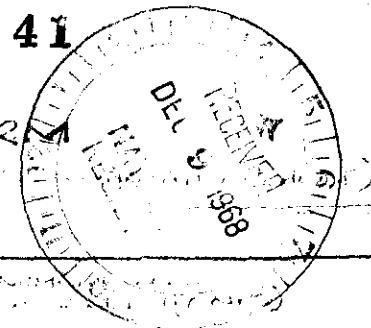


NATIONAL REGISTER

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(THIS FORM CONTAINS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY)



1. NAME

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
ROSEWELL	ROSEWELL	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP
Virginia	Gloucester	

STREET AND NUMBER (OR DISTRICT-DEED BOUNDARIES)
 Located .1 mi. W of Carter Creek, .5 mi. SE of Route 644, .3 mi. S of intersection of Rt. 644 and Rt. 632.

3. PRESENT STATUS

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (STREET, NUMBER, R.F.D., ETC.)
Miss Nellie Deans Greaves, Col. Fielding Lewis Greaves, Box 3033, Alexandria, Va.
USE (SPECIFY)
ruins

ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC

YES NO

REMARKS:

The ruins of Rosewell and the adjoining graveyard have suffered brutally from the hands of vandals.

4. LEGAL RECORD

LOCATION OF CURRENT PROPERTY TITLE(S) NAME (COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.) AND ADDRESS	APPROXIMATE ACREAGE
Gloucester County Court House, Gloucester, Virginia	3 acres* *total property ca. 250 a.

5. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

NAME AND DATE OF SURVEY (FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, ETC.)	NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION RETAINING SURVEY RECORDS
A. Historic American Buildings Survey	A. Library of Congress Washington, D. C.
B. Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory, 1959	B. Library of Congress Washington, D. C.
C. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Report #36-41.	C. Room 1106, Ninth Street State Office Bldg. Richmond, Virginia 23219

6. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE IN	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
DESIGN <input type="checkbox"/>	HISTORY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARCHITECTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATE <input type="checkbox"/>
BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/>	ARCHAEOLOGY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL <input type="checkbox"/>
STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/>	CULTURE <input type="checkbox"/>	
OBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(OTHER) <input type="checkbox"/>	

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers, Rosewell stood three stories tall above a high basement. The deck-on-hip roof was originally topped by two cupolas and four T-shaped chimneys with deep Portland stone caps. Belt courses above the first and second stories gave horizontal accents to the high walls. All of the windows were accentuated with gauged brick "bibs", and were topped by shallow rubbed brick segmental arches with finely carved Portland stone keystones. The brick architectural decoration surrounding the two main entrances is among the finest and most elaborate of the period.

The house was originally flanked by two dependencies which were intended to be connected to the house by curved passageways. The dependencies no longer stand. The plan of the house was in the shape of a cross with the stair wells contained in the projecting side pavilions. The main floor contained an off-center hall with three principal rooms. Early documents describe the main rooms as being full and elaborately paneled with walnut and mahogany. Old photographs of the main staircase show it to be the finest and richest foundation in any Virginia colonial mansion, being decorated with elaborately carved scrolls of flowers and a magnificently carved fascia board.

The house was significantly altered in 1838 when it passed out of the hands of the Page family. All of the interior decoration except for the stairs was removed, and the original roof and cupolas were removed to be replaced by a gable roof. The house finally burned in 1916 and only sections of the walls remain.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INCORPORATED HISTORY, PERSONAGES, EVENTS, MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION, ETC.
 Begun circa 1725 and completed by 1744, Rosewell has been called the largest and finest of the colonial mansions. Its greatest architectural distinction was its superb brickwork including the brick doorways which Thomas T. Waterman called "the finest and most elaborate of the period, with the possible exception of those of Christ Church" (Lancaster County). Waterman also proclaimed the stair at Rosewell to be "unrivaled as the finest of all American examples", and called its carved fascia "a fine example of the high craftsmanship of the period".

Until recently the cemetery at Rosewell was noted for its well preserved table tombs.

Rosewell was the seat of the Page family of Virginia and perhaps most notably the home of John Page (1744-1808), a member of Congress from 1789 to 1797, and Governor of Virginia from 1802 to 1805.

Bibliography:

- Howells, John Mead, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture.
- Hume, Ivor Noel, Excavations at Rosewell in Gloucester County, Virginia, 1957-1959, United States National Museum Bulletin 225, Smithsonian Institution.
- Lancaster, Robert A., Historic Virginia Homes and Churches (Philadelphia, 1915).

