

Interview with Tom Ashe, Buckland, Va., owner of Buckland Tavern, from tape made at Manassas Museum Nov. 13, 1978. E. K. Conner, III, interviewer.

- C: I think maybe I might have found you something here - I don't know whether you ever saw this one or not (Mar. 1974 Echoes of History article, "Buckland Tavern," by H. H. Douglas).
- A: Yeah. If you've got an extra one I'd be happy to have one of them.
- C: I don't know if I've got an extra one; that's the only file copy I've got.
- D: (Douglas) has been by my house. In fact, that's where I got that. There was this one and another one (Nov. 1973 "Buckland", by Martha Leitch) that had mention of it in it.
- C: You say that Samuel Love owned several of those lots there.
- A: Let's see; this is Elizabeth Street. This would be Lot 4. This is very rough. It's so rough it's almost impossible to tell... Lot 4 and 5 should have been up there.
- C: Williams Street is the highway (29-211) and Lot 5 got cut off for the other lane (1952), is that right?
- A: Yes. See, my house is shown here as Lot 4, and Elizabeth Street is shown as a very wide street. That street is now as much space as a right-of-way, maybe just a 15-foot path through there.
- C: Now this road here goes over to a ford, originally, I believe.
- A: You see, Mr. Stuart's house is right here, I guess. Over on this side (south side Broad Run) you can see where this road comes across. You can see where it turns in here. In fact there's an old roadbed here that turns and goes into the road that's here - this is Cerro Gordo Road here now. The road now - the highway - is changed, but it used to be down in here. This is the first one, and eventually they put the road in here (old Williams St.) and later on they came and put the other road, I guess in '52 and joined up here. There's an old roadbed shown right in here and you can see where the ford went across - you can see some marks - and this road comes back up and joins into Cerro Gordo Road.
- C: The first mill was supposed to be at the site of the quarry at Mrs. P. H. Lee's home? The first mill that John Love built (upstream from town.)
- D: Is that Miss Toxie Lee? Go down Buckland Mill Road (at this point Mr. Ashe gave directions to a house south of Kinsley, which was the site of the second, rather than the first mill, which was downstream from town.)
- C: The foundations you actually saw were part of the foundations of the woolen mill?
- A: Yea. There's one mill here right now (Calvert's Mill) and right behind that, about 50 yards, is the foundation to the other mill. I guess it would still be distinguishable if you tried to excavate it with a shovel.
- C: How large was that mill - could you tell by the foundation stones?
- A: You mean the one I took the stones out of? Mrs. Leitch asked me one time to try to get it, but I didn't. What I did was - of course, you don't know if that was the surface of the ground now. The bottom stones were about

four feet below the surface of the ground and it was about, I guess, ten feet apart, which didn't make it extremely large. Now, we don't know exactly what we were digging up. We found a rock when we dug down about from here to - four feet deep. I was paying a man who was a carpenter over there helping me, and I was paying my son, and I was over there digging and we had to stop digging the stones up - it was not paying us to get the stones out of there.

C: But that was definitely the woolen mill foundation?

A: Yes.

C: Now the foundation stones of the present mill, do you think they were taken from the old woolen mill foundations?

A: I only know what Mr. Stuart, who lives there, seemed to think. I've heard him say and heard other places-in fact, Mr. Ratcliffe's book-that the frame structure of the mill there now was part of the frame structure of the first mill. But I rather think that the stone was, too.

C: Euckland Tavern was one of the earliest buildings and was originally a wagon tavern. Horses and teams would come from Alexandria. The drovers after supper in the tavern would stretch out in their wagons to sleep as the tavern could not provide beds for travellers. It originally had only one room on each of its three floors (information read from Prince William: The Story of its People and Places).

A: That's wrong. I think Mrs. Leitch - I've heard her say that. It's true, one room in the basement, one room on the second floor. But the partitions that are partitioned off made two separate rooms on the third floor, are original. The old rafters and split rail and split lath was there. In other words, there were two rooms (on the third floor).

C: And you say there were at least three exterior remodelings of that building?

A: Yeah.

C: Would you want to say their approximate dates?

A: My conclusion was drawn mostly from the nails that I got out. I took out some of the loose nails and there were some wrought-you know, hand-wrought. Now in a stone building there weren't that many nails to be found. They were manufactured nails. And those particular nails as I understand it weren't made - patented - until 1796.

C: Those that you found, were they round heads or flat heads?

