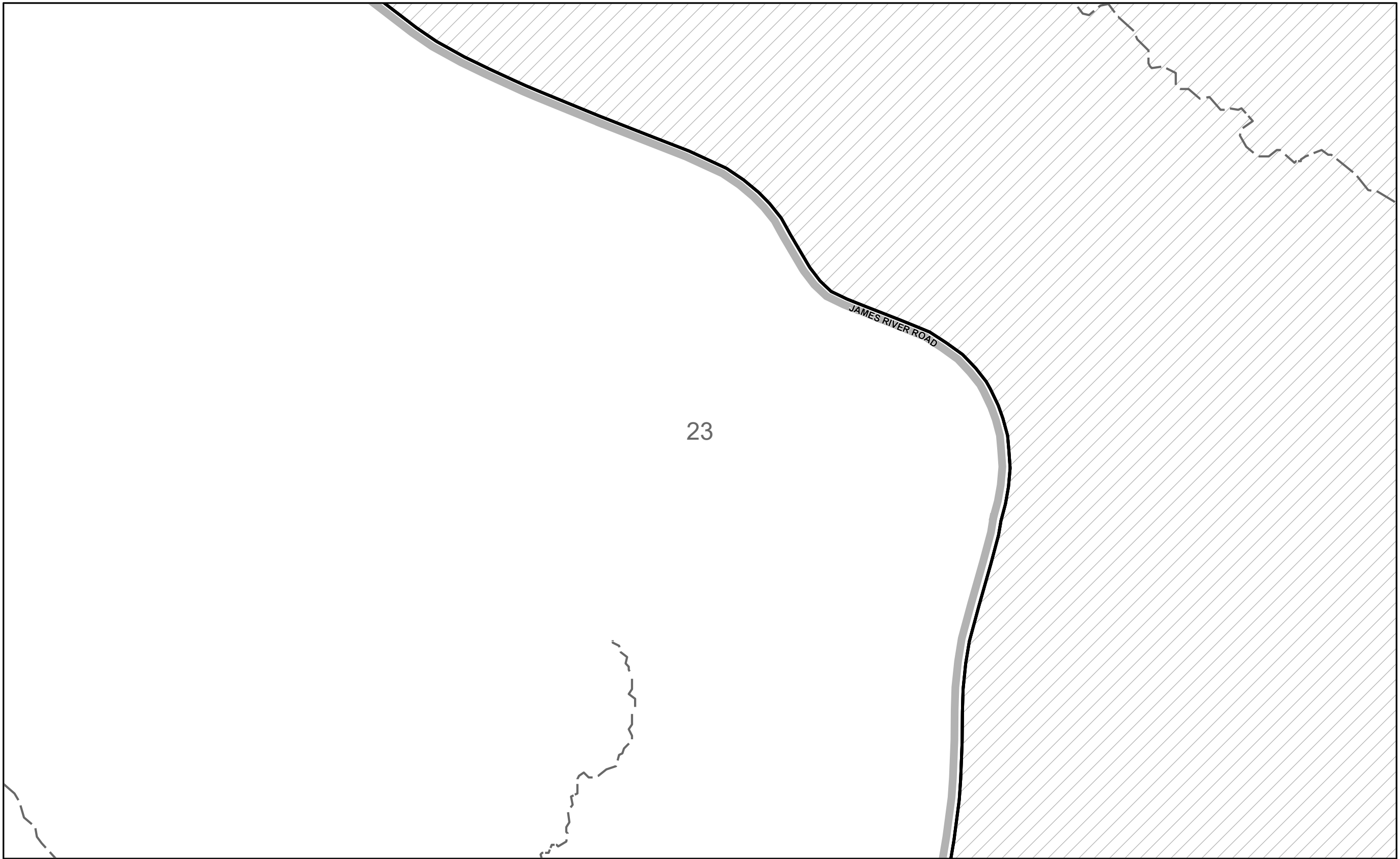
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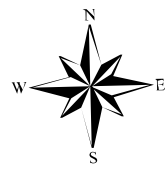
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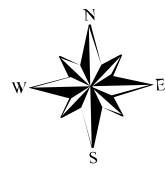
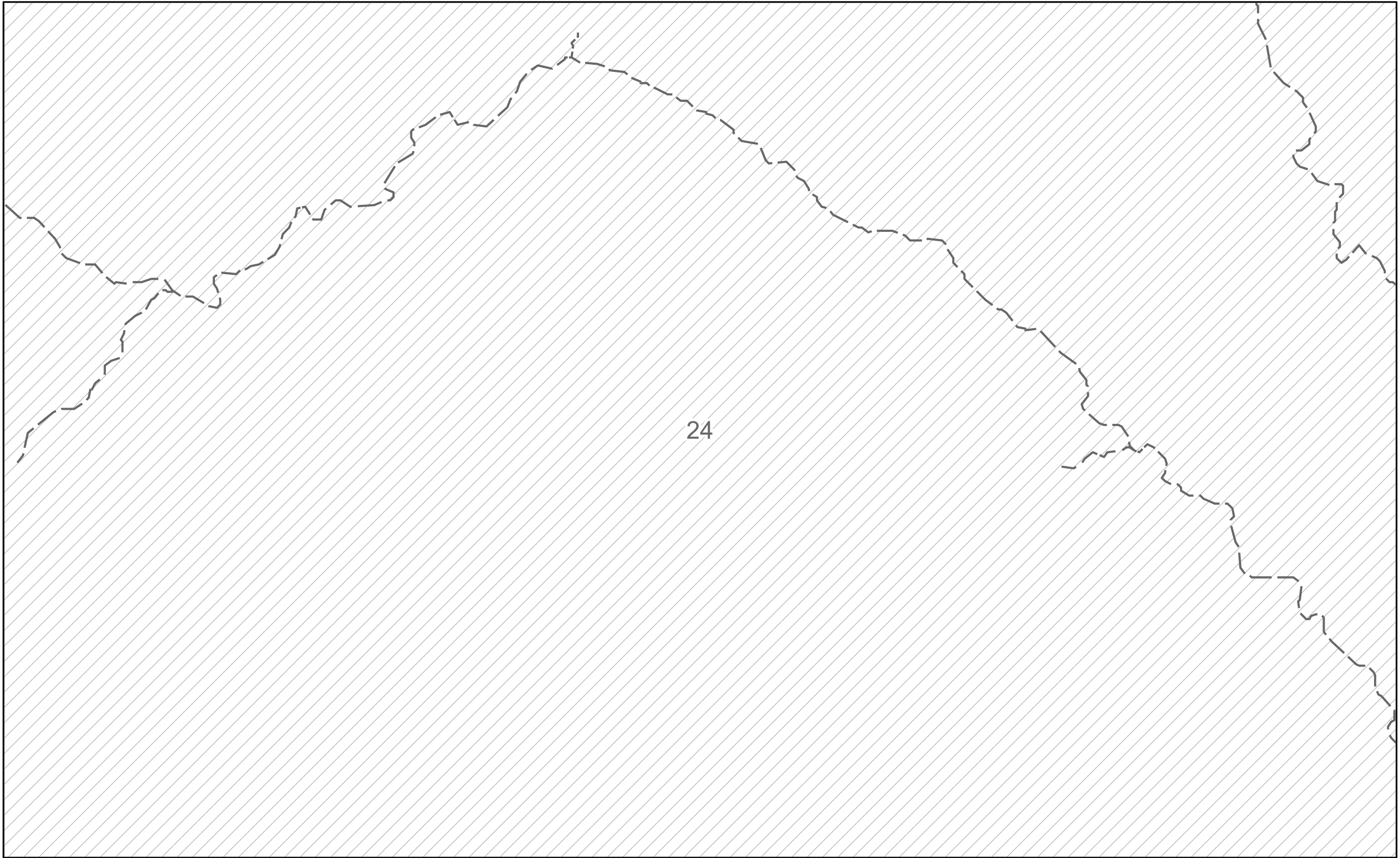
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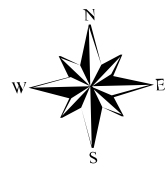
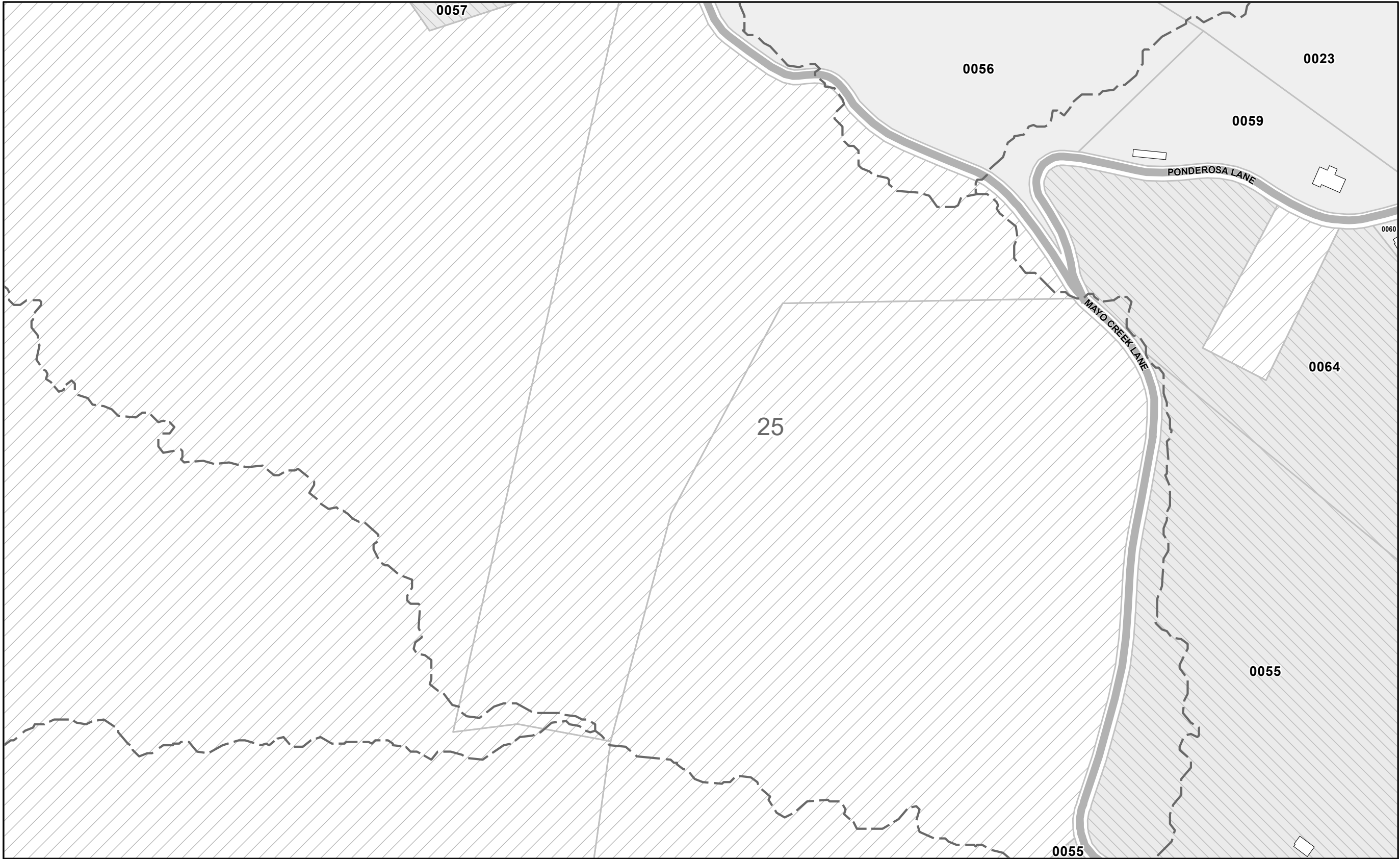


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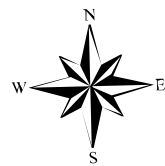


