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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Edgewood
other names/site number VDHR 062-0004

2. Location

street & number 3008 Warminster Road not for publication N/A
city or town Wingina vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Nelson code 125 zip code 22599

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McArthur Fussen 3/17/2006
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>13</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC
FUNERARY
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Cemetery
Agricultural Field, Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC
FUNERARY
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Cemetery
Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

EARLY REPUBLIC

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	<u>STONE: Rubble</u>
	<u>BRICK:</u>
roof:	<u>STONE: Slate</u>
	<u>ASPHALT: Shingle</u>
walls:	<u>WOOD: Weatherboard</u>
	<u>BRICK</u>
other:	<u>N/A</u>

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1790-1955

Significant Dates

1790, 1820, 1955

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Joseph Carrington Cabell

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Peck, Lyman

Crawford, Malcolm

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: Library of Virginia; Library of Congress; University of Virginia Special Collections; Nelson County Historical Society Archives; Nelson County Library; Nelson County Courthouse ; Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Personal Archive Collection of Robert Self

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 65.65 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	<u>17</u>	<u>701958</u>	<u>4173760</u>	4)	<u>17</u>	<u>702024</u>	<u>4173241</u>
2)	<u>17</u>	<u>702458</u>	<u>4173550</u>	5)	<u>17</u>	<u>701734</u>	<u>4173647</u>
3)	<u>17</u>	<u>702396</u>	<u>4173233</u>				

See continuation sheet.

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Hallock, Principal/Architectural Historian
organization Arcadia Preservation, LLC date 12/20/05
street & number P.O. Box 138 telephone 434.293.7772
city or town Keswick state VA zip code 22947

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Robert Self and Ruth Ewers
street & number 3008 Warminster Road telephone 434-263-5738
city or town Wingina state VA zip code 22599

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

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Section 7 Page 1

**Edgewood (VDHR 062-0004)
3008 Warminster Road, Nelson County, VA**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Edgewood, located at 3008 Warminster Road near Warminster, Virginia, was established as a plantation circa 1790 on a lot originally associated with the neighboring Liberty Hall tract. Although the main house burned in 1955, the property remains a cohesive collection of agricultural and residential resources documenting the property's evolution since the late-18th century. Currently, the sixty-five acre property, located on flat pastureland with mature trees near the James River, includes the main house ruins, the circa 1820 Tucker Cottage, an 18th-century dovecote, an 18th-century dairy, an 1828 icehouse, an 18th-century smokehouse, an early 19th-century corncrib, and a mid-19th-century barn or granary. Later buildings include a circa 1940's tenant house (now a woodworking shop), which appears to have been constructed on the existing foundation of a slave quarter and a circa 1940 machine shed. Ruins of another small early 19th-century outbuilding, possibly a smokehouse related to the slave quarter, are also located on the site. A 19th-century family cemetery and an original well are also associated with the property. The buildings are generally clustered together near the ruins of the original Edgewood dwelling, including a lane of domestic outbuildings, with the tenant house/shop (on a slave quarter foundation) located slightly further afield. The Tucker cottage, which was expanded with a wing addition after the 1955 fire, the cemetery, and machine shed are also located a bit further away from the original house site. However, all of the buildings are located in the same general vicinity, primarily along the gravel driveway.

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In total there are nine historic buildings, one historic cemetery, two historic ruins, and an historic well associated with the Edgewood property. There are no non-contributing resources on the property.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Tucker Cottage

Set on a solid stone foundation, the three-bay-wide, single-pile Tucker Cottage stands one-and-a-half stories in height and is capped by a side-gabled slate roof. The building measures thirty-four feet wide by twenty-five feet deep. An addition was added after the main house was destroyed by fire in 1955. This portion consists of a one-story recessed wing specifically constructed to minimize its impact on the main structure, with only a small area at the southeast corner abutting the main block. Additionally, the addition allowed for minimal impact on the interior of the original block, as the majority of the building's modern conveniences are located in the addition.

The symmetrically fenestrated wood-frame dwelling features a "saltbox" form with the rear roof pitch extending farther than the façade pitch. The extension of the roofline to the rear resulting in a saltbox rather than a symmetrical configuration may be original to the 1820s construction.¹

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Clad in beaded weatherboard siding, the vernacular early 19th-century cottage faces north. A boxed cornice, central interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and square-edged cornerboards further detail the structure. The primary elevation features a central double-leaf paneled entry sheltered by a gabled portico flanked by 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows, which have the original operable louvered wood shutters with hoof-and-spring keepers.² The door and window surrounds include a beaded backband, stepped flush field, and interior bead. The small portico, which may predate the existing structure (circa 1770), features two pairs of chamfered posts with delicate lambs-tongue stop-chamfering caps, a horizontal rounded rail, and a cyma-scrolled vergeboard. Wide weatherboard cladding marks the closed tympanum, which features a slate pent roof. The cyma-scrolled fascia, a distinctive “Chinese Taste” or *chinoiserie* inspired detail popular in the mid-1700s, also strongly suggests an 18th-century construction date, as do the wrought nails used throughout its construction. Although the building has been restored, much of the original fabric remains intact, including exterior siding on the north and east elevations.

The west elevation of the main block is pierced with a 6/ 9 double-hung wood sash window on the first story and a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window on the half story, each lined vertically with the roof peak. A one-story inboard delineates a vertical break in the existing siding, which existed prior to restoration on that end only. This may indicate the depth of a pre-existing smaller section of the building perhaps an office. The absence of a matching break in the original siding on the opposite, east end suggests that the size of an earlier

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section was only the size of the front portion of the west parlor. The inboard was placed at this location when the badly deteriorated siding was replaced in the 1980s in order to visualize and preserve this evidence. A portion of the rear-shed porch, part of the 1955 addition, was enclosed circa 1985 and converted into a bathroom. A 4/4 double-hung wood sash window was also added at that time. The juncture between the original back wall and the 1955 addition is also marked with a vertical inboard. The east elevation of the cottage block is similarly fenestrated with a nine-light peak window and a 6/9 double-hung wood sash window story window. All surrounds and sills match those on the other elevation. The rear, or south, elevation has two 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows matching those on the north façade. The rear stair hall is accessed through a six-panel door with a three-light transom sash above. The screened-in porch running the entire length of this elevation was partially enclosed in 1985. It is capped by a standing-seam metal roof. A fifteen-light single-leaf door accesses the 1955 side addition from the porch.

The 1955 wing is set back in deference to the main block of the Tucker Cottage. Constructed in the Colonial Revival style, this one-story addition is veneered with five-course American bond brickwork with a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof. A boxed wood cornice, exterior-end shouldered brick chimney, and angled rowlock sills further define the addition. A slightly off-center projecting gable dominates the primary elevation, which faces north. Featuring a pair of 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows, the projecting gable is capped with a half-round louvered wood vent in the gable peak. A nine-light roundel window pierces the

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wall to the east of the projection, while the primary entrance is located to the west. The single-leaf six-paneled wood door features a Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters and a dentiled entablature. The entrance is flanked by 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows. All of the windows feature a molded backband and interior bead except the roundel window, which is encircled by a brick casing. The molded surrounds are designed to match those on the existing Tucker Cottage.

The east elevation of the addition is marked by a large centrally-placed exterior-end shouldered chimney with a corbelled cap. A pair of off-center 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows pierce the wall to the north of the chimney, while a small projecting gable with 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows extends just to the south. A metal bulkhead basement entry is also located on this elevation.

The rear elevation of the 1955 wing includes a large off-center projecting gable porch. The porch prominently features large Tuscan columns, built using original bases, capitals, and compass brick salvaged from the original main house, which support a weatherboard gable peak. A wrought iron railing runs around the perimeter of the deck. The porch shelters central double-leaf ten-light doors flanked by 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows. A 6/9 double-hung wood sash window is also located to the east of the porch on the projecting wing, while two similar 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows pierce the elevation to the west. Two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, with fixed shutters, are also located on the western side of the

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elevation. A small hipped roof connects the wing to the Tucker Cottage at the rear corner.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The main block of the one-and-a-half story Tucker Cottage features an unusual early 19th-century floor plan consisting of a small entry vestibule, flanking parlors, rear chambers, and a central rear stair hall.

Interestingly, the east parlor appears to have always been open to the rear chamber, in essence creating one large space, while the west parlor appears to have originally had a partition wall with a smaller doorway separating the main space from a more private rear quarter. The rooms are positioned around a central interior chimney. The upper story features two separate rooms, which originally never finished. The original 1820 woodwork, designed by noted University of Virginia workmen, Malcolm Crawford and Lyman Peck, survives almost entirely intact. Finally, the cottage retains almost all of its original iron rim locks and other hardware, although replacement brass knobs of the correct type and period have been installed on all locks.

