

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

historic name Aberdeen

other names/site number VDHR file no. 74-0001

street & number	15301 James River Drive				not for publication
city or town	Disputanta				vicinity
state Virginia	code VA	county	Prince George	code 149	Zip 23842

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____

_____ entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the

National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Aberdeen
Prince George Co., VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE </u>	<u> agricultural fields </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE </u>	<u> agricultural fields </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Aberdeen
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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC
Early Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof metal
walls brick
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Agriculture _____

Period of Significance _____ ca. 1800-1951 1840

Significant Dates 1810-1840

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 378 acres

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National Park ServiceAberdeen
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UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 4 _____
☒ X See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _____ Carol M. Bowman _____

Organization: _____ NA _____ date _____ June, 2001 _____

street & number: _____ Aberdeen Farm, 15301 James River Drive _____ telephone _____ (804)-458-4319 _____

city or town _____ Disputanta _____ state _____ VA _____ zip code _____ 23842 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name _____ Aberdeen Farm Properties, LLC _____

street & number _____ Aberdeen Farm, 15301 James River Drive _____ telephone _____ (804)-458-4319 _____

city or town _____ Disputanta _____ state _____ VA _____ zip code _____ 23842 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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Summary Description

Aberdeen is an imposing brick temple-form house. The main façade features an imposing pediment finished with horizontal flush sheathing. The walls are laid in Flemish bond with flat arches over the openings. A diminutive portico with Doric columns is the central feature. It and the main roof have cornices with block modillions. A lateral hall runs across the entire front of the house, which is reflected in the side elevations that each have a door and two windows on the first floor below three windows on the second floor. Aberdeen is one of a group of houses that have this plan and front elevation. They occur over a long period and are scattered randomly across the state. Aberdeen also features important Federal interior woodwork in remarkably undisturbed condition. The house sits in a picturesque grove in front of woodland and wetlands. Between the fenced yard and the main road are flat fields typical of Tidewater Virginia still in cultivation, as they have been for at least three centuries. One these and other fields Thomas Cocke and his friend Edmund Ruffin conducted experiments in fertilization that led to Ruffin's publications that revolutionized farming.

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Description

Exterior: The house at Aberdeen is a large plantation house built with the overall proportions of a classical temple. The walls feature Flemish bond brickwork with simple flat arches over the openings. The pediment is covered with flush sheathing and is outlined by a cornice featuring block modillions. This cornice continues around the house. The first-floor windows feature 9-over-9 sash and the second floor 6-over-9. The window frames are set flush with the brick walls and are not recessed, as is usually the case. The windows are fitted with louvered shutters. The house sits on a high basement lit by small rectangular windows.

The front (east) elevation is three bays wide. A diminutive 3-bay Doric portico shelters the central double door. It has the same cornice as the main roof. The porch has wide steps between stepped brick plinths (of 20th-century vintage). In the center of the pediment is a round-arched window framed by arched blinds.

The 3-bay side elevations are identical with double doors at the front ends with two windows beyond on the first floor. On the second level windows occur above each lower opening. These elevations reflect the interior plan—a lateral front hall opening into two rooms behind.

In the rear wall brick continues to the top of the gable. There is a pair of slightly projecting chimneys. A one-story frame wing is attached which now houses a bathroom and kitchen. This wing contains work from different periods and probably has been rebuilt several times. Happily it is so subordinate to the great mass of the house that it does not compromise the classical proportions. It provides modern conveniences and leaves the original interior spaces unchanged.

Interior: The front door opens into the hall that runs the width of the front of the house. At each end are double doors. All three exterior doors feature transoms and leaves in which the panels have been replaced with panes of glass. Across the hall, interior doors lead to the two rooms beyond the hall. These single doors are robust 6-panel ones set in handsome double architrave frames. The splayed door and window reveals and soffits are reeded. In the northeast corner, the stair rises in a long initial run to a landing, a transverse run, another landing, and a final reverse run. The stair features a simple newel, square in section, and a handrail, oval in section, set on a recessed rectangular base. Simple balusters, square in section, support the rail. The treads rest on delicate curvilinear brackets. The hall, like all the downstairs rooms, has pedestal wainscot with flush panels. There is a delicately molded cornice at the ceiling and a flat picture molding set in the wall about.

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three feet below the cornice.

