

VLR-12/11/90 NRHP-2/5/91

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Rose Bower

other names/site number

DHR 26-90

### 2. Location

street & number Virginia Route 665

Not for publication

city, town Stoney Creek

vicinity

state Virginia

code VA

county Dinwiddie

code 053

zip code 23882

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Henry C. Miller  
Director, Department of Historic Resources

Date

19 Dec 1990

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: specialty store

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing,

agricultural field, animal facility,

agricultural outbuilding. FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field,

agricultural outbuilding

FUNERARY: cemetery

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood: weatherboard

roof asphalt

other stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located in rural Dinwiddie County, Rose Bower is a farm complex that dates to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The property consists of a dwelling and associated outbuildings, a family cemetery, several agricultural buildings, and a local community general store. The present 231-acre farm, reduced from its original 396 acres, has remained under cultivation by the Rose family since around 1818. The existing kitchen dependency was the first building to be erected at Rose Bower, around 1818, followed by the main dwelling house and associated outbuildings in 1826 and a family cemetery in the mid-nineteenth century. Late-nineteenth-century farm improvements include a corncrib and a stable. It was also at this time that the Rose family supplemented their farm with a small roadside store. The existing large barn was built several decades later in the early twentieth century. The farm complex, located on the east side of Route 665, is surrounded by corn, soybean, and tobacco fields. The portion of the property on the west side of the road, directly across from the dwelling, contains the store and a large wooded lot. This intact historic rural landscape contributes significantly to the integrity of the buildings at Rose Bower, which represent the continued agricultural practices in this area of Dinwiddie County.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The first dwelling at Rose Bower was a small frame one-and-a-half-story structure that appeared on the property in 1818 when Thomas Rose purchased the property. Later converted to the kitchen dependency, the building is of braced-frame construction and is situated on wide stone piers. It has a gable roof, box cornice, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and three tongue-and-groove doors. A large, four-course American-bond brick chimney is attached to the east wall. The interior remains unaltered and features a wide interior cooking hearth and a steep stair along the west wall leading to a loft above.

The larger dwelling at Rose Bower, built in 1826, is a two-story, frame, hall-parlor-plan house with a one-and-a-half-story rear ell.

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

AGRICULTURE

1818-1940

ARCHITECTURE

1818-1940

1818, 1826

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Rose Bower, constructed in 1818 and 1826, is significant locally as an excellent example of an early-nineteenth-century plantation that has been farmed continuously by the Rose family. The crops grown at Rose Bower have remained virtually the same and the collection of agricultural buildings dating from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century represent the continued agricultural pursuits at Rose Bower. The property also includes a small commercial general store operated by the Rose family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The early structures -- the original dwelling, the larger dwelling, and the outbuildings associated with the early settlement of Rose Bower -- are typical of their place and time in form and function; however, they also embody well-crafted and sophisticated architectural qualities that retain a high degree of integrity. Rose Bower also retains its original site plan, including a small family cemetery directly east of the house.

**JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA**

Rose Bower is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Rose Bower is significant under Criterion A because it represents the continuous agricultural practices of a rural Dinwiddie County farm from the early nineteenth century through the present. It retains most of its original acreage and maintains its agricultural integrity, growing many of the same crops originally cultivated at Rose Bower. Rose Bower is significant under Criterion C because it embodies a combination of early Colonial period architectural characteristics and Federal period architectural characteristics. The complex of buildings exhibits the typical vernacular construction techniques and craftsmanship of the region, as well

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 231 (approximately)

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>273760</u>	<u>4090040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>18</u>	<u>273190</u>	<u>4091170</u>

B	<u>18</u>	<u>274080</u>	<u>4090760</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>18</u>	<u>272710</u>	<u>4090880</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the remaining acreage historically associated with Rose Bower

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Elizabeth P. Hoge date October 1990  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number 812 W. 28th Street city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225

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While mainly employing characteristics of the Federal period, this house also incorporates several interesting features carried over from the earlier colonial period. Its verticality, tall straight chimneys, low-pitched gable roof, and simple gabled porch are as typical of the Federal period as the symmetrical facade, hall-parlor plan, paneled doors, and wainscot are of the colonial period. With a combination of features from each period, Rose Bower is truly an unusual house.

The three-bay, single-pile main block of the house sits on a full brick English basement of American-bond brick construction, visible approximately 2 1/2 feet above ground level. An exterior basement entrance is contained in a small frame shed addition off the north chimney. The original house is clad entirely with beaded weatherboard that remains in pristine condition. Two exterior brick chimneys are present on each gable end with a third brick chimney on the gable end of the rear ell, all of American bond. Two small windows are situated on either side of the chimney stacks at attic level. The rear ell contains one small window alongside the chimney stack at the half-story level.

