

VLR-7/20/82 NRHP-9/23/82

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Stamp: For NPS use only, received, date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rocklands

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Route 231

N/A not for publication

city, town Gordonsville

X vicinity of

congressional district

state Virginia

code 51

county

Orange

code 137

3. Classification

Table with 5 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use, and other options like museum, park, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Doris Neale

street & number Rocklands

city, town Gordonsville

N/A vicinity of

state Virginia 22947

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Orange County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Orange

state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1982

federal X state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond

state Virginia 23219

Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The main residence at Rocklands, a Georgian Revival mansion, sits majestically on a hill overlooking the Orange County countryside. The house was erected ca. 1905 for Thomas Atkinson and substantially altered from 1933-35 by the New York architect William Lawrence Bottomley. Bottomley removed the English basement and a large two-story guest wing and revised the interior treatment as well. The rear (east) portico dates to the 1933-35 remodeling and is based on Pavilion V of the University of Virginia.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

As originally constructed, Rocklands was a large 2½-story house set on an English basement. The residence also had a large two-story guest wing on its north elevation. The facade, dominated by a monumental Ionic hexastyle portico, was approached by a formal stair. During 1933-35 New York architect William Lawrence Bottomley renovated the house, resulting in its present appearance.

The facade (west) retains the Ionic portico; however, when the house was lowered the formal stair was removed. Bottomley also eliminated the balustrade between the columns. The tympanum, formerly with exposed brick, was plastered and painted white. A central window within the tympanum retains its black-painted sash. The portico's fluted columns support a frieze and a modillion and dentiled cornice. The cornice runs along the perimeter of the building, its rear section installed in the 1930s when Bottomley added the rear (east) portico. Though Tuscan rather than Ionic, the portico resembles that on Pavilion V at the University of Virginia with which Bottomley was undoubtedly familiar. A lattice railing on the balcony follows the Pavilion V railing precisely. Also reminiscent of the University, Bottomley added a one-story arcaded loggia to the north side, replacing the large two-story guest wing. Bottomley balanced the loggia on the south by the one-story kitchen wing with half-round dormers.

The main entrance, sheltered by the west portico, consists of a paneled door flanked by sidelights and topped by an elliptical fanlight with geometric tracery. The main entrance of the east side consists of a paneled door flanked by sidelights and topped by a three-part transom with a pedimented head. A less elaborate entrance is found to the north of the doorway and consists of a segmental arched opening also with a transom. Entrances are also found within the arcade and in the kitchen wing. The principal fenestration on the facade consists of elongated 9/9 hung-sash windows on the first story and 6/6 hung sash on the second story. A photograph of the house before the remodeling shows the original upper sashes with leaded glass in a diamond pattern. The sides and rear elevations have 6/6 hung sash. The central bay window on the second story of the rear elevation is bowed and provides an entry to the second-story balcony. The second-story central bay window on the facade is flanked by sidelights and was originally topped by a half-round transom which has been painted black. Hipped-roof dormers break the roof line as do brick chimney stacks on the north and south elevations. The kitchen wing has half-round dormers and a central chimney stack.

Rocklands has a central-hall plan, the hall being divided by an elliptical arch into a stair hall and entry hall. The open-string stair has turned balusters, scroll-sawn brackets, and a molded handrail. The stair run is broken by a landing. The hall has a

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

6. Significance

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

Specific dates 1905 (Main residence) **Builder/Architect** William L. Bottomley (alterations)
~~1933-35 alterations~~