The entry vestibule features single-leaf openings to the flanking parlors, fashioned with six-paneled doors. The small rectangular space is finished with plaster walls and ceiling, double-leaf three-paneled entry doors, and decorative door surrounds identical to those found throughout the rest of the dwelling. Each features a

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backband having a cove and quirk ovolo with astragal molding, applied to an architrave consisting of a smaller quirk ovolo and astragal stepped field with an interior bead. Beaded picture mold applied to the chimney block and eight-inch baseboards with an astragal and cove molded cap further define the space.

The east parlor, currently used as the dining room, appears to have always been the more public space based on the open rear chamber. However, the opposing west parlor features identical, circa 1820 high-style woodwork. Each of the two parlors is dominated by identical five-and-a-half-foot high mantels, placed centrally on the interior wall, sharing a single chimney. Each features a molded shelf atop a series of built-up moldings, a double entablature, a lower field raised panel, a shallow brick firebox and hearth, and parged facing. Other woodwork in the parlors includes a five-inch chair rail with a projecting cap having quirk ovolo and astragal with cove molding mounted on a beaded lower member, a three-inch beaded-edge flat picture rail, as well as an eight-inch baseboard with an astragal and cove molded cap. The only difference between the two rooms is that the east parlor and rear chamber each have a beaded board running around the perimeter of the ceiling that does not occur in the west rooms. The flooring consist of approximately five-inch wide pine floorboards on the east side and approximately eight-inch wide floorboards on the west. Original plaster survives on the ceilings but on the east side it was covered with a layer of drywall sometime in the 1970s. The original plaster is also in place on all wall surfaces above the chair rail except the rear portion of the west parlor where severe termite damage required its removal to make repairs. Each parlor is

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lit with three 6/9 windows which retain many of the original hand-blown crown glass panes.

The east parlor opens directly onto the rear chamber via a wide molded opening in the wall. The smaller rear chamber, currently a smaller dining space, includes details matching the front parlor, including identical ceiling molding, baseboards, chair rail, picture molding, and window and door surrounds. The space features 6/9 wood window on the rear wall, as well as two single-leaf six-paneled doors. One door accesses the interior stair hall, while the other, added when the 1955 addition was built accesses that wing.

The west side currently serves as a master bedroom with a rear dressing room. Its plan matches the east wing, including the large cased opening between the two spaces. However, physical evidence found during the circa 1980s restoration suggests that the large opening between these rooms is not original and that the existing partition wall originally extended across the room and featured a single-leaf door near the fireplace. The rear porch, added in 1955, had a small portion enclosed circa 1985 to create a master bathroom, which features tile floors and modern fixtures. The rear chamber (dressing room) includes a six-paneled door to the stair hall with woodwork matching that in the front portion. An interesting additional feature is the occurrence of two apparently original turned pegs inserted into the picture rail nearest the stair hall door, suggesting this space was originally used as a bedchamber.

The rear stair hall in the Tucker Cottage, located on the opposite side of the chimney from the entrance hall,

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is dominated by a straight-flight stair with double return at the apex. The stair features a wide horizontal beaded-board carriage, a square newel post with a shallow molded cap, a beaded-cap wall stringer, and squared rectangular balusters. There are ten steps to the upper landing. The stair hall also features an under-landing closet on the north wall accessed by a four-panel door, a small early 19th-century screened opening in the stair carriage, and pine floorboards and treads. Interestingly, the stair also features an original wall balustrade around the upper stair well opening. Original horizontal beaded ship-lapped pine siding also details the upper stairwell walls. Six-panel raised single-leaf doors matching those throughout the rest of the main floor access the rear chambers, while a flat six-paneled door serves as the structure's rear entrance. This door differs slightly from those used for the rest of the interior spaces in that it is thinner, has a proportionally different panel configuration and displays different moldings on the rails and stiles. All doorways feature molded surrounds identical to those throughout the dwelling, but the rear entrance is also capped by a three-light inset transom.

From the stair landing, the upper chambers are reached via a small set of perpendicular steps (three to the east and two to the west). Although the upper rooms were not originally finished, it appears that they were intended to be. This is evidenced by the decorative arched door surrounds that access each of the two upper rooms. Each features a beaded-edge and arched vertical-board single-leaf door. A cove ceiling and wide eight-to-ten-inch pine floorboards also detail the spaces, which were finished circa 2000-2004. All detailing

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within these rooms was added at that time with the exception of the floors, the window sash in the east chamber and a small section of horizontal beaded paneling that occurs in the west chamber dividing it from the east at the point where the chimney ends. The west chamber features a small, salvaged, four-panel knee wall door with H-L hinges, a five-inch baseboard with beaded cap, modern plaster walls and ceiling, and a 6/6 end-wall wood window. The interior wall features an exposed brick chimney wall and original wide horizontal unpainted paneling. Similarly configured, the east room also features a small knee wall door added to access the attic, and a trapezoidal door serving a closet space made between the two rooms at the point where the chimney ends on the north side. Both are constructed of salvaged vertical heart pine boards and are mounted with salvaged wrought-iron H hinges. Unlike the west chamber, the brick chimney was not left exposed on the east side. The east chamber is lit by the original six-light window. Although never finished on the interior originally, it appears that this sash was intended to slide up into the wall instead of hinging into the room in more typical fashion. During the restoration this “pocket” method was interpreted. Both chambers have simple woodwork added at the time of restoration, composed of beaded baseboards and door and window architraves trimmed with an interior beaded board, and applied ogee molded backband.

The 1955 recessed wing, added to the Tucker Cottage after the main Edgewood house was destroyed by fire, is a one-story structure featuring some salvaged materials and Colonial Revival detailing. Interestingly, the interior trim work was carefully crafted to match that of the original Tucker Cottage. The brick one-story

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wing includes a large living room, a den, a bedroom, and a kitchen.

The living room, which occupies the full depth of the east end of the wing, includes the primary access point to the addition. Detailing in the rectangular space includes a prominent Colonial Revival-style carved mantel, which is centrally located on the east wall. The mantel features a projecting molded shelf with dentiled base, a molded entablature with central carved gouge-work panel, reeded pilasters, and square base blocks. The configuration includes a brick firebox with parged facing and a modern wood stove. Other woodwork in the room includes a square-edged ceiling board molded window and door surrounds, six-inch oak floorboards, and eight-inch baseboards with a molded cap. The room features a small alcove off the northwest corner, a ten-light double-leaf door to a rear porch, and a single-leaf opening to an interior hall, as well as the primary entrance. Windows include a pair of 6/9 wood windows on the east wall and well as single 6/9 windows flanking the rear porch doors and a pair of 6/9 wood windows on the north wall flanking the main entrance. Plastered walls and ceilings, as well as hot-water baseboard heaters also define the space.

The hall, which extends perpendicularly to the east from the living room, serves as the main artery accessing the remaining rooms of the wing. The detailing in the hall is identical to that in the living room, including the baseboards, ceiling boards, door surrounds, and oak floorboards. Single-leaf openings access the study (den/sitting room), bedroom, and kitchen, as well as a coat closet and small laundry room/closet. A single-leaf opening at the far southwest corner accesses the rear of the original Tucker Cottage block, while a

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single-leaf fifteen-light door, located on the east wall of the hall accesses a rear porch.

The study and bedroom each feature plaster walls, two and one-half inch wide oak floorboards, a chair rail, baseboards, and door and window surrounds. The study features three-inch wide floorboards, two 6/9 wood windows, and access to a small bathroom, which features tile flooring and modern fixtures. Two 6/9 wood windows pierce the rear wall, while a six-paneled, single-leaf door accesses a closet on the west wall. The bedroom, which occupies the space in the façade's projecting gable, is similarly detailed, featuring two 6/9 wood windows. A six-panel single-leaf door accesses a closet on the west wall.

A small coat closet and laundry room/closet also project to the north from the main hall. The laundry space is lit with a roundel window and features a modern louvered door, stock cabinets, and a tile floor. A small cupboard was also added to the hall on the rear/south wall. It features a thin, flush wood door. The remaining space in the 1955 wing is occupied by a small kitchen located on the southwest corner. The modern kitchen includes a tile floor, cherry cabinetry, and modern appliances. A 6/6 wood window is located on both the south and west walls.

RESTORATION

A meticulous restoration of the Tucker Cottage was performed from the early 1980s to the present by the owner, Robert Self, who is the architectural conservator at Monticello. The carefully executed and well-

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documented restoration revealed numerous insights into the evolution of the Tucker cottage and the other Edgewood outbuildings.

