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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

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OCT - 2 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rockland Rural Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR File No. 093-5058
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Approximately 10,382 acres roughly bounded by the Clarke County line on the north, the Shenandoah River on the south and east, and the northern part of Winchester Road and the Norfolk Southern Railroad on the west.
City or town: Front Royal State: VA County: Warren
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Julie V. Langan 9/29/15
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 11/17/2015

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [X]

Public – State [X]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
280	182	buildings
17	0	sites
39	20	structures
0	0	objects
336	202	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 8

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field; Storage; Agricultural Outbuilding
LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature
TRANSPORTATION: Road-Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field; Storage; Agricultural Outbuilding
LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature
TRANSPORTATION: Road-Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Minimal Traditional; Hall-Parlor; I-House
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; STONE: Limestone; STUCCO; METAL: Tin, Aluminum; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

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

Summary Paragraph

Located in Virginia's Lower Shenandoah Valley, the Rockland Rural Historic District encompasses 10,038 acres of northern Warren County. The historic district boundaries are south of the Clarke County line, directly adjacent to the Greenway Rural Historic District (Clarke County DHR# 021-0963, NRHP 1993) and primarily west of the Shenandoah River except for an area where it crosses to include significant and well-preserved resources that are relevant to the history of the district. The Rockland Rural Historic District contains a collection of 18th-, 19th- and 20th- century dwellings and farms that tells the story of the growth and development of the area and shares similar characteristics with many of the historic resources found in the Greenway Rural Historic District to its north. The historic integrity and physical character of the Rockland Rural Historic District, with its mixture of hilly and open land with the dramatic backdrop of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east, provides a spectacular vista of primarily unspoiled farmland. The natural landscape elements are complemented by cultural features such as farms, crossroads,

roadbeds, road traces, tree lines, field patterns, and wooden fences. Many of the properties in the district are comprised of several-hundred-acre tracts protected by scenic easements and actively farmed. The most common building types in the district are the dwelling and associated domestic and farm-related outbuildings. A few examples date to the last quarter of the 18th century and the early 19th century, but the vast majority of resources were constructed in the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. The early settlement patterns in the district were such that the land was held in very large tracts; therefore only a relatively small number of dwellings were constructed. As historical patterns changed and some of the land was subdivided in the 19th century, more buildings, many vernacular in style and building methods, were constructed. A trend in the early to mid-20th century, especially along the eastern portion of the district adjacent to the west/north bank of the Shenandoah River, was to purchase adjacent farms and consolidate them back into larger tracts, and then to protect them with scenic easements. The architecture of the Rockland Rural Historic District reflects occupation for more than two centuries resulting in varied architectural types and styles. The small crossroads community Rockland, from which the district derives its name, contains two churches, a former school, a handful of historic dwellings, and a community cemetery, and is located near the physical center of the district.

Landscape and Setting

The roughly 16 square miles included within the Rockland Rural Historic District feature well-drained limestone soils over a rolling topography defined by several creeks and springs. The largest body of water is Shenandoah River, which flows north along the southern and eastern edge of the district, generally defining that boundary. The two largest creeks, Willow Brook and Borden's Marsh Run, both empty into the Shenandoah River at the southern and northern edges of the district respectively and provided power for several mills that no longer stand. The terrain of the Rockland Historic District is a mixture of open farmland and stands of mature woods with the vast majority of the land in active agricultural use for cattle grazing, the growing of crops, and equestrian facilities for the breeding and training of horses. This continuity of land use contributes to the high degree of intact, scenic, and picturesque historic view sheds and landscapes within the district, and provides a strong link between the past and the present.

The boundaries of the U-shaped Rockland Rural Historic District are coterminous on the north with the Clarke County line, and on the east and south generally with the west bank of the Shenandoah River except at an area along the southern edge where it crosses the river to encompass significant and relevant historic resources east/south of the river. The western edge of the district is more irregular in order to exclude two large residential/golfing communities that have a high concentration of non-historic resources. The western boundary therefore runs along the east side of Benny's Beach Road north to a point along Fairground Road, southeast to its junction with Milldale Road, north to its junction with Ashby Station Road, and west to Winchester Road. Most of the area on the east side of the river has been developed and contains high concentrations of non-contributing resources and was therefore not included. The major non-historic intrusions in the area are two golf courses and surrounding houses; they are,

however, concentrated in an area that is fairly inconspicuous to the majority of the district and have been excluded from the district's boundaries.

The Rockland Rural Historic District is notable for the relatively complete and intact network of historic roads, many of which have been in use since the 18th century. Because of the highly significant historic river crossing at Morgan's Ford at the southern edge of the district, a large number of 19th-century maps of the area survive that show this transportation network of river crossings and roads leading to them. The most notable are Morgan Ford Road, including the 1925 Morgan's Ford Low Water Bridge (093-5012, 093-5058-0071), the only access across the river within the district; Milldale Hollow Road, which follows Borden's Marsh Run down to the Shenandoah River; Milldale Road, the original road to the village of Millwood (now in Clarke County but originally part of Frederick County); and Rockland Road, the original road to Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court and also the village of White Post (now in Clarke County but originally part of Frederick County). Several abandoned historic road traces significant to the early history of the district are also still clearly recognizable, the most notable being the road trace (093-5058-0109) along the southern edge of the Shenandoah River at the former community of Leeds Town, also known as Smoke Town. Other primary roads within the district include Fairground Road, which runs west from Milldale Road, and Ashby Station Road, which runs west from further north along Milldale Road out to US Route 340/522, at the northwestern edge of the district. The relatively small number of roads in the district attests to the historically large land holdings and lack of development in this region of Warren County. All the roads in the district are paved with the exception of Milldale Hollow Road and part of Ashby Station Road, and, while the majority are standard two-lane roads, many are unmarked one-and-one-half-lane roadways that have served the area for centuries. Unlike the neighboring Greenway Rural Historic District, this area does not feature historic dry-stacked limestone walls except in a few places. Instead, wood-board fences are used to complement the natural landscape and serve to demarcate property lines and pastures. The Norfolk Southern Railroad, constructed ca. 1880, runs north-south through the northern part of the district and intersects Ashby Station Road.

The Rockland Rural Historic District encompasses an area that is characterized by a pattern of rural development based on large estates and working farms. The only community within the district boundaries is Rockland, comprised of a half dozen late-19th-century dwellings, along with two churches, a former school, and a cemetery. Milldale, located at the junction of Milldale and Milldale Hollow roads, was a 19th-century community that included a school and a church, both of which are standing but have been repurposed, and a store, which no longer stands. Woodberry, located along Morgan Ford Road, near its junction with Milldale Road, contains a small concentration of late-19th-and early-20th-century dwellings, as well as a late-19th-century former school. Historic maps reveal the location of Leeds Town/Smoke Town just south of Morgan's Ford at its junction with the road running parallel to the river, and suggest a number of dwellings and mills. Although historic research confirms the African-American component at Smoke Town, the community has all but disappeared with the exception of the former road network with the key intersection that helps to define it. Archaeological investigation could provide more information about this significant site. Generally archaeological resources were not

considered as part of this nomination, but the district contains numerous historic sites, commonly associated with demolished buildings.

While the Rockland Rural Historic District contains many resources that front directly on public roads, a large number of resources are set well back from any public right-of-way and are accessed only by private entry drives. These largely graveled driveways, often tree-lined corridors, are frequently identified by stone gateposts along the road. Unlike many other areas of Warren County, the remarkably picturesque and historically rich landscape of the Rockland Rural Historic District is not compromised by non-historic intrusions.

Narrative Description

The Rockland Rural Historic District encompasses slightly more than 10,000 acres in northern Warren County, about three miles northeast of the county seat of Front Royal. The remarkably unaltered and picturesque rural landscape is characterized by rolling hills and interspersed valleys of fertile soils with limestone outcrops and copses of trees. The eastern portion of the district contains Shenandoah River bottom land with deep alluvial soils that are particularly well suited for farming. It is one of the best-preserved rural areas in the region and the southern gateway to three other contiguous National Register Rural Historic Districts that are located to its north in Clarke County: the Greenway Rural Historic District (021-0963, VLR and NRHP, 1993); the Chapel Rural Historic District (021-5025, VLR and NRHP 2013); and the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District (021-0967, VLR and NRHP 1996).

The architectural resources in the Rockland Rural Historic District reveal the history of the area over a nearly 200-year period and demonstrate a variety of architectural styles and uses that reflect the rural nature of its history. Spanning the period of 1771-1965, the district contains 113 properties, a fairly small number for such a large area, but one that is a direct reflection of the large land holdings that hearken back to the earliest settlement patterns. More than three-quarters of the properties surveyed within the district have a historic primary resource. Twenty-five percent of the primary historic resources date to prior to the Civil War. Another 25 percent date to the 1870-1900 period, while 26 percent date from 1900 to 1930. The 1940s saw a slight increase in new construction, with 10 new primary dwellings built during that decade. Five percent of the district's historic properties contain primary resources dating to the 1950s and five percent from the first half of the 1960s. Only five percent of the primary resources date to the 50-year period of 1966-2015. The Rockland Rural Historic District contains 280 contributing buildings that are primarily dwellings and their domestic- and farm-related outbuildings. Although there are a few exceptional examples of high-style residences, the vast majority of dwellings are constructed in the popular vernacular forms of hall-parlor plans and I-houses. Also included in the district are three former school buildings, two of which have been converted into dwellings, and three churches, one of which is still active. Three-quarters of the district's 17 contributing sites are cemeteries; all except one are private family burial grounds. Also included are three former mill sites. The site of the settlement Leeds Town/Smoke Town is believed to be just south of the Shenandoah River near Morgan's Ford, but has not been verified with

archaeological investigations and therefore is not included in the count of contributing sites. The 39 contributing structures include the 1925 Morgan's Ford Low Water Bridge (093-5012, 093-5058-0071), an important road trace near Leeds Town/Smoke Town, along with four windmills, and numerous silos, pump houses, and corncribs.

The 202 non-contributing architectural elements in the district include 182 buildings. These are comprised of about 25 post-1965 dwellings; however, the vast majority consists of post-1965 farm-related buildings such as horse run-in sheds and equipment sheds. These tend to be small and sited in such a manner that they are not visually intrusive in the historic landscape. The district contains 20 non-contributing structures that are comprised of a combination of garden-related resources including swimming pools, gazebos, tennis courts, and pump houses.

A testament to the architectural and historical significance of the Rockland Rural Historic District is that it contains two of the five previously-listed individual National Register properties in rural Warren County: Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5058-0013, VLR 1969, NRHP 1970), considered one of the oldest dwellings in Warren, and Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001, VLR and NRHP 1979), an outstanding example of a Classical composition with Greek Revival-style detailing.

Large farms and plantations had many subordinate outbuildings to accommodate the day-to-day needs of the occupants of the main house. These included meat houses, dairies, spring houses, summer kitchens, ice houses, root cellars, and in some cases, slave quarters. The Rockland Rural Historic District contains numerous properties that have at least some of their early domestic-related outbuildings still intact. In addition, ten properties have a family cemetery. Collections of farm outbuildings stand on most of the larger tracts that are still being actively farmed.

The earliest resource in the Rockland Rural Historic District is Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5008-0013), an extremely well-preserved, two-story, double-pile, Georgian-style stone dwelling with a hipped roof. Constructed ca. 1771-1776 for the Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, the large seven-bay house features a raised stone basement with stone water table and six-light basement windows, and a hipped metal roof pierced by four interior-end stone chimneys. The stark exterior features are softened by a second-story Palladian window on the southwest side and a three-bay porch with Ionic columns. Period outbuildings include a stone meat house, a stone summer kitchen, and a stone carriage house that was later used as slave quarters. A late-19th-century stone foundation, three- to four-feet high on the northwest and southeast walls and about eight-feet tall on the northeast end, are all that remain of the large frame bank barn that once sat west of the main house. The property also contains the site of the Mount Zion Mill, which includes the site of the mill itself along Borden's Marsh Run, a stone wall of the original mill dam, and stones from the miller's house foundation, all of which are significant to the early agricultural and industrial history of the district.

Another late-18th-century stone dwelling in the district is Willow Brook (093-0094, 093-5058-0087), located off Rockland Road and originally associated with the William Cook family. The

two-story, four-bay, coursed-rubble, Federal-style stone dwelling rests on an English basement and has a standing-seam metal gabled roof with an interior-end stone chimney, a semi-exterior stone chimney, stone corner quoins, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six-sash wood windows, and a boxed cornice. During the mid-20th century, Middleburg, Virginia, architect William Dew designed the two wings that extend off each end of the house. Period outbuildings include a stone spring house, a v-notched log meat house with a pyramidal roof, and a stone guest cottage that originally may have been a slave quarters. The Cook family cemetery is also included on the property as are an early-20th-century bank barn on an older stone foundation, a large T-shaped sheep barn from the 1950s, and several other farm-related structures.

The Federal-style house at La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008), located on Ashby Station Road, is another example in the district of an early stone dwelling. The two-story, five-bay building has a random-rubble stone foundation and exterior walls, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, and two interior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Originally a three-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling, the addition of the eastern two stone bays later in the 19th century transformed the house into a center-passage plan. Frame additions off the rear of the house provided more room. An overgrown cemetery enclosed by a stone wall and located along Ashby Station Road contains a tombstone for William Mitchell (1783-1835), presumably an early owner. The property, also known as Hilltop Farm, is a large agricultural complex that includes an early-20th-century corncrib; an early-20th-century frame bank barn resting on a cut stone foundation that features angled exposed purlin ends; and a mid-20th century concrete block milking parlor, concrete silo, and feed lot. The variety of farm outbuildings on the property directly reflects the evolution of farming practices and products during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Springdale Farm (093-0083, 093-5058-00084) is one of several early log dwellings in the district. Constructed ca. 1780, the two-story vernacular house has later frame additions. The east end of the current dwelling is the original log section and is built into a banked site facing a large spring. Another early log dwelling, the rear wing at Clover Hill Farm (093-0419, 093-5058-0111), is a two-story log unit with two exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks. As with Springdale, 19th- and 20th-century additions to the original log section were made, but here the ca. 1820 brick addition became the new front of the house, relegating the original section as a rear wing. The main house at Shannon Farm (093-0130, 093-5058-01014) is the oldest building in the district located south of the Shenandoah River and is also of log construction. The property, once much larger than its current size, is associated with James Marshall and during the late 19th century was known as Smoketown Farm. The imposing two-story, three-bay, vernacular log and frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and has a standing-seam metal gabled roof with exterior-end brick chimneys, and a pedimented front porch with paired fluted Doric columns. The south end of the house is log and its exterior-end brick chimney has been rebuilt on its original stone foundation in a five-course American brick bond. A one-story v-notched log meat house with a pyramidal roof stands in the rear yard. Other outbuildings include multiple frame barns and stables associated with farming and horse-boarding and training activities. The original house at Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007), is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay,

vernacular, log hall-parlor plan building set on a cut stone foundation, with v-notched logs beneath the weatherboard siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. Although abandoned, the house is notable for its intact detailing including two front doors; six-over-six-sash wood windows, six-over-three-sash wood frieze windows, cornerboards, and an interior-end brick flue.

The main house at Shannon Hill (093-0163, 093-5058-0051) is located at the end of Stickley Lane, which was originally an old road that ran northward from the Shenandoah River, just past the house. Currently vacant and mothballed, the dwelling still retains its architectural integrity as a two-story, five-bay, timber-framed, Federal-style house built in the first decade of the 1800s. Originally four bays wide, an extra window was added to the left of the door, giving it its current asymmetrical appearance. Architectural details include a stone foundation, a stuccoed exterior over weatherboard siding, nine-over-six- and six-over-six-sash wood windows, and a standing-seam metal gable roof with two exterior-end stone chimneys with corbelled brick stacks. Outbuildings include a timber-framed meat house with root cellar, and a fine frame bank barn with a date stone of 1917. The barn has vertical board siding, a standing-seam metal gabled roof, large sliding doors, rectangular louvered vents, and exposed angled purlin ends. This particular detail in the purlins is found on several other barns in the area, suggesting they may have been the work of the same builder. The one-story "weaver's cottage" at Maple Grove (093-0013, 093-5058-0005) is another example of an early frame dwelling in the district.

In addition to dwellings and their associated outbuildings, the site of the Island Ford Mill (093-0425, 093-5058-0069, 44WR0198), located approximately one mile west of Morgan Ford Road in a wooded area on the north bank of the Shenandoah River, and part of the larger Island Ford Farm property (093-0423, 093-5058-0070), dates from the late-18^{th-} to early-19th-century period. No ruins of the old log mill survive, although the original mill race is still legible on the landscape. The mill was washed away in an 1870s flood, and another flood in the 1940s removed most of the foundation.

There are only a few surviving early-19th-century brick houses in the Rockland Rural Historic District. The front portion of Clover Hill Farm (093-0419, 093-5058-0111), a two-story, three-bay, ca. 1820, Federal-style brick block laid in five-course American bond, features a gabled standing-seam metal roof with an interior-end brick chimney, brick jack arches over the openings, a stepped brick cornice, a stone foundation, and six-over-six-sash wood windows. The one-story, one-bay, recessed brick wing to the north, which provides access to the basement along the rear elevation, appears to have been built at that time. A side frame wing with Queen Anne-style detailing was later added to the south end of the brick section, creating an interesting example of an evolved house.

The ca. 1830 brick meat house at Sherwood (093-0079, 093-5058-0014) is all that survives after a mid-20th-century fire destroyed the main Federal-style brick dwelling. The Timberlake family cemetery is located south of the house site. The early-19th-century brick house that was the home of Dr. Robert Berkley and his wife Julia, daughter of Robert Carter III, was demolished during the mid-20th century. It sat on the site of what is now Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048),

Rock Hill Farm (093-0128, 093-5058-0044), Hill House (093-5058-0047), and House and Stable, 897 Morgan's Ford Farm Road (930-0426, 093-5058-0436). The main block of the house at Oxbow Farm (093-0391, 093-5058-0041) has an early- to mid-19th-century core that has been greatly modified and enlarged.

Log and frame were the most popular construction materials during the early to mid-19th century. Examples of other vernacular houses from this period include the Log Cabin at Milldale Farm (093-0420, 093-5058-0016), a v-notched building built into a banked site with a raised stone foundation; and Sycamore Spring (093-5058-0078), a two-story, timber-framed, side-passage-plan vernacular dwelling on a stone foundation, with a stuccoed exterior, an exterior-end stone chimney, and a standing-seam metal gable roof.

The antebellum period was prosperous in this area, with an agricultural economy based largely on an enslaved workforce and cultivation of wheat that thrived on the fertile surrounding farmland. Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001), constructed in the late 1840s by lawyer David Funsten, is a fine example of the Greek Revival style rendered in frame that relied on the availability of pattern books. These books provided access and knowledge of the popular architectural styles of the period while reflecting the wealth and sophistication of the area's residents. The five-bay, two-story, frame dwelling with flanking one-and-a-half-story wings, rests on a low stone foundation, has weatherboard siding, and gabled standing-seam metal roofs on the temple-front central portion and side wings. The façade is dominated by a three-bay, pedimented portico with unfluted Ionic columns, a full entablature, and a denticulated cornice. The front door surround is based on Plate 29 of Asher Benjamin's 1833 pattern book *The Practice of Architecture* and features a central, two-paneled front door with multi-light sidelights, a segmental-arched transom, and an Ionic door surround with entablature. A second story, eight-over-eight-sash wood window with multi-light sidelights and a denticulated cornice is centered above the front door. Other architectural details on the flanking wings include eight-light wood frieze windows, six-over-six-sash wood windows, rear gabled dormers, and three-light vertical sash wood windows in the gable-ends. Exterior-end stone chimneys with frame pents mark the ends of the flanking wings and another stone chimney demarcates the original east elevation of the central temple-front section. Outbuildings on the property include Funsten's law office, a meat house, a summer kitchen, a schoolhouse (now a shed), several chicken coops, a garage, a corncrib, and a large barn with attached silo. This barn, like several others in the district, has the distinctive feature of the exposed angled purlin ends.

Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053) also contains elements of the Greek Revival style but executed in a far more subdued manner, more typical of dwellings in the district. The two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling, constructed during the mid-19th century by Andrew Jackson Bowen, has several late-19th- and early-20th-century alterations that resulted in its current center-passage form. A classical front door surround is decorated with an elliptical fanlight and four-light sidelights. Several frame additions extend off the rear. The property is notable for its intact collection of domestic and farm-related outbuildings including a kitchen, a stone dairy, a log shed, a meat house, an icehouse, a corncrib, several farm sheds, and a large, two-bay bank barn

with angled purlin ends. Representative examples of vernacular frame dwellings of the mid-19th century include Catslide (093-0317, 093-5058-0086) and the tenant house at Willow Brook (093-0046, 093-5058-0088).

Another mid-19th-century resource in the district is the non-church affiliated Rockland Cemetery (093-5058-0076), which is located outside the hamlet of Rockland. The picturesque burial ground contains about 350 graves and has several neighborhood family sites including Sowers, Bowen, Conrad, McKay, and Stickley. There are diverse types of gravestones and the cemetery is well maintained. It continues to be used by local residents. The Stouffer-Welch Cemetery (093-5058-0103), located off Fairground Road, is a small private family cemetery no longer associated with any specific dwelling. It is one of a handful of this type where either the main house has been demolished or the property subdivided.

A fair amount of new construction occurred in the district during the last three decades of the 19th century, with new farmsteads being established and older houses being enlarged. This growth may have been sparked in part by the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (now the Norfolk Southern) through Warren County and part of the district during the late 1870s. The small community of Rockland was also formed during this period and includes several vernacular dwellings from that period: 2980, 2994, and 3024 Rockland Road (093-0330, 093-5058-0093; 093-0331, 093-5058-0083; and 093-0332, 093-5058-0081). The diminutive community also includes Rockland Methodist Church (093-0327, 093-5058-0087), a Gothic Revival-style frame building constructed ca. 1880. The well-preserved building features a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal gable-end roof, a Gothic-arched doorway with two-panel double-leaf doors and a Gothic-arched transom window, Gothic-arched double-hung wood windows on the side elevations, a four-light circular window in the gable ends, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter and purlin ends, a plain vergeboard with a quatrefoil decoration on the façade, cornerboards, and a central interior brick flue. It is the oldest surviving church building in the district. The Rockland Community Church (093-0329, 093-5058-0095), located across Rockland Road was constructed ca. 1920 on the site of an earlier Baptist church that had burned. The masonry church is built into a banked site and has a rubble-stone foundation with beaded joints, a stretcher-brick bond exterior, and a standing-seam metal roof with three symmetrical gable ends projecting from a hipped roof. On the façade, the central gable-end section is the largest with three sets of Gothic-arched stained glass windows. Both of the flanking gable-end sections contain Gothic-arched doorways with heavy vertical wood double-leaf doors below stained-glass, Gothic-arched windows. Original architectural details like stained-glass Gothic-arched windows, scalloped rafter ends, and half-timbering in the gable ends are retained.

The former Rockland School (093-0072, 093-5058-0096) is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular, gable-end, frame school that was constructed ca. 1895. After it closed, it was purchased by the Rockland Community Church, which is sited next door. The small building features a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof with an interior-slope brick flue with corbelled cap, a bank of seven six-over-six-sash wood windows, a semi-circular louvered

vent in the gable end, exposed rafter and purlin ends, overhanging eaves, and a rear side entrance with a bracketed hood overhang. Two other former schools in the district were greatly altered when they were converted into dwellings. One is located in the hamlet of Woodberry along Morgan Ford Road at (093-5058-0059). The other is in the hamlet of Milldale (093-0259, 093-5058-0018) next to the former Milldale Church (093-0258, 093-5058-0019), which has been converted into an office.

Approximately 20 new dwellings were built during this period, most of which are of balloon-frame construction, and the majority of which use vernacular forms such as the I-house, hall-parlor-plan, side-passage, and T-shaped, often with decoration limited to the porch and eaves. Several examples retained the use of an exterior-end chimney, suggesting there may be an earlier core to the dwelling. These include the Cameron-Martin House (093-0424, 093-5058-0068), a frame hall-parlor-plan and now part of Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070), near the site of the Island Ford Mill Site (093-0425, 093-5058-0069). The Hinkle House (093-0255, 093-5058-0024), located along Milldale Hollow Road, is also a hall-parlor-plan, vernacular, frame dwelling with an exterior-end stone chimney. The well preserved house at 1926 Fairground Road (093-0096, 093-5058-0102) is a vernacular frame I-house from this period that rests on a stone foundation and has an exterior-end stone chimney. Clad in weatherboard siding, the two-story, three-bay, gabled dwelling has a standing-seam metal roof, a hipped-roofed front porch with square columns, and a six-paneled front door with five-light transom and three-light sidelights. The main house at Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070) has recently been restored and is a representative example of a late-19th-century frame I-house in the district with interior-end brick flues, a more common feature for dwellings of the period rather than exterior-end stone chimneys. The Billy Powers House (093-0320, 093-5058-0075) on Fairground Road, The Cedars (093-0318, 093-5058-0099) on Rockland Road, and the house at Flo-Ray Farm (093-0282, 093-5058-0003) are also good representatives of the I-house form.

The main house at Sunnybrook Farm (093-0254, 093-5058-0035) is one of the very few examples during this period constructed of brick. The original two-story, central brick section, constructed ca. 1870, is laid in six-course American-bond brick with an interior-end brick chimney, and a jack-arch over the door. The subsequent frame additions tie into the original central section with consistent architectural details like two-over-two-sash wood windows, louvered wood shutters, exposed rafter and purlin ends, a wide frieze board, and a wraparound porch with square columns. The property is also notable for its small late-19th-century private school building, now a guest house, and the octagonal wood silo that is attached to the large bank barn, both unique building types in the district.

Consistent with other areas in the region, the L-shaped plan was another popular residential form in the district during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The addition of this configuration, as well as exterior architectural embellishment on an otherwise vernacular house, such as cross gables, spindle work on the porch, and decorated overhanging eaves, renders it as Folk Victorian in style. Representative examples of these in the district include White Oak Farm (093-0281, 093-5058-0004), Briarmead (093-0421, 093-5058-0038), and Springdale Farm (093-0431, 093-

5058-0106). The Folk Victorian-style house at White Oak Farm features a stone-veneered exterior (later addition), and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gabled roof. One-story polygonal bays project from the cross and side gables, and the highly decorative porch has chamfered posts, sawn brackets with star cutouts, and overhanging eaves. The house at Springdale Farm is well preserved and features a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a cross-gabled standing-seam metal roof, a projecting one-story bay, overhanging eaves, and a wraparound porch with sawn balustrade. The farm also contains a magnificent frame bank barn on a formed concrete foundation, which is unique in the district for its use of rusticated-stone-stamped metal cladding and a jerkin-head roof.

The main house at the Sowers Farm (093-0319, 093-5058-0074), located at the junction of Milldale and Fairground roads, is another fine example of the Folk Victorian style. The two-story, five-bay, frame I-house features a stone foundation, a central-front gabled roof, and a front porch with square supports, sawn bracket scrolls, a plain balustrade, and lattice skirting. The one-over-one-sash wood windows with chamfered surrounds, overhanging eaves, two interior brick flues, decorative vergeboard, and paired one-light casement windows in the central front gable are all original. The property is further enhanced by the collection of farm outbuildings, most notably the frame bank barn that features a stone foundation, vertical wood siding, a lattice frieze, corner boards, rectangular louvered vents, and angled purlin ends.

The Queen Anne style, which is characterized by irregular roof lines, varied exterior surface textures and projecting polygonal bays, was another expression of Victorian-era detailing found in the Rockland Rural Historic District. The most ornate example is Gray Gables (093-0279, 093-5058-0009), located off Ashby Station Road. Constructed ca. 1912, the two-and-a-half-story, asymmetrical frame dwelling features a raised stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a slate hipped roof with lower cross gables. The wraparound front porch has Modern Ionic columns, brick piers, lattice skirting, and a modillioned and denticulated cornice. Other architectural details include one-over-one-sash wood windows, one-light transoms over the multiple doors, louvered wooden shutters, diamond wooden shingles in the gables, paired windows in the front gable, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, a two-story projecting polygonal bay on the west end, and a central-interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The house at 2914 Rockland Road in the community of Rockland (093-0328, 093-5058-0098) is another good example of the Queen Anne style and features a cross-gabled roof, a wraparound porch, overhanging eaves, and a projecting one-story polygonal bay. Both the Harry Powers House (093-0418, 093-5058-0012) and the frame addition on the Clover Hill Farm house (093-0419, 093-5058-0111) feature two-story projecting polygonal bays to express the Queen Anne style. The fishscale wooden shingles on both stories of the frame wing at Clover Hill further articulate the style.

Even though the Rockland Rural Historic District contains these examples of popular architectural styles, many of the dwellings of the early to mid-20th century continued to follow traditional vernacular forms that are common in the region. The ca. 1930 Gentley Tenant House (093-0321, 093-5058-0054) is a vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwelling with little or no Victorian

detailing. The ca. 1935 Windmill House (093-5058-0077) follows the vernacular I-house form and has decorative detailing limited to its scalloped verge board. The two stuccoed houses on Oxbow Farm Road (093-0427, 093-5058-0043; 093-0428, 093-5058-0042) also express the vernacular from this era. Surprisingly, other popular architectural styles of the era, including the Colonial Revival and the American Foursquare form, were not used in the Rockland Rural Historic District.

Five examples of the Craftsman-style bungalow, which emphasized horizontality and was generally one-and-one-half stories in height with widely overhanging eaves and large porches, are found in the Rockland Rural Historic District, dating from the 1920s to 1940. The house at Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007), a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman bungalow was built by Arthur Trenary in 1927 and is the only one in that style of stone construction. It features a raised uncut stone foundation and first floor, stuccoed eaves, and a standing-seam metal gabled roof. Shed dormers dominate the façade and rear elevations. A raised, three-bay, integral front porch has a stone balustrade, stone piers, and battered wood posts. The houses at 2048 Rockland Road (093-5058-0101) and 2216 Rockland Road (093-5058-0090) were both constructed in the mid-1920s and are one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style frame dwellings with integral front porches and dormers. One features a pebble-dashed stuccoed exterior and a gabled dormer, while the other is clad in horizontal siding and has a shed dormer. Two other examples with limited detailing are found along Milldale Hollow Road: 243 Milldale Hollow Road (093-5058-0020) and 988 Milldale Hollow Road (093-5058-0027).

Residential construction in the Rockland Rural Historic District began to wane in the 1950s and 1960s, with fewer than ten new houses constructed during those two decades. Most of the new residential construction follows the Minimal Traditional style. They are fairly small, gable-roofed, rectangular buildings, one or one-and-one-half stories in height with very little exterior decoration. Examples of the style in the district include 3041 and 3081 Rockland Road (093-5058-0080, 093-5058-0079); 2247 Morgan Ford Road (093-5058-0064), and the Culver House (093-5058-0108). Two examples of 1950s Ranch houses, another popular mid-20th-century style, were found in the district: one at Maple Grove Farm (093-0013, 093-5058-0005) on Ashby Station Road, and one off Rockland Road (093-5058-0010). Only five percent of the primary resources in the district date to the 50-year period from 1966 to the present. This drop in new construction within the district directly relates to the development of several new residential neighborhoods nearby.

As described in this narrative, there are a multitude of farm outbuildings in the district including bank barns, barns, cattle sheds, corncribs, stables, and silos of wood, terra cotta and concrete, all reflective of the significance of agriculture to the area. The shared characteristic of angled exposed purlin ends found in ten barns, all of which date from the late 19th and early-20th centuries, suggests a common builder. The distinctive frame bank barn at Springdale Farm (093-0431, 093-5058-0106), with its unusual jerkin head roof, is similar to others in Warren County identified in the 1991 *Warren County Rural Historic Structures Survey*, and may be attributed to late-19th-century Browntown (Warren County) craftsman Jacob Massemer. Concrete silos are by

far the most common type in the district, although three properties have tile silos, and one is constructed of wood. Windmills stand on four properties. One of the finest stables in the district is located off of Morgan's Ford Farm Road (093-0426, 093-5058-00046). It is an early-20th-century, gable-roofed, frame building with rough-cut cedar weatherboard siding, exposed rafter ends, dormers, multiple cupolas, and cedar tree-trunk posts supporting the wraparound, shed-roofed porch.

The Rockland Rural Historic District also contains a 16-foot-wide-span, 321-foot-long, one-lane, concrete slab, low-water bridge (093-5012, 093-5058-0071) dating to 1925 that carries Morgan Ford Road (Route 624) across the Shenandoah River. It is the site of one of the earliest known river crossings in the area and appears on 19th-century maps as a ford and ferry. The river is very shallow in the vicinity of the bridge, reflective of its earlier use as a practical point at which to ford the river. As other modes of transportation have evolved over time, the site in proximity to the bridge crossing has remained a gathering place, popular for fishing, swimming, painting, canoeing, and other water-related recreational activities.

NOTES ON FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, AND JUSTIFICATION OF INVENTORY:
The following inventory lists the resources within the Rockland Rural Historic District. It is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street number. Each entry provides the address, building name (if applicable), date of construction, architectural style, current building use, VDHR File number, and the contributing status within the district as well as the type, number, and contributing status of any major secondary resources associated with the property. Whether a resource is considered contributing or non-contributing was determined based on its integrity as it supports the historic district's significance under Criterion A (Agriculture; Ethnic Heritage: African American; and Transportation) and under Criterion C (Architecture) during the Period of Significance (ca. 1771-1965). The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map using the tertiary number of the DHR-assigned inventory. For example, the location for 853 Milldale Hollow Road (DHR # 093-5058-0026) is marked as 026 on the sketch map. This inventory was generated using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources V-CRIS database. The dates listed are those for the primary resource.