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since the 18th century, the beautiful countryside of Virginia's Orange County has attracted the establishment of impressive estates. Of the many still intact, Rocklands is particularly rich in scenic beauty, architectural significance, and historical associations. Occupying a long, narrow valley situated between the town of Gordonsville and the historic estates of Montpelier and Frascati, Rocklands boasts a grand Georgian Revival mansion set in beautifully landscaped grounds and a ruinous early 19th-century brick farmhouse of architectural interest. The estate was largely assembled and developed after 1851 by Richard Barton Haxall of the noted Richmond milling family. The present mansion was erected from 1905-07 on the site of Haxall's house for Thomas Atkinson, also of Richmond. Its architect has not been determined, although William Lawrence Bottomley was responsible for an extensive remodeling undertaken in the 1930s. Rocklands was the scene of considerable military activity during the Civil War.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Rocklands incorporates land which was sold in 1851 to Richard Barton Haxall by Edmund Henshaw of Orange County. With his acquisition, Haxall, a member of a prominent Richmond milling family, was following in the tradition of earlier Virginia industrial leaders who had established large country estates in the Piedmont. The plat accompanying the deed indicated that there were three buildings on the parcel which then contained 333 acres. During the next two years Haxall enlarged his holding, and by 1861 he owned 958 acres. Between 1852 and 1857 he erected a commodious residence (which may have incorporated an earlier building) and filled it with works of art. Rocklands was used only as a summer home by Haxall and his family; the rest of the year Haxall resided in Richmond where he operated the famous Haxall flour mills with his brother Philip. The Orange County property, however, was used, in addition to vacations, for growing crops and raising livestock. Haxall is credited with introducing Japan clover into the county and with encouraging improved breeding techniques for livestock.

In December of 1864 Rocklands was the scene of a successful Confederate skirmish in which Gen. L.L. Lomax, commander of a Confederate cavalry division, repulsed an attempt by Union Gen. Alfred T. Torbert to cut off the Orange and Alexandria Railroad east of Rocklands. The Union forces, after suffering 102 casualties and losing 258 horses in the skirmish, were forced to retreat back to Warrenton. The operational map, drawn by Confederate cartographer Jed Hotchkiss, shows the positions of both the Confederate and Union forces with Haxall's house in the middle. The area of military activity encompassed most of the Rocklands estate, and artifacts from the conflict continue to be unearthed on the property.

Haxall spent an increasing amount of time at Rocklands after the war. His inventory, taken at his death in 1881, indicates that his extensive wealth was not seriously diminished

(See Continuation #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #4)

Bagby, George William. The Old Virginia Gentleman. Richmond: The Dietz Press, 1938 (reprint)
Commager, Henry Steele. The Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York: Thomas Yoseloff,
1957.
Orange County Deed Books 38, 42, 51, and 56; Land Tax Books 1806-18; Will Books 13, 14.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1,740 acres

Quadrangle name Gordonsville, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 1,7 7|4,8|5,0,0 4,2|2,9|7,5,0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,7 7|4,6|3,9,0 4,2|2,7|6,3,0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,7 7|4,5|2,1,0 4,2|2,7|0,2,0

D 1,7 7|4,4|4,2,0 4,2|2,8|4,6,0

E 1,7 7|4,5|5,2,0 4,2|2,9|7,1,0

F 1,7 7|4,6|2,4,0 4,2|3,0|3,0,0

G 1,7 7|4,7|0,9,0 4,2|3,0|6,4,0

H 1,7 7|4,7|5,4,0 4,2|3,0|5,2,0

Verbal boundary description and justification Except for the northwest boundary of the nominated portion of Rocklands, which is a line running behind the crest of Smith Hill, the boundaries follow the legally described property lines which are shown as precisely as possible on the topographic map. The southeastern boundary thus extends generally behind the ridge of Merry

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #5)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date July 1982

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date JUL 20 1982

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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ROCKLANDS, ORANGE COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #1

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Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

cove cornice and architrave trim around all the door openings. Originally the opening from the hall into the parlor was larger and consisted of columns supported on pedestals that extended from the base of each column into the door jamb in typical Colonial Revival fashion. The present doorway dates from the Bottomley renovation. The parlor is located to the south of the main hall and has an Adamesque-style mantel and a cornice similar to that found in the hall. The opening from the parlor to the dining room was described by the present owner as "very large" and was reduced to the present double-door size by Bottomley. It is topped by a full entablature, also part of the Bottomley renovation. The dining room is treated like the parlor and also has a full entablature above the door leading into the parlor. The library/study and the first-floor bedroom both have Federal-style mantels. The bedroom has a bay window, one window of which is now converted into a door. The second-floor rooms are less elaborate than the first. A former master bedroom, the southeast room has a Federal-style mantel with applied swags that flank a classical urn. All doors and windows have architrave trim. The kitchen wing, which dates to the 1933-35 remodeling retains its original pantry and cupboards.

