

VLR- 12/14/82  
NKHP- 2/10/83

12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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received
date entered

1. Name

historic Mill Quarter / Richard S. Rowland House and Mill  
and Harrison's Mill  
and/or common Edgewood (Preferred)

2. Location

street & number State Route 5 - 6 1/2 mi. west of Charles City NA not for publication  
County Courthouse  
city, town Charles City  vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~  
state Virginia code 51 county Charles City code 036

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Julian A. and Dorothy M. Boulware  
street & number Rt. 2, Edgewood  
city, town Charles City  vicinity of state Virginia 23030

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk, Charles City Courthouse  
street & number State Route 643  
city, town Charles City state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
title Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1973  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street  
city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date NA

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on a grassy slope just north of State Route 5, "Edgewood" is a mid-nineteenth-century building complex consisting of a dwelling house built by Richard S. Rowland, and a mill, operated by his family for nearly forty years. The house is a fine example of the "Gothic Cottage" style popularized by A. J. Downing during the 1840s and '50s. Erected c.1854-6, it is a 2-1/2 story frame structure, three bays wide, having a double-pile, center passage plan with an ell in the rear. A steep, hipped roof covers the main portion of the house, pierced on its front and rear slopes by four symmetrically positioned chimneys. Excepting the recent addition of a rear shed, alterations have been relatively minor. Just northeast, stands the mill. First built during the 18th century, this structure attained its present form around the middle of the nineteenth century. It is a 2-1/2 story frame building on a full-height basement built into a sloping site. A gable roof covers the structure, which is 3 bays wide, with entrances in the gable ends. Structurally speaking, the building remains essentially unaltered. Little of its machinery survives however, excepting some conveying systems and the millstones. Together these two structures stand on about four acres of cleared land along a heavily wooded stretch of Route 5. A stand of mature trees shading the house makes the site a particularly evocative one. Archaeological remains of several associated structures lie north of the millrace, and the chimney of a "summer kitchen", now demolished, stands just north of the house.

### Architectural Analysis - Mill

The earliest portion of the mill consists of the southernmost 2/3rds of the brick basement walls, laid in irregular Flemish bond with glazed headers. Owing to an exterior coat of cement parging, this bonding is visible only on east elevation. Inside, large patched areas reveal the former locations of two large openings, suggesting that the exterior grade south and west of the building has been raised. These basement walls appear to be all that remains of the original 18th-century mill structure.

A northward extension of the basement is laid in six-course American bond enclosing the millrace and formerly, an overshot wheel. Owing to the constant presence of moisture, the north wall of this extension has deteriorated somewhat, as has a portion of the framing above. The entire superstructure of the mill appears to have been erected in a single campaign and is therefore contemporary with the northward extension of the foundation. Cut nails with regular heads used in its assembly suggest that construction occurred no earlier than 1830.

The framing system exhibits some unusual characteristics - among them, the use of nearly cylindrical interior posts to carry large haunches and girders on the first floor. According to local tradition, these posts were cut down from ships' masts for use in the mill. Surprisingly, historical evidence suggests that there may be a grain of truth in this explanation. In 1780, Benjamin Harrison V willed to his son a ship carpenter named Tom, and to his wife a "ship now on the stocks" at Berkeley. To another son he left the tract "from which a mast was cut for the large ship."<sup>1</sup> It is not clear whether ship building activity continued at Berkeley after Harrison's death in 1791.

<sup>1</sup>"Harrison of James River" Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 33, pp. 413-14.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** Mid 18th c./1854-6 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The complex of early buildings collectively known as Edgewood consists of an 18th-century mill built by Benjamin Harrison V of Berkeley, (signer of the Declaration of Independence), and a Gothic Revival dwelling built c.1854 by Richard S. Rowland, (a miller who had recently come to Virginia from New Jersey). From the very beginning, the mill was a center of commercial activity and reflected the growing importance of grain in colonial Virginia, providing flour for local consumption, for export, and eventually for the Continental Army. Owing to its strategic importance, British troops under Benedict Arnold encamped at the mill in 1782. Its rebuilding during the 19th century was symptomatic of a technical revolution then transforming the milling industry and leading to the use of automated manufacturing systems in America. The dwelling is one of the few domestic examples of Gothic Revival architecture in eastern Virginia and is further distinguished by its unusual framing system, fine craftsmanship, and sound condition. When in 1862, Union and Confederate armies moved through the area, Confederate cavalry commander, General J. E. B. Stuart found refreshment at the Rowland house, followed two weeks later by the encampment of General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac.