A: They were flat headed nails, but they were blacksmith heads. But they were pressed nails, so putting the first part of the building before the town was built. The house was built, I would say, around 1796.

C: Then definitely the oldest house still standing now.

- A: Everybody seems to read all of that and think it was a wagoner's tavern. But there was room to take in boarders or take in people for the night. Chances are that it's true that they didn't, but these stories are passed down and they don't know exactly where they come from. For the most part, there's no reason for them not to be true.
- C: Do you think the cooking was done inside the house originally or did they have a separate kitchen?
- A: No, the kitchen, I believe was in the basement. The way the fireplaces are, it was made to cook, not to eat. One of them still has the little openings about five feet across and it has a built-up little shelf in there while the food was cooking it was placed there to keep warm while the rest was cooked.
- C: In the basement fireplace. To the best of your knowledge, then, there were no dependency buildings around there.
- A: Most of the ground was disturbed in the back when I got it. The State went through there and took some of her property, together with her pond-she had a little fish pond out in front of the house. They attempted to build her another one in the back by cutting into that bank and digging a hole which was there when I got it. It didn't hold water - was shale. But the State in 1952 destroyed any evidence of anything that might have been around there. I say no because I didn't see any rocks, I didn't see any stones in that pile of stuff that was pushed up. They didn't destroy anything when they did that.
- C: And the dimensions of the lot haven't been altered-the lot has always been the same metes and bounds.
- A: Yes.
- C: The most unusual thing to me would be the lack of a ridgepole. And of course the grey stone that can't be duplicated.
- A: We always used ridgepoles (in the construction trade) but I don't know that much about old buildings.
- C: I have very seldom seen one which didn't. They'd have a principal rafter, then go into two or three common rafters, then a space for a dormer, depending on how long the roof line is, then more common rafters and a principal one again.
- A: My house does have an outbuilding now. I got some logs from an old corn crib in the Bull Run Mountains and I brought them over there and made a cabin out of it. Of course the roof was destroyed so I got some old timbers and I pinned them together without the ridgepole and it's not hard to do but it's easier for you to put the timbers up there and have something to lay them against. But we put the two together and the end ones there and the rest of them we bored across through the ceiling and tagged them until we got the other boards.

C: You say your house's roof originally was cedar, and that it was redone several times, before you put the present shingle roof on it.

A: I couldn't tell you exactly. It was cedar. Now whether-it doesn't seem possible that it could have been one cedar roof, then a tin roof, and then my roof. It just seems like it would have had to been two cedar roofs. But I didn't find any evidence except for there was an awful lot of nail holes.

C: More than you would expect?

A: More than would have to do for one roof. So I think there were two cedar roofs on it, and a tin roof that had gone on around 1900. It lasted up till now and it was in terrible shape and we tore that off and built the roof using most of the original sheathing except some of it where the holes in the tin had rotted it.

C: How deep is the wall, the exterior wall? Does that vary as it elevates?

A: I would say two feet to a foot and a half. It's a little bit better than two feet, something like two feet two inches at the base. And it always managed to get to about a foot and a half at the top. The old builders, when they started out from the bottom - they were slaves, they didn't know what they were doing - they didn't seem to care how they got - when they came in from the outside to the inside as long as they got to a foot and a half at the top. And some of those walls are crooked - not just from settlement - had that too - the walls were just crooked. The corners were fairly straight but the walls - I'd have to point out to you and show you.

C: The interior - were the walls plastered originally?

A: The walls were plastered direct to the stone.

C: Was it hair plaster?

A: I think so. I let most of it. What I could save, is still original. It was hair or could have been animal hair or something. Some of it might have been hemp.

C: And stuck together with lime?

A: Yeah.

C: Something else I did want to tell you. They did get the corners fairly straight. One corner is perfect even now, but for the most part they didn't do it carefully. One thing about the building - you've got a front dimension of some thing like 28 feet. The depth of the left side facing it is 18 feet. On the right side it's 18½ feet - wasn't even square. That couldn't have been from settlement.

C: So it's not square exterior or interior. How about the window frames? Are they set in fairly square?

A: They're out of whack somewhat, but that's just from settlement. One window in the back was so much out of whack that when I put the chair rail up underneath it I couldn't bend that. My wife already expressed that it had a quaint look, but quaint or no, you couldn't make it look right. So I straightened the sill on it, and she cried.

C: Did you put back original chair rail? You said at the 32-inch line?