The original first-story nine-over-nine and second-story six-over-nine double-hung sash windows adorn each facade. The windows are framed by fine examples of molded casing, flanked by reproduction paneled shutters. These shutters replaced louvered shutters hung during the early part of the twentieth century. Each of the three primary entrances retains an original six-panel door, surrounded by a simple molded architrave, typical of the period.

In the mid- to late nineteenth century, a wing was added to the south side of the house and was attached by a breezeway. At the turn of this century, the wing was removed and relocated in the northwest corner of the front yard. The Rose family, the children of which were taught by a private tutor, used this structure as a schoolhouse for many years. It eventually deteriorated to the point that it had to be taken down. Today the ghost of the breezeway is still visible on the south chimney.

A Victorian wraparound porch replaced the original soon after the side wing was removed. T. Francis Rose, wishing to return the facade to its early-nineteenth-century appearance, researched appropriate porch styles of the time period. Upon removing the wraparound porch in 1953 he discovered the outline of the original porch. This ghost, combined with his research, enabled him to reconstruct a facsimile of the earlier porch, which remains intact

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today. A portion of the wraparound porch was retained on the rear or southeast elevation of the house and enclosed for an extension of the kitchen.

Early-twentieth-century modernizations include the addition of a kitchen and a small bedroom, built onto the rear ell. Both rooms are one story with a shed roof. The additions are consistent in architectural scale, massing, and materials and do not detract from the integrity of the house.

The unaltered state of the interior of Rose Bower is quite impressive. All of the original plaster, woodwork, and hardware is intact. In addition, the plan has not been changed, with the exception of the installation of a bathroom in the second-floor hall. Whereas the exterior is rather plain in appearance, several interior features suggest that a sophisticated craftsman was employed in the construction of Rose Bower.

The brick English basement, extending under the hall-parlor portion of the house, is divided by a brick supporting wall containing a wide batten door with a large iron lock. A fireplace is located in the north chimney; the hearth currently is bricked in to accommodate the furnace. Wooden window grates remain intact in each basement window, preserved by a piece of glass installed behind them. The basement walls support the large primary sills into which the pit-sawn floor joists are notched. Wide tongue-and-groove heart pine floorboards are visible between the joists.

The plan of the house is hall-parlor with front and rear entrances located in the hall (living room). Immediately to the right of the front entrance is an enclosed angled stair with steep risers and narrow treads, more typical of the earlier colonial period. The stair has pegged, paneled wainscot extending up to the second floor. The parlor, or dining room, contains the basement entrance, the door to the rear ell, and a side entrance used by servants coming from the kitchen dependency. This side entrance also retains an iron lock, similar to the one in the basement. The rear ell has a partially enclosed angled stair rising to the small room above it with an extended angled stair leading to the second-story bedrooms in the main block of the house.

Although the woodwork is consistent throughout the house, the present day living room contains the most stylistic and formal ornament. One striking feature of this room is the handsome, recessed, double-door china cabinet on the right side of the

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fireplace. Each door contains ten panes of glass, the majority of which are original. The pegged oak mantel is an interesting example of combined Federal and colonial features. The finely carved reeded pilasters and the heavy carving of the frieze and cornice are typical Federal characteristics; however, the wide, paneled architrave, raised panel overmantel, vertical emphasis, and shallow depth are distinctly colonial in nature. Each mantel in the house, including the rear ell, has this colonial form with Federal detailing.

The most interesting feature of the living room is the grained and marbled wainscot. A beaded floor molding runs along the base of the wainscot with a beaded chair rail above. Both the molding and chair rail are stained, natural-grained wood. The molding framing the panels is marbled a dark green color, while the panel is painted wood graining with a red border. Thomas Rose, the builder of Rose Bower, had his initials grained into one of the panels to the left of the fireplace. It is done in a subtle manner that is not immediately noticeable to the eye. The artist is unknown; however, it has been noted that the graining is similar to that found at nearby Cedarhurst, the Wynn-Chappell House, and Laurel Brook. The wainscot is a feature of each room in the house, although the wood is unfinished in the dining room and painted in each of the second-floor bedrooms.

Additional interior features include H-and-L hinges on doors throughout the house and a batten door in the south bedroom leading to a full attic. The roof is supported by pegged rafters with notched collar beams. It appears as if the attic was never utilized for additional living space.

At Rose Bower several original outbuildings remain intact and structurally sound. They consist of an early well cover, a frame smokehouse and a frame kitchen. The frame well cover may be the only one of its kind in the county, --certainly it is one of the oldest. The three early structures are aligned along the south yard between the house and the farm road. The later agricultural structures are located just beyond the outbuildings.

The smokehouse, situated between the well and the kitchen, is frame on a brick foundation. Features include a gable roof, box cornice, and tongue-and-groove batten door. Just east of the kitchen, stands a large frame stable in partial ruin, and a frame corncrib, dating from the late nineteenth century. The collection of farm-related structures also includes a large early-twentieth-century

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barn and a noncontributing 1950s tobacco-processing house. Both are structurally sound and are presently used for storage of the farm equipment.