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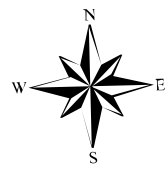
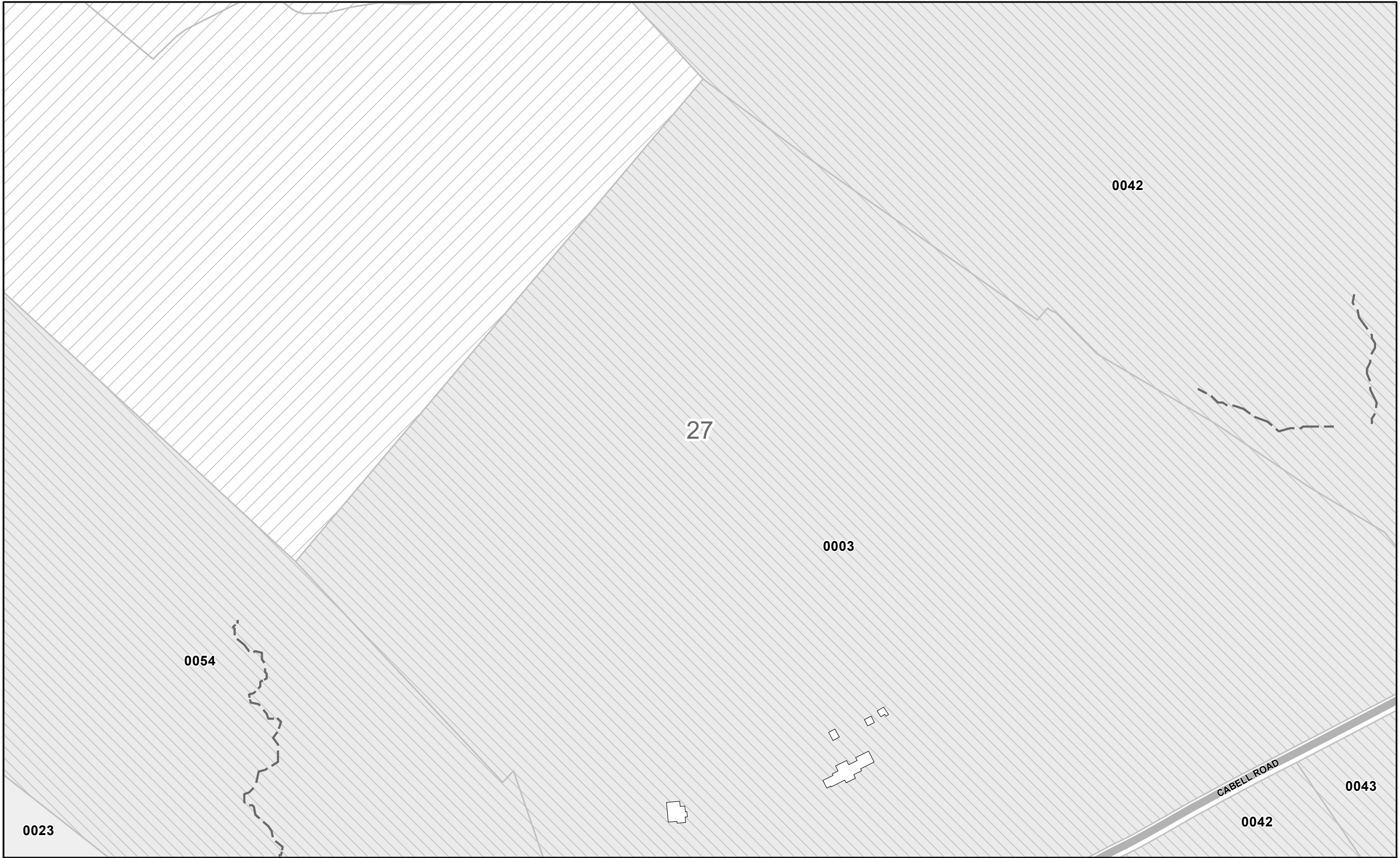
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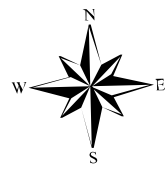
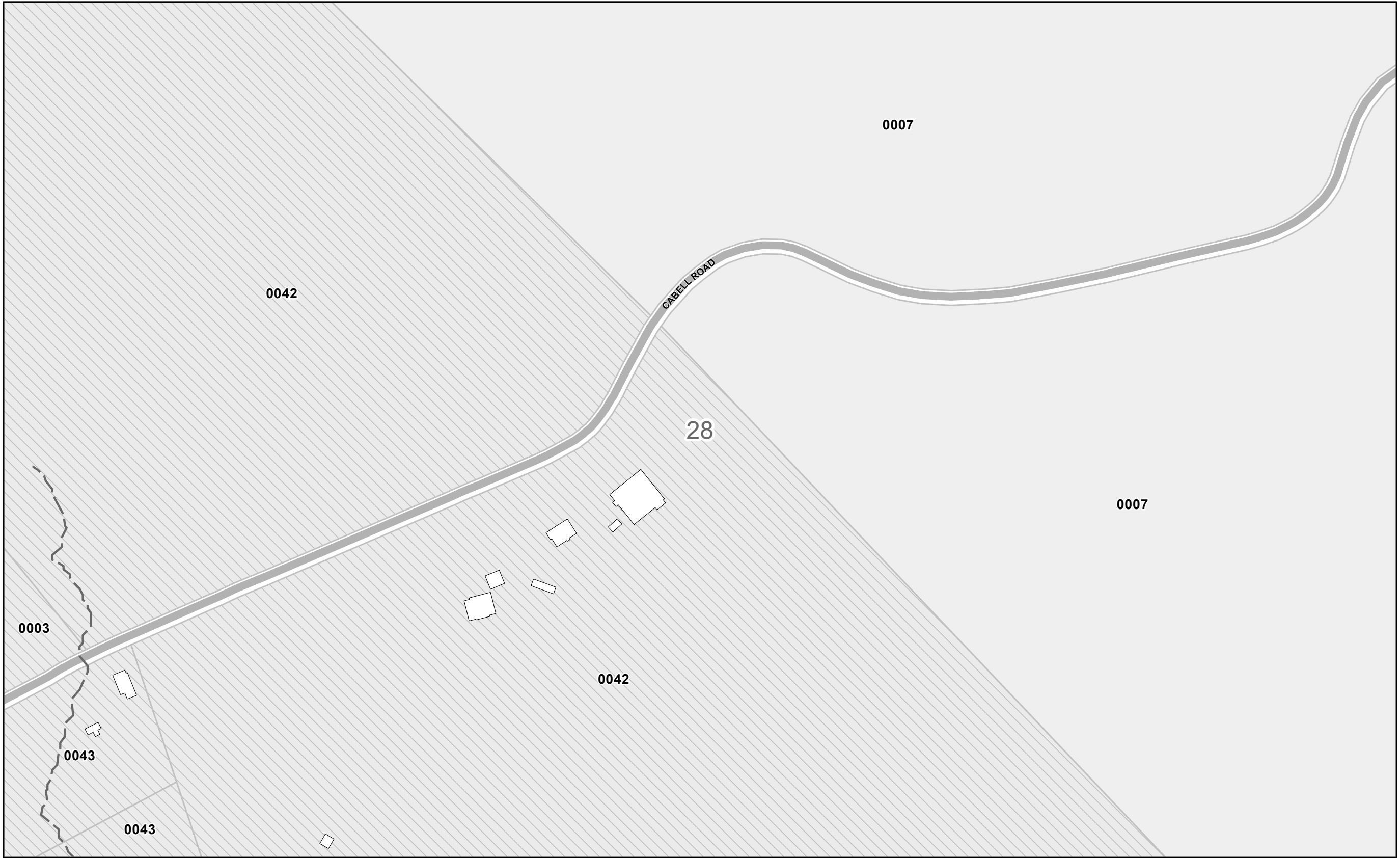


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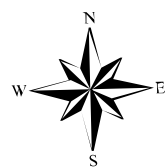
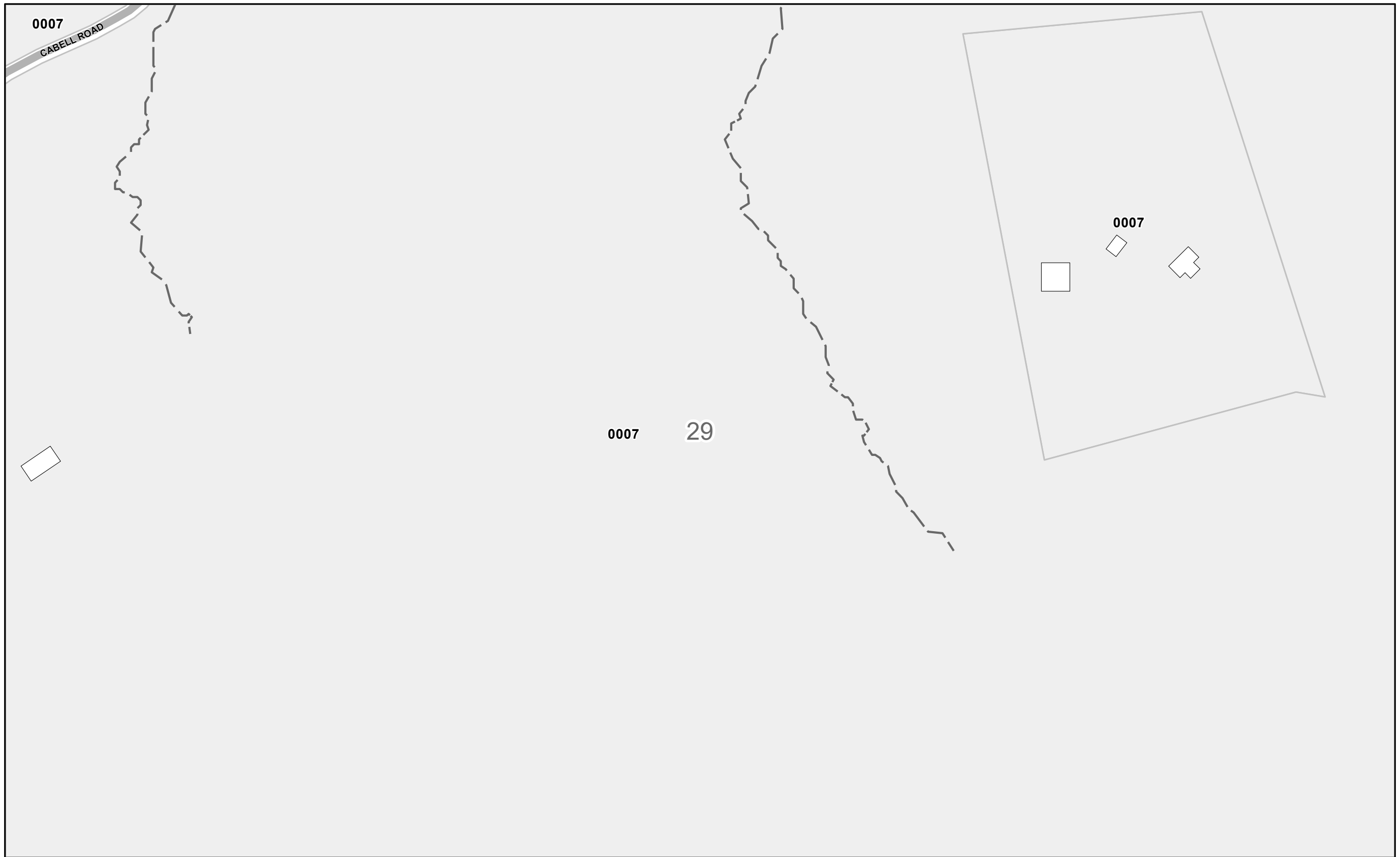


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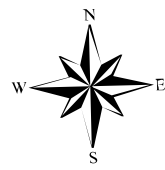
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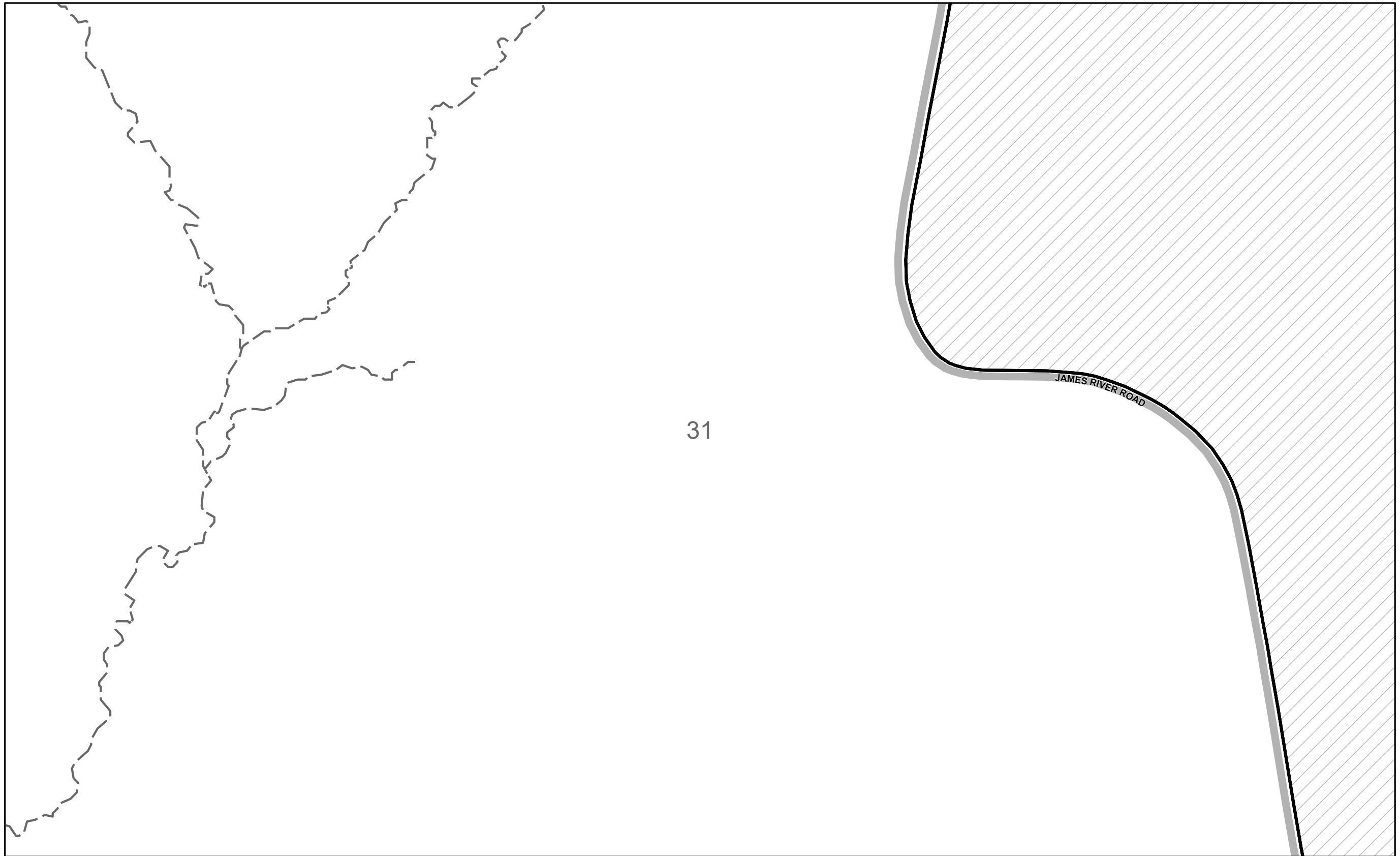


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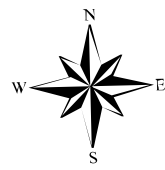
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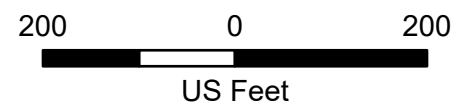
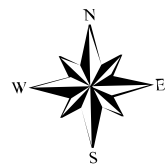
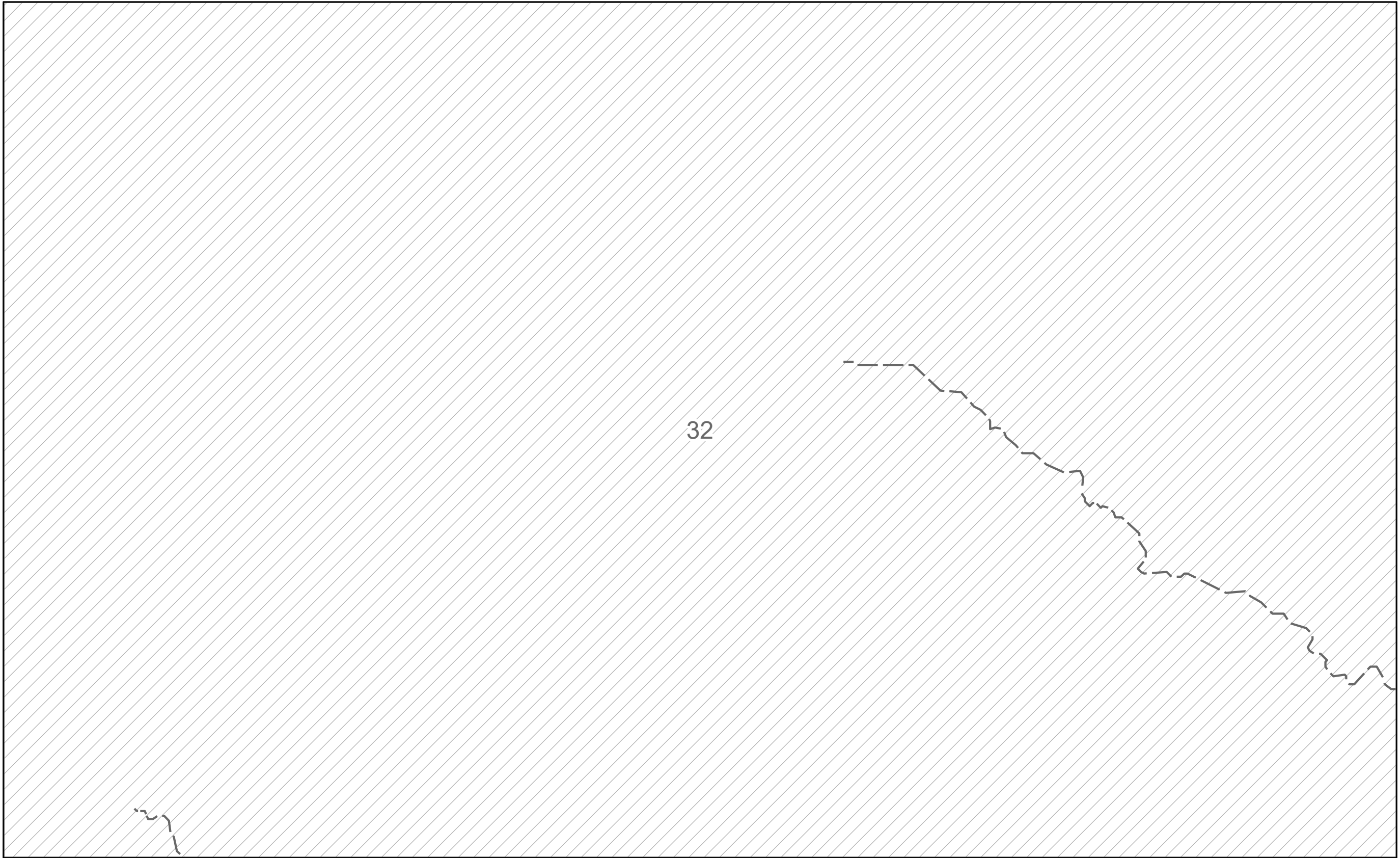
JAMES RIVER ROAD