The first step in the restoration process was to correct the damage resulting from the original placement of the building in close proximity to the ground. Although built on a stone foundation, the height above ground level varied from just a few inches to around one foot. As a result, the original pine sills, all existing joists, flooring, and also the baseboards throughout were in badly deteriorated condition. Furthermore, it was clear that the flooring in all areas except for the rear portion of the west parlor had already been replaced once before using two and one-half inch wide pine strip flooring. Many of the joists had been replaced at the same time as well. All elements were badly degraded due to severe powderpost beetle and termite damage. The building was jacked up, leveled and all framing replaced using pressure-treated pine eight-by-eights for the sills and pressure-treated pine two-by-eights for the joists. The new floor system was insulated with foam board and a crawl space of around eighteen inches was excavated by hand under the entire house. The installation of salvaged heart-pine flooring was next. Full-length material was used so there are no end-joints in the any of the floorboards. The existing old surface on the flooring was preserved by cleaning and re-finishing the floors by hand rather than machine-sanding. Finally, new baseboards were made and installed. The astragal and cove molding detail found on the original baseboards was duplicated exactly using hand planes. One unfortunate result of this phase of work was the sacrifice of all original plaster from the chair-

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rail down. These areas were covered using modern drywall.

The process of restoration led to the examination of evidence related to the building's construction chronology. Some of this evidence suggests the possibility that Tucker Cottage may have begun in the late 18th-century as a smaller building that was possibly used as an office or other plantation support structure. Physical evidence supporting this hypothesis includes a break in the siding on the west façade and log floor joists used in the front portion of that side versus sawn joists found in other locations. These two factors may indicate that the front portion of the west parlor (now the master bedroom) may at one time have been a separate smaller structure. However, the wall framing found in that section is identical to the framing elsewhere in the building in terms of technique, materials and nail types.

The front porch could offer further evidence for the pre-existing structure hypothesis owing to its early design motifs. Eighteenth-century detailing includes delicate lambs-tongue stop chamfering on the posts, returning at the top into octagonal molded capitals, and a cyma-scrolled fascia suggestive of the Queen Ann period of furniture. Wrought nails were used throughout its construction. Oddly, no attempt was made to resolve the entirely different cornices found on the porch and on the cottage. The two intersecting roofs even fail to meet on the same plane making for a very peculiar, yet apparently original, configuration. A final point is that salvaged building materials were used for some elements in the construction of Tucker Cottage. So, while on one hand, the porch could be taken as evidence for the earlier "office" theory, it may be more

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likely that it was a building fragment from elsewhere re-used in the 1820s construction. In summary it does not appear possible to draw any firm conclusions regarding whether or not the building started life as a much smaller structure or was built entirely anew but partly of older materials and components, beginning in 1820.

Additional observations include evidence that the building was apparently intended, at least briefly, to be symmetrical with an identical roof pitch for both the front and rear elevations. During the restoration, two sets of sills at the point dividing the front and rear portions of the main-floor rooms were found. The front sills had a series of unfilled mortises going the entire length suggesting a partition or outside wall had once been in place. There was also an analogous break in the end wall framing at this point. However, all work appeared to be from the same period with identical nails and joinery methods. An important clue is that rafters remain in place in the end walls confirming this symmetrical arrangement. However, they, again, are fastened with the same cut nails like those used elsewhere. And, although there is an irregular series of small, shallow nail holes in their top surfaces, these holes do not appear to be large enough to represent the attachment of either sheathing or lathes for shingles. So, it appears that during the 1820s construction process the house was first framed with a symmetrical plan but then changed by adding new, longer, rafters on the rear elevation creating the rear bays and “salt-box” configuration.

Another pre-restoration condition worth noting is that in the west parlor, placement of the floor joists in the

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rear portion was originally perpendicular to those in the front with the result that the flooring also was perpendicular. It is for this reason that the restored flooring was installed in this manner. On the east side, the framing and flooring run the same direction in both sections. Another discovery was the use of several original “fishscale” rounded butt shingles as shims for the replaced floor framing. The existing slate roofing replaced the original wooden shingle roof sometime in the 19th century. The wooden shingles that were found have been saved along with other artifacts recovered during the restoration process.

The original configuration of the west parlor front and rear chambers was also revealed during the restoration: evidence suggests that a partition wall with a smaller doorway originally divided the spaces. Further evidence of this is still apparent in the molded opening currently located between the spaces. The molding differs substantially from the original surrounds, and was nailed in place with modern wire nails dating to the early-to-mid 20th century. In addition, the architrave molding from the original, smaller, doorway was evidently re-used to trim the window in the west wall, apparently added at the same time. Most elements of this window unit are new including the sashes and jambs; however, the trim is clearly identical to the original woodwork found in other locations. But the fact that it is on top of the plaster rather than applied directly to the framing and acting as a ground for the plaster, clearly indicates a later installation. Other interior changes include the replacement of a 1960s double 6/6 window in the west wall of the upper story with a single 6/6 unit. Although the original window configuration is unknown, it is

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presumed that it was a single-sash window similar to one found in the east room. The rear chamber of the west parlor was restored after the discovery of severe termite damage. All of the plaster was removed from this section including the stairwell walls to access the framing members, and sheetrock was used as a replacement. Most other original plaster survives. Additionally, the structure originally was constructed with brick nogging on the interior and exterior walls. While left intact on the interior walls, it was removed on the exterior wall cavities to allow for the installation of modern fiberglass insulation. During the restoration, the front porch was also restored and the original posts were rebuilt at the bases, due to considerable damage. Modern red cedar was spliced into the original tulip poplar. The porch rafters were also replaced using modern lumber and the existing slate roof was reinstalled. The original rafters were retained. The handrails were restored by inserting new railings into the full profile mortises that existed in the original posts (at present the remainder of the railing has yet to be restored owing to uncertainty concerning the original design).

The original exterior beaded tulip poplar siding remains largely intact on the north and east elevations with the exception of the bottom few courses that needed replacement at the time of the sill restoration work. The existing siding was replaced in kind on the west elevation due to significant damage and at the south to replace inappropriate thin square-edged siding installed when 1955 addition was constructed. At the time of the restoration, the large central chimney was also deteriorated and had to be rebuilt above the roofline.

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Prior to the reconstruction, the chimney was thoroughly documented, which allowed it to be rebuilt exactly as it originally appeared. Flue liners were not added due to the irregularities of the original configuration. The hearths and firebacks were also re-built at the same time.

Modern wiring and central air conditioning were installed during the restoration. The sidewalls were also insulated by removing the siding, inserting fiberglass insulation and then re-installing the siding using the original nails. This technique resulted in the preservation of most all the original plaster. Additionally, the attic rooms, which were not originally finished, were finally completed. The work included sistering new members on to the existing framing to provide a flat surface for the finished ceiling. This was necessary because, the rafters differed as much as two inches in width resulting in an extremely uneven surface. The small kneewall doors to access the attic spaces, the small closet in the east chamber, the baseboards and window trim were also all added during the restoration. Gypsum wallboard, which used on the walls and ceilings, was ultimately given a simulated plaster finishing treatment.

SUPPORTING OUTBUILDINGS AND SITES

Dairy, circa 1790

Set on a brick foundation, the wood-frame dairy building is capped by a pyramidal slate roof with carved wood finial. The square structure measures ten feet by ten feet. Clad in weatherboard siding, consisting of

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original tulip poplar beaded boards attached with wrought rosehead nails, infilled with plain-sawn replacements, the one-story structure faces west in a line of three ancillary domestic outbuildings. The structure is detailed with a boxed wood cornice and a cornice-level ventilation screen typical of dairy buildings. The screen is detailed with curvilinear s-motif decorative slats. A temporary replacement single-leaf six-panel door replaced a non-original door in badly deteriorated condition, which was saved nonetheless. The interior reveals hand-wrought nails, braced-framing, ghosting of previous plastering and later whitewash, and sash-sawn saw marks. The building was constructed using tulip poplar sills, white oak posts, and southern yellow pine roof framing. New white oak sills, mortised and tenoned exactly like the originals, were installed in 2002. Examples of the original “fish-scale” pine shingle roof were also discovered during restoration and stabilization work. The building awaits the completion of the restoration, which will include replacement, in kind, of siding too badly deteriorated to remain in place, the repair of the cornice fascia and soffit, and stabilization of the existing slate roof.