9. CERTIFICATION

NAME AND TITLE OF THE (LANDMARKS COMMISSION)
 Katherine T. Read
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

STATE LANDMARKS OFFICE CERTIFICATION

AS THE DESIGNATED STATE LANDMARK OFFICE FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (PUBLIC LAW 89-663), 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.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

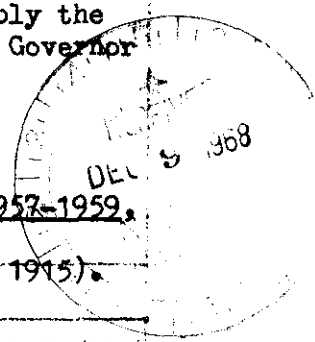
 RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

 DATE

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

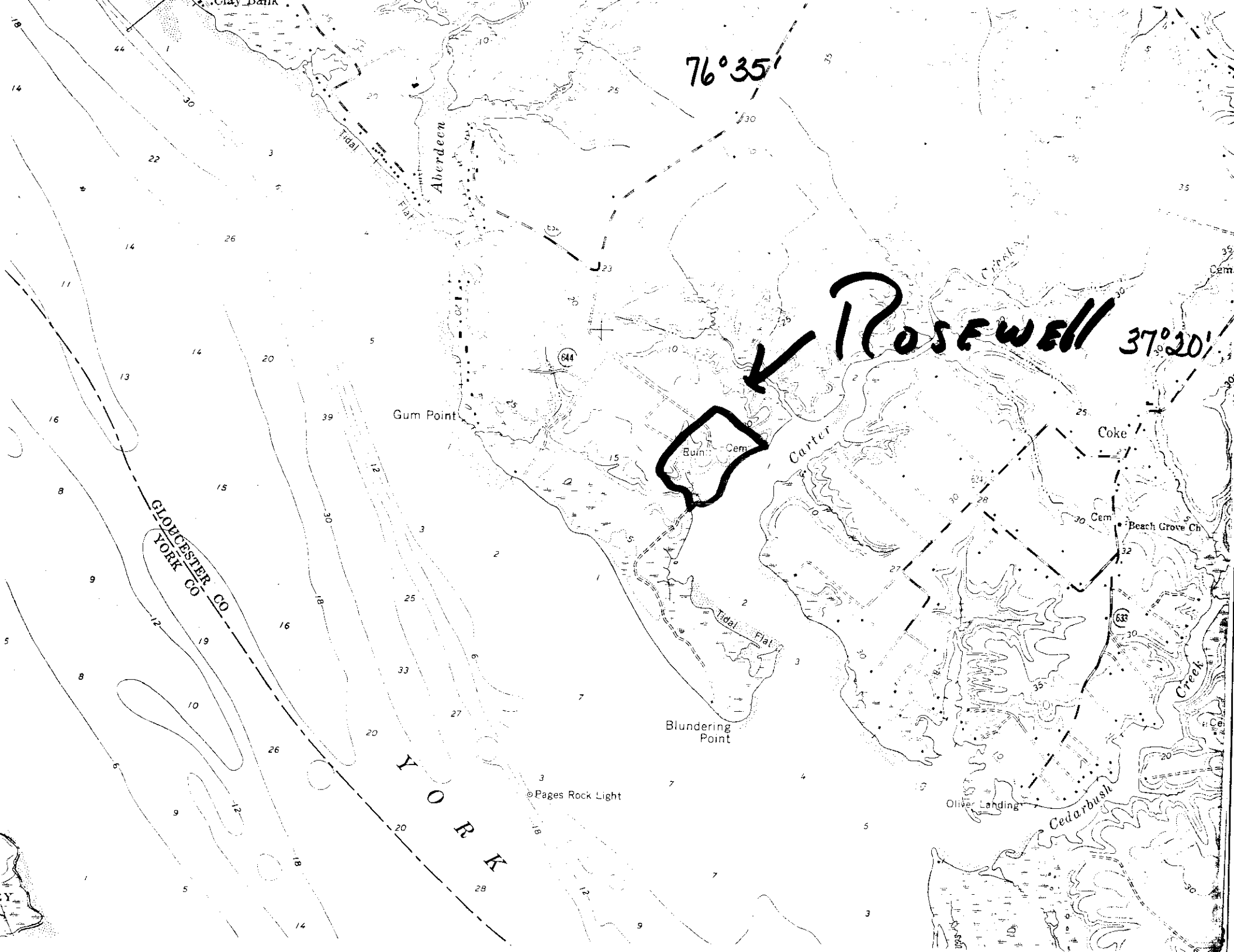


8. Continued.

O'Neal, William B., Architecture in Virginia (Virginia Museum, 1968).

Waterman, Thomas, The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1770 (Boston, 1945).

DE 11 1968



76° 35'

ROSEWELL 37° 20'

GLOUCESTER CO
YORK CO

YORK

Pages Rock Light

Blundering Point

Gum Point

Aberdeen

Carter

Coke

Beach Grove Ch

Cedarbush

Oliver Landing

644

638

Buin Cem

Cem

Cem

Creek

Tidal Flat

Tidal Flat