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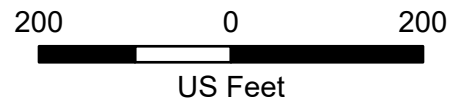
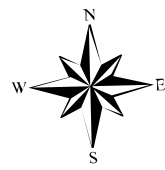
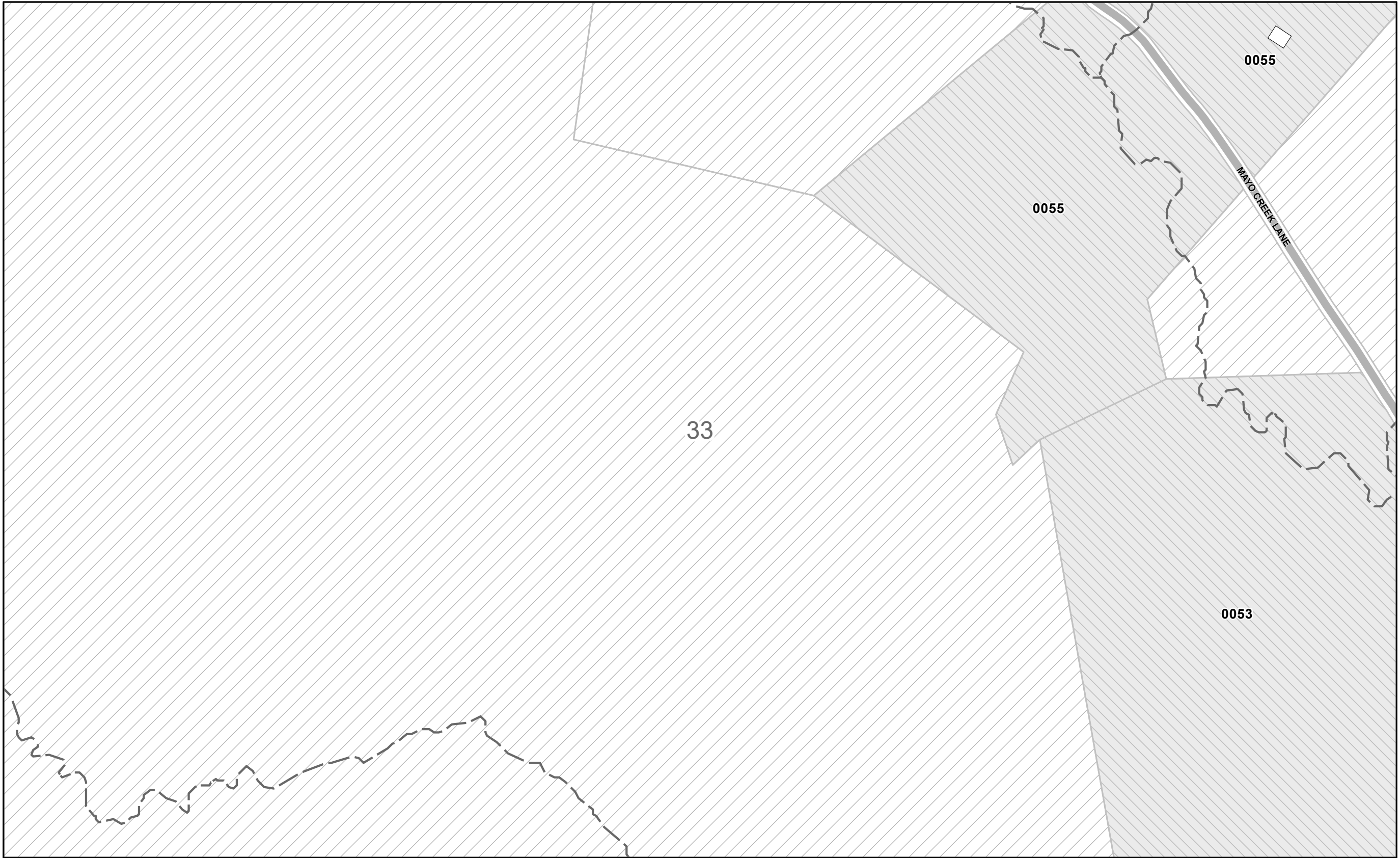
1 inch = 200 feet

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| Warminster Rural Historic District Boundary | Rivers and Lakes |
| Parcels with Contributing Primary Resource | Perennial Streams |
| Parcels with Non-Contributing Primary Resource | Railroad |
| Parcels without Resources | Streets |
| Building Footprints | |



1 inch = 200 feet

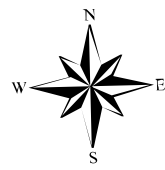
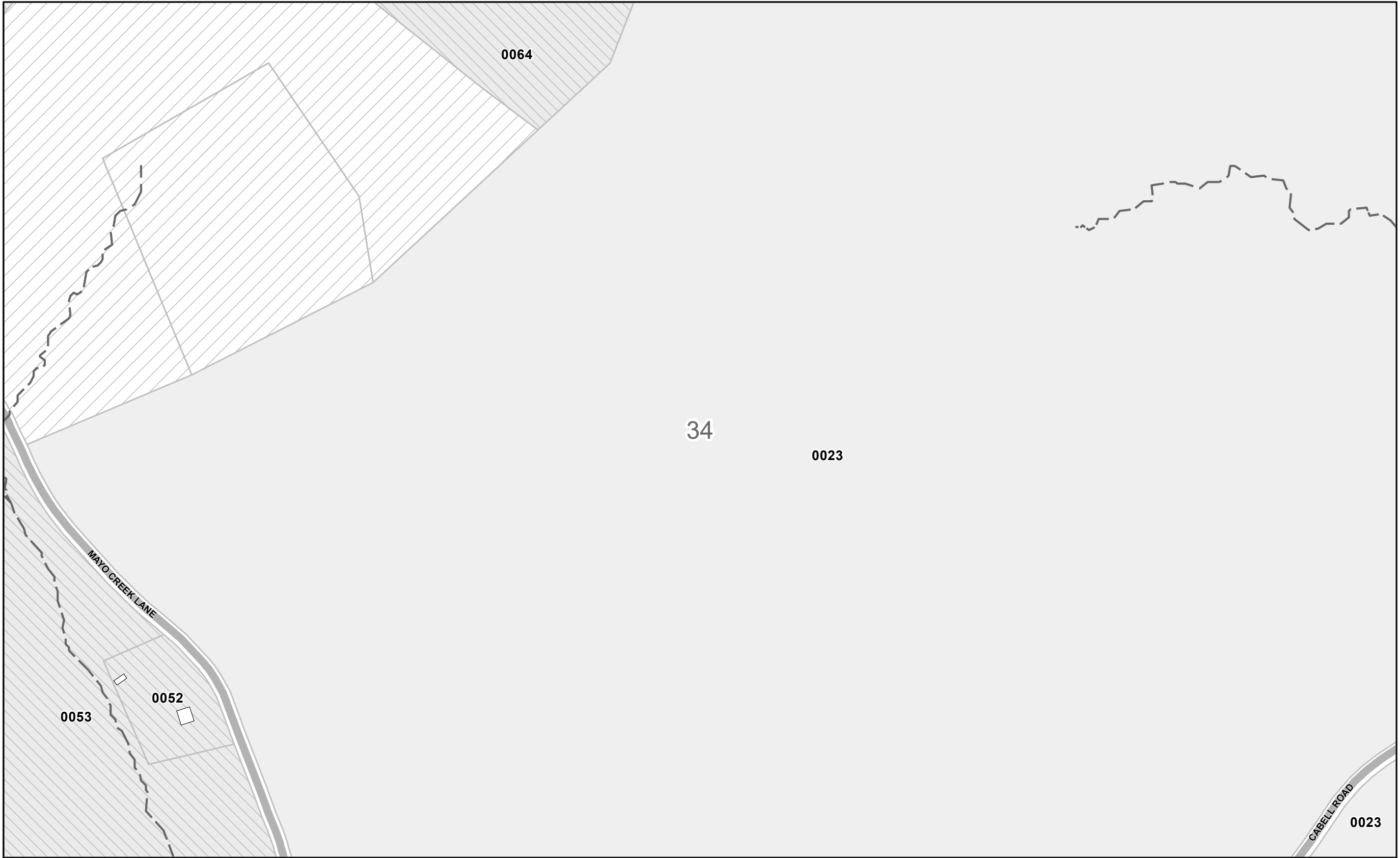
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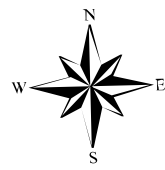
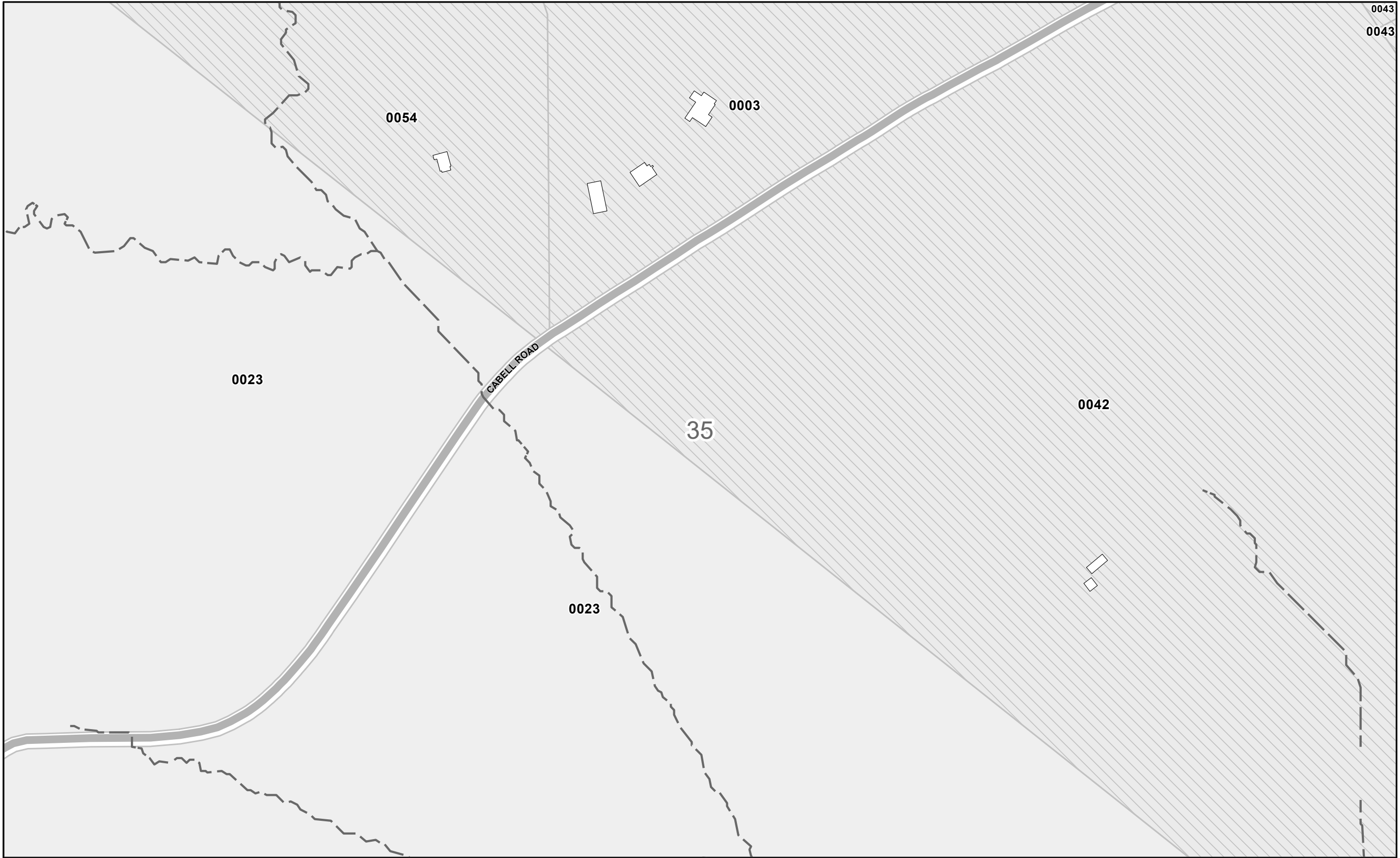


