OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States **Department** of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

Type all er	ntries—complete ap	olicable section	S		
1. Na	ame				
historic	Rockland	(DHL Fil	le No. 53-95)		
and or com	mon same				
2. La	cation				
street ν	mber E side U.S	. Route 15, 3	3.6 mi. N of Le	esburg N/	A not for publication
city, town	Leesburg	į.	_x vicinity of		
state Vi	rginia	code 5	1 county	Loudoun	code 107
3. CI	assificati	on			
Category — distric X buildir — structu — site object	ng(s) private ure both Public Acquis	sition Acc S X	us occupled unoccupied work in progress essible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use X agriculture Commercial Educational Entertainment Egovernment industrial Emilitary	museum park X private residence religious sctentific transportation other:
4. O	wner of Pi	roperty			
1.	Mr. and <i>Mrs</i> .	Henry B. R. E	rown		
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city, town	Leesburg	N	//A_ vicinity of	state	zip code Virginia 22075
5. Lo	ocation of			n	
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city, town	Leesburg			state	Virginia 2201 2
6. R	epresenta	tion in I	Existing S	Surveys	
title Sur	rvey (File No. 5	3–96)	has <i>this</i> prop	perty been determined el	igible? yes _X no
date 197	73 1983, 1 9 86			federal _X_ sta	te county loca
depository	far survey records	Virginia Di	vision of Hist	oric Landmarks	
city, town	221 Governor	Street, Richm	ond	state	Virginia 23219

Description Condition Check one Check one _ exceilent deteriorated _ unaltered _X original site N/A X good X altered ruins moved date ___ fair unexposed

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Rockland property is a substantial agricultural and residential complex on the Potomac River in northern Loudoun County. The property, so called because of the limestone outcroppings defining the landscape, developed in the early nineteenth century as the home of General George Rust, a prominent Loudoun County figure. General Rust's descendents have occupied the property to the present day. Substantial additions dating from circa 1908 enhance the property and give it its current definition. The property contains five contributing historic buildings, one contributing historic structure, and two noncontributing buildings.

Main House:

The primary historic feature of Rockland is the main house, a substantial two-and-one-half story brick building built in two major campaigns, in 1822 and in 1908. The building has integrity from the 1908 construction.

Exterior: Rockland has a single-pile, central-hall plan, expanded by the 1908 alterations into a rough double-pile configuration. The 1822 block of the building presents a symmetrical five-bay facade with a one-story portico sheltering the central entrance. The portico has four Roman Doric columns with single pilaster responds; the portico's entablature is of an Ionic composition. The entablature is enriched with a guilloche band in the architrave, and a rope-mold in the cornice. The entrance is composed beneath an elliptical brick arch, with half-columns framing the central single-leaf eight-panel door, sidelights with elliptical-patterned mullions, and a semi-elliptical fanlight. While some of the woodwork at Rockland dates from the 1908 alterations, this porch appears to be original. It is shown in pre-1908 photographs of the property.

The brickwork of this original part of the house is Flemish bond on the east elevation and five-course American bond on the side elevations, with gauged jack arches over the windows. The brickwork has noteworthy variations around the windows. The bonding pattern is closed at the window reveals and corners of the building either with king closers or queen closers, depending on whether the bond pattern ends with a stretcher or a header; these are standard treatments. Some of the windows on the facade have a third treatment: queen closers placed adjacent to the reveals, instead of spaced apart by a header. This device appears to be unique in Virginia brickmasonry.

The windows have six-over-six double-hung wooden sash, louvered wooden shutters, and wrought-iron shutter dogs and hinges. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal roofing. The metal scuppers have the applied initials and date "G R 1822." The building's elegant cornice, which has rope-molding similar to that of the front porch, was extended in the 1908 construction with responds in the north and south gable ends.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

1700–1799 _x_ 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	community planning	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1822: 1908	Builder/Architect Un	known	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Rockland, the home of the prominent Rust family of Virginia, is one of many substantial estates developed by the state's wealthier families along U.S. Route 15 in northern Loudoun County. It is a large and handsome country residence, reflecting two major periods of prosperity and construction, the 1820s and circa 1908. The design and construction of both periods are architecturally significant. The complex, including the main house, the overseer's house, the servants' quarters, the smokehouse, the barn, and the lands, including many mature oaks, is of great importance, and considerable rarity in the rapidly developing areas of eastern Loudoun County.