A two-story guest house is located across the yard to the rear (east) of the main house. Executed in seven-course-American-bond brick, the gable-roof structure served the original Rocklands and was moved to its present location ca. 1935 by Bottomley who remodeled it. The house has a double entrance, exterior end chimneys, and 6/6 hung sash.

A small service court designed by Bottomley is located to the southeast of the main house. The court consists of a garage, servant's house, woodshed, and tunnel to the basement of the main house. From the west the complex was made to resemble the smoke-house and dairy at Bremo, Fluvanna County. All the buildings are brick in both American and Flemish bond.

Below the main house to the south is a farm complex consisting of a 19th-century coach barn of wood-frame construction. The barn has weatherboarding and is covered by a hipped roof. Some 6/6 hung-sash windows remain, as does one large paneled door. A large bank barn built ca. 1910 stands across the road. It is 3½-stories high and is distinguished by a large overhang above the first story. The wood-frame barn is covered by a gable roof and has weatherboarding.

Various members of the Neale family have houses on the Rocklands estate. The brick, one-story residence of Spencer Neale, built ca. 1956, is a contemporary-style dwelling located on the southeastern edge of the property. It was designed by the Charlottesville architect Thomas Craven. Mrs. Samuel Neale lives in a house to the north of the main house. The 1½-story, wood-frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof and is covered by weatherboarding. It was built in the 1960s after the plans of Henderson Heyward, also a Charlottesville architect. Margaret Heath owns a prefabricated house erected ca. 1977 near the lake. The wood-frame structure has large glass panels and an overhanging roof. Spencer Neale, Jr., lives in a simple, former tenant house of ca. 1900, located between Mrs. Samuel Neale's residence and the main house. It is a 1½-story, wood-frame structure and has both gable and shed roofs. Mr. Tim Neale occupies a plain 1½-story house located on the southeastern corner of the property. The weatherboarded structure is covered by a gable roof.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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National Park Service

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ROCKLANDS, ORANGE COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #2

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The farm manager's house is situated to the south of the main house and dates to the mid-19th century. Of wood-frame construction, the structure is distinguished by ornamental trim that runs the perimeter of the roof line. Covered with weatherboarding, the building has 6/6 hung sash, a plain balustrade, and a hipped roof.

In addition to the family residences, the property also contains a number of abandoned structures. The brick house located to the north of the main residence at the foot of Scott Mountain was built in 1822. The two-story, four-bay structure has a corbeled brick cornice and a gable roof. The southern end of the former residence has a wooden pent window covered by weatherboarding. The door and windows do not survive; however, the house is being stabilized against further deterioration. To the north of the brick house is a two-story, wood-frame residence covered with weatherboarding and dating to the late 19th century. The structure is in a state of rapid deterioration. A two-story frame barn is located south of the former dwelling house. Situated to the east of the prefabricated house are two 1½-story cottages. The buildings are also in a deteriorated state.

The nominated portion of the farm encompasses parts of Smith Hill, Scott Mountain, Merry Mountain, and two ponds. The land is used primarily as pasture, although some timber is found on the hilly slopes. Dirt roads serve to connect the structures that surround the main house. The gardens to the rear of the main house were designed by the landscape architect Umberto Innocenti who also landscaped the yard. The formal box and shrub gardens are partially enclosed by a brick wall, the gate flanked by two brick posts with stone finials. Steps lead down to the brick garden paths that surround a fountain with a bronze statue. The landscape plan is in the collection of the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

RCC

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

following hostilities. In a conversation with a friend, Haxall attributed the great success of his business to "Captain Sutter," whose discovery of gold in California opened the west as a huge market for flour.¹ The noted Virginia writer Dr. George William Bagby visited Rocklands in 1879 and penned a revealing description of the estate:

Square and solid, the house at Rocklands sits on the slope of a little mountain, concealed in the foliage of trees of many kinds, plumed firs and pines of Northern climes, maples and linden, hickory and other native growth. The front porch, broad and hospitable, gives the only vista--an outlook over the hills to the dim blue mountains...An oval plat of exotics is near this porch. Behind the house is a great rose bush all aglow, a trellis buried in honeysuckle, a hedged garden full of all good things that grow in Orange soil, and further off upon the mountain sides the forest is piled in rich dense masses of green that irresistibly bring you back forgotten dreams of the high places of Attica where the manifold fabled creatures of the Greek poets had their homes...With rare exceptions, the rule in the South hereafter will be what it has long been in the North and Europe, that the handsomest country seats will belong to opulent men whose fortunes have been acquired at some pursuit other than farming.²