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US Feet

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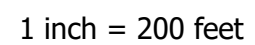
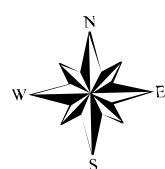
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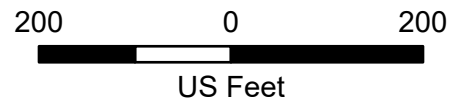
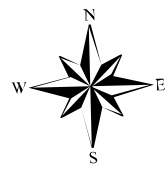
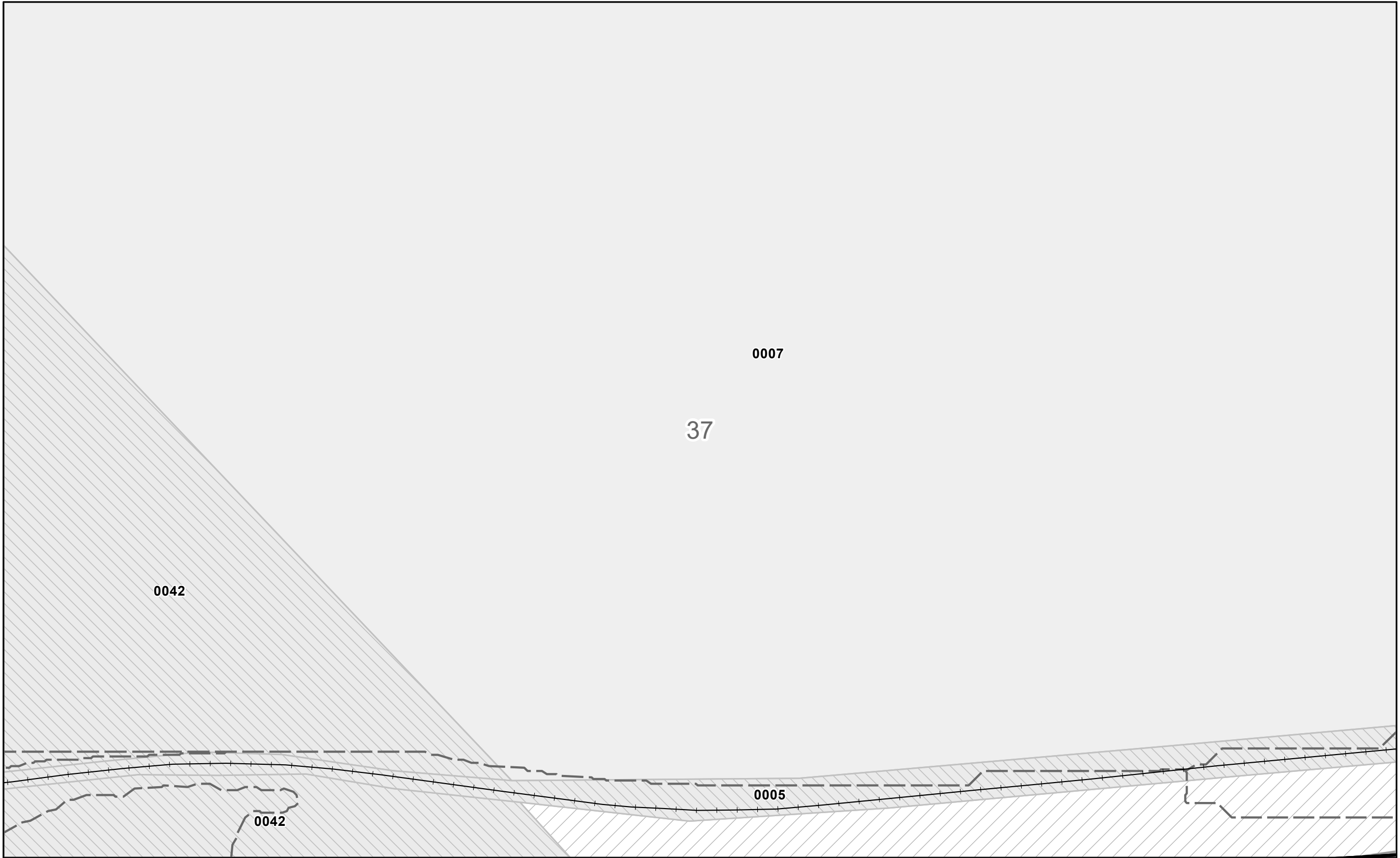
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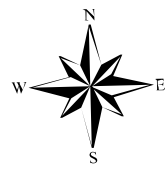
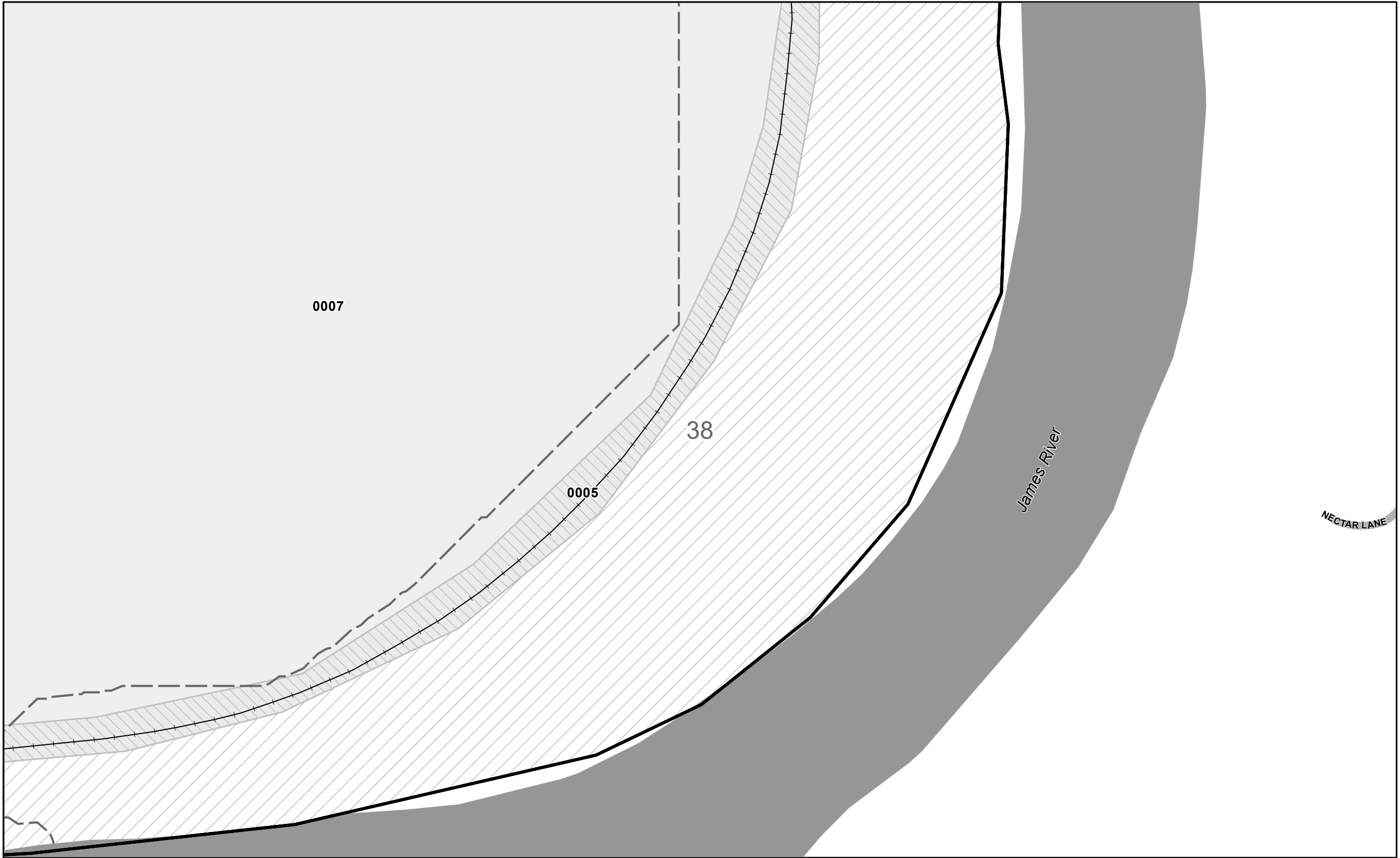
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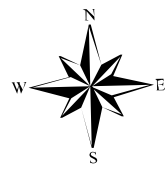
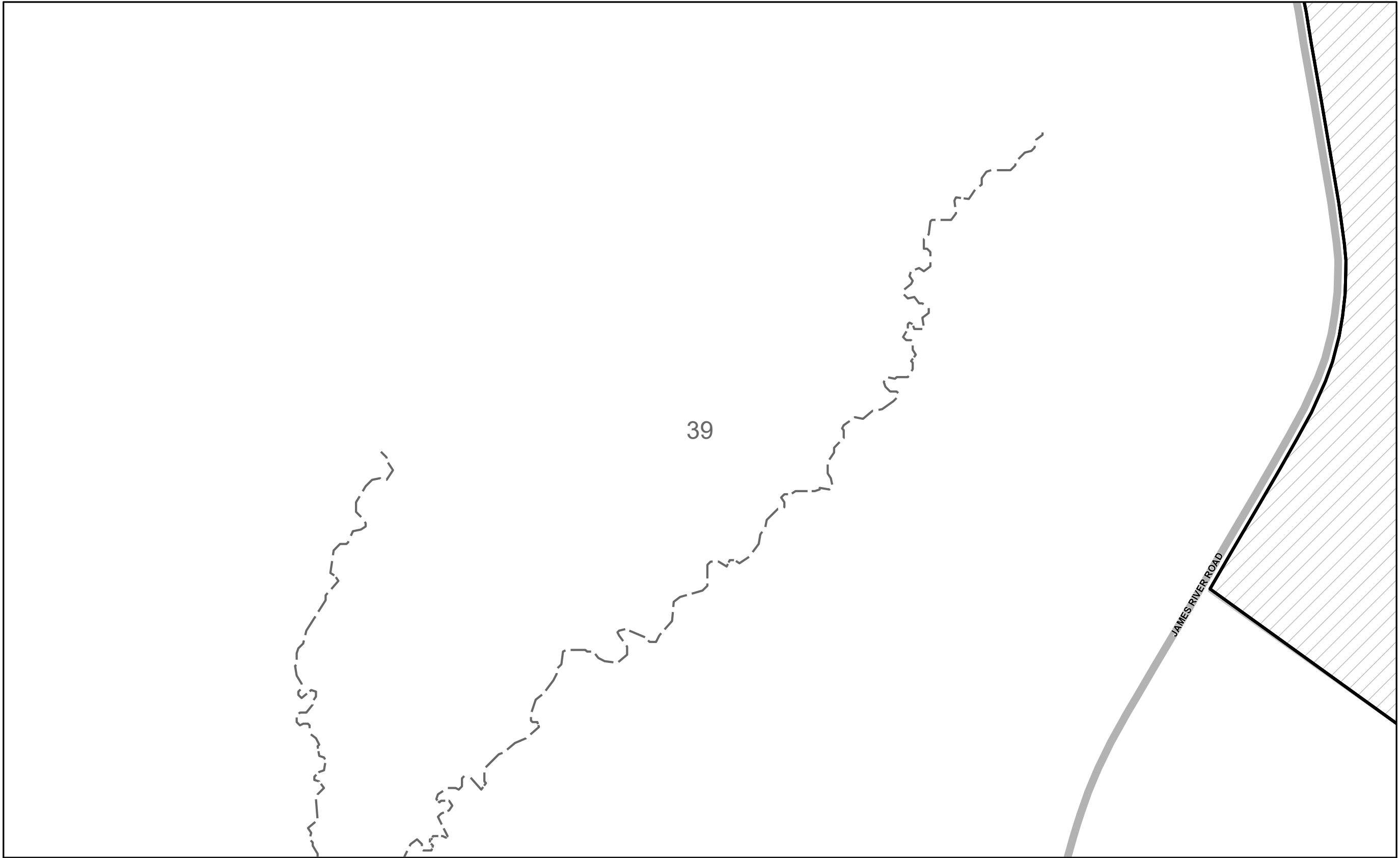
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US Feet

