

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**VLR Listed: 6/20/2019**  
**NRHP Listed: 8/20/2019**

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District

Other names/site number: VDHR # 061-5135

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Arrowhead Ln., Capel Ln., Findlay Gap Rd., James River Rd., Norwood Rd., Pine Hill Ln., Round Top Ln., Taylors Store Loop, Union Hill Rd., Variety Mills Rd.

City or town: Wingina State: Virginia County: Nelson

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>120</u>	<u>68</u>	buildings
<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>150</u>	<u>76</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 15

**6. Function or Use Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = House

COMMERCE/department store = General Store

RELIGION/religious facility = Church

GOVERNMENT/post office

EDUCATION/schools = schoolhouse

FUNERARY/cemetery

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related = railroad

TRANSPORTATION/water-related = canal

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = House

COMMERCE/department store = General Store

RELIGION/religious facility = Church

GOVERNMENT/post office

FUNERARY/cemetery

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related = railroad

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Early Classical Revival

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

OTHER: I-House; American Foursquare

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; METAL; STONE

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The Norwood and Wingina communities lie in the James River Basin along Nelson County's southeastern edge. The primary area of settlement is the James River's floodplain, which is typically between one-quarter and one-half mile wide within the district. This floodplain diminishes on the western end of the district near Forkfield (062-0054) and on the eastern end of the district near River Circle Farm (062-5135-0057), and is replaced in both instances by step ridges that barely leave room for the canal and railroad at their bases. The Tye River enters the James River at the community of Norwood, while a double track of the CSX Railroad (historically the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad) runs through the area on an east-west axis (generally following the James River), and follows the remnants of the James River & Kanawha Canal, which is still filled with water in many locations. The Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 4.58 square miles (2,930 acres). Approximately 150 resources within the district are classified as contributing, and approximately 76 resources are non-contributing. A small number of resources are associated with four properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Two of these, Soldier's Joy and Montezuma, were listed in 1980, the third, Rock Cliff, was listed in 2015, and the fourth, Arrowhead, was listed in 2019.

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### Narrative Description

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

### Setting

The Norwood-Wingina Historic District is approximately 2,930 acres in size and includes the communities of Norwood and Wingina in rural Nelson County. A low series of mountains known as Buffalo Ridge taper off near the western end of the district, but re-emerge as Horse Mountain, which continues on a northwest path to the Rockfish River. Steep ridges in Buckingham County form a dramatic visual backdrop when looking southeast towards the river from Norwood and Wingina. The Tye River enters the James River at the community of Norwood, and a number of smaller streams including Union Hill Creek, Joes Creek, and Haw Branch drain the remainder of the area. State Route 626 (Norwood Road) runs through the district on an east-west axis, and State Route 654 (Variety Mills Road) enters Norwood from the north along the Tye River. Virginia Primary Route 56 connects the count seat of Lovingston with the Buckingham Court House area, and crosses the James River at Wingina. Residences and related outbuildings are the predominate resource type in the district. Many of the houses have secondary resources associated with the early agricultural history of the district.

### Architectural Analysis

Of the twelve previously-listed individual National Register dwellings in Nelson County, the district contains four: Soldiers Joy (062-0015/062-5135-0054), a ca. 1784 Classical Revival style dwelling; Montezuma/Spring Hill (062-0010/062-5135-0024), a ca. 1795 Georgian style dwelling; Rock Cliff (062-0438/062-5135-0052), a ca. 1840 I-House dwelling; and Arrowhead (062-5135-0051), a 1920-1923 Colonial Revival house. The majority (72 percent) of the primary resources on properties within the district are residential buildings. The earliest extant house is the aforementioned Soldiers Joy, which is a five-bay, two-story, frame house that faces south towards the James River. Its side-gable roof is covered by standing-seam metal, and is dominated by a low pediment that spans the façade's three central bays. Associated resources with this property include a ca. 1820 dairy, a ca. 1822 family cemetery, a ca. 1920 chicken house, a 1900 outbuilding, a ca. 1900 privy, a number of ca. 1960 pole sheds.

There are two other late-eighteenth century houses in the district: Sunnyside (062-0235/062-5135-0042) and Montezuma/Spring Hill (062-0010/062-5135-0024). Sunnyside is a ca. 1790, one-and-one-half story frame house with a slate gable roof with dormers, vinyl exterior siding, and parged foundation. The property has a number of early twentieth century garages and sheds. Montezuma/Spring Hill (062-0010/062-5135-0024), a ca. 1795 Georgian style dwelling, is one of a group of approximately eleven 18th- and early 19th-century Cabell family houses built along the James River in Nelson County. It has a two-story main block with a 1-1/2-story wing, with a brick Flemish bond exterior. Secondary resources on the property include a ca. 1800 kitchen, a ca. 1835 family cemetery, a ca. 1850 smokehouse, and several early- to mid-twentieth century sheds.

There are six antebellum resources in the district boundaries. Rock Cliff (062-0438/062-5135-0052) is a two-story, three-bay, frame house flanked by a pair of exterior end chimneys, with a 1880 two-story addition to the west. Secondary resources on the property include a circa 1825 office (reported to be the original house on the property), a smokehouse, and kitchen. Rock Cliff

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

is reported to be the only surviving frame house continuously occupied by descendants of the Cabell family.

Another early antebellum house is Forkfield (062-0054/062-5135-0001), constructed ca 1840 for Paulina Cabell Daniel by contractor Robert A. Smiley. The facade is composed of three widely spaced bays and is built of Flemish bond brick. A large two-story open portico shelters a double-leaf central entry on the first floor as well as a balcony served by a single-leaf door on the second story. A large two-story brick wing (constructed in 1906) projects from the rear of the house, and a smaller two-story brick wing is attached to the western end of the dwelling. This wing, along with modifications to the portico, was designed by Amherst County architect Charlie Vail, Jr. in 1987.

The ca. 1850, one-and-one-half-story Matthews House & Shoe Shop (062-0223/062-5135-0011) is a vernacular log house with a central entry that consists of a board-and-batten door flanked by a pair of six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. The house is clad in weatherboard siding, and is covered by a side gable roof of standing-seam metal with a box cornice. Attached to the rear of the house is a ca 1900 ell.

An unusual building in the district is a small, double house (062-0215/062-5135-0005) that dates to the mid-nineteenth century and was on property associated with the farm of Frederick Peters. In the 1932 Works Progress Administration (WPA) architectural inventory of Nelson County, it is referred to as a "brick cottage," though its double entry suggests that it may have been used as a quarter or tenant house. This one-and-one-half story house has a side gable roof covered in standing-seam metal with gable end internal brick chimneys. The façade is four bays wide with two single-leaf entries in the two central bays flanked by a pair of six-over-six double-hung replacement sash windows. All visible window sash appear to be replacements, and were installed flush with the building's interior wall finish, leaving unfinished brick exposed on the exterior of the window openings. A shed-roofed porch spans the central two bays of the facade.

The Cabell-Ribble-Heath House (062-0224/062-5135-0015) is reported to have been built in 1854 by William Meredith Cabell (1823-1898), who resided there at least through 1858. The large, frame house is three-bays wide and two-and-one-half stories in height. It has a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is pierced with two shed dormers, a later addition. A full-width, two-story porch spans the façade and is supported by turned posts with decorative scrollwork. Each gable end has an exterior brick chimney that extends well past the roof line.

Though the primary resource on the Norwood property (062-0213/062-5135-0036) is no longer extant, there remains a ca. 1855 slave quarter, a ca. 1855 office building likely used by William Daniel Cabell (who built the demolished primary resource on the property), and a ca. 1870 shed. Other extant resources on the property include a chicken house and barn, both ca. 1937, and a tennis court.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

The Altavista/Old Cabell House (062-0055/062-5135-0014) is architecturally significant as a Gothic Revival cottage, an unusual architectural style for rural Nelson County. The property is also significant as the boyhood home of the Rev. W.A.R. Goodwin, promoter of the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. The primary resource is a one-and-one-half story, frame cottage. The house has a steeply-pitched, metal, side-gable roof, is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, and sits on a high, brick, English basement. At either end are brick exterior end chimneys. Fenestration includes two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows and the single-leaf entry on the facade.

The Goodwin Tenant House (062-5125/062-5135-0025) is another Gothic Revival House likely built between 1875 and 1884 as a tenant house. The Goodwin family lived at Altavista (062-0055) in nearby Norwood and the tenant house reflects certain stylistic features of Altavista, including its steeply-pitched, gable-roof and vertical board-and-batten siding.

There is one identified log building in the district (062-5135-0032). The house is possibly a remnant of the African American community of Newtown, formerly located near Bethany Church. The building is two-and-one-half-stories in height and three-bays wide with a metal, side-gable roof and is clad in smooth weatherboard siding. On the façade is a central entry. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung windows. It appears the house once had two central interior chimneys that pierced the roof ridge.

Reflecting the relative wealth brought to the area by the railroad are a number of impressive houses dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century. Notable residences from the early twentieth century include Garnkirk (062-5135-0055). John E. Johnson, merchant, railroad contractor, and farmer, constructed this large, frame, Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival elements house in 1901. The house is two-and-one-half stories in height, with a complex, slate, hipped roof, wood siding, and a brick foundation. Openings include a single-leaf entry with a single-pane transom above it. A similar doorway is found on the second floor. This door provides access to the roof of the one-story porch, which is supported by square columns. Other exterior elements include two large center chimneys. Also located on the property is a large barn with a slate, hipped roof, wood siding, and a stone foundation. Wall dormers add decorative details to this large barn building.

Another notable early-twentieth century residence is Arrowhead (062-5135-0051), a ca. 1920-1923, one-and-one-half-story, masonry house designed in the Colonial Revival style for Col. Wirt Robinson, who was a direct descendant of Dr. William Cabell (1699-1774). The primary resource is a one-and-one-half story, two-bay brick building with a slate, side-gable roof on the main section. There are five chimneys, three end and two interior ones. A rear brick hyphen connects the main house to a small, one-story hipped roof section. Additional resources associated with the property include a ca. 1922 one-story, guesthouse, a ca. 1922 well, and a ca. 1964 vehicle shed.

The Heath-Nunery House (062-5135-0012) is a ca. 1926 dwelling constructed by railroad telegraph operator Harry G. Young and subsequently owned by his brother-in-law, depot master

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

William J. Heath. The one-and-one-half story frame house has a steeply pitched, metal, cross gable roof and a large, wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns. The property also includes three secondary resources built with the house: a privy and two large sheds.

Throughout the early twentieth century, agriculture continued to be important to the local economy as evidenced by the River Circle Farm (062-5135-0057), a ca. 1920 Colonial Revival house built by S.H. Smith. The main section of the American Foursquare house is two-and-one-half stories in height, with a full-width, one-story porch. The house has a metal, pyramidal roof and decorative siding. A two-story, octagonal tower with a metal roof and decorative shingles defines the building. It has four-over-four wood, double-hung windows. Additional resources associated with this property include two ca. 1925 secondary houses, a ca. 1930 shed, a ca. 1950 silo, and a ca. 1950 barn.

Other houses from the first quarter of the twentieth century include those that reflect the architectural styles of the time. For example, two houses on Capel Lane (062-0220/062-5135-0017 and 062-0221/062-5135-0018) are both ca. 1900, two-story, wood frame houses built in the American Foursquare form. Another house built in this form is located at 909 Union Hill Road (062-5135-0064), built ca. 1917. This wood frame house is two stories in height, and features a two-bay facade with two-over-two, double-hung sash windows and a one-story, shed-roofed, full-width porch. Vernacular houses built during this time period include two wood frame ca. 1900 houses on Norwood Road (062-0227/062-5135-0020 and 062-0228/062-5135-0021). Both are side-gable houses with exterior chimneys and one-story, full width porches.

Only two houses date from the Great Depression of the 1930s, including the Turner House (062-5135-0033), built in 1933 by telegraph operator William E. Turner for his parents William A. and Nellie Turner. Nellie Turner operated the former C.A. Stratton Store (062-0238) and William Turner was a bridge carpenter for the C&O Railroad. The house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and American Foursquare form, both of which were nationally popular during this period. The three-bay, two-and-one-half story house is constructed of brick. It has a pyramidal roof with a hipped dormer on the front (south) elevation; both are covered in standing-seam metal. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof of standing-seam metal supported by battered columns atop brick piers. There is a single-bay hipped-roof porch supported by square posts on the rear (north) of the house. Fenestration includes three-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows.

The other dwelling from this time is a likely former tenant house (062-5135-0039). This small, wood frame, one-story, three-bay cottage has a side gable, metal roof, wood siding, and a raised concrete foundation. Façade openings consist of a partially-glazed door in the center flanked by two, three-over-one double-hung wood windows.

By the mid-twentieth century, residential development in the district slowed, although there are notable properties from this time, including a ca. 1958 one-story house built by Clarence Purdue (062-5135-0006) from bricks salvaged from the former Paul Stratton Store in Norwood. The main section of the house is one story in height, and is topped with an asphalt shingle, side-gable



Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

roof. The five-bay facade has a central doorway with a small cross-gable porch flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows.