Behind the hall are the parlor (the southeast room) and the dining room (the northeast room). The large rooms are of equal size. They have similar pedestal wainscots and dentil cornices with slight variations in detail. The windows in the dining room have reeded reveals and soffits; those in the parlor are flat paneled. Each has a fireplace in its end (west) wall.

In the parlor, bookshelves have been built to the right of the fireplace. The fireplace probably retains its original large brick firebox, topped by a thin jack arch. The brick surround is framed by a delicate molding which is, in turn, bordered by a band of reeded blocks set flush with each other. Very narrow fluted pilasters frame the opening and support an entablature of probably unique design. The cap molding of the pilasters continues across the top of the fluted band. The entablature breaks out over the pilasters and a central block. Between the three projections is a band of concave recesses.

Above it is an intricate molding that breaks and carries over the projections. Above the molding a punch-and-dentil band occurs between the blocks. The cornice shelf is features complex moldings.

In the dining room there is a closet to the left of the mantel and a door to the right that gives access to the one-story rear wing. While the doorcases to these openings appear to be original, the doors are not, and the present arrangement may not be the original one. The mantel is a simpler version of the one in the parlor. It repeats the fluted pilasters and three-part architrave but has a simpler entablature with a continuous band of modified wall-of-troy ornament. Above each pilaster cap is found a curious element that resembles an enlarged section of bead-and-reel ornament.

On the second floor, a winding stair to the third floor is located beside the main stair. There is a small hall room in the southeast corner. There are rooms of equal size over the parlor and dining rooms. These have wainscot and mantels with cornice shelves ornamented with dentils over openings framed with two-part architraves. The corners adjacent to the mantels (next to the common dividing wall) have been enclosed with angled walls to create a bathroom accessible to each bedroom.

The third floor has several rooms of differing sizes. Only two have windows—a small one served by the arched pediment window and a large one utilizing the window between the chimneys on the rear wall. There is a storage room under the roof on the south side.

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There are photographic and other records of outbuildings that once stood near the house. A smokehouse was recently dismantled, but has been stored on the site for future rebuilding. The yard consists of mature trees and shrubs typical of rural Virginia. There are informal flowerbeds in the side yard north of the house. The yard is surrounded by trees in the fence rows on the front and sides and woodland at the rear. In front of the house are broad open fields divided by an axial driveway that runs out to State Route 10. These fields and adjacent ones are planted today with seasonal crops. The deep cut where the road enters the gate to the front yard attests to the great age of the lane. Behind the house and fields are stands of pine timber, mixed woodlands, and designated wetlands. Except for a few small houses in the distance, view is of the flat fields that cover most of Prince George County. The land is still used as much of it was in the 19th century and some of the present crops may well still benefit from the marling done by Cocke and Ruffin almost two centuries ago.

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Significance Summary

Aberdeen in Prince George County, Virginia, is significant at the state level under Criterion C for its architectural merit and under Criterion A for the unsung contribution of Thomas Cocke to the agricultural research done by his close friend, Edmund Ruffin. The house that Cocke built on his inherited land is one of a small group of houses built with lateral front halls serving pairs of large rooms. It contains distinguished Federal woodwork whose idiosyncrasies may well be linked to other houses through additional study. The house is remarkably well preserved, with few changes, and sympathetic modernizations. It sits surrounded by woodland, wetlands, and flat fields still being farmed. Thomas Cocke's role as Ruffin's guardian and later as confidant and friend has been overshadowed by Ruffin's strong personality. Though Cocke did not publish his experiments on soil renewal, his debates with Ruffin and their mutual investigations were a significant part of Ruffin's research. In the fields still under cultivation at Aberdeen and on their lands nearby they experimented and cogitated. Ruffin's published works reformed a significant segment of American agriculture.

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Statement of Significance

Aberdeen was originally a part of the Bonnacord estate, land granted in 1650 to David Peebles, born in Scotland in 1616. Peebles died in 1659 and, according to Peebles genealogical sources, was buried "near Bon Accord." His daughter and heir, Christian, married John Poythress, son of Captain Francis Poythress I, thus bringing the land into the wealthy Poythress family. By the time Prince George County was created in 1703, Joshua Poythress, son of John, owned most of the nearby Yearly tract, Flowerdew Hundred, granted in 1619. In 1740, Poythress' daughter, Elizabeth, inherited Bonnacord. Her marriage to James Cocke opened the next chapter in the history of the Aberdeen property.