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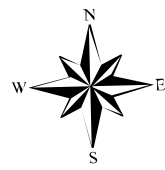
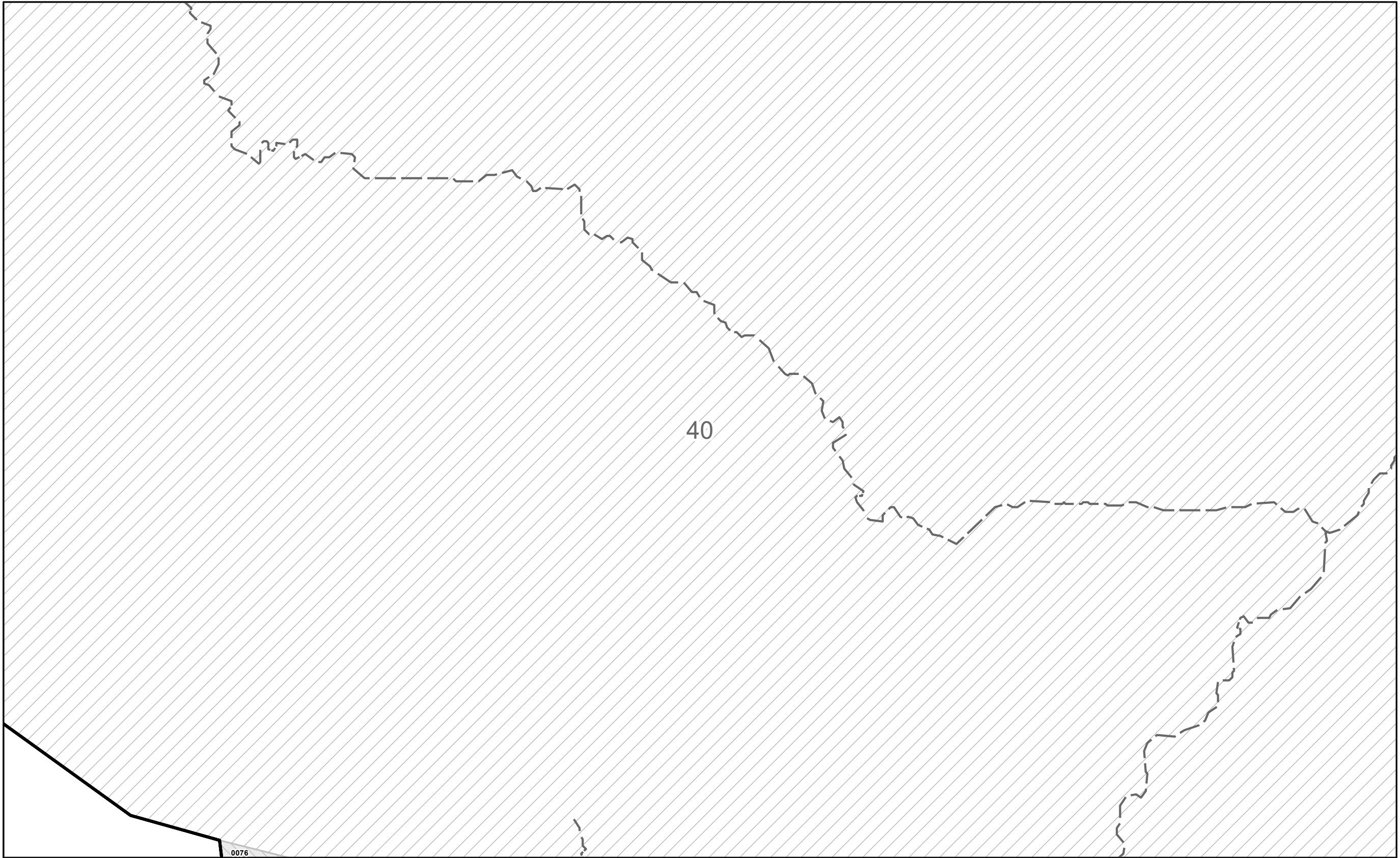
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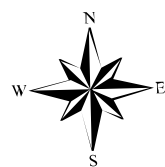
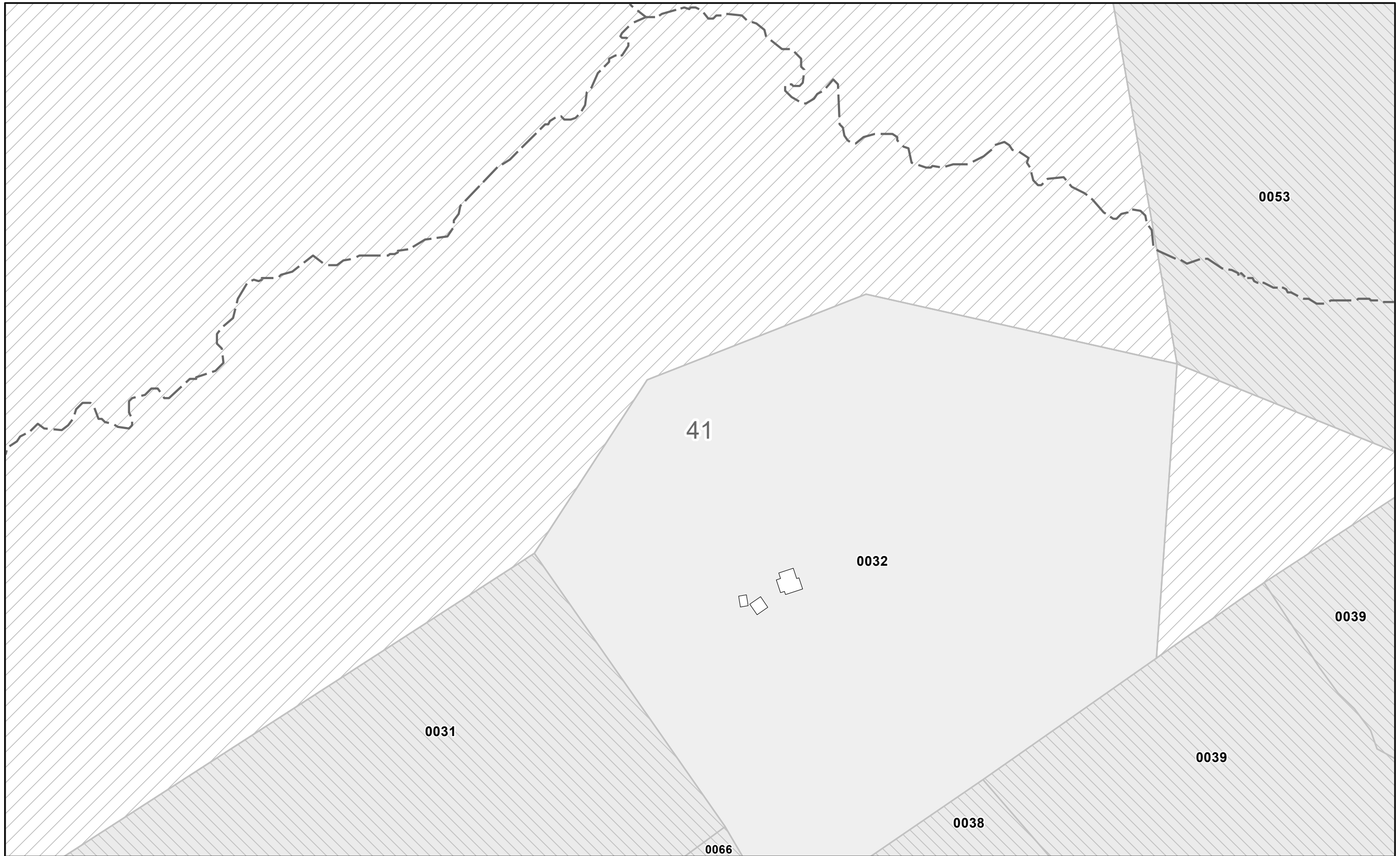
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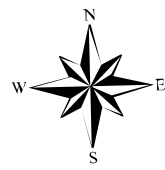
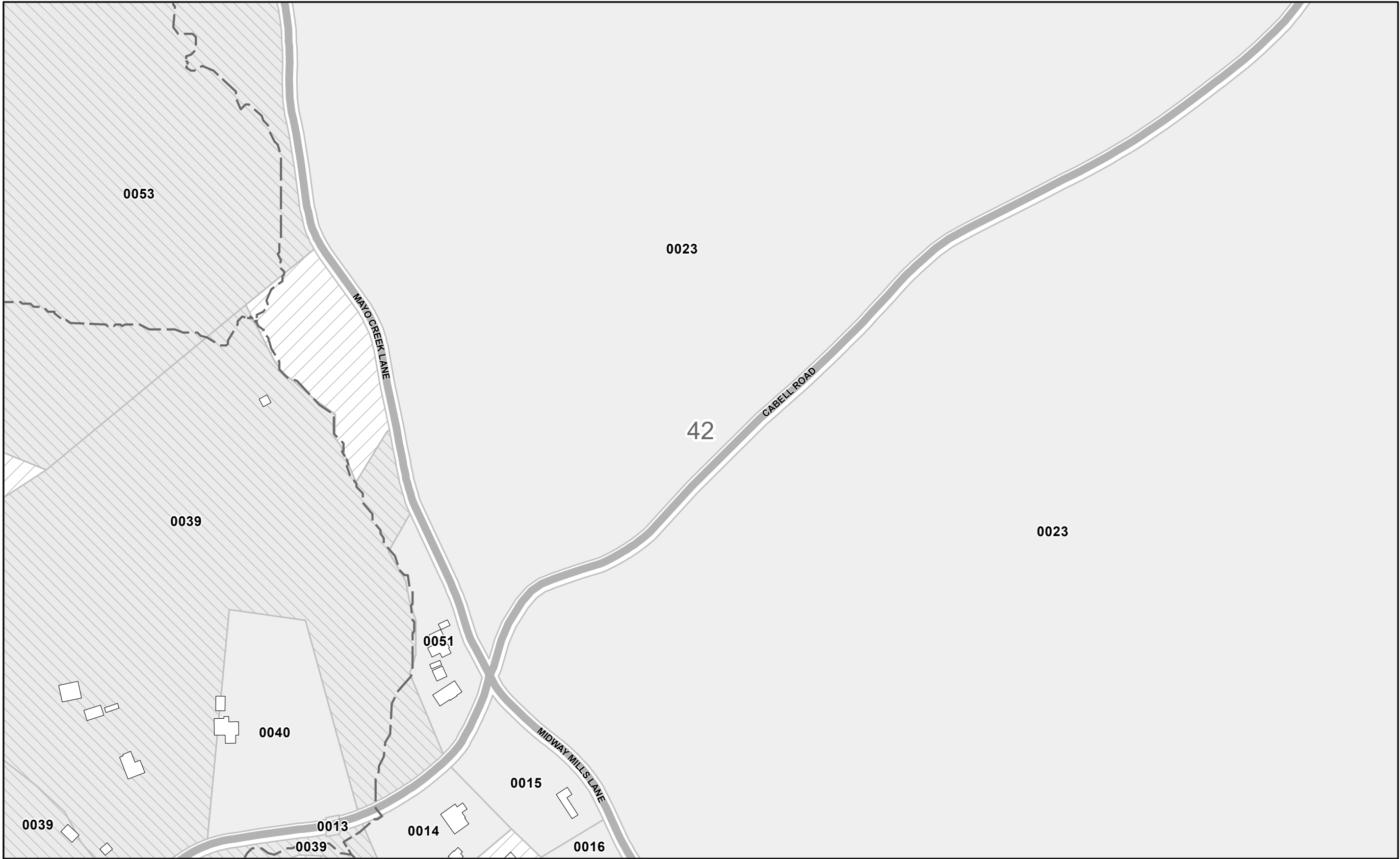
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US Feet

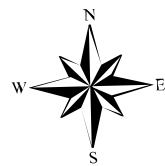
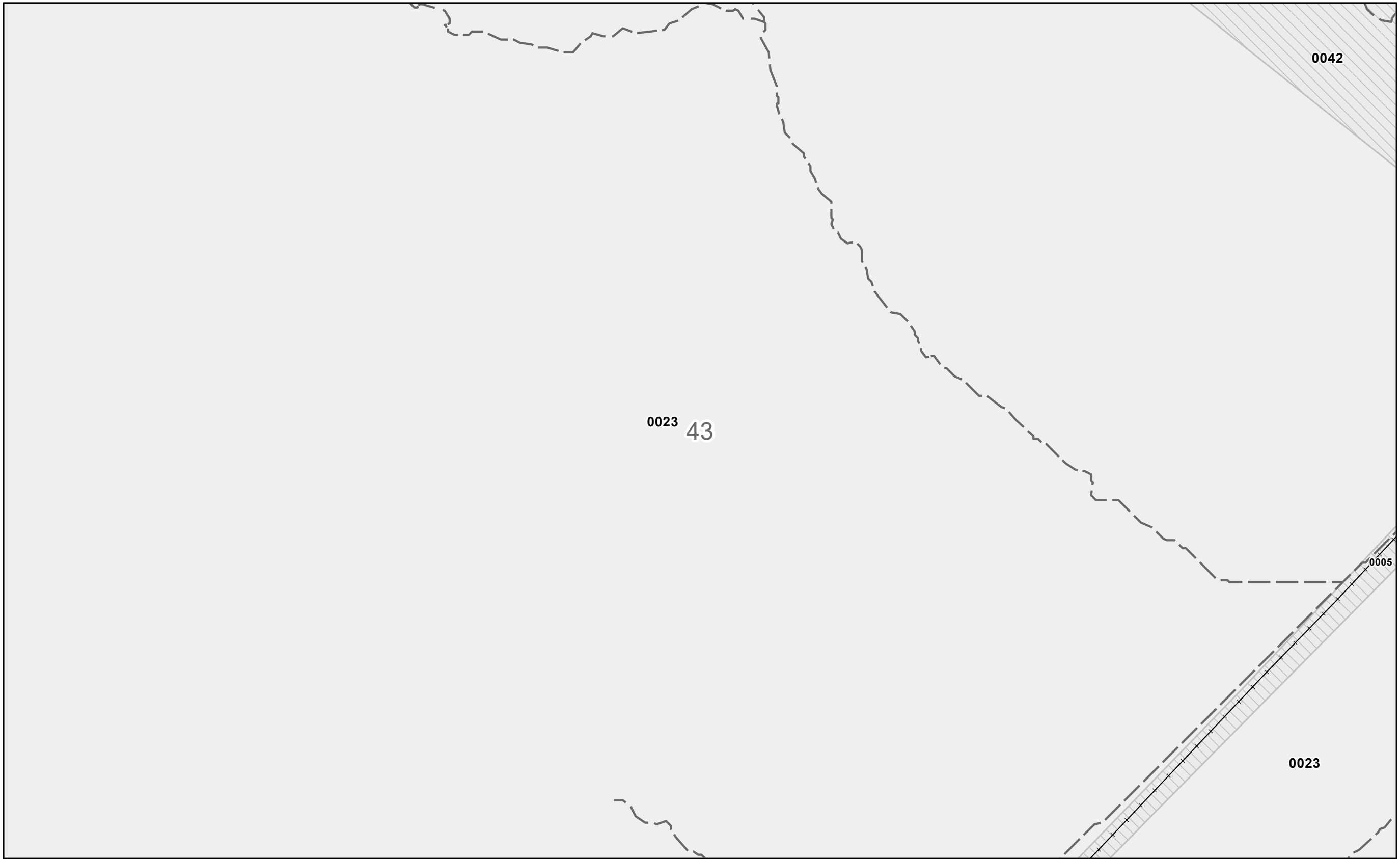
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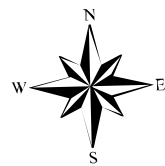
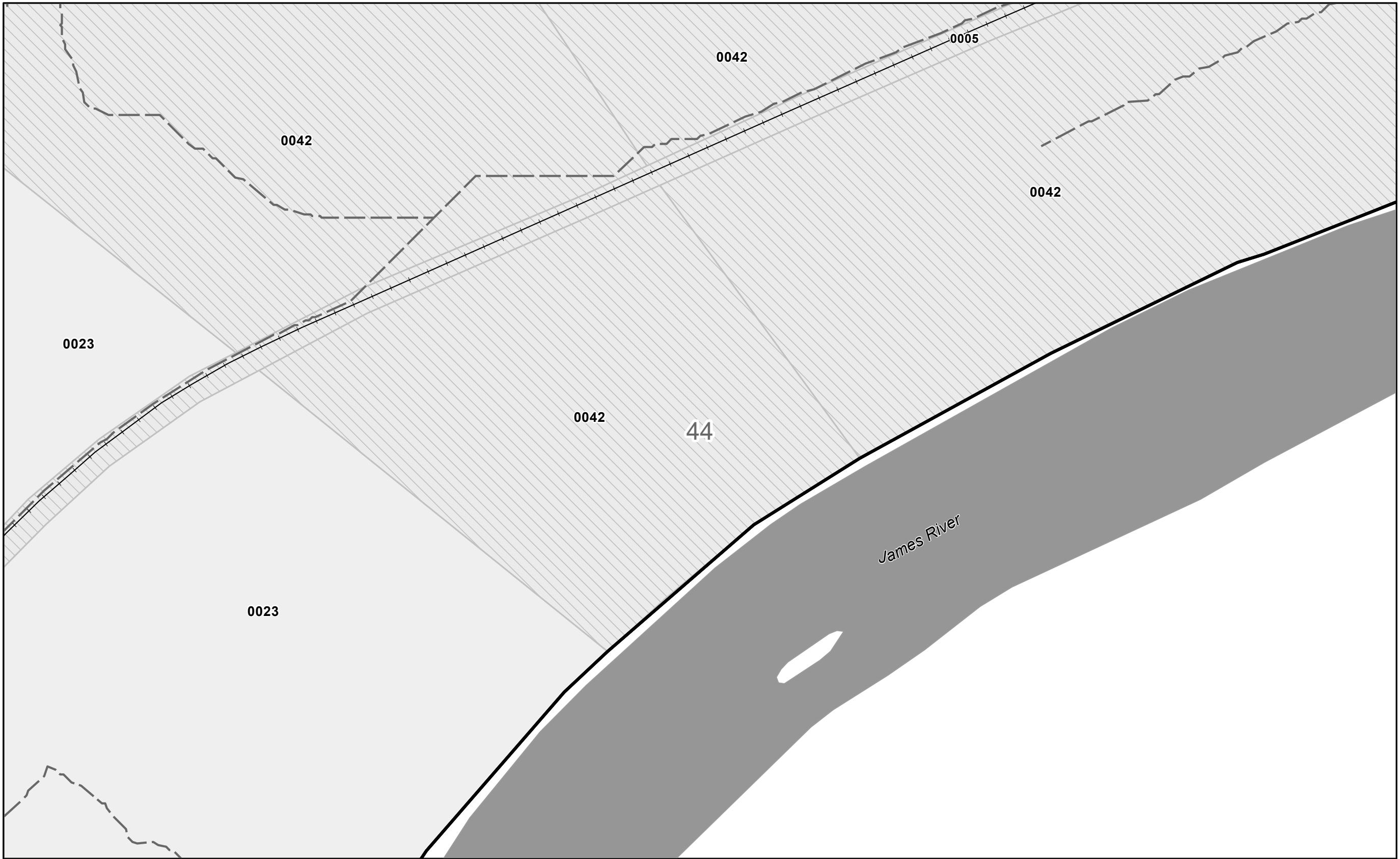
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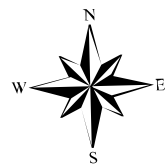
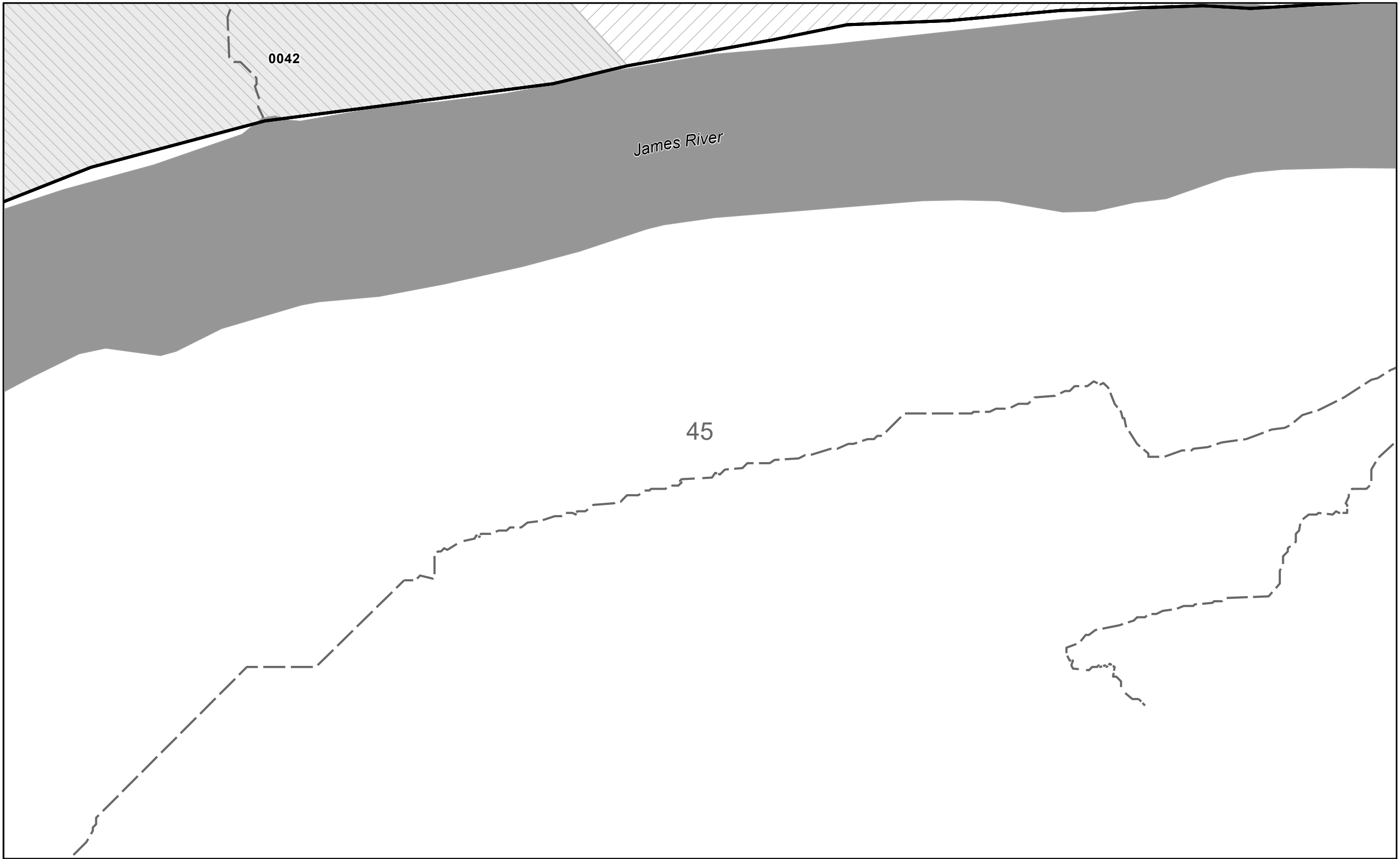