The remaining residential houses from this period include two noncontributing ranch houses (062-5135-0061 and 062-5135-0048) built in 1961 and 1967, respectively. Both are representative examples of this nationally ubiquitous house type, rising one-story in height, covered with side gable roofs, and veneered with brick or vinyl siding. The house at Robbins Nest Farm (062-5135-0068), built ca. 1955, has been remodeled using eclectic stylistic embellishments, notably craftsman influences. The original section of the house is brick. A large gable-fronted wraparound porch supported with battered columns has been added to the southern (front), eastern, and northern elevations. The broken gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal. Frame portions of the dwelling are clad in board-and-batten siding. Typical windows have 4/1 and 6/1 double-hung vinyl sash.

There are four churches in the district, three of which date to the mid-nineteenth century and contribute to the district. The earliest extant church in the district is Christ Episcopal Church (062-0003/062-5135-0010). Members of the Cabell family constructed this ca. 1844 church, originally designed in the Greek Revival style and later remodeled with Gothic Revival decorative elements. It is one of the earliest churches in Nelson County and despite some alterations retains its Gothic Revival features. Associated with this church is a small graveyard and a rectory (062-5123/062-5135-0013), which is a ca. 1860, one-story stone building currently in ruinous condition.

There is one historically African-American church in the district: St. John Baptist Church (062-0236/062-5135-0037), founded in 1887, with 17 African American men as trustees on land donated by members of the Cabell family. This wood-frame building has a square central tower, a single centered entrance on a projecting bay, and Gothic Revival stylistic details. There is also a cemetery (062-5135-0065) associated with the property. In 2009, the congregation built a new church at 9839 Norwood Road (062-5135-0029).

The Bethany United Methodist Church (062-0237/062-5135-0031), also founded in 1887 on an acre of land donated by William D. and Mary Cabell and John Donald, a boatman and farmer, who contributed \$900 for the construction of the building. This one-story, wood-frame building has two entrance doors, a square cupola, and large six-over-six wood frame windows.

In addition to the cemeteries associated with the churches in the historic district, there are two documented family cemeteries: the Bolton-Dennis Cemetery (062-5135-0035) and the Turner Family Cemetery (062-5135-0066). The Bolton-Dennis Cemetery is a ca.1918 cemetery, located on the north side of Norwood Road adjacent to the driveway of 101365 Norwood Road. The site is surrounded by decorative concrete obelisks, is currently overgrown and several gravestones have fallen. The Turner Family Cemetery is located northeast of the William Taylor House. The site contains a number of granite grave markers dating from the second half of the twentieth century. It is highly likely that additional cemeteries are present within the historic district but have not yet been documented. These would include small family cemeteries on rural properties

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

and unmarked cemeteries for enslaved persons. In rural areas, on large farms and plantations, cemeteries for enslaved African Americans often were located near slave quarters, locations for which can aid in identifying potential burial sites. Family cemeteries were more often placed close to the main house. Both types of cemeteries often included traditional plantings, such as yucca, cedar, and periwinkle, the presence of which, in combination with other landscape clues, also can provide identifying markers for potential cemetery sites.

There are three contributing stores in the historic district. The earliest store is the Frederick G. Peters Store (062-0216/ 062-5135-0004). Constructed ca. 1840 this large, brick store is two stories in height and sits on a raised, stone foundation. All three levels have a centered, single wood door with large windows on either side. The windows have simple wood frames with stone headers and sills.

The ca. 1900 Mrs. Grover Carter Store (062-0225/ 062-5135-0016) is a small, rectangular one-story building built on concrete piers. It has a gable, metal roof with a central interior chimney, and is clad in weatherboards. The north facade faces Norwood Road and consists of three bays: a single, narrow doorway with single two-over-two, wood double-hung windows on either side. The west elevation has a small gable-roofed porch and a single door.

The ca. 1920 Wingina Store and Post Office (062-0233/062-5135-0056) is the largest extant frame store in the district. Stanhope S. Johnson, a noted architect from Lynchburg, designed the building for C.I. Johnson & Son, a company that originally started on the Buckingham County side of the James River. Charles I. Johnson died in 1914, and his son John E. Johnson continued the business after his death. By the early 1950s, the Wood family operated the store and post office. Though the general store closed in 1991, the building continues to house a post office in leased space. The main section of the building is two stories in height with a gable roof and false stepped parapet. It is covered in weatherboard siding and sits on a concrete parged foundation. Openings on this section include a centered, double door and large plate glass windows. A one-story wing is attached to the side elevation. It also has a false parapet roof. A one-story, full width porch spans the entire façade of both sections.

Associated with the Rock Cliff property (062-0438/062-5135-0052) is a ca. 1880, one-room, wood-frame schoolhouse (062-5135-0053). This building is perhaps the first public school built in Nelson County. It stands one-story in height, with a metal front gable roof, wood siding, and stacked stone foundation. Openings include a recessed, single wood door and narrow windows on the side elevation. The windows are currently covered with wood.

The ca. 1909 Norwood School (062-0229) is located on a ridge north of Norwood Road and east of Pine Hill Road. Lucian Sheffield built this school and similar schools in Lovingston and Roseland. Currently used as a residence, the frame former school building is one-story with a standing seam, metal-clad, hipped roof, wood siding, and a brick foundation. The roof has an interior brick chimney, two dormers, and a centered cupola. The façade is seven bays wide and a centered door is flanked by three, tall, wood frame windows on either side. The entrance door is covered with a one-bay porch with a flat roof and carved wood columns.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

Another significant contributing building is the Wirt Robinson Museum (062-5135-0050), built ca. 1921 by Colonel Wirt Robinson to house his collection of artifacts and natural history specimens. The museum is one-story in height, one-bay deep, and three bays wide. The building has a slate, side-gable roof, brick exterior, and a stone foundation. The façade has a central, recessed, screened-in porch with a small, one-over-one, double-hung windows topped with decorative, splayed arches.

There is one contributing bridge in the historic district, the ca. 1900 Norwood Railroad Bridge (062-0127/062-5135-0002). The bridge is an iron Parker Truss structure that continues to carry the CSX railroad tracks over the Tye River. It rests on piers of ashlar stone, which may be remnants of an earlier bridge. A non-contributing bridge, built in 1975, carries Route 56 vehicular traffic across the James River.

### **Inventory of Resources**

The following inventory lists the resources within the Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District and assigns a status of contributing or noncontributing to each resource. The contributing status was determined based upon each resource's date of construction within the period of significance of 1775-1965, retention of historic integrity from that period, and its ability to convey historic significance. Contributing resources were built during the period of significance, reflect the district's historic development patterns as a rural, largely agricultural area from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and continue to maintain the historic character and materials necessary to convey their direct association with the district's significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and/or Transportation and/or under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Minor and typical alterations to resources are generally dependent upon their function and use. Thus, agricultural buildings may have additions and/or altered sizes of openings designed to accommodate the larger mechanized farming equipment that became commonplace during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Transportation resources as a rule have been continually maintained and upgraded as needed to remain in use. Routine replacement of bridge decks and railroad ties, reinforcement of load-bearing capacity, and other actions were found not to detract from a transportation resource's overall integrity. Cemeteries within the historic district are generally modest in scale and design, as was typical throughout Virginia in historically rural areas. Lack of formal grave markings, such as a carved tombstone, does not necessarily indicate loss of integrity; rather, these small cemeteries may never have had such markers, with graves instead marked by fieldstones or wooden objects such as crosses. Buildings that accommodate the public, most notably churches and stores, may feature nonhistoric features, such as wheelchair ramps to access primary entries, pipe railings, and poured concrete or pressured-treated-lumber steps concrete, that are easily reversible or of insufficient scale to detract from a resource's overall integrity. Dwellings are likely to have at least some replacement materials, such as newer window sash, a replaced entry door, or synthetic siding. Dwellings are likely to have at least some replacement materials, such as newer window sash, a replaced entry door, or synthetic

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

siding. Cumulatively, such materials can obscure or obliterate exterior historic fabric. However, where the new materials have been installed sensitively, such as by retaining shape and size of door and window openings and of trim, such alterations do not of themselves constitute loss of integrity to a degree that warrants classifying the building as non-contributing. Retention of historic form, massing, and scale, however, are important characteristics that factored into a resource's classification. Therefore, all non-contributing resources listed herein have been so noted for being built later than 1965 or for having been altered to an extent that integrity no longer is sufficient for the resource to convey their historic appearance or association.

This inventory includes all primary resources, historic and nonhistoric, throughout the district. It also includes all historic outbuildings as well as nonhistoric outbuildings that are substantial in size and scale. It does not include assorted small and minor secondary resources such as prefabricated or temporary sheds, or any other minor resource not fixed to the ground and not substantial in size or scale.

The properties within the district are listed alphabetically by roadway, then numerically by street address. A 10-digit Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) identification numbers has been assigned to each property; note that properties that had been surveyed in years prior to the current nomination also have 7-digit numbers. Each property is keyed to the attached Sketch Map by the last four digits of its 10-digit VDHR identification number.

**Arrowhead Lane**

**115 Arrowhead Lane**                      **062-5135-0051**                      *Other DHR Id#:*

Arrowhead, NRHP 2019

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Well (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

**250 Arrowhead Lane**                      **062-5135-0070**                      *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 1989*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Capel Lane**

**31 Capel Lane**                              **062-0220**                              *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0017*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**67 Capel Lane**                              **062-0221**                              *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0018*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Findlay Gap Road**

**364 Findlay Gap Road 062-5135-0033** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1933*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**386 Findlay Gap Road 062-0237** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0031*

*Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1887*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shelter (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Findlay Gap Road 062-5135-0032** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1875*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Findlay Gap Road 062-5135-0066** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No discernible style, 1940*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**James River**

**James River 062-5135-0073** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Canal Lock (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**James River Road**

**530 James River Road 062-5135-0071** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Georgian Revival, 1997*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Secondary/Tenant (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 3*

**North Side, Route 647 062-0234** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0077*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1916*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Privy (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Norwood Road**

**10018 Norwood Road 062-0238** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0030*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1871**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**10135 Norwood Road 062-5135-0034**

*Other DHR Id#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Neo-Eclectic, 1995**

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Secondary/Tenant (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building) Contributing Total: 2**

**10285 Norwood Road 062-0213**

*Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0036*

**Primary Resource Slave/Servant Quarters (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1855**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Tennis Court (Structure) Contributing Total: 1**

**10352 Norwood Road 062-5135-0038**

*Other DHR Id#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1988**

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**10599 Norwood Road 062-5135-0076**

*Other DHR Id#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories , Style: , Ca 1996**

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**10623 Norwood Road 062-5135-0039**

*Other DHR Id#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1930**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**10631 Norwood Road 062-5135-0040**

*Other DHR Id#:*

**Primary Resource: Double House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920**

**Contributing Total: 1**

**Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**10875 Norwood Road 062-5135-0041**

*Other DHR Id#:*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource: Barn (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1920*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Animal Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**10993 Norwood Road 062-0235 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0042**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1790*

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

*Secondary Resource: Water Tank/Tower (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

**11245 Norwood Road 062-5135-0067 Other DHR Id#:**

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

**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**11261 Norwood Road 062-5135-0043 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1969*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource: Workshop (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**11321 Norwood Road 062-5135-0044 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**11628 Norwood Road 062-5135-0047 Other DHR Id#:**

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

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**11801 Norwood Road 062-0017 Other DHR Id#: 037-0056, 062-5135-0049**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1992*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

**12189 Norwood Road 062-5135-0068 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Neo-Eclectic, 1955*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Shed - Equipment (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

*Secondary Resource: Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**12199 Norwood Road 062-5135-0050 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Museum (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Pre 1921*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**12566 Norwood Road 062-5135-0069 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Barn (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**12615 Norwood Road 062-0438 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0052**  
Rock Cliff, NRHP 2015  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1840*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: School (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**13349 Norwood Road 062-0015 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0054**  
Soldier's Joy, NRHP 1980  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1784*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Agricultural Outbuildings (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Dairy (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Pole Barn (Structure) Contributing Total: 3*  
*Secondary Resource: Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 3*  
*Secondary Resource: Silo (Structure) Non-contributing Total: 3*  
*Secondary Resource: Storage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**13349 Norwood Road 062-5135-0072 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Silo (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**13485 Norwood Road 062-5135-0055 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, 1901*  
**Contributing Total: 1**



Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Corncrib (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Outbuilding (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**13711 Norwood Road 062-0233 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0056**

Note: The post office at this location occupies space leased from a private property owner.

*Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1920*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**8115 Norwood Road 062-0054 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0001**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Neo-Classical Revival, 1840*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Stable (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**8398 Norwood Road 062-5135-0060 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Shed, Vehicle/Equipment (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975*

**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**8506 Norwood Road 062-0231 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0003**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1915*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**8665 Norwood Road 062-0216 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0004**

*Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1840*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**8714 Norwood Road 062-5135-0006 Other DHR Id#:**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1958*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

*Secondary Resource: Secondary/Tenant (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Well/Well House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**8745 Norwood Road 062-0217 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0007**

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Store/Market (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**8789 Norwood Road 062-0219 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0008**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**8852 Norwood Road 062-0003 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0010**  
*Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1844*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*

**8868 Norwood Road 062-0225 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0016**  
*Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**8868 Norwood Road 062-5135-0048 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1967*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**8980 Norwood Road 062-0226 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0019**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**8988 Norwood Road 062-0227 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0020**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**9053 Norwood Road 062-0229 Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0022**  
*Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1909*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*

**9059 Norwood Road 062-5135-0023 Other DHR Id#:**  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**9074 Norwood Road 062-0228** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0021*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**9187 Norwood Road 062-5135-0075** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**9327 Norwood Road 062-0010** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0024*  
Montezuma, NRHP 1980  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Georgian, Ca 1795*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed, Vehicle/Equipment (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**9709 Norwood Road 062-0239** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0026*  
*Primary Resource: Double House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**9721 Norwood Road 062-5135-0027** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Neo-Eclectic, 2003*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shelter (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Stable (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**9839 Norwood Road 062-5135-0029** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2009*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**9897 Norwood Road 062-5135-0028** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Neo-Eclectic, 1999*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Norwood Road**                      **062-0127**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0002*  
*Primary Resource: Bridge (Structure), Style: Parker Truss, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Norwood Road**                      **062-5125**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0025*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1880*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Norwood Road**                      **062-5135-0035**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Style: No discernible style, Pre 1918*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Pine Hill Lane**  
**122 Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-5135-0061**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Pre 1961*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**135 Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-5135-0012**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1925*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Foundation (Site) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

**3 Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-5135-0009**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1970*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 2*

**56 Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-0224**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0015*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1854*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Gateposts/Entry (Object) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

**Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-0223**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0011*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Well (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-0055**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0014*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1870*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-5123**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0013*  
*Primary Resource: Parsonage/Glebe (Building), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Pre 1860*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Pine Hill Lane**                      **062-5135-0062**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1875*  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Piney Hill Lane**

**137 Piney Hill Lane**                      **062-5135-0059**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**River Circle**  
**295 River Circle**                      **062-5135-0057**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920*  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Agricultural Bldg. (Building) Non-contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Animal Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 2*  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1*  
*Secondary Resource: Silo (Structure) Contributing Total: 1*

**Round Top Lane**

**71 Round Top Lane**                      **062-5135-0046**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**87 Round Top Lane**                      **062-5135-0045**                      *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1969*  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1*

**Route 56**  
**Route 56**                      **062-0035**                      *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0078*

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource:* **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, 1975**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Taylor's Store Loop**

**180 Taylor's Store Loop 062-5135-0063** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Taylor's Store Loop 062-5135-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Agricultural Bldg. (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2015**  
**Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Agricultural Bldg. (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Rail-Related (Structure) Contributing Total: 2**

**Union Hill Road**

**455 Union Hill Road 062-0236** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0037*

*Primary Resource:* **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1887**  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1**

**909 Union Hill Road 062-5135-0064** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1917**  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Privy (Building) Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Shed (Building) Non-contributing Total: 1**

**Union Hill Road 062-5135-0065** *Other DHR Id#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1900**  
**Contributing Total: 1**

**Variety Mills Road**

**6993 Variety Mills Road 062-0215** *Other DHR Id#: 062-5135-0005*

*Primary Resource:* **Double House (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850**  
**Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Cemetery (Site) Contributing Total: 1**  
*Secondary Resource:* **Spring (Structure) Contributing Total: 1**

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION

HEALTH/MEDICINE

SCIENCE

EDUCATION

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1775-1965

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1794

1824

1865

1870

1881

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Roberts/Robards, James

Smiley, Robert A.

Johnson, Stanhope S.



Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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

The Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 2,930 acres of pastoral land along the James River in southern Nelson County. Occupied first for thousands of years by the Monacans<sup>1</sup> and their ancestors, the area was first settled by Anglo- and African-American Virginians during the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The newcomers established a number of large plantations along the rich river bottomland, and by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, increased tobacco production in the area spurred the development of a warehouse and town (known as New Market and later Norwood) at the confluence of the James and Tye Rivers. By the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, considerable improvements to navigation along the James and Tye Rivers were well underway, the most significant being the James River & Kanawha Canal, which prompted the development of a second village (called Hardwicksville or Wingina) at the eastern end of the district. Following the Civil War, railroad tracks were laid along the canal, and the two communities became whistle stops between Richmond and Lynchburg. As reliance on automobiles increased and railroad activity decreased into the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area slowly regained much of its former agricultural character, with fewer retail and service businesses in operation. The district's diverse collection of architectural styles and types of historic resources includes individually significant properties such as Montezuma and Soldier's Joy (both listed in the National Register in 1980), Rock Cliff (listed in 2015) and Arrowhead (listed in 2019). Historic churches and stores, agricultural buildings, and railroad-related resources are further illustrative of the district's historic patterns of development. For these reasons, the Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district's period of significance begins in 1775 with the development of the Union Hill property and ends in 1965, when passenger rail service in the area ceased. Significant dates include 1794, when the first tobacco inspection facility, called the Tye River Warehouse, was completed; 1824, when canal engineer Claudius Crozet created a map of the James River & Kanawha Canal's proposed rout as it passed through the New Market/Norwood area; 1865, when federal troops under command of General Philip Sheridan damaged the canal to limit Confederate movements; 1870, when a major flood caused additional damage to the canal and swept away several buildings in New Market; and 1881, when the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad opened. The historic district's areas of significance also include Education and Science, for which Arrowhead is individually listed in the National Register, and Health/Medicine, for which Rock Cliff is individually listed.

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

**Criterion A – Commerce**

The earliest form of commerce in the Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District was likely trade between Native Americans, which evolved into trade between Native Americans and European inhabitants who were settling to the east of the area. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, settlers from

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

Virginia's Tidewater region had traveled up the James River and begun establishing inland plantations and small commercial ports, usually centered on warehouses and inspection stations. These nodes of commerce in the district were on the James River and on the Tye River. As was the case in the Tidewater, the agricultural economy thus established relied largely on an enslaved workforce of African Americans.

The settlement of the area by Dr. William Cabell (1699-1774) with the intent to start a plantation began in the 1730s and 1740s. Cabell's son, Col. William Cabell, Sr. (1730-1798) eventually built Union Hill, the oldest extant house in the district, and the Cabells established the river-borne tobacco trade between Norwood-Wingina and ports to the east. The Tidewater tradition of plantation commerce became the primary economic base of the community for the next century; crucial to this development was access to transportation, first by river and, later, rail, provided local growers with access to distant markets. In 1785, the Virginia General Assembly formed the James River Company with the mission of developing navigational improvements along the river, efforts that would continue for much of the next century. The communities of New Market (later Norwood) and Hardwicksville (later Wingina) give the historic district its name and represent the small centers of commerce, ports on the James River and James River & Kanawha Canal, for 19<sup>th</sup>-century batteaux commerce. Batteaux were flat-bottomed vessels with a shallow draft that made them ideal for waterways with variable depths, such as the James. Because the plantation economy was based on exploitation of an enslaved labor force, there are direct associations with enslaved African American residents through all of the antebellum resources. The houses, outbuildings, James River & Kanawha Canal, and an 1840s store were likely to have been constructed by skilled, enslaved African American workers, who also plied the batteaux up and down the river.

During the early 1880s, Hardwicksville (present-day Wingina) and New Market (present-day Norwood) adapted to railroad transportation when the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad opened. The event was significant, as the James River & Kanawha Canal had been severely damaged by federal troops in 1865 and by a major flood in 1870, thus dampening economic recovery efforts after the Civil War. The Richmond and Alleghany later was absorbed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which today still operates as CSX.

Today, the historic district features former plantations, tobacco complexes, early nineteenth century canal remnants, stores in both Norwood and Wingina (and store sites), and clusters of settlement oriented towards the railroad corridor because of the role that rail transport played in the local economy. The rural landscape, the James River and the rail corridor supported the commerce in this section of Nelson County and the area enjoyed prosperous growth between the 1770s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Criterion A – Transportation**

The Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District is significant for its associations with commercial transportation from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In the history of Virginia, initial settlement took place on the James River at Jamestown, well to the east of this district. Anglo-European

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

settlement in the Tidewater spread out along the region's many rivers and streams and, in the Piedmont, began to formalize as settlement penetrated further upstream on the James. Richmond was established at the fall line of the James and provided a means to overcome this geographic obstacle, allowing Anglo-European settlers to continue inexorably westward into Nelson County and other riverfront areas through the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The Norwood-Wingina Historic District is representative of those areas where commerce developed because of proximity to the James River and bateaux transportation. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the James River Company improved navigation with canal systems that was slowly augmented by overland routes farther inland. However, by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, railroads had begun to supplant canals and rivers as the preferred transportation mode, a trend that was interrupted only briefly by the Civil War. In 1881, opening of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad marked replacement of the James River as the historic district's main commercial highway to the cities of the east and access to international trade offered by Virginia's coastal ports. The historic district still retains remnants of the early river-based transportation, most notably a James River & Kanawha Canal system lock, to the still-functioning railroad corridor that traverses the floodplain virtually parallel to, and in some places, upon the canal towpaths. The rail corridor extends the full length of the district and includes one bridge, the ca. 1900 Norwood Railroad Bridge, a Parker Truss structure that crosses the Tye River. The transportation theme relates to the series of towns that sprang up along the western reaches of the James River beyond Norwood and Wingina, such as Scottsville in Albemarle County, New Canton in Buckingham County, Columbia in Fluvanna County, and Cartersville in Cumberland County.

### **Criterion C-Architecture**

The Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District is locally significant for its high style and vernacular architecture that represents the full evolution of the district, from the 18<sup>th</sup> century up to the 1960s. The early planation period is represented by Classical Revival houses like Soldiers Joy (ca. 1784) as well as its full range of period outbuildings (a ca. 1820 dairy, a ca. 1822 family cemetery, a ca. 1920 chicken house, a 1900 outbuilding, a ca. 1900 privy, and a number of ca. 1960 pole sheds). Sunnyside (ca. 1790) and Montezuma/Spring Hill (ca. 1795) also represent this earlier period. The village of Norwood and immediate area includes a mid-nineteenth century store and an 1840s Gothic Revival church relating to the boom of the river canal era. St. John Baptist Church, founded in 1887, with 17 African American men as trustees on land donated by members of the Cabell family, is one of the few extant historic African American resources in the district. Norwood also features vernacular Victorian-era houses with mass-produced architectural ornamentation that references various nationally popular styles of the period.

Currently, there are four surviving stores in the district. The most recent is the Wingina Store and Post Office, built in 1920, and was designed in the Commercial Style by notable Lynchburg architect Stanhope S. Johnson for C.I. Johnson & Son. It represents the period when railroad commerce was still strong in the region. Two extant school buildings in the district represent the architectural evolution of this resource type as the area transitioned from privately funded education to public schools. The 1880s school at the antebellum Rock Cliff property is a simple

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

building that served this property's white children, a small-scale family approach to education that was common in rural Virginia before 1900. The 1909 Norwood School, a larger frame building with some Classical Revival style detailing, is associated with the impact of public educational funding for rural areas. Another property associated with education, albeit not Nelson County-based education, is Arrowhead (NRHP 2019), which is locally significant in the areas of Science and Education because of its association with Colonel Wirt Robinson (1864-1929), whose distinguished career included a professorship at the United States Military Academy, his creation of the first military science program at then-Harvard College, his extensive publications in many areas of science, and his notable contributions to natural history, which were based in part on extensive explorations of his native Nelson County. Arrowhead is also locally significant for its architectural design, which prominently features idiosyncratic and anachronistic elements believed to have been specified by Col. Robinson. These include brick cavity wall construction, end chimneys serving five operable fireplaces, an unusual floorplan based loosely on the center-passage Georgian plan, Colonial Revival decorative motifs, and use of local materials including slate and soapstone. Robinson also built a separate building to house his extensive collections; now known as the Robinson Museum, the ca. 1921 building also contributes to the historic district.

The historic district's architectural character is based in large part on the popular domestic forms that are represented, such as the I-house, American Foursquare, and more modest one-story, side-gable examples. Rock Cliff (NRHP 2015) is among the many properties in Nelson County associated with the Cabell family. Its main house is an evolved, two-story, I-house sheathed in weatherboards, built in 1854 and extended in 1882. The domestic complex also includes a smokehouse, office, and kitchen, as well as a 19<sup>th</sup>-century family cemetery. The oldest resource on the property is the office, built circa 1825, which was originally an overseer's dwelling, which was converted to a doctor's office by Dr. William Andrew Horsley (1815-1887) after the main house was built. Significant examples of the American Foursquare form include River Circle Farm, where the ca. 1920 Colonial Revival dwelling has character-defining features including a full-width, one-story porch, pyramidal roof, decorative siding and shingles, a two-story, octagonal tower, and four-over-four wood, double-hung window sash. The 1933 Turner House is a similarly styled American Foursquare form with a pyramidal roof punctuated by a hipped dormer, full-width porch supported by battered columns, and three-over-one window sash. Vernacular houses built during this time period include two wood frame ca. 1900 houses on Norwood Road (062-0227/062-5135-0020 and 062-0228/062-5135-0021). Both are side-gable houses with exterior chimneys and one-story, full width porches.

