

Attachment I
Architectural and Archeological Resources
Buckland, Virginia

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BUCKLAND HALL

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Standing structures in the Buckland Historic District

Buckland (Calvert) Grist Mill

This is the third mill on this site, one of two mills constructed in the late eighteenth century on Broad Run in the vicinity of Buckland. This mill is believed to date to the 1790s and is certainly in business at this location no later than 1806, when it is noted in the description for an adjoining lot. Detailed descriptions of the grist mill and associated woolen manufactory appear in sale advertisements published in 1840 and 1856. The present structure is dated 1904, but incorporates elements of the earlier buildings. The foundation appears to date to the first mill, and framing material can be dated to three distinct periods. The earliest generation of material is typical of the eighteenth and very early nineteenth century, and includes hewn sills, a chamfered post and bearing plates, as well as hewn and pit-sawn joists and framing in the upper story. A second period of re-used material is circular sawn and whitewashed and is easy to distinguish from the third generation material, which is both reciprocal and circular sawn and is not whitewashed. An extensive array of late nineteenth century milling machinery survives on the upper story, including the drive system, pulleys, and belts, as well as sifters, graders and bolting machinery bearing patent dates of 1892 and 1896. While there reportedly were fifty or more mills in Prince William County at the peak of the industry, this is the only fully intact mill still standing in the county.

Samuel Love, Jr. Store/Miller's Residence; Lot No. 1

Encapsulated within the larger mass of a twentieth century residence is a one-story log and frame structure that has been identified primarily for its role as the miller's residence for the extant Calvert Mill and two earlier mills. A careful examination of the structure indicates that the log section bears the plan of a commercial store and counting room, while the frame section to the east served as the parlor and dining room for the family, with bed chambers on the garret story and commercial storage space in the stone cellar. It seems likely this is the store constructed by Samuel Love, Jr. sometime prior to October 10, 1798, as described in a deed of that date for Lot No. 1.

Moss House, Lot No. 2

The Moss House is a two-story frame structure that dates to ca. 1796. It was constructed by George Britton, and sold to the Hampton family, who built the distillery across Mill Street on Lot 28. The Moss House will be assessed in detail in late March.

House on Lot No. 3

A 1½ story frame house was moved to this location on the west side of Mill Street when Lee Highway was expanded to a dual-lane highway in 1953. The 1987 National Register form indicates the core structure dates to the 1880s and was extensively modified in 1953. It is identified in that form as a contributing resource.

Richard Gill House, Lot No. 3

On August 13, 1796, Richard Gill purchased from John & Elizabeth Love and Josiah Watson Lot No. 3 in the town of Buckland, described as "that Tenement lot...whereon the said Richard Gill at present dwells." The house is noted in a deed dated November 1, 1855, when Gill's heirs sell the house and lots 3 and 12 to John B. Hunton. Gill's house survives as the log portion of an enlarged house sited on the crest of the hill behind the Buckland Tavern.

Buckland Tavern and log outbuilding, Lot No. 4

A deed dated February 15, 1799 transfers Lot No. 4 from John & Elizabeth Love to Charles Thornhill; the price of 60 pounds indicates the property is already improved by a building. On October 3, 1799 the property is conveyed to William Brooks, and when Brooks' heirs resolve the dower portion of his estate on January 8, 1823, the deed notes a two-story house stands on the widow's third of the lot. The remaining two-thirds includes "a certain house and Lot...at present and for some time past occupied by Brooks & Alexander and formerly occupied by William Brooks deceased..." The log outbuilding in the side yard was moved to this location by Thomas Ashe following his purchase of the property in 1975. This building has not yet been examined, but is presumed to date to the nineteenth century and was designated as a contributing resource in the 1987 National Register form.

John Trone House, Lot No. 6

On June 8, 1825, Lot No. 6 is conveyed by John Love (now living in Tennessee) to John Trone for \$75, noting that the lot has been reduced in size slightly by construction of "the New Turn pike road." Current survey documentation identifies Trone as the builder. Based on the purchase price, this seems likely, but the building has not yet been investigated in detail, and documentary evidence indicates there was a shop on this site prior to Trone's acquisition.