James Cocke was a wealthy sea captain who also had a distinguished military career. He served in the Virginia Navy during the American Revolution on a cruiser outfitted for him by the Virginia General Assembly. He served as both captain and commander of the bruiser brig, *Raleigh*, with orders to patrol the James River in 1776. From November of that year until February of 1777, Cocke commanded the "Manley Galley." He later commanded the fort at Hood's near Brandon not far below Bonnacord on the James River. He was forced to abandon the fort "in the face of a landing detachment from a British warship." This last action is recorded in a letter to a Colonel Muter from Cocke, dated "Bon Accord, January 18, 1781."

Though somewhat convoluted, the history of the Cocke family and its plantations is germane to the significance of Aberdeen. James Cocke's father was Benjamin Cocke, son of Thomas Cocke, both sea captains. Thomas was the son of a William Cocke who brought his family from Cornwall in England to land granted to him in 1706 at Cabin Point in Surry County, Virginia. His namesake Thomas Poythress Cocke, was born to James and Elizabeth Poythress Cocke at Bonnacord in 1774. In 1790, with the settlement of his father's estate, Thomas inherited a 1,685-acre portion of Bonnacord which he named "Aberdeen," in keeping, no doubt, with his mother's Scottish ancestry. Thomas's brother, John P. Cocke, inherited the remainder of Bonnacord. Thomas married Sarah Colley, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Batte Colley. Colley had settled in Virginia after the Revolution and built a significant mansion at Tar Bay (now a burned out ruin) about five miles from the Cockes. Thomas and Sarah Cocke had two children, Nathaniel Cocke and Martha Cocke.

The exact building date of Aberdeen is unknown. A house was shown there on maps done in 1807 for the settlement of the estate of Colonel Charles Carter of Shirley when Thomas Cocke acquired

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499 acres known as "Old Town" from Carter's estate. However Edmund Ruffin, noted agriculturist and, later political extremist, places Thomas Cocke living at Aberdeen at the time of Ruffin's birth at nearby Evergreen in 1794. It is safe to assume that Aberdeen was built sometime between Cocke's inheritance in 1790 and the Carter map of 1807.

The Ruffin and Cocke families were closely linked. Shortly after Edmund Ruffin's birth, his mother died and his father married Rebecca, a cousin of Thomas Cocke. Edmund's father, George, died in 1810 while Edmund was a student at the College of William and Mary. Thomas Cocke was appointed Edmund's legal guardian in George Ruffin's will. The ward and guardian became close friends. Both had inherited land that had been farmed for at least a century, land that had once been fertile and was now depleted. David F. Allmendinger, Jr., has chronicled their relationship in his article, "The Early Career of Edmund Ruffin, 1810-1840," (*The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 93, No. 2, April, 1985), from which the following information is taken.

For thirty years, Thomas Cocke played a significant role in Ruffin's career. Their relationship, though forgotten by the world after 1840, constituted one long scientific debate, with Cocke playing the role of skeptic to Ruffin's ideas....Ruffin and Cocke conducted field experiments on their own farms, analyzing soil samples apparently in their own houses, where chemical apparatus could be assembled....[Ruffin discovered that soils needed to be neutralized in order to be able to absorb fertilizer in the form of animal manures and vegetable waste.] Ruffin discovered on his own farm the cure for acid soil:...(layers) of fossil shells ("marl" as it was called in Virginia).

[Thomas Cocke] responded by declaring marl "not worth the trouble." Cocke himself had made "several small applications, in 1803, on soils of different kinds," with no visible benefit. He had neglected to mention this early trial, Ruffin said, "until induced by my remark." Ruffin insisted that Cocke take him immediately to the field.... In 1817 Ruffin could still see the results in the mere appearance of the places Cocke had treated. One had been ruined by too heavy an application; but the other two remained rejuvenated, superior to surrounding plots....Later in 1819 Ruffin appears to have persuaded Thomas Cocke to experiment once more with marl. It was then that Ruffin discovered the earliest such experiment he ever recorded. When Thomas Cocke ordered his elderly gardener at Aberdeen to apply marl to the garden, the slave objected: he knew "the stuff was good for nothing" because his old master

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had once tried marl, "and it had never done the least good." This experiment had taken place at Bonaccord, the plantation once owned by James Cocke, father of Thomas Cocke....Ruffin went to this field, too, and could see where the deposit had been laid....It was still so much better than the surrounding field that it was never dressed with barnyard manure, "though the cause was not then suspected."