EXP. 10/31/84

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National Park Service

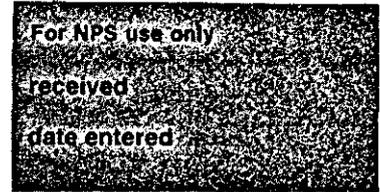
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ROCKLANDS, ORANGE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #3

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Bagby further noted that the fascination of Rocklands is the "abundant grass, the wide sweep of smooth even sward."³

Haxall's interest in improving the breeding of livestock and horses was continued by Thomas Atkinson who purchased Rocklands in 1895 from Alfred Palmer Moorewood. Moorewood had bought Rocklands in 1882 from Haxall's sons. Atkinson, also a Richmonder, operated the Southern Stove Works and lived on Franklin Street. As a countryman, he served as president of the Orange Horseman's Association. During an extensive renovation in 1905, the Haxall house caught fire and burned to the ground. Atkinson thus commissioned the present, stately Georgian Revival residence, described in 1907 in Scott's History of Orange County as "one of the handsomest houses in the County...in the Colonial style of architecture."⁴ The history went on to note the "beautiful greensward, ornamental hedges, artificial water view and undulating fields...and in front the inspiring horizon of the Blue Ridge--a moral and mental tonic to any lover of nature."⁵ Although the house is yet one of the largest and best known in the vicinity, its architect unfortunately has not been identified. Most likely, Atkinson, with his Richmond connections, would have selected one of the capital city's firms.

Rocklands was acquired by its present owner, Mrs. Doris Neale, and her late husband in 1926. The Neales were from Buffalo and were attracted to Virginia through their interest in farming. By 1933 Mrs. Neale determined that the house was too large for her needs and commissioned the fashionable New York architect William Lawrence Bottomley to advise her on alterations. Mr. Bottomley recommended the removal of the large guest wing on the rear and its replacement with a Jeffersonian-style portico. Bottomley was also of the opinion that the appearance of the house would be improved if it did not have its English basement and sat lower to the ground. He thus convinced his client to have the house put on supports while the basement was removed and then to have the house slowly lowered to the desired height, a project which took several weeks with the family remaining in residence throughout the process. Bottomley's alterations also included the addition of a loggia on the north and a complex of service buildings on the south. The design of the service buildings was inspired by the outbuildings at Bremo, Fluvanna County, where Bottomley was assisting with the restoration. The architectural work for the gardens was Bottomley's, but the landscape plan was provided by Umberto Innocenti of the New York firm of Innocenti and Webel. Innocenti was one of the country's more able designers of estate gardens in the 1930s.

Bottomley's alterations, although removing some of the turn-of-the-century flavor of the house, proved to be most successful aesthetically. As he intended, the house now relates more directly to the landscape with the park grounds sweeping up to the portico in the English manner. The view from the house remains as bucolic as it was at the time of Dr. Bagby's visit. The rolling pastures, sloping down to a large pond, are dotted with cattle; wooded hills and distant mountains form a background. Still a productive and beautifully maintained farm, the whole forms one of the most successfully contrived pastoral scenes in the state.

Approximately a mile to the north of the main house, and similarly sited, is an interesting two-story, brick farmhouse, abandoned and somewhat ruinous but stabilized.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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ROCKLANDS, ORANGE COUNTY, VA

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

It was erected in 1822 for an Orange County resident, John Henshaw, probably the brother of Edmund Henshaw who sold the original Rocklands tract to Richard Burton Haxall. The house, a good example of the local vernacular architecture, has interesting brickwork details. It and some 750 acres of its farm were added to Rocklands in the present century. The two tracts are connected by what was formerly an old turnpike but is now a private farm road.

MTP/CCL

¹George William Bagby, The Old Virginia Gentleman (Richmond: The Dietz Press, 1938, reprint), p. 222.