Ashby Station Road

1140 Ashby Station Road 093-0282 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0003*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Dairy (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Granary (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Windmill (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

1718 Ashby Station Road 093-0281 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0004*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca.1880** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

1795 Ashby Station Road 093-0013 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0005*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1952** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Granary (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Other (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

1831 Ashby Station Road 093-0277 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0006*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 2000** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2168 Ashby Station Road 093-0278 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0007*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1820** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Root Cellar (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2567 Ashby Station Road 093-0014 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0008*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1800** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Dairy (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Other (Structure)** Contributing *Total:*3
Secondary Resource: **Other (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Well/Well House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2608 Ashby Station Road 093-0279 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0009*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1912** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Ashby Station Road 093-0269 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0002*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Ashby Station Road 093-0276 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0092*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pen (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Well/Well House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Ashby Station Road 093-0280 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0034*
Primary Resource: **Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: Other, Ca 1820** Contributing *Total:* 1

Fairground Road

1926 Fairground Road 093-0096 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0102*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Dairy (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2336 Fairground Road 093-0321 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0054*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2449 Fairground Road 093-0320 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0075*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2624 Fairground Road 093-5058-0055
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1978** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

3010 Fairground Road 093-0036 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0056*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

3014 Fairground Road 093-5058-0112
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 2014** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

3065 Fairground Road 093-0319 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0074*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

Fairground Road 093-0327 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0097*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1880** Contributing *Total:* 1

Fairground Road (Rockland Cemetery) 093-5058-0076
Primary Resource: **Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1845** Contributing *Total:* 1

Fairground Road (Stouffer-Welch Cemetery) 093-5058-0103
Primary Resource: **Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1850** Contributing *Total:* 1

Farnley Lane

818 Farnley Lane 093-5003 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0077*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cistern (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Howellsville Road

1724 Howellsville Road 093-0431 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0106*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian Ca 1880** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cistern (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Park/Camp Shelter (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Farm Road

1605 Milldale Farm Road 093-0420 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0016*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1820** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Bridge (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

959 Milldale Farm Road 093-5058-0015

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1960** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 5
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 5
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed - Equipment (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Windmill (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Farm Road (Sherwood) 093-0079 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0014*

Primary Resource: **Kitchen (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1830** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Hollow Road

1000 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0028

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1954** Contributing *Total:* 1

1008 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0030

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

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

1016 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0029
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1960** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3

195 Milldale Hollow Road 093-0259 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0018*
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910** Contributing *Total:* 1

203 Milldale Hollow Road 093-0258 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0019*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1

243 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0020
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1927** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

355 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0021
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1999** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

417 Milldale Hollow Road 093-0257 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0022*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 6
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

552 Milldale Hollow Road 093-0255 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0024*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

853 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0026
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1970** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

942 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0032
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1985** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

948 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0031
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 2005** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3

988 Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0027
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0023
Primary Resource: **Barn (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Hollow Road 093-0256 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0025*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1870** Contributing *Total:* 1

Milldale Hollow Road 093-5058-0033
Primary Resource: **Foundation (Site), Stories, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>Milldale Road</u>

1042 Milldale Road 093-0391 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0041*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1820** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Office/Office Building. (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Tennis Court (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

1416 Milldale Road 093-5058-0040

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1995** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cistern (Structure)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1

1420 Milldale Road 093-5058-0039

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1995** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

1654 Milldale Road 093-0421 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0038*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1880** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

1962 Milldale Road 093-5058-0037

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1980** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pole Barn (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2100 Milldale Road 093-5058-0036

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1976** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

***2253 Milldale Road 093-0008** *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0013*

Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Georgian, Ca 1771 — Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource: **Carriage House (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Foundation (Site)** — Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Kitchen (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool House (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

3540 Milldale Road 093-5058-0108

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1964** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Bank Barn (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1

Morgan Ford Road

1171 Morgan Ford Road 093-0423 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0070*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Spring/Spring House (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** — Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** — **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

1715 Morgan Ford Road 093-0424 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0068*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1870** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2164 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0072

Primary Resource: **Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950** — Contributing *Total:* 1

2195 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0067

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 2009** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2219 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0065

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 2

2233 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0066

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940** — Contributing *Total:* 1

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

2247 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0064
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960** Contributing *Total:* 1

2253 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0063
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2281 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0062
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1978** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2319 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0061
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3

2329 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0060
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 2010** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2333 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0110
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 2015** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2401 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0059
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2402 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0073
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2425 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0058
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1996** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

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

2537 Morgan Ford Road 093-5058-0057
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1978** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

639 Morgan Ford Road 093-0130 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0104*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1810** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Gazebo (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Riding Arena (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 6
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

883 Morgan Ford Road 093-5071 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0105*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Morgan Ford Road (Smoke Town Road Trace) 093-5058-0109
Primary Resource: **Road/Road Trace (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1800** Contributing *Total:* 1

Morgan Ford Road (Island Ford Mill Site) 093-0425 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0069, 44WR0198*
Primary Resource: **Archaeological Site (Site), Stories, Style: Other, Ca 1800** Contributing *Total:* 1

Morgan Ford Road (Morgan's Ford Bridge) 093-5012 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0071*
Primary Resource: **Bridge (Structure), Stories, Style: No Discernable Style, 1925** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>Morgans Ford Farm Road</u>

1135 Morgans Ford Farm Road 093-5058-0048
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1949** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Agricultural Bldg. (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carriage House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Office/Office Building (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pole Barn (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Riding Ring (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 8
Secondary Resource: **Shed - Equipment (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

58 Morgans Ford Farm Road 093-0429 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0049*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Spring/Spring House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

897 Morgans Ford Farm Road 093-0426 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0046*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Stable (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

899 Morgans Ford Farm Road 093-5058-0047
Primary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

<u>Oxbow Farm Road</u>

231 Oxbow Farm Road 093-0428 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0042*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular,**

Ca 1920 Contributing *Total:* 1

243 Oxbow Farm Road 093-0427 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0043*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 12
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

428 Oxbow Farm Road 093-0128 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0044*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 2000** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

662 Oxbow Farm Road 093-5058-0045
Primary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1995** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

<u>Rockland Road</u>

2048 Rockland Road 093-5058-0101
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1924** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2062 Rockland Road 093-5058-0100
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 2009** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 4

2154 Rockland Road 093-5058-0091
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1978** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

2216 Rockland Road 093-5058-0090
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman,**

Ca 1925 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2332 Rockland Road 093-0417 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0089*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2479 Rockland Road 093-0094 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0087*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1790** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Foundation (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Spring/Spring House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2489 Rockland Road 093-0046 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0088*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850** Contributing *Total:* 1

2550 Rockland Road 093-0318 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0099*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2609 Rockland Road 093-0317 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0086*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2629 Rockland Road 093-0083 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0084*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1780** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

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

2732 Rockland Road 093-0038 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0053*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1840** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Dairy (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Ice House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2895 Rockland Road 093-0072 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0096*
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1895** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

2914 Rockland Road 093-0328 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0098*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1910** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2921 Rockland Road 093-0329 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0095*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1920** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shelter (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2977 Rockland Road 093-5058-0094
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1980** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

2980 Rockland Road 093-0330 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0093*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1

2994 Rockland Road 093-0331 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0083*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

3019 Rockland Road 093-5058-0082
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

3024 Rockland Road 093-0332 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0081*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

3041 Rockland Road 093-5058-0080
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 2

3081 Rockland Road 093-5058-0079
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1948** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

3135 Rockland Road 093-5058-0078
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1840** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Bank Barn (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cistern (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pole Barn (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

3973 Rockland Road 093-0418 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0012*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1910** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Windmill (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

4022 Rockland Road 093-0419 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0111*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque,**

Ca 1790 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

4167 Rockland Road 093-0048 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0011*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular,**
Ca 1900 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Cemetery (Site)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

5085 Rockland Road 093-5058-0010
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch,**
Ca 1955 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pole Barn (Structure)** Contributing *Total:* 1

5136 Rockland Road 093-5058-0017
Primary Resource: **Barn (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style,**
Ca 1940 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pump House (Structure)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Rockland Road 093-0087 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0085*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular,**
Ca 1800 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Rockland Road 093-5058-0107
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories , Style: Vernacular,**
Ca 1830 Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Bank Barn (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Ice House (Building)** Contributing *Total:* 1

Stickley Lane

187 Stickley Lane 093-5058-0052

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1968** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

509 Stickley Lane 093-5058-0050

Primary Resource: **Secondary/Tenant (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

779 Stickley Lane 093-0163 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0051*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1804** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 4
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Smoke/Meat House (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1

Stonebridge Road

303 Stonebridge Road 093-0254 *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0035*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1870** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **School (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Shed, Machine (Building)** — Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Storage (Building)** — **Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Winchester Road

***5211 Winchester Road 093-0003** *Other DHR Id#: 093-5058-0001*

Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1848 — Contributing *Total:* 1*

Secondary Resource:* **Smoke/Meat House (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource:* **Chicken House (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource:* **Dairy (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource:* **Granary (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource:* **Kitchen (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource:* **Office/Office Building. (Building)	Contributing *Total:* 1*
Secondary Resource: **Barn (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Corncrib (Structure)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Scale/Scale Building (Structure)**	Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)**	Contributing *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource: **Silo (Structure)**	Contributing *Total:* 1

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.)

[X] 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.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1771-1965

Significant Dates

ca. 1771
1791
1925

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dew, William: additions to Willow Brook (093-0094; 093-5058-0087)

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

The Rockland Rural Historic District encompasses roughly 10,000 acres of pristine agricultural land in northern Warren County, Virginia, including farmland adjacent to a portion of the Shenandoah River. The district includes a portion of Thomas Lord Fairfax's original holdings on both sides of the Shenandoah River in the area along with several early land grants to prominent Tidewater, Virginia, families, most notably Robert "King" Carter and subsequently his heirs. The area was originally part of Frederick County and it was not until 1836 that Warren County was created from portions of Frederick and Shenandoah counties. Before 1836, area residents within the district looked to White Post or Millwood to the north to conduct their business; after 1836, the primary town for this area was the new Warren County seat at Front Royal. Characterized by a number of historic farmsteads, one community cemetery, a number of family burial grounds, a virtually unaltered road system, and several very small crossroads communities with three schools and three small churches, the Rockland Rural Historic District retains a high level of both physical and visual integrity that convey the story of its growth and development from the late 18th century to modern times. Much of the Rockland Historic District's history and evolution are shared with the Greenway Rural Historic District in neighboring Clarke County (NRHP, 1993, 1997, 2007).

The Rockland Rural Historic District, with a period of significance from ca. 1771 to 1965, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement, with its settlement patterns reflecting the earliest claims of trans-montane lands by Lord Fairfax in the first half of the 18th century, and subsequent ownership by the Marshall and Carter families. Also notable under this criterion is the district's illustration of one of Tidewater Virginia's most prominent families' migration and settlement in the fertile agricultural river valleys of the Shenandoah watershed. Large land holdings associated with 18th- and early-19th-century families have retained much of their extent and configuration defined by waterways such as the Shenandoah River and Manassas Run, creek beds, and early road corridors. The waterways also resulted in the remnants of surviving mills and mill races as well as a well-documented historic Shenandoah River crossing and bridge at Morgan's Ford.

The Rockland Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with a well-documented, unusually early settlement established by freed African American known as Smoke Town at the intersection of two historic roads just south of a well-known Shenandoah River crossing or ford and adjacent to where Manassas Run empties into the river. The significance also rests on documentation of other emancipated African Americans living in the immediate vicinity of Smoke Town that resulted from the rare manumission of a large number of slaves by one of the area's wealthiest landholders, Councilor Robert Carter III.

The Rockland Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Transportation, highlighted by the extant road traces and corridors from the late 18th and 19th centuries, and the historic river crossing at Morgan's Ford that has fulfilled that role for over 200 years, standing nearly alone in the immediate area as an important link between the northern and southern regions of Warren County. Because of the limited number of established Shenandoah River crossings and the frequent flooding of the river bottom land, this particular river crossing was extremely important. Given the significance of these transportation routes, the historic map documentation and written references to the river crossing are prolific with detailed renderings of the immediate area from the 18th century through the Civil War. The surviving 1925 low water bridge at the historic Morgan's Ford represents the most recent man-made crossing.

The Rockland Historic District, which encompasses rich river bottom land and surrounding productive farmland that has been under continuous cultivation since the 18th century, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. Along with a sizable collection of well-preserved farmhouses and other ancillary agricultural structures, the district features well-delineated fields and tree lines defined by historic road corridors that date to the early 19th century. The rural district features a number of estates that have retained their size and configuration for more than 250 years and are still active farms.

The Rockland Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for the number of fine architectural residential complexes, including the National Register-listed Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5058-0013) and Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001), as well as other well preserved dwellings, farm buildings, a community cemetery, small institutional structures such as three schoolhouses and three churches, and ten family burial grounds with marked stones.

The period of significance begins ca. 1771 with the accepted construction date of the earliest portion of Mount Zion by the Reverend Charles Mynn Thruston, a native of Gloucester County, Virginia, and ends in 1965, the traditional fifty-year cut off for National Register listing where significant characteristics and activities have continued into the more recent past. Beginning in 1966, there was a marked decline in new building construction that was primarily related to new housing developments outside of the district boundaries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Rockland Rural Historic District: Exploration/Settlement (1740-1820)

The Rockland Rural Historic District can trace its history to the early 18th century and the understanding of the nomenclature for the area known as Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary, the area of Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and extending to the headwaters of the two great waterways. As the Shenandoah River was part of the headwaters of the Potomac, the land within this historic district lay at the western reaches of the area. The historic district carries the name "Rockland" for the very small crossroads village that lies at the intersection of Fairground Road (formerly Chapel Road)/Route 661, and Rockland Road/Route

658, the largest of the handful of small identifiable hamlets in the district. According to historian Joshua Dickinson, Lord Fairfax visited his holdings in 1736 and 1737 and "on these occasions was near what was later known as 'his Lordship's Quarter,' that afterwards became Greenway Court." At the January, 1743-1744 Frederick County Court, the justices authorized a road to run from present day Strasburg to "Gregory's Ford on the Shenandoah River." At the same court, a road running from "Gregory's Ford to the summit of the Blue Ridge" was authorized. Gregory's Ford was known as "Morgan Ford" by the first decade of the 19th century.[1] The geographic characteristics that permitted crossing the Shenandoah River by ferry, or at low water by fording the waterway, would determine the importance of this area for the following two centuries.[2]

The land on the south side of the Shenandoah in the Rockland Rural Historic District was all part of Lord Fairfax's proprietary. One of Fairfax's quarters was known as "Leeds," hence the name Leeds Town that appears in many descriptions of the area throughout the late-18th and 19th centuries. According to Dickinson, Robert "King" Carter protested claims from various land potentates for tracts of land on the Shenandoah River and had 52,212 acres "surveyed for himself in the name of the Proprietor, (Fairfax) and his eleven grandchildren. One of his corners (was) marked 'RC-1729' on a big black oak tree on the northern bank of the river at what was afterward known as Island Ford. This may have been part of the earliest formal survey west of the Blue Ridge.[3] The surveyor Robert Brooke's 1740 plat notes a spot with a "double-cross mark with the notation "Ld. Fairfaxe's Field." A subsequent Court Order of July 1744 identifies this site as "Ld. Fairfax's Quarter." Examination of historic and contemporary maps suggests that the site was likely on the property today known as Springdale Farm (093-0083, 093-5058-0084). According to Dickinson it was here that "George Washington visited on his memorable first trip across the Blue Ridge, in 1748. Rode to his Lordship's Quarter about 4 miles higher up the [sic] River."[4] Fitzpatrick, editor of Washington's diaries, states erroneously: "This was the future Greenway Court, where Lord Fairfax was to establish his residence. . ." Fitzpatrick's error is clear as notations relating to Washington's travels plainly reference the Shenandoah River in the entries of the previous day, March 12; Greenway Court was located seven miles north of this location, not on the Shenandoah River. The significant entry suggests that George Washington, accompanying George Fairfax ("Began my Journey in company with George Fairfax, Esqr . . .") spent at least one night – the night of March 12 – in this area in the vicinity of Manassas Run and the Shenandoah River very close to the low water crossing that later was known as Morgan's Ford.[5]

A far larger portion of the Rockland Rural Historic District was devised to Robert Carter III, grandson of Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman, in the 1740 survey cited above and represents land that "King" Carter had claimed earlier in the 18th century. Robert Carter III established six working plantations on the north bank of the Shenandoah, named for signs of the zodiac: Aquarius, Capricorn, Libra, Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Virgo.[6] Today this area is comprised of various farms including: Shannon Hill (093-0163, 093-5058-0051); Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070 and 093-0424, 093-5058-0068); Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048; 093-5058-0047; 093-0429, 093-5058-0049; and 093-0426, 093-5058-0046); Rock Hill Farm (093-0128, 093-5058-0044); Oxbow Farm (093-0391, 093-5058-0041), and several other properties

that are located east of Milldale Road and south of Milldale Hollow Road. Managed for Carter by tenants, these farms originally were where many of the slaves that Robert Carter III emancipated beginning in the 1790s were born and worked. The holdings were all described as his Frederick County properties.[7] Because of the voluminous litigation and Carter family papers, details about these plantations abound. The 1740 plat, drawn to show how various Carter parcels were divided among King Carter's grandchildren, shows that (Councilor) Robert Carter III received a 3,528-acre parcel on the north side of the Shenandoah River.[8] Notations accompanying the Brooke Survey show the location of Lord Fairfax's Field (or Quarter) across the Shenandoah River from Carter's holdings. For purposes of the Rockland Rural Historic District, Aquarius is probably the most notable of these, being the site today of Rock Hill Farm (093-0128, 093-5058-0044), Hill House (093-5058-0047), Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048), and House and Stable, 897 Morgan's Ford Farm Road (093-0426, 093-5058-0436). This was the home place of Dr. Robert Berkeley who was married to Carter's daughter, Julia, to whom Robert Carter had given this parcel, and site of Dr. Berkeley's notorious murder by several enslaved persons in 1818.[9] References to Berkeley's plantation appear in grants to John W. Belfield in 1811 that state: ". . . adjoining the lands of Dr. Robert Berkeley at the public road leading from Morgan's Ford at Shenandoah River . . ." This appears to be the earliest reference to the crossing of the river as "Morgan Ford," and confirms the presence of a public road, present day Morgan's Ford Road, that runs north-south through the district and crosses the river at the low water bridge. One of the most valuable sources for this particular area is the 1809 Charles Varle Map that renders the area in some detail, showing "Leeds Town" with several structures and possibly two mills just east of Manassas Run. By 1832, when James Heron surveyed the Shenandoah River for the Board of Public Works, the names of both Leeds Town and Smoke Town are rendered in the exact same location. Even more significantly, Leeds Town (or Smoke Town) was listed in Joseph Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia* (1835) as having a "grist mill, a store, and some dwelling houses," confirming the tiny community as sufficiently substantial to be included in the enumeration of villages and towns in Frederick County.[10]

The Marshall family also played an outsized role in the history of this area of Frederick County, later Warren. In 1798, under the will of Denny Martin (Fairfax), heir of Thomas Lord Fairfax, Leeds Manor land was devised to Martin's brother, General Philip Martin. In a deed dated 18 October 1806, General Martin conveyed the Manor of Leeds to U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, his brother James, and Raleigh Colston. The portion of that land that includes property within the Rockland Rural Historic District that lies south of the Shenandoah River, went to James Marshall, whose name appears repeatedly in land and personal property records, census returns, agricultural census records, and land transactions in the area of Morgan's Ford.[11] In 1821, the land tax records show James Marshall charged with 4,000 acres on various parcels in the Manor of Leeds. For the years from 1810-1840, he is recorded in the census as having large households, more than four dozen slaves, and curiously, in 1830, four "free colored" persons in his household.[12] This further confirms the presence of freed African Americans in the immediate area.

The earliest extant dwelling in the Rockland Rural Historic District is Mount Zion, (093-0008, 093-5058-0013; NR 1969). The house is believed to have been built by the Reverend Charles M. Thruston shortly after his acquisition in 1771. A native of Gloucester County who served as a lieutenant with George Washington at the capture of Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War, Thruston was among those who relocated from Tidewater Virginia to the Shenandoah Valley. He came to serve as the minister of Frederick Parish. Known as "the fighting parson," Thruston was quite likely the individual who penned an anonymous and strenuous objection to Robert Carter's emancipation of a large number of his enslaved workforce on nearby plantations. Thruston tried to lease Carter's Scorpio plantation in 1791, an offer that Carter refused, saying "my present wish is to accommodate the poor." Even more indicative of Rev. Thruston's thinking was the anonymous letter he is believed to have written to Robert Carter in 1796, saying "A man has almost as good a right to set fire to his own building, though his neighbours' (sic) is to be destroyed by it, as to free his Slaves."[13] The Mount Zion house appears on the 1809 Varle Map with the name, "Steenbergen," (William) who purchased Mount Zion from Thruston in 1806.[14]

Other dwellings that date to the 18th century include Willow Brook Farm (093-0094, 093-5058-0087), long time home to the Cook family. Built ca. 1790 by John Haines, this limestone house was bought in 1811 by William Cook, a large land and slave holder, whose family and descendants lived there until 1918. The dwelling was valued at $2,000 in 1820. Tradition suggests it was built by Hessian soldiers.[15] The Turkey Tract (093-0087, 093-5058-0085), which lies on Rockland Road, contains a ruinous ca. 1800 (or possibly earlier) log house. It is altogether possible that the unusual name came from the text of a lease from Lord Fairfax to Edward Corder that describes the property as the 200-acre Edward Corder Lease, with the parcel being rented for "one fat turkey per year."[16] At some subsequent date, it was likely sold to Oliver Funston, an Irish Quaker who had moved to the area from Philadelphia shortly after the American Revolution.[17] It was David Funston, his son, who built Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001, NR 1979) in 1848. Shannon Farm, or Smoketown [sic] Farm, (093-0130, 093-5058-0104), a vernacular log dwelling whose core dates to ca. 1810 and was expanded between 1830 and 1850, stands on land that was part of James Marshall's extensive land holdings in the 19th century.[18] Also known as Horseshoe Farm, this property is located south of the Shenandoah River near Manassas Run and occasionally has assumed the name of "Smoke Town," the crossroads settlement to the north that may originally have been part of the property. A surviving sale notice from 1876 described the property as the 410-acre "Shannon or Smoketown Farm," owned by Captain James Marshall, son of James Marshall and nephew of the Chief Justice John Marshall, which ultimately sold for about $7,000.[19] The survival of other dwellings from this early period of the Rockland Rural Historic District is attributable to the substantial character of buildings and the largely unaltered property configurations.

The rear log section of the house at Clover Hill Farm (093-0419, 093-5058-0111) also dates to ca. 1790 with a sizable main block constructed ca 1820. Research indicates that Clover Hill was owned by the Timberlake family when the 1820 section was built until 1851 when it was sold to Walter Bowen. Nancy Timberlake's will written in 1846 directs the sale of the property and

includes provisions for the emancipation of several of her slaves and funds to help them leave the state. It appears that Walter Bowen was married to one of Nancy Timberlake's great-nieces, and he ultimately became the owner of Clover Hill. It likely was during Bowen's ownership that the name Clover Hill first shows up in the public records. A subsequent owner was Charles L. Wood. Following settlement of a court case in 1890, the property was acquired by Dr. C. D. Laws at a public sale in Winchester; his family owned it until 1949. Clover Hill remains an outstanding example of a farmstead in the Rockland Rural Historic District whose ownership remained with a very few families for more than a century. This phenomenon characterizes several of the large farmsteads in the district and has led to a high level of integrity in the landscape.[20]

Because this district lies along the Shenandoah River, mills would have been plentiful to accommodate the farming operations in the area. There is a mill site with remnants of a limestone foundation dating from ca. 1800 on the Mount Zion property (093-0008, 093-5058-0013). A mill dam lies across Borden Marsh Run to the northeast of the house complex, with mill ruins located further downstream towards Milldale Road. It is likely that the name "Milldale" for the community derives from its identification with milling operations. The foundation of a miller's house is located north of the mill ruins. Examination of census records from 1840-1860 confirms that several dozen individuals in this district of Warren County are listed as "millers," underscoring the importance of mills and mill structures along the Shenandoah and its tributaries in this area.

The Island Ford Mill Site (093-0425, 093-5058-0069) features the archaeological remnants of the mill's stone foundation, most of which were washed away in a flood in the early 1940s. The original mill race is still visible. According to recent research, the flour mill was log with a stone foundation. The mill race was dug out and created the six-acre island in the river. This area is clearly identified on the 1862 Hotchkiss Map that calls this area "Island Fording," suggesting it was a place one could cross the river when the water level permitted.[21] The site is part of the Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070) and demonstrates the importance of milling operations on the north bank of the Shenandoah River. Both the 1809 Varle map and the 1820 John Wood map show several mill sites south of and very close to the site of Leeds Town, suggesting that milling took place on both sides of the river, to take advantage of the fast moving volume of water needed to power those milling operations.[22]

Rockland Rural Historic District Farmsteads: 1820-1861

Many of the farmsteads in the Rockland Rural Historic District have retained their original configuration and sizes, from Robert Carter's earliest holdings and the sizable Marshall family estates during the 19th century. One of the most distinguished is Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001; NR 1979), constructed in 1848 for David Funsten, who inherited the land from his father, Oliver, in 1826. Funsten, Sr. had emigrated to Virginia from Ireland and made his first substantial purchase of land in what was then Frederick County in 1801. He became a very successful merchant and operated a mercantile complex at White Post in present-day Clarke County. Oliver

Funsten purchased land between 1814 and 1825 that, upon his death in 1826, passed to his son David, who constructed the current mansion. Funsten lived there only a short time, moving to Alexandria in 1853 and selling the property to his brother-in-law, John Meade of Valley View in Clarke.[23] The property now referred to as the "Erin Tenant House," constructed ca. 1900, (093-0269, 093-5058-0002) suggests that the Erin acreage was extensive enough by the end of the century to call for a tenant farm to manage the agricultural operations. Like several other plantations in the district, the land and residence at Erin remained in the same families and their heirs during the 19th century. Erin represents the close ties between Clarke County and Warren County families and suggests that many of the 19th-century Rockland Rural Historic District residents looked to White Post as the most accessible town in the area. This is confirmed by testimony in the trial of the murderers of Robert Berkeley in 1818 when there is a reference to Mrs. Berkeley traveling to the village of White Post to secure groceries on the day of her husband's death.[24]

The Rockland Rural Historic District contains a large number of family cemeteries that date to the decades preceding the Civil War. The earliest documented family cemetery is associated with the Cook family at Willow Brook (093-0094, 093-5058-0087). Surrounded by a stone wall, the early-19th-century burial ground has grave markers for family members of William Cook, who acquired Willow Brook in 1811.[25] Eight identified private family cemeteries with their earliest markers dating between 1820 and 1860 survive in the district including the 1820 Elliott Cemetery (093-0280, 093-5058-0034). Josiah Dickinson mentions this family burial ground that contains several stones dated 1820 for Jane, wife of Benjamin Elliott, a later wife Maria who died in 1840, as well as William S. Curlette (d. 1840) and his son William T. (d. 1837) who died at age 5. Benjamin Elliott appears in the census enumeration for Clarke County in 1840 with 24 slaves, and in 1850, all household members were employed in agriculture, with real property valued at $11,000, suggesting a large farming operation and a substantial value for buildings.[26]

Another prominent land holder in the Rockland Rural Historic District was James Bowen. The cemetery associated with the Bowen family is at Lone Pine (093-0048, 093-5058-0011) with stones dated 1832 and 1858 and also across the road at Clover Hill (093-0419, 093-5058-0111). In most cases the original family dwelling does not survive, but the family names recur frequently in the histories of Warren County. An exception is Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007), an estate with an extant dwelling dating from ca. 1820 associated with the family of Mandley Taylor. A four-foot stone wall encloses the burial ground with the earliest stones for his daughters Mary (1806-1830), Elizabeth (1803-1832), and Susan (1810-1836). His wife Catherine (1777-1846) also has a headstone as does Mandley Taylor himself (1773-1851).[27] Other surviving family burial grounds within the district include the Mitchell cemetery at La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008) with the 1835 grave marker for William Mitchell (1783-1835), inscribed with the date and the words "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." A family cemetery also survives at Sherwood (093-0079, 093-5058-0014), the property associated with the Timberlake family dating from ca. 1830. The cemetery contains the remains of several Timberlake family Civil War veterans and is enclosed by a three-board fence with a metal gate, although there are remnants of an earlier stone wall. A possible burial site for James

Shumate survives on the property at 1416 Milldale Road (093-5058-0040). Another Shumate-family cemetery is found at Maple Grove (093-0013, 093-5058-0005) on Ashby Station Road. The ca. 1840 cemetery is surrounded by an early-20th-century stone wall on a concrete block foundation with an American-wire gate at one end. There are marked and unmarked gravestones as well as a Confederate marker inside. The marked stones include the names of Mary A. Jacobs, Sidney Shumate, daughter of B&L Shumate, and Tilman Shumate, born 1802 and died May 1847. The Shumate family name appears frequently in the 1850 census records for the area.

The only cemetery that appears to have served as a neighborhood burial ground is the ca. 1845 Rockland Cemetery (093-5058-0076), with burials of members of the Sowers, Bowen, Conrad, McKay, and Stickley families. The well-kept Rockland Cemetery is not associated with a particular church and continues to serve as a neighborhood burial ground. The survival of these family burial grounds and the sole community cemetery at Rockland likely results from there being few denominational churches with attendant cemeteries within the district. With no established early towns as existed in Clarke County (Berryville, Millwood, White Post) there were very few parish churches in what was then the far southern reaches of early Frederick and later, Warren county.

Several other notable homesteads survive from this period within the Rockland Rural Historic District. The ca. 1840 Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053) associated with the Bowen family, the ca. 1840 Sycamore Spring (093-5058-0078), the ca. 1850 Willow Branch tenant house (093-0046, 093-5058-0088), and the Emmanuel Stickley 1830 ice house and barn ruins, attest to the ongoing success of agricultural activity in the district prior to the Civil War. Historically one of the most significant estates, the Dr. Robert Berkeley homestead that descended from Robert Carter's holdings and is now known as Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048), does not have any surviving buildings from the Berkeley family's 19th-century ownership. The property also is comprised of three other tracts (093-0426, 093-5058-0046, 093-5058-0047, and 093-0429, 093-5058-0049). Dr. Berkeley's House is believed to have stood on the Hill House tract (093-5058-0047), which now has a non-historic house on it. But the extent of its acreage and prominent site overlooking Morgan's Ford, to say nothing of its notorious history as the site of Berkeley's murder in 1818, demonstrate the extraordinarily prosperous nature of this area adjacent to the Shenandoah.

Rockland Rural Historic District During the Civil War Years: 1861-1865

There are no extant resources in the Rockland Rural Historic District that date from the period of the Civil War. The span of four years is significant in consideration of this district because of the large number of area maps drawn during that period. Morgan's Ford was an important crossing of the Shenandoah from the earliest years of human inhabitation of the area. Early in its history, the ford was known as Gregory's Ford, the name source of which is unknown. On nearly all maps of the region beginning as early as the mid-18th century, the north-south crossing is prominently noted, undoubtedly because it was where the river level was low enough to allow wagons to cross during much of the year. During military activity that occurred across the

Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War, a crossing like this would have been strategically important for moving troops up and down the Valley with a link to the roads that led eastward across the mountains at Ashby's Gap, to the north to Winchester and Berryville, and to the west to Front Royal, Strasburg, and Middletown. The site of Leeds Town/Smoke Town was an important feature on the 1809 Varle Map, the 1818 plat associated with the division of Robert Berkeley's estate, the 1820 John Wood Map, the James Heron survey of 1832, the George Love survey of 1843 associated with the division of the Marshall lands, and ultimately the various maps of the Civil War era. The 1862 Hotchkiss Map for the Confederate forces, the 1863 Macomb map for the Union forces with 1863 additions and corrections by Lt. Col. D.H. Strother, and the 1863 Sam Howell Brown map entitled "Map of the Lower Valley" prepared for Hotchkiss, all prominently record this area and particularly the river crossing at Morgan's Ford. The Hotchkiss and Macomb maps are particularly interesting as they specifically note "Leeds or Smoke Town," suggesting the names were recognized interchangeably. The Shenandoah River at that particular location notes that there were several islands in the river, including one at another nearby fording just west of Morgan's Ford, known as Island Ford and near what the maps show as Newman's Mill, another landmark. The Island Ford Mill Site (093-0425, 093-5058-0069) is probably the mill site originally known as Newman's.

Rockland Rural Historic District: 1870-1940

Because of the rich soil and the survival of manageable agricultural parcels with access to water and rail transportation, the area within the boundaries of the Rockland Rural Historic District continued to be home to thriving farmsteads in the wake of the Civil War. New dwellings were constructed to replace some of the homes that dated from earlier years, including Springdale Farm (093-0431, 093-5058-0106), House at 1926 Fairground Road (093-0096, 093-5058-0102), House at 2332 Rockland Road (093-0417, 093-5058-0089), Billy Powers House (093-0320, 093-5058-0075), and White Oak Farm (093-0281, 093-5058-0004). Demand for agricultural products led to the construction of new and replacement farm buildings including barns and other ancillary buildings. Properties like Springdale (093-0431, 093-5058-0104), Shannon Farm (093-0104, 093-5058-0130), Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053), and Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0073) feature large numbers of farm buildings. In many cases, earlier barns that had been destroyed or became obsolete, were replaced with larger ones during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Agricultural census records confirm production of standard farm crops such as wheat, corn, oats, and hay on the well-watered fields along the Shenandoah. Several of the large farms that comprised Robert Carter III's original holdings are still used agriculturally, now for the raising of crops, breeding and training of thoroughbreds, and breeding of livestock.

With the exception of the small settlement at Smoke Town that dated to the early decades of the 19th century, it was not until the postwar years that anything resembling a small village or town emerged in the Rockland Rural Historic District, likely a testament to the large plantations with little concentration of population. Most residents looked north to White Post or Millwood or westward to the county seat at Front Royal for their mercantile needs. The rural population was served in a limited way by scattered commercial operations, likely closer to Morgan's Ford and

Smoke Town (or Leeds Town). A small community emerged at Rockland, at the intersection of Chapel Road (present-day Fairground Road) and Rockland Road and includes a surviving cemetery (093-9058-0076), the Rockland School (093-0072, 093-5058-0096), the Rockland Community Church (093-0329, 093-5058-0095), and the Rockland Methodist Church (093-0327, 093-5058-0097).

Milldale, just off the main road from Front Royal to Millwood and across the road from the site of Mount Zion Mill, was a small community with a store (no longer standing), and contains a collection of dwellings as well as a former church (093-0258, 093-5058-0019) and school (093-0259, 093-5058-0018). The name 'Milldale' probably refers to the several mills that were once located along Borden's Marsh Run, which runs parallel to Milldale Hollow Road and eventually empties into the Shenandoah. Woodberry, located along Morgan Ford Road near its junction with Fairground Road, contains a concentration of dwellings as well as a former school (093-5058-0059).

Rockland Rural Historic District: 1940-1965

During the years 1940-1965, new construction in the Rockland Rural Historic District was limited primarily to small dwellings near the few scattered communities of Milldale, Rockland, and Woodberry. From a visual perspective, the construction was limited in scale and does not detract from the pristine rural landscape. Residences along Milldale Hollow Road (093-5058-0026, 093-5058-0027), on Rockland Road (093-5058-0079 and 093-5058-0080) and on Morgan's Ford Road (093-5058-0064, 093-5058-0066) are unobtrusive but contribute to the uncluttered farmland. Necessary replacement and upgrading of some of the ancillary farm buildings and sheds again complement rather than detract and continue the tradition of successful farming operations. There was a marked decline in new building construction for primary resources within the district after 1965, likely a reflection of the large number of new residential developments that were being built nearby during that time.