Dovecote, circa 1790

Located on the east end of a row of three outbuildings, the square footprinted dovecote also measures ten feet by ten feet. The one-story wood-frame structure features a pyramidal standing-seam tin roof, a boxed wood cornice with bedmolding, beaded and plain-edged siding, square cornerboards, and a replacement single-leaf vertical-board door with a decorative surround featuring a molded backband. Historic photographs reveal

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that a ledge/bird perch with bracket supports was originally located on the primary elevation. Interior features include wrought nails, flush posts, both hewn and sawn studs, and braced framing. The building was constructed using tulip poplar sills, white oak posts, and southern yellow pine roof framing. The building is currently in original unrestored condition awaiting the extensive repair and stabilization that will be required.

Smokehouse, circa 1800

Slightly larger than the dairy and dovecote, the fourteen foot by fourteen foot smokehouse is centrally located in a row between the other two structures. Also pyramidal in form, the wood-frame smokehouse features beaded and plain weatherboard siding, a slate roof with wood finial, and a boxed wood cornice. An original single-leaf vertical-board door and vertical slat vents are located on the north elevation. The structural members consist of single-hewn L-shaped corner posts with close-set studs. Extensive repair was done to the roof system at some point in the past. The sills are constructed of tulip poplar rather than the southern yellow pine used in the other two structures. Cut nails were also used for the construction of the building, suggesting that it was built slightly later than the smokehouse and dovecote. Wrought strap hinges details the structure. A partial brick foundation, which extends beyond the building footprint, suggests that this building may have been moved to the site and placed on an existing foundation. The building is in unrestored condition awaiting repair and stabilization. Of the three outbuildings in this group it is in the best

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condition, needing only moderate repair.

Icehouse, 1828

Based on archival documentation, it is known that the icehouse was constructed by Cabell in 1828. The round structure, constructed of four-course American bond, is currently missing its conical roof. Set on a stone foundation that extends 16-feet into the ground, the structure currently stands as a shell of its original form. The large structure measures twenty feet in diameter and stands eight feet above ground. Fenestration included doors on the west and south elevations, while windows were located on the east and north sides. One wooden door frame survives on the south elevation. An arched opening, infilled with stone matching the foundation, also exists although its original purpose is unclear. It is generally believed that the structure burned during the fire that destroyed the main house. However, historic family photographs from 1952 reveal that the roof was missing prior to the loss of the Edgewood dwelling. The brickwork over the one surviving doorframe was rebuilt following its collapse in the late 1990s (lime mortar was used in the re-building). Additional stabilization of the brickwork will be necessary.

Corncrib, pre-1840

The one-and-a-half story three-bay-wide diamond-notched log corncrib measures sixteen feet by thirty-one feet. Constructed of white oak logs, the rectangular structure is capped by a side-gabled corrugated metal

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roof that was added in the 1960s. Overhanging eaves, notched sleeper joist sills, a stone foundation, and open eave ventilation slats further define the structure. Interior detailing includes log partitions, machine cut nails, bridle jointed rafters pinned at the peak, and a single-leaf vertical-board door with circular sawn marks. A weatherboard gable peak also details this agricultural building. A circa 1960s machine shed addition supported by bracketed wood posts extends across the rear elevation with three open bays and exposed rafter tails. Oral family tradition states that the structure once featured a cupola, although no evidence of this has been found.

Barn/Stable/possible granary, pre-1860

The large sixty-by-seventeen-foot wood-frame barn/stable features a rectangular footprint, side-gabled corrugated metal roof, board-and-batten cladding, and a stone foundation. Vertical-board doors and a wide side-elevation fascia detail the structure. The interior features a west end stall, while the remainder is open with a wood floor and interior planking on the studs to three feet in height, suggesting use as a granary. Machine cut nails are located in the rafters, while both braced framing and circular-sawn structural members are present.

Tenant House/Woodshop (on slave quarter foundation), circa 1940s

Constructed on what is believed to be an original slave quarter foundation, a circa 1940s tenant house

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measures thirty-six by twenty-three feet. The one-and-a-half story rectangular wood-frame building sits on a brick and poured concrete foundation and features weatherboard siding, 6/6, 4/4, and six-light wood windows, a corrugated metal gable roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a central-interior parged chimney, which may date to the original double slave quarter. A shed wing projects to the south, which currently includes the primary entrance fitted with double-leaf fifteen-light modern metal doors. The building currently houses a woodworking shop.

Machine Shed, circa 1940

The one-story wood-frame machine shed features a “five-V” metal shed roof, vertical-board cladding, and five open wood-post-supported bays on the south elevation. Two open window bays are located on the east elevation. Round log rafters, re-used railroad ties and posts are used as the structural members.

Well, Historic (date unknown although may date to the late 18th century)

Currently capped with a concrete slab, the fieldstone-lined well extends forty feet into the ground to the water line. Its construction and location near the original Edgewood house site indicate its probable use since the construction of the house. Photographs from the 1930s reveal that the well was once covered with a small one-story weatherboard-clad, side-gabled well house with central single-leaf door. Photographs also reveal that the structure remained standing in 1952 after the destruction of the icehouse roof. However, the

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building may have burned in the 1955 fire at Edgewood.

Edgewood and Kitchen ruins, circa 1790

The ruins of the main house with kitchen wing, which burned in 1955, the ruins remain on the original site. Evidence of a slate roof and a large brick kitchen chimney remain, as do portions of a poured concrete porch foundation. The large lawn associated with the main house has recently been reclaimed from woodlands and is maintained in a park-like setting. No archaeological investigations have been attempted to date, but surviving documentary evidence, including letters, insurance policies, and photographs, gives significant insight into the original 1790 structure.

Smokehouse ruins, circa 1820

Dating to the first quarter of the 19th century, ruins of what appears to be a smokehouse or other ancillary building for the original slave quarter building remain. Surviving building fabric includes a pyramidal ten-foot-square standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, sash-sawn framing, cut nails, half-dovetailed ceiling joists, a king-post roof structure with square finial, and remains of rat wire, which may suggest that it was used as a smokehouse.

Cemetery, 19th century

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The Cabell family cemetery includes five 19th-century graves, each consisting of a slab stone tablet marker set on a brick base. Buried in the cemetery (with inscriptions in parentheses) are: Joseph Carrington Cabell (Died February 5, 1856; Born December 28, 1778); R. Parke F. Carter (Died October 11, 1839); Mrs. Lelia Tucker (Died September 30, 1837); St. George Tucker (Born 10 July, 1752; Died 10 November 1828).³ A Latin inscription is carved on Tucker's grave. The translation reads as:

Here rests having performed many and varied services
St. George Tucker
Born in Bermuda
Adopted by the State of Virginia as its son
When Liberty was to be won
A soldier bold and courageous
When Liberty had been achieved
A judge honest and also industrious
At the college of William and Mary for a long time
A diligent Professor of Law
Learned in the Law
Well known for his writings and his commentaries
A teacher
Skilled in Physics in Letters
Also a poet and writer of pleasing verse
In matters of State vigilant and zealous
In personal affairs conscientious and dependable
In every transaction honest and trustworthy
In all things strong and reliable
This marble testimonial bears witness
His surviving sons and grandsons and his beloved wife
Mindful of his kindness and goodness
Honored by his distinguished life and virtues

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Sadly mourn his death.”

The most recent 19th-century tablet marks the grave of Mary Walker Cabell. Three later headstones include a granite marker inscribed “In memory of Margaret Cabell Self noted author and equestrian 1902-1996 Sydney Baldwin Self 1896-1980”, a marble marker with the inscription “George Selden Somerville PM 2 US Navy WWI January 4, 1896 - September 15, 1973” and a marker for Mary Cabell Somerville “July 23, 1911-September 15, 1998 Our Beloved Aunt.”

ENDNOTES FOR SECTION 7 ONLY

¹ For more information regarding this hypothesis see the restoration section.

² Significantly, the shutters and related hardware are constructed similarly to those at the University of Virginia, also buildings by Lyman Peck and Malcolm Crawford.