Ruffin and Cocke remained closest of friends until the latter's suicide on February 22, 1840. Two days before, Ruffin had visited the ailing Cocke, then living at Tar Bay, who brought up the subject of suicide. They had a spirited discussion about burial customs with Cocke deeming the western custom of deep burial "folly" and advocated the Chinese custom of an 18-inch depth. "In terms of their old disputations, Cocke had come to view his own body as part of a natural food chain, as putrescent manure" (Allmendinger). The lives of these two Virginians, Ruffin of Coggins Point and Cocke of Aberdeen, show remarkable similarities. Intellectually and academically, they were very much alike. They both leaned to the reclusive lifestyle, particularly in later life, apparently relishing the opportunities they had to engage each other in intellectual conversation. Ruffin was moved to write two memoirs of his friend, one immediately after his death and another some years later. Ruffin, after suffering the loss of his wife and eight of his eleven children and dismayed by the defeat of the Confederacy, committed suicide in 1865.

In 1844 Aberdeen was put up for sale to settle the estate. An advertisement of the sale notes the following: "To any person wishing to view the premises, Mr. Nathaniel C. Cocke, who resides on the place will take pleasure in showing them." This suggests that Cocke's 24-year old son was residing there. Included in the sale were the sixty-five slaves on the property. Apparently Aberdeen remained an active plantation throughout the owner's absence. Nathaniel Cocke bought the 1,685-acre property from the estate in March, 1844. The year before Nathaniel had married Virginia Ann Peterson, daughter of John Augustine Peterson and Virginia Thweatt Peterson. They had nine children, one of whom, a son and namesake, died in 1857 while the family was living at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen was sold on January 12, 1861. Nathaniel enlisted in the 5th Virginia Cavalry, company F (Prince George Cavalry) on April 20, 1861. He died in service on October 5, 1862. His wife died seven years later and both were buried in the garden at Tar Bay. Though no longer owners, Aberdeen remained important to the Cockes. The 1927 tombstone of their last child, Charles H. Cocke in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Hopewell, identifies him as "Son of Virginia Ann and Nathaniel Colley Cocke of Aberdeen."

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The purchaser of Aberdeen in 1861 was Thomas A Proctor, son of William Eppes Proctor of Temple Tavern (later called Greenview) in nearby Carson. Not much is known about Proctor, but his four sisters married well known local families: Harrison, Dobie, Peebles, and Bragg. Under Proctor's ownership, Aberdeen survived the war that raged around it. Hines Road along its southern boundary, served as the route for General Wade Hampton's troops to reach the corral of cattle at Coggin's Point in what is called "the Beefsteak Raid." Hampton, himself, visited Aberdeen in September, 1864. Family tales place the blame for cut marks on a mantel and the stair railing on "Yankee sabres," however, no factual information has been found to prove this belief.

Thomas Proctor and wife, Margaret, sold Aberdeen to Charles Harrison Marks on October 14, 1884. Marks was born at Burleigh in 1846 to Captain Edward Archer Marks and his wife Eliza A. Bryant. Captain Marks was the son of Edward and Mary Harrison Marks who purchased Old Town from the Charles Carter estate in 1807 (see above mention of a map of this transaction showing a house at Aberdeen). Charles Harrison Marks attended Prince George Academy and entered VMI on August 11, 1863. He was a cadet private in company D at the battle of New Market and remained with the Corps until Richmond was evacuated when he joined the Confederate Army. He was wounded during action near Salisbury, North Carolina in the final days of the Confederacy, but was able to return home. In 1870, he married Helen Peebles Harrison, daughter of wealthy landowner Colonel Richard M. Harrison of Huntington. The couple resided at Edgewood, one of Col. Harrison's properties, until they moved to Aberdeen about five miles away. They had five sons and two daughters. Charles Marks died at Aberdeen in 1896, leaving Aberdeen to his wife.