Rockland Rural Historic District: African American Ethnic Heritage, 1791-1877

The Rockland Rural Historic District is an exceptional vehicle for telling the story of free and enslaved African Americans in Virginia during the years between the American Revolution and the Civil War. One of the scions of Virginia's great founding families was Robert Carter III, also known as 'Councilor Carter' to distinguish him from his father Robert Carter II and his best known progenitor, Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman in Lancaster County. Carter III played a significant role in placing this part of Virginia at the forefront of consideration of the short-lived movement following American independence to free enslaved African Americans. Carter, likely for religious reasons, chose to emancipate more than 500 of his slaves, many of whom lived on his lands on the Shenandoah River in what was then Frederick County and bequeathed to him by his grandfather in the mid-18th century. His plantations in Frederick, whimsically named for signs of the zodiac, incorporated bottom land on the Shenandoah's north bank, strategically close to an important river crossing known as Gregory's and later Morgan's Ford. The zodiac

plantations all lie within the district's boundaries. Unlike the era's few slave owners manumitted slaves, Carter freed his slaves while he was still living rather than in a will. He actively established a detailed plan for the organized freeing of his African American workers, a large number of whom worked on his Frederick County plantations. Carter's Shenandoah River plantations of Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, and Aquarius essentially encompass many of the Rockland Historic District properties that are located east of Milldale Road, from Stickley Lane to Milldale Hollow Road. Some of these include: Oxbow Farm (093-0391, 093-5058-0041); Shannon Hill (093-0163, 093-5058-0051); Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070 and 093-0424, 093-5058-0068); Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048; 093-5058-0047; 093-0429, 093-5058-0049; and 093-0426, 093-5058-0046); Rock Hill Farm (093-0128, 093-5058-0044); and several other smaller properties off Morgan's Ford and Milldale roads. Carter's slaves were freed according to a written plan with a number of caveats relating to their ages and the timing. The plan was administered for Carter by Benjamin Dawson and it was not without its detractors. Notable among those who voiced objection to the mass emancipation was a prominent Rockland Rural Historic District parson, Charles Mynn Thruston, who lived at Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5058-0013), adjacent to Carter's zodiac-named plantations. Known as "the Fighting Parson" because of his active participation in the Revolutionary War, Thruston penned a detailed and well-known letter (unsigned but always assumed to be Thruston) voicing his objections to emancipation and commenting on the adverse effect it would have on those African Americans who were still enslaved.[28]

According to noted scholar and historian Luther Porter Jackson, "the free Negro in Virginia, as in other states, was largely a product of the American Revolution with its emphasis on the natural rights of man." Jackson goes on to state that the vast majority of the 58,042 freedmen and freedwomen in Virginia in 1860 "were descendants of persons who were freed prior to 1806." It was in the environment of the immediate years following the American Revolution that Carter chose to emancipate nearly all his slaves. Jackson also states, "The free Negro population of Virginia has special significance in that in proportion to slaves and whites it was the largest of all the states south of the Potomac River. . . By 1860, free Negroes constituted twelve percent of the black population of Virginia."[29] Although there were far more enslaved African Americans in the Tidewater area, in those eastern counties manumitted slaves tended to move to towns such as Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk. The distinguishing factor in the rural northern and western reaches of the state is that a larger percentage of freedmen and freedwomen in the 19th century's earliest years chose to remain in more familiar surroundings in the rural areas. The concentration of freed people in a discrete area of southern Frederick County may have resulted from Carter's detailed plan not only for emancipating his slaves from his farmsteads, but also for providing a means for them to continue to work and farm the land. Carter's staggered schedule for emancipation, from 1791 to 1810 led to a situation where some members of a family were "free," while others had to await their freedom for several years. Examination of the 1820 and 1830 census for this part of Frederick shows that at least six large landholders, including notably John and Joseph Conrad and James Marshall in the immediate area of Smoke Town, had a number of freed persons in their households.[30]

A comprehensive examination of land and personal property tax records and census returns for Frederick County in 1810 and 1820 confirm that many of the African Americans freed by Carter remained in this area of the Rockland Rural Historic District following their emancipation, and that some of them settled just across the Shenandoah River from the Carter plantations. A 1993 doctoral dissertation for Duke University by John Randolph Barden provided the documentary framework for this conclusion. Dr. Barden states, ". . . it appears that the majority of the people freed from the Nomoni Hall estate (this refers to all the Carter lands in both the Tidewater region and the Frederick County area) stayed for many years in the counties where the Carter plantations had been located. Westmoreland, Fairfax and Frederick counties all contained large numbers of these people well into the nineteenth century."[31] The 1810 census in particular shows many freed people's surnames grouped together in the census, suggesting that they lived in close proximity to one another a decade or more after their emancipation. Surnames like Allen, Johnston, Jones, Newman, Robinson, Gumby, Wells, and Wyatt continued to appear in the records. Most scholars contend that freedmen and freedwomen faced an uncertain future when they were emancipated; the records indicate that many remained on farms as laborers where they had formerly been enslaved. Despite numerous prohibitions to land ownership by freedmen (women generally had few property rights at this time, regardless of their race or class), a very few actually owned real property and thrived in the agrarian society. Notably Sampson Robertson (or Robinson) owned and resided on 63 acres in a household of seven free persons in this area in 1821. Robinson was among those emancipated by Robert Carter from Aquarius plantation in 1791 and whose name appears in the large group of freed persons in this area in the 1810 census for Frederick County. Robinson also negotiated with Carter to hire his wife Rose following his emancipation.[32] Another of Carter's emancipated slaves who ultimately was a land owner was Anthony Harris, charged with 115 acres and heading a household of 11 free individuals in 1820.[33]

In the early decades of the 19th century, maps for the area indicate that there was a small settlement, euphemistically referred to as a "town," just south of the crossing of the river, now the low water bridge. [34] Although the crossing was called *Morgan Ford* in an 1810 land conveyance, there are no references to Morgan in this area between 1811-1821. However, the name "Morgan" may be associated with John Morgan who along with "Thruston" were recorded as renting land in 1769 from Robert Carter.[35] An 1815 entry for Thomas Fleming, described him as owning land at "Smoke Town," on the "S.E. side (of the river) at Kendrick's Ford." It is altogether possible that the Ford was briefly known as Kendrick's for local land holder, Benjamin Kendrick. The earliest maps, like the 1809 Charles Varle map, note its name as "Leeds Town," clearly associated with the huge Leeds Manor area south of the river crossing east of Island Ford. Among the owners in this area were John and Joseph Conrad, Thomas Grubbs, Thomas Fleming, James Oliver, and John Wiatt. The largest land owner was James Marshall, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, whose holdings including what were described as "small lots in Leeds Manor" and "lots on the River," in this area which is consistently described as located 20-21 miles south of the courthouse at Winchester. Robert Berkeley's holdings on the north bank of the river were included in the large parcel (2500 acres) that he inherited through his wife, Julia Carter, daughter of Robert Carter III. The land tax records for the years 1814-1820

described this large collection of plantations as being located "on the north side of the river *opposite Smoke Town"* (italics added). James and Joseph Conrad were specifically charged with lots no. 7 and lot no. 8 *at Smoke Town.*" In 1814 the Conrads' holdings were also described as "on Manassas Run," or "at Smoke Town," adjacent to Thomas Grubbs.

Later maps, including the survey drawn by James Heron in 1832 for the Virginia Board of Public Works, actually note the settlement as "Leeds *or* Smoke T." The James Heron maps also notes the location of "Newman's Mill," just up river from the site of Leeds or Smoke Town, likely owned by John Newman, who was white. The 1820 census for the area lists two "'John Newmans," one white and one African American. Only the George Love plat, drawn in connection with the division of the Marshall lands in Leeds Manor in the 1840s, depicts "Smoke Town" as slightly upriver or west from the traditional Shenandoah River crossing in this area. Love's map is very accurate in the placement of geographical features along the platted boundary line, but inside and especially outside of the platted areas the accuracy is greatly diminished. This is perhaps not surprising as Love was surveying only the boundary and not the details of the terrain contained within or without the tracts.[36] Likely the most illustrative map was drawn by J. E. D. Hotchkiss in 1862, and shows "Leeds or Smoke Town" with several structures just south of Morgan's Ford crossing. The location of buildings is also drawn on E. and G. W. Blunt's 1862 map. In "The Memoirs of General Turner Ashby and His Compeers," published in 1867, the author references Ashby as ". . . dispatching a body of troopers familiar with the country to the neighborhood of Smoketown [sic], near where Manassas Creek empties into the Shenandoah. . ."[37]

Beyond the maps, land tax books for the early decades of the 19th century on numerous occasions note "Smoke Town" as a marker site when providing the location for various land owners' parcels. There is no explanation for the changing of the name from "Leeds Town" to "Smoke Town" but for purposes of legal land location information, Leeds Town or Leeds Manor generally referred to a larger area of land that ultimately was owned by John and James Marshall and acquired from Lord Fairfax's heir, Dennis Fairfax. There have been a few explanations: one that it became known as a small settlement of freed African Americans who had moved from Robert Carter's plantations and "Smoke' defined its inhabitants' darker skin. In his early-20th-century book, *The American Language*, noted writer and editor H. L. Mencken cites the word s*moke* among one of a long list of opprobrious terms used.[38] An 1864 map by John R. Meigs, Chief engineer of the Union military district for the Shenandoah Valley, identifies the settlement as "Smoky Town or Leedstown." Another less plausible explanation was that Smoke Town took its name from the misty/smoky atmosphere along the low lands of the river. Another community known as "Smoketown" [sic] from the early 19th century is a neighborhood outside Louisville, Kentucky, which purportedly derived its name from the smoke produced from brick kilns burning in the 1820s. However, oral history suggests that the name was associated with emancipated individuals who inhabited the area. Archaeological investigations could determine what sorts of structures stood at the site of Smoke Town on the Shenandoah, but its consistently shown location at the intersection of the road leading south from a prime river crossing and the road leading along the south bank of the river to Howellsville and Manassas Gap, would suggest

there likely were some sort of commercial buildings, storage facilities, and possibly small dwellings.[39]

Regardless of the likelihood of Smoke Town as a very early assemblage of manumitted African Americans in Virginia, a large portion of the Rockland Rural Historic District clearly was home to many free African Americans in the period between 1800 and the Civil War. Ira Berlin, noted historian, whose book *Slaves without Masters* is considered one of the authorities on freed people in the antebellum era, wrote "the transformation of the southern economy, especially that of the Upper South, enabled free negroes to . . . make real economic gains." Berlin goes on to contend that the "decline of tobacco and the growth of cereal farming," which would have been the case in the Shenandoah River lowlands, "gave free blacks a chance to work on their own." Robert Carter's own overseers objected to formerly enslaved workers being afforded the opportunity to either own or lease land to cultivate. Carter's prestige and high profile in Virginia likely influenced the ability of freed individuals to remain in this area and work the land rather than being forced to relocate by local and state laws that restricted African Americans' ability to live where they chose. Even though only a handful of freedmen actually were able to purchase land, there were a number of individuals who were recorded in various census returns as "free negroes" in white households.[40]

Since all of Robert Carter's original Shenandoah plantations were sited on the north banks of the river within the boundaries of the Rockland Rural Historic District, it would not be unexpected that those freed by him would end up residing in this area. Some historians have assumed that recently emancipated freedmen left the area for the North, but many of the new freedmen had relatives who remained enslaved. Kinship ties were of tremendous importance to African Americans, regardless of their legal status. Thus, examination of the census returns for 1820 in particular, show that many households headed by white men, as well as the estate of Robert Berkeley, Carter's son-in-law, included freed persons of all ages both male and female, along with enslaved individuals.[41]

The 1810 census is remarkable because it lists approximately 125 freed people living in this area grouped together within 28 free heads of household. The great majority of these had been emancipated by Carter. Only two are identified as having surnames associated with actual land ownership: Anthony Harris and Sampson Robinson.[42] Harris was listed as a "Free Negroe" (sic) living in Leeds Manor 21 miles south of the county seat of Winchester in 1815. Robinson was listed in 1822 charged with 63 acres, at least through 1834. Harris was charged with 115 acres in the same vicinity. The 1820 census described them both as "colored" and living in the area 20 miles south of Winchester. Surnames from the 1810 Census of Free Negroes, including Allen, Banks, Brutus, Greggs, Harris, Johnston, Newman, Robinson, and Wells, all continued to be listed in the census and often in the personal property tax records for this section of Frederick County up until the Civil War. All were recorded as residents of the "Settle" district, named for one of the census enumerators who lived in the area of Frederick County east of Front Royal along the Shenandoah River.

African Americans' surnames continued to appear in the county land and census records after the formation of Warren County from Frederick. John Newman (not to be confused with a white man, John Newman, who operated a mill just west of Smoke Town) appeared in the 1820 and 1830 census. In 1830 he was described as living in the Eastern District of Frederick; surnames of freed people from the 1810 census who were listed as living in this area in 1820 include Johnston, Gaskins, Banks, Wiatt, Wells, Newman, and Robinson. One Rachel Gumby had moved to Washington, D.C. and one George Johnston had moved to Philadelphia. Freedman Anthony Harris appeared in the 1819 Land Tax books with 11 other free persons in his household, living in the area of Smoke Town; George Harris, white, had nine freed individuals in his household. The 1820 personal property tax records are the most revealing. Among the freed individuals listed were Simon Allen, George Brutus, Silvey Brutus, Ralph Gaskins, Rachel Gumby, Samuel Gumby, John Wells, Charles Harris, and Sampson Robinson, all living in the Settle District of Frederick County. Sampson Robinson was among the very few African American land owners, being listed in the 1820 census with 63 acres of his own. Nelson Jones, John Newman, and George Johnston were all recorded owning personal property but living on Berkeley's Estate. This suggests that some of the freed African Americans continued to live on their former owner's land. George Johnston, by 1830, was recorded as a farmer in the census with 10 free persons in his household. Nelson Jones, who in 1820 lived at Berkeley's, by 1840 was listed as having his own household with one person employed in "navigation and canal work."

The Warren County 1850 census records familiar surnames: Milford Cary, John Wells, Johnston, and Gumby, confirming that many of the early 19th century freed persons and their descendants continued to live in Warren County. The 1850 census for this area of Warren records familiar African-American family names as heads of their own households, including Christopher Johnston, a wagon maker; John B. Wells and Washington Wells; William Johnston; Nelson Gumby; Lucy Preston, who headed a family of five; Robert Marshall, a farmer; and Archibald Gilkison, a wagon maker. All are recorded as residing in the area of the Rockland Rural Historic District. The presence of several wagon makers points to the livelihood of several freedmen in this area where transportation played such an outsized role, as does the entry for several "boat builders."[43] Warren County Freedom Certificates of 1859-1861 provides confirmation that the family surnames associated with these individuals descended from African American freedmen and freedwomen, including Banks, Gumby, Johnston, Newman, Robinson, and Wells.[44] The relatively large number of free African Americans, as compared to many areas of Virginia, point to a community who likely would have required at least minimal services and employment opportunities of structures adjacent to the important river crossing.

With Smoke Town and its environs being the locus of this community of freed persons and their descendants, the significance of the area lies both in its rarity and its detailed level of documentation through county records, the federal census enumerations from 1810-1860, and historic maps. Notations suggesting that buildings stood at this riverside site appear frequently on contemporary maps. The abundance of documentation for the presence of Smoke Town validates even more acutely that archaeological survey could identify physical remains of any of the

buildings in the area, which likely included storage facilities, a store, a blacksmith shop, and possibly small dwellings for those persons who were not listed as living on someone else's land in this time period. There are three notable references to "Smoke Town" in the years after the Civil War. The first was in General Turner Ashby's memoirs from 1867 in which he mentioned "the neighborhood of Smoke Town, near where Manassas Creek empties into the Shenandoah." A map drawn by Frenchman Ed. Dumas Vorzet in 1875, entitled "Vallée du Shenandoah," depicts numerous buildings at the "Leedstown" location. The last published reference to *Smoke Town* was in an April 1877 news story in the *Alexandria Gazette* reporting the death of one Alfred Cable of Markham, who "went to sell land at Smoke Town in Warren County with two men . . . and "on way home, he fell behind the others . . . was found dead in the road."[45]

A close examination of the Warren County 1880 census reveals that virtually all of the African-American residents had left the vicinity of Smoke Town by that time. The familiar surnames like Allen, Wells, Johnston, Newman, and Robinson from the 1810 census returns all appeared as living in Front Royal instead. Some like "Brutus" and "Harris" no longer appeared in the Warren County records at all. This would comport with the general movement elsewhere in Virginia where freed people tended to relocate to towns, and Front Royal being the largest town in the vicinity would likely be the destination for many of these free individuals, few of whom were land owners in the preceding decades.[46]

The Rockland Rural Historic District's significance in the area of African-American history rests on the rarity in Virginia of well-documented settlements established by formerly enslaved persons, and that the community existed for more than 60 years (1810-1870) within the district's boundaries prior to the Civil War. Robert Carter's emancipation of what was likely Virginia's largest single group of slaves in the period from 1791 to 1804 can only be illustrated by the settlement at Smoke Town where those freedmen gathered. These formerly enslaved families' association with one of Virginia's largest acts of emancipation and the survival of their surnames in the local county records is of unusual rarity. It contradicts many of the assumptions by subsequent historians that the majority of freedmen left the Commonwealth. The district's documentation is further enhanced by the confirmation both in written local records and historical maps that the Smoke Town settlement lay adjacent to the historic crossing of one of Virginia's iconic waterways – the Shenandoah River. Furthermore, the setting for Smoke Town and the geographic integrity of the river crossing at Morgan's Ford, defined by both the course of the river and the road intersection and road beds that define the vicinity, contribute in large part to this portion of the district's integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Rockland Rural Historic District: Transportation (1790-1925)

The Rockland Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Transportation because many of the historic road corridors dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries still survive and function to provide important travel corridors through the district. The historic roadways continue to define the parcel sizes and to provide transportation routes to other towns in Frederick (later Clarke and Warren counties). Surviving roadways that parallel either

side of the river provide important links to Manassas Gap, one of the significant passages across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. The large number of maps of the southern portion of old Frederick County illustrates the importance of transportation in the area.[47]

Although one of the earliest maps of Virginia, the historically well-known Fry Jefferson Map of 1754, shows only a few roadways, it does clearly illustrate the lengthy path of the Shenandoah River with its undulations in the area of the Rockland Rural Historic District. [48] Orders from early Frederick County records state the Frederick County Court authorized a road in January 1743-1744 that would run from south of present day Strasburg to Gregory's Ford on the Shenandoah River.[49] The 1809 Varle Map provides even more critical information, showing the village of "Leedstown,"[sic] with a road leading south toward Manassas Gap, and another road (Route 643) paralleling the River and leading eastward toward Howellsville. On both of these maps a "ferry" is rendered, east of Leeds Town on the north side of the river. The Varle shows Morgan's Ford Road (Route 624), following the original roadway northward through the Rockland Rural Historic District, and intersecting with the current Fairground Road (Route 661) and continuing northeast as Milldale Road towards Millwood and Berryville. Paralleling it to the north is Rockland Road that leads to White Post. Fairground Road and Ashby Station Road run west eventually joining present Route 340/522, which leads to Winchester and Stephens City. A now-private road trace follows the north bank of the Shenandoah just east of the Low Water Bridge, a corridor that also appears on the 1809 Varle Map (part of Island Ford Farm to the west of Low Water Bridge and part of Morgan's Ford Farm to the east). Many of the old roads are still in use today, either as roads or driveways, as in the case of the two above, or are still intact, like the old road trace (093-5058-0109) that is located in the same vicinity that Smoke Town is believed to have been located. Around 1950, this road was supplanted by the current path of Howellsville Road to the south. A plat drawn in connection with the settlement of Robert Berkeley's estate in ca. 1818 shows "Morgan Ford Road," stretching north-northwest through the Rockland Rural Historic District in a south-southeasterly direction to Morgan's Ford on the Shenandoah River.[50]

These surviving road corridors, a rare occurrence in an age when roads are constantly being realigned, make this district particularly significant in the area of transportation. There were a considerable number of large farmsteads, notably those from Robert Carter's holdings, whose owners would need roads that connected them with larger population centers like Winchester, Front Royal, and Berryville to transport agricultural products. The integrity of the property configurations has resulted in the ongoing use of these corridors and the retention of many of the original courses.

Other maps that show some of the roadbeds throughout the historic district include the James Madison Map (1807), a plat accompanying the division of Robert Berkeley's estate (1818), and the John Wood Map (1820). These maps generally only show the road traces approaching Morgan's Ford from the north and south since their focus is primarily on the river itself, rather than the lands north of the ford. Maps drawn during the course of the Civil War are far more revealing, particularly the Macomb Map of 1863 that shows several of the primary road corridors

throughout the district. Because the river crossing at Morgan's Ford was considered a strategic location, there are many cartographic renderings of this part of the district.[51]

The other significant transportation element in the area of the Rockland Rural Historic District is the Shenandoah River, a waterway that provided important means of transporting agricultural goods and products to the north and east of the district. A measure of the significance of the Shenandoah River, aside from its prominent presence on all the maps from the mid-18th century, is the attention it attracted from the Virginia Board of Public Works (BPW) in the early decades of the 19th century. James Heron, one of the BPW leading surveyors and map makers, drew exquisitely detailed survey maps of the area near Morgan's Ford and the current Low Water Bridge (093-5012, 093-5058-0071).[52] Although Heron's job was not to show entire road traces, he did illustrate roadway approaches to fording areas where travelers could cross the Shenandoah when the water was not too high. He also clearly rendered the road trace mentioned above that follows the north bank of the river in the Rockland Rural Historic District. Heron also showed the numerous mills along the river banks and environs, undoubtedly located to take advantage of the river's water power. Subsequent maps in 1875 and 1939, as well as the *Virginia Atlas and Gazetteer* (1989) that provides topographic images of the entire Commonwealth, confirm the location of the primary roadways in the district for more than 250 years.[53]

The river itself was always viewed as a critical transportation route. The earliest mention of travel along the Shenandoah in this area was when George Washington was accompanying Lord Fairfax in the area of Fairfax's 'Quarter,' and likely crossed the river at Morgan's (then Gregory's) Ford. Numerous road orders from Frederick County Order books allude to "Gregory's Ford," as a specific geographic point when describing various directives for road construction and maintenance.

Census records from Frederick and Warren counties in the 1840s and 50s show a number of residents described as "boat makers," or "boat builders" in the enumeration of those living in the Rockland Rural Historic District. The products of their labors were likely a number of "bateaux" or "gundalows" designed to float agricultural products down the river (in this case to the north and east), and comparable to the bateaux used on the James River to carry goods to Richmond from Virginia's interior. Goods were shipped down river on the small vessels, unloaded, and the bateaux dismantled. This, of course, resulted in a constant demand for bateaux and the repeated construction of river vessels.[54]

Transportation, both by water and roadway, in the history of Rockland Rural Historic District, is critical in evaluating the significance of the district. Transporting agricultural goods to market lay at the heart of the successful operations in this particularly rich farming environment. The course of the roads was often determined by the shape and size of individual parcels in this district, and many such roads have survived to the present day. But it likely was the important river crossing at Morgan's Ford that attracted the transportation routes, a condition that is remarkably well documented in maps for more than 250 years and provides an important context for the history of the area.

The Norfolk Southern (originally the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, 1880) passes through only a small part of the district. The proximity of both the Manassas Gap rail line to the immediate south (1852) and the Shenandoah Valley line would have been important to this notable bread basket area of agricultural properties. Having access to river, then road, then rail service would have allowed farmers to get their produce to markets and allowed the continued dominance of agriculture in the area. Access to the railroad permitted farmers to sell their crops to outside markets and continue a productive farming environment in the decades following the Civil War and on well into the 20th century. Ashby Station, which was located at the intersection of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad and Ashby Station Road, was the site of a post office known as Bayard, which later moved to the house at the corner of Fairground and Morgan's Ford roads (Sowers Farm 093-0319, 093-5058-0074).

1809 *Map of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia,* by Charles Varle, showing location of Leeds Town and old road paralleling the river south of the Shenandoah River. Also shown are several mills in that location as well as other roads leading north that are still intact within the Rockland Rural Historic District.

1832 *Trace of the Map of the Shenandoah River, East and West of the Massanutten Mountain* by James Heron for the Virginia Board of Public Works (BPW) showing location of "Leeds T or Smoke T" south of Shenandoah River as well as other early landmarks.

1863, *Upper Potomac from McCoy's Ferry to Conrad's Ferry and adjacent portions of Maryland and Virginia compiled from county maps and maps prepared by Col. J. N. Macomb, A.D.C. Lt. Col. Engrs with additions and corrections by Lt. Col. D. H. Strother, A.D.C. Engineer Department*, showing location of old roads and Leeds Town and Smoke Town.

1864, *Map of the Shenandoah & Upper Potomac including portions of Virginia and Maryland,* by John Rodgers Meigs, showing the location of "Smoky Town or Leedstown."

Agriculture ca. 1771-1965

From the mid-18th century and universally recognized in the 19th century, the Shenandoah Valley was recognized as the "breadbasket" of Virginia. The area encompassed in the Rockland Rural Historic District is emblematic of that claim. With the decline of tobacco culture in the Tidewater region as the soil became thin and over-worked, many of the larger Tidewater families sought new lands to farm. They looked westward. When Robert Carter III inherited thousands of acres from his grandfather in the mid-18th century, it would have already been clear that it was an extremely rich inheritance. The parcel's location on the Shenandoah River in bottom land offered ample opportunities for agricultural success, particularly in an area that was more suitable for grain cultivation as opposed to tobacco. Likewise, the Marshall family had acquired vast acreage on the south bank of the Shenandoah within the historic district from Lord Fairfax's heirs. The success and the continuity of substantial plantations in the area by owners like the Marshalls, Ashbys, Conrads, Bowens, Funstens, and Shumates are a testament to the extraordinary fertility of the area. Further, the Rockland Rural Historic District, like its neighbor to the north, the Greenway Rural Historic District (Clarke County), is characterized by markedly productive farmland. Even today, Warren County officials recognize this particular area of their county as "highly suitable for agriculture." According to the *Soil Survey of Warren County, Virginia,* this particular area of Warren County has the best suited and has the highest quality soil for both cultivation and grazing in the county.[55]

The Rockland Rural Historic District's high integrity is based in part on the largely unchanged transportation corridors and the retention of un-subdivided farmsteads due to the area's long-time domination by a small number of wealthy families. In keeping with the pastoral environment, the only three extant villages (Rockland, Milldale, and Woodberry) are located at intersections or along well-traveled routes. There is no concentrated housing outside these areas within the district boundaries. There are virtually no non-historic visual intrusions on the pastoral setting that includes many original tree lines and the mountainous backdrop to the cultivated fields. The agricultural census figures and notations from the antebellum era through the late 19th century confirm the continued success of the cultivation of grains and other cereal products to feed livestock. Even after the economic deprivations of the Civil War, the Marshalls, Conrads, Timberlakes, Bowens, McKays, and Ashbys managed to retain ownership of extensive and highly valued farming operations and land holdings.[56] That at least two free African Americans managed to purchase tracts of 63 and 115 acres in the area during the antebellum period is all the more remarkable.

Powered by the Shenandoah River that provided water power for successful milling, there are several mill sites within the district. The river itself provided transportation for agricultural products to markets until overland routes were developed. Today's farmsteads retain a varied collection of surviving historic outbuildings such as barns, livestock sheds, separate kitchens, dairies, and poultry houses, such as are at Erin (093-0093, 093-5058-0001), Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053), Maple Grove (093-0013, 093-5058-0013), and La Grange (093-5058-0014, 093-5058-0008).

Beginning in the mid-20th century, much of the district's agricultural focus shifted from a diversified production of crops and livestock to primarily horse farming as Virginia's horseracing industry matured and wealthy enthusiasts acquired tracts in Warren and nearby Fauquier, Loudoun, and Clarke counties to pursue their passion. Most of the horse-related properties are located in the area of what were originally Robert Carter's plantations and now contain several large stables and numerous foaling sheds. These include Milldale Farm (093-5058-0015), Sherwood (093-0079, 093-5058-0014), Oxbow Farm (093-0391, 093-5058-0041), Morgan's Ford Farm (093-5058-0048), Island Ford Farm (093-0423, 093-5058-0070), and the stable at 897 Morgan's Ford Farm Road (093-0426, 093-5058-0046).

Architecture ca. 1771-1965

The architectural character of the Rockland Rural Historic District illustrates a variety of architectural styles, forms, and materials that reflect nearly 200 years of its history. The district is notable for the large number of intact farms, many of which include extensive acreage. Likely as a result of the number of substantial parcels of land that have retained their configuration through time, there are fewer architectural resources in the Rockland Rural Historic District than in other rural historic districts of a similar size. Also, subdivision of land and new residential construction has been very limited within the district boundaries, resulting in a very low-density rate of development.

Because the district is so rural in nature, the primary architectural unit is the farmstead with a main house and associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Rockland, a small hamlet located in the physical center of the district, contains the largest concentration of late-19th and early-20th-century buildings, including several dwellings, two churches, and a former school. Woodberry, located on Morgan's Ford Road in the southern part of the district, is another late-19th- to early-20th-century hamlet that contains a few dwellings and a former school. A former school, church, and several dwellings along Milldale Hollow Road are remnants of the hamlet of Milldale, located near the northern edge of the district.

Although the Rockland Rural Historic District contains fine examples of the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman styles, the predominant architectural characteristic is vernacular forms, mainly as I-houses and hall-parlor-plan houses. Sometimes these vernacular buildings are embellished with applied ornamentation derived from popular architectural styles, particularly during the last quarter of the 19th century. Domestic outbuildings often include a smokehouse, kitchen, icehouse, privy, and chicken coop. Agricultural-related outbuildings found on most properties include barns, corncribs, and silos. Nine farms also retain family cemeteries, with stone markers dating to the early- to mid-19th-century.

The earliest known building in the district is Mount Zion (093-0008, 0093-5058-0013), a fine center-hall, double-pile, Georgian-style stone dwelling constructed ca. 1771-1776. Its fine character lies in the contrast of its solid, relatively plain exterior with that of the intricate interior decorative detailing. A stone kitchen and a stone meat house are constructed with a consistent aesthetic to the main house and create a cohesive and architecturally significant glimpse of an early-American domestic complex.

Willow Brook (093-0094, 093-5058-0087) is another late-18th-century stone dwelling within the district that exhibits Federal-style detailing. Resting on an English basement, the house has 20th-century stone wings in the Colonial Revival style by Middleburg, Virginia, architect William Dew. Notable is the collection of period outbuildings including a stone springhouse, a log meat house, a stone former slave or servant quarter now used as a guest house, a 19th-century family cemetery, and multiple barns dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. Another Federal-style stone dwelling from this period is La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008), which began as a side-passage plan and was later enlarged to a center-passage plan with the addition of a stone wing. Examples of late-18th-century log dwellings that have been enlarged with later additions include Shannon Farm (093-0130, 093-5058-0104), Springdale Farm (093-0083, 093-5058-0084), and Clover Hill Farm (093-0419, 093-5058-0111). The vernacular secondary dwelling at Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007) is remarkable as an intact log example from the late 18th century.

Early to mid-19th-century examples of surviving buildings in the district include a few Federal and Greek Revival-style dwellings although the vast majority are vernacular derivations. Shannon Hill (093-0163; 093-5058-0051) is an excellent example of an early-19th-century, Federal-style frame dwelling and features exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks. The

front Federal-style portion of the main house at Clover Hill Farm (093-0419, 093-5058-0111) is one of the few 19th-century dwellings in the district constructed of brick. The most ornate dwelling in the district is Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001), which is individually listed in the National Register. The three-part Greek Revival-style frame house constructed in 1848 combines a Classical temple form and a Palladian scheme. The architecturally monumental main house and the large collection of Erin's outbuildings demonstrate the evolution of the farm from the 1840s through the 1950s. Other mid-19th-century dwellings are either vernacular in character or feature some Greek Revival-style detailing such as illustrated at Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-053).

Many of the district's late-19th- and early-20th-century dwellings feature Folk Victorian detailing, and the majority are center-passage or hall-parlor-plan forms, although several are L-shaped. These include White Oak Farm (093-0281, 093-5058-0004), with a projecting one-story bay; Springdale Farm (093-0431; 093-5058-0106), with a wraparound porch; Briarmead (093-0421, 093-5058-0038), with a decorative porch; the Harry Powers House (093-0418, 093-5058-0012), with a projecting two-story polygonal bay; and the Sowers House (093-0319, 093-5058-0074), one of the best preserved in the district with a decorative porch, vergeboard, and central-front gable.

Representative mid-20th-century examples of vernacular dwellings include two stuccoed I-houses on Oxbow Farm Road (093-0427, 093-5058-0043; 093-0428, 093-5058-0042). The Craftsman bungalow style is used in a number of dwellings in the district, but with limited detailing. Examples include 2038 and 2126 Rockland Road (093-5058-0101 and 093-5058-0090), the Sealock-Oliver House (093-5058-0020), and the present main house at Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007).

Many of the properties in the Rockland Rural Historic District contain notable collections of farm outbuildings including those at Erin (093-0003), 093-5058-0001), Flo-Ray Farm (093-0282, 093-5058-0003), Maple Grove (093-0013, 093-5058-0005), La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008), the Harry Powers House 9093-0418, 093-5058-0012), Milldale Farm (093-5058-0015), Sunnybrook Farm (093-0254, 093-5058-0035), Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-053), the Sowers Farm (093-0319, 093-5058-0074), the Windmill House (093-5003, 093-5058-0077), and Shannon Farm (093-0130, 093-5058-0014). The number of farm buildings within the district is a direct reflection of the continued agricultural use of the area. Nine properties within the district include early-20th-century barns with matching exposed angled purlin ends, suggesting they likely were crafted by the same builder. The large bank barn at Springdale (093-0431; 093-5058-1016), constructed in the early 20th century, features a distinctive clipped gable end. Three properties have early-20th-century tile silos and two have wooden silos. Three windmills, often distinctive features on the rural landscape, are found within the district. Mid-20th-century farm outbuildings include primarily horse-related buildings. A standout is the stable at Morgan's Ford Farm (093-0426, 093-5058-0046).