³ Tucker’s death is also reported as 1827.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

“Edgewood” is located near the James River at the intersection of Route 626 (Cabell Road) and Route 604 (Warminster Drive) in Nelson County, Virginia about five miles north of Wingina. The original Edgewood dwelling was constructed circa 1790 on a portion of the historic Liberty Hall tract by Robert Rives, an in-law to the Cabell family. The plantation, which is still owned by descendants of the Cabell family, was expanded by Joseph Carrington Cabell in an amazingly well recorded building campaign that started in the early 19th century. Additionally, the property served as a dominating element of the nearby tobacco port town of Warminster. Although the original dwelling burned in 1955, the property remains significant under National Register Criterion A, B and C for its collection of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, (including the St. George “Tucker Cottage,” documented to 1820, built for St. George Tucker, step-father-in-law of Joseph Cabell, and added onto after the main dwelling burned in 1955), its association with Joseph Carrington Cabell, a prominent Nelson County citizen, a delegate to the Virginia State Legislator, and one of the primary organizers of the University of Virginia, and as one of the last surviving above-ground portions of the once thriving town of Warminster. Additionally, the property is historically important at the statewide level for its continuous ownership by the Cabell family for over 215 years. With a period of significance extending from circa 1790 to 1955, the Edgewood property retains its integrity of design, workmanship, setting, materials, location, and feeling despite the ruinous condition of the main dwelling.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Cabell Family and the Early Settlement of Nelson County (1723 to the mid-19th century)

Dr. William Cabell (1700-1774) of Warminster, England, and his cousin William Mayo, joined a flood of emigrants leaving England for America and the Caribbean in the 1720s. While Mayo originally settled in the Caribbean, Cabell pushed northward and landed in the Chesapeake region of Virginia in 1723. Upon arrival, the enterprising Cabell found the tidewater area to be primarily settled and chose to pioneer further west where “vast realms of territory awaited enterprising men in the Commonwealth’s interior.”¹ Cabell was later joined in Virginia by his cousin Mayo, who was appointed by the House of Burgesses as the surveyor of Goochland County in 1728. In addition to his work in Goochland County, Mayo also helped to lay out plans for the City of Richmond and other area settlements. Cabell, a resident of Goochland, assisted Mayo and learned survey skills that he would use later in life. After a brief stint in England from 1735 to 1741, Cabell returned to the Virginia Colony and started to amass a substantial family territory in what would eventually become Nelson County (Nelson was created from Amherst County in 1808). William Cabell’s quest for land was aided by his survey work and eventually Cabell became the assistant surveyor of Albemarle County (from 1746-1754). His son, William Cabell, Jr, held the same position (from 1753-1761) and also served as the chief surveyor of Amherst County (from 1761-1777). Through their work as surveyors, the family became intimately familiar with the area’s terrain, allowing them to choose the best plots of land for themselves. Many of these plots were located along the James River, which served as the area’s principal transportation route. By 1814 Cabell and his four sons amassed over seventy land grants totaling almost 58,000 acres in Goochland, Amherst,

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Nelson, and Buckingham Counties, with an additional seven patents in West Virginia and Kentucky.² However, the majority of this acquired land, known collectively as the “Cabell Homeland,” was located along the James River in southern Nelson and northwestern Buckingham counties.

In 1742 Dr. William Cabell, and his wife Elizabeth Burks Cabell (1706-1756), moved from Goochland to a plot in Amherst County along the James River. On the new site they established Swan Creek Plantation and constructed a large Georgian-style dwelling, which was one of the first plantation seats constructed in the area. As his four sons, Colonel William Cabell, Sr. (1730-1798), Colonel Joseph Cabell (1732-1798), Colonel John Cabell (1735-1815), and Colonel Nicholas Cabell (1750-1803), reached maturity, Cabell bequeathed land to them, beginning a dynasty that would generate some of the area’s most influential and prominent citizens.³ The youngest son, Nicholas Cabell, inherited Swan Creek Plantation after William Cabell’s death in 1774 (which he renamed Liberty Hall to prove his patriotism during the Revolutionary War), continuing his family’s occupation of the original settlement site on the James River.

Colonel Nicholas Cabell, a Revolutionary War leader, married Hannah Carrington (1751-1817) in 1772. A distinguished political figure and influential local citizen, Nicholas Cabell served as a state senator from 1786 to 1801, and incorporated the town of Warminster on the James River near his Liberty Hall estate. Among his and Hannah’s ten children were future Governor of Virginia William H. Cabell, Nicholas Cabell, Jr., and Joseph Carrington Cabell (1778-1856), who would eventually live at Edgewood. As had his father, Nicholas Cabell also divided his Liberty Hall estate into four parcels, between each of his sons. Nicholas Cabell, Jr. received the parcel containing the primary dwelling; he later bequeathed the property to his son Nathaniel Francis Cabell.

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The Establishment of Warminster, 1788

Located on the James River in Nelson County, near the mouth of the Swan Creek, Warminster, named after the Cabell homeland in England, began as an important tobacco shipping port on the original Cabell lands after the Revolutionary War. As with many other small towns scattered along Virginia's rivers, such as Milton in neighboring Albemarle County, Warminster was established to take advantage of laws that required the inspection of tobacco prior to its shipment to market. By 1788 the port at Swan Creek was floating a total of seven- to eight-hundred hogsheads a year. The tobacco was shipped to Richmond via bateaux, where it was then inspected and shipped to market.

Noticing the inconveniences and delays caused by Richmond serving as the middleman, Nicholas Cabell joined with several local planters and petitioned the General Assembly in April 1788 for the establishment of a town and inspection station at Warminster. The request was honored in November 1788 and twelve trustees were appointed to plat the town on twenty acres of Nicholas Cabell's land, in an area referred to as the "Great Cabell Lowlands."⁴ Half-acre lots measuring twenty-six by one-hundred and five yards lining the road from the river were sold at public auction, with the proceeds going to Cabell, who served as a trustee. Deeds stipulated that a sixteen-foot by sixteen-foot dwelling must be erected within three years, although a two year extension was often issued due to a scarcity of building materials. Cabell also constructed a tobacco warehouse known as the "Swan Creek Warehouse."

Edgewood, referred to as "The Lot" in period documents, was located at the westernmost edge of the town.

Warminster began to thrive soon after establishment and became the "center of a flourishing agricultural district, and contained a rapidly growing town which was destined to influence the development of a large portion of Piedmont

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Virginia through its trading activities.”⁵ The town’s prominence is revealed on an 1832 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* by S. Augustus Mitchell, which marks only the courthouse at Lovington and Warminster as place names in Nelson County.⁶ Warminster featured 500 residents by the mid-19th century but declined dramatically after the introduction of the canal and the railroad made the system of bateaux transportation obsolete. Interestingly, the Cabell family repurchased all of the town lots, demolished almost every building, and returned the site to farmland, making the land around Edgewood, once again, completely rural.⁷

The Construction and Evolution of Edgewood and its Subsequent Ownership

The construction and evolution of Edgewood remains significant due to the depth and completeness of the documentary evidence. Specifically an extensive archive of letters by Joseph Cabell detailing his frustrations at finding and retaining skilled workers presents a rare view into the construction practices of early 19th-century rural Virginia. Additionally, the evolution of the plantation as a whole, as documented through Mutual Insurance policies, in addition to Cabell’s letters, provides important insight into the motivations and processes that resulted in the development of mature rural plantations.

Margaret Jordan Cabell, daughter of Col. William Cabell of Union Hill, married Robert Rives, a successful Warminster merchant, and built Edgewood circa 1790 on a portion of Liberty Hall Plantation adjacent to the town of Warminster. Constructed as a two-story, three-bay wood-frame dwelling with one-story wings, the original three-part portion featured interior-end brick chimneys and a central entry. In 1798, Mrs. Rives inherited a portion of the Oak

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Ridge estate near Shipman from her father and added to the land by purchasing acreage from other heirs. The Rives built the Oak Ridge house (VDHR # 062-0011) in 1801-1802 and moved there from Edgewood in 1803. A Mutual Assurance policy from 1805, documented by Marlene Heck, reveals that the Edgewood property was purchased by Nicholas Cabell of neighboring Liberty Hall, a cousin of Mrs. Rives, who rented the house to a Mr. Murphy.⁸ In 1807, Joseph Carrington Cabell purchased Edgewood from his brother, Nicholas, and significantly enlarged the dwelling soon after taking ownership in 1807. The decision to buy an existing dwelling rather than building on nearby land he had inherited at Slaty Branch (known as Laneville) from his father appears to have stemmed from financial concerns, as Cabell relates to his brother in a letter dated 7 January 1808, saying, “I am already too much in [debt to] saddle myself with heavy additional burdens.”⁹ His older brother, William H. Cabell, encouraged him to renovate the property, stating that “I think you should make to your house all of the additions you contemplated; they will contribute much to your convenience and comfort.”¹⁰ Furthermore, according to documentary evidence, Cabell, a local politician, also received criticism for not having a permanent address in the county. The criticism may have also prompted his purchase and expansion of an established property.¹¹ However, Cabell responded to his critics in an 1808 campaign speech, saying “I told you I intended to establish myself in the county, and the course I have pursued has demonstrated the truth of my profession. ... words are not the instruments with which cellars are dug, houses repaired, gardens cultivated, and orchards planted. The tongue is a deceitful weapon. It is the organ of the fancy. A man’s conduct speaks his real intentions.”¹² Renovations at Edgewood began with the help of slaves that Cabell imported from his wife’s Carter-family Cortomon plantation in the Tidewater region. Instructions to Nicholas Cabell, who was established at Liberty Hall, reveal Joseph Cabell’s interest in his workers’ comfort, “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 in Amherst.”¹³ Cabell also expresses concern for his enslaved workers, instructing that

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families not be separated. Although the workmen were able, illness and weather conditions, coupled with an inability to find reliable carpenters significantly slowed early construction.¹⁴ Cabell and his wife, Mary Walker Carter (a descendant of Robert “King” Carter), moved to Edgewood from Williamsburg in the late summer of 1808, although the renovations and expansions made to the plantation continued for many years.