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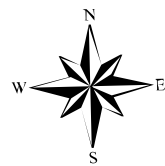
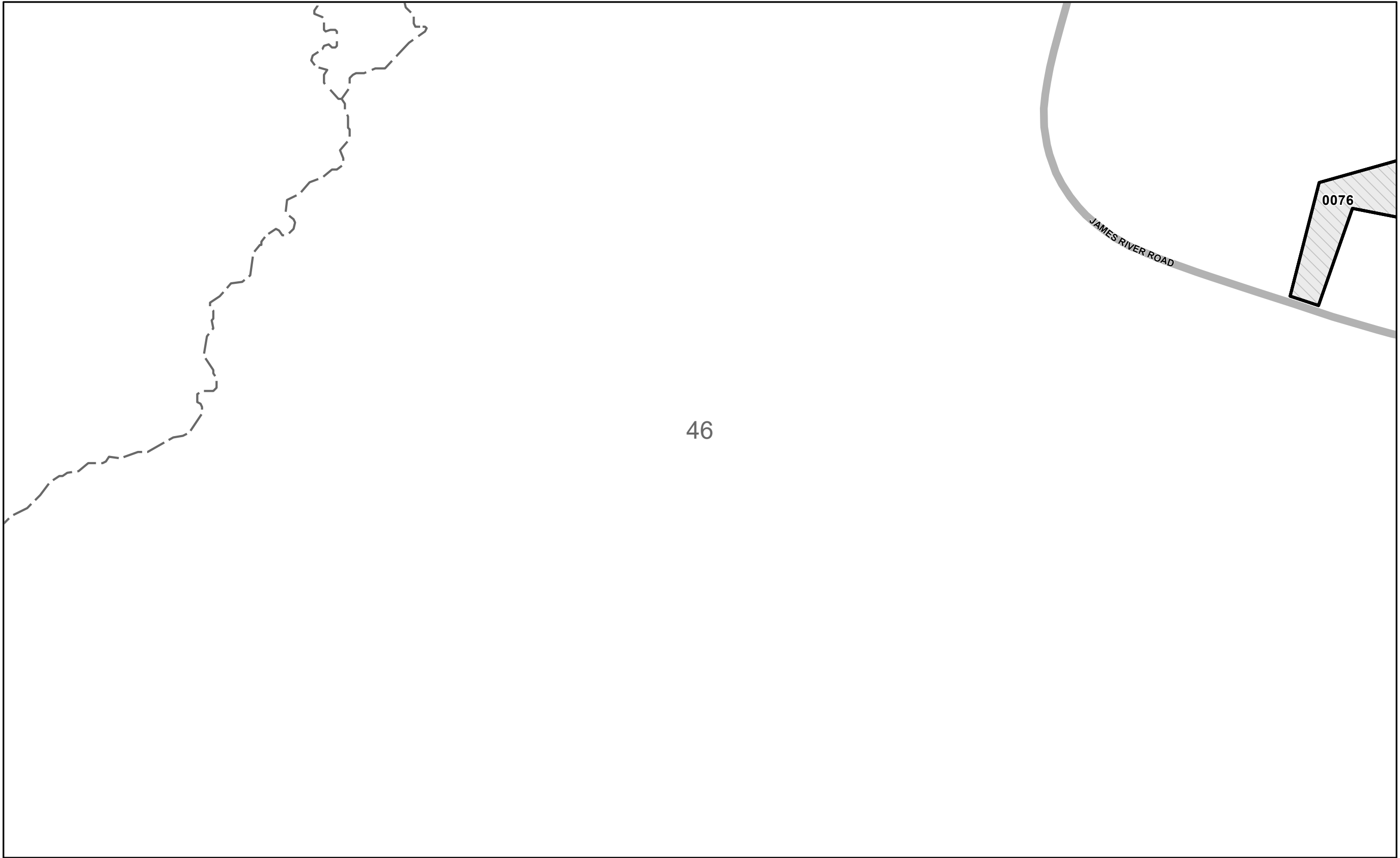
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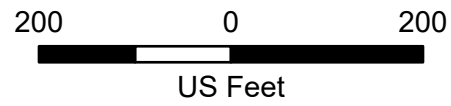
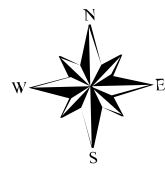
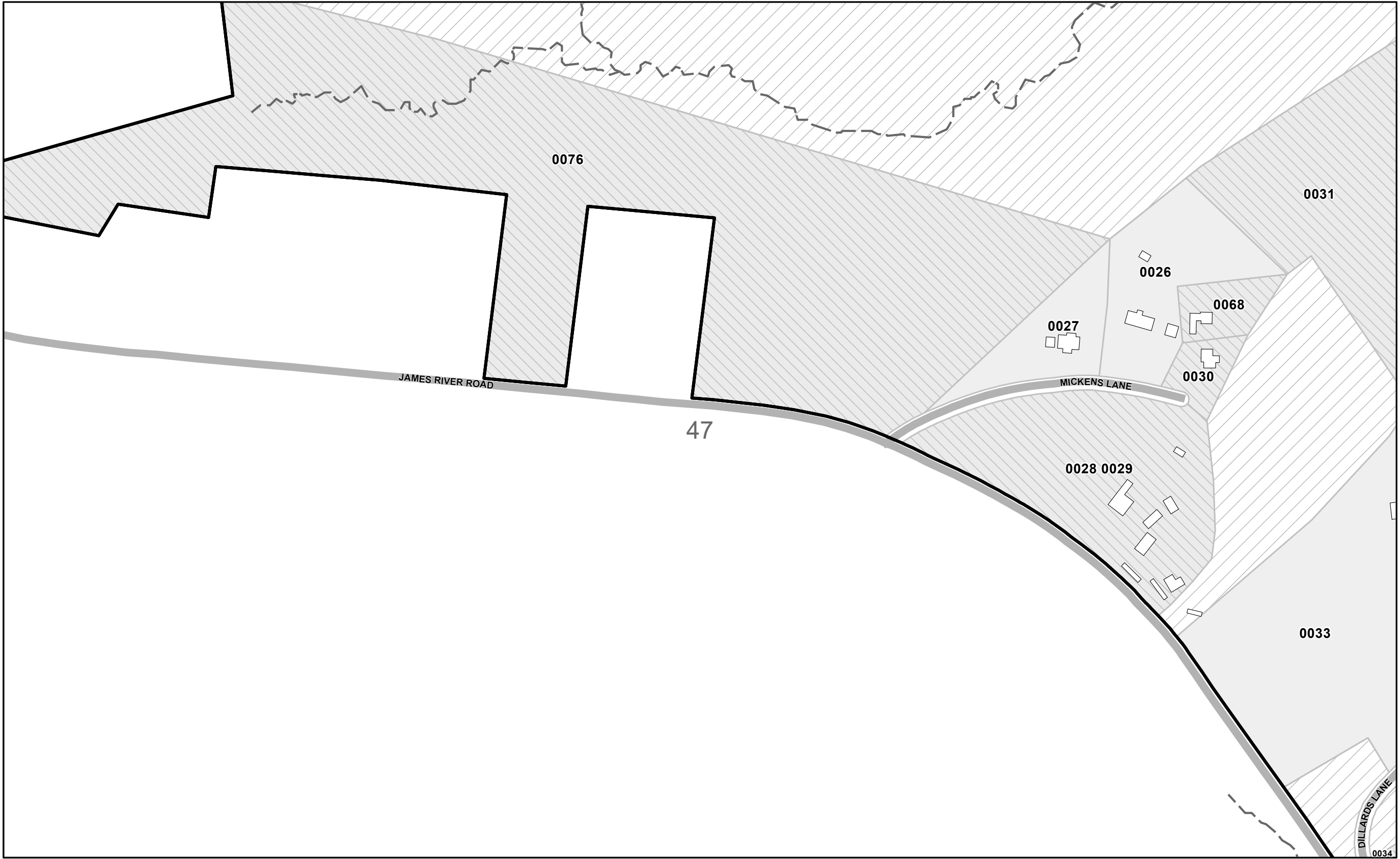
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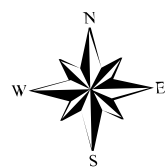
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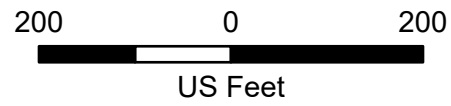
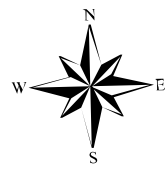
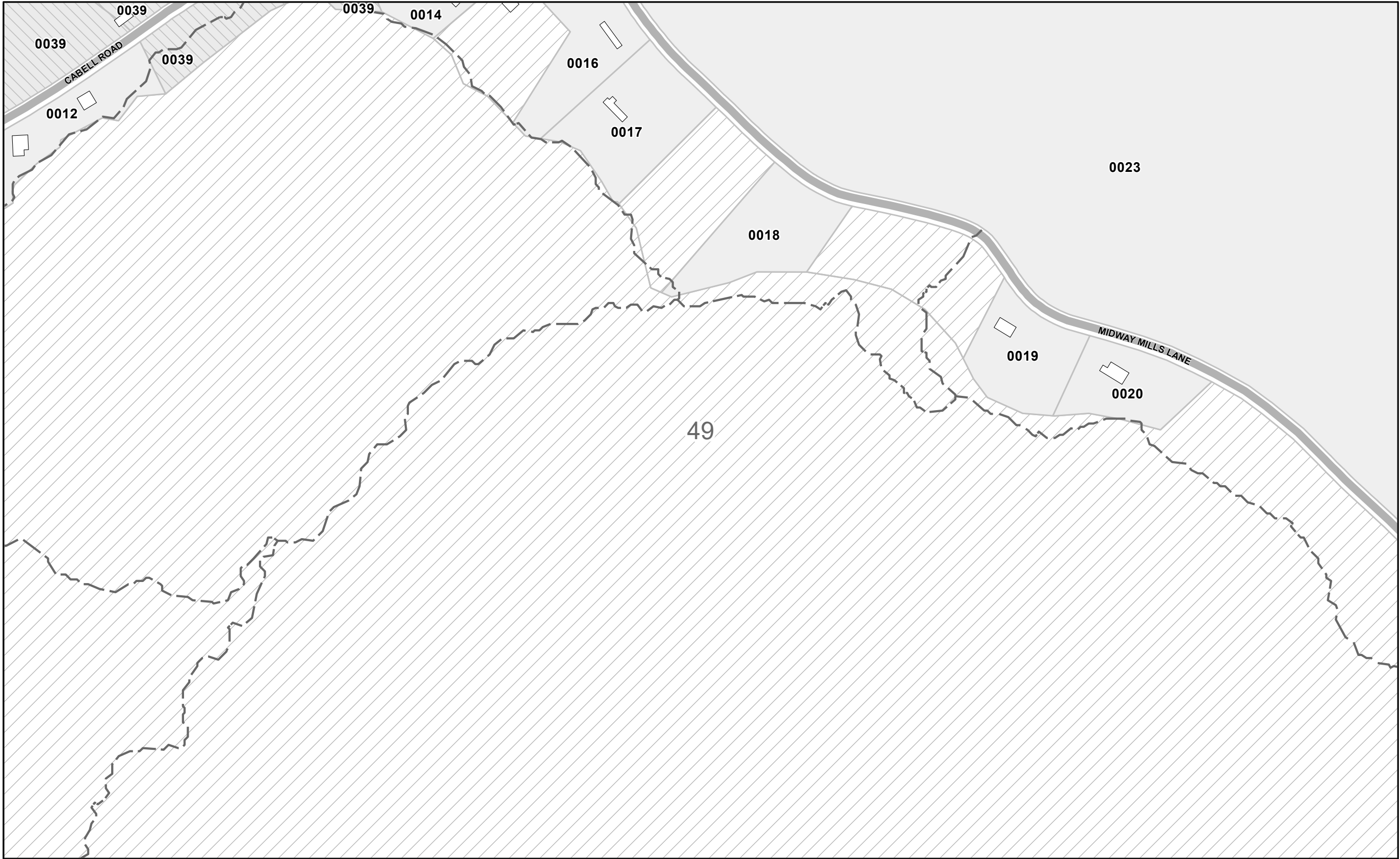