Additional historic resource types represented other than dwellings and outbuildings include two churches, a former church, three former schools, the 1925 Morgan's Ford low water bridge, a

community cemetery, and several private family cemeteries. There are no extant commercial buildings within the district boundaries. The historic resources in the Rockland Rural Historic District are generally representative of the larger trends in architecture and agriculture that were occurring in other parts of the county and the region. The level of physical integrity of the buildings as well as the unspoiled well-preserved landscape that is still actively farmed distinguishes this rural historic district from others in the region.

Already recognized by individual listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and located within the Rockland Rural Historic District are Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5058-0013) and Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001).

Archaeological Potential

Although no formal archaeological investigations were conducted within the Rockland Rural Historic District as part of this nomination, there is substantial potential for investigations to yield information about the domestic, industrial, and agricultural life ways and material culture of all inhabitants. This is particularly true at the locations of former dwellings, related domestic outbuildings that would have supported the main house, mills, barns, farm outbuildings, and the site of Smoke Town/Leeds Town along the south side of the Shenandoah River at Morgan's Ford. Historic maps provide a plethora of information showing the location of these potential archaeological sites.

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2014/2015: Warren County, Virginia. Map: soil suitability for agriculture" showing this district includes soils rated as "well suited for agriculture." (published by the Warren County GIS system).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:
__**X**_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 093-5058

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 10,048

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
A	39.030043,	-78.155236	E	39.000970,	-78.058856
B	39.017146,	-78.131572	F	38.963355,	-78.089900
C	39.025270,	-78.125589	G	38.957897,	-78.084309
D	39.019196,	-78.058686	H	38.955293,	-78.089064

I 38.955182, -78.094466
J 38.955564, -78.097965
K 38.956931, -78.098024
L 38.956064, -78.120995
M 38.946159, -78.125230
N 38.946497, -78.126526
O 38.958029, -78.124118
P 38.959172, -78.123945
Q 38.970505, -78.155037
R 38.978946, -78.159453
S 38.990969, -78.159190
T 38.997243, -78.151149
U 38.998561, -78.139880
V 38.995367, -78.134523
W 38.986235, -78.129398
X 38.979354, -78.126835
Y 38.993978, -78.107115
Z 38.995222, -78.121240
AA 39.005404, -78.157317
BB 39.010549, -78.154635
CC 39.017567, -78.163438

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The true and correct historic boundaries of the Rockland Rural Historic District are outlined in black with latitude/longitude location coordinates delineated on the accompanying location map as well as shown on the series of 27 oversized, 1"=200' scaled, sketch maps titled "Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map" and prepared by the Warren County Planning Office located in Front Royal, Virginia.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries of the Rockland Rural Historic District are drawn to include the distinctive agricultural landscape and significant architectural resources of an area generally located in the northeastern portion of Warren County, just south of the NRHP-listed Greenway Rural Historic District (Clarke County, VA). This area's character can be defined as rural. It contains numerous estates and smaller farmsteads associated with the county's earliest settlers and those who followed to continue to develop the area through the antebellum years. Also included are many late-19th- and early-20th-century farms, the community of Rockland, two other hamlets, and the location of Smoke Town, the earliest settlement in the district. Wherever possible, areas with concentrations of non-contributing properties have been avoided, and the tax parcel lines of properties, major roadways, and natural landscape features have been followed as boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian, Margaret T. Peters
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telephone: 540-955-1231
date: 9 July 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:
Name of Property: Rockland Rural Historic District
Location: Clarke County, Virginia
DHR File Number: 093-5058
Date: 2014
Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian

Location of Digital Images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

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

PHOTO 1 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0001.
VIEW: Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001), looking east toward the Blue Ridge Mountains.

PHOTO 2 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0002.
VIEW: Erin (093-0003, 093-5058-0001), west view of house.

PHOTO 3 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0003.
VIEW: Mount Zion (093-0008, 093-5058-0013), SW view of house and outbuildings.

PHOTO 4 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0004.
VIEW: La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008), southeast view of property.

PHOTO 5 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0005.
VIEW: Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053), SE view of barns.

PHOTO 6 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0006.
VIEW: Gentley (093-0038, 093-5058-0053), SW view of house.

PHOTO 7 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0007.
VIEW: Springdale Farm (093-0083, 093-5058-0084), SE view of house.

PHOTO 8 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0008.
VIEW: Willow Brook (093-0094, 093-5058-0087), NW view of house.

PHOTO 9 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0009.
VIEW: Shannon Farm (093-0130, 093-5058-0104), SE view of house.

PHOTO 10 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0010.
VIEW: Shannon Hill (093-0163, 093-5058-0051), south view of house.

PHOTO 11 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0011.
VIEW: Walnut Hill (093-0278, 093-5058-0007), NE view of old house.

PHOTO 12 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0012.
VIEW: Elliott Cemetery (093-0280, 093-5058-0034), south view.

PHOTO 13 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0013.
VIEW: White Oak Farm (093-0281, 093-5058-0004), west view.

PHOTO 14 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0014.
VIEW: Sowers House (093-0319, 093-5058-0074), south view.

PHOTO 15 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0015.
VIEW: Harry Powers House (093-0418, 093-5058-0012), NW view of barn.

PHOTO 16 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0016.
VIEW: Harry Powers House (093-0418, 093-5058-0012), NE view of house.

PHOTO 17 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0017.
VIEW: House and stable, 897 Morgans Ford Farm Road (093-0426, 093-5058-0046), SW view of stable.

PHOTO 18 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0018.
VIEW: Milldale Hollow Road, looking north.

PHOTO 19 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0019.
VIEW: Rockland, looking north and showing Rockland School (093-0072, 093-5058-0096) and Rockland Methodist Church (093-0327, 093-5058-0097).

PHOTO 20 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0020.
VIEW: Morgan's Ford Bridge (093-5012, 093-5058-0071), south view.

PHOTO 21 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0021.
VIEW: Smoke Town Road Trace (093-5058-0109), looking east at junction with Morgan Ford Road.

PHOTO 22 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0022.
VIEW: La Grange (093-0014, 093-5058-0008), looking south toward Massanutten mountains.

PHOTO 23 of 23: VA_WarrenCounty_RocklandRuralHistoric District _0023.
VIEW: Clover Hill (093-0419), 093-5058-0111), NW view of house.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

[1] Frederick County, Virginia Court Book 1: 15, 29, 137, 170 (1743/44). Morgan Ford's is first mentioned in 1811 in a conveyance to Stephen Davis as "the public road leading from Morgan Ford at Shenandoah River…" In the same conveyance, reference is made to "the lands of Dr. Robert Berkeley," being adjacent to the road. Virginia Land Patent Book 15, 316, 318, and 338. p. 21. The road orders are quoted in Cecil O'Dell, *Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia*. (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995), 528.
[2] Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. "A Map of the most inhabited part of Virginia, containing the whole province of Maryland with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina," 1754. A full facsimile of this map is inserted in Cecil O'Dell's *Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia.* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995). This map shows two other ferry crossings down river from Gregory's Ford, the closest being on the main road leading to Ashby Gap. The Brook Survey of 1740, rendered in connection with the distribution of Robert "King" Carter's division of his holding to his grandchildren, shows Jno. Gregory's land at the location of Morgan (then Gregory's) Ford. Brook Survey, 1740- Carter Land Division, in the collections of the Clarke County Historical Association, Berryville, VA.
[3] Josiah Look Dickinson. *The Fairfax Proprietary: The Northern Neck, the Fairfax Manors, and Beginnings of Warren County in Virginia.* (Front Royal: Warren Press, 1959), 6-7. See also *Henings Statutes*, Volume IV, 77.
[4] Dickinson. *The Fairfax Proprietary* . . ., 36-37. See also *Henings Statutes*, Volume VI, 198, for detailed discussion of Robert Carter's claims and direct involvement in Fairfax's land operations in this area.
[5] The earliest reference to the ford was *Morgan Ford.* In subsequent years, the common usage appears to have been *Morgan's Ford.*
[6] According to local author/historian Barbra Frank, in an e-mail dated June 24, 2015, "Carter was a serious student of Emmanuel Swedenborg, who wrote about something called the Zodiacal Spiral – together with a huge body of arcana avidly discussed in philosophical circles during Carter's lifetime. Carter himself held ca. 65,000 acres of land; I believe there should be serious doubt as to whether whimsy or superficiality drove his naming of any of the holdings he depended on for much of his income – the sequencing of the names here in the Valley, e.g., follows the astrological year exactly."
[7] John Randolph Barden. " 'Flushed with notions of freedom': The growth and emancipation of a Virginia slave community, 1732-1812." (Ph.D., Duke University, 1993). 431. This dissertation explores in great detail the circumstances associated with Councilor Robert Carter's emancipation of 474 enslaved African Americans between 1797 and his death in 1804. A number of those whom he freed were born and resided on his zodiac-named plantations on the Shenandoah River in what then was Frederick County.
[8] Robert Brooke's plat drawn and recorded November 3, 1740.
[9] Deborah A. Lee and Warren Hofstra. "Race, Memory, and the Death of Robert Berkeley: 'A Murder . . . of . . . Horrible and Savage Barbarity.'" *Journal of Southern History.* (Volume LXV, no. 1, February, 1999) 39-76.
[10] Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and District of Columbia.* Charlottesville, VA: Mosley and Tompkins, Printers, 1835, 15.
[11] Downing & Weaver, Attys. "A Brief History of the Title to the Fairfax Lands in the Northern Neck of Virginia, from the first Grant, Charles II, 1652, to the time of James M. Marshall, 1806." (Front Royal, VA: date???). 12-13.
[12] Frederick County Land Tax Books, Settle's District, 1810, 1821; U. S. Census for Frederick County, 1810-1820, 1830; Census for Warren County, 1840.
[13] Andrew Levy. *The First Emancipator: The Forgotten Story of Robert Carter the Founding Father Who Freed His Slaves.* (New York: Random House, 2005), 136, 151 and 155. Mr. Levy cites a letter written by Carter to Christopher Collins, 7 October 1791, and an unsigned letter dated 5 August, 1796. See also, Barden, 368-69.
[14] Maral S. Kalbian. "Mount Zion," (093-0008). Intensive Level Survey Phase II, November, 1991.
[15] "Willow Brook Farm," 093-0094, File information at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
[16] Dickinson. *The Fairfax Proprietary*. . ., 48-49. Dickinson cites Frederick County Deed Book 2, 412 (17___). In the lease, Edward Corder agreed to build "one good and sufficient dwelling house . . ." The so-called "Turkey Tract" is rendered on Dickinson's map at "Lot # 17" located on present-day Rockland Road.
[17] Dickinson. The Fairfax Proprietary . . . ,49.
[18] James Marshall's residence is depicted on the 1809 Varle Map to the west of "Leeds Town," outside the historic district boundaries.

[19] Warren Sentinel. August 25, 1876. Sold by Robert H. Turner, Trustee.
[20] Warren County Will Book B/39 (1851); Warren County Deed Book S/339 (1890); Warren County DB 74/285 (1949).
[21] J. E. D. Hotchkiss Map, 1862.
[22] "Island Ford Mill Site," Department of Historic Resources Survey, 1991. Varle Map, 1809.
[23] "Erin," DHR 093-0003; 093-5058-0001. National Register of Historic Places nomination form. Richmond, VA: Department of Historic Resources, 1979. (authored by Richard Cote and Vicenta Scarlett).
[24] Lee and Hofstra, *The Journal of Southern History."* Volume LXV, No. 1, February, 1999. 39-76. The murder of Dr. Berkeley by several enslaved individuals led to an intriguing trial that peripherally addresses the relationship between slave holder and slave and between some of the African American freed persons referenced in the trial.
[25] U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, Virginia, 1820. Cook's household was quite large and he held 61 enslaved persons in 1820.
[26] Josiah Dickinson. *The Fairfax Proprietary . . . ,* 98; U. S. Federal Census for Warren County, Virginia, 1840. 1850. Enumerator Presley Hansborough, Image 25 of 51).
[27] Josiah Dickinson. *The Fairfax Propietary. . .* , 99.
[28] Anonymous letter to Robert Carter III, postmarked August 5, 1796, Robert Carter Papers, LC. Although Carter never found out for certain who wrote this letter, he suspected the Reverend Charles Mynn Thruston, an Episcopal minister and Revolutionary War hero who lived adjacent to the Shenandoah tract and with whom he had had disagreements in the past. In 1791, Carter had refused to allow Thruston to rent Scorpio Plantation, saying, "[K]now that my earliest Intention was to accommodate the poor of this World with Plantations,— and I have uniformly refused to let rich men have Plantations,... [M]y present wish is to accommodate the Poor." Thruston is known to have been hostile to Baptists, which would also have placed him and Carter at odds. Robert Carter III to Christopher Collins, October 7, 1791, Letterbook, 1789-1792, pp. 285-7; William Meade, *Old Churches. Ministers and Families of Virginia* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1900), 1:20. See "Flushed with Notions of Freedom. . .," 369.
[29] Luther Porter Jackson. "The Virginia Free Negro Farmer and Property Owner, 1830-1860." *Journal of Negro History*, 24 (1939), 390.
[30] U. S. Federal Census for Frederick, County, Va. 1820, 1830. Among the white landowners were families with surnames such as Marshall, Conrad, Harris, Newman, and Allen. The phenomenon of sizable numbers of freed people still living in white households in the 1810s and 1820s provides a condition where other freedmen and freedwomen would choose to remain close to their relatives, both free and still enslaved, in the vicinity nearby.
[31] Barden, "Flushed with Freedom . . .," 398. For a scholarly consideration of Carter's emancipation and what happened to former slaves, see Ira Berlin, *Slaves without Masters.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1974, 51-63.
[32] Ibid., "Flushed with Notions of Freedom . . .," 511. Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1821 (Settle District); U. S. Census, Frederick County, 1810, 1820.
[33] Anthony Harris— Born 1790. Residing at Virgo in 1791 and 1796. Named in 1791 deed of emancipation. Scheduled for emancipation in 1812. *Sources: Deed of Emancipation, August 1, 1791, pt. 1, pp. 3, 40, and pt. 2, pp. 11, 27, 53.* Barden, "Flushed with Notions of Freedom. . .," 517.
[34] Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1810-1820.
[35] "Papers of Robert Carter, (III). Carter Family Papers, 1651-1861. Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society. (Mss 1; C 2468 S, 2085-2139, Section 36).
[36] When the metes and bounds of the George Love survey are digitized and the boundary used to geo-register the Love plat, it is clearly evident that Love's plat is highly inaccurate in the area where Smoke Town is depicted (outside of the partition of the Marshall lands). As shown, it and Manassas Run would be located on top of a large hill. This is not surprising as Love was only surveying the boundary and not the details of the terrain contained outside of the two tracts.
[37] James B. Avirett, and other officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A. *The Memoirs of General Turner Ashby and his Compeers*, (Baltimore: Selby and Dulany, 1867), 208.
[38] The author is grateful to Barbara Frank, scholar and resident of Rockland Rural Historic District for this information. H. L. Mencken. *The American Language*, 4th Edition. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947), 296.
[39] Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer . . ., 15.*

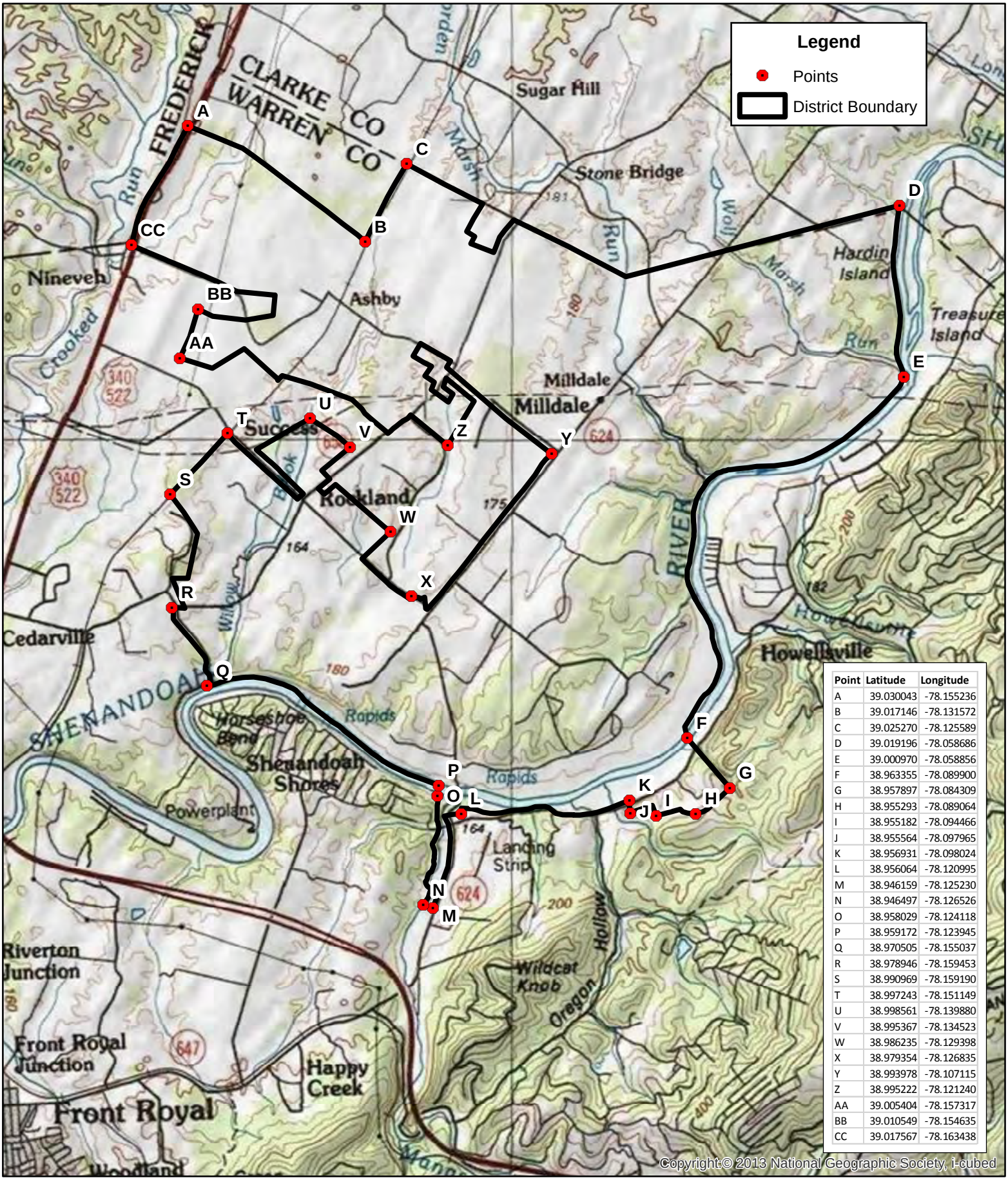
[40] Ira Berlin. *Slaves without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. 61-64. U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, Virginia, 1820, 1830.
[41] U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA, 1820.
[42] Frederick County Land Tax Records, 1815, 1820, and 1821. This area under consideration is located in the Turner District (1814) and the Settle District for 1815-1835.
[43] U. S. Federal Census for Warren County, VA, 1840, 1850. The District for this area then was "District 69."
[44] Betty Kilby Fisher. "Freedom Road: Warren County's Black History, 1836-1988 (unpublished manuscript from the collections of the Clarke County Historical Society, 1992. (following page 20, Appendix -1 through 4).
[45] Ed Dumas Vorzet. "Vallée du Shenandoah, 1875." Avirette. *Memoirs of Gen. Turner Ashby and His Compeers.* 208. *Alexandria Gazette*, April 19, 1877.
[46] U. S. Census for Warren County, Virginia. 1880. The districts for Warren in that year were Cedarville (that would have included much of the Rockland Rural Historic District lands), Fork Township, and Front Royal. The 1870 census is notoriously inaccurate so it was not examined for purposes of this discussion.
[47] Maps that illustrate the consistency of the transportation routes through the Rockland Rural Historic District include the 1809 Charles Varle Map, the 1832 James Herron Board of Public Works map, the 1843 Leeds Manor plat by George Love, the maps drawn during the Civil War including the 1862 J.E.D. Hotchkiss map, "Winchester to New Market," the 1862 Macomb and 1863 Macomb and Strother Map, the 1875 Vallée Du Shenandoah map by Ed Dumas Vorzet, the 1893 U.S.G.S. map (through 1810); U.S.G.S. maps from 1930, 1949, 1956 and 1966. Maps prepared by Curtis Chappelear and Josiah Dickinson, and rending by Cecil O'Dell, also render road traces and road ways of the district. Clarke County Historical Association, *Proceedings* . Volume II, (1942), 52, 58.
[48] "A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland (with part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina"). Prepared by Peter Jefferson and Joshua Fry. A large and legible copy of this map is included in Cecil O'Dell's *Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia,* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995).
[49] Frederick County, Court Order Book 1: 3, 29. (1743/44).
[50] R. E. Griffith, Sr. "Notes on Rock Hill," *Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association.* Volume III, (1943). 43-52. A copy of the plat associated with the division among his heirs of Robert Berkeley's holdings that were located directly across the Shenandoah River from Smoke Town is on p. 46.
[51] A Map of Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkeley, and Frederick Counties, VA. (Compiled under the direction of Lt. Col. J. N. Macomb, ADC. Ch't. Topographic Engineer for the Use of Major General George B. McClellan, 1862; Photographed by D. R. Holmes).
[52] James Heron, "Trace of the Map of the Shenandoah River, East and west of the Massanutten Mountain." Board of Public Works 504, (1832); Record # 000010959.
[53] *Virginia Atlas and Gazetteer*, (Freeport, ME: DeLorme Mapping Company, 1989) 74, 78.
[54] U.S. Federal Census for Warren County, Virginia, District 69 (1850).
[55] Warren County, Virginia. "Soil Suitability for Agriculture,) Map. 3.5 (2015). *Soil Survey of Warren County.* United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.(R. Holmes, D. Wagner, and D. Racey), *Virginia.* Published by the National Cooperative Soil Survey in cooperation with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1984, See Sheet 11.
[56] Ancestry.com. *Selected U. S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880.* Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2010.

Location Map

Warren County, Virginia

Rockland Rural Historic District

DHR # 093-5058



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G	38.957897	-78.084309
H	38.955293	-78.089064
I	38.955182	-78.094466
J	38.955564	-78.097965
K	38.956931	-78.098024
L	38.956064	-78.120995
M	38.946159	-78.125230
N	38.946497	-78.126526
O	38.958029	-78.124118
P	38.959172	-78.123945
Q	38.970505	-78.155037
R	38.978946	-78.159453
S	38.990969	-78.159190
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U	38.998561	-78.139880
V	38.995367	-78.134523
W	38.986235	-78.129398
X	38.979354	-78.126835
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Z	38.995222	-78.121240
AA	39.005404	-78.157317
BB	39.010549	-78.154635
CC	39.017567	-78.163438

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Map produced by Warren County GIS June 2015

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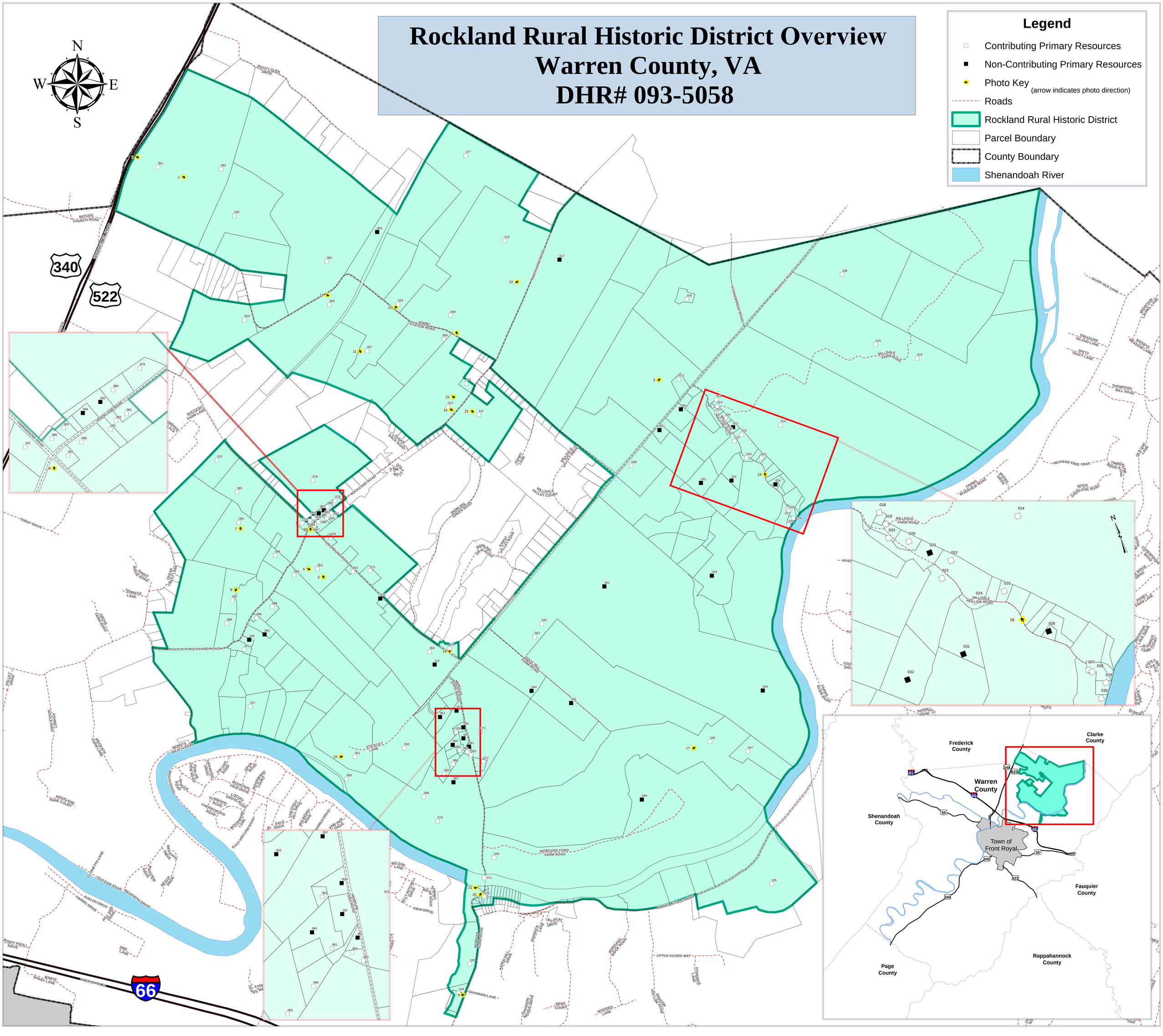
Rockland Rural Historic District Overview
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058



Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

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1 inch = 900 feet

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
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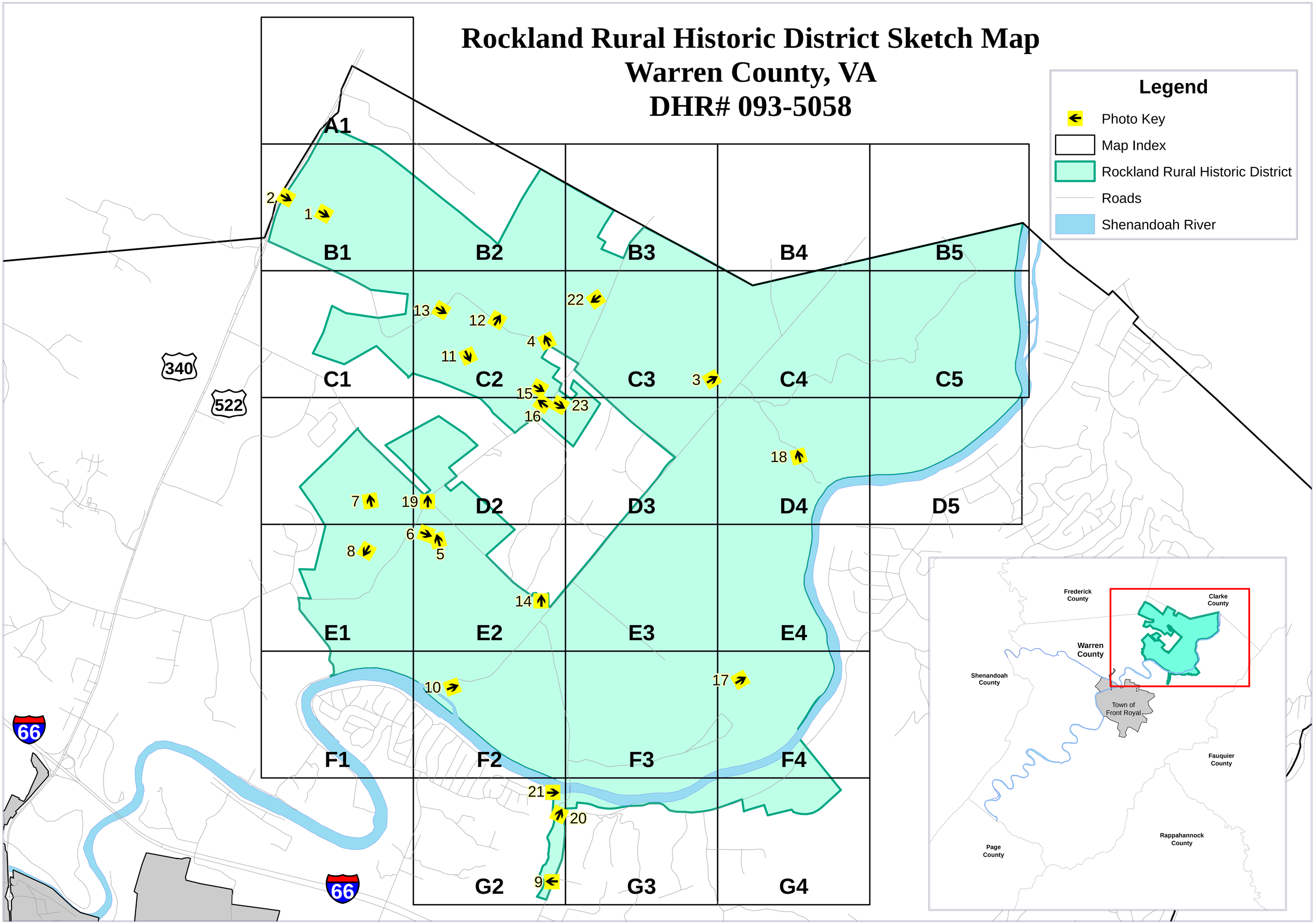

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Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
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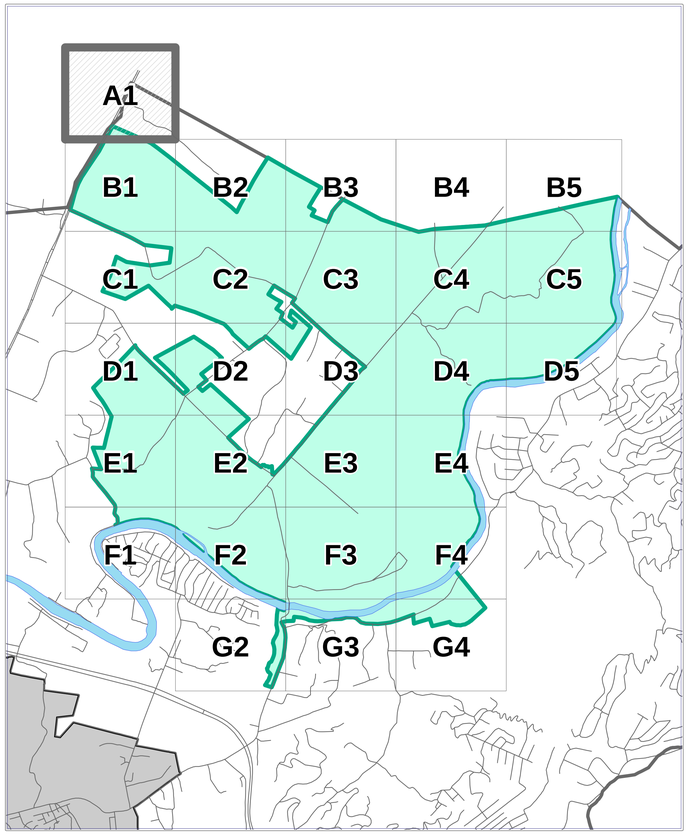
All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

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- Rockland Rural Historic District

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Map Page 1 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

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Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
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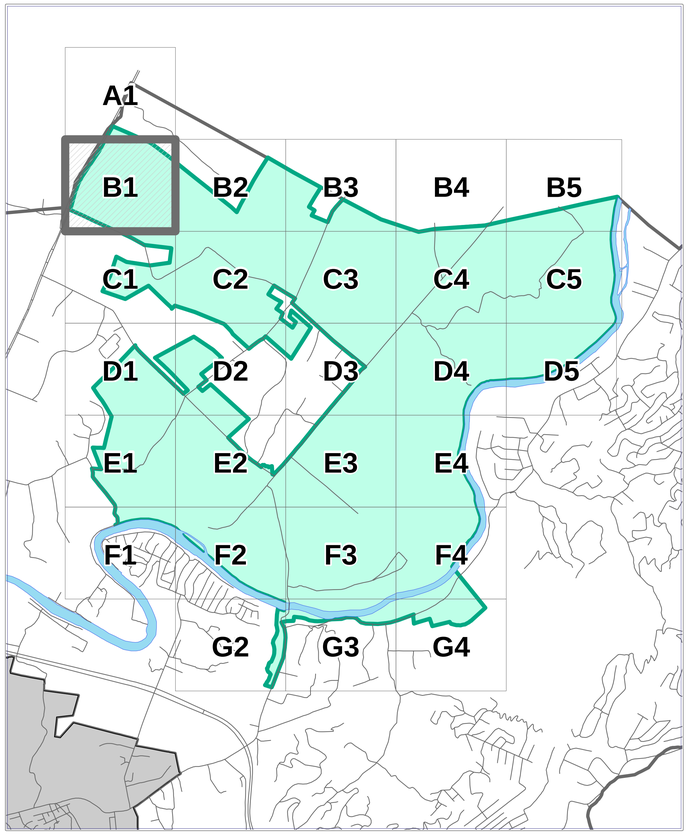