²Quoted in George Thomas, Gordonsville, Virginia (Verona, Va.: McClure Press, 1971), p. 89.

³Bagby, p. 222.

⁴W.W. Scott, A History of Orange County, Virginia (Richmond: Everett Waddey Co., 1907), p. 210.

⁵Ibid., p. 211.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Richmond, Va. Valentine Museum Archives. William Lawrence Bottomley, Original Drawings of Rocklands Remodeling.
Scott, W.W. A History of Orange County, Virginia. Richmond: Everett Waddey Co., 1907.
Thomas, George. Gordonsville, Virginia. Verona, Va.: McClure Press, 1971.
War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records. Washington: G.P.O., 1893.

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ROCKLANDS, ORANGE COUNTY, VA

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Mountain up to Scott Mountain. At the northeastern corner of the property, the line extends in a northwesterly direction down across the valley to Smith Hill. The line then extends behind the crest of Smith Hill and joins into the legally defined boundary extending toward the southwest. The line is marked generally by fences and tree lines. The southwestern boundary of the property is defined by route 231.

Boundary Justification: The 1,740 acres included in the Rocklands nomination are defined by the legal property lines except for the northwest corner which is an arbitrary line drawn behind the crest of Smith Hill to include all of the Rocklands property that can be seen from the main residence. A large portion of the farm to the north of Smith Hill has not been included in the nomination as it does not relate visually or historically to the rest of the farm.

The boundaries thus selected thus include all of the original farm assembled by Richard Burton Haxall as well as the Henshaw property, containing the 1822 brick farmhouse, added to Rocklands in this century. The boundaries also include all of the property that was the scene of 1864 military activity as shown on the Jed Hotchkiss maps. The southeast property line, following the crests of Merry and Scott mountains, provides a scenic backdrop of wooded mountains for the main residence. From the main residence practically the entire valley, consisting of rolling pastures and ponds with wooded borders, is visible. These scenic pastoral views are the same described with enthusiasm by visitors such as Dr. George Bagby and are of significance in the study of Virginia landscape design.

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National Park Service

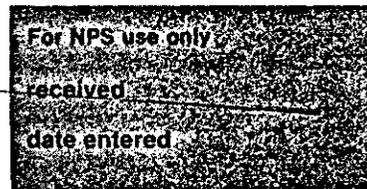
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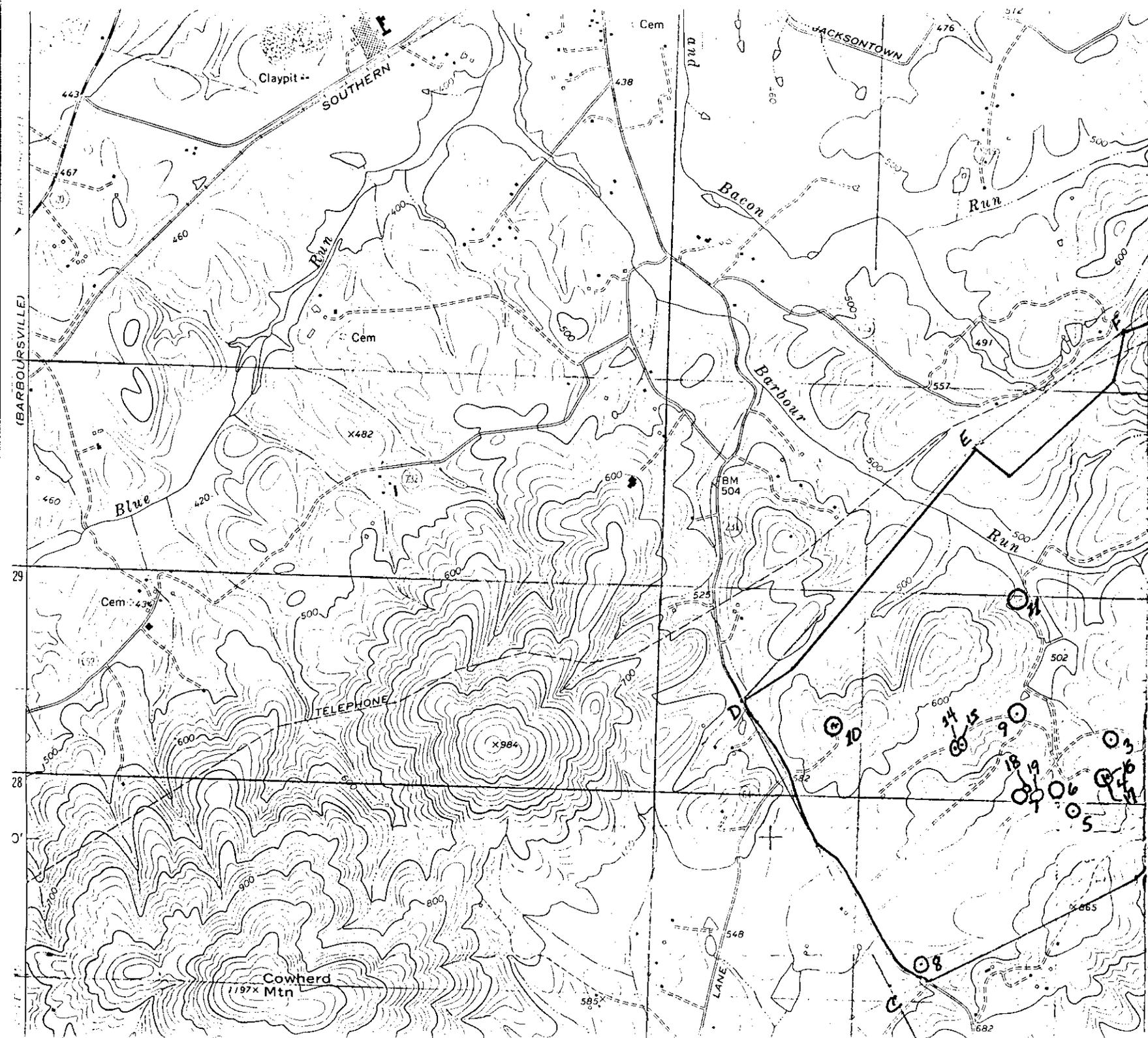
Continuation sheet #6