A: I had nothing original to put back. I put back what I knew had been there. In fact I had a hard time getting anybody to put the beads and stuff on it so I had an old plane - it was a Stanley plane - and I did most of my beading myself. So it's right rough. And I beaded my own chair rail. C.W.

C: You haven't heard any more stories about Lafayette and Tom Thumb besides what's in the book? Just the fact that they were there?

A: That's about it. One thing that's been mentioned, that's not mentioned in here (Prince William People & Places or This Was Prince William) is that it's documented that - let me get it straight - Jeb Stuart was there and he withdrew or ordered a withdrawal. They went south toward Warrenton until they could get together with another general, Fitzpatrick, and flank Custer, and Custer came into the town. Custer was sitting down there at his meal in the tavern and Stuart came back, as planned, and he had to get up so fast he had to get up and leave his meal. Some of Stuart's men finished it for him. prob. not.

C: Then it's fairly well documented that Custer himself was there.

A: Yes, Custer was.

C: When do you think that General Tom Thumb came? Some people say after the Civil War and some in the 1850's...

A: My mother tells me she has met him. My mother is 84 and she was old enough to remember him.

C: That was probably post-Civil War, then.

A: I would say early 1900's. (check this)

C: Now we have (Theodore) Roosevelt coming say in 1904 or 05... But it's not definite what this building was used for at that time?

A: It was probably a tavern at the time. He was in a hurry. His plan was, he never asked a man to do anything he couldn't do himself. So he said, "Men, you can ride a horse certain miles in a certain amount of hours." To prove it, he took off from Washington, came to Buckland, and let his horse drink out of Broad Run, and went back. Now whether he had time to feed himself I don't know. But I understand that was the purpose of his coming, to show it could be done in a certain amount of hours.

C: To the best of your knowledge, there have been no major fires inside of that building?

A: No. That's why I tried to explain the nails I found, compared to the history of the tavern, been there since 1750 or 1720 or something like that. People just tell you anything. I had thought that the tavern was pre-revolutionary, all of it. But the nails would indicate that it wasn't. Could have been, that those nails that I found were there. Unless it had been destroyed and gutted. But I found no evidence of smoke.

C: Is the ground floor laid on any kind of a summer beam or large beam?

A: No. It's not very deep. The outside dimension as I said was about 13 feet with the walls two feet and the joist span is only 14.

C: So you don't need it.

A: No. They used the equivalent of two by tens. They're actually about two and three quarters by twelve or something like that. They're not three feet deep.

C: Those are also of pine?

A: No, I'm not sure what that is. Whatever it is is hard; you can't drive a new nail in it. The termites never bothered it. And it could well be chestnut.

C: So that differs from the window trim being pine?

A: Yes. And so are some of the interior walls where they had to cut into them. For the electrical we had to do everything according to code and we had to destroy a lot of these walls and ceilings. The beams we replastered and the laths and they were of something other than pine - maybe chestnut, of harder wood. There again, in other words, the main structure was I guess of chestnut. I don't know chestnut because I never saw it. But it's something I'm not familiar with now; it looked like oak but it's - it wasn't oak.

C: When was the plumbing put in?

A: I took out all the plumbing that was in there. But the plumbing was in the basement and she (Mrs. Bear) had a full bath. And on the second floor. That destroyed...the original so at great expense I took them out and put them in the new section I put on the back. That plumbing I suppose was put in when she got the house around 1940.

C: So originally it had a privy.

A: Yes. And we know where that was. We found some stones out there near the street. And the old lady across the street who I understand is close to 90 mentioned where it was and that's where I found the stones.

C: Did this have a well or cistern?

A: I don't know how - there's a well out in the front yard that's only about 20 feet deep and right now only has about two feet of water in it. It's cased with (terra) cotta - you know, the clay pipe. But that could have been the original, somebody could have taken it - I never thought it was the original stone well. The original well was across the street somewhere or other. When the State put Mrs. Bear's pond in the back they also drilled her a new well - in 1952 - it must be spring-fed. Got pretty good water, got excellent water, and pretty good flow. I had it tested by the Town of Manassas Health Dept. and they said it was the best water they'd ever had.

C: The mortar on the exterior stone...

A: Dirt...Local dirt scraped up and wetted down.

C: Not really mortar in the sense that we think of mortar?

A: No. It's dirt - mud. The stone was laid real close; it wouldn't have held if it was loose. They figured how to get a good selection of stones and laid those stones flat. There was very little space in between them. What's there is dirt. Now in the construction business - I've been a builder for 25 years - and I would help my father as a laborer. And the old stonemason or brickmason when he wanted mortar, he'd holler, "Mud." So originally that's what the mortar was. It was mud. And that's what that house up there is built of.