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Map Page 2 of 27

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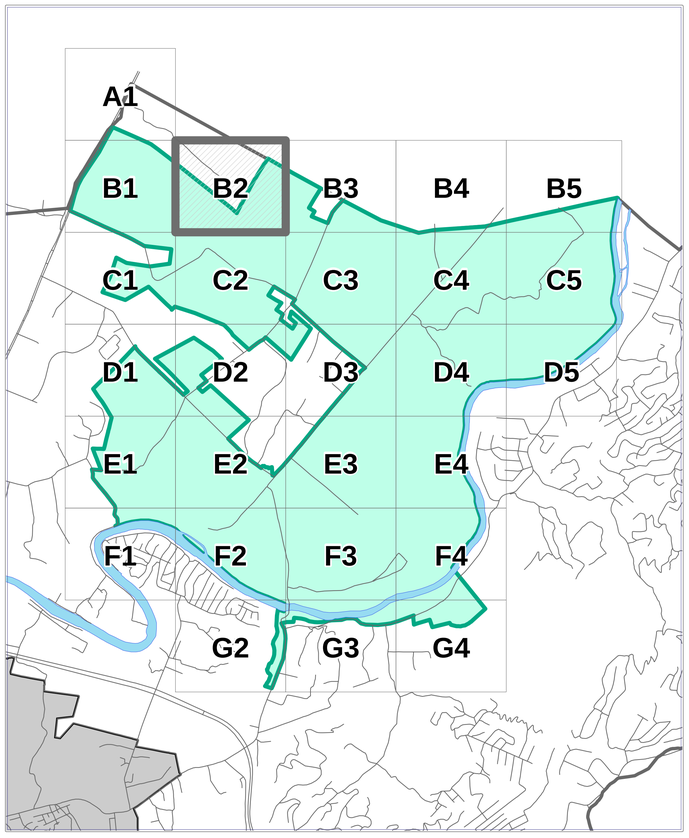

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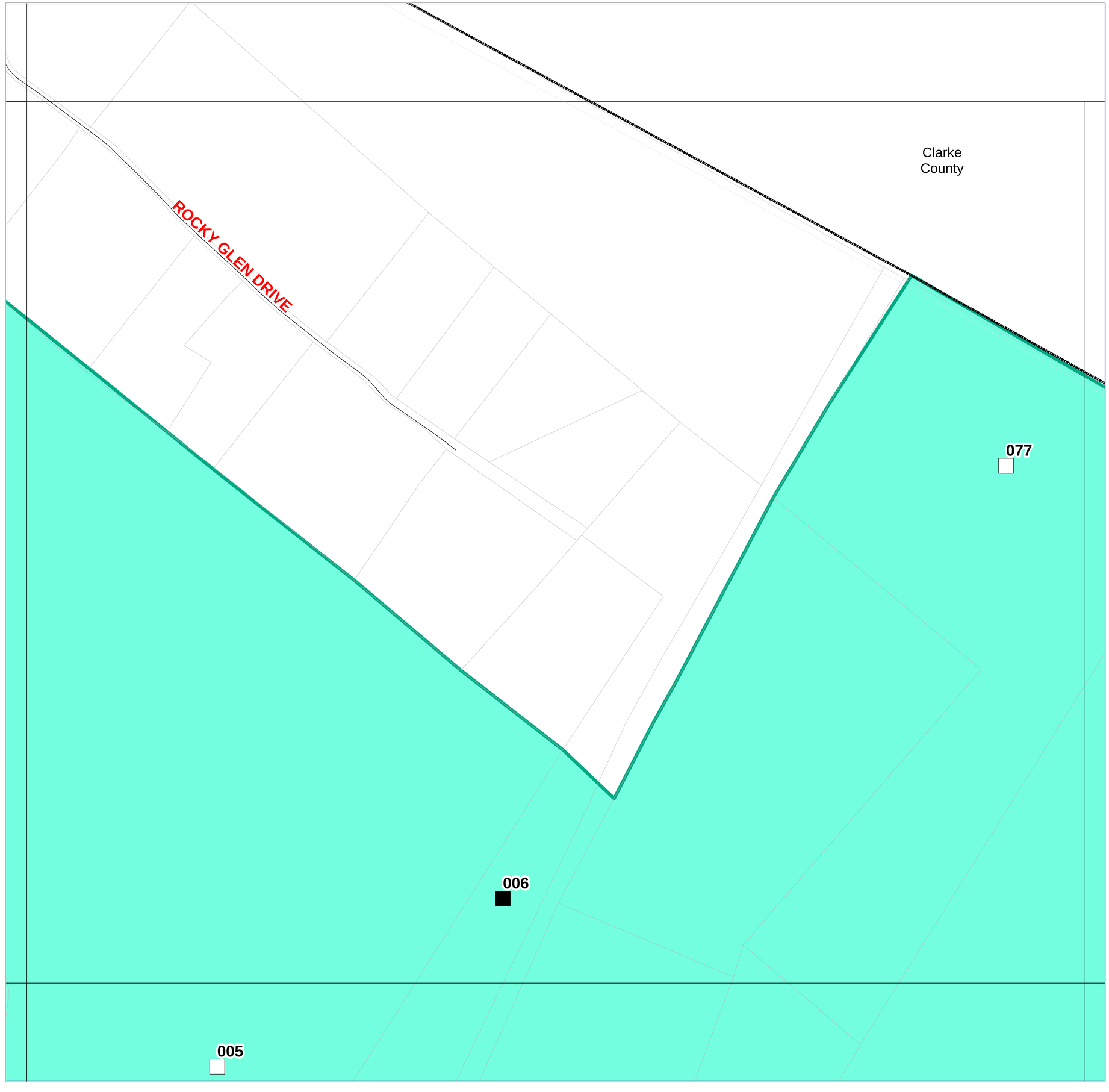

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Map Page 3 of 27

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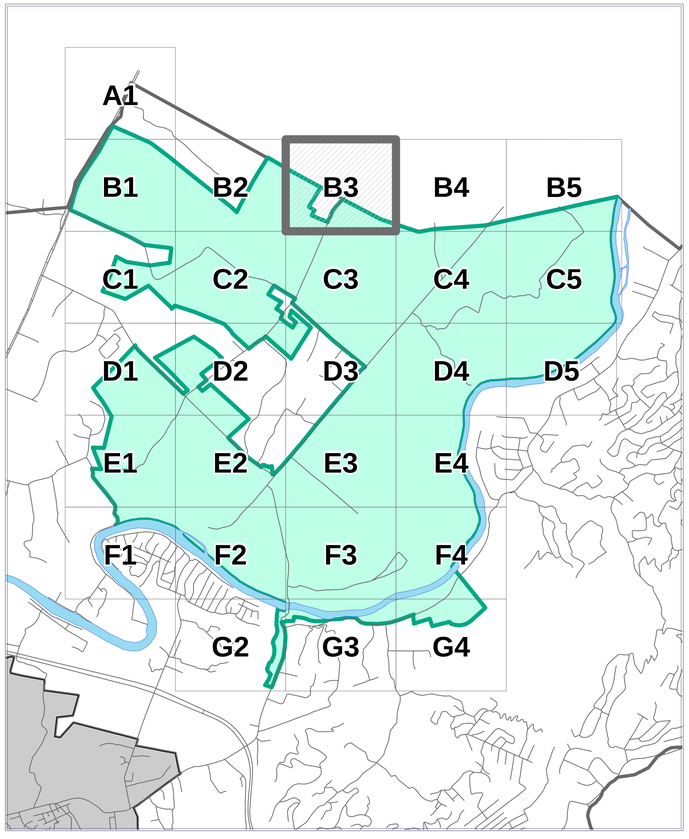

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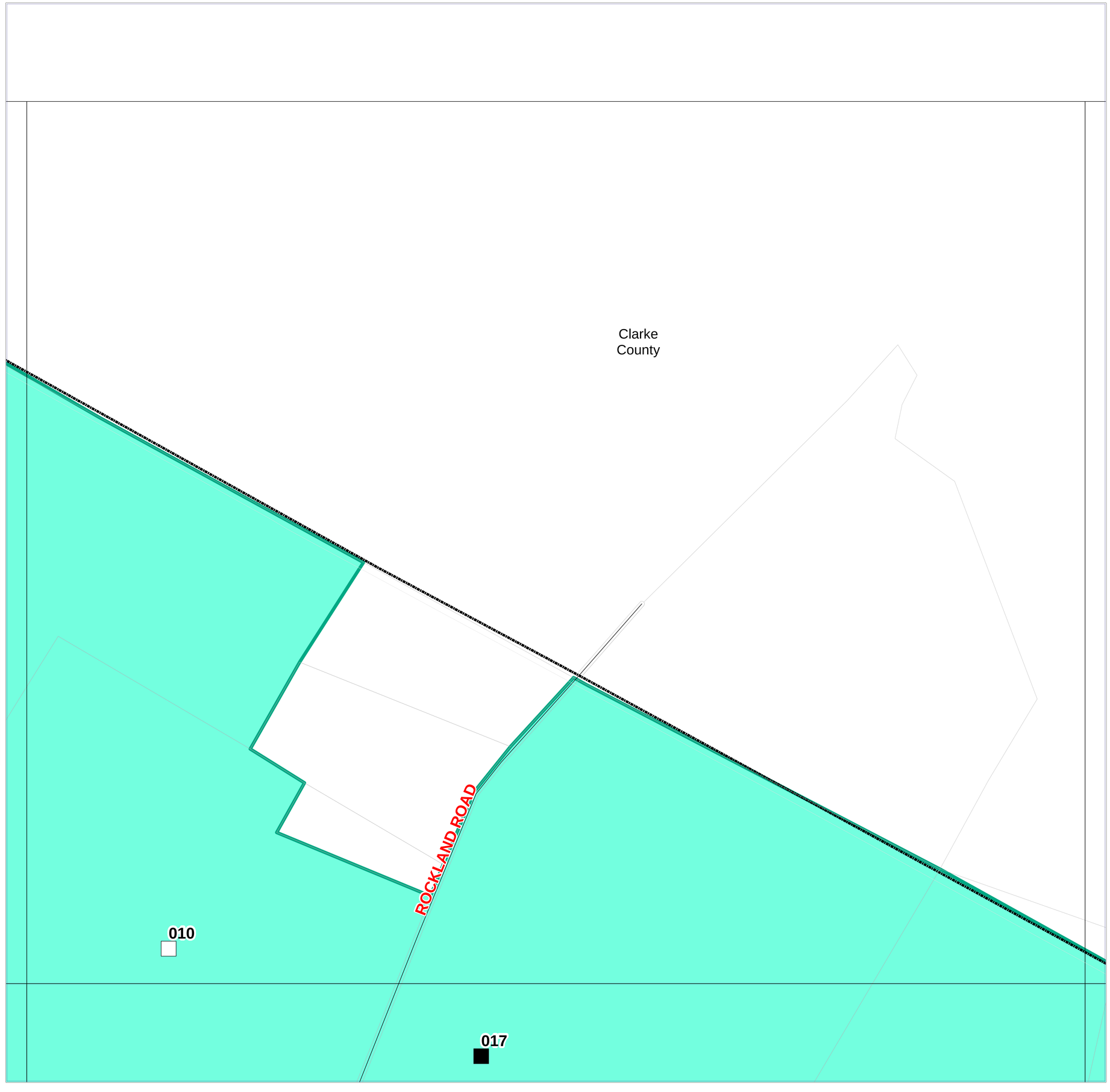

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Map Page 4 of 27

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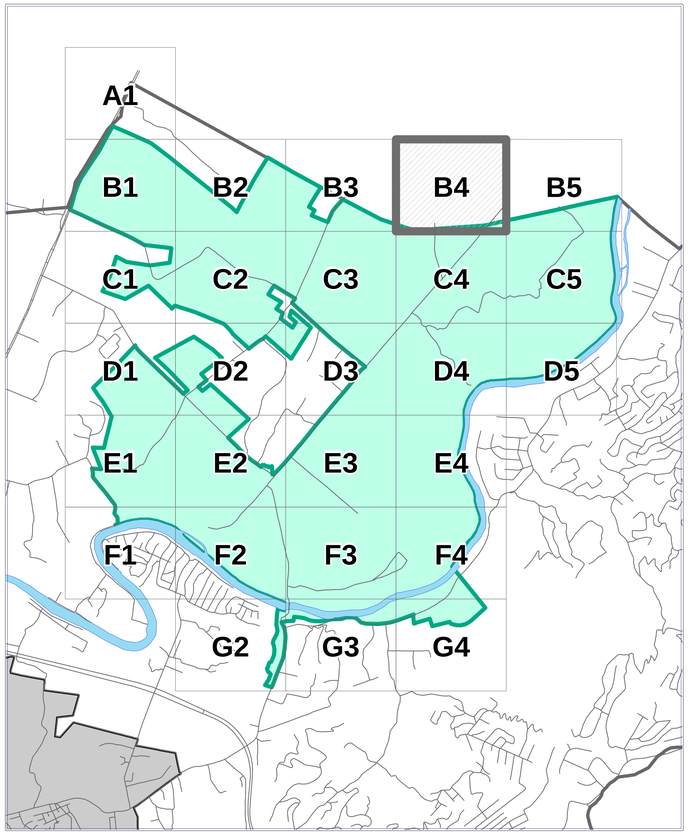

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Map Page 5 of 27

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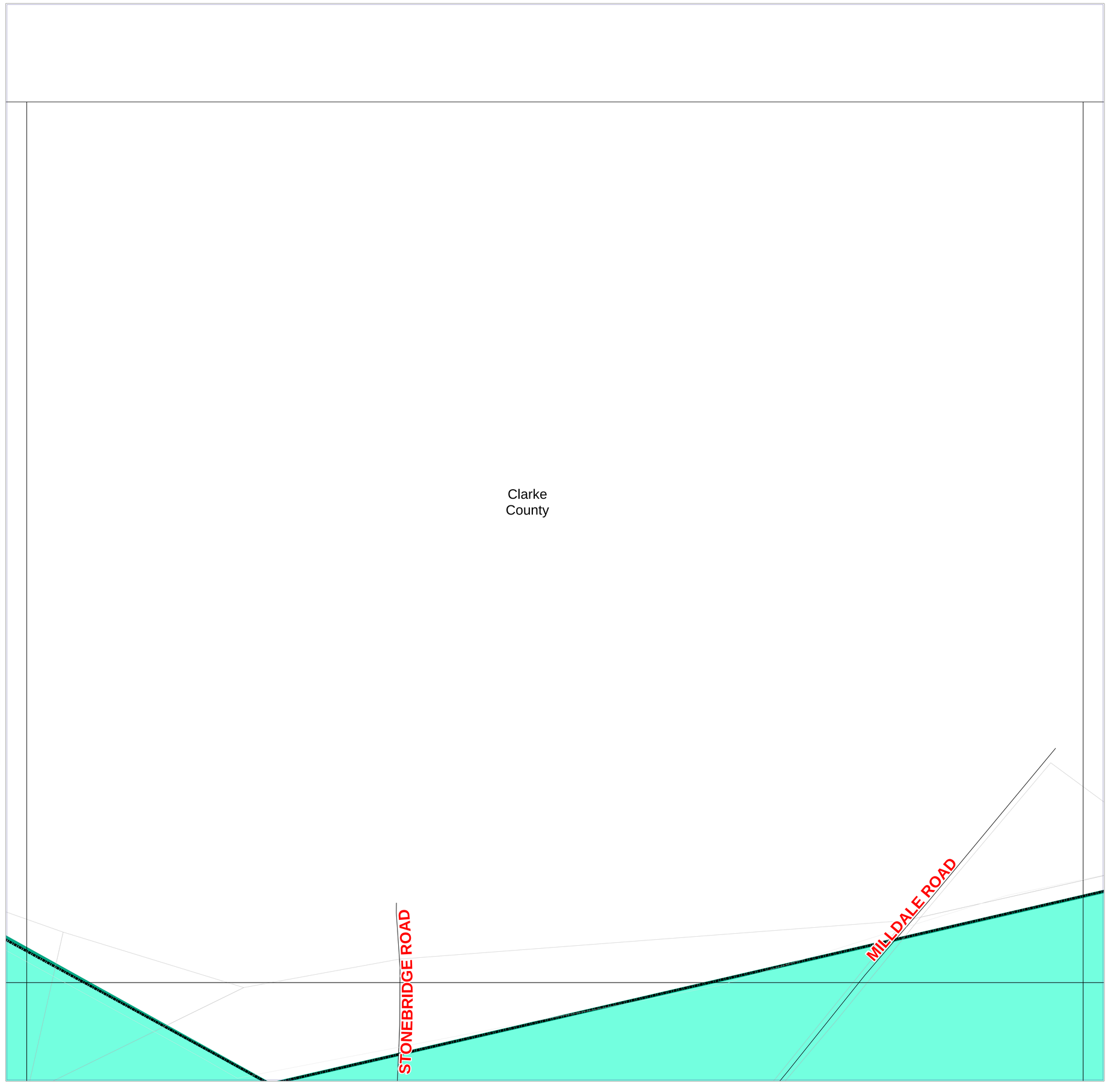

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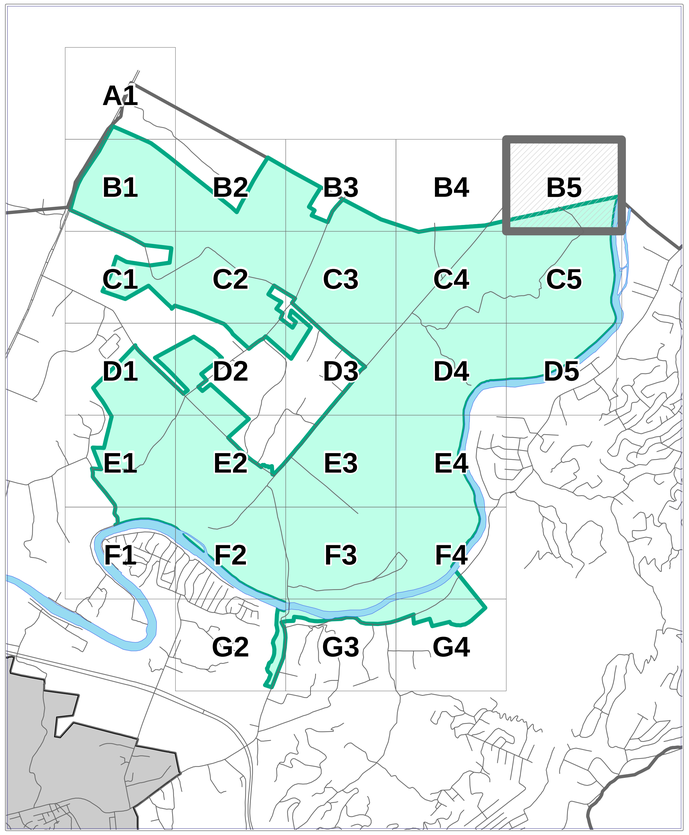

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Map Page 6 of 27

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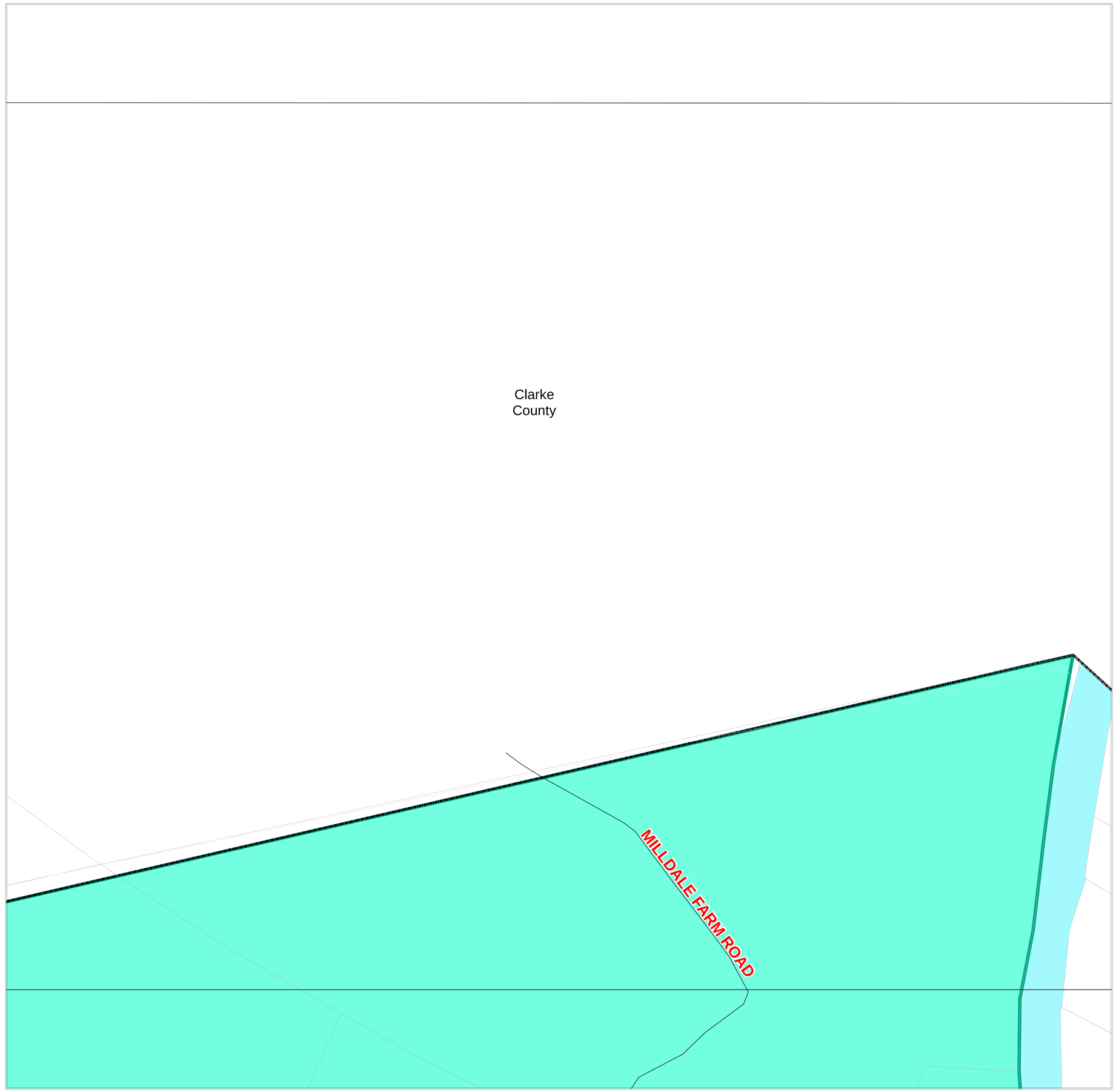

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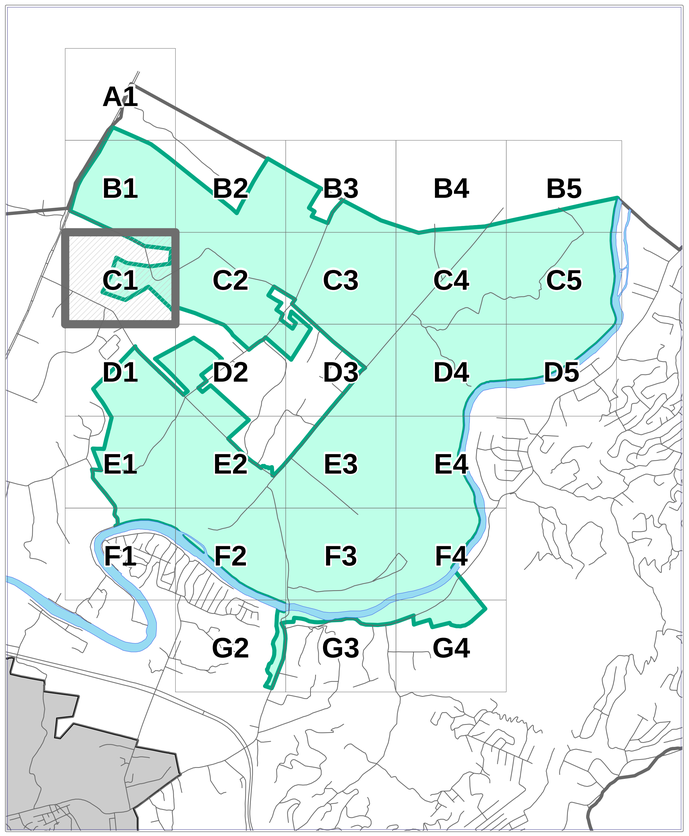

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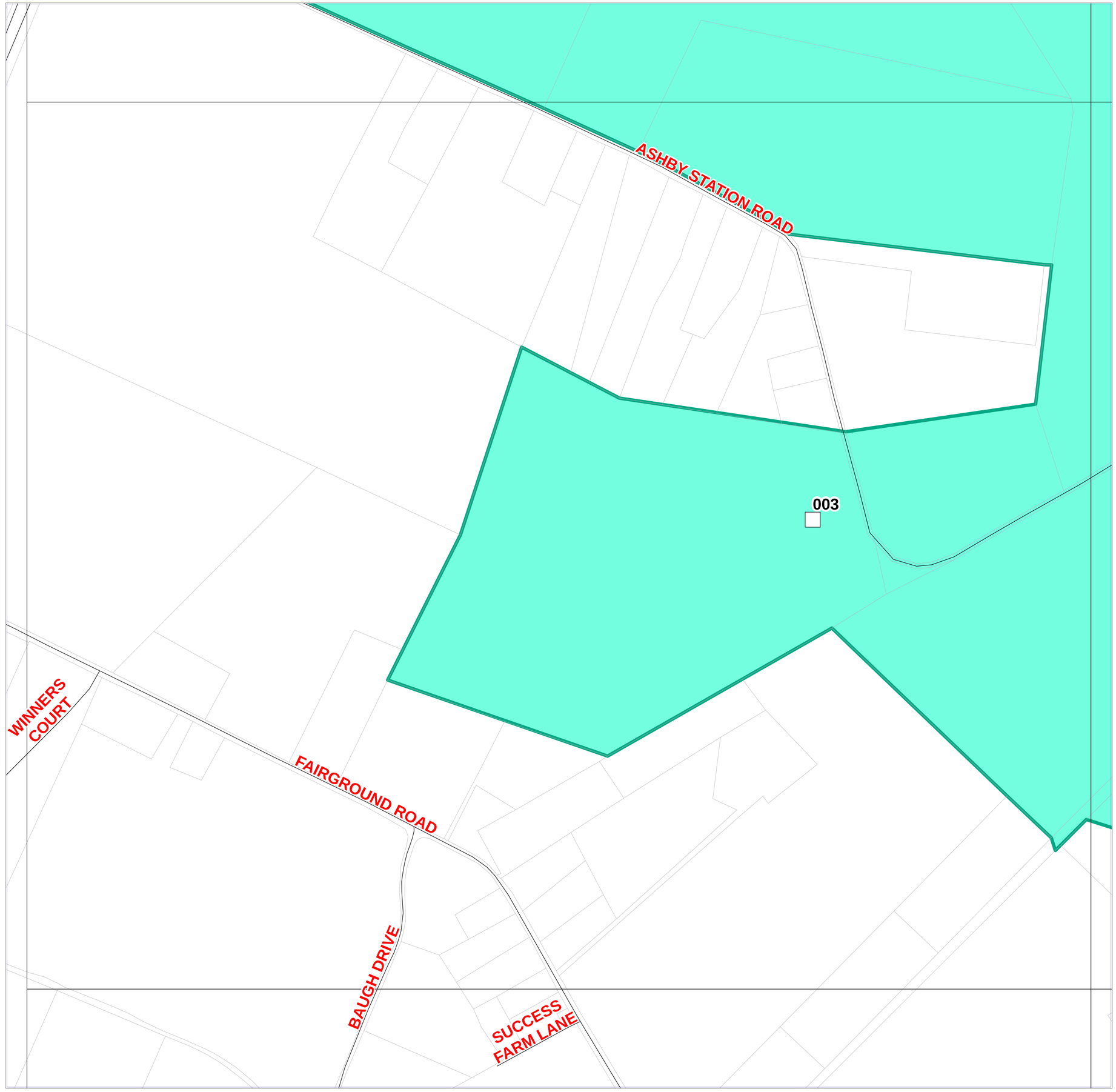

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Map Page 7 of 27

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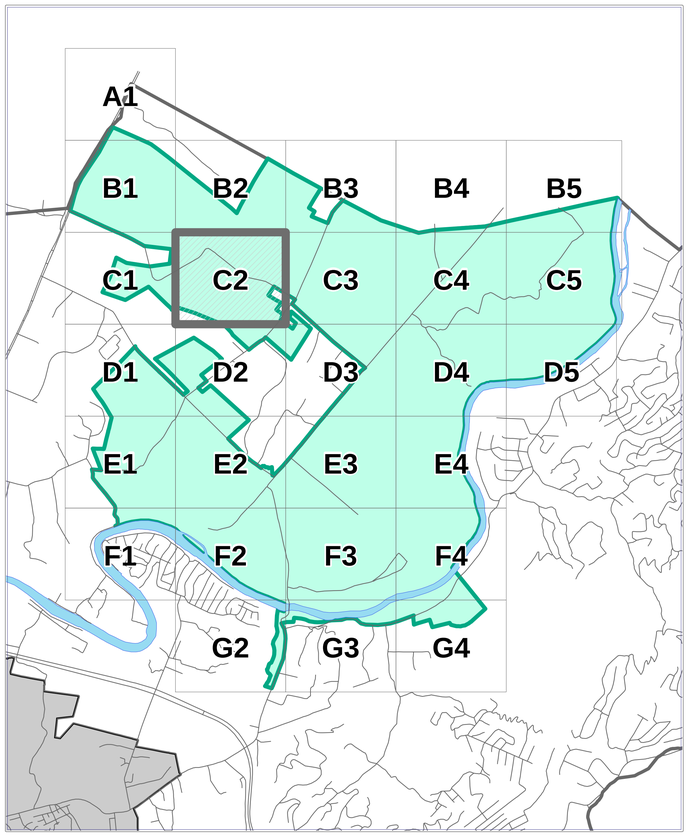

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Map Page 8 of 27

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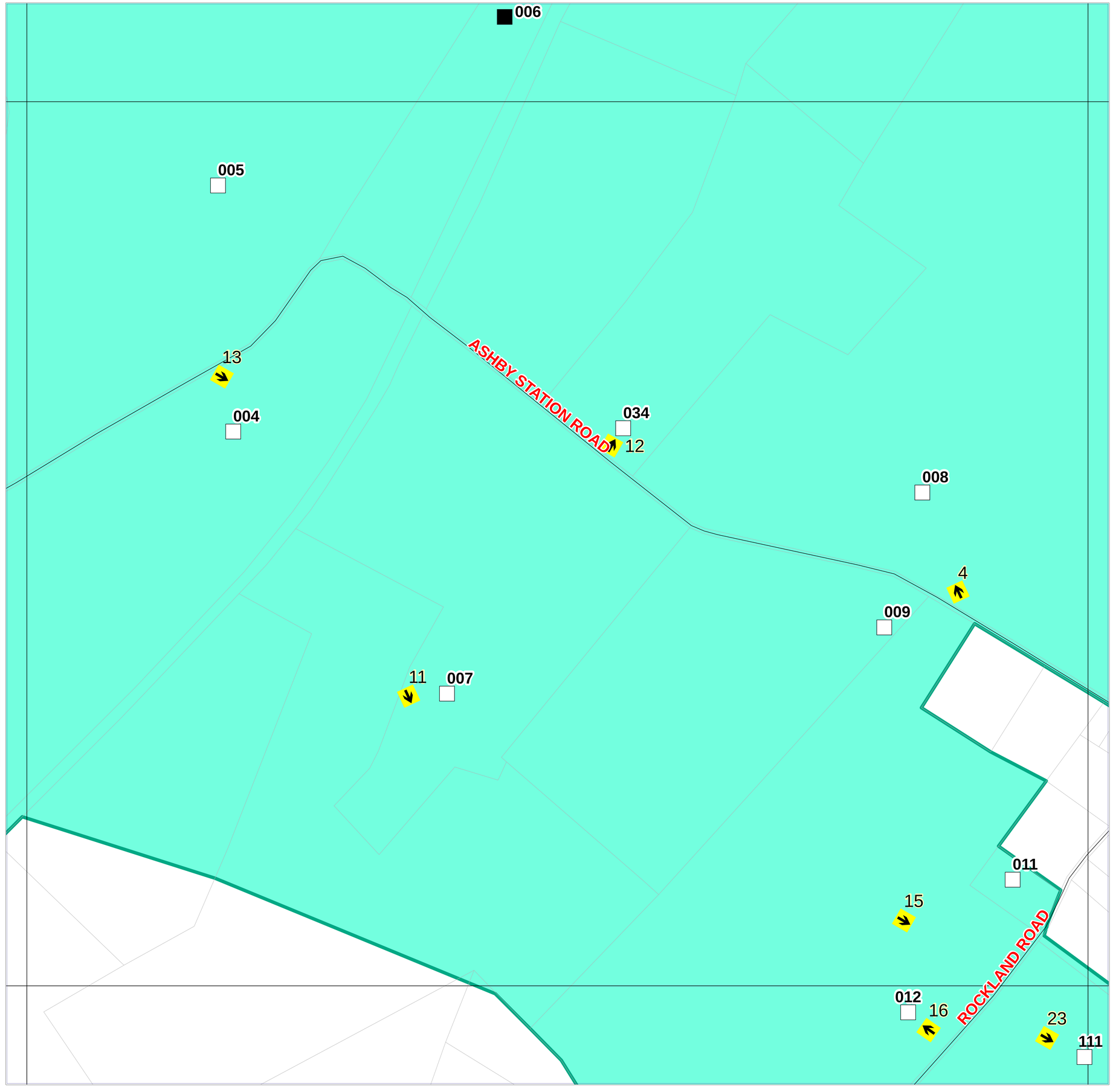

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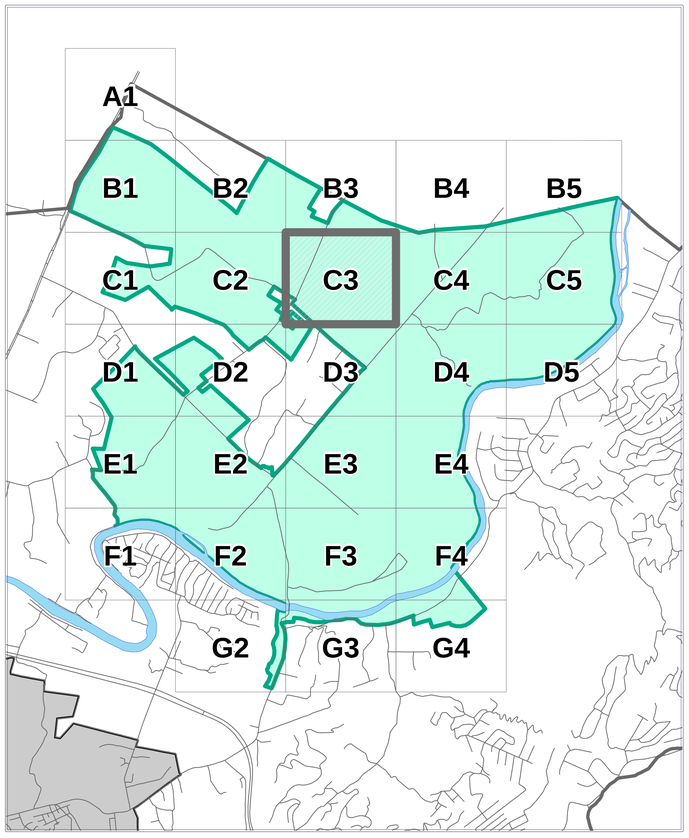