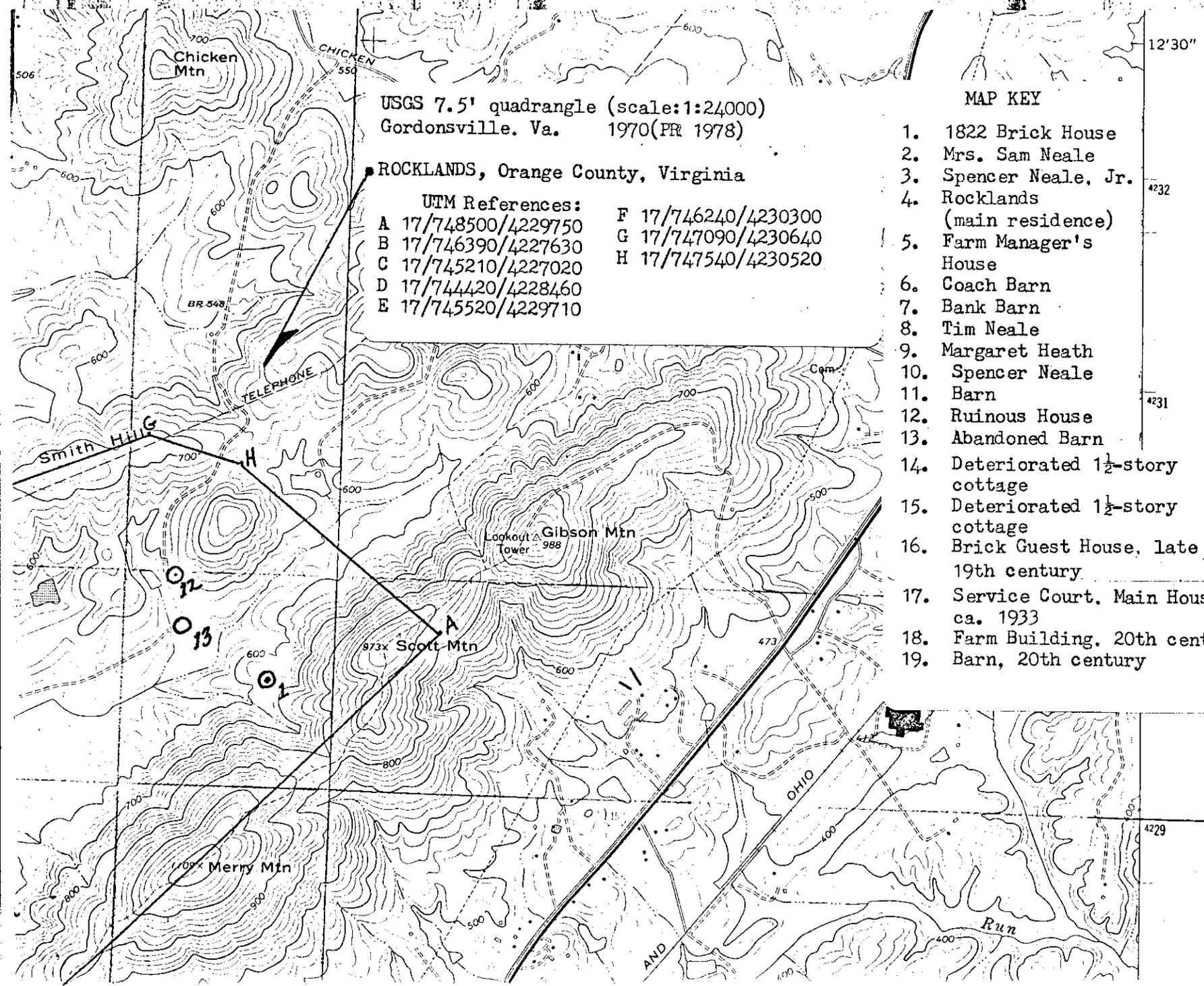
Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory of buildings on Rocklands property
1. John Henshaw House, 1822 (contributing structure).
 2. Mrs. Samuel Neale Residence, 1960s (non-contributing structure - less than 50 years old).
 3. Spencer Neale, Jr., Residence, ca. 1900 (contributing structure).
 4. Main Residence, ca. 1905 (contributing structure).
 5. Farm Manager's House, mid-19th century (contributing structure).
 6. Coach House, late 19th century (contributing structure).
 7. Bank Barn, ca. 1910 (contributing structure).
 8. Tim Neal Residence, mid-20th century (non-contributing structure - less than 50 years old)
 9. Margaret Heath Residence, ca. 1977 (non-contributing structure - less than 50 years old).
 10. Spencer Neale Residence, ca. 1956 (non-contributing structure - less than 50 years old).
 11. Wood-frame barn, 20th century (non-contributing structure).
 12. Two-story wood-frame house, ruinous, late 19th century (non-contributing structure).
 13. Abandoned, deteriorated barn (non-contributing structure).
 14. Deteriorated 1½-story cottage (non-contributing structure).
