



VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

SURVEY FORM

File no. 26-3576-4Negative no(s). 4357, 43634372, 73, 78, 4105, 08

Historic name	Common name Ben Lomond Stone Accessory Building
County/Town/City Prince William County	
Street address or route number Westover Baptist Church Parcel, Sudley Manor Dr., Manassas, Va.	
USGS Quad Gainesville	Date or period 1st Qtr. 19th C.
Original owner Benjamin T. Chinn	Architect/builder/craftsmen
Original use Overseer's House?, Slave Qtr.?	
Present owner Westover Baptist Church	Source of name Mtn. Nr. Loch Lomond in Scotland.
Present owner address c/o Rev. Alfred Philley	Source of date Architectural, Archeological evidence
9425 Westmoreland Ave., Manassas, VA 22110	Stories 1 story
Present use Not in use.	Foundation and wall const'n Stone foundation, walls.
Acreage c6 acres.	

Roof type Metal-covered gable roof.

State condition of structure and environs Structure in good condition--walls, mortar, wood, floor are all sound. New roof in 1950. New residential development on two sides.

State potential threats to structure Church owner of property plans to demolish for driveway.

Note any archaeological interest Preliminary archeol. investigation showed evidence of early 19th C. habitation. Report forthcoming, but site of this kind said by archeologists from Williamsburg & Alexandria to be very rarely encountered in Northern Virginia.

Should be investigated for possible register potential? yes X no

Architectural description (Note significant features of plan, structural system and interior and exterior decoration, taking care to point out aspects not visible or clear from photographs. Explain nature and period of all alterations and additions. List any outbuildings and their approximate ages, cemeteries, etc.)

This stone accessory building is one of three stone outbuildings associated with the Ben Lomond manor house. The other two, described on the Ben Lomond survey form, q.v., were probably a dairy and a meat house.

All of these buildings, including the manor house, are similarly constructed of locally quarried red sandstone rubble, both roughly shaped and uncut and laid up in approximate courses. The buildings are also all mortared similarly--lime-sand with perhaps clay mortar between the interior stones. The Stone Accessory Building described here has been repaired in places with portland cement. The foundation is of stone c36" wide and reaching a depth of about 2 feet, as revealed in the preliminary archeological investigation.

Walls are about 18" thick, finished on the interior with an undercoat of lime/sand/hair plaster applied directly to the masonry. A finish coat of plaster is also evident, and possibly a layer of whitewash. Traces of color appear on the walls and ceiling of the interior, which, if the partition dividing the interior into two rooms still existed, would have been painted a rose-tan in the "north" room and light blue in the "south" room.

Woodwork, both interior and exterior, is plain. Tie beams are hewn and pit-sawn with no decoration. Remnants of beaded horizontal board paneling appear at ceiling height on the front, or west, wall. A small piece of cyma moulding remains on the interior, left side of the small door to the outside on the 2d floor. Windows and doors are framed with heavy timbers, mortise and tenoned and pegged. Floor, ground level is concrete; 2d floor is random-length tongue and groove pine, c4½" wide. No woodwork around fireplaces, which have been blocked with glazed tiles.

Roof has hewn rafters (2½" x 4") mortise and tenoned and pegged at peak. Half-lapped collar beams fastened with cut nails. Present tin roof replaced shingles in 1950. Some rafters are replacements. (continued)

Interior inspected? Yes

Historical significance (Chain of title; individuals, families, events, etc., associated with the property.)

Little is known about the early inhabitants or the original function(s) of this outbuilding, which is alleged to have been 1) an overseer's house; 2) the first residence of the earliest owners; and 3) a slave dwelling. Though it is now vacant and unused, it was last used to house game birds. In general, this land was part of Robert "King" Carter's Lower Bull Run Tract, patented in 1724 and totalling over 6,000 acres, most of which lay in Prince William County. The land passed to Carter's son, Councillor Robert Carter, who willed it to his children Sarah, Priscilla, and George. Sarah received the 730-acre Ben Lomond plantation. She married Dr. John Yates Chinn, and lived at Edge Hill in Richmond County. Their son, Benjamin Tasker Chinn (1807-1886) inherited Ben Lomond and built the manor house in 1837. It is possible that the stone accessory building was built as much as 35 years earlier than the manor house, either, it has been suggested, as an overseer's house or a temporary first residence for the owner. One informant referred to the building as a "honeymoon" cottage for the Benjamin Tasker Chinn.

In 1870, the Chinns sold Ben Lomond to William H. Campbell. Campbell, it is said, owned Ben Lomond for only a short time. A subsequent owner, Mr. Rixie, established on the farm a major dairying operation, probably around the turn of the century. William (?) Bruie, who took over the farm, built the barn in about 1926. Charles C. Lynn owned the farm in about 1936, and in about 1940, Robert L. Garner purchased Ben Lomond and restored it. In 1966, Mr. Garner sold the 814-acre farm to Weaver Brothers Corp., developers of Sudley, the present subdivision surrounding Ben Lomond.

Sources and bibliography

Published sources (Books, articles, etc., with bibliographic data.) Ratcliffe, R.J., This Was Prince William (c1978), p. 119. (includes photograph); Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places Writers Program, W.P.A., (c1941, 1961), p. 123-124.

Primary sources (Manuscript documentary or graphic materials; give location.)

Names and addresses of persons interviewed Chuck Sharp, Stafford County Executive

Ren Conner, III, Manassas Museum

Jack Ratcliffe, P. W. County Historical Commission

Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)

SEE ATTACHED

Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)

SEE BEN LOMOND 76-4 FOR SITE PLAN

Name, address and title of recorder Frances Jones, Architectural
Historian - Surveyor, NVPDC

Date
24 Apr 1979

Architectural Description (continued)

No interior stair, only a hatch cut into 2d floor. There may have been an exterior stair along south gable end to the small door on 2d story.

Notes to Plan:

FIRST FLOOR

- 1) Pair of entrances; one boarded up, the other a replacement door.
- 2) Window converted to door.
- 3) Fireplaces blocked.
- 4) Trap door to 2d floor.
- 5) Signs on joist and along wall of 1"-thick board partition dividing 1st floor into two equal rooms.

SECOND FLOOR

- 1) Small (25" x 42½") door.
- 2) Fragment of cyma moulding around interior door frame. See sketch.
- 3) No fireplaces in 2d floor, but stove hole.