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Map Page 9 of 27

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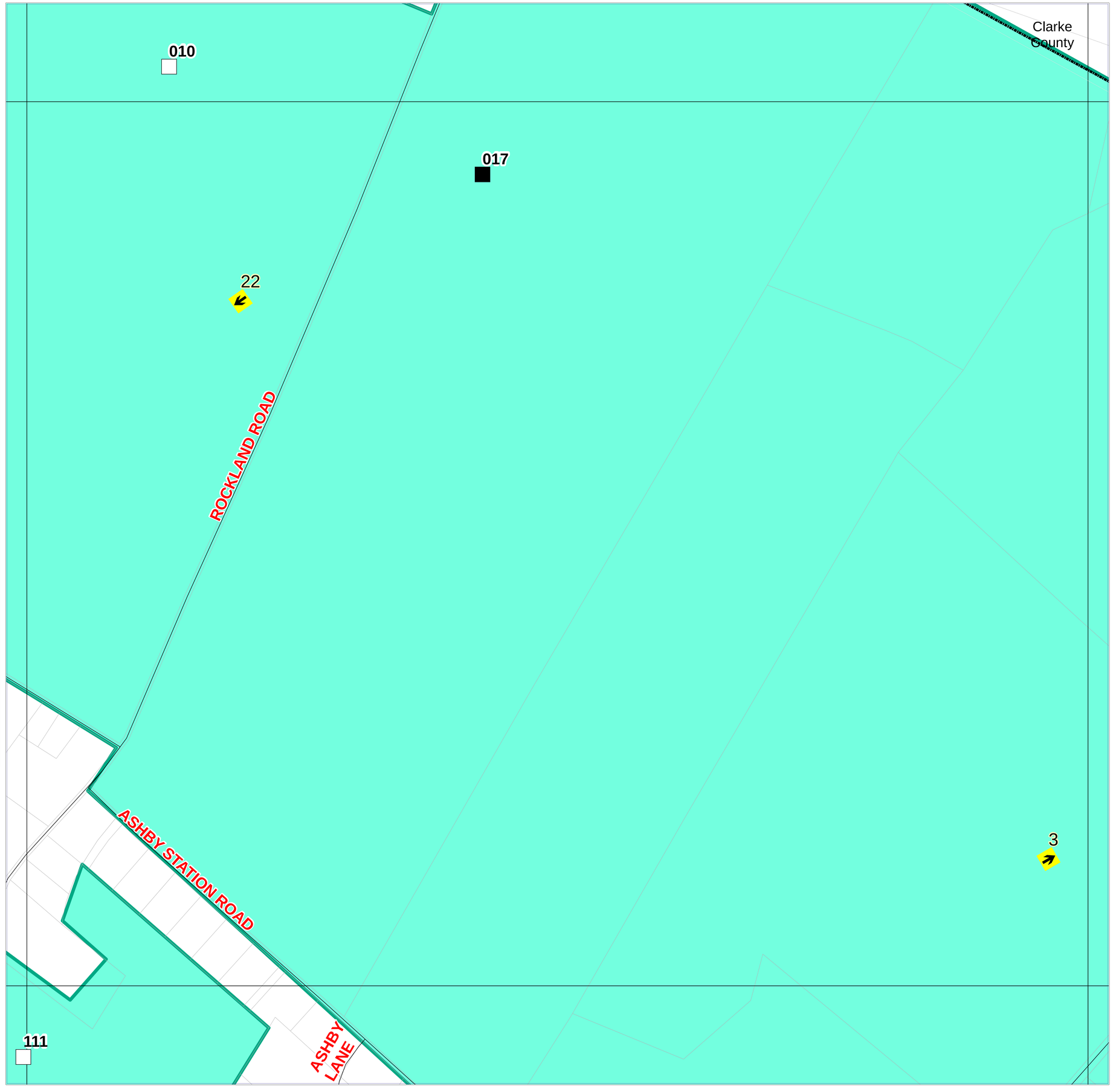
Department of Planning



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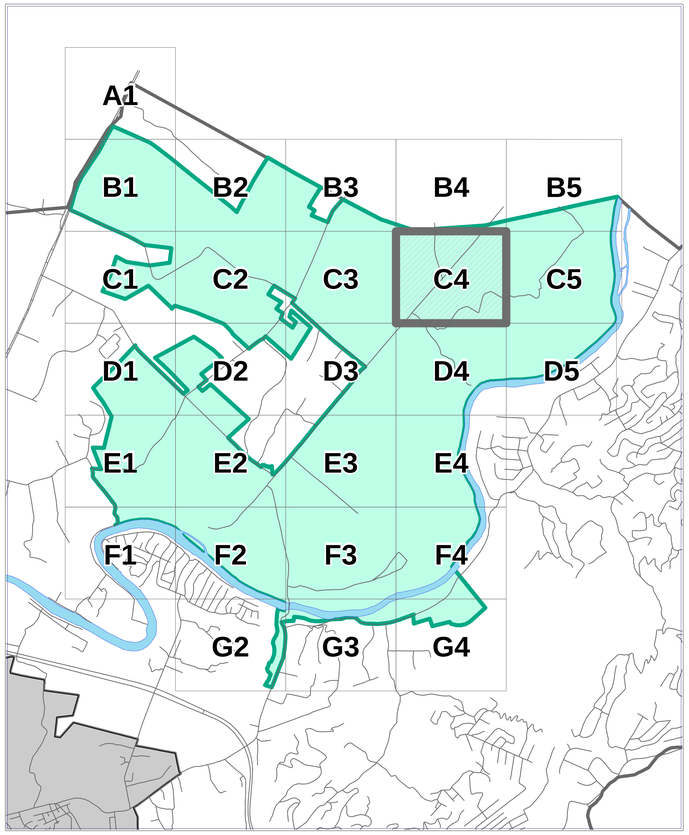
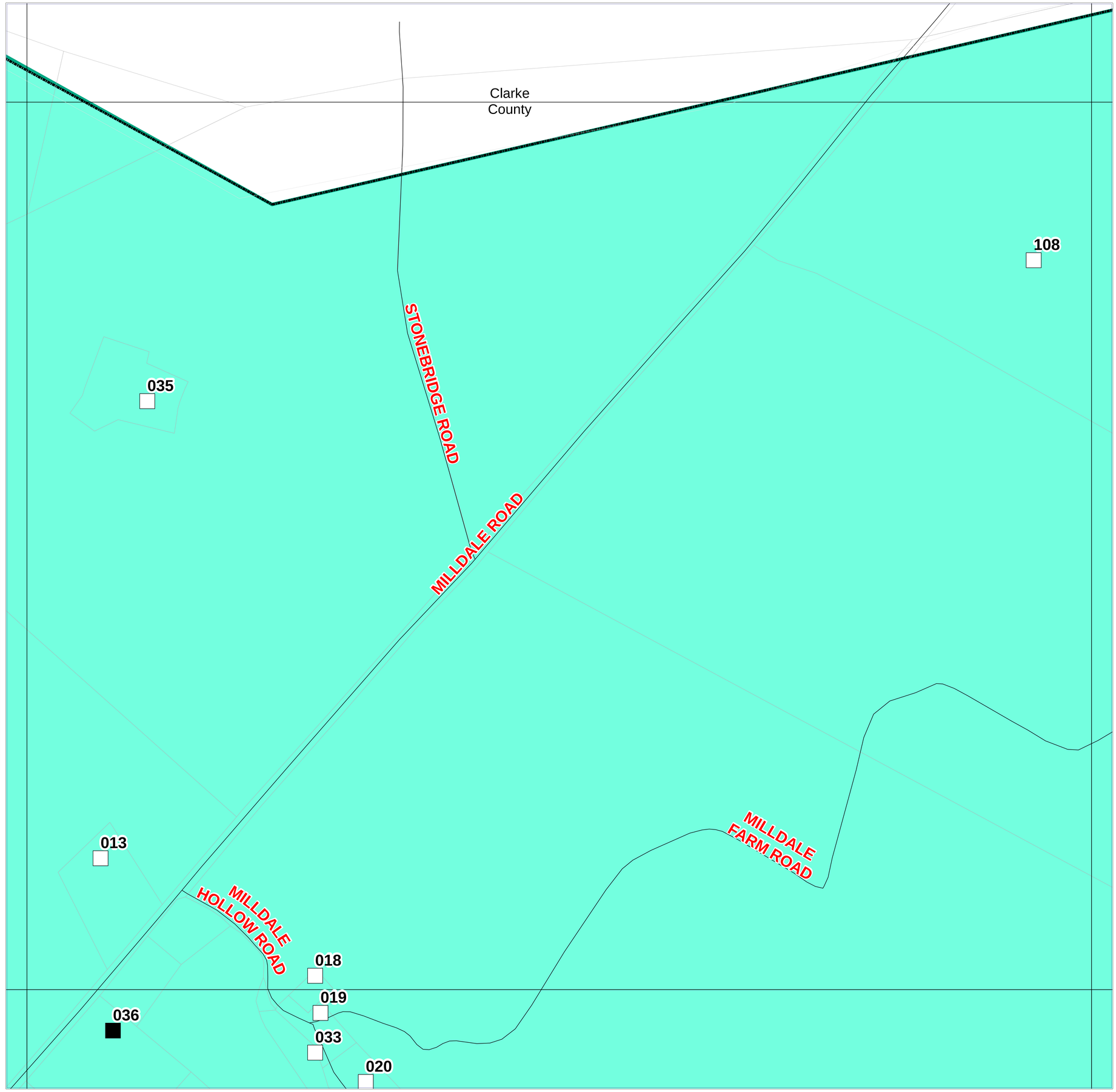
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



C4

Map Page 10 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

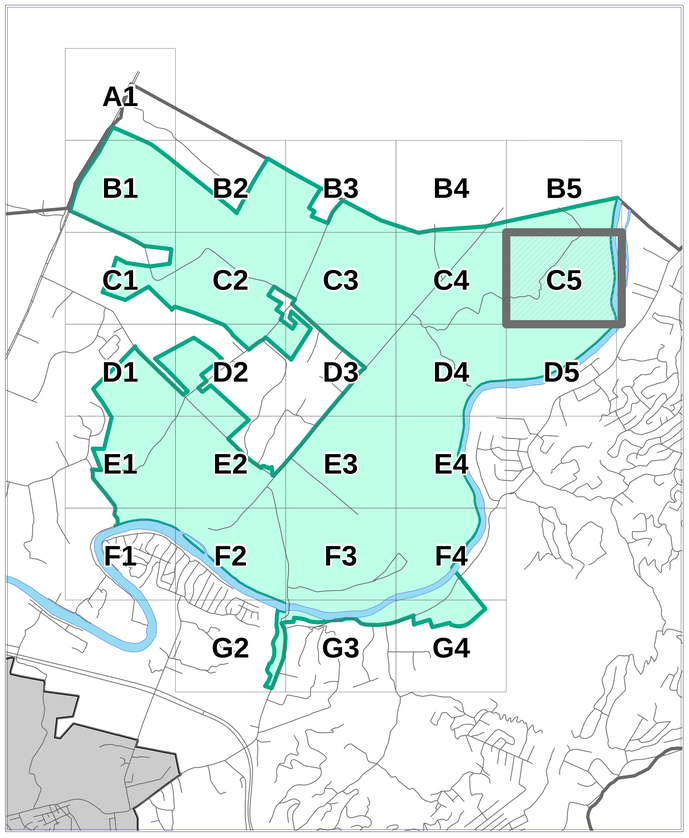
N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

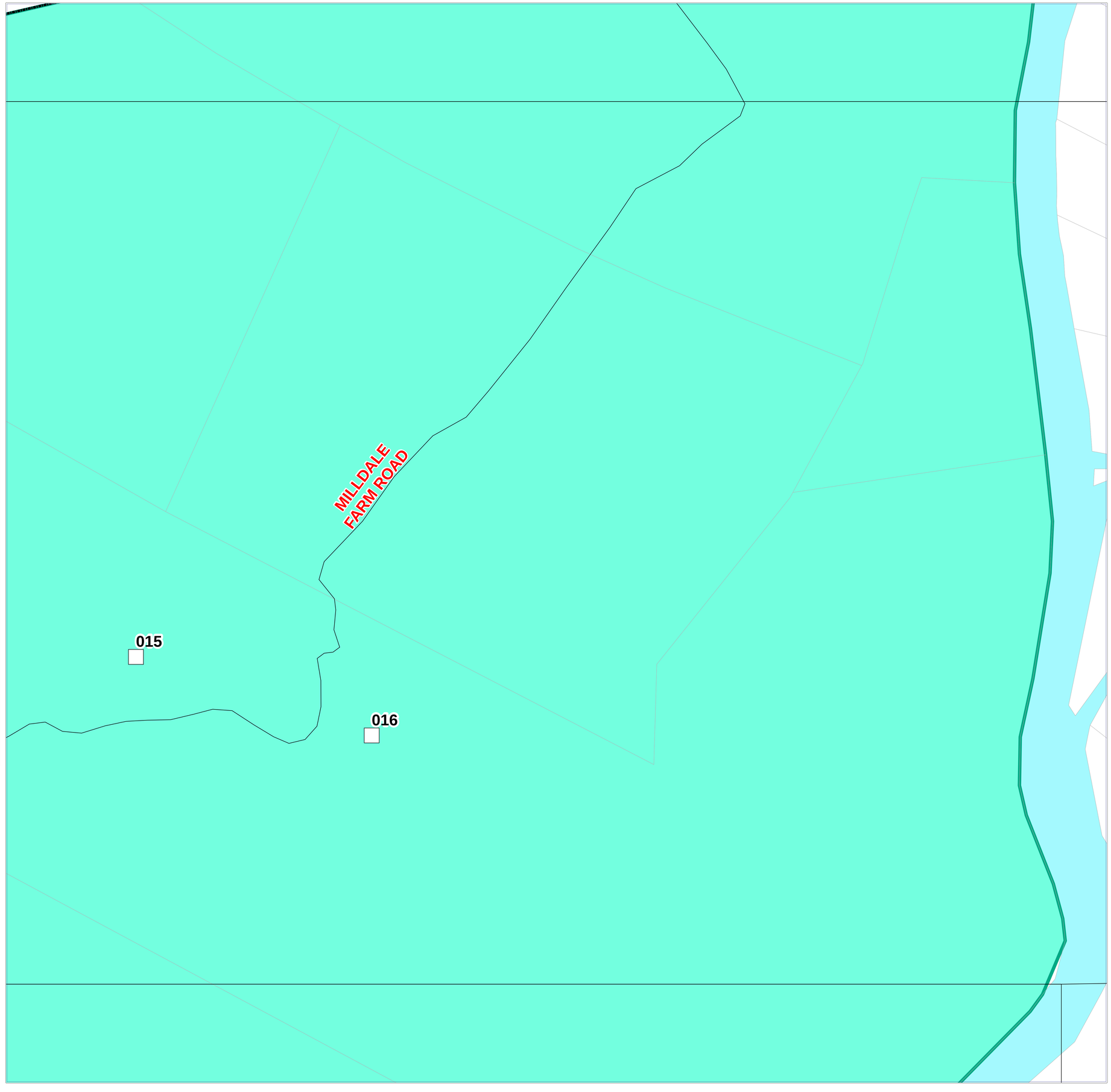
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



C5

Map Page 11 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

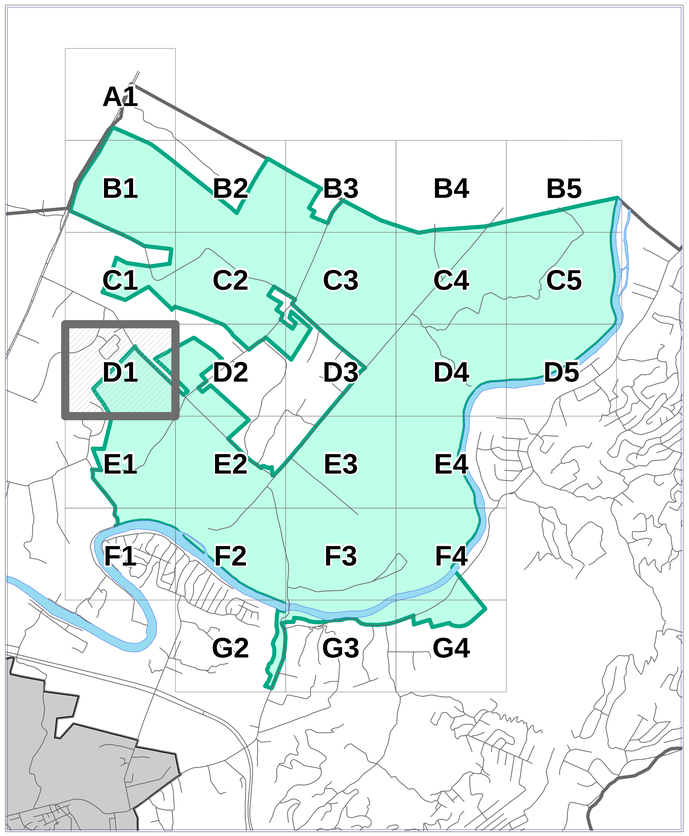
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

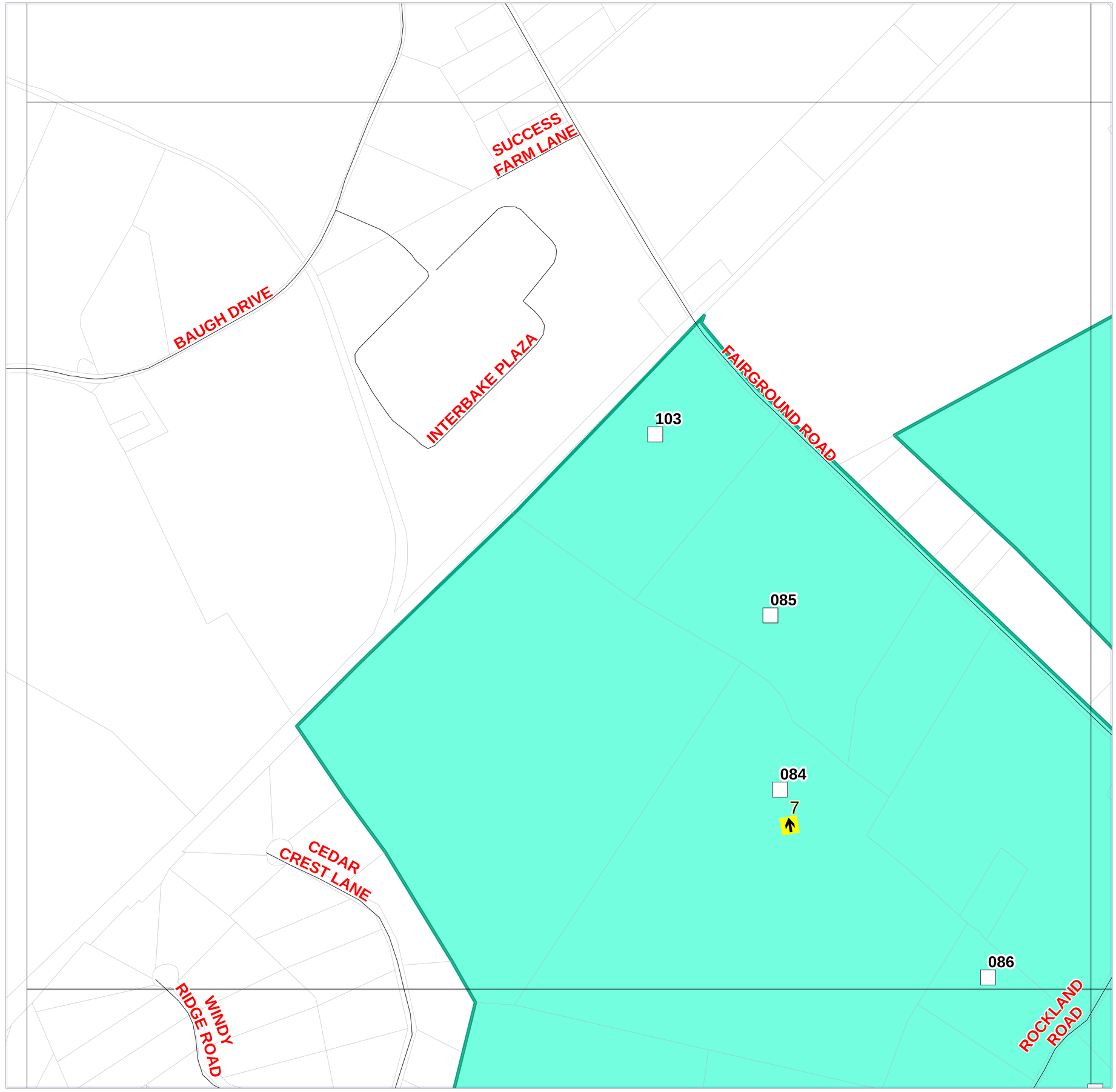
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



D1

Map Page 12 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

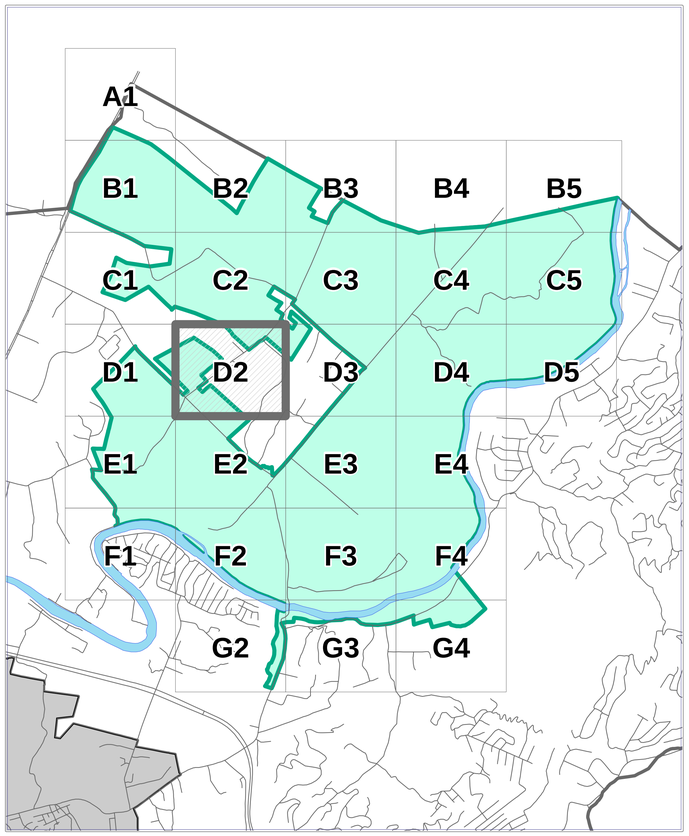
N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

D2

Map Page 13 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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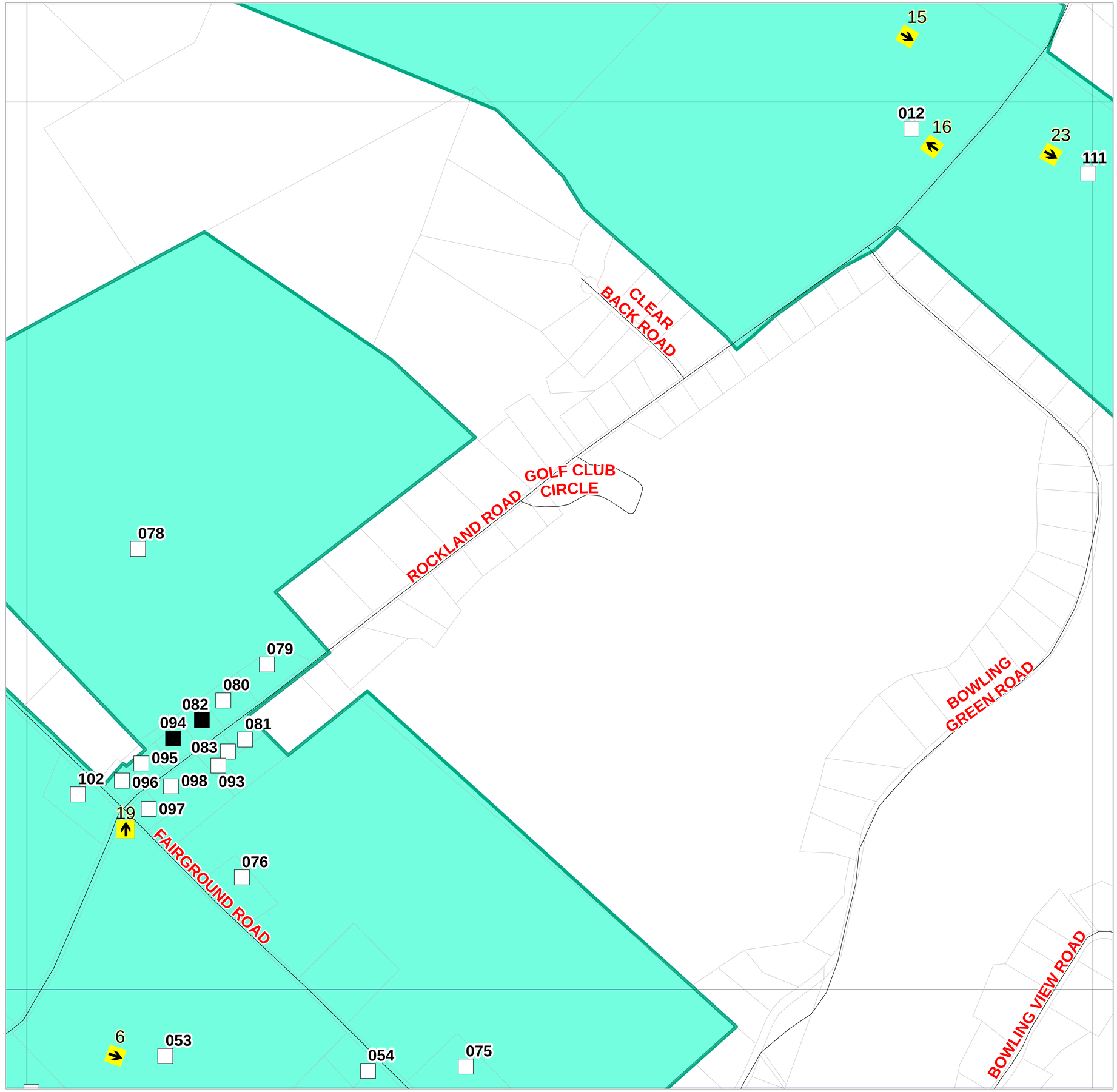
Department of Planning



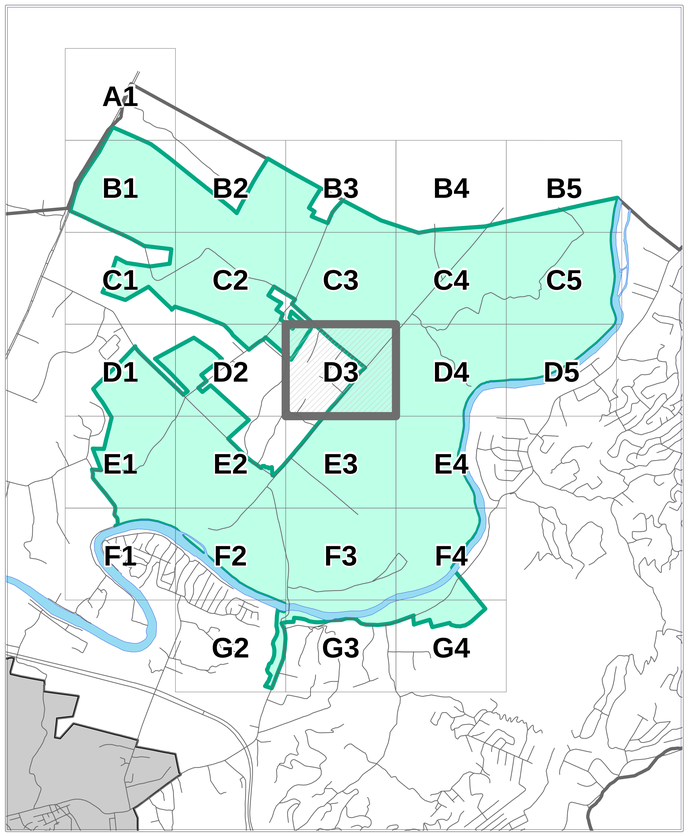
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

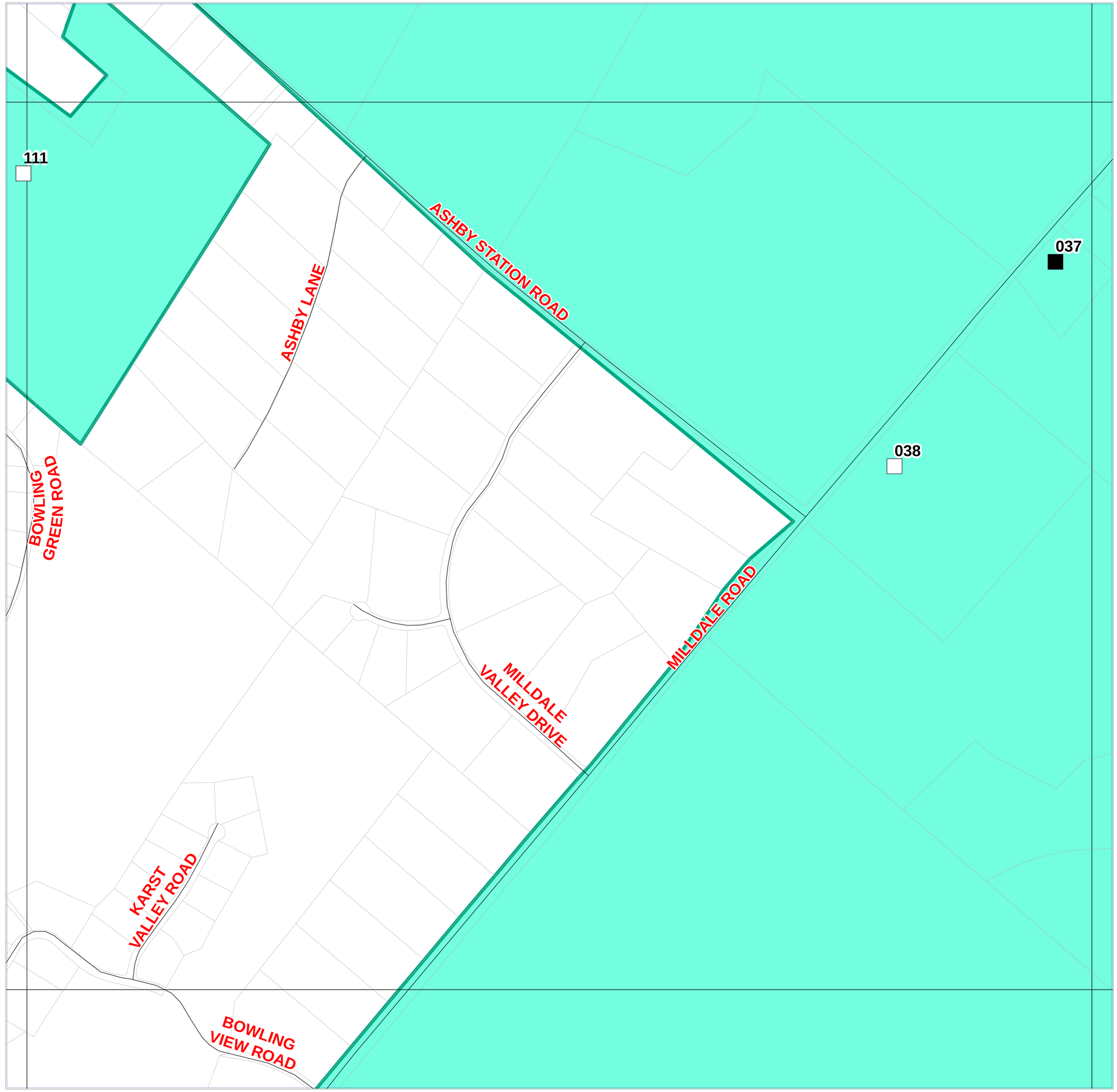
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



D3

Map Page 14 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

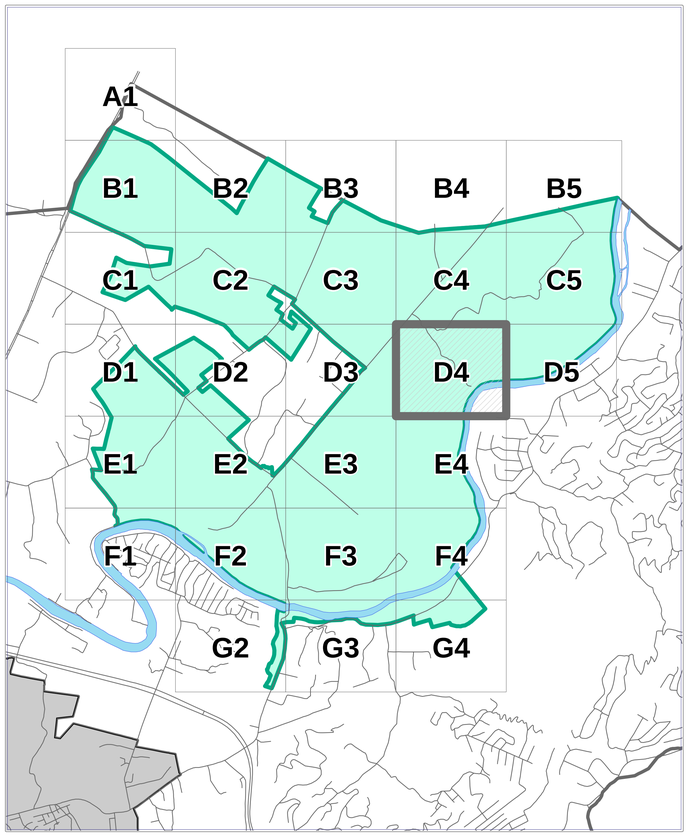
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