One member of the third generation of the Rose family decided farming was only part of his business interests and, therefore, erected a frame country store across from the house. This store was along the main thoroughfare to Walker's Mill and quickly became a local gathering place. Built by Marvin Lucias Rose in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it is a simple, rectangular-plan structure with a front gable. It is characterized by a central front entrance with a transom and large flanking windows. The gable roof extends across the facade, complemented by a wide return cornice.

Approximately forty yards directly behind the house is the Rose family cemetery. This small burial site is surrounded by boxwoods and contains one large stone with the names of Rose family members buried there. The earliest grave is that of Thomas Rose, Jr. (1829-1905). His father Thomas Rose, Sr., the builder of Rose Bower, is buried at another nearby Rose family home in Dinwiddie County.

As stated previously, the landscape surrounding Rose Bower remains essentially unchanged, the only alteration being a reduction in the original acreage. The farm road that runs along the south side of the dwelling and outbuildings extends back several miles through acres of cultivated fields and woods. Along this road at the edge of the first field beyond the farm buildings, is reportedly the site of the servants quarters. The late T. Francis Rose remembered when his father removed the brick foundations in order to utilize the field for crops. Today brick fragments can be seen in the plow zone. At the eastern boundary of the property in a small patch of woods along the ridge dropping down to Double Branch is an unmarked cemetery. Rows and rows of unmarked graves extend throughout this young-growth woods. It is the belief of the Rose family and a local resident that this was a slave cemetery. This, however, has not been documented.

In summary, Rose Bower is a typical Federal-period farmhouse for the area with interesting features carried over from the Colonial period. It is further enhanced by its collection of domestic outbuildings and successive farm structures, intact rural landscape, and a country store, all of which represent continued agricultural, residential, and commercial use. Each structure

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built on the Rose farm retains significance for its period and they remain, for the most part, in their original form.

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as several sophisticated architectural details, all of which retain a high degree of integrity.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Rose Bower was built in stages by Thomas Rose beginning in 1818. He was a descendent of William Rose, who came to the colonies from Scotland in the 1650s and settled in Surry County on Gray's Creek. Thomas Rose inherited the land upon which he built the house from his father, Elijah Rose. The parcel, acquired in 1818, consisted of 288 acres on Walkers Mill Road. He added to this holding in 1821, 1823, and 1826 for a total of 546 acres. The first dwelling at Rose Bower was a modest, frame one-room cottage with a loft. This structure was later incorporated into a row of outbuildings and served as the kitchen dependency. Today it stands just southeast of the larger later house that Rose built for his family in 1826.

Antebellum Dinwiddie County was predominately agricultural. White farmers relied heavily upon slave labor, and slaves made up about 65 percent of the population. As in many other eastern agricultural counties, the farmers of Dinwiddie County found themselves with such a surplus of slaves in the early nineteenth century that they sold them to the deep-south cotton-growing states. Thomas Rose, who his contemporaries considered a successful planter, owned nine slaves at the time of his death. His widow, Martha Rose, increased this number to eleven by her death in 1849. This was an average slaveholding, as most farms in the county had from five to twenty slaves; only about 12 percent of the farmers had more than twenty slaves.

During the antebellum period, Dinwiddie County was reputed to have some of the most fertile land in the state. Tobacco was the primary crop, and was supplemented by corn, cotton, peanuts, hay, potatoes, wheat, and livestock. Besides tobacco, other crops grown at Rose Bower included Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, peas, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes. The Rose family also raised cattle, sheep, and swine.

Thomas Rose served as a corporal in the War of 1812 and also as a constable for Dinwiddie County from 1820 to 1829. Unfortunately, he did not long enjoy the success of his efforts to establish Rose Bower; Rose died just three years after the main house was built. The records of the sale of his estate reveal that Rose possessed considerable wealth. Besides his household furniture,

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the items listed in the inventory also include sundry farm implements used for raising sheep, hogs, and cattle, and for growing corn and wheat. In his will Rose left the plantation to his twelve children with life rights to his wife Martha.

The family continued to farm Rose Bower as Thomas Rose had intended. After Martha Rose's death in 1849, their youngest son, Thomas Rose, Jr., purchased two of his sisters' shares in 1855 and continued to farm the plantation, consisting of 306 acres including the buildings, until his death in 1905. Thomas Rose, Jr., grew less tobacco throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. He continued to raise cattle, sheep, and swine, and grew primarily Indian corn, oats, wheat, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

Thomas Rose, Jr., left 236 acres including the house and all the outbuildings to his son Marvin Luacious Rose. Also included in the estate was a one-acre parcel immediately across the road from the house containing a small frame country store built in the late nineteenth century by Marvin Rose and his brother, Ernest. The parcel was bequeathed jointly to the two brothers. Marvin Rose was not as fond of farming as his father and chose to pursue the mercantile business while the rest of the family farmed the land. Marvin and Ernest Rose ran a profitable business until 1929. The store became a popular stop along the road to Walker's Mill; however, when the Depression struck the brothers had to close this business due to the extensive debts owed them by their customers.