Francis Hawley/Distiller Ned's House, Lot 13

On November 1, 1800, John and Elizabeth Love conveyed Lot No. 13 to Francis Hawley for forty pounds Virginia currency. The property is described as "all that Tenement Lott...whereon the said Francis Hawley has his new Kitchen..." By 1821, the property was owned by Distiller Ned, a free black. Ned is listed in the 1810 census of Buckland, the owner of two slaves (possibly family members); he may already have purchased this house by that date. On June 4, 1821, Ned used the house and lot to secure a debt. A second indenture bearing the same date, to

secure another debt, provides an extensive list of livestock, farm equipment, and household goods. The house survives, while the kitchen is an archeological site.

Buckland Church, Lot No. 15

The second church on this site, the present Buckland Church was constructed in 1856 by two local builders, as documented by dated signatures in the roof. It is one of five churches in Prince William County that pre-date the Civil War, and appears to be the only antebellum example left in the county of a frame temple-form country church, a type widely favored in the 1820s to the 1850s. This church is one of four in the county that served as battlefield hospitals during the Civil War. Of particular note is the African American portion of the cemetery, distinguished by neat rows of unmarked local fieldstone. There appear to be as many as thirty burials in this section of the cemetery, the most extensive example of this form of African American burial ground known to the survey team.

House on Lot 16

One of the earliest houses in Buckland is found on Lot 16, just south of the church. Measuring 16 feet square with an exterior gable-end chimney, the building is constructed with hand-wrought nails, suggesting a date of late eighteenth century to about 1815. Later in the nineteenth century, the early house became the rear service wing for a larger, two-story frame house. As an example of the basic, one-room plan house required by the town trustees as a condition for retaining ownership of a lot, this structure is a key building in the historic district and is a rare survival in the context of early town building in the mid-Atlantic region.

Buckland Post Office (Deerlick Cottage), Lot No. 29

The story-and-a-half frame house known as Deerlick Cottage was constructed in at least four distinct periods. The original building is a commercial store with a traditional storeroom and counting room plan configuration above a cellar storage room. This building closely matches Samuel Love's store on Lot No. 1 (see above) but is more intact and more easily dated. The period I building is constructed with a distinctive form of transitional nail with machine-made shafts and hand-struck heads—a type that can be found from the 1790s to the 1830s, but most commonly dates to the first decade or so of the nineteenth century. The building retains extensive early framing and building fabric, including evidence that the room at the north end of the porch may have served as the post office. Evidence of the commercial and public nature of the building includes the distinctive plan, the early double thickness door with scars from public notices, and the hand-forged iron bars that survive on the two windows that flank the door; additional iron shutter bars survive in the cellar. This is a rare example of an early commercial store structure and may also be one of the earliest surviving post offices in Virginia, if not the mid-Atlantic region.

Dr. Brown House, Lot No. 30

The Brown House was constructed in three principal periods. Evidence of an early nineteenth century building survives in the northern part of the house, including framing and flooring visible from the cellar and recycled early framing in the roof of that section of the house. The south section is a two-story, two-bay frame building that appears to date to about 1855 and, based on framing materials and carpentry details, may have been constructed by the same two carpenters who signed the roof of the Buckland Church of 1856. The house is clearly visible in this form in the 1863 Waud drawing. Shortly after the Civil War, the Brown House was enlarged by 18 feet to the north, providing one additional room on the cellar, first, and second stories. At some point a lean-to addition was made to the south gable. This wing served as Dr. Brown's office, but was demolished in the twentieth century.

Storage Building, Lot No. 33

This small frame building on the east side of Buckland Mill Road stands just south of Lee Highway. Identified as a contributing resource to the National Register Historic District, it is believed to stand on the approximate location of John Trone's blacksmith shop, as represented by two small structures in the 1863 Waud drawing. This building dates to the twentieth century, however.

Houses at 8203 and 8205 Buckland Mill Road.

Located on the east side of Buckland Mill Road (Mill Street) to the south of Lee Highway, these two vernacular dwellings represent the continuing vitality of Buckland through the nineteenth century. The southerly house is of log construction and can be identified in the 1863 Waud drawing, while the northerly house post-dates the Waud drawing and was probably constructed in the post-war period, most likely as workers' housing for one of the commercial enterprises in town, or perhaps as a tenant house for Buckland Farm.

Archeological sites identified through documentary research

Twelve of the fifteen historic structures in the Buckland Historic District can be identified in the Waud drawing of 1863. Approximately fifteen additional structures evident in the drawing are now archeological sites, only three of these appear to have been disturbed by twentieth century highway construction. The majority of the lost structures can be identified with existing documentary research. The following archeological sites can be identified with some degree of certainty as to location and improvements; research is continuing on all of these sites.