All of these built resources, whether vernacular or designed, are set within a rural landscape with views towards pasturelands, crop fields, the railroad corridor and the James River. There are no major intrusions of later-built resources in the district. The architectural significance is clearly visible through intact resources from the 18<sup>th</sup> century batteaux-commerce era and the James River & Kanawha Canal era, up to the 1880s and the advent of the railroad era and into the twentieth century.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

## Historical Overview

### Prehistoric Native American Settlement and European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Prior to the English settlement at Jamestown in 1607, the James River basin between the fall line at what would become Richmond and the Blue Ridge Mountains had long been inhabited by Native Americans. When attempting to travel up the James River past the falls, Captain Christopher Newport was warned by a Powhatan Indian that “it was a days and a halfe journey to Monanacah,” a tribe that was the enemy of the Powhatan people. The Monacans, or “Monanacah” that Captain John Smith spoke of held most of Virginia’s Piedmont region, and occupied five villages along the James River. The westernmost village, called “Monahassanough,” was said to have been located near the present-day community of Wingina. A key Monacan trail crossed the James River at Norwood, passed through the “savannahs” between Buffalo Ridge and Findlay’s Mountain, and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Rockfish Gap.

The area has yielded evidence of these early inhabitants of the region for many generations. In 1894, archeologist Gerard Fowke noted that,

For 5 miles below the river [Norwood], the bottom lands [on the north side] are wide and continuous... Aboriginal remains may be found on every farm. They are most abundant on the lands of Mr. Alexander Brown [Union Hill] and Mr. Russell Robinson, 3 miles below Norwood...The floods of 1870 and 1877 disclosed numerous small deposits, probably more than 200 in all, containing burned stones, pieces of pottery, arrowheads, and great quantities of quartz chips...All these things point to a village of considerable size...<sup>2</sup>

Based on archeological investigations undertaken in the early 1970s, it was determined that the houses of the village were of a round or oval pattern, and more closely resembled those found in the Shenandoah Valley rather than the Tidewater. The site was occupied intermittently during the Middle (6,000-2,500 B.C.) and Late Archaic (2,500-1,200 B.C.) periods, and was occupied more permanently during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (500 B.C. – 1,600 A.D.). The village had likely been abandoned by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, as no evidence of trade with Europeans was found.

English settlers largely remained in the Tidewater region of Virginia through the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but pressures to move westward to obtain new lands for tobacco cultivation caused the creation of plantations west of the fall line during the first quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. By 1728, enough residents had located beyond convenient reach of the Henrico County Court House at Varina, and the new county of Goochland (which extended westward to the Blue Ridge) was formed.

The first lands in present-day Nelson County to be claimed through the royal grant and patent process were near the Rockfish River’s confluence with the James (then called Fluvanna) River. Between 1730 and 1733, Allen Howard, John Bolling, and Samuel Spencer patented a total of

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

1,850 acres in this area. Just a few years later, land along the upper Rockfish, Buffalo, and Piney Rivers (near the Blue Ridge Mountains) was also claimed.

In 1738, Dr. William Cabell (1699-1774) patented a 4,800-acre tract of choice river bottom land that stretched from below Swan Creek upriver 15 miles to a point between present-day Buffalo Station and Greenway, and encompassed all of the current district. It is said that Cabell began the process of claiming this land in 1730 and requested a survey by Goochland County Surveyor Maj. William Mayo in 1733. This scenario is probable, as it is hard to imagine that valuable land such as Cabell's patent would have remained unclaimed by others until 1738.

By 1742, Cabell and his wife Elizabeth Burks (1706-1756) had moved from their Lickinghole Creek plantation to a new seat at Swan Creek, which would later be named Liberty Hall. At Swan Creek's mouth on the James River, Cabell constructed a tobacco warehouse, wharf, and mill that would eventually form the village of Warminster (named for his hometown in England). Settlement of the Piedmont continued at a rapid pace, necessitating the formation of a new county, Albemarle, in 1744. The new county seat was located at Scottsville (19 miles downriver from Warminster).

### **Colony to Nation (1750-1789)**

By 1761, population growth again led to calls for more convenient access to the courts by Albemarle County residents, and the county was divided into three parts. Buckingham County occupied the former Albemarle land south of the James River, and Albemarle's southern territory (including what would become Norwood and Wingina) went to the newly-formed county of Amherst.

Dr. Cabell deeded land eight miles upriver of Warminster to his eldest son Col. William Cabell, Sr. (1730-1798) in 1763. His original house on the property burned, and Col. Cabell constructed Union Hill (062-0017, 037-0056), a large, five-bay, two-story, double-pile frame building with a hipped roof and four brick chimneys, between 1775 and 1778.<sup>3</sup> With over a dozen outbuildings, Union Hill acted as a self-contained village, as did many plantations of the period. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house was moved to a new location in Goochland County.

In September of 1774, Col. William Cabell, his brother Joseph (1732-1798), and nine other individuals called a meeting in Richmond to discuss facilitating navigation through the falls of the James River.<sup>4</sup> Improving the James River had been a significant topic of discussion since at least 1771, when a major flood "changed the face of nature and left traces of violence that will remain for ages," as described by Ryland Randolph of Curles. The destruction of wharves, buildings, fish traps, wing dams, and even boats provided an opportunity for farmers and merchants to begin thinking about commerce on the river in a different way. Formerly, tobacco was carried downriver in large barrels (called *hogsheads*) atop a pair of dugout canoes that had been lashed together. Many of the dugouts, which were labor-intensive to build, had been washed downstream, and Amherst County brothers Anthony and Benjamin Rucker developed what would become the James River Batteau. In 1785, the Virginia General Assembly formed

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

the James River Company with the mission of developing navigational improvements along the river. George Washington was elected president of the company, and David Ross, John Harvie, Edmund Randolph, and Col. William Cabell were directors.

During this time, the Cabell family land within the historic district continued to be developed. In August of 1783, Col. William Cabell noted that he “agreed with James Roberts [or Robards] of Goochland to build Samuel [his son] a dwelling house, kitchen, smokehouse, and dairy.” Completed in 1785, Soldier’s Joy (062-0015) became the home of Col. Samuel Jordan Cabell, Sr. (1756-1818) and his wife Sally Syme. The five-bay, two-story, frame house features a number of Palladian design elements that were added by builder James Oldham in 1806. By the early 1920s, the then-dilapidated home was being used as a barn, and portions of the left wing’s interior were purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree of Mirador in Albemarle County. In 1948, James Oldham’s ballroom was donated to the Cincinnati Art Museum.<sup>5</sup>

### **Early National Period (1789-1830)**

Following the lead of his brother Nicholas, who established a town and tobacco inspection at Warminster in 1788, Col. William Cabell, Sr. petitioned that a public tobacco inspection be established on his land “at or near the confluence of the Tye and James River” in June of 1792. Cabell noted that the Tye River was navigable by boats “of considerable burthen” for 25 to 30 miles upriver which would “ensure the certainty of a large quantity of tobacco and other produce intended for public market.” This inspection, called the Tye River Warehouse, was completed by March of 1794, when the first hogshead of tobacco was inspected there.

In 1793, Cabell subdivided 8 acres of his land adjoining the warehouse into “half acre lots and convenient streets” for a town to be called New Market. A sale was held in March of 1793 and Robert Rives (1764-1845), a son-in-law of Col. Cabell, purchased the first two lots and established a store there by 1798. The firm of Cabell Anderson & Co. would also operate a store in the village during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Residents in the area endured a final county organization in 1807, when the eastern half of Amherst County was split off to form the county of Nelson, named for Virginia’s third Governor Thomas Nelson. The county seat was established at the new village of Lovingston, just 10 miles northwest of the historic district.

In 1812, the Virginia General Assembly passed an act authorizing the creation of an entity (later called the Tye River Navigation Company) to improve the Tye from its confluence with the James River upstream to “an island above Mill Grove.” These efforts would continue for the next twenty years or more.

In 1818, the James River Company conducted a major survey of the river from Richmond to Lynchburg, and made a number of recommendations for improving batteaux navigation. At the confluence of the Tye and James Rivers, the surveyors noted that the sluices (man-made

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

channels) in the area caused batteaux to make awkward oblique turns across the river, which jeopardized the safety of the boats and cargo.<sup>6</sup>

In 1824, the James River Company, by then a state-owned entity, began construction of the Blue Ridge Canal to bypass Balcony Falls and other rapids in the James River Gorge. The Blue Ridge Canal was designed to accommodate batteaux, the narrow river craft that had been used since early settlement to transport tobacco hogsheads and other products. The seven-and-a-half-mile-long canal was nominally completed in the late 1820s but deficiencies in its design necessitated frequent repairs. Canals at the Richmond and Amherst County locations made navigation of the James River in its entirety more practical, but the reliance on batteaux was a major limitation.

Also in 1824, canal engineer Claudius Crozet created a map of the proposed route of the canal as it passed through the New Market area. As seen in the above plan, the canal was originally proposed to empty into the Tye River. Boats would then follow the Tye down to its junction with the James, then head upriver on the James until they re-entered the canal. Ultimately, this plan was altered so that the canal entered the James River directly just below its confluence with the Tye River. Boats would then float on a pond created by a dam across the James (44NE0126), and were be pulled upriver by mules until they re-entered the canal at present-day Buffalo Station. Crozet's map shows one of the first known depictions of the village of New Market (on the site of present-day Norwood).

Only three dwellings within the district were specifically identified by Crozet on his 1824 map: Union Hill, Soldier's Joy, and Montezuma (alternately known as Spring Hill) (062-0010). Then owned by Thomas and Margaret (Cabell) McClelland, the house was likely constructed in the 1790s for Col. William Cabell, Sr. or on of his sons. The imposing but compact three-bay, two-story brick home rests on an English basement and features a small Roman portico in the central bay, a modillioned cornice, and a one-and-a-half story wing with a steeply-pitched roof.

### **Antebellum Period (1830-1860)**

By 1835, New Market (alternately known as Tye River Warehouse) boasted a store, tavern, grist and saw mill, blacksmith shop, 2 physicians, and 12-14 houses. Between 300 and 500 pounds of tobacco were being inspected annually at the warehouse. Fifteen years later, in 1851, the town contained two merchants (Frederick G. Peters and Penn & Brown) and two doctors (Paul C. Callaway and William A. Horsley).<sup>7</sup>

In the early 1830s, the James River and Kanawha Company was incorporated under the leadership of Joseph Carrington Cabell (1778-1856) and others to construct a more advanced canal for most of the length of the river above Richmond with the ultimate purpose of linking to the Kanawha (New) River and the Ohio River basin. Canal beds, locks, and tow paths were constructed to accommodate boats known as "packets" that carried passengers (and more cargo than the batteaux). The first division of the canal was completed between Richmond and Lynchburg in 1840, and was opened for commerce on December first of that year.



Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

Lock number 32 (44NE0055), the only lift lock constructed within the district, is located just west of Route 56 at Wingina.<sup>8</sup> A later report noted that lamps and lamp posts were erected at each of the division's 52 locks, and all but four of the locks received a "cheap wooden house" costing \$250-\$300 for the lock-keeper's residence.<sup>9</sup> One of the keepers for Lock 32 was Edward McFaddin, who lived near John Donald, a boatman and farmer, in the vicinity of Dr. William A. Horsley's Rock Cliff.<sup>10</sup> In 1849, the James River and Kanawha Company began construction of a stone bridge across the James River at Hardwicksville (present-day Wingina) in order to allow Buckingham County residents and farmers to access the canal. While its origins are murky, Hardwicksville was being mentioned in newspapers as a stop along the canal as early as 1843.<sup>11</sup> The Hardwicksville post office operated from 1849 to 1859, and was located at the "warehouse of the James River & Kanawha Canal."

Constructed in 1840, the main block of Rock Cliff (062-0438) is a two-story, three-bay frame house flanked by a pair of exterior end chimneys. A two-story addition to the west was added in 1880, and the property features a circa 1825 office (the original home on the property), a smoke house, and kitchen. Dr. William A. Horsley was a grandson of Mary Cabell (1727-1760) and William Horsley (1726-1760), and Rock Cliff maintains the distinction of being the only surviving frame house that has been continuously occupied by Cabell descendants.<sup>12</sup>

Also built during the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is Forkfield (062-0054) at the western extreme of the historic district. Constructed circa 1840 for Paulina Cabell Daniel by contractor Robert A. Smiley, the house's façade displays three widely-spaced bays like Rock Cliff, but unlike Horsley's frame house, Forkfield is built of brick laid in Flemish bond.<sup>13</sup> A large two-story open portico shelters a double-leaf central entry on the first floor as well as a balcony served by a single-leaf door on the second floor.

In 1844, members of the Cabell family constructed Christ Church (062-0003) at New Market to accommodate a growing number of Episcopalians in the neighborhood. Consecrated in 1845, the small gable-fronted brick church displayed typical features of the period including glazed sash windows capped by heavy lintels. A set of three smaller sash windows on the façade provided light for an upper balcony. Later, the entrance and original sash windows were replaced with a Gothic lancet doorway and windows around the perimeter. Christ and Trinity Churches share the distinction of being the oldest Episcopal churches in Nelson County.

Another important non-residential building dating to this period is the building at the intersection of Variety Mills Road and Norwood Road known as the Frederick G. Peters Store (062-0216). Two full stories of brick rest atop an English basement of coursed stone, and the three-bay, gable-fronted façade has a doorway on each of the three levels. During the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the store had a multi-level wrap-around porch, but its original configuration likely consisted of smaller porches that allowed cargo booms to lift goods into the upper levels of the building. The Peters Store is the last of several large 19<sup>th</sup> century mercantile buildings in New Market, and is one of the oldest purpose-built brick store buildings remaining in Nelson County.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

A number of other large store buildings once stood at New Market/Norwood, but were destroyed by fire, flood, or decay. A contemporary of the F.G. Peters Store, Paul Stratton's Store stood on the east side of Norwood Road near the bridge over the Tye River. Known as the "old hotel" by area residents, the two-and-a-half story brick store and house is remarkably similar to the extant Stevens-Varnum House and Tavern (062-0042) at 200 Main Street in Lovingston.