C: What's the earliest picture you've got of the house?

A: I do have pictures and that reminds me I've got to give them back. Mrs. Bear - her nephew - I asked to borrow any pictures he had that she might have had. And I've been meaning to get them back to him; I was going to make copies.

C: Those pictures were taken in the 1930's?

A: Yes. Some of the pictures in there (Echoes) that Mr. Douglas got from Mrs. Bear...

C: Those are the earliest known pictures?

A: Yes, I have these pictures, snapshot pictures (in Mar 1974 Echoes). That's where he got these from. This shows what the roof more or less looked like. There was a small room here (on back addition) and a small walkway in here, part of the end room. You can see where these marks were up on the roof. This isn't what I found when I got there. This was wall. Whatever you see here wasn't there. But you can still see the lines on the roof that show what was there.

Continuation of interview with Tom Ashe, Nov. 16, 1978, with Frances Jones, architectural historian, and Mr. Conner

J: Did you do anything to the grounds - do you know anything about how the grounds were laid out - have you done any rooting around...

A: I have uncovered a few old artifacts of value or interest, perhaps; I'm going to put them in a case one of these days.

J: You know, in Williamsburg and down in Annapolis ^{Paca} State House - I really doubt whether there would be some significant kinds of plantings around - I doubt if there was anything like that - but down at the State House ^{Paca} they did some sort of archaeological work to find out what kinds of plants, what they are and where they were located...

A: The back yard is all destroyed by the State. They attempted to build a pond back there and destroyed it....graded it up and built her (Mrs. Bear) a pool up in there which never held water on account of the shale....

J: I notice that you have - that there's a log structure back there - is that something that you found and then assembled?

A: I brought that up from the Bull Run Mountains.

J: It has V-notches.

A: Yes, it's built real rough. It's not even V, it's just....

J: Chiselled.

A: It's nothing, it's just cut out so that the logs would fit and would be a little closer.

C: Now, where exactly was that from on the Mountain?

A: Originally, it was in Fauquier County. A Mrs. Willis restored an old stone building that was there and it was sitting at the side of the house and she didn't want it there.

J: I'm interested in knowing whether the early log structures would have been very soon covered over with weatherboarding or whether they would - I really doubt whether there would be as many log - obviously log - buildings around in say, the 1800's, up to the turn of the century, than we suspect, now, based on, you know, peoples' discovery that they own log houses. I mean, they, the first thing they want to do is rip off the old siding, right? Chink it up, and then paint it white in between, right? Isn't that what they do? So that everybody can see that this is a log house. I just don't think that the frontiersman, that the early settlers, would have done that. I mean they probably would have considered that to be too rough for them.

A: Well, there were two types of log structures. Some of them were meant to have siding on them. And they were never meant to look like logs.

J: It's like the way people will take brickwork - right? - and clean it all off, and sandblast it. Especially on the inside of a place.... They get - gain the impression - that's the way it was....try to give it a sort of civilized look.

A: Another thing my wife got me to do inside the house - she'd seen somewhere that people wanted beams everywhere. I had to go to an awful lot of trouble

to get my electric in and then work around those beams so it wouldn't snow. I did have beams showing but for the most part, except in the basement of those houses, those beams weren't exposed.