## Historical Background

The parcel of land now known as "Edgewood", was originally part of a larger tract, "Berkeley Hundred", patented in 1618 by four English entrepreneurs. Following a period of ownership by these men and then later by the Bland family, Berkeley Hundred was purchased in 1691 by Benjamin Harrison, the third of that name in Virginia. For the next 156 years, ownership of the tract remained in the Harrison family.

The original mill on this site was built either by Benjamin Harrison V, (signer of the Declaration of Independence) or by his father, Benjamin Harrison IV. The elder Harrison was heavily engaged in the milling business. In 1738, he advertised the sale of ship biscuit in the Virginia Gazette. His will, made in 1745, mentions no less than four mills, none of them on the Berkeley tract, however.<sup>1</sup>

Significantly, it wasn't until the 1750s that wheat began to replace tobacco as a staple crop in Virginia, as successive crop failures in Europe and England swelled the volume of American grain exports. Harrison's son, Benjamin V, emerges then as the most likely candidate for the mill's original builder. The younger Harrison's name frequently appeared in the Virginia Gazette, associated in one way or another with the milling business. In 1771, he advertised for "a Miller that understands the Management of a Merchant Mill."<sup>2</sup> Situated on the River Road,

(See continuation sheet #4)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Charles City County Deeds and Wills. Charles City County Courthouse,  
Charles City, Virginia.

(cont.)

(See continuation sheet #7)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 4 acres

Quadrangle name Westover, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

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3	0	6	2	7	10
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4	1	3	3	5	6	10
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the nominated property conforms to that of the tract now owned by the dwelling's current owner. This boundary encompasses the cleared area on which the buildings stand, and the adjacent wooded areas which define it.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #8)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark R. Wenger

organization N/A date 8/31/82

street & number #4 Autumn East telephone 565-1466

city or town Williamsburg, state Virginia 23185

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director date DEC 14 1982  
title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

<b>For NPS use only</b>	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
	date
<b>Keeper of the National Register</b>	
<b>Attest:</b>	date
<b>Chief of Registration</b>	

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Continuation sheet #1

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Another unusual feature of the mill's framing system is the use of "upbraces" to connect the major wall posts with girt members on the end elevations. Downbracing is the general rule for early Virginia timber buildings. Significantly, Oliver Evans' famous treatise on milling illustrates a mill interior with upbraces. In the framing of the mill's roof, collar beams are typically lapped into common rafter pairs with half-dovetails and nailed. The rafter feet are notched, however, so as to bear on the top and inside surfaces of the wall plate with "kicks" nailed to their sides. This is an unusual detail in Virginia.

In the center bay of the first floor, one pair of millstones is still in place, carried on an independent system of oak framing below. (All other framing in the building appears to be pine.) The hoist for handling these millstones remains in place, as does a bank of five Evans-type elevators in the northeast corner of the building and several others located elsewhere. Up in the garret lies the octagonal shaft of a screw-type, horizontal conveyor, with small wooden vanes as developed by Oliver Evans to prevent the caking of freshly ground meal. Unfortunately, none of the driving machinery survived and it is difficult to reconstruct where the bolters, hopper boy, etc. were located.

While complete restoration of this mill would be a costly undertaking, its stabilization would involve only a few relatively minor measures.

Architectural Analysis - House

As a concession to modern convenience, the present owners have attached a shed addition to the rear of the house, with access to the ell provided through a large framed opening. At the time of this alteration, another rear extension of uncertain date was removed from the north end of the ell. This structure does not seem to have been an original part of the building as it covered a first period cellar entrance, and its underpinning did not bond into the ell foundation. Old photos indicate however, that it was provided with an ornamental, pierced fascia, identical to that formerly decorating the veranda.

The ornamental vergeboards and fascia which once adorned the house itself have been either modified or removed - probably early in this century. Those on the main eave have been cut off, leaving in place only the arches in the gable peaks and the trefoil pendants at the buildings four corners. Most of the original soffit boards remain in place, however, nailed to the bottom surfaces of the rafters. Old photos show how these soffits and the "frieze" boards below were originally painted a dark color, creating a foil against which to view the pierced white vergeboards.