Summary History: General George Rust (1788-1857), of the prominent Rust family of northern Virginia, is said to have acquired the Rockland property from the heirs of Colonel Burgess Ball in 1817. A two-story frame house, of unknown date, was standing on the property. Around 1822 General Rust erected a substantial two-story brick building that is the core of the current building. The old frame building, located to the rear of the new structure, became a service wing. A pre-1908 photograph, preserved at Rockland, shows a two-story frame wing on the northeast side of the 1822 brick building; this may have been the original house.

General George Rust was active at Baltimore in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1818-1819 and 1820-1823. A contemporary figure, Henry Bedinger, described General Rust:

He is a Virginia Gentleman of great intelligence, and of the highest standing, possessed of a large fortune, and one who can wield more political influence than any other individual in our portion of the state.

Rockland passed from General Rust to his son, Colonel Armistead Thomson Mason Rust (1820-1887) in 1849. Armistead Rust was born at Rockland; he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served with the 19th Virginia Infantry during the Civil War. Colonel Rust's son Henry Bedinger Rust (1872-1936) inherited the property in 1887, and it was during Henry Rust's stewardship that the house was enlarged, taking its present form. The architect for the enlarging has not been identified; the blueprints bear no designer's identification. It is possible that Henry Bedinger Rust, an accomplished engineer, prepared the plans himself.

Henry Bedinger Rust's daughter, Elizabeth Fitzhugh Rust Brown, and her husband, Stanley Noel Brown, occupied Rockland until 1936. The current owner is Henry Bedinger Brown, son of Stanley Brown.

9. M	ajor Bibl	iographica	l Refer	ences			_
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The north elevation has two windows on each floor. An integral brick chimney rises at the center of the elevation. Single arched windows on either side of the chimney, dating from 1908, light the attic space.

A one-story wooden portico on the south elevation, dating from the 1908 enlargements, follows the Roman Doric order; it has four columns and two pilaster responds. A full entablature with Roman triglyphs and metopes is carried around the porch. The south elevation is fenestrated comparable with the north elevation, again with small arched windows lighting the attic on either side of the chimney.

The 1908 work extends both the north and south elevations by two bays, with cornices similar to that of the historic building, gabled dormers, and single chimney stacks. A semi-detached two-story block, also built in 1908, extends the north elevation further, with a one-story hyphen connector. Still further to the east is a two-story frame structure, which includes a porch that was enclosed in the 1960s. The brick of the 1908 addition in laid in careful Flemish bond, with steel lintels supporting the gauged jack arches over the windows.

The rear (east elevation), comprised entirely of the 1908 addition, has a one-story Roman Doric porch spanning its breadth, with a smaller second-story "sleeping porch" on the south end. The roof rises in a low-pitched pedimented gable, with a Palladian window centered, reflecting the interior stair landing.

Three gabled dormers, dating from the 1908 renovations, pierce the front slope of the gable roof. These dormers have "Gothic sash" with intersecting muntins forming lancet arches within the semicircular window arch.

Interior: Rockland has a typical central-hall, single-pile plan, which has been expanded by the 1908 alterations to a rough double-pile plan. The stair is an open-stringer type with slender newel posts and square balusters. An arched doorway leads from the intermediate landing to the 1908 addition. The primary first-floor chambers in the 1822 block, the library and the parlor, have exceptional mantel-pieces, with moldings and features of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival fashions. These rooms have plaster cornices as well. It is not clear which elements date from the 1822, and which date from the 1908 construction. The south parlor is extended into the 1908 block by a screen wall with the Scamozzi-order Ionic columns.

The door and window casings in the second floor's northwest bedroom appear to be original to the house. These casings have unusual corner blocks that do not extend the full width of the architraves; they also have reeded panels on the reveals. Woodwork in the other rooms includes six-panel doors and reeded casings with bull's-eye cornerblocks; these appear in the 1822 block as well as in the 1908 addition, and it is likely that all of this woodwork was installed during the 1908 construction.

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The east partition of the second floor's south room was moved several feet in during the 1908 alterations. Flooring is narrow hardwood on the first floor and wider yellow pine on the second floor.

The building is in excellent condition. Contemporary mechanical systems, including central heat and air-conditioning, have been installed without affecting significant spaces or features. An ongoing renovation program includes replacement of the gutters and downspouts; repairs to the wooden louvered shutters, and repointing of the brickwork.