### **Civil War (1861-1865)**

Like many small communities in Virginia's western Piedmont, New Market and Hardwicksville avoided many of the horrors of the Civil War, however, its key position on the river and canal as well as its association with a prominent family like the Cabells did cause some brushes with war. William Daniel Cabell (1834-1904) of Norwood served as a commissary for the Confederate States of America and furnished supplies to the military at a personal cost of over \$25,000 in one instance.

In March of 1865, Major General Sheridan of the United States Army began a raid on the James River Valley and ordered the First and Third Cavalry Divisions to rendezvous at "New Market, at the mouth of the Tye River" on March 8<sup>th</sup>, where the First Division was already encamped.<sup>14</sup> The Federal Army's mission was to destroy railroad facilities near Arrington and the Buffalo River in addition to canal infrastructure on the James River. Sheridan later recounted that he ordered General Devin's Division (then under the command of General Merritt) to Scottsville "with orders to march along the James River canal and destroy every lock as far as New Market." Sheridan and Custer planned to meet Merritt at New Market in order to engage in further destruction.

William D. Cabell wrote in his journal that he saw "two wings of his [Sheridan's] army unite," and that he led the Nelson County Home Guard (which he formed) to destroy the bridges across the James River at Hardwicksville and Diuguidsville (Bent Creek) to prevent the enemy's free movement. Sheridan's response to the action was that it left him the "master of all the country north of [the] James River," and subsequently his "entire command moved from New Market down the canal leisurely, completely destroying the locks and banks about the aqueducts, and in some places cut the banks which separated the river from the canal."<sup>15</sup>

On March 21<sup>st</sup>, the Richmond Whig reported that Lemuel Turner lost 51 hogsheads of tobacco at Tye River Warehouse due to a fire set by Sheridan's men. The article also stated that Sheridan's troops "destroyed the guard lock at New Market, and let in the river upon the lands of John Fry, W. D. Cabell, Mayo Cabell and Dr. Horsley, utterly destroying the growing wheat crop... The canal is much injured, but if the Government will assist the company it will soon be put in order."<sup>16</sup> While repairs were made to the canal, the transportation network never fully recovered. For example, the stone bridge over the James at Hardwicksville wasn't restored until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>17</sup>

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

### **Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)**

William Daniel Cabell constructed Norwood (062-0213) in 1856 on 800 acres of the Union Hill property given to him by his father Mayo Cabell. The two-story, T-shaped frame house originally had a two-story porch on its front (the south, or river side), but was reconfigured in 1969 with a two-story open portico on its western elevation serving as its new entrance. In 1865, Cabell opened the Norwood High School and College on the property for young men returning home after service in the Civil War. The curriculum included ancient and modern language, mathematics, accounting, engineering, chemistry, and law. The school was saved from financial ruin in 1879 by personal funds from Cabell's second wife, Mary Virginia Ellet. The academy ceased operation in 1897.

During this time, efforts to organize and standardize the names of post offices around the country had an effect on New Market and Hardwicksville. While the town of New Market held its name since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Shenandoah Valley town of New Market (founded in 1796) began to gain prominence in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, when a post office was established at the Tye River in 1821, it was not called New Market, but rather "Tye River Warehouse", a designation that it maintained through 1859. At that point, the name of the post office became "Norwood" (after William D. Cabell's estate), and over time, both the village and post office took on the same moniker. The post office at Hardwicksville had changed its name to "Wingina" by early 1889.

In September of 1870, Mother Nature did her best to finish the destruction of the canal that was begun during the Civil War. On the evening of September 29<sup>th</sup>, the James River Basin experienced a flood that only rivaled that of 1771 in scope and destructive power. A newspaper article reported that, at about 11 o'clock that night, residents of New Market "were aroused by the sudden rushing in of waters into their houses," which had risen 10 feet in two hours. By the next morning, the James and Tye Rivers had risen 20 feet, and the water had "risen above the levees...and washed them rapidly away."

Among the buildings that were destroyed or washed away were A.C. [sic] Stratton's "large store house, post office, and counting room" and James Matthews' "substantial T dwelling" and outbuildings. W.J. Woody's two-story store, the two-story store and dwelling of James Roberts, Dr. William Horsley's "large double store house, surrounded by porticos," and a warehouse on the canal were also washed away. 14 houses were carried down the river from New Market, as was the bridge over the Tye River. Incredibly, no lives at New Market were lost, although a number of treacherous rescues were conducted.<sup>18</sup>

Another significant flood struck the region in 1877. The James River and Kanawha Canal Company was insolvent, and the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad was formed to replace the canal with a railroad between Richmond and Clifton Forge. The canal's tow paths, previously used by mules that towed packet boats up and down the waterway, were excellent beds for the railroad tracks, and the new railway opened in September of 1881.<sup>19</sup>

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

Presumably, recovery quickly began, as many of the individuals who lost property in 1870 had rebuilt by 1882, when a business directory listed five merchants at Norwood: W.N. Brown, George N. Layne, C.A. Stratton, W.J. Woody, and Paul C. Stratton. The village and its environs were also home to three blacksmiths (two of whom were also cabinetmakers), a grist and saw mill, two attorneys, and four physicians. Hardwicksville (Wingina) boasted two merchants: John J. Bolton and Charles I. Johnson.<sup>20</sup>

In 1887, 17 African American men became trustees of the newly-formed St. John Baptist Church (062-0236), and received a donation of land to serve as a building site from members of the Cabell family. This new building may have replaced an earlier brick church in the same vicinity (see the Civil War map for an “African church” on what is now Union Hill Road). The Reverend William Bailey, Jr. (1865-1941) served as pastor for most of his life. A new church was constructed nearby in 2009 to serve the needs of a growing congregation.

Also in 1887, William D. and Mary Cabell gave one acre of land on what is now Findlay Gap Road for the establishment of Bethany United Methodist Church (062-0237). Boatman and farmer John Donald contributed the \$900 needed to construct the building, which was dedicated in September of that year. Like other 19<sup>th</sup> century meeting houses, the building had two front doors, two aisles, and divided pews to keep men and women separate during services. The Reverend Sidney Sandridge changed the layout to a center-aisle configuration in the 1950s. One of the most unassuming but culturally-significant buildings constructed during this period is the School House (062-5135-0053) at Rock Cliff, which was built circa 1880 by Dr. William A. Horsley. Said to be the first public school in Nelson County, Horsley’s daughters Nannie and Clara served as teachers that year, while their older sister Eliza was principal.<sup>21</sup> Eventually, ownership of the school was transferred to the County of Nelson, which placed the property up for sale in the 1930s following an effort to consolidate county schools. At that time, it was purchased by Dr. William Andrew Horsley Gantt (1892-1980) and returned to the holdings of Rock Cliff.

By 1900, Nelson County was home to 99 grade schools for whites and 28 for black children (most of these were small, one-room, neighborhood schools like the one at Rock Cliff/Wingina). Around 1910, eight “combined” schools, which housed grade school and high school students, were built in key locations around the county, including Norwood.<sup>22</sup> Built in 1909 by contractor Lucian Sheffield, the Norwood School (062-0229) is virtually identical to others built in Nelson County during the period, particularly the school at Shipman.<sup>23</sup> The seven-bay façade displays two groupings of three tall nine-over-nine double-hung sash flanking a partially-glazed double entry door, which is sheltered by a small porch supported by turned wooden posts. Two dormers trim the hipped roof, which is topped by a louvered cupola.

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the road network in the Norwood and Wingina neighborhoods had transformed into what is seen today. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the communities’ primary focus was the canal and river, and most roads led from the interior of the county to the James River rather than along the river itself. Through the Civil War period, Norwood was accessed from the north and west by Variety Mills Road and Norwood Road (as it is today), but Norwood

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

Road did not travel very far to the east (the 1824 canal map shows that it at least connected to what is now Union Hill Road).

During much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Pine Hill Lane (Route 727), which now serves as a driveway for a few homes, was a principal thoroughfare known as the “Ridge Road” that led straight up the hill to the top of the ridge and ultimately connected with what is now Findlay Gap Road. Present-day Findlay Gap Road and Union Hill Roads converged in front of Old Norwood Plantation and then led to the James River at Cunningham’s Island. Further down river, a farm road on the Union Hill property provided access to the canal, and what is now Route 56 connected Lovingston, Wingina, and the Buckingham side of the James River. Later, what is now called Norwood Road was extended from Norwood all the way to Wingina, providing residents with an easy connection between the two communities.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad constructed depots at both Norwood and Wingina around 1900. Unlike Warminster’s station which featured a large glazed cupola, these followed the typical design of the company’s stations of the period. The Norwood depot was slightly larger than the Wingina facility, and had a massive hipped roof (rather than Wingina’s gable roof supported by brackets). Norwood’s depot was dismantled in the 1960s, and the facility in Wingina met its end a decade later.

Following the Civil War, Norwood was associated with several prominent religious leaders. W.A.R. Goodwin was born in Richmond in 1869, but his family moved to Altavista (062-0055) in Norwood the following year. Goodwin’s father John was born in Nelson County in 1843 when his father, Frederick Deane Goodwin, was Rector of Christ Church in Norwood. W.A.R. Goodwin remained in Norwood until 1885, when he entered Roanoke College. He later became Rector of Bruton Parish in Williamsburg, and is best known for inspiring John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to fund the restoration of what would become Colonial Williamsburg.

George Wallace Ribble, a grandson of Frederick Deane Goodwin, was born at the Cabell-Ribble-Heath House (062-0224) in 1874. By 1902, he was working as an Episcopal missionary in Brazil, and then returned to the United States where he served as rector of churches in Roanoke and Halifax in Virginia as well as Bessemer, Alabama. His son, Watkins Leigh Ribble, would go on to become Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia.

Several notable homes were constructed in the historic district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including Garnkirk (062-5135-0055) at Wingina. The house was constructed in 1901 by Wingina merchant, railroad contractor, and farmer John E. Johnson (son of Charles I. Johnson) and his new bride Eliza Dunlop. Eliza was descended from a long line of successful merchants in Petersburg, Virginia, and she named the house after one of the Dunlop family estates near Glasgow, Scotland. The house is a large, frame Queen Anne style dwelling with Colonial Revival features, but equally significant is the barn, which features a hipped slate roof with gabled wall dormers, which are integrated into the wall they are built into, breaking the line of the eave.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

### **World War I to World War II (1917-1945)**

Around 1920, the mercantile firm of C.I. Johnson & Son (then under the leadership of John E. Johnson) relocated their business from the south side of the James River in Buckingham County to Wingina in order to be closer to the railroad. The large frame store (062-0233) that they constructed was typical of rural commercial buildings of the time. Designed by noted Lynchburg architect Stanhope S. Johnson, the two-story frame building has a central entry flanked by storefront windows on its east gable end.<sup>24</sup> A one-story wing to the north was not included in the architect's plans, and was either added during construction or at a later time. The two sections of the façade are united by a full-width shed-roofed porch. The building continues to operate as a post office today.

In 1922, Colonel Wirt Robinson (1864-1929), a professor of chemistry, mining, and geology at the United States Military Academy at West Point, constructed a summer home, which he called "Arrowhead" (062-5135-0051) on land that his father purchased thirty years earlier. Robinson was born at Fernley in Buckingham County, and was a descendant of the Cabell family. The one-and-a-half story brick dwelling has 6 chimneys and features a rear wing containing a kitchen and screened (now glassed-in) porch connected to the main house by a hyphen. A small brick guest cottage lies behind the house, and Col. Robinson's private museum (062-5135-0050), is to the west on a separate parcel.

Robinson was a graduate of West Point (Class of 1887), began teaching there in 1891, and wrote several books and papers on natural history. He hosted a number of scientists at his home to study insects, birds, archaeology, and other topics. Robinson retired from West Point in 1928, and died unexpectedly in early 1929. In 1940, over 20,000 archeological artifacts from Robinson's collection were sold to the Jamestown Island Museum of Colonial National Historic Park. The collection was officially transferred to the Monacan Indian Nation in 2008. Robinson's natural history collection consisting of over 1,300 birds went to the Smithsonian Institution.<sup>25</sup>

Constructed circa 1926 by railroad telegraph operator Harry G. Young or his brother-in-law, depot master William J. Heath, the house at 135 Pine Hill Lane (062-5135-0012), features a steeply-pitched cross gabled dormer and an expansive wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns that offers impressive views of the village of Norwood and the confluence of the James and Tye Rivers below.

Also built by a railroad family during the period is the house at 364 Findlay Gap Road (062-5135-0033), which was built in 1933 by telegraph operator William E. Turner for his parents William A. and Nellie Turner. Nellie operated the former C.A. Stratton Store (062-0238) and William was a bridge carpenter for the C&O Railroad. The house is an excellent example of the popular use of the Colonial Revival style in American Foursquare plan houses of the period.