- J: I've heard that in old English houses that was the practice and I think probably that the English settlers, coming here would want to imitate life as quickly as possible - to what - they thought of as society or as civilized living. (Looking at sketch of log building drawn by Mr. Ashe) This looks like a mortise and tenon....Oh, I see, it's dovetailed, then, a rough kind of dovetail because the next one...would be carved similarly, so they would be laid on top of each other.
- A: But some of them, they would cut V's. They would cut this end piece right through. And the next one would come over here and have this V cut out of it here.
- J: This is the simplest. Have you seen the Lincoln Log - have you ever seen an early building, a log structure, put together like the log cabins that you can buy in kits that we know of, that have round end exposures?
- A: No, they wouldn't have gone to the trouble.
- J: They said that's a Swedish invention.
- A: Yeah, you can see them in the Alps, maybe (sic). No, the Lincoln Logs, I've never seen anything off it.
- J: And usually they would probably finish off the side, then try to square it off, right? Not leave the logs rounded.
- A: Some, like mine over there, are rounded on top.
- J: Floor joists, though, would have been left. I've seen them in like - smoothed off on the top surface and left round underneath where you can see it.
- A: Oh, yeah. They were made out of just trees and edged off where they could lay the floor over them.
- J: Do you know about the post and - what do they call it - post and board method of construction. Have you ever seen that used? It's where the posts - four corner posts are tenoned - are mortised - to accept a plank that's tenoned. That's the surface of the wall - that's how the wall is built, and then they cut it out for windows. Well, they've been finding some in Maryland, in Charles County, and elsewhere - Tidewater regions. Houses and barns that were built - what do you call them - post and plank.
- A: You're an expert; you'll be able to tell when you come
- J: No I'm not, but I think that in this kind of job you probably eventually do become an expert. That's not why I was hired...at least, I hope not (laughter). No, I'm learning a lot about interior details, dating methods, and I'm just - right now - when I go in, I just try to remember what it's like and sometimes I draw a little sketch and reproduce it and then look for patterns and, you know, hope I come across it again. Be able to associate that particular feature with a date so that when I see it again I will know that it's within that time period. That's what the Historical American Buildings Survey, the value of it is, the work that

they did in preparing measured drawings that went down all the way to the minutest details of construction. Have you ever seen the work that they did? I don't know what their schedule is, but you might be interested in getting them to come and do a measured drawing of your house. They have summer projects and recording people who go around the country. Right now I think they're probably working on a crisis kind of schedule. Because there are so many buildings going down that they want to record, they don't really have time to do something that has been preserved, but - oh, Rippon Lodge was recorded that way in 1939. The RAES did two kinds of recording. One was an inventory in about 1939. That was what was very odd. I just discovered that Prince William County has been surveyed every 20 years. It was surveyed in 1939, 1959, and now, this survey has begun. And what was done in 1939 was in part Writer's Project. Are you familiar with the material that the WPA, wasn't it, - Works Project - to get unemployed writers and editors back on their feet again doing useful kinds of work, in their field. That produced a lot of material from which that book (People & Places) was written. That has some of the associated things that happened around Buckland. (Mr. Ashe looks at book) It's a good book. It's full of guided tours and they describe sites - well-known and obscure.

A: (Reads from book) 'Crumbling remains of old Buckland Tavern

J: And that gives a history of Buckland. Was the blacksmith shop across from - where 29 is now?

A: I always understood that the blacksmith shop was opposite where I am. Directly opposite -

J: You mean, where the Koch house is.

A: Yeah. Well, not where the Koch house is, but next to the Koch house.

J: That's where Mrs. Trone or Mrs. - I think of her as Mrs. Trone - I think she may have been related to the Trones. Somebody said she was, is that true? Or her husband was?

A: She's with the Lees - and we were talking about Toxie Lee who lives where Kinsley Mill is so the Lees have always been there...

J: That's what ⁵he said, that they moved from Washington when his health became bad - in the 1940's - and they moved from Washington and took up residence in this house. And at the time I think it was probably in very bad condition. And they didn't expect - Mr. Lee, didn't expect - to stay there very long, and that they didn't think that it was a suitable place for them to be. It was out of the way and, probably - it was uncomfortable. I'm sure that, you know, living there is not even right now - if you go back 20 years... But anyway, it was a home-
stead. It was something that was in the family.

A: Yeah, they were all kin to Light-Horse Harry Lee and...

J: Yeah, I went down to Leesylvania last Friday to Freestone Point, which is about to become a State Park. The Leesylvania Estate - the ruins of it - are located there. It's a part donation and tax write-off and part purchase. It's something like 500 acres and it's owned by somebody named Ludwig - Hawaiian Steamship Co.

C: richest man in the United States. Daniel Ludwig.

J: The Hawaiian Steamship Co, is one of his holding companies. They bought the property for speculation in the early '70's or late '80's and the market didn't pan out the way they wanted it. They wanted to build condominiums or housing, right? Some of the money that's coming in is matching money...The Federal government is making up the difference. Anyway, there are lots of recreational potentials down there, with the shorelines and sandy beach. There are two large swimming pools that exist from the old floating gambling parlor days. I guess the place was called Freestone. And there was another manor house, the Fairfax house....There are also some Civil War gun mounts that were for the Confederate blockade of the Potomac river, in 1861. The trenches are still there and the cannons are down in the bottom of the river.

A: Any buildings?

J: The buildings that are still standing are - at one point it was a hunter's lodge? ~~Some~