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US Feet

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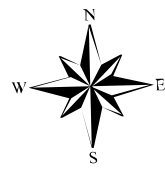
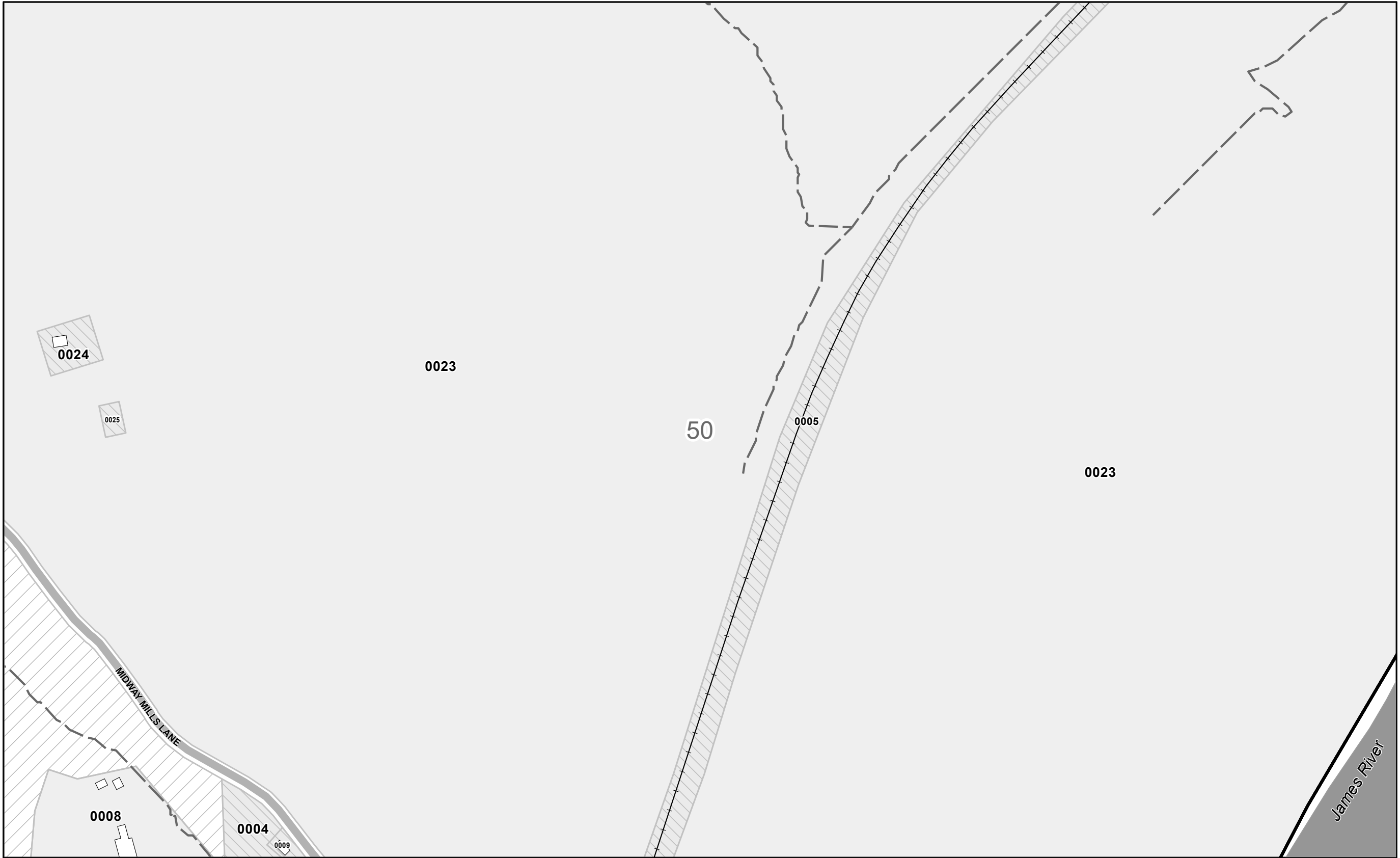
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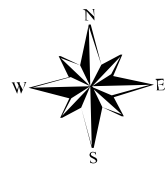
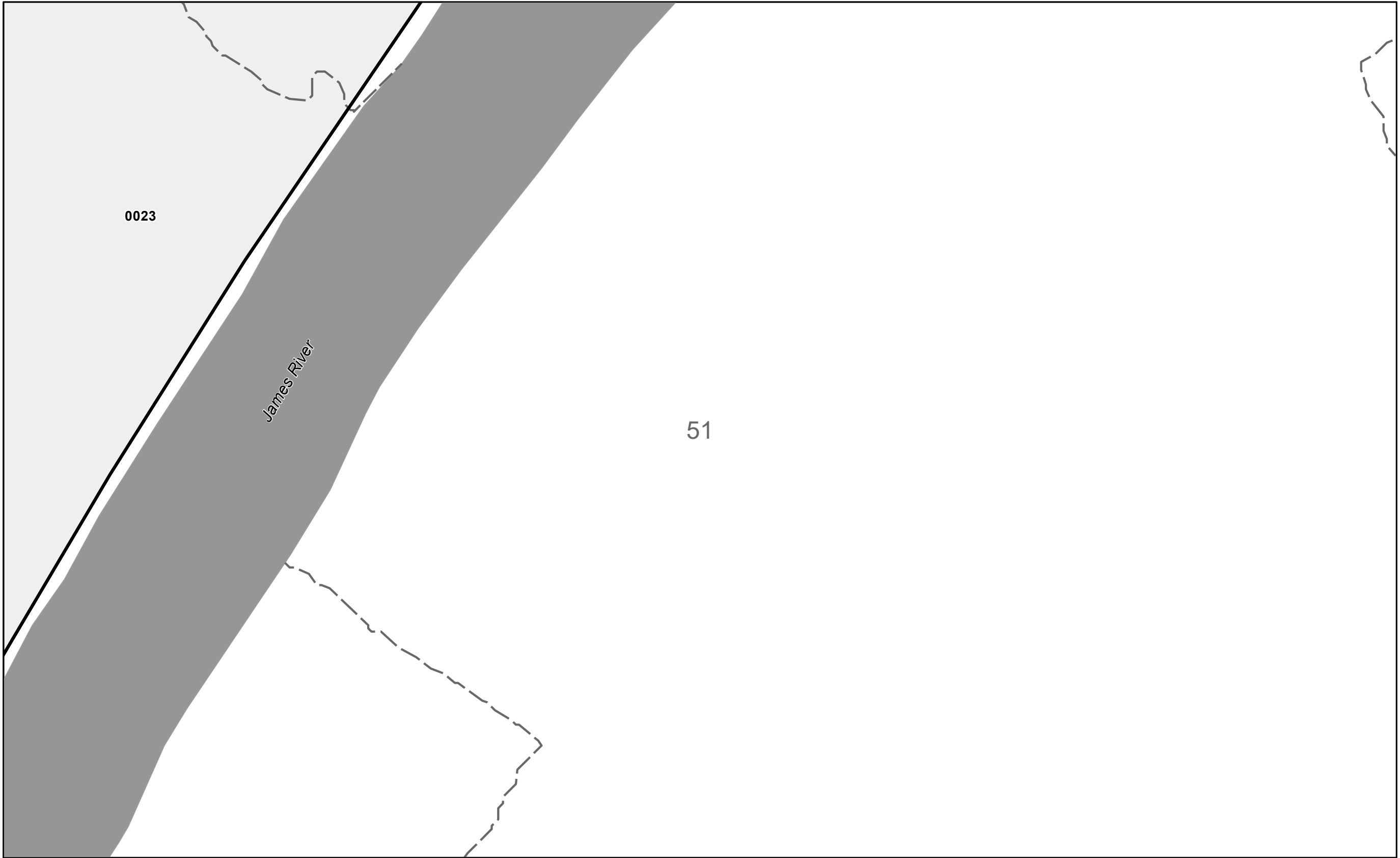
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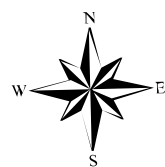
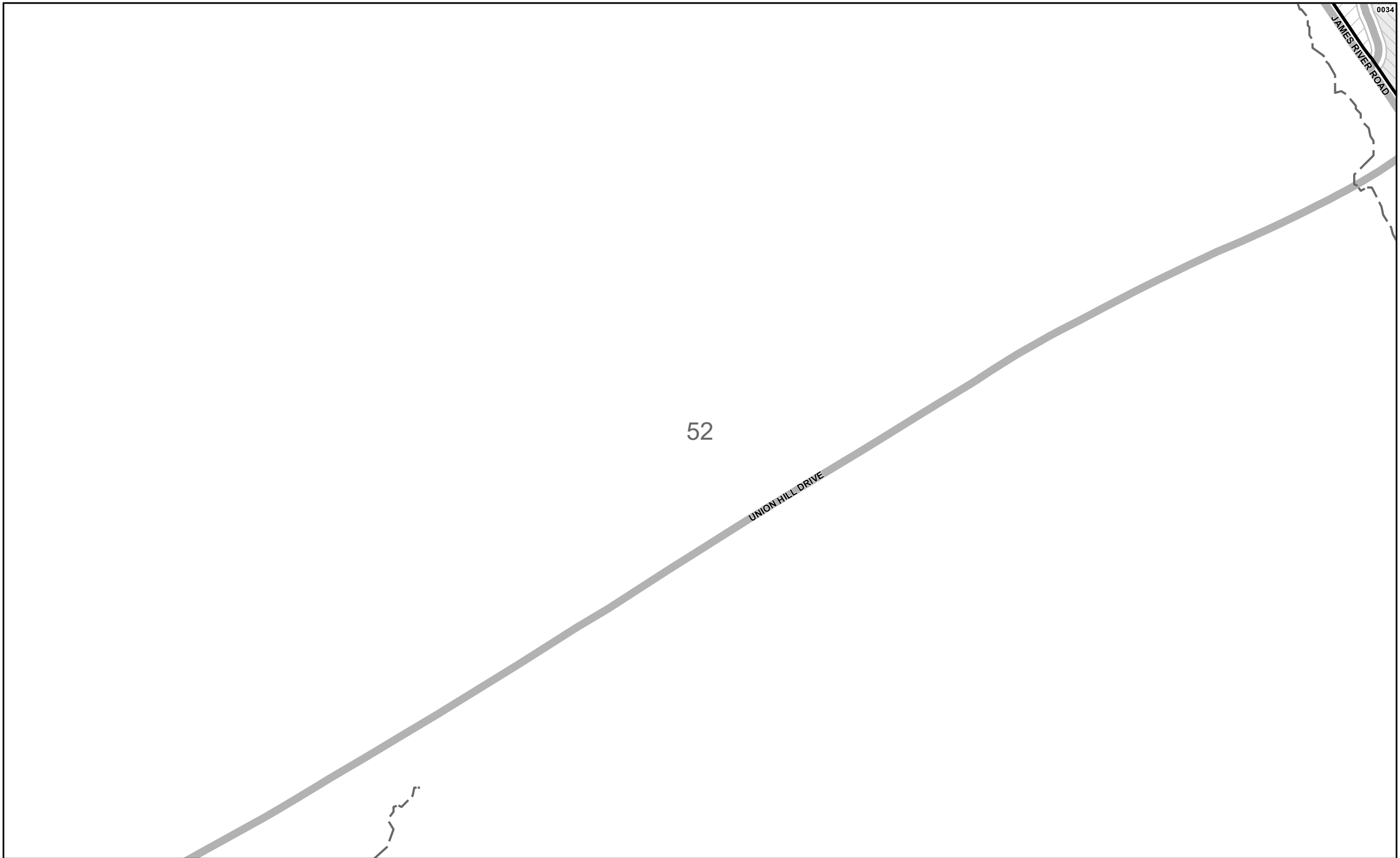
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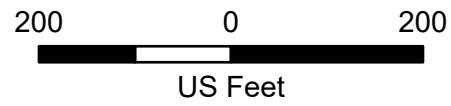
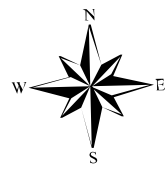
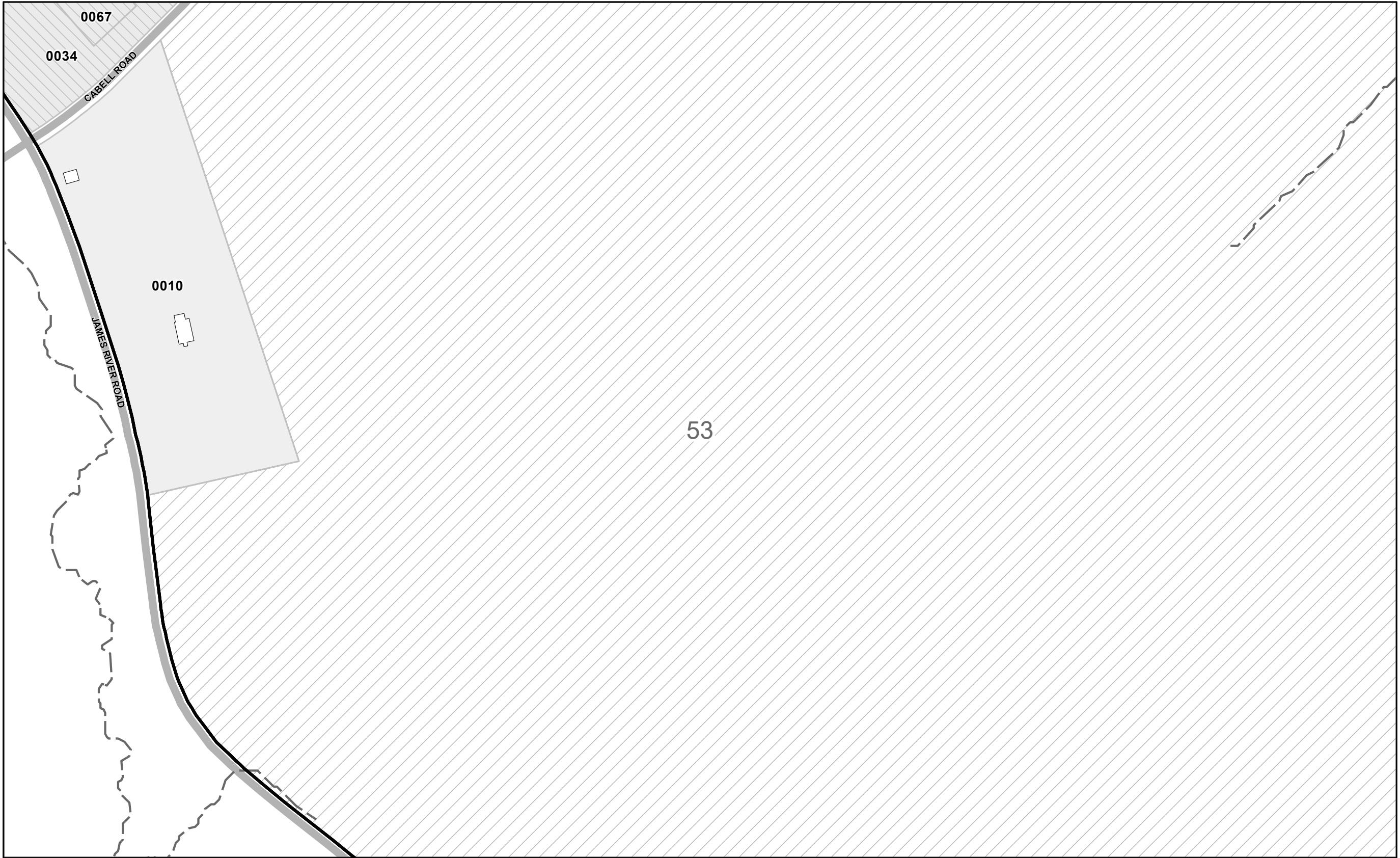
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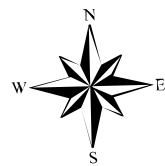
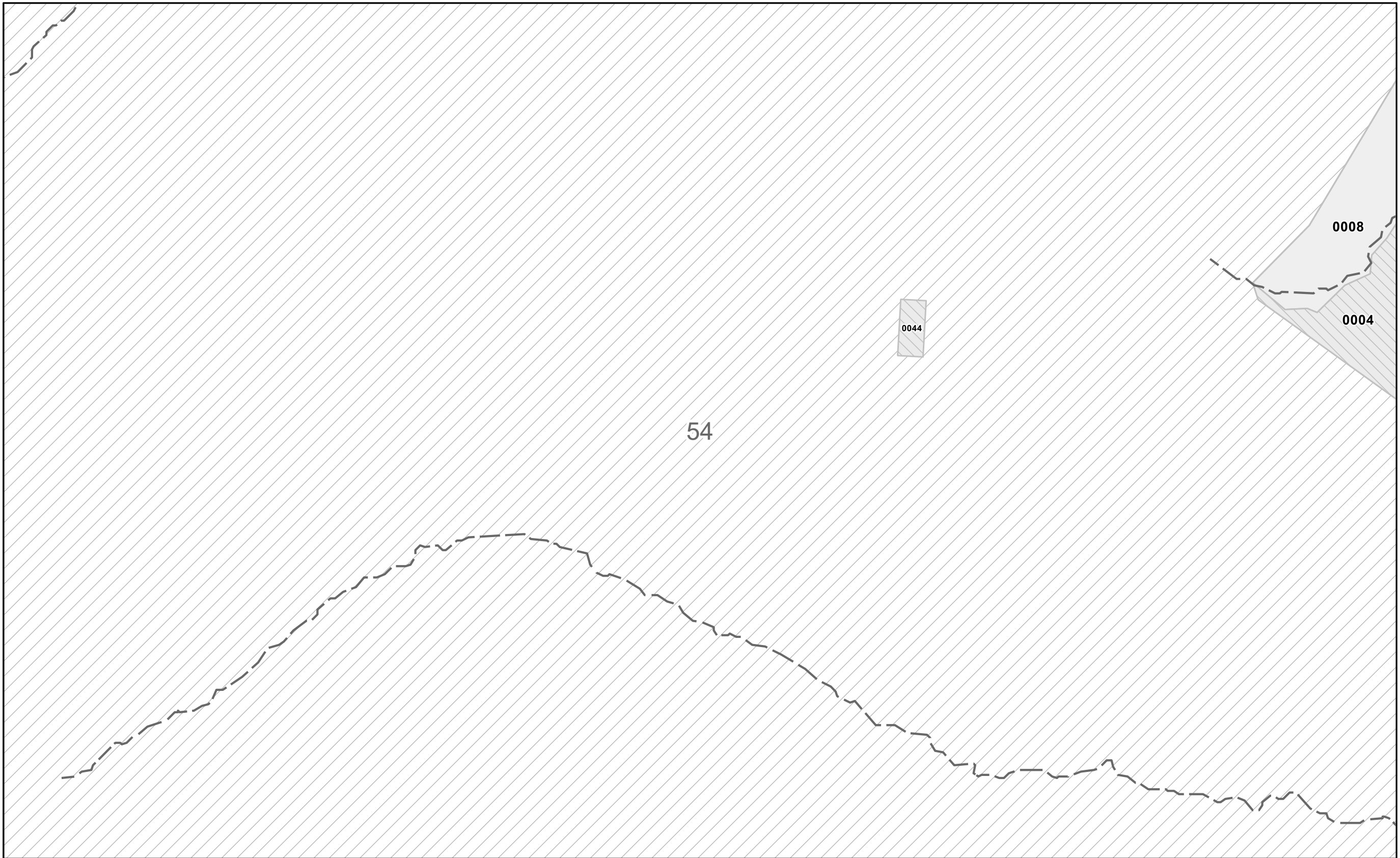