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Excepting the gable apertures, all windows are fitted with 6 over 6, double-hung sash, retaining nearly all of their original glass. Surmounting these windows are simply detailed wooden label moldings, now partially obscured by louvered blinds. These blinds may well be original, as they appear in early photographs of the house. The molding which surmounts the front door is somewhat more elaborate, having heavy, molded pendants and a three member profile. A lighter, simpler molding encloses the transom opening and frames the heads of the front door and side lights.

A single-story, demi-octagonal veranda shades the house on its southern exposure. Verandas such as this were a quintessential element of the "cottage" style popularized through the publications of A. J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, Gervase Wheeler, and others. With the exception of its steps and some of the flooring, this structure appears to be wholly original. Its framing exhibits an unusually high degree of technical sophistication and visual interest. A complex network of beaded rafters and purlins rests on plate members which are dovetailed into one another at their ends. Supporting this entire assembly is a series of latticework columns or stiles, resembling those illustrated in patternbooks of the period. The decorative, pierced fascia which once adorned this veranda is now gone.

Inside the house, nearly all original mantles, hardware, casings, and doors remain intact. Generally, these embellishments are substantial, though not overly elaborate. Of particular interest is the main stair with its massive newel, railing, and balusters - all fashioned from mahogany. In the stair passage, the walls are hung from ceiling to chair rail with a Colonial Williamsburg reproduction paper ("Potpurri") and the woodwork painted a "Williamsburg Blue". The chair rail molding has a rather unusual profile and is possibly a 20th-century addition.

The ceilings of this passage and of the parlor adjoining it are adorned with plaster moldings laid off in the form of roundels. A plaster backband molding also enlivens the arch which spans the parlor at its mid-point. Both of the fireplaces in this room are equipped with arched, cast-iron surrounds, one of which retains its original grate and pierced cover. If not original, these fixtures were probably added soon after construction of the house was completed. Both mantelpieces appear to be original.

In the library, full height shelving units have been added during this century. Recently, the plastered surrounds of fireplaces in this and several upstairs rooms were removed, revealing that the firebox linings are old repairs.

The dining room fireplace appears to retain its original mantle, and possibly its original surround. The existing china cupboard was created through the conversion of a walk-in closet. Rebated areas for the original closet door hinges and latch keeper are still visible on the jamb linings and trim.

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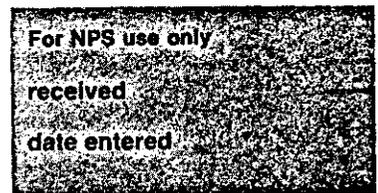
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The architectural finishes of the second floor are slightly simplified when compared with those of the first floor rooms below. As in the case of the lower floor, they remain largely unaltered. Portions of the flooring appear to have been replaced, however. In the two west bedrooms, floorboards are face nailed, in contrast with the blind nailing of floors elsewhere in the house. This flooring shows signs of considerable wear, however, and may have been replaced at a fairly early date.

One item which has generated a good deal of interest over the years is a windowpane in the southeast bedroom etched with the name, "Lizzie Rowland". This inscription probably refers to Elizabeth Rowland, maiden sister of the dwelling's builder, Richard S. Rowland. According to legend her ghost still inhabits the house.

The garret floor is illuminated by lancet windows located in each of the four cross gables. Originally unfinished, it was closed in with sheathing and partitioned sometime during this century. In plan, it closely resembles the layout of the second floor below. Owing to this sheathing, the framing of the roof is visible only at its apex, and at the eave on one corner of the house. At the apex, rafter couples frame into a ridgeboard. Down at the eave the visible framing is quite unusual in that two wall plates - one above the other - are employed. The lower of these rests on the second floor studs and carries the garret floor joists. The upper plate is carried on a series of short studs about 18" high, and receives the rafter ends which are notched over and extended past it. This arrangement results in a true half-story garret, since the floor level is considerably lower than the bearing plane of the rafters. Because there are no tie-beams to counteract the outward thrust of the roof framing, the upper plate is a rather heavy member - turned with its longest dimension in the horizontal plane. This method of framing is not indigenous to Virginia. In its provision for a true half-story, it resembles the framing of many residences in New England and New York, where half-story garrets are lit with "frieze windows". This similarity is significant when we recall that the Rowland family resided in New Jersey until shortly before the present dwelling was built. It seems quite possible then, that one or more members of the family were involved in its construction.