D4

Map Page 15 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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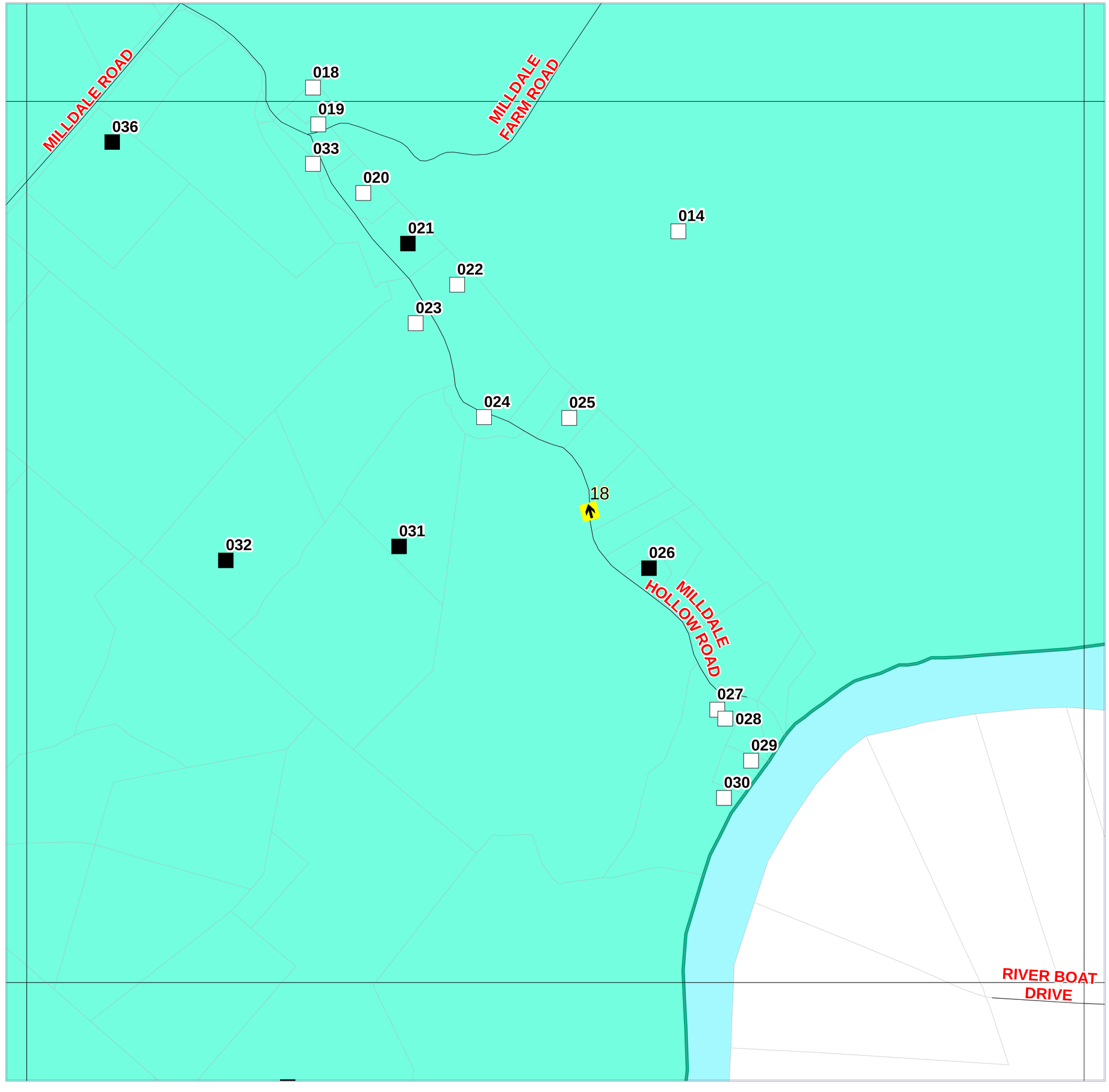
Department of Planning



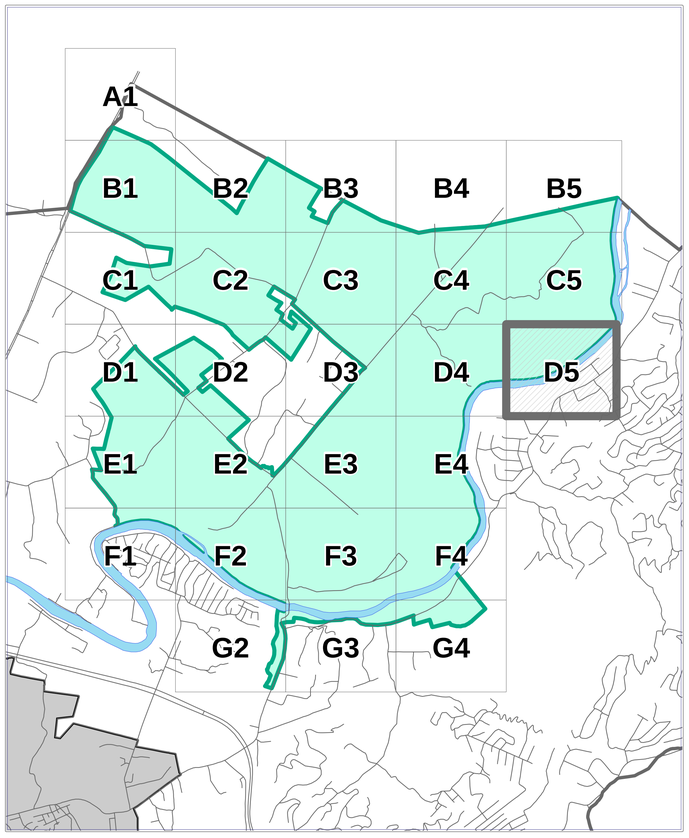
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

D5

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Map produced on 7/1/2015
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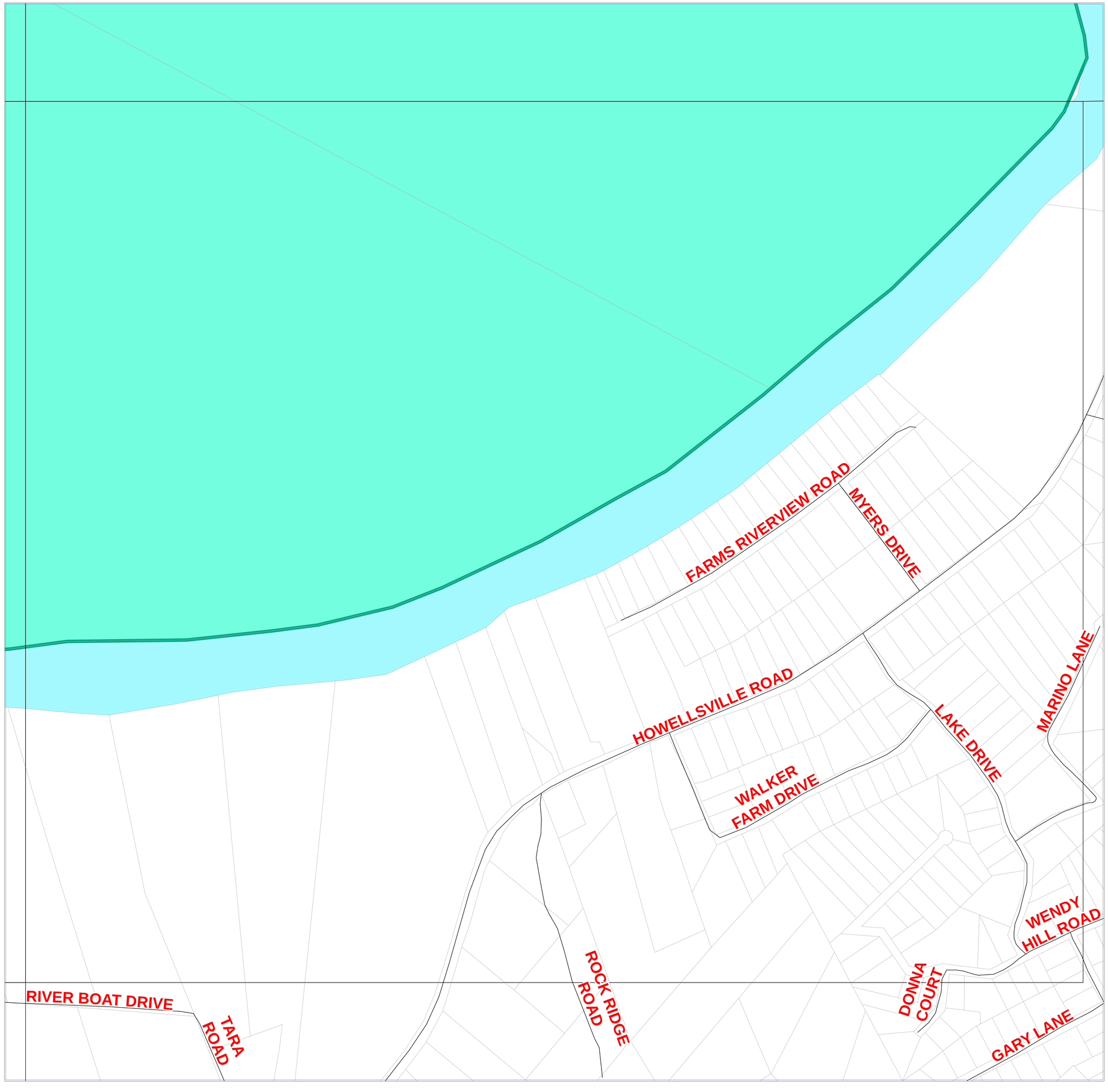
Department of Planning



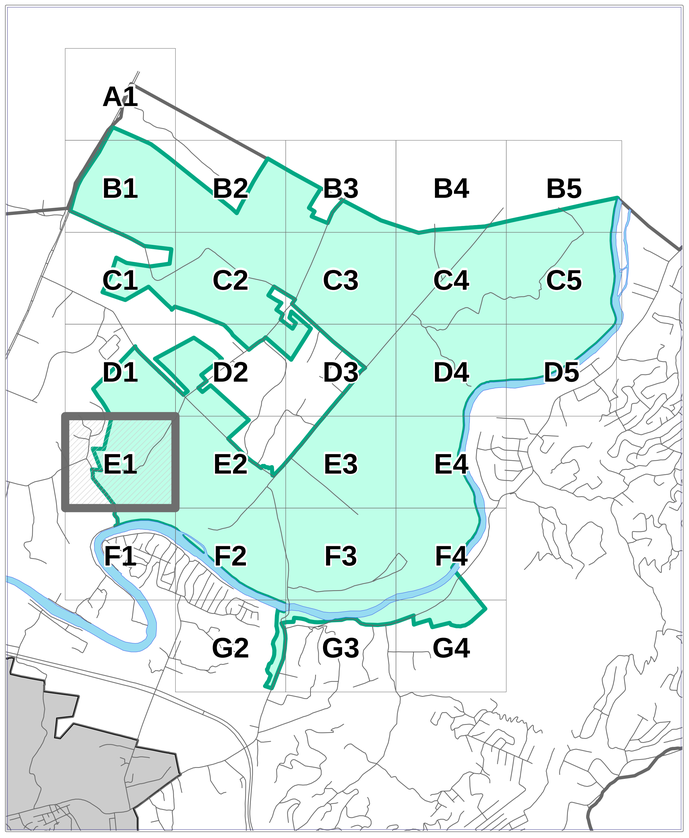
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

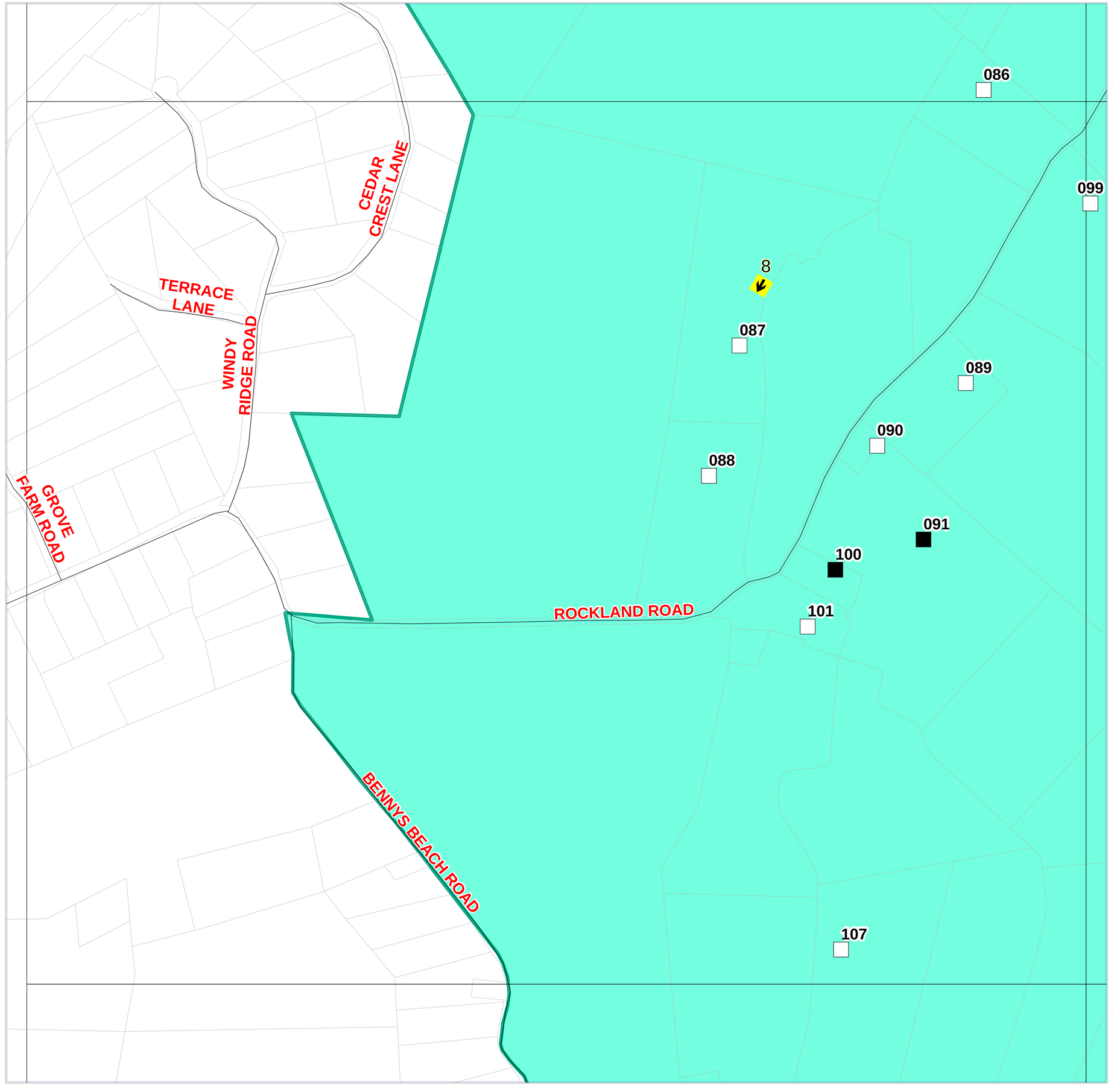
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



E1

Map Page 17 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

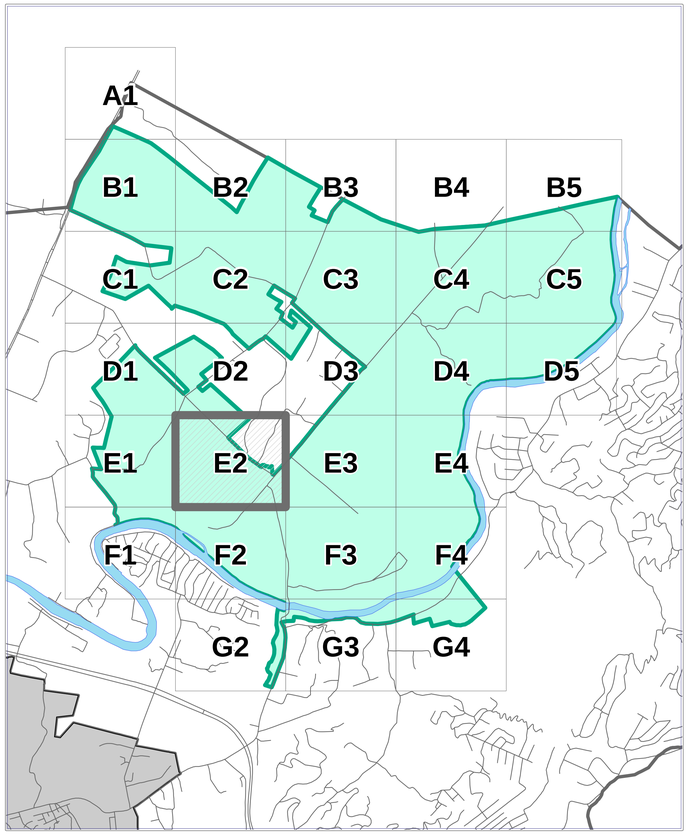
N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

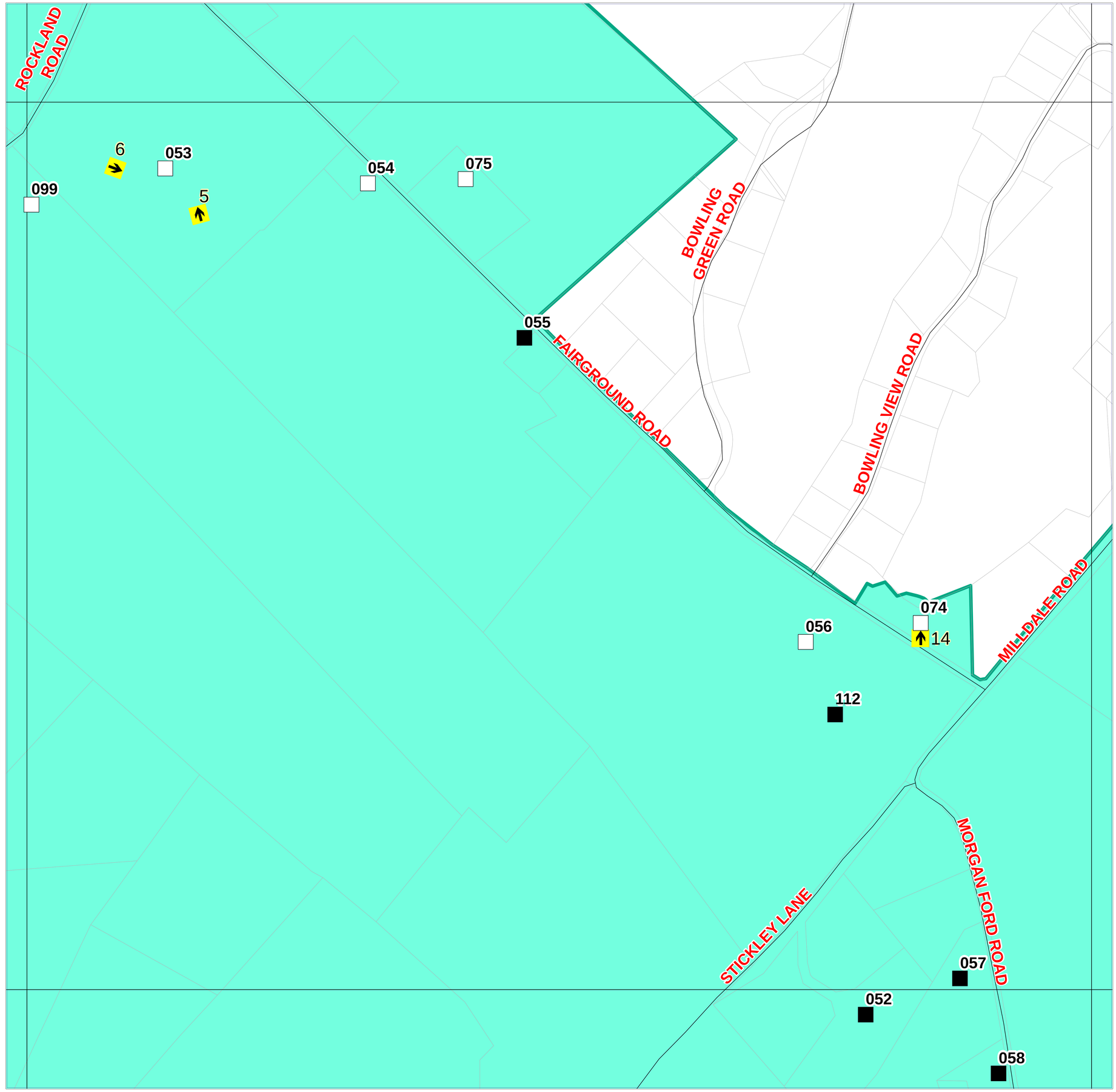
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



E2

Map Page 18 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

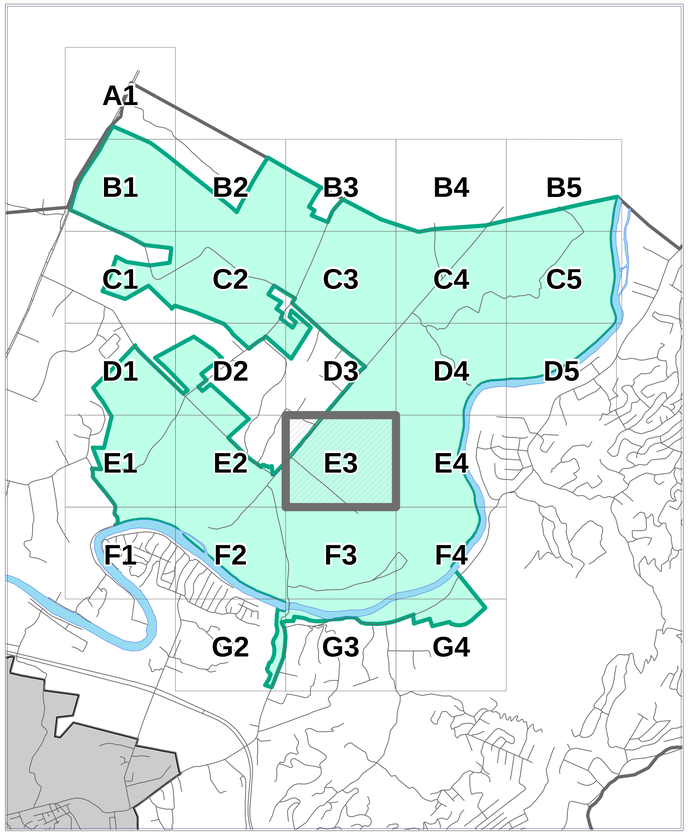
N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

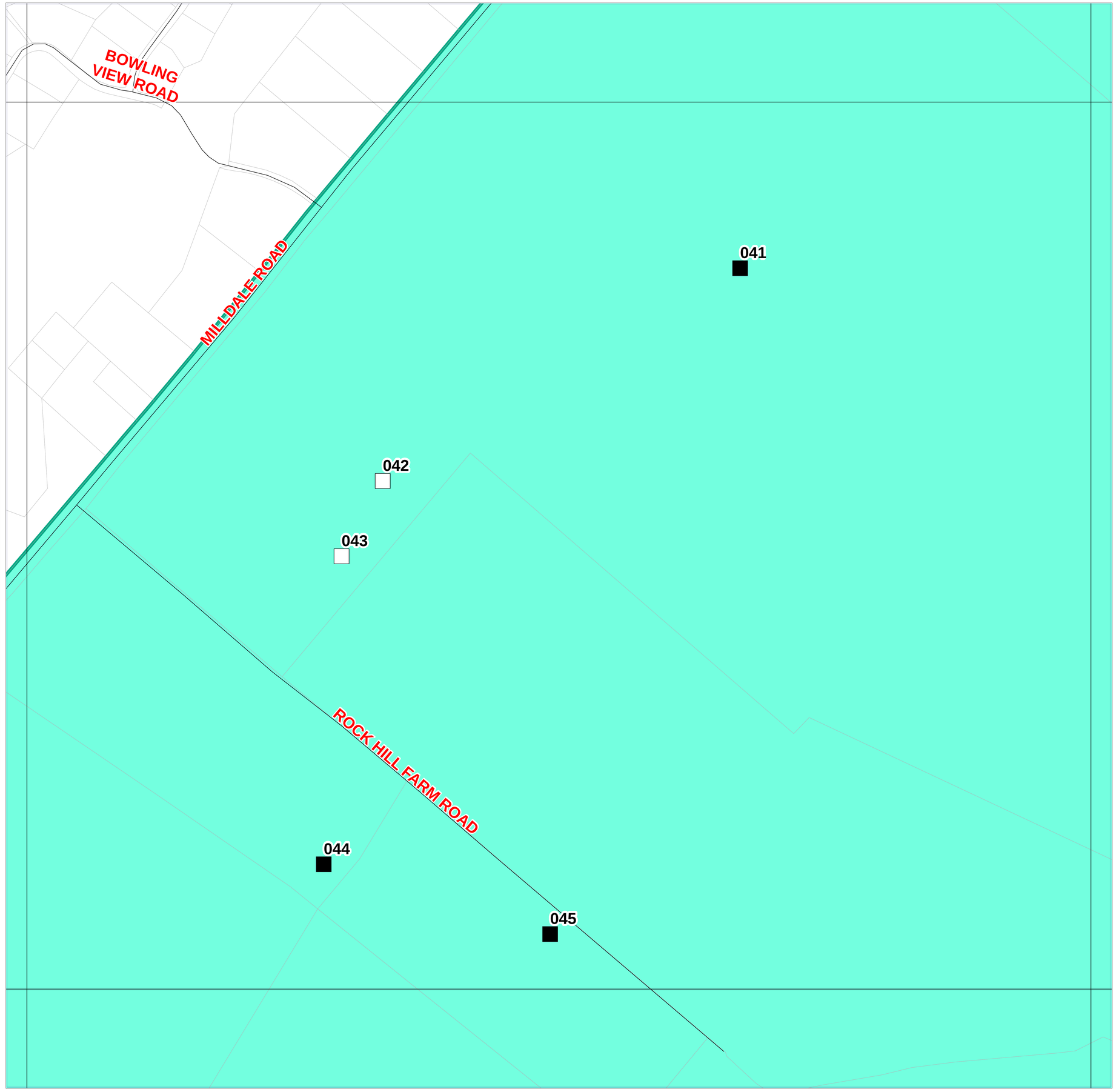
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



E3

Map Page 19 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

N
W E
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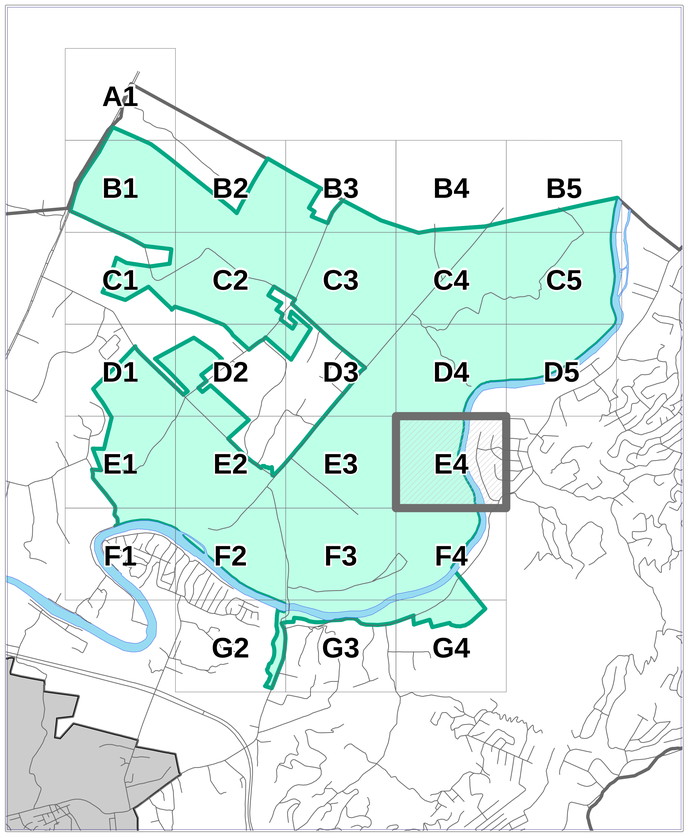
1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

E4

Map Page 20 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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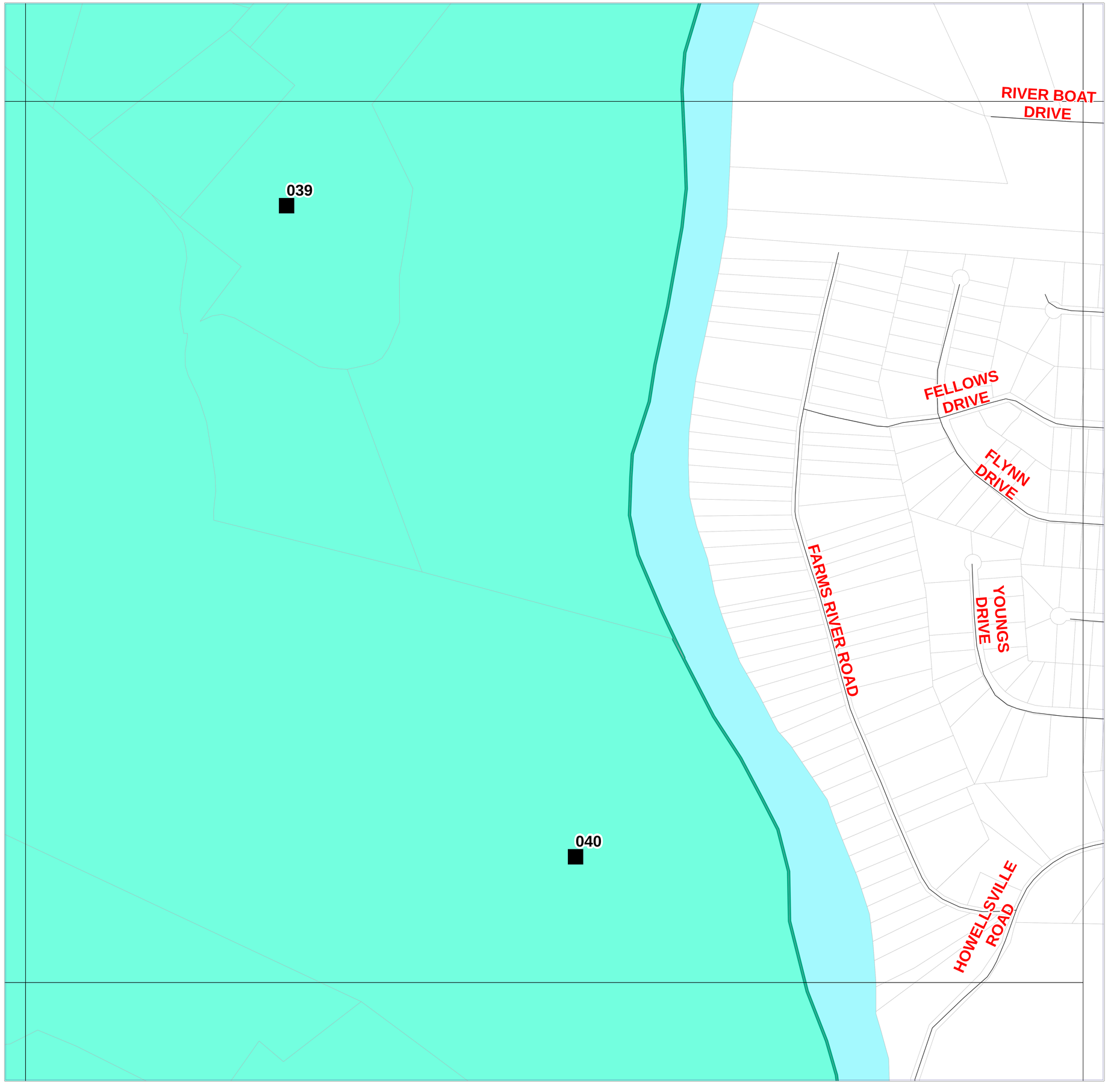
Department of Planning



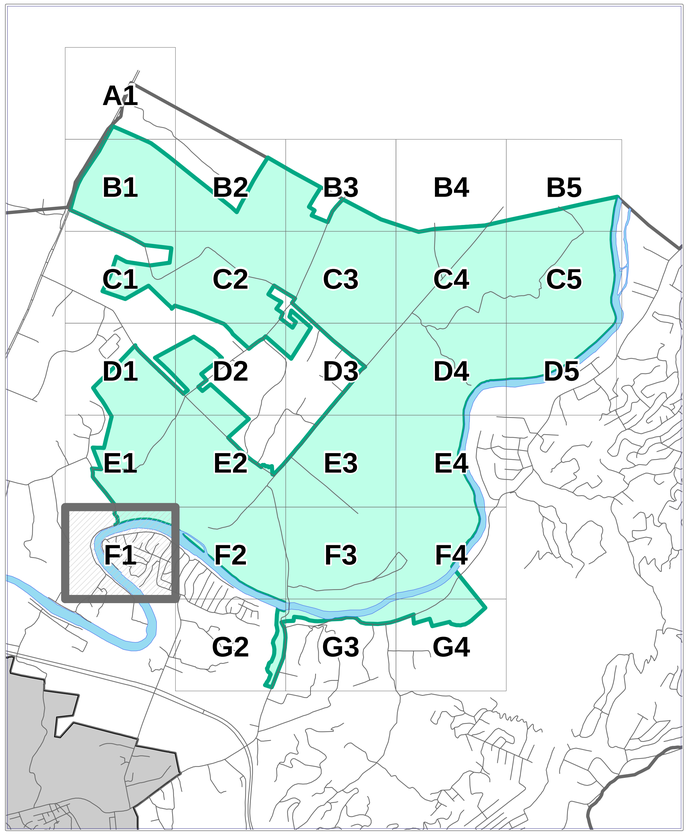
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