Overseer's House: The overseer's house is a small two-story brick building located to the north of the main house. Portions of this house may predate the 1822 main house. The building has a three-bay block to the north, with a single-pile side-hall plan, which appears to be the oldest construction. The brickwork is six-course American bond. Single-bay porches are on the east and west elevations of this block. This portion of the house has a native fieldstone foundation. The house is extended by a substantial asymmetrical brick block on the south side, roughly twice the size of the older construction. The brickwork in this part of the house is painted. Four chimney stacks pierce the gabled roof. The house was remodeled in the 1940s by Stanley Brown.

The overseer's house, which is separately owned, is in excellent condition; it is maintained with military discipline.

Servants' Quarters: The two-story brick building to the east of the main house provided quarters for servants. The original configuration of the building is not clear; joints in the gable ends suggest that it may have been built as a one-story building. The structure currently is two stories, with a gable roof, and a two-tier porch on its east elevation. The brickwork is five-course American bond. Fenestration is irregular, with small six-over-six sash windows and six doorways opening onto the porch.

Smokehouse: A small frame smokehouse is located to the northeast of the main house. The building has a square plan and a shingled pyramidal roof. It is of braced-frame construction, with weatherboard siding, and a single batten door on its west elevation. The structure appears to date from the early nineteenth century.

Barn: A small brick barn with an L-shaped plan, dating probably from the 1908 improvements to Rockland, is located to the north of the main house and the garages. A small cupola with a weathervane crowns the gable roof.

Small House: To the north of the barn is a one-story frame residence, which dates from the early twentieth century. This house appears to have been built for a farm supervisor.

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Other Outbuildings: The Rockland property also includes two brick outbuildings, a four-bay garage and a shop/pumphouse, which date from the mid-twentieth century. These are located northeast of the main house. Several other outbuildings associated with the property have not survived; these include an icehouse, a bathhouse, and a stable.

Landscape: The Rockland property includes extensive acreage on the east and west sides of U.S. Route 15. This property, which has been used for farming and pasturage for many years, features extensive limestone outcroppings and well-developed oak trees, which contribute to the sense of historic time and place at Rockland. The grounds are well maintained.

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Architecture: The original house at Rockland is a significant Federal period country house, with a plan and composition typical of Virginia's larger residences of the period. The building's design, details, and craftmanship are important aspects of the state's architectural heritage. The peculiarities of the brickwork at Rockland are especially important. The exterior and interior woodwork show excellent craftmanship.

The main house is largely defined by the substantial additions of 1908, and this construction enhances the architectural value of the property. The respect of the 1908 builders for the historic building is evident in the repetition of the proportions, fenestration pattern, and masonry bond in the new construction. The 1908 builders did not restrict their work to enlargement, but also embellished the existing building through refinements to exterior and interior woodwork.

The property's significance rests also in the intact composition of agricultural outbuildings, which again reflect the two major periods of construction. The main house, the subservient overseer's house, and the servants' quarters reflect, through their scale, prioritized elaboration and craftmanship, and placement, the social scale at a 19th-century Virginia country house. The 1908 agricultural buildings, including the barn and the frame house, are evidence of the continuity of this scale into the twentieth century.