In 1936, Mary Cabell Callaway purchased a portion of her grandfather William D. Cabell's Norwood Plantation and began operating a summer camp for girls. This was, however, not Norwood's first use as a camp. In 1915, Mary's parents, Maj. Charles Ellet Cabell and Nannie

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

McCormick advertised that the “Norwood Home” would be opening that summer and accepting a “limited number of boys for summer vacation.”<sup>26</sup> In 1942, Mary advertised that Camp Norwood was an “ideal vacation spot for individuals, families, and house parties.” Amenities offered included horseback riding, tennis, swimming, fishing, and “professional dance instruction” (Mrs. Callaway’s specialty).<sup>27</sup> In 1946, the camp became co-ed, and it continued operation until Mary’s death in 1952.

### **The New Dominion (1945-1989) and Post-Cold War Era (1990-Present)**

Following World War II, the Norwood and Wingina communities experienced challenges similar to other rural villages in Central Virginia. As the popularity of the automobile increased, residents travelled further for employment, which ultimately shifted their shopping habits to towns like Lovingston, Amherst, and even to Lynchburg and Charlottesville. One by one, the stores in Norwood and Wingina closed. Nellie Turner operated the former C.A. Stratton Store into the early 1960s, and the Wood family continued the general store at Wingina until 1991 (the U.S. Post Office still operates there). The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad discontinued passenger service in the corridor during the 1960s, which reduced the amount of commercial and tourism traffic through the area.

The area continued to serve as a residential community, however, and numerous homes have been built in Norwood and Wingina in the second half of the twentieth century. In the 1950s, Clarence Purdue constructed a one-story home (062-5135-0006) from bricks salvaged from the former Paul Stratton Store in Norwood. A more typical ranch style house of the period can be found at 8868 Norwood Road (062-5135-0048), which was built in 1967.

In August 1969, the remnants of Hurricane Camille made their way up the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Gulf of Mexico before becoming stationary over central and western Virginia. The storm dropped a world record 27 inches of rain on Nelson County over a 3-hour period, and more over the course of the storm. Many communities were flooded by forceful waters which destroyed over 133 public bridges and countless houses. 153 people were killed by the storm, and the bodies of many were never located. By 1969, many buildings that may have been in the flood plain near Norwood and Wingina had either been demolished or abandoned, and thus the storm’s toll on the historic district’s building stock was not as severe as in some other areas of the county. The Frederick G. Peters Store at the intersection of Variety Mills Road and Norwood Road was damaged, and the Norwood Road bridge over the Tye River was completely swept away. An area native recalled that the circa 1905 steel bridge at Wingina had been condemned just before the flood, but ironically, was one of the few river crossings that survived the torrent.

In the mid-1980s, the discovery of buried 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century batteaux in downtown Richmond sparked a renewed interest in early navigation on the James River. The Virginia Canals and Navigations Society, which had been founded in 1977, furthered its efforts to study the James River & Kanawha Canal system, producing numerous maps and cultural resource reports. In 1986, groups from throughout Central Virginia constructed reproduction batteaux based on the

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

designs of those that were discovered in Richmond, and travelled down the James River from Lynchburg to Maidens Landing. The James River Batteau Festival quickly became a hit, and the eight-day event occurs in June of each year. Wingina was reborn as a household name amongst river buffs, and the fields just upriver from the Route 56 bridge has become the site of the flotilla's third night on the river. Local musicians, organizations, and spectators gather to celebrate the area's river heritage.

Into the twenty-first century, community organizations like the Nelson County Historical Society have continued to promote public interest in Norwood and Wingina, and a number of successful home tours in the area have been conducted. In 2011, the society dedicated a Virginia Historic Highway Marker at Christ Church in Norwood in honor of the Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin (1869-1939).

Several new buildings have been constructed during this time, including a new St. John Baptist Church (062-5135-0029) (on a different site from the historic church), and the houses at 9721 Norwood Road (062-5135-0027) and 534 James River Road (062-5135-0071). There is also a strong interest in bringing the area's historic resources back to life. For example, Montezuma (062-0010), which had been vacant for a considerable period, was recently renovated.



Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Nelson County Will Books, Clerk of Circuit Court, Lovingston, VA

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Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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United States Census, Population Schedule, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia;

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VDHR# 118-5135

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 2,930

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
 Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
 County and State

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.641210 | Longitude: -78.829810 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.655550 | Longitude: -78.771960 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.649700 | Longitude: -78.716090 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.636650 | Longitude: -78.715740 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.632780 | Longitude: -78.818740 |

**Or**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

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

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

The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map. The northern boundary of the district generally runs along the crest of the first ridge, and the southern boundary is formed by the James River and steep cliffs on the Buckingham County side of the river. The district boundary encompasses all or part of the following tax parcels as recorded by Nelson County:

88-A-2	88-A-26	88-A-52	88-A-52	89-A-25	89-A-38	89-A-2
88-A-3	88-A-27	88-A-53	88-A-53	89-A-26	89-A-38A	89-A-10A
88-A-4	88-A-27A	88-A-54	88-A-54	89-A-27	89-A-39	
88-A-5	88-A-28	88-A-56	88-A-56	89-A-27A	89-A-40	
88-A-6	88-A-32	88-A-57	88-A-57	89-A-28	89-A-41	
88-A-13	88-A-33	88-A-58	88-A-58	89-A-29	89-A-41A	
88-A-13A	88-A-34	88-A-59	88-A-59	89-A-30	89-A-42	
88-A-14	88-A-40	88-A-60	88-A-60	89-A-31	89-A-42A	
88-A-15	88-A-41	88-A-61	88-A-61	89-A-31A	90-A-7	
88-A-16	88-A-42	88-A-62	88-A-62	89-A-31B	90-A-7A	
88-A-17	88-A-43	88-A-63	88-A-63	89-A-32	90-A-13	

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District

Nelson County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

88-A-18	88-A-44	89-A-13	89-A-13	89-A-33	90-A-13A
88-A-19	88-A-44A	89-A-14	89-A-14	89-A-34	90-A-13B
88-A-20	88-A-45	89-A-14A	89-A-14A	89-A-35	90-A-16
88-A-21	88-A-46	89-A-15	89-A-15	89-A-35A	90-A-18
88-A-22	88-A-47	89-A-21	89-A-21	89-A-35B	90-A-19
88-A-23	88-A-49	89-A-22	89-A-22	89-A-36	90-A-20
88-A-24	88-A-49A	89-A-23	89-A-23	89-A-36A	90-A-20A
88-A-25	88-A-50	89-A-24	89-A-24	89-A-37	90-A-21

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic district boundaries encompass the fertile James River bottomland that led to agricultural (and subsequent transportation and commercial) development in the area. This plain is terminated on both its east and west ends by steep ridges that help frame the area. The boundaries are drawn to encompass the agricultural, commercial, religious, educational, and residential resources historically associated with the Norwood and Wingina communities, using the aforementioned geographic features to define the extent of the district, capture its historic setting, and encompass all known historic resources.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: W. Scott Breckinridge Smith, Principal; Carey Jones, Architectural Historian; Marc Wagner and Blake McDonald, Architectural Historians

organization: HistoryTech, LLC and Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

city or town: Richmond state: Virginia zip code: 23221

e-mail: [marc.wagner@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:marc.wagner@dhr.virginia.gov) (VDHR)

telephone: 804-482-6099

date: 28 November 2014 and 24 April 2019

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

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

### Photo Log

**Name of Property:** Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Wingina Vicinity  
**County:** Nelson **State:** Virginia  
**Photographer:** Marc C. Wagner (except as noted below)  
**Date Photographed:** April 2019

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

**Photo 1 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_001  
View: Forkfield (062-0054/062-5135-0001), camera facing northeast

**Photo 2 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_002  
View: Frederick G. Peters Store (062-0216/ 062-5135-0004), camera facing east/southeast  
Photographer: Robert Carter

**Photo 3 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_003  
View: Norwood Railroad Bridge (062-0127/062-5135-0002), camera facing northeast

**Photo 4 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_004  
View: Christ Episcopal Church (062-0003/062-5135-0010), camera facing east

**Photo 5 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_005  
View: Typical outbuildings at 062-5135-0009, camera facing west

**Photo 6 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_006  
View: Cabell-Ribble-Heath House (062-0224/062-5135-0015), side elevation, camera facing east

**Photo 7 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_007  
View: Norwood School (062-0229/062-5135-0022), camera facing northwest

**Photo 8 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_008  
View: Tye River Lock and Dam (062-5135-0073), camera facing west/southwest

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

**Photo 9 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_009

View: Typical view along Norwood Road, camera facing southwest

**Photo 10 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_010

View: Montezuma (062-0010/062-5135-0024), camera facing north/northwest

Photographer: Edward Lay

**Photo 11 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_010

View: Typical view along Norwood Road, camera facing west/northwest

**Photo 12 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_011

View: St. John Baptist Church (062-0236/062-5135-0037), camera facing north

**Photo 13 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_012

View: Barn (062-5135-0041), camera facing northwest

**Photo 14 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_013

View: Barn (062-5235-0041), camera facing west/southwest

**Photo 15 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_014

View: Arrowhead (062-5135-0051), camera facing north

**Photo 16 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_015

View: Rock Cliff (062-0438/062-5135-0052), camera facing north

**Photo 17 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_015

View: Soldier's Joy (062-0015/062-5135-0054), camera facing north

**Photo 18 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_015

View: Wingina Store and Post Office (062-0233/062-5135-0056), camera facing west

**Photo 19 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_015

View: Railroad crossing just east of Wingina Store and Post Office (062-0233/062-5135-0056), camera facing south/southeast

**Photo 20 of 20:** VA\_NelsonCounty\_NorwoodWinginaRuralHistoricDistrict\_015

View: River Circle Farm (062-5135-0057), camera facing northwest

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Nelson County, VA  
County and State

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The Monacan Indian Nation was formally recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1989 and by the U.S. government in 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Fowke, Gerard. "Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys." Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. 1894. Pp 14-15.

<sup>3</sup> Minardi, Archer Guy. "18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Cabell Family Homes in Nelson, Buckingham, and Amherst Counties, Virginia." Haverford, Pennsylvania: The Cabell Foundation, Inc. 2002.

<sup>4</sup> *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie & Dixon), August 11, 1774.

<sup>5</sup> "Soldier's Joy: Colonel Cabell and the Young Republic." *The Cincinnati Art Museum Bulletin*, October 1950.

<sup>6</sup> Trout, W.E., III. "The James River Batteau Festival Trail." Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Canals and Navigations Society. 1986. p. 15.

<sup>7</sup> Martin's Gazetteer, 1835. P. 241; Thomson Mercantile and Professional Directory, 1851.

<sup>8</sup> Note: a guard lock would have also been located at the canal's mouth on the James River just below the Tye River

<sup>9</sup> Dunnaway, Wayland Fuller. *History of the James River and Kanawha Company*. New York: Columbia University. 1922. Page 133.

<sup>10</sup> 1850 United States Census, Population Schedule.

<sup>11</sup> *Richmond Whig* 5/23/1843

<sup>12</sup> Minardi

<sup>13</sup> Nelson County Chancery Court Case 1843-013, Library of Virginia

<sup>14</sup> Field Orders, Headquarters, Middle Military Division, Arrington Station, March 7, 1865, Brigadier General James W. Forsythe

<sup>15</sup> "Report of the Operations of the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah, from February 27 to March 28, 1865." Major General P.H. Sheridan.

<sup>16</sup> *Richmond Whig*, March 21, 1865

<sup>17</sup> *Richmond Times* September 17, 1905

<sup>18</sup> *Richmond Whig*, 11 October 1870

<sup>19</sup> Hobbs, 61-66

<sup>20</sup> The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway directory, 1882.

<sup>21</sup> 1880 United States Census, Population Schedule.