Upon acquiring ownership of the 974-acre plantation at Warminster, Cabell began to substantially transform the tripartite dwelling into a sprawling five-part Palladian structure, as evidenced by Mutual Assurance Policy records. The new policy for Edgewood in 1813 includes a total property value of \$4,100.¹⁵ This value is divided among the enlarged dwelling house (\$3,000), a “work house for washing” (\$300), a “work house for spinning” (\$300), a carriage house (\$200), a stable (\$200), and a corn house (\$100). There may have been other buildings on the property, but as they were not insured, they were not listed on the policy. Drawings accompanying the policy reveal the layout and footprints of the buildings, which show the five-part main dwelling with an asymmetrical hyphen and kitchen wing. The central portion is listed as two stories in height while the wings are each listed as one story at this time. Small porches project to the front and rear of the central block. Additionally, the supporting wood-frame outbuildings form a row to the south of the main house, including the wash house, carriage house, stable, and corn house. The spinning house is the only outbuilding not located on the service lane, instead located just south of the wash house. While it is unclear if the outbuildings were newly constructed or were part of the original Rives property, it is clearly evident that the property was becoming a thriving plantation. A renewal policy in 1816 lists the same number of insured buildings, although the kitchen wing is valued separately from the main house (\$150).¹⁶ Interestingly, the arrangement of the supporting outbuildings also differs slightly on the later policy. In 1813, the original central block

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is listed as a

twenty-eight-by-twenty-foot structure with one-story fifteen-foot square wings, and smaller wings (later raised to two stories). Additionally, a hyphen and kitchen wing extended to the east. Records from 1810 show that Joseph Cabell paid taxes on twenty-six slaves and an 1815 tax assessment reveals the Edgewood property value was \$3,000, one of the highest in the county, reiterating his prominence in the area.¹⁷

Joseph C. Cabell's choice of a Palladian-inspired plan appears to have stemmed from his personal association with Thomas Jefferson. Originally contemplating building a dwelling similar to Jefferson's Bedford County estate Poplar Forest (he went so far as to borrow the plans from Jefferson), Cabell instead spent years significantly improving the buildings at Edgewood. During the course of his work, Cabell repeatedly hired both Jefferson's workmen, as well as those of his friend John Hartwell Cocke, who was simultaneously constructing his Palladian villa, Bremo, as documented by numerous surviving letters. Cabell's numerous frustrations at the slow rate of progress for the renovations are revealed in many of these letters, including those to Cocke, who was undertaking the construction of his own Palladian villa, Bremo, downriver in Fluvanna County. Cabell states that "I called in the carpenters again; and it will take at least another summer to compleat [sic] our establishment small as it will be when finished...but I am vexed, sorely vexed, to think on the time, and industry, and money that an unfortunate plan of temporary establishment, unfortunately executed, has caused me to spend at the entry of this miserable little village."¹⁸ Other letters reveal the progress of his endeavors and the difficulties at retaining reliable help. A letter to Cabell, while in Williamsburg, from his mother dated June 1810 states that "you will be surprised and mortified to hear that Bonoles (?) is still home. I informed him some time ago that he had disappointed you very much and that you expected him to

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set in on your work by the first of this month...The man that Winn let to making bricks has acted very well...but there is little more they can do until the carpenters work is done. I had some time to talk to Winn some time ago, I find he is disappointed at Bonoles conduct.”

As the years progressed letters reveal that Cabell’s plans for the house and plantation became more and more ambitious as his personal endeavors kept him, by choice, close to home. In 1811 he states that, “In short, there will be great doings here before long,” and again in 1821 Cabell reveals to Cocke that “my improvements...at this place have reached a stage at which they keep me almost constantly and agreeably excited.”¹⁹ Cabell also appears to be focused on the agricultural aspects of the plantation, and in 1811 he writes that he is prepared “to introduce the Albemarle system upon my hills.”²⁰ He also discloses to Cocke that he is implementing progressive agricultural methods at his farm that year, including a renovation to a barn that is an “agricultural curiosity.”²¹ In 1822 Cabell writes to Cocke that “I am at a most perplexing stand about a stone mason. Campbell came up from Charlottesville at Peck’s insistence and began the pillars. He did some very rough and indifferent work, got sick and by my advice returned home. I was then compelled to employ the riotous drunken Irishman, Gleason, whom I was compelled to send to jail last year... He soon got into an excessive drunken fit with Duncan...and behaved in so outrageous a manner, I was compelled to discharge him. If Gleason has returned, I should be under infinite obligations to you if you would send him up immediately, and let him finish this small job. It would forward Duncan’s return and greatly accommodate me.”²² By 1825 letters to Cocke include numerous references to his building improvements at Edgewood and his need for the use of Cocke’s workmen. Projects that year include an addition to the south side of Edgewood based on plans by a Mr. Nelson.²³ Cabell discusses his ornamentation options based on time, expense, and extravagance,

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stating he would like “to have the whole place neat and commodious and to have it in speedy time, rather than to aim at a more perfect and

expensive style of improvement which would be more tardy in execution.” He also relates that he originally decided to adopt the Tuscan order but that his friend Mr. Tucker persuaded him not to. His letter states that “I do not wish to anything more ornamental and this style suits the general establishment...a free stone pavement would be more in character with Nelson’s plain style than marble pavement. The latter would seem to demand at least the plainest of the orders. If I use stone, I should prefer the free stone of the neighboring hills.” Four days later he reveals that he has decided on the free stone for the portico at Edgewood. He asks Cocke for the use of his workmen, including a man named Peyton, who arrived at Edgewood in August. Cabell also discussed the construction of a stone wall on a tobacco house in 1825. Letters from October 1828 show continued work at Edgewood, including the construction of a stone wall and brick icehouse (the walls of the icehouse still stand). He writes Cocke that “Cato will be on the wall three days longer...in which time I hope to have everything ready at the pit of the icehouse. The lime is come, sand is hauling, the stone is on the ground. A kiln to prepare coal for the exterior circle commences today. In the latter part of the week the wall will be underway.” He continues that he would like Cocke to spare his workman Peyton, as “Cato is slow and rough but is a good laughing-talking man and will never see thro this without aid.”²⁴

Outbuildings at Edgewood include the circa 1820 Tucker cottage, a late 18th century dovecote, an 1828 icehouse (the construction of which is documented in a letter to J.H. Cocke), a late 18th century smokehouse, a 19th century stable/granary/barn, an early 19th century log corner, and a circa 1940’s tenant house (now a woodworking shop), which appears to have been constructed on the existing foundation of a slave quarter. Additionally, a 19th century

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family cemetery, an original well, and a circa 1940 machine shed also occupy the landscape, as do the ruins of the original 1790 Edgewood house and kitchen wing and a small 19th century smokehouse. Based on Mutual Assurance policies from 1813 and 1816, it is unclear how the evolution of the outbuildings occurred as the existing buildings do not entirely match the accompanying plans. It is possible that some of the buildings may have been moved from the family's adjacent Liberty Hall plantation, which burned in 1897. However, the current building configuration has been intact since the late 19th century based on historic photographs. The main house at Edgewood burned in 1955 and some materials salvaged from the ruins, particularly the rear porch columns, were used in the construction of a wing that was added to the Tucker Cottage shortly after the fire.