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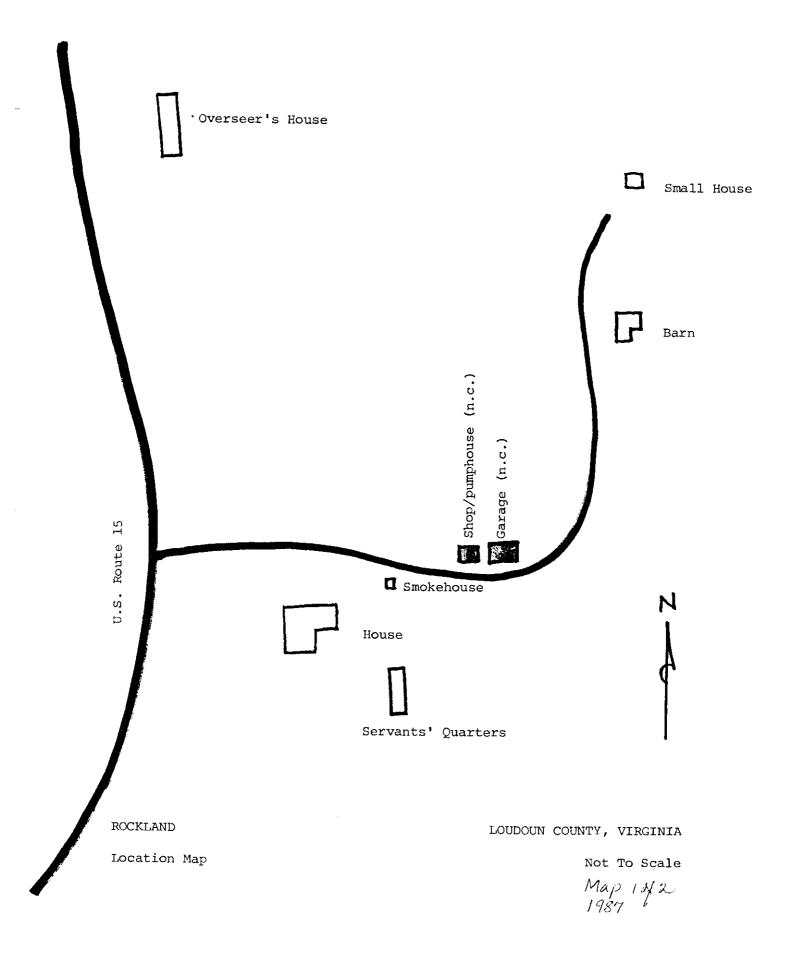
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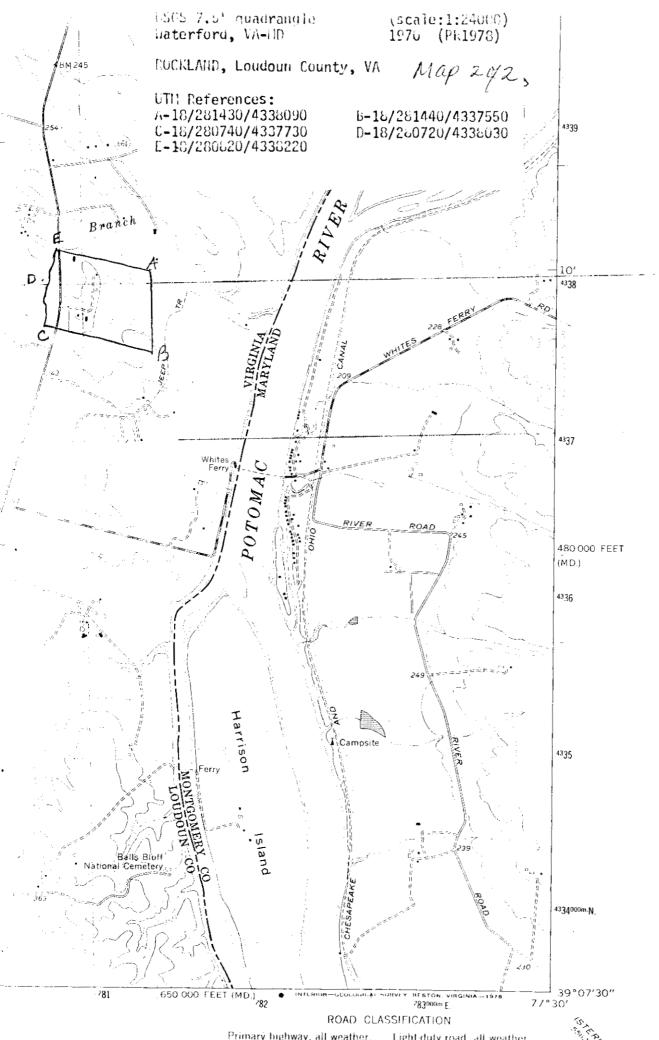
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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the intersection of Limestone Branch and U.S. Route 15, east by southeast along a line 2000 feet, thence south, paralleling a tree and fence line, 1750 feet; thence west by northwest, 2300 feet, across U.S. Route 15 to the south tributary of Limestone Branch, thence north along the course of the south tributary of Limestone Branch approximately 1600 feet to the stream's intersection with Limestone Branch and U.S. Route 15.

Boundary Justification: The nominated acreage includes the historic main house, the overseer's house, and the four historic outbuildings. The acreage also includes the agricultural landscape to the east, which is an important element in the historic definition of the property. Limestone Branch and its southern tributary form natural boundaries to the property on the west, while the northern boundary approximates the limits of the present owner's property, and the southern boundary incorporates the wooded acreage immediately to the south of the house.





Primary highway, all weather, Light-duty road, all weather