Aberdeen had been reduced to a property of about 500 acres by the time of Marks' death. Helen Marks gave slightly more than 50 acres to her son, Dr. Wirt Peebles Marks, in 1900. The remainder of Aberdeen was inherited by five of his children in 1910. In 1912, her son, Edward Archibald Marks, bought out the interests of his brothers and sisters and became sole owner. One of his brothers, William H., continued to live at Aberdeen while Edward, an insurance executive, had his home in New Jersey. Edward moved his family to Aberdeen about 1933. Aberdeen was put in the name of Edward's wife, Mary Blodgett Marks, on May 3, 1937. Upon her death in 1964, the property went to the three children of Edward A and Mary B. Marks: Edward A. Marks, Jr., Wingate Harrison Marks, and Mary Virginia Marks. Wingate lived at Aberdeen from 1937 to 1993. Edward died in 1983 and left 1/6th of Aberdeen to each of his two children, Irene Marks Rupp and Edward A. Marks, III. Wingate died in 1993 leaving his 1/3rd interest to his wife, Mary Lane Marks. Mary Virginia died in 1996 leaving 1/9th To Edward III, 1/9th to Irene Rupp, and 1/9th to Carol Marks

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Bowman, daughter of Wingate Harrison Marks. Mary Lane died in 2000, leaving 1/3rd interest in the Mary L. Marks Living Trust for which Carol Marks Bowman served as successor trustee. In July 2000, Carol Marks Bowman purchased all outside interests in Aberdeen. The entire property of 378 Acres and the house built by Thomas Cocke is now a whole unit owned by Aberdeen Farm Properties, LLC, of which Carol Marks Bowman and Mary Elizabeth Marks are members. Both are great-great-great granddaughters of Edward Marks of Old Town, friend and fellow farmer of the Ruffins and the Cockes.

The preservation of the agricultural fields, woodlands and wetlands surrounding the main house was assured by the placement of the whole property under easement with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation in July 2000. This and an easement on the house to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources will ensure the preservation of Thomas Cocke's house and some of his fields where "marling" experiments were conducted.

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Bibliography

Allmendinger, David F., "The Early Career of Edmund Ruffin, 1810—1840," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 93, No. 2.

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Bowman, Carol, "Historical Background: Aberdeen, Prince George County, Virginia," manuscript on file at VDHR.

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"Obituaries, *The Daily Express*, Petersburg, Va., Oct. 15, 1857.

Prince George County, Virginia, Court and Land Records.

"Public Sale of Land and Negroes," *The Republican*, Petersburg, Virginia, January 2, 1844.

Roll of Honor, Confederate States of America, Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia.

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	309700	4122610
2.	18	310450	4122250
3.	18	310780	4121580
4.	18	310300	4121140
5.	18	308460	4121850
6.	18	308620	4122420

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property contains the manor house and the surrounding 378 acres of land within Price George County, Virginia, Blackwater District tax parcel number 270(OA)00-039-0.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property of Aberdeen include the main house, the only contributing structure, and the surrounding fields and woodland which are contributing resources. These resources constitute the total area of the historic property.

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Section Photo List Page 13

The following items of information are common to all photographs:

NAME OF PROPERTY:	Aberdeen
LOCATION:	Prince George County, Virginia
PHOTOGRAPHER:	J. G. Zehmer
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES:	Virginia Department of Historic Resources

- 1 of 7. Main façade
(neg. # 19303-3)
Date: April 2001
- 2 of 7. View from the southeast
(neg. # 19303-5)
Date: April 2001
- 3 of 7. Detail of parlor cornice
(neg. # 19303-25A)
Date: April 2001
- 4 of 7. Parlor mantel
(neg. # 18899-6)
Date: 1999
- 5 of 7. Parlor mantel detail
(neg. # 18899-7)
Date: 1999
- 6 of 7. Dining room mantel
(neg. # 18899-8)
Date: 1999
- 7 of 7. View of hall
(neg. # 18899-11)
Date: 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01001569 Date Listed: 2/11/2002

Property Name: Aberdeen County: Prince George State: VA

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

2/11/2002
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination: This SLR is issued to amend the Period of Significance of the nominated property. The registration form defines the Period of Significance as 1800-1951. The property is associated with noted agriculturalist Thomas Cocke and is nominated for the areas of significance of Architecture and Agriculture. The form does not justify extending the Period of Significance to 1951, and it is hereby amended to end the Period of Significance in 1840, the year of Cocke's death.

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DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)