 15. Deteriorated 1½-story cottage (non-contributing structure).
 16. Brick Guest House, late 19th century (contributing structure).
 17. Service Court, Main House, Lawrence Bottomley, architect, ca. 1933 (contributing structure).
 18. Farm building, 20th century (non-contributing structure).
 19. Barn, 20th century (non-contributing structure).





USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
 Gordonsville, Va. 1970(PR 1978)

ROCKLANDS, Orange County, Virginia

UTM References:

A	17/748500/4229750	F	17/746240/4230300
B	17/746390/4227630	G	17/747090/4230640
C	17/745210/4227020	H	17/747540/4230520
D	17/744420/4228460		
E	17/745520/4229710		

MAP KEY

1. 1822 Brick House
2. Mrs. Sam Neale
3. Spencer Neale, Jr.
4. Rocklands
(main residence)
5. Farm Manager's House
6. Coach Barn
7. Bank Barn
8. Tim Neale
9. Margaret Heath
10. Spencer Neale
11. Barn
12. Ruinous House
13. Abandoned Barn
14. Deteriorated 1½-story cottage
15. Deteriorated 1½-story cottage
16. Brick Guest House, late 19th century
17. Service Court, Main House ca. 1933
18. Farm Building, 20th century
19. Barn, 20th century

12'30"

4232

4231

4229