Peanuts, corn, and tobacco were the primary crops grown at Rose Bower throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The 1941 estate inventory of Marvin Rose listed numerous items associated with the cultivation and preparation of peanuts and tobacco. Thomas Francis Rose inherited Rose Bower from his father in 1941 and carefully restored the house as closely as possible to its original appearance. This included the removal of the wraparound porch and replacement of the shutters, as discussed in the previous section. Today, the Rose family cultivates tobacco, corn, soybeans, and peanuts on the remaining 231 acres of Rose Bower.

Rose Bower is an excellent example of an early-nineteenth-century plantation. Its pristine condition and unaltered setting is a rare occurrence in an area that is rapidly receiving increased development pressures. In addition to the high architectural

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integrity of the buildings, Rose Bower is significant as an example of a continuous farm operation under the care of one family. The Rose family has been in the area since the creation of Dinwiddie County and Rose Bower is an important symbol of their presence and role in the development of Virginia's southern Piedmont agriculture.

Elizabeth P. Hoge

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National Park Service

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### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dinwiddie County. Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880

Dinwiddie County. Deed Books, 1850, 1855

Dinwiddie County. Land Tax Records, 1816-1958

Dinwiddie County. Personal Property Tax Records, 1800-1863

Dinwiddie County. Slave Census Schedule, 1850, 1860

Dinwiddie County. Will Books, 1830, 1905, 1941

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Dinwiddie County "The Country of the Apamatica". 1942.

Zehmer, John G. "The Early Domestic Architecture of Dinwiddie  
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UTM's , continued

E 18/274800/4090400

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point delineated by UTM reference A 18/273760/4090040, proceed northeast approximately 2600' to a point delineated by UTM reference B 18/274080/4090760, then proceed west approximately 2200' to a point on the western right-of-way of county route 665 approximately 2500' south of the intersection of state route 40 and county route 665, then south along the said right-of-way approximately 800', then northwest approximately 1100' to a point delineated by UTM reference C 18/273190/4091170, then southwest approximately 1900' to a point delineated by UTM reference D 18/272710/4090880, then proceed southeast approximately 1600' to a point delineated by UTM reference E 18/272810/4090400, thence proceed east approximately 3200' to the point of beginning.

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

1. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
View of front of complex from State Route 665 facing east
2. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Front facade facing east
3. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Side facade facing north
4. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Smokehouse and original dwelling (detached kitchen) facing southeast
5. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Well cover
6. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Smokehouse facing southeast

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7. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Original dwelling (detached kitchen) facing northwest
8. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Original dwelling (detached kitchen) facing southeast
9. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Original dwelling (detached kitchen) facing west
10. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Barn and stable (ruin) facing northeast
11. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Corncrib facing northwest
12. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Store facing west

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13. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Garden and family cemetery facing east
14. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Rose family cemetery
15. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Agricultural fields facing east
16. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Basement facing southeast
17. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Front entrance and staircase facing southwest
18. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Present day living room facing northeast

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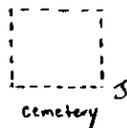
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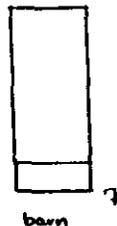
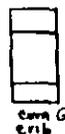
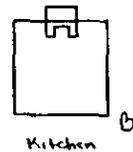
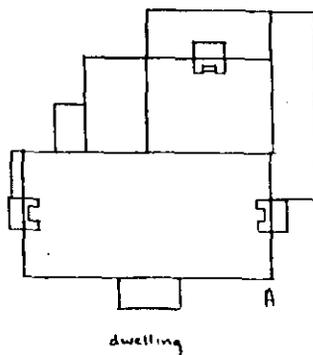
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19. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Present day living room mantel facing north
  
20. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Painted grain wainscot in present day living room
  
21. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
Entrance in south facade facing south
  
22. Rose Bower  
Dinwiddie Co., Virginia  
Elizabeth Hoge, photographer  
1989  
Elizabeth Hoge, author  
North bedroom facing northwest

Rose Bower Site Plan  
 August 1988  
 E. P. Hoyer  
 (not to scale)



- A. Rose Bower
- B. Original Dwelling/Kitchen
- C. Smokehouse
- D. Well
- E. Store
- F. Barn
- G. Corn Crib
- H. Stable (ruin)
- I. Tobacco shed (non-contributing)
- J. Rose family cemetery



Rt 659

Rt 655

store