Samuel Love outbuildings, Lot No. 1

While it would appear that Samuel Love's store of ca. 1798 survives as the core of a larger, twentieth century residence, a lean-to and at least two other structures that once stood on the lot are now archeological sites. These buildings are evident in the Waud drawing of 1863. The close proximity of the lean-to and one outbuilding to the northwest corner of Love's store suggest that they have suffered at least some damage from the construction of a one-story kitchen in the 1950s, and the 1988 kitchen that replaced that structure. The third structure was sufficiently removed from the modern construction that it may retain significant sub-surface features.

George Britton's Shop, Lot No. 2

Britton's shop is described in a deed for Lot No. 2 dated August 13, 1796. This is probably the 1½ story structure visible immediately to the south of Samuel Love's store in the 1863 panoramic view. A deed dated June 23, 1806 indicates that Lot No. 2 has been divided into two parts—the north half is sold on this date by George Britton to James Hunton for \$400, and “is now occupied by James Hunton & Son and the house thereon by them as a Store house.” By this date, Britton has sold the southern part of Lot No. 2 to James Taylor and it “has since become the property of Samuel Hudson who now occupies it.”

Samuel Hudson's house, Lot No. 2

By June 23, 1806, Samuel Hudson has acquired and occupies the southern half of Lot No. 2 (see previous entry).

Richard Gill Blacksmith Shop, Lot No. 3

By the time Richard Gill purchased Lot No. 3 on August 13, 1796, he was already living on the site. By March 30, 1799, he had also constructed a blacksmith shop, located at the southeast corner of the lot, where Elizabeth Street meets Mill Street. The southeast corner of the blacksmith's shop becomes a point of reference in the boundary descriptions for adjacent lots. See for example a deed for Lot No. 6 dated March 30, 1799, and for Lot No. 4 dated October 3, 1799. Gill's blacksmith shop is noted again in the description for Lot No. 4 in a deed dated February 5, 1813, and also in a deed for Lot No. 5 executed on November 18, 1825.

Brooks & Alexander Store, Lot No. 4

A deed dated February 15, 1799 transfers Lot No. 4 from John & Elizabeth Love to Charles Thornhill; the price of 60 pounds indicates the property is already improved by a building. On October 3, 1799 the property is conveyed to William Brooks, and when Brooks' heirs resolve the dower portion of his estate on January 8, 1823, the deed notes a two-story house stands on the widow's third of the lot. The remaining two-thirds includes "a certain house and Lot...at present and for some time past occupied by Brooks & Alexander and formerly occupied by William Brooks deceased..."

Robert Thrift Store and Dwelling House, Lot No. 5

On November 9, 1797, John & Elizabeth Love & Josiah Watson sold to Robert Thrift, for £12 Virginia Currency, Lot 5, "all that tenement lot...whereon the said Robert Thrift has built a Store & dwelling houses..." When Robert and his wife Margaret sell the lot and house on November 18, 1825 to James Hulls for \$425, the deed notes that it is "the lott whereon the said Hull now Resides." This deed also includes a reference in the boundary description to "the paved road."

William Draper's Shop, Lot No. 6

On March 30, 1799, John and Elizabeth Love and Josiah Watson sold to William Draper for twelve pounds Virginia currency "all that tenement lot...whereon the said William Draper hath at this time a shop..." Draper sold the lot and shop on March 1, 1800 for 36 pounds to William Hunton, Jr., who in turn sold the property to John Hampton for \$120. By June 1825, Lot No. 6 is owned by John Love, and he sells it to John Trone for \$75, noting that the lot has been reduced in size slightly by construction of "the New Turn pike road."

Turnpike Inn, Lot No. 6

The turnpike Inn was constructed on the south side of the Warrenton Turnpike on Lot No. 6; it was demolished in the 1930s. This building is visible in the 1863 panoramic view of Buckland; a 1930 photograph provides a further record of its appearance in its final role as a service station.

Isaac Meeks' Tanyard, Lot No. 8

On March 21, 1822, Isaac Meeks secured a debt of \$115.20 owed to the firm of Brooks & Alexander by executing an indenture for a "Certain lot of land lying & being situate in the town of Buckland County of Prince William...on which said lot the said Isaac Meeks has now a Tan Yard know[n] by lot Number 8 measuring One hundred feet in front and one hundred and eighty feet in length..." The tanyard probably also extended to Lot 9 and to a large, un-numbered parcel on the east side of Mill Street, running down to Broad Run. A tanyard would leave a very distinctive archeological signature, and when properly excavated, tanning vats have yielded exquisite artifacts and a high level of preservation for normally ephemeral evidence.