In general, this house remains in very good condition, and is carefully maintained by the present owners. With a relatively modest expenditure, the essential elements of its original appearance could be convincingly restored.

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Harrison's operation was clearly a large, commercially oriented enterprise, playing a major role in the economy of the area. The importance of the mill as a center of social and business activity is revealed in Virginia Gazette advertisements for runaways who were to be returned to their owners at "Berkeley Mills" or at "Col<sup>o</sup> Harrison's Mills."<sup>3</sup> In 1778, Benjamin Harrison was supplying flour and biscuit to the Continental Army. Mindful perhaps of wars' uncertain fortunes, Harrison made out his will in January of 1780. To his wife, Harrison bequeathed "the millstones and every article belonging to my mills".<sup>4</sup> Perhaps not even Benjamin Harrison foresaw how soon the war would engulf Berkeley Plantation, however. Within a matter of months, British troops under Benedict Arnold were encamped "at and about Col<sup>o</sup> Harrison's mills".<sup>5</sup>

The next mention of this mill appears in the 1787 will of Harrison's son, Benjamin VI. In this will, the testator requested to be buried with his wife Anna "somewhere on the hill in Charles City near where my barn lately stood called Mill Quarter barn."<sup>6</sup> The topography of the present Edgewood dwelling site and use of the term, "Mill Quarter", to describe this property in later tax records indicates that Benjamin Harrison VI (son of the signer) is buried in the vicinity of Edgewood.

Upon Harrison's death in 1799, the mill went to yet another son, Benjamin - the seventh of that name. It was during the ownership of Benjamin Harrison VII, early in the 19th century, that the mill seems to have attained its present form. Significantly, it was during this very period that the design and construction of mills was being revolutionized by the patented designs of inventor Oliver Evans. Harrison encountered financial difficulty and following his death, the Bank of Virginia brought suit against the executor of his estate. As a result, the mill, along with its adjoining land, was sold off in 1847 to pay outstanding debts. The purchaser was Edward Wilcox of Charles City County. Wilcox appears to have done little to the property, and in 1849 he sold it to Richard S. and William C. Rowland.

According to family tradition, these Rowland brothers were both millers. The deed recording transfer of the property indicates that they had resided in Mercer County, New Jersey, prior to their arrival in Virginia. A dramatic rise in tax assessments on the Rowland's property between 1854 and 1856 indicates that the present dwelling house and possibly further modifications to the mill were completed during this period. Undoubtedly the milling operation had prospered. By 1856, only ten land owners in the county paid more property tax than the Rowland brothers. The remarkable rise of the Rowland family brought new wealth and leadership into an area where fortunes had been on the ebb for some time. As their milling operation flourished, the Rowlands took on the responsibilities which accompanied social and economic success. By 1858, Richard S. Rowland was sitting on the vestry of Westover Parish, occasionally hosting meetings of that body in his home. When in 1862, Westover Church suffered depredation at the hands of Federal troops, Sunday worship services were moved to the Rowland house. This arrangement continued in effect until shortly after the war's end, when the church was repaired and reopened for worship.

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Situated in the paths of opposing armies in 1862, Rowland's mill was visited by war on several occasions. The final leg of General J. E. B. Stuart's celebrated ride around the rear of the Union army took the Confederate commander and his troops through Charles City County on their return to Richmond. Having ridden almost continuously for more than thirty-six hours, Stuart is recorded to have stopped at Rowland's for a much needed cup of coffee, after which he continued on. With the retreat of Federal troops from Richmond two weeks later, Union commander General George McClellan established a defensive line along the southern edge of Herring and Kimmage Creeks, anchoring both of its flanks on the James River. Situated literally in the middle of this position, the Rowland household witnessed the reorganization of McClellan's demoralized army. One county resident who sought shelter with the Rowlands during this time recounted the sight of numerous ambulances, filled with dead and wounded soldiers, making their way past the house to Harrison's landing. Following evacuation of the army in August of 1862, Mrs. Rowland is said to have constructed a picket fence with tent poles discarded by departing Federal soldiers. Occasionally, military artifacts are still found on the property.