<sup>22</sup> Pollard, 123-129

<sup>23</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 10/10/1909 *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 8/29/1908 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 2/13/1910

<sup>24</sup> LAA-2415, T-0061, Lynchburg Architectural Archives, Jones Memorial Library

<sup>25</sup> "Sixtieth Annual Report of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy." Newburgh, New York: Moore Printing Company, Inc. 1929. pp. 287-301; Correspondence from Jeffrey Hantman, Ph.D., University of Virginia

<sup>26</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 4 June 1915

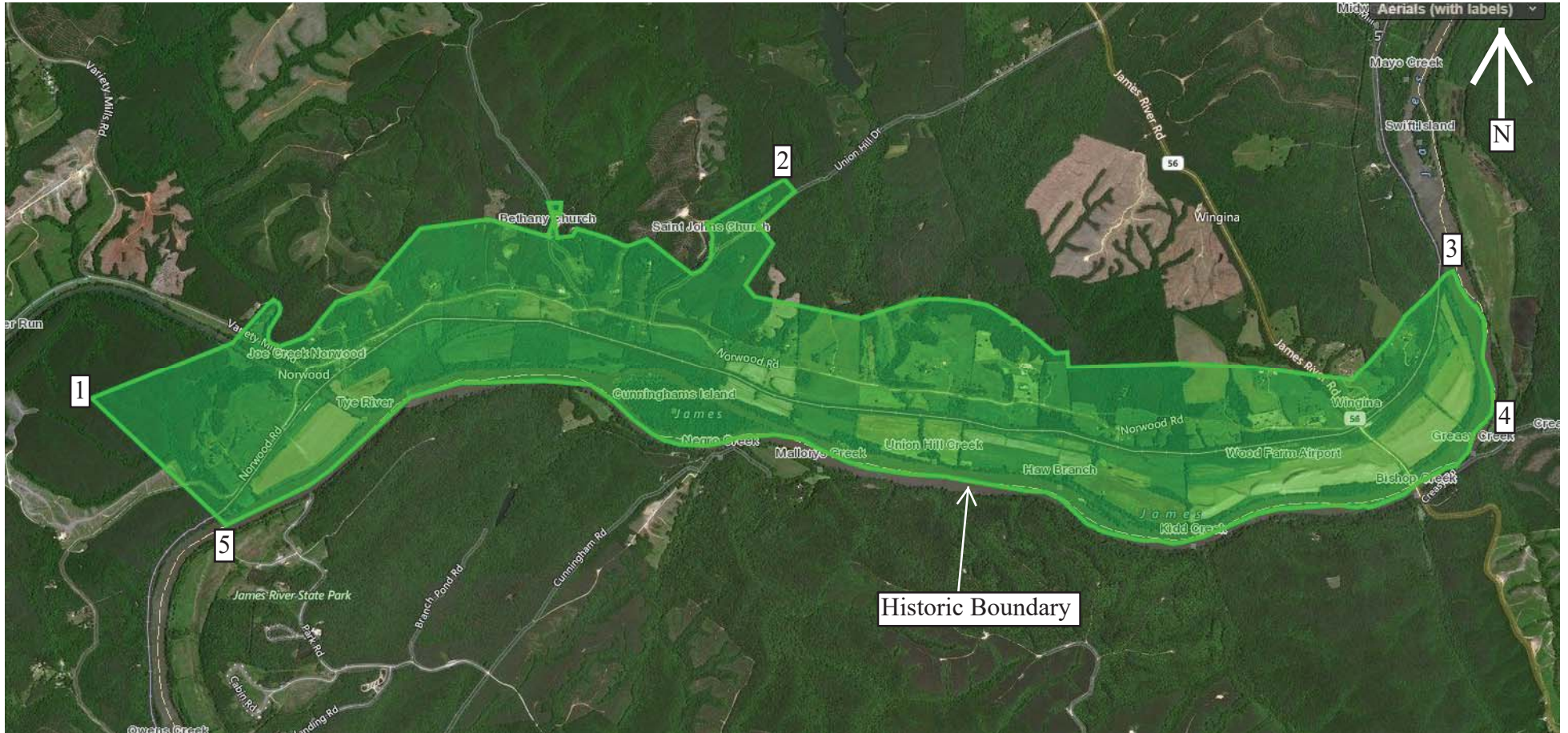
<sup>27</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, August 9, 1942

# LOCATION MAP

Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District

Nelson County, VA

DHR No. 062-5135



## Location Coordinates

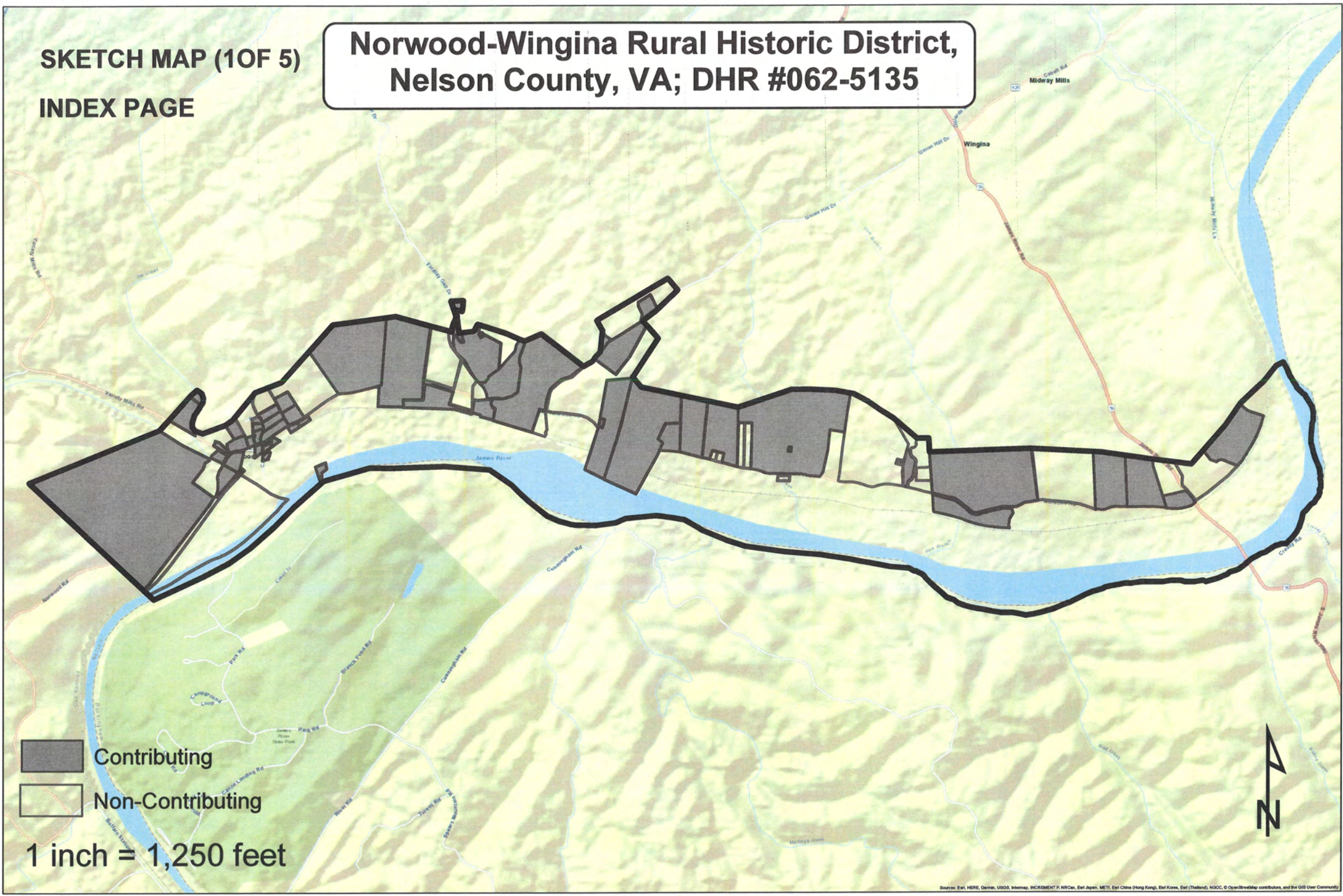
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SKETCH MAP (1 OF 5)  
INDEX PAGE

**Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District,  
Nelson County, VA; DHR #062-5135**



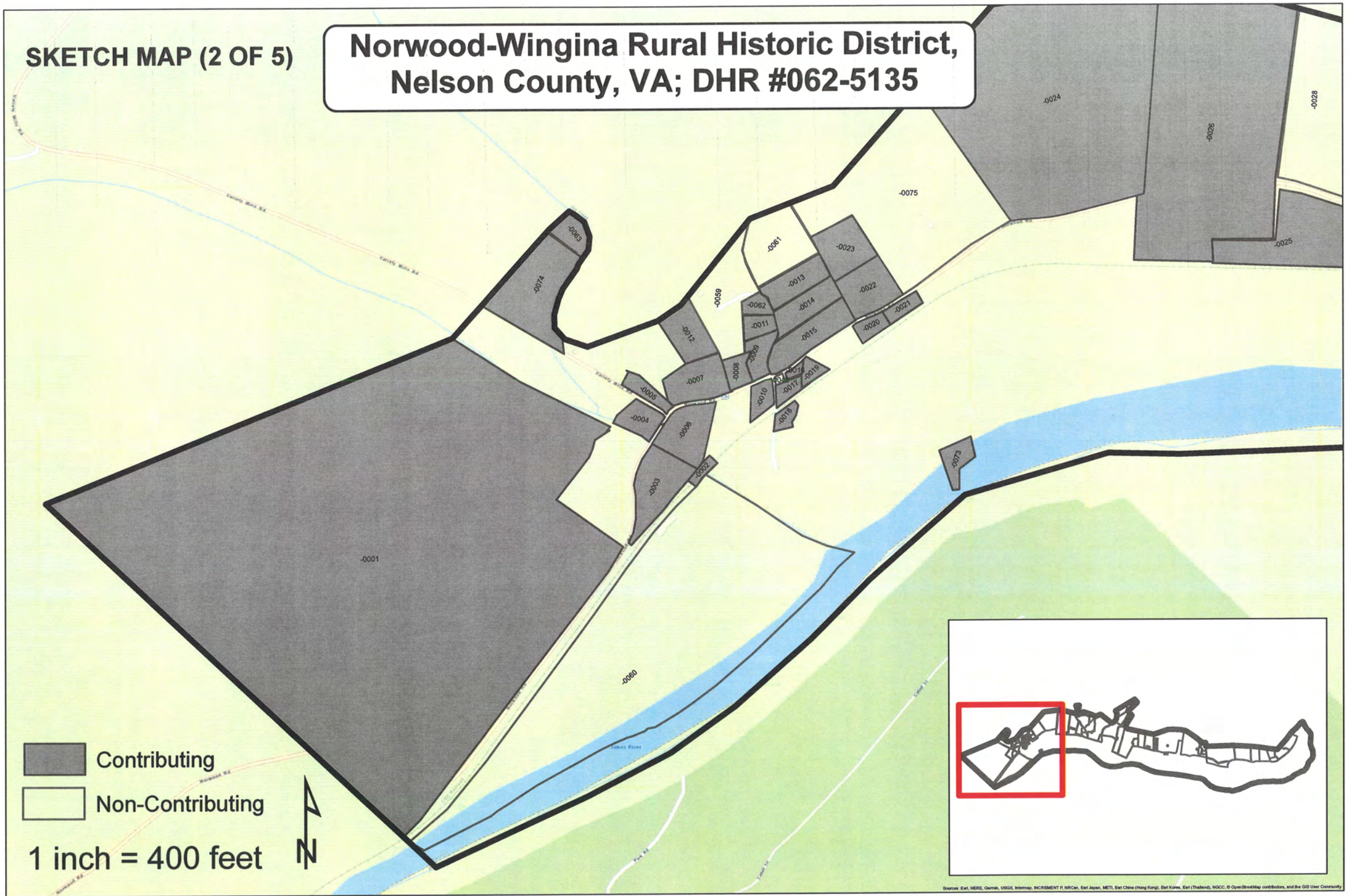
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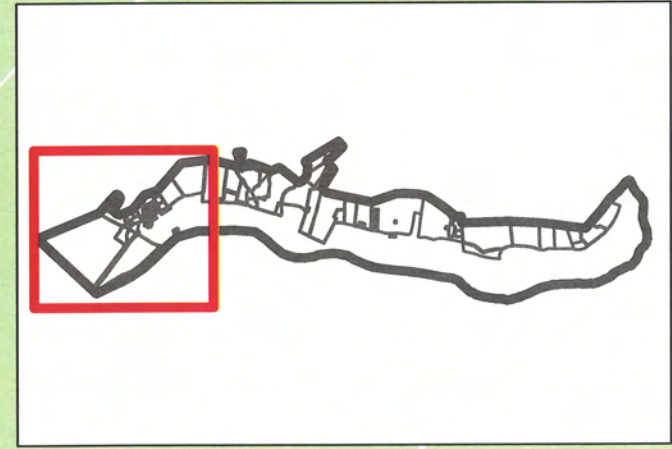
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

SKETCH MAP (2 OF 5)

**Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District,  
Nelson County, VA; DHR #062-5135**



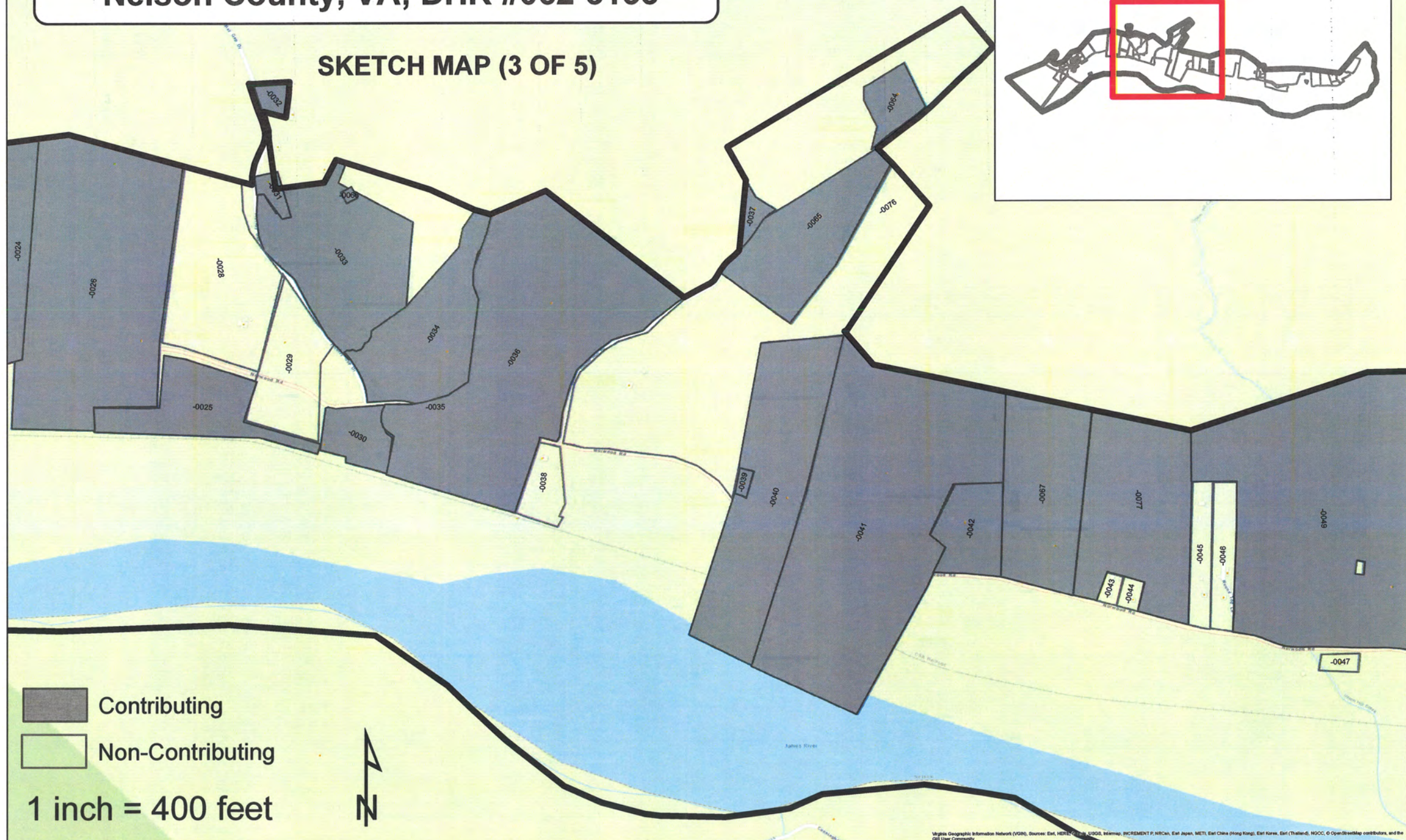
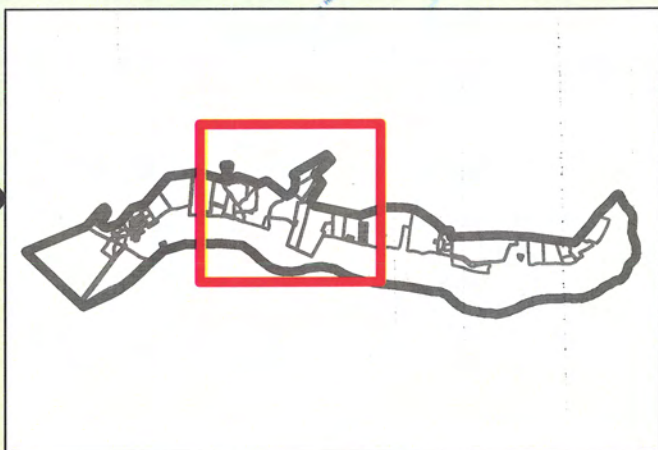
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1 inch = 400 feet



Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

# Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District, Nelson County, VA; DHR #062-5135

## SKETCH MAP (3 OF 5)



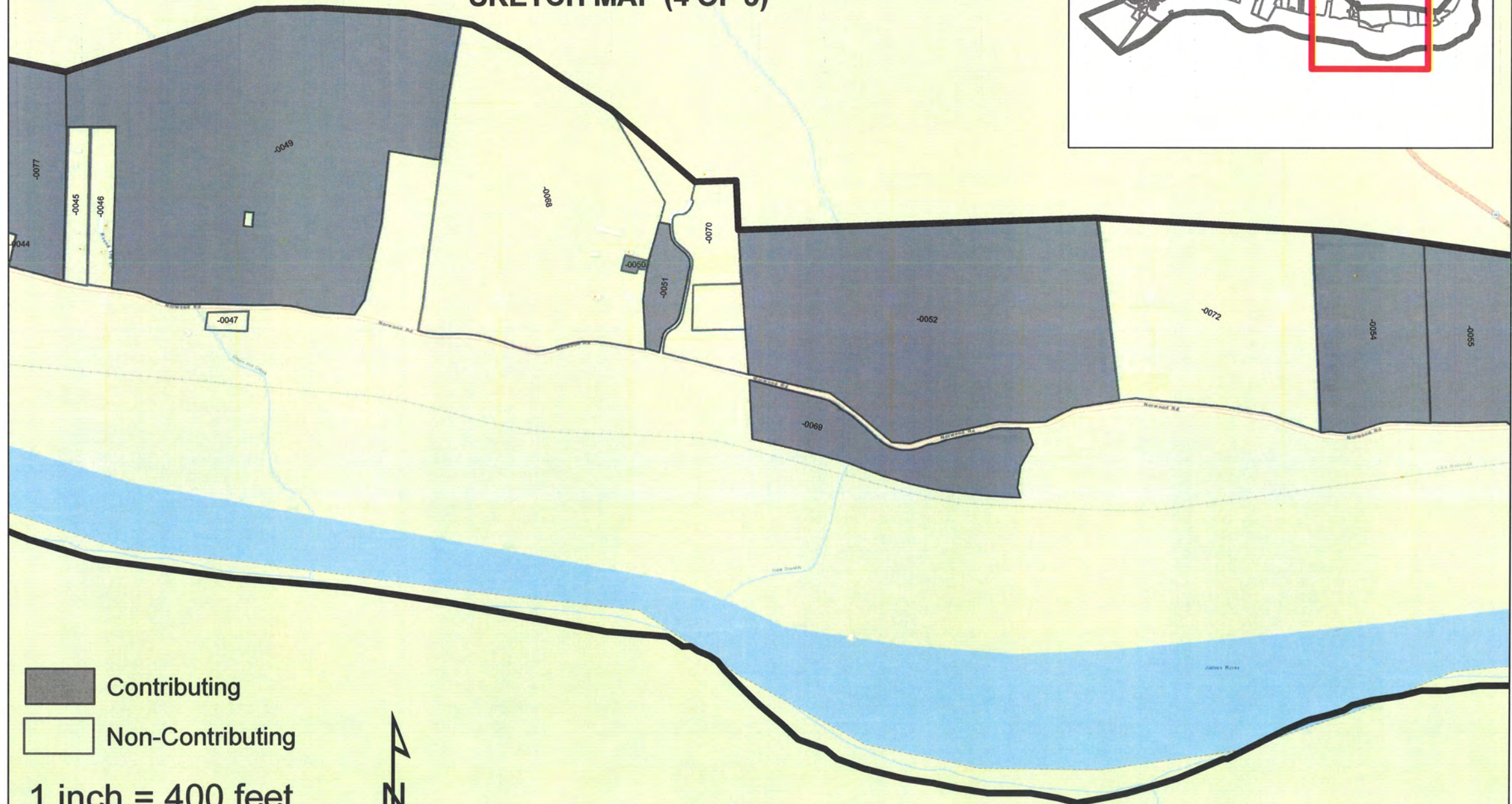
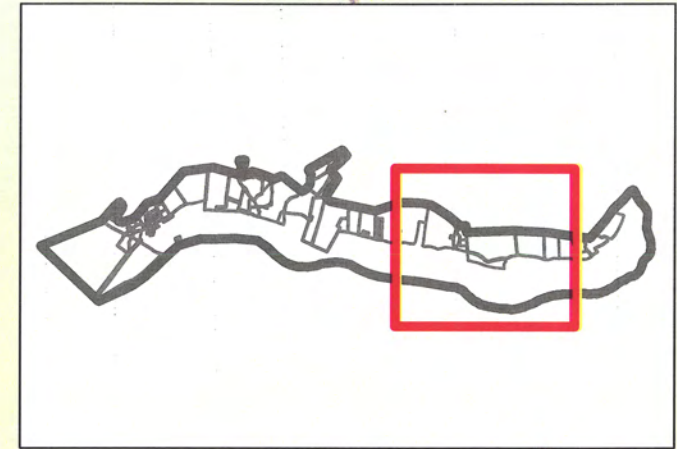
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1 inch = 400 feet



Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN), Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District,  
Nelson County, VA; DHR #062-5135**

**SKETCH MAP (4 OF 5)**



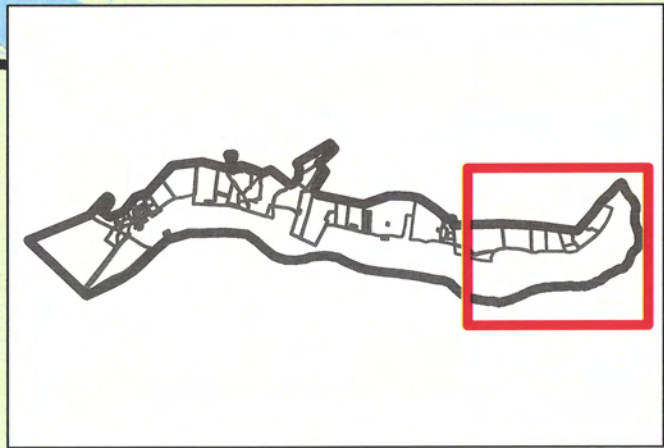
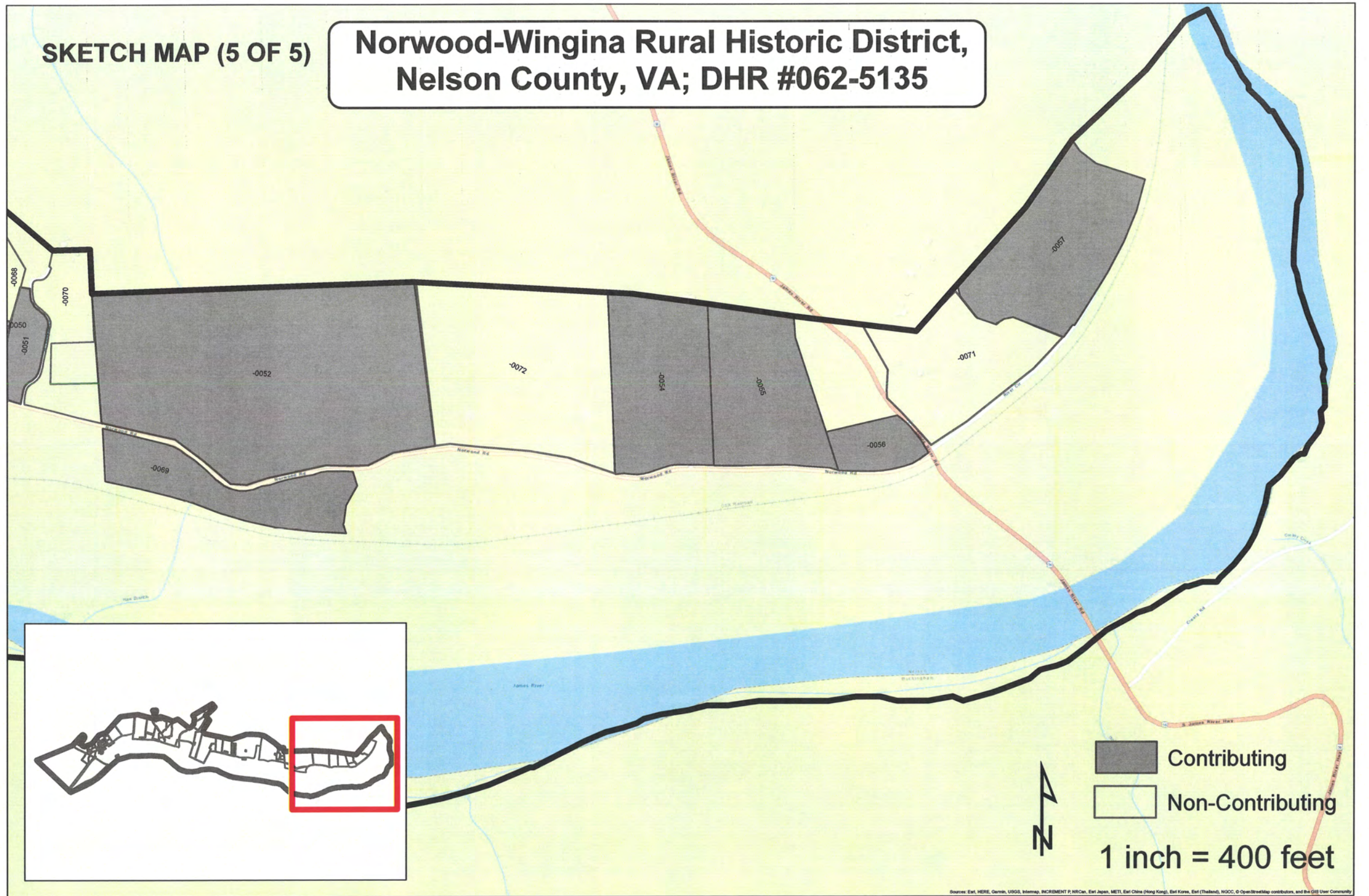
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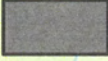

1 inch = 400 feet



SKETCH MAP (5 OF 5)

**Norwood-Wingina Rural Historic District,  
Nelson County, VA; DHR #062-5135**



-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing

1 inch = 400 feet



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