Based on observations made during the restoration process and on archival documentation, the Tucker Cottage, which is currently the main dwelling at Edgewood, may have begun as a much smaller office structure in the late 18th century (ca. 1790).²⁵ If so, the building was substantially renovated and enlarged rather than built anew to serve as a guest dwelling for St. George Tucker (step-father of Mrs. Mary Walker Carter Cabell) who, with his wife, sought refuge from the yellow fever outbreaks in Williamsburg and Richmond. The work began in 1820 and was completed in the fall of 1822. Cabell writing to his friend General John Hartwell Cocke in the late summer of 1820, tells him, "I am very busy getting together the materials for my out house, or rather Mr. Tucker's House. I was for adding to the dwelling house but finding myself in a minority of one have beaten my retreat & begged pardon. My cottage improvements interest me just as much as your villa & gardens & lakes do your honor."²⁶ Cabell's description of the process as "improvements" also suggests a process of renovation rather than new construction. Much of the work was performed by Malcolm Crawford and Lyman Peck, highly regarded workmen from the University of Virginia. They

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were apparently referred to Cabell by his friend General John Hartwell Cocke according to a letter from Arthur Spicer Brokenbrough, Proctor of the University.²⁷ Curiously, the wrought-nail period porch on the building predates the existing 1820s main structure both stylistically and structurally, suggesting that it was either part of the original circa 1790 office structure or salvaged from another structure at the time of construction.²⁸

Malcolm Crawford, one of Thomas Jefferson's master carpenters at the University of Virginia was in partnership with Lyman Peck, another principal University carpenter. Together, often teaming with renowned brick mason, William B. Phillips, Crawford and Peck built houses and courthouses throughout Virginia.²⁹ They constructed twenty-seven of the University student rooms, numerous private dwellings, as well as a number of courthouses, including Greene and Page Counties, and possibly Caroline County. Additionally, the two teamed with Richard Boulware to construct the courthouse in Madison County. Crawford also constructed the courthouses in Spotsylvania and Rappahannock Counties. The interior woodwork at the Tucker cottage at Edgewood is a remarkably intact example of their residential craftsmanship. Crawford and Peck also teamed for renovations at the main house at Edgewood.

The work at the Tucker Cottage is significant for its association with Jefferson's builders as well as for its well-documented renovation process and its occupation by Judge St. George Tucker. A notation in Cabell's hand on a letter received from A.S. Brokenbrough describes the work Peck and Crawford are contracted to perform at the cottage in 1822, which includes "to put doors, windows, chairboards, washboards, picture slips, floors, and chimney pieces to my out house, and to do such other work as I might give them for the prices at which they recently worked at the University."³⁰ The work and the difficulties of finding adequate workmen is further described in a letter Cabell

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writes to Cocke as the work neared completion, "My building has gone on rapidly since I last wrote. Chisholm's latherers finished their job and have gone. Mr. Peck and his men will leave here next week. Duncan is going on very well for a

man of his speed... You have not an idea of the dreadful habits of the workmen in this county and how much we want good mechanicks. If Gleese will ride up, I will take care of his Horse, and pay him any price you and he may agree upon, and he shall neither want for materials or attendance. And if he gives me satisfaction, I would cheerfully give him or his employer the benefit of a much greater contract in the spring...Duncan says Gleese is a first rate workman.

But if he should not be with you, and you should be able to send any other good workman, it would suit my present purpose...Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are well. They are about to move into their new quarters, with which Mr. T. is much pleased."³¹ About a month later, on September 25, 1822, a letter from Cabell to Cocke states "Contract with Mr.

Chisholm for his men to plaster Mr. Tucker's house on or about 10th October. It is lathed, and you know what to fix on as the price of plastering."³² Hugh Chisholm, a brick mason as well as a plasterer, was another workman associated with Thomas Jefferson, who worked at both Monticello and Poplar Forest.

After the death of Joseph C. Cabell at Edgewood in 1856, his widow, Mary Carter Cabell, was given lifetime rights to live there until her death in 1862. Having no children, the property then passed to a great-nephew Philip Barraud Cabell, son of nephew, Nathaniel Francis Cabell and his wife, Ann Blaws Cocke, who was the daughter of John Hartwell Cocke. Philip B. Cabell lived at Edgewood until his death in 1915, and his widow, Julia Bolling Cabell remained there until she passed away in 1925. That year Edgewood was bequeathed to their son, Joseph Hartwell Cabell. During this latter period of ownership, the property was documented by numerous important photographers

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and architectural historians, including Robert Lancaster, Francis Benjamin Johnson, Charles Gillette, and the Works Progress Administration, reiterating the importance of the property throughout time. Joseph Hartwell Cabell's daughter, Mary Cabell Somerville, gained ownership of the property in 1965. In 1980, Robert Self, great-grandson of J.H. Cabell, and his wife Ruth Ewers inherited the property. They continue to reside at Edgewood, continuing a Cabell-family ownership of over 215 years.

Joseph Carrington Cabell

Born December 28, 1778 at Liberty Hall near Warminster in Amherst (later Nelson) County, Joseph Carrington Cabell, described as a man of "rare talent and culture," was the third son of Colonel Nicholas and Hannah Carrington Cabell, both of "distinguished social and political stock in the colony."³³ Schooled both at home and at local area schools, Cabell attended college at Hampden-Sydney College and the College of William and Mary, graduating in 1798. Studying law, the distinguished student graduated with honors before working in his brother's law office in Amherst County. In 1800, he returned to William and Mary, studying under the guidance of Judge St. George Tucker. After a brief stint in Richmond and the Carolinas, Cabell traveled to France due to his delicate health. While in France, Cabell traveled throughout Europe where he regularly met with intellectuals and other professionals, learning about law, botany, and education. Cabell returned to Virginia in 1806 and the following January married Mary Walker Carter in Williamsburg. While in Williamsburg, Cabell was recruited to help establish a Museum of Natural History for the College. While establishing a plan for the museum, Cabell consulted with many of his well-connected friends and colleagues on the subject. After much consideration, Cabell was persuaded by Thomas

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Jefferson, Isaac Coles, and others to use his energy to help establish the University of Virginia instead. Moving home to Amherst (Nelson) County, near Charlottesville, Cabell was one of the most influential players in the establishment of the University, which he worked tirelessly to help fund and where he served as Jefferson's right hand man. Upon his return to the

Cabell homeland, Cabell served as one of the first Justices in newly established Nelson County.

In 1808, Cabell was elected a State Representative, and two years later a State Senator (1810-1829). From 1831-1835, he again served as a member of the House of Delegates. He is credited with educational improvements and the establishment of a Literary Fund. Although he was urged to serve in national politics, including numerous cabinet position appointments from Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, Cabell deliberately remained in Virginia, where he continued to be widely influential. Among offices held were Rector of the University of Virginia (1834-1836 and 1845-1856), as well as a member of the Board of Visitors, where he "helped shape its destiny" by funding the school, finalizing building plans, hiring professors, and establishing a curriculum.³⁴ A speech by General Dade in the State Senate in 1827-28 recalled Cabell's achievements, stating "If aught of good proceeds from UVA; the pride and glory of Virginia, the member from Nelson cannot be forgotten; for he, in promoting that monument of wisdom and taste was second only to the immortal Jefferson."³⁵ He is also widely recognized for his role in the implementation of internal improvements in the state, particularly the establishment of the James and Kanawha Canal which made navigation of the James River a reality, linking the Chesapeake Bay to the Mississippi River. He was elected the canal company's first president for his tireless work. Additionally, his interests in progressive agriculture were brought to the forefront with numerous bills he lead for agricultural improvements, including the adoption of the

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“Albemarle System,” a reform measure learned from his years as co-founder of the Albemarle Agricultural Society.

Joseph Carrington Cabell died at Edgewood on February 5, 1856 at the age of 78. He is buried in the family cemetery at Edgewood. Edgewood, where he lived for almost fifty years, most represents his life despite the fact that the main

house burned in 1955. He is credited with the construction or renovation of many of the remaining outbuildings, including the renovation of the Tucker Cottage. Additionally, his agricultural-minded actions transformed the small, rural farm into a large plantation at the tobacco-rich port of Warminster.

St. George Tucker (1752-1827)

Born in Port Royal, Bermuda to a wealthy merchant and plantation owner, St. George Tucker came to Virginia to study law at the College of William and Mary in 1772. Although Tucker returned to Bermuda during the American Revolution, he returned to Yorktown in 1777, becoming his father’s American agent. Tucker acquired great wealth on his own accord by dispatching indigo to the West Indies in exchange for arms. He married the widow of John Randolph, Frances Bland Randolph, and moved to Matoax Plantation in Petersburg. Joining the militia, Tucker served as the French liaison for Governor Nelson at Yorktown. After the death of his wife in 1788, he returned to Williamsburg where he taught law. He married Leila Skipwith Carter in 1791, mother of Mrs. Joseph Carrington Cabell, Mary Walker Carter Cabell. Known as one of the “most eminent of Virginia lawyers,” Tucker gained acclaim with his 1796 “A Dissertation on Slavery with a Proposal for the Gradual Abolition of it in the State of Virginia” as well as his editing of Blackstone’s “Commentaries on the Laws of England” into an American context in

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1803, resulting in his nickname “American Blackstone.”³⁶ In 1804, after disputes over teaching methods, Tucker left Williamsburg to serve on the Virginia Court of Appeals. From 1813 to 1825, he served as a U.S. District Court judge in Richmond, although he began to reside at Edgewood circa 1820, where he lived until his death. Tucker died on November 10, 1827 at age 75. He is buried in the family cemetery where his tombstone is inscribed with a lengthy Latin verse.