F1

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Map produced on 7/1/2015
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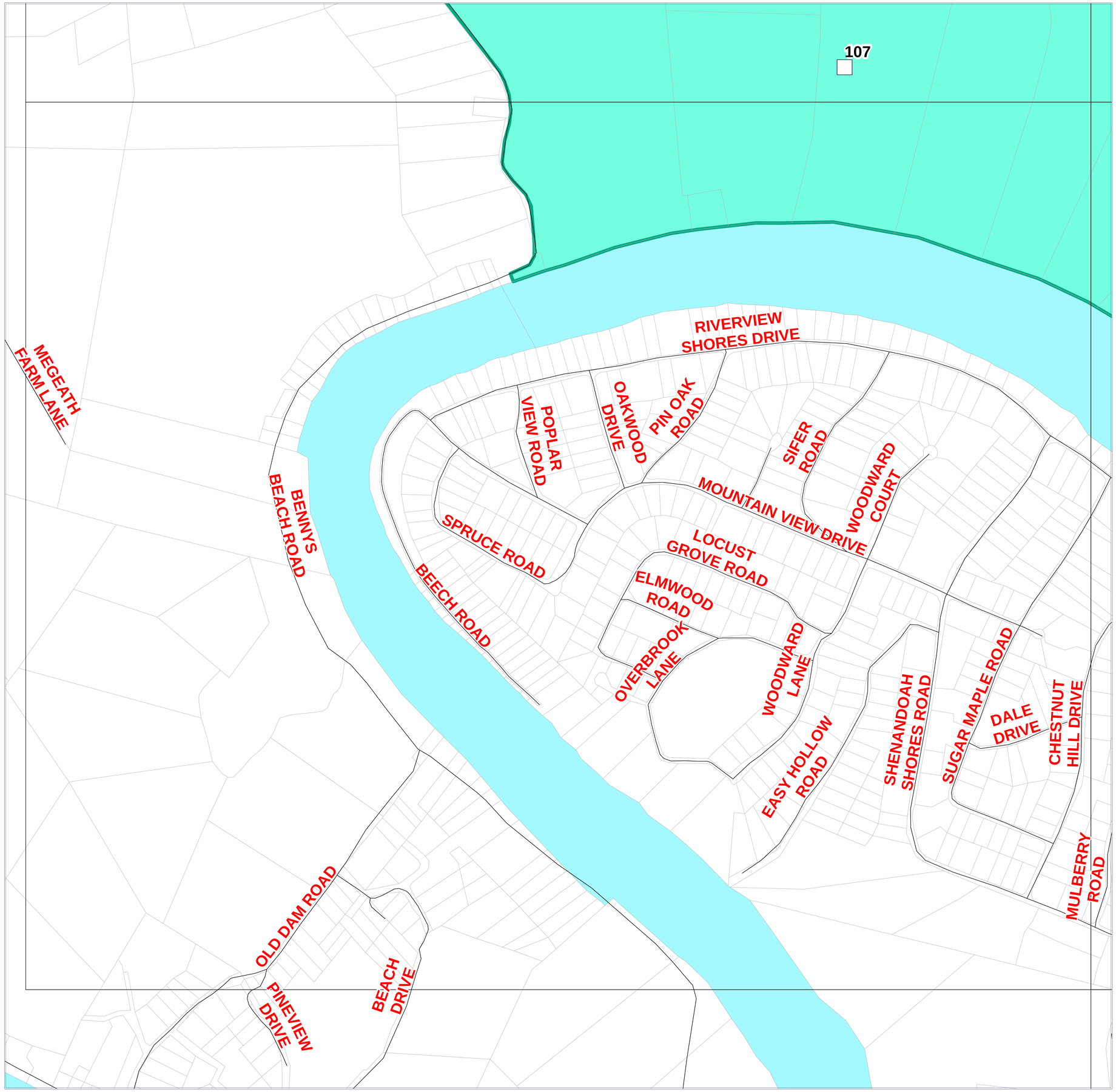
Department of Planning



N
W E
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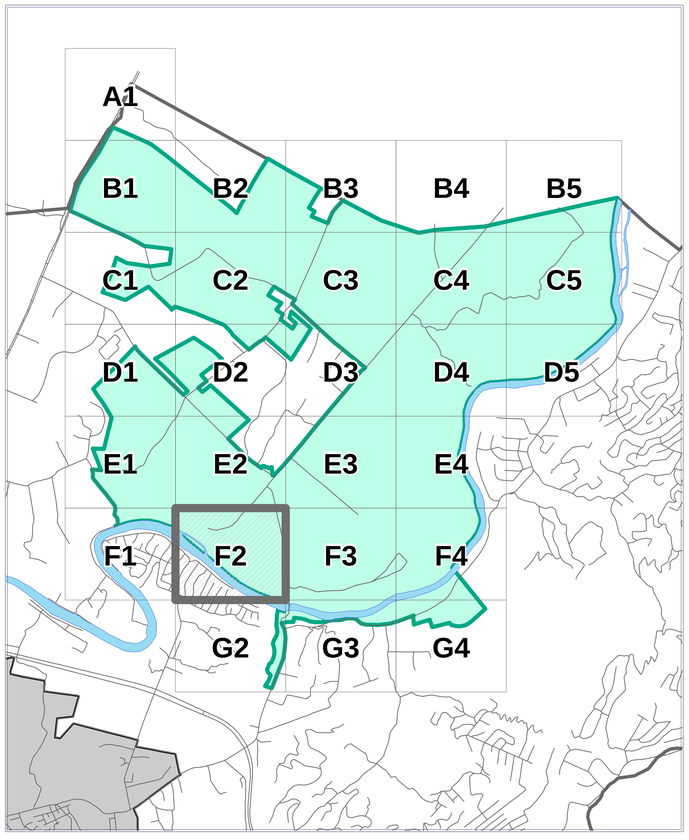
1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

F2

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Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

1 inch = 200 feet

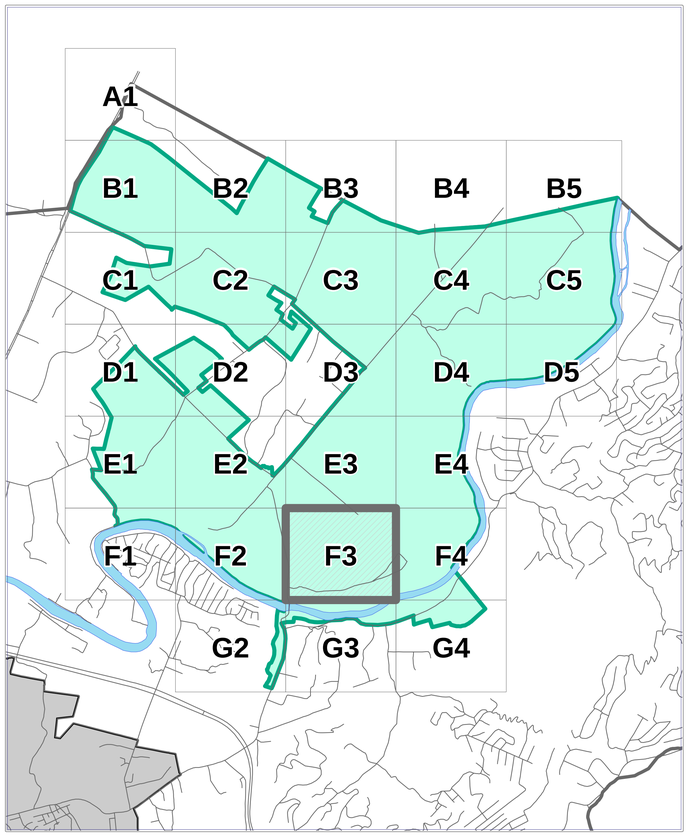
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

STICKLEY LANE
MORGAN FORD ROAD
CHESTNUT HILL DRIVE
RIVERVIEW SHORES DRIVE
PINE SHORES DRIVE
MULBERRY ROAD
PAW PAW DRIVE
PERSIMMON ROAD
MAGNOLIA DRIVE
APPLE WAY
JUNIPER DRIVE
ROLLASON DRIVE
SHENANDOAH SHORES ROAD
WILSON LANE
SUMMIT RIDGE ROAD

057 052 058 059 073 110 060 062 061 064 063 050 051 10 066 065 069 067 068 070 21

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



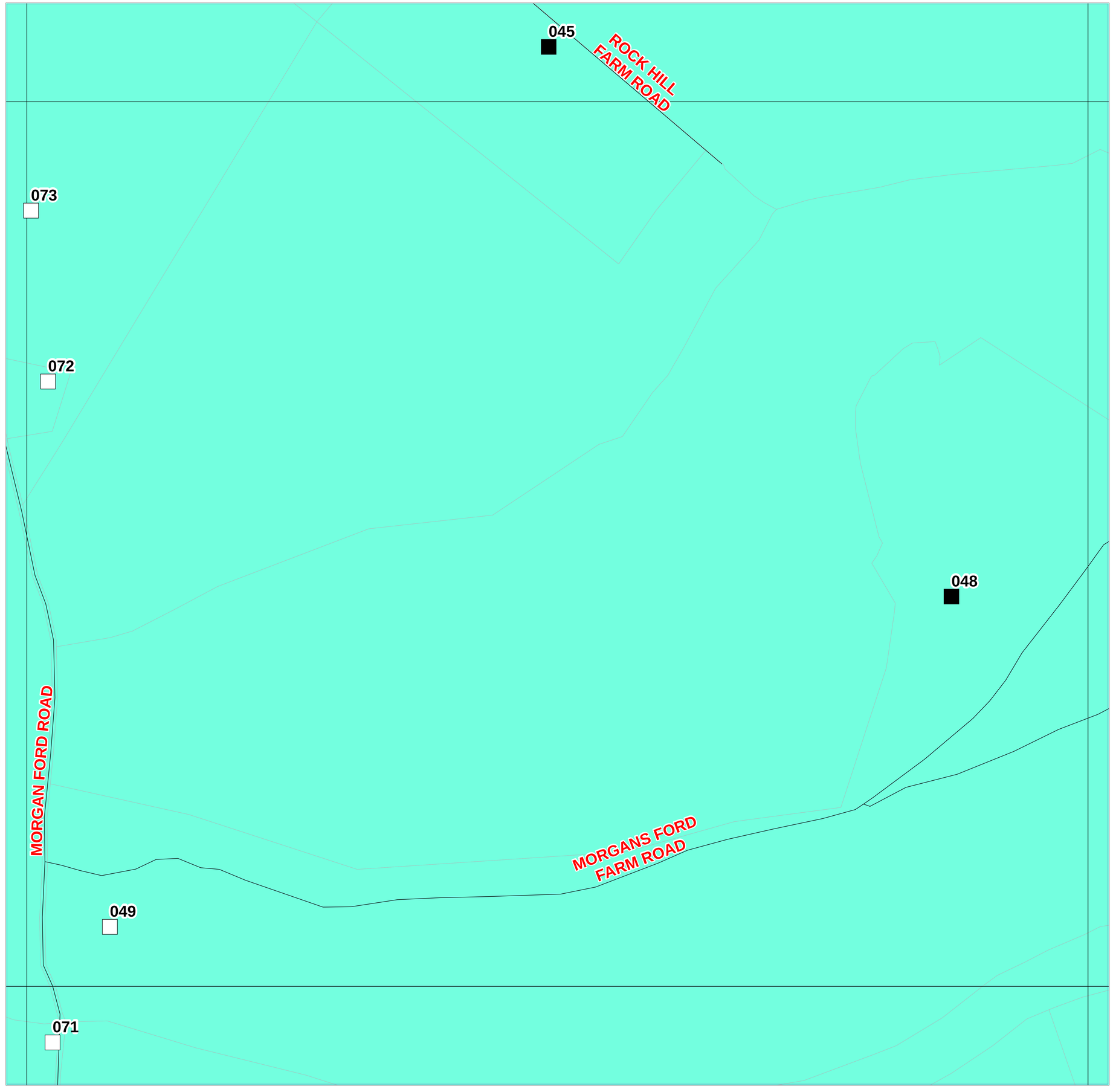
Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

F3

Map Page 23 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning



N
W E
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1 inch = 200 feet

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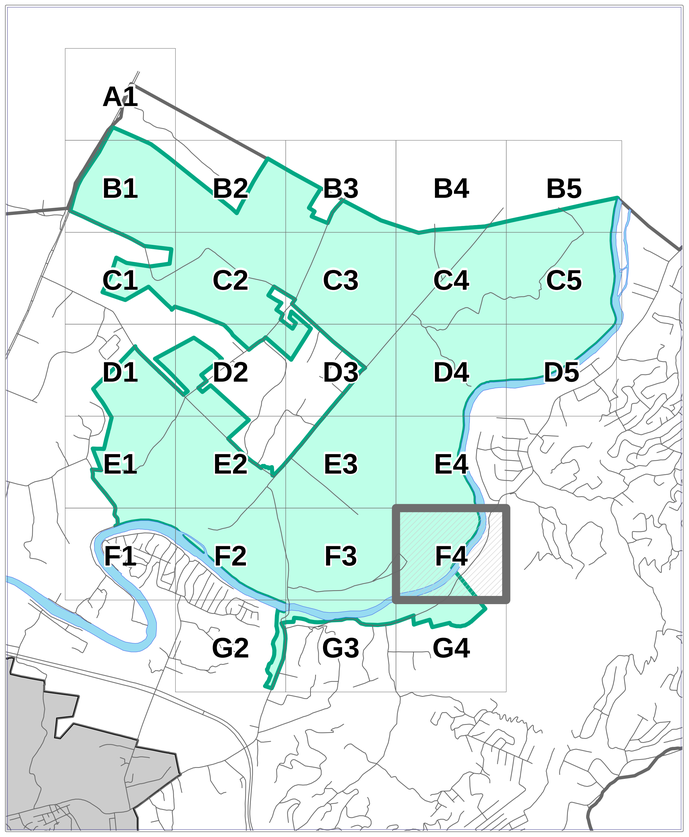
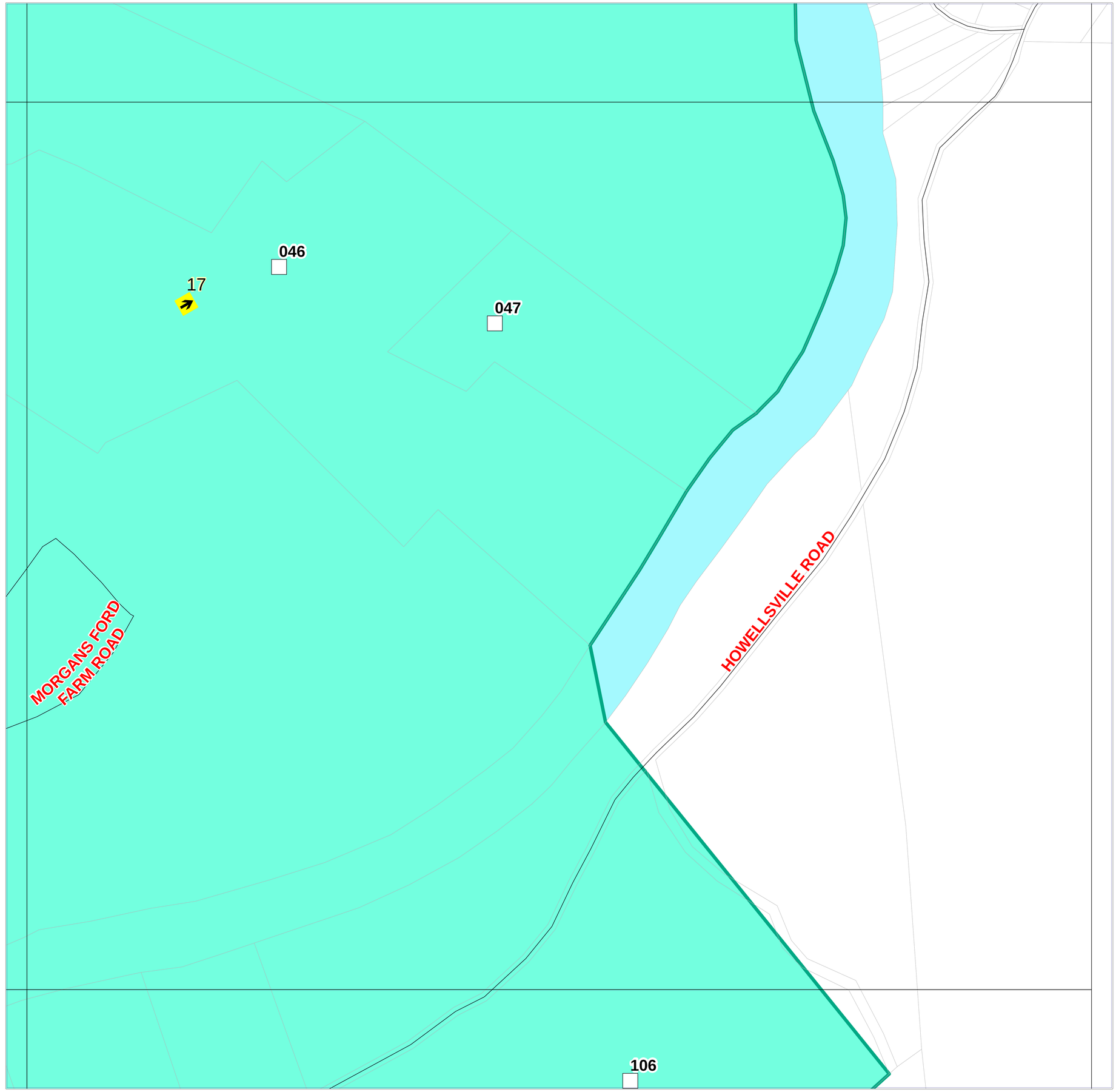
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



F4

Map Page 24 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

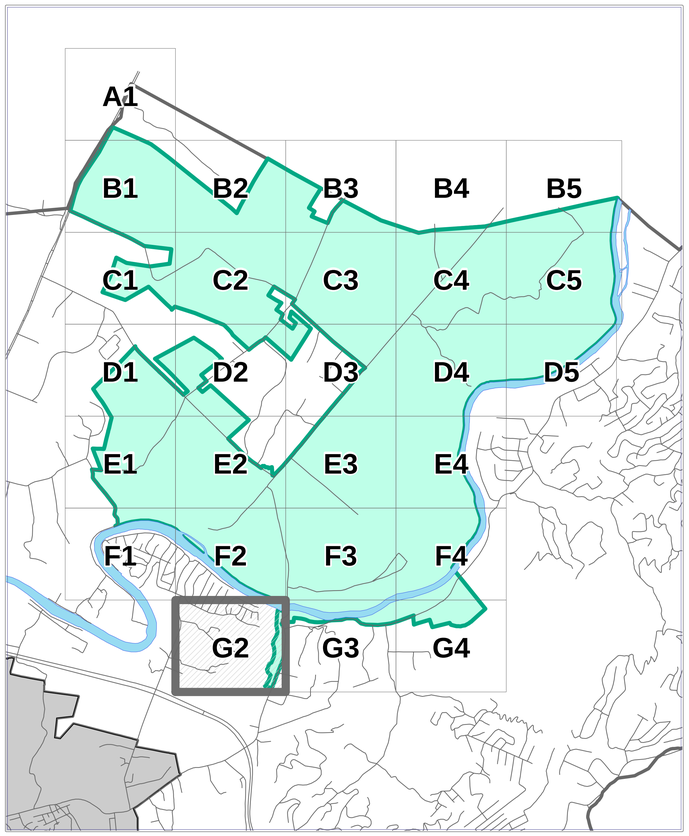
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



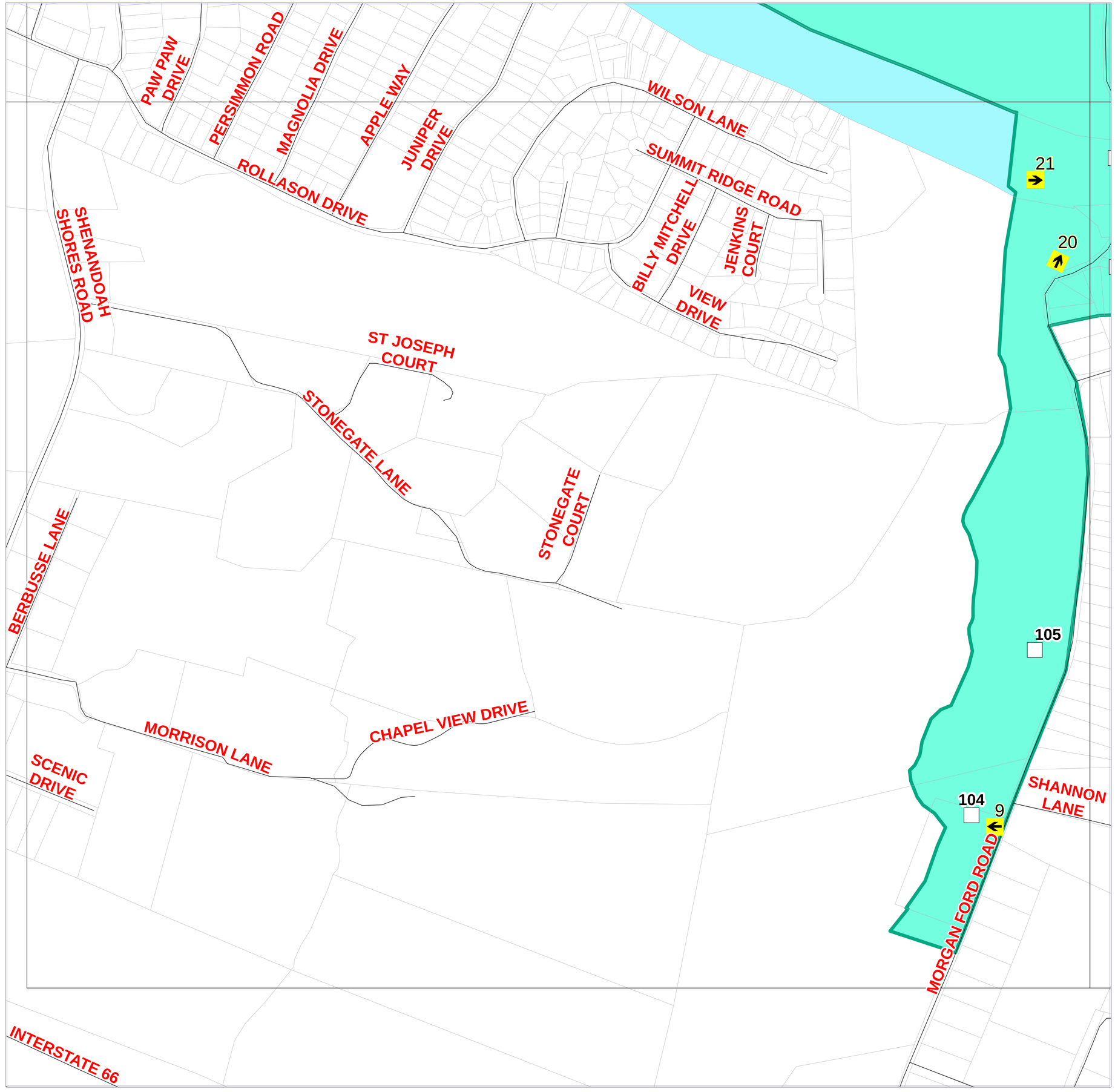
Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District

G2

Map Page 25 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning



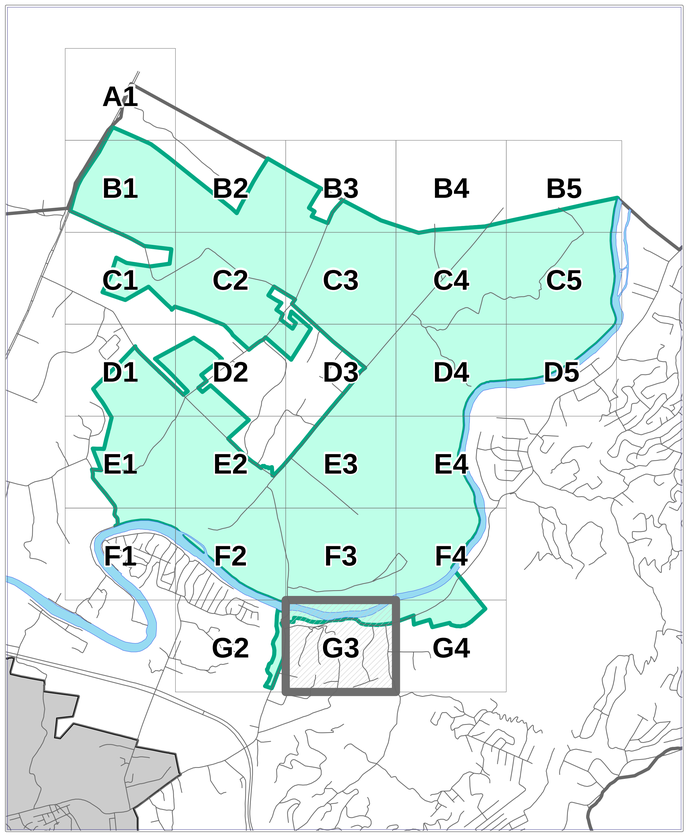
N
W E
S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

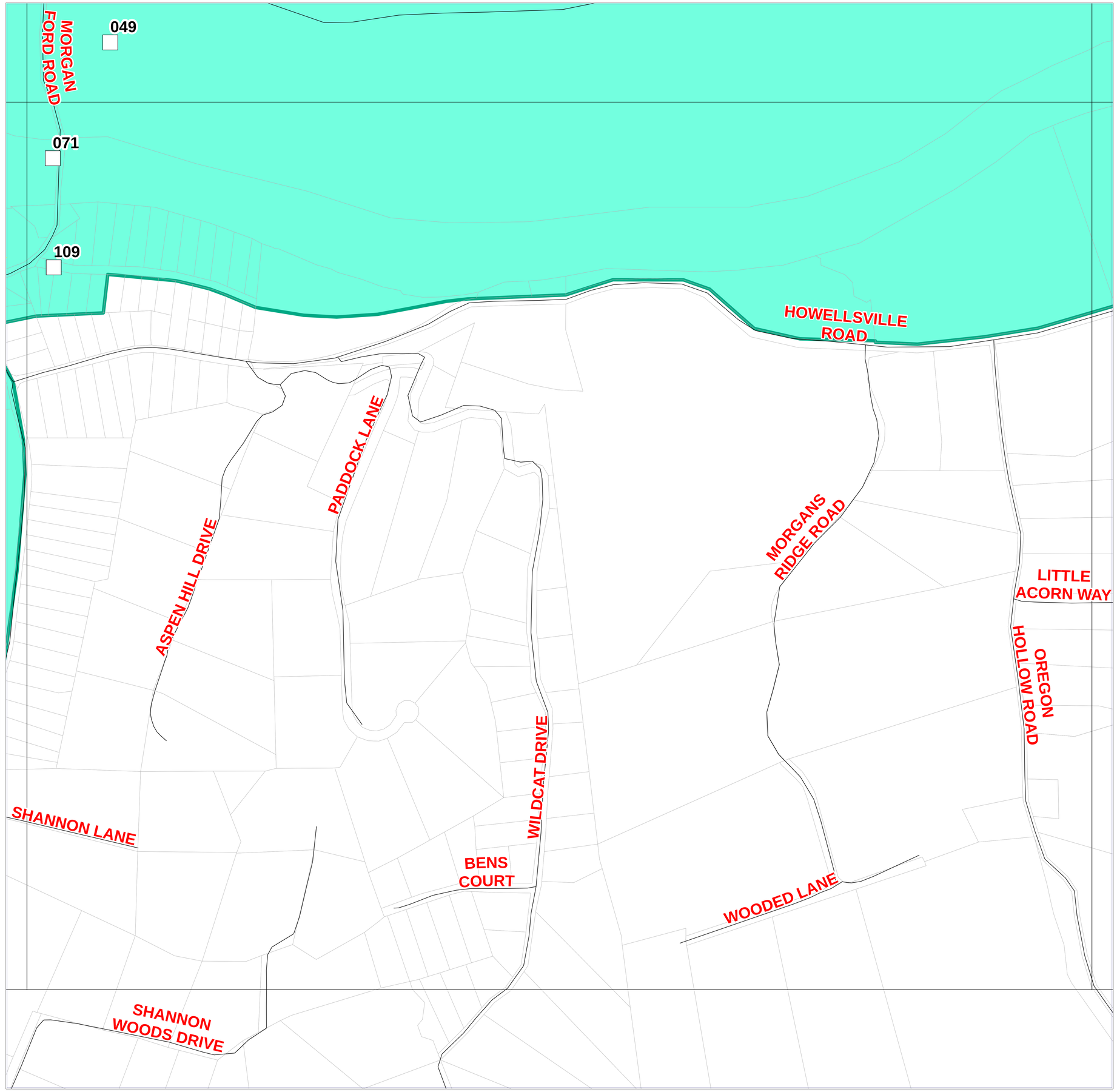
Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

All numbers are preceded by the District # 093-5058-0



Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



G3

Map Page 26 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
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Department of Planning

N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Rockland Rural Historic District Sketch Map
Warren County, VA
DHR# 093-5058

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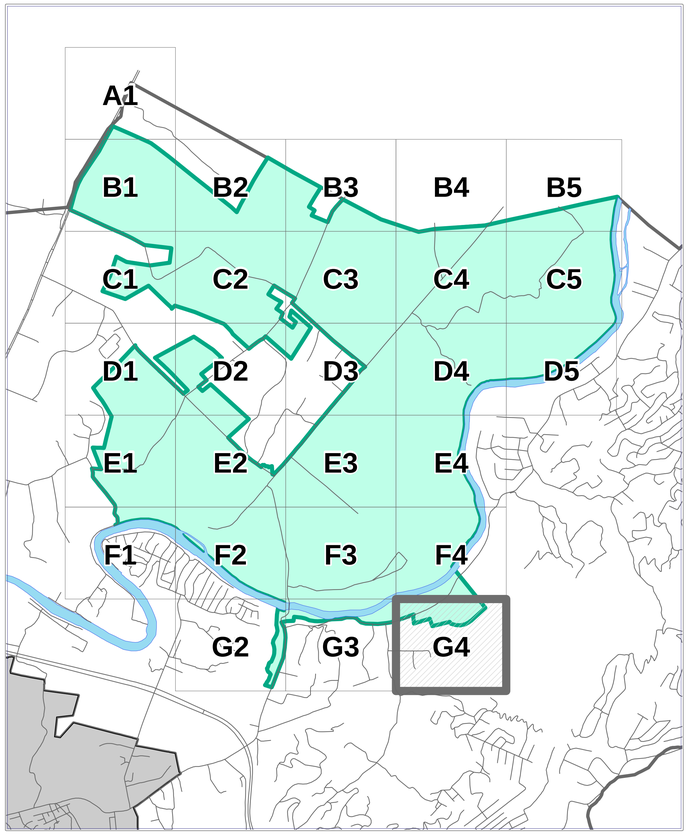
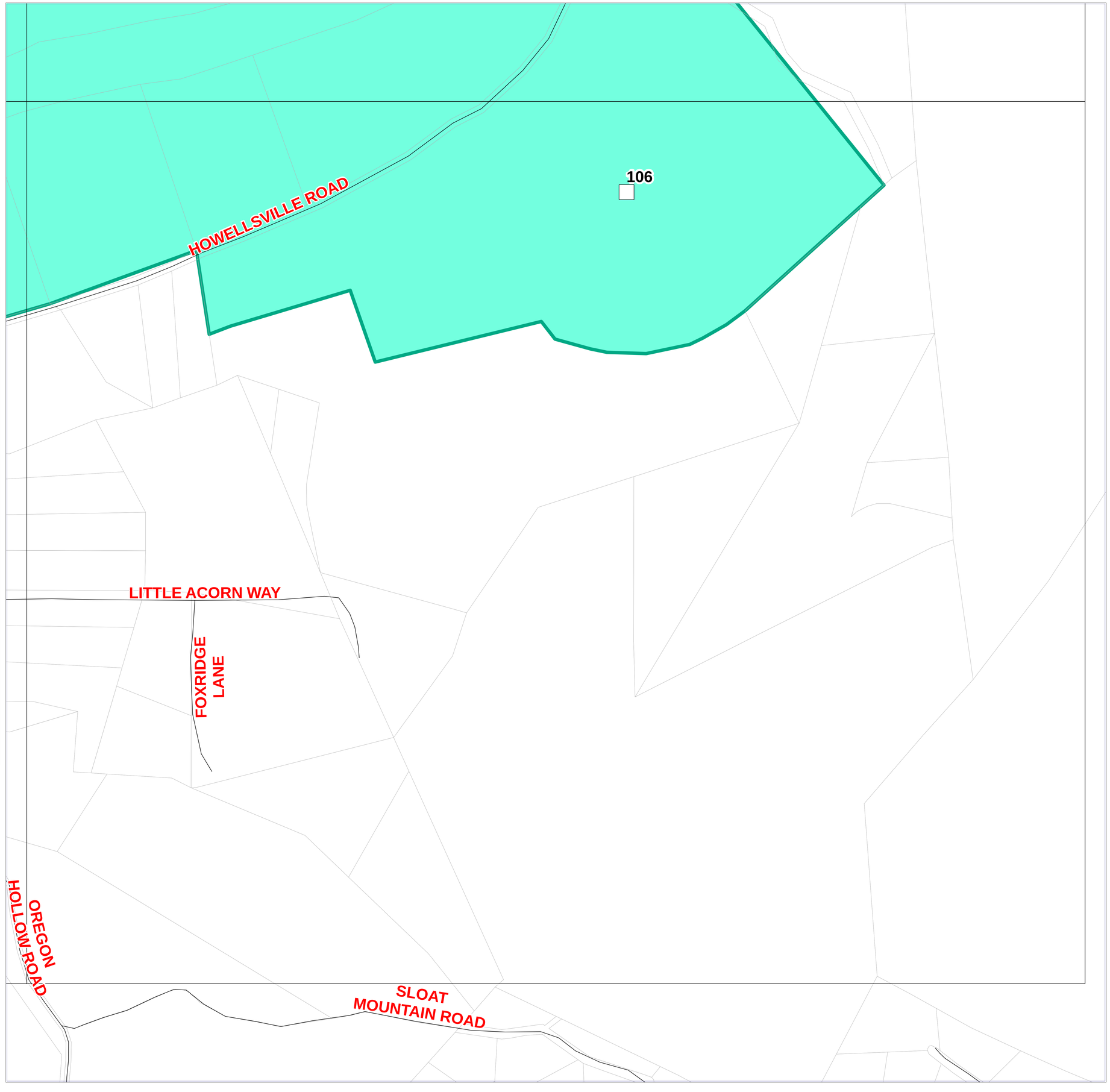


Legend

- Contributing Primary Resources
- Non-Contributing Primary Resources
- Photo Key (arrow indicates photo direction)
- Map Index
- Rockland Rural Historic District



G4

Map Page 27 of 27

Map produced on 7/1/2015
GIS Office, Warren County, VA
Department of Planning

N W E S

1 inch = 200 feet

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

SPEED LIMIT
35