Within six months of General McClellan's departure, Richard S. Rowland was dead. The house and mill continued in the ownership of the family until 1888 when it was deeded by the heirs of Richard S. Rowland to one Aurelius Shands. Five years later in 1893, Shands sold the place to Major Augustus H. Drewrey of Westover. Following Drewrey's death in 1899, the property devised by will to his widow, Mary Harrison Drewrey. From Mrs. Drewrey's will, made in 1918, it is clear that she was living in the Rowland House at the time of her death. This document marks the first mention of the name "Edgewood" in county deeds or probate records. By this will, Edgewood passed to Mrs. Drewrey's brother, William S. Harrison, and subsequently through the hands of numerous 20th-century owners. The mill continued to function commercially during this period as is evidenced by a promotional flyer published for mill owner Hugh T. Harrison sometime between 1919 and 1933. Subsequent to 1940, most of the driving machinery was removed from the mill and it ceased operation. Although it has undergone a number of alterations, this property convincingly evokes the mid-nineteenth century period during which it was built. It is this period which is so rich in historical associations for Edgewood.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that the mill on "Harry's Swamp" may have been the present mill near Herring Creek. See "Harrison of James River" Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 32, p. 100. If this is the case, then Benjamin Harrison IV may have built the mill.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Gazette (Purdie & Dixon), 22 August 1771, p. 3, col. 3.

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., (Rind) 11 March 1773, p. 3, col. 2: and (Pinckney) 18 July 1777,  
p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>4</sup> "Harrison of James River," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,  
33, p. 415.

<sup>5</sup> William P. Palmer, ed., Calendar of Virginia State Papers, (Richmond, 1875),  
I, p. 426.

<sup>6</sup> "Harrison of Jmaes River" Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,  
35, pp. 89-90.

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C. Scribner's Sons, 1946.

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Harrison, Hugh T. Berkeley Mills. Promotional flyer, c.1919-1933. Copy in  
possession of Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Boulware.

Lee, Margarite Dupont. Virginia Ghosts. Berryville, Virginia: Virginia Book  
Company, 1966.

McClellan, Henry Brainerd. I Rode with Jeb Stuart. Bloomington, Illinois:  
University of Indiana Press, (1958).

Manuscript notes on the Rowland Family, compiled by a descendant. Copy in  
possession of Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Boulware.

Palmer, William P., ed. Calendar of Virginia State Papers...1652-1781....  
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Saunders, Kirkland Ruffin. Westover Church and Its Environs. Richmond:  
W. M. Brown & Son, 1937.

Tyler, D. Gardiner. Charles City County Virginia During the Period of the  
Revolutionary War, 1775-1783. Charles City County Historical Bicentennial  
Committee, 1976.

U. S. War Dept. The Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York: Thomas Yoseloff,  
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## General Works

Downing, Andrew Jackson. Cottage Residences. New York: John Wiley, 1853.

Evans, Oliver. The Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide. Philadelphia, 1795.

Ferguson, Eugene S. Oliver Evans: Inventive Genius of the American Industrial Revolution. Greenville, Delaware: The Hagley Museum, 1980.

Gowans, Alan. Images of American Living. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1964.