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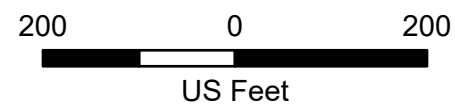
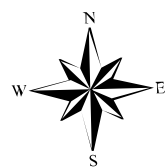
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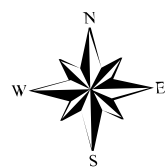
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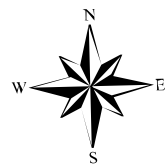
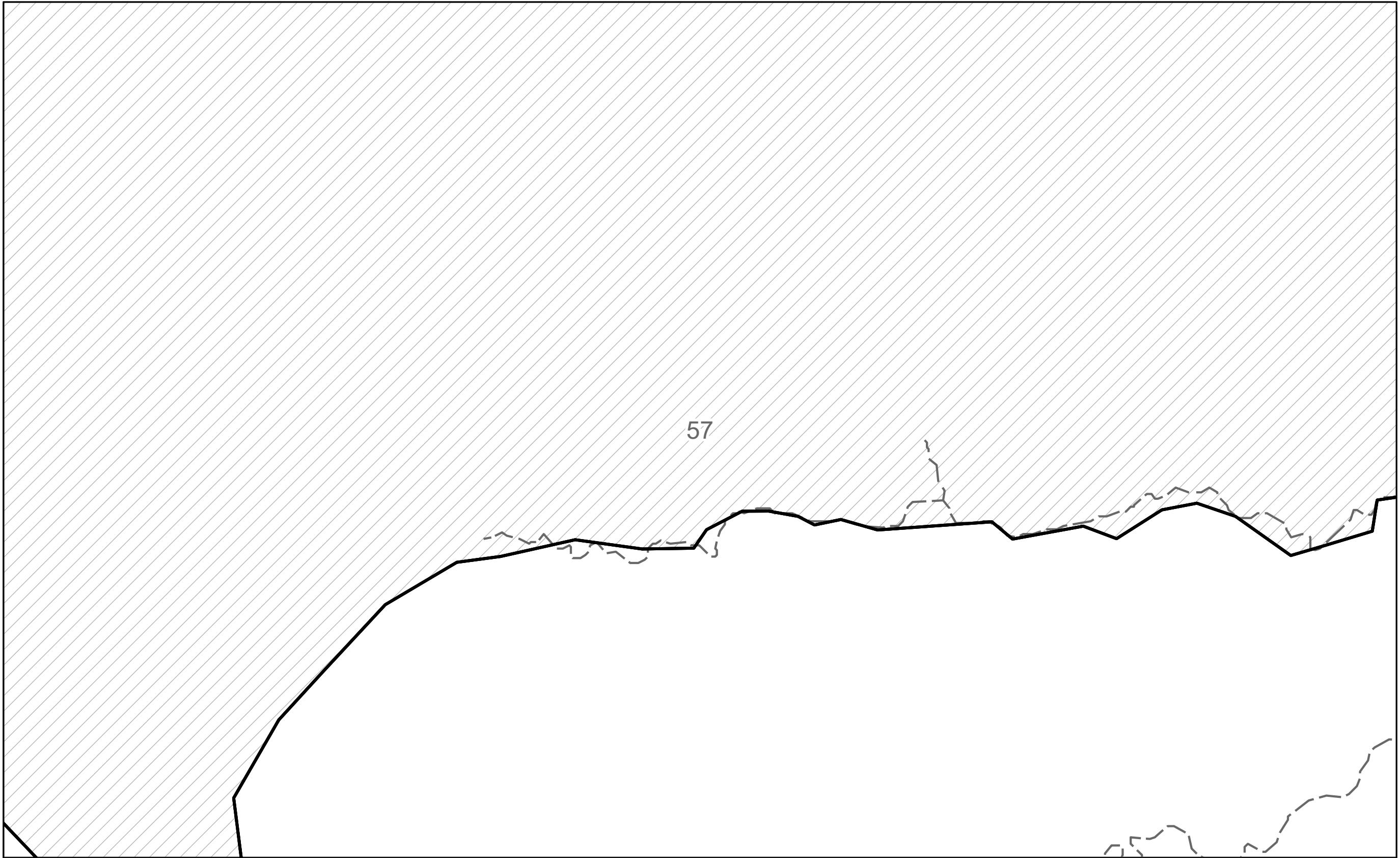
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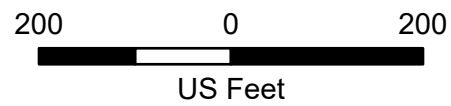
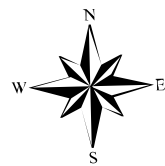
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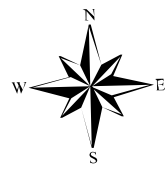
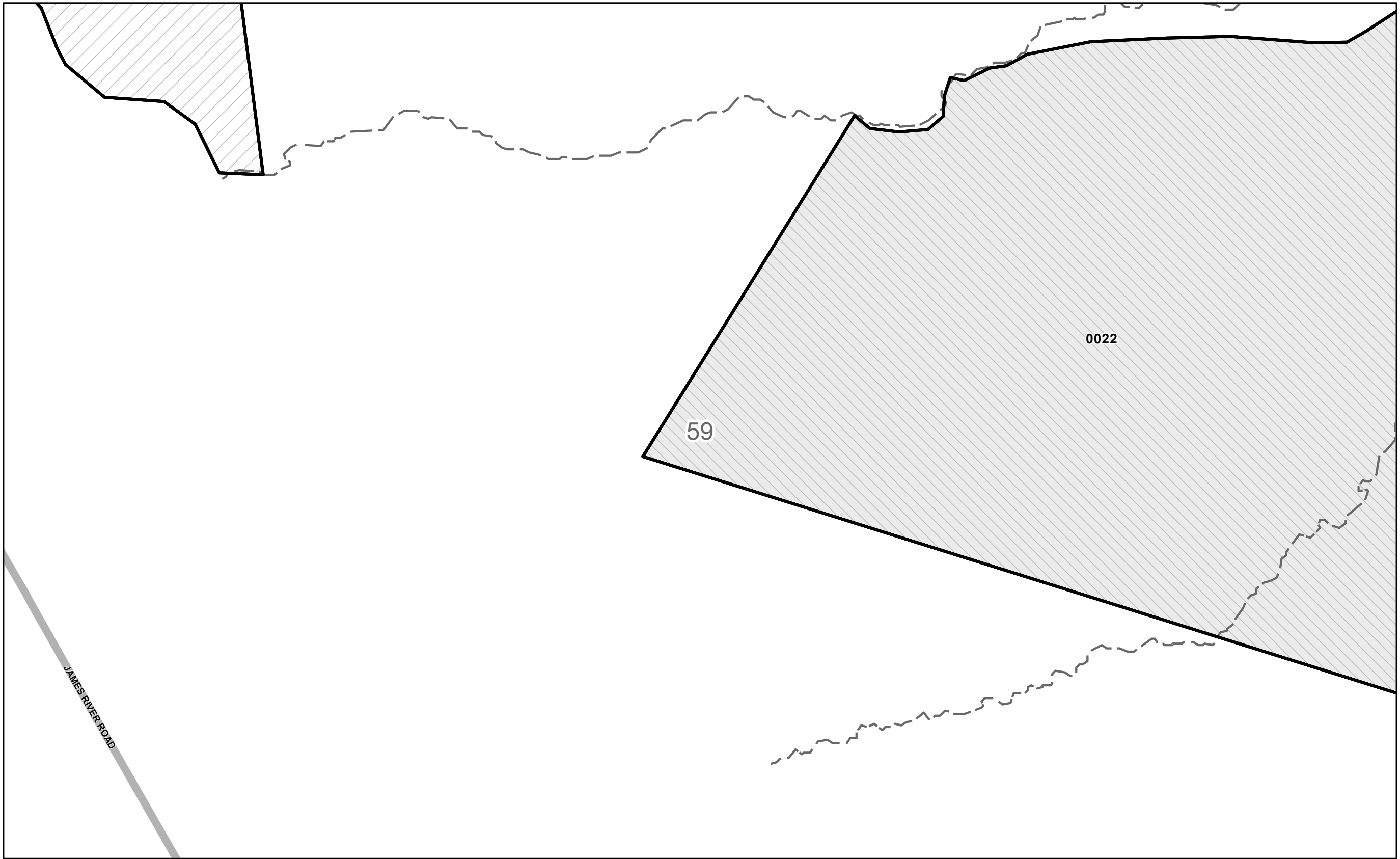
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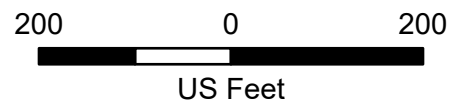
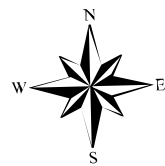
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