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GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description

The property at 3008 Warminster Road near Wingina in Nelson County, Virginia, is located in Map Book 13, page 55. The property is described in the Nelson County Land Records as "Edgewood" consisting of 65.65 acres, being a portion of Liberty Hall Farm, as described on a plat dated December 17, 1980 (revised July 19, 1982). Deed is recorded in Book 198, Page 498.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Edgewood property at 3008 Warminster Road in Nelson County, Virginia are described as the 65.65-acre property described in Nelson County Plat Book 13, Page 55. The 65.65-acre parcel is a portion of the original Liberty Hall tract, also owned by the Cabell family. The Edgewood house (now ruins) and Tucker Cottage have been associated with this portion of the tract since their construction in 1790 and 1820, respectively.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: The following information is common to all photographs

Name: Edgewood (VDHR File Number: 062-0002)

Location: Nelson County, Virginia

Photographer: Arcadia Preservation, LLC

Date of Photo: August 2005

Location of Negatives: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, VA

Roll Numbers: 22631, 22632, and 22633

VIEW OF: Attic-Story/West Room/Office, Looking South

NEG. NO.: 22631/12

PHOTO: 1 of 21

VIEW OF: West Parlor/Master Bedroom, Looking East

NEG. NO.: 22631/16.

PHOTO: 2 of 21

VIEW OF: East Parlor/Dining Room, Looking West

NEG. NO.: 22631/18

PHOTO: 3 of 21

VIEW OF: Rear Chamber. East Parlor, Looking North

NEG. NO.: 22631/19

PHOTO: 4 of 21

VIEW OF: Rear Hall/Addition, Looking West

NEG. NO.: 22631/20

PHOTO: 5 of 21

VIEW OF: Living Room/Addition, Looking South

NEG. NO.: 22631/21

PHOTO: 6 of 21

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VIEW OF: Barn/granary, Looking South
NEG. NO.: 22631/26
PHOTO: 7 of 21

VIEW OF: Corncrib, Looking South
NEG. NO.: 22631/27
PHOTO: 8 of 21

VIEW OF: Dovecote, Dairy, and Smokehouse, Looking West
NEG. NO.: 22631/29
PHOTO: 9 of 21

VIEW OF: Addition/Northwest Elevation
NEG. NO.: 22631/32
PHOTO: 10 of 21

VIEW OF: Tucker Cottage, Rear/Southwest Elevation
NEG. NO.: 22631/33
PHOTO: 11 of 21

VIEW OF: Machine Shed, Looking North
NEG. NO.: 22631/34
PHOTO: 12 of 21

VIEW OF: Tucker Cottage, Primary/Northeast Elevation
NEG. NO.: 22632/3
PHOTO: 13 of 21

VIEW OF: Tucker Cottage, Porch detail
NEG. NO.: 22632/4
PHOTO: 14 of 21

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VIEW OF: Icehouse, South elevation

NEG. NO.: 22632/12

PHOTO: 15 of 21

VIEW OF: Stair Hall, Looking North

NEG. NO.: 22632/29

PHOTO: 16 of 21

VIEW OF: Stair Hall, Looking South

NEG. NO.: 22632/31

PHOTO: 17 of 21

VIEW OF: Tucker Cottage, NW elevation

NEG. NO.: 22632/32

PHOTO: 18 of 21

VIEW OF: Tucker Cottage with Addition, Looking SW

NEG. NO.: 22633/2

PHOTO: 19 of 21

VIEW OF: Cemetery, Looking Southeast

NEG. NO.: 22633/6

PHOTO: 20 of 21

VIEW OF: Grave of St. George Tucker

NEG. NO.: 22633/8

PHOTO: 21 of 21

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ENDNOTES FOR SECTION 8 ONLY

- ¹ Cabell Family Papers. UVa Special Collections. Online Pioneers: Cabells and the Westward Movement.
- ² Thomas Turpin. Notes for a Presentation at the Cabell Foundation Annual Meeting. Williamsburg, October 2000.
- ³ Colonel William Cabell settled on 25,000 acres along the James River and built Union Hill. Colonel John Cabell settled on family lands in nearby Buckingham County where he built Green Hill. Colonel Joseph Cabell settled in Amherst County at his estate known as Winton. Additionally, their sister, Mary Cabell Horsely, lived at Centre Hill in Albemarle County.
- ⁴ Amherst County Deed Book A, page 109. Reported in "Warminster: Ghost Town of the Virginia Countryside," a UVA paper by Briscoe Baldwin Guy, 1947. p. 12
- ⁵ Briscoe Baldwin Guy, p. 14
- ⁶ *Map of Virginia and Maryland* Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1832.
- ⁷ Remains in Warminster include ruins of a stone mill that was burned during the Civil War by Sheridan as well as a long-abandoned frame house with late 19th century detailing that is possibly a re-worked earlier structure.
- ⁸ Marlene Heck, p. 67
- ⁹ Letter dated January 7, 1808, quoted in Marlene Heck
- ¹⁰ Marlene Heck, p. 68
- ¹¹ Marlene Heck, p.67
- ¹² Marlene Heck, p. 67
- ¹³ Marlene Heck, p. 71
- ¹⁴ Marlene Heck, p. 71
- ¹⁵ Mutual Assurance Policy R6 V48. Policy Number 451. February 25, 1813.
- ¹⁶ Mutual Assurance Policy R5 V 45 Policy Number 2314, 1816.
- ¹⁷ Marlene Heck, p. 74
- ¹⁸ Letter to Cocke in 1811 quoted in Heck, p. 74
- ¹⁹ 3 June 1811; June 9, 1821 Letter Cabell to Cocke
- ²⁰ Letter from Cabell to Cocke. 3 June 1811. Cabell Family Papers, University of Virginia Special Collections.
- ²¹ Letter from Cabell to Cocke, June 9, 1821. Cabell Family Papers, University of Virginia Special Collections.
- ²² Letter from Cabell to Cocke. August 1, 1822. Cabell Family Papers, University of Virginia Special Collections.
- ²³ Likely John Neilson – Jefferson workman and builder of "Bremo". Jefferson's Memorandum book refers to him on occasion as "Nelson". Given Neilson's association with both Jefferson and Cocke it makes sense that this "Mr. Nelson" in John Neilson.] .
- ²⁴ Letter from Cabell to Cocke, October 27, 1828. Cabell Family Papers, University of Virginia Special Collections.
- ²⁵ An archival reference to the Tucker Cottage originally being an office is noted in "Nelson County History," an article in the collection of Bob Self. However, evidence to support this theory remains unclear.
- ²⁶ Letter from Cabell to Cocke 31 Aug. 1820. Robert L. Self collection
- ²⁷ Letter from Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough to Joseph C. Cabell May 20, 1822. Robert L. Self collection
- ²⁸ Although numerous surveys of the property suggest that the porch trim dates from the Victorian era, an intensive study during a recent restoration by owner Robert Self (Architectural Conservator, Restoration Dept. at Monticello) revealed that it dates to the late 18th century.
- ²⁹ Ed Lay, *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*. p.14
- ³⁰ Letter from Brokenbrough to Cabell, June 4, 1822. Robert L. Self collection
- ³¹ Letter from Cabell to Cocke August 1, 1822. Robert L. Self collection
- ³² Letter from Cabell to Cocke Sept. 25, 1822. Cabell Family Papers, University of Virginia Special Collections
- ³³ Robert Lancaster. *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches and Dictionary of American Biography III*, p. 38-39
- ³⁴ *Dictionary of American Biography III*, p. 38-39
- ³⁵ Senate speech, files, Robert L. Self collection.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Edgewood (VDHR 062-0004)
3008 Warminster Road, Nelson County, VA**

³⁶ Lawrence Friedman. Quoted in Colonial Williamsburg's biography of St. George Tucker.

Warminster Road

Woods

"Edgewood" Kitchen
(Ruins)

Machine
Shed

Main
Dwelling

Well

Lochouse

Dairy
Smoke
House

Dovecote

Corn
Crib

Tenant/Wood
Shop

Barn/Stable

Cemetery

Smoke House
Ruins

James River Road

Edgewood

(VDHR # 062-0004)

3008 Warminster Road

Nelson County, VA

(Not To Scale)



Edgewood
(662-000-1)
Nelson County,
Virginia

UTM References:

- 17/751958/4173760
- 17/762459/4173550
- 17/702396/4173725
- 17/702024/4173241
- 17/701734/4173647

HONARDSVILLE QUAD