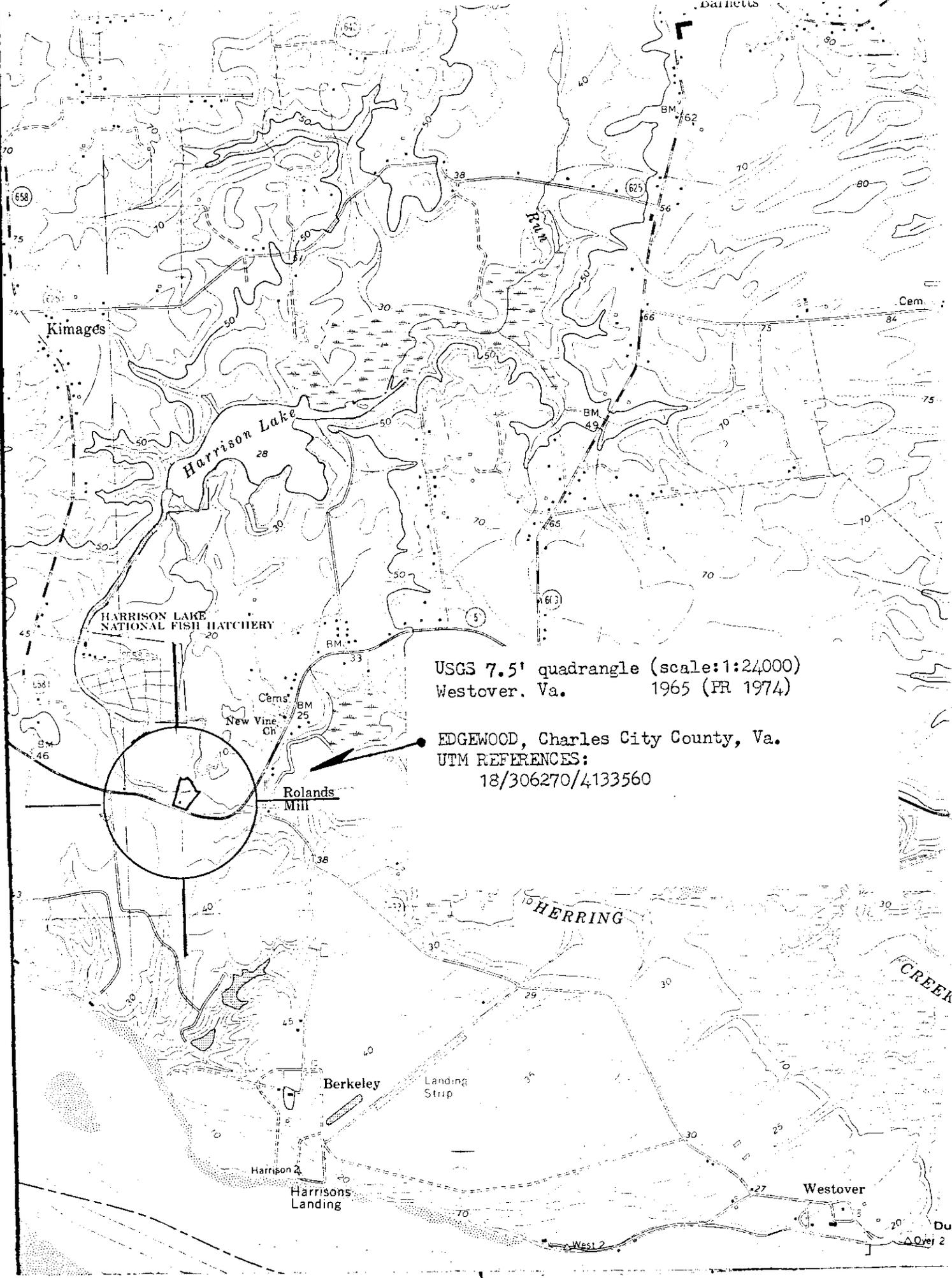
Hensley, Paul Brent. Grist Milling in Eighteenth-Century Virginia Society: Legal, Social, and Economic Aspects. M. A. Thesis, College of William and Mary, 1969.

Loth, Calder and Sadler, Julius T. The Only Proper Style. Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1975.

Upton, Dell. "Traditional Timber Framing" in Material Culture of the Wooden Age, Brook Hindle, ed. Tarrytown, New York: Sleepy Hollow Press, 1981.

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at a point on the N side of VA Route 5 about 1500' SE of the intersection of said route and 658; thence extending about 200' SE; thence about 350' NE; thence about 400' NW; thence about 425' SW to point of origin.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)  
Westover, Va. 1965 (FR 1974)

EDGEWOOD, Charles City County, Va.  
UTM REFERENCES:  
18/306270/4133560

Kimageds

Harrison Lake

HARRISON LAKE NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

Rolands Mill

Berkeley

Harrison 2  
Harrisons Landing

Landing Strip

HERRING

CREEK

Westover

658

BM 162

625

BM 49

663

BM 25

BM 46

38

15

Harrison 2

70

West 2

Qrej 2