Francis Hawley's Kitchen, Lot No. 13

On November 1, 1800, John and Elizabeth Love conveyed Lot No. 13 to Francis Hawley for forty pounds Virginia currency. The property is described as "all that Tenement Lott...whereon the said Francis Hawley has his new Kitchen..."

Site of first Buckland church, Lot No. 15

The present church at Buckland is said to be the second on this site, built in 1856 to replace a building that may date as early as the 1790s.

Francis Hawley Stables, Lot 29

On February 2, 1799, John and Elizabeth Love sold part of Lot No. 29 to Francis Hawley for twelve pounds. The property is described as "all that tenement Lott...whereon the said Francis Hawley has his Stables...being part of Lott 29 in the plan of Buckland..."

Distillery Site, Lots 28 and 29

On February 26, 1812, John Love sold to William Brooks for \$50, "part of...Lot No. 29...where the old still House stood." This early distillery was evidently replaced with a more ambitious operation, as described by a traveler in 1830.

John Trone Blacksmith Shop, Lot No. 33

John Trone purchased Lot No. 6 from John Love in 1825 and built the 1½ story house that stands on this site today. Trone was a blacksmith and lay preacher, and his blacksmith shop is believed to have stood on Lot 33, located on the east side of Buckland Mill Road (Mill Street) just south of the turnpike. The Waud view of the town indicates there were two buildings on this site in 1863. A third building is evident in the Waud view immediately to the south of Trone's house on Lot No. 6—this building could also prove to be the blacksmith shop. John Trone, his wife, and their daughter are buried in the southwest corner of the cemetery just up the hill from their home.

George Britton's Log House, Lot No. 47 or 48

In July 1798, George purchased lots 47 and 48 from the Trustees of the Town of Buckland, with the stipulation that he improve the property within seven years with a house measuring at least twelve feet square and with a brick or stone chimney. On August 20, 1811 George and Elizabeth Britton sold to John Love for twenty pounds "Lots No. 47 and 48 being the same Conveyed to the said George Britton by the Trustees of the said Town and lying on the North side of Broad run and the most Northerly lots in the said Town on which a log house is now erected."

Samuel and Celia King House, east side of Broad Run.

Samuel King, freeman of color of the Town of Buckland, emancipated his wife Celia in 1811. Celia later became the toll keeper for the turnpike. The precise

location of their house has not been identified, but is believed to lie on the east side of Broad Run, north of Lee Highway.

Mary Brent House, Lot No. [35?]

On September 27, 1825, John Love sold “the eastern portion of the Lott of Land heretofore belonging to George Roach” for \$100. The boundary description does not include a lot number from the plat of the town, but it lies on the west side of Broad Run just north of the bridge. One boundary mark is “a locust tree at the N.W. corner of the house now occupied by Mary Brent a woman of Color...”

Isaac Meeks House [Lot No. 37?]

To secure a debt, Isaac Meeks executed an indenture on February 4, 1822, secured by “my present dwelling house & lot attached to it...”

Buckland Woolen Mill, mill race, and dam

Traces of the woolen manufactory are still visible approximately 60 yards north of the Calvert Mill, nestled against the rising river terrace and with ready access to the head race for the surviving mill. This manufacturing mill was in operation by 1796 and is described in detail in sale advertisements published in 1840 and again in 1856; the factory evidently closed in the late nineteenth century. The dam and mill race served both the woolen manufactory and the grist mill, and are easily identified in the modern landscape.

Buckland Quarry

Located on the east bank of Broad Run opposite the Calvert Mill, this quarry provided building stone for many of the buildings in the town of Buckland.

Broad Run ford, bridges, and turnpike road bed at Buckland

The first crossing at Broad Run is believed to be a ford that was located at Love Street, the east-west street that was aligned just south of the Calvert Mill. An early bridge was constructed just downstream, at Bridge Street (on the original plat of the town) in the 1790s. When the Alexandria Turnpike was constructed in 1807, the Broad Run crossing was shifted to a more southerly location, just to the south of the modern Lee Highway. The stone abutments that survive on either bank of Broad Run are believed to date to ca. 1807 and have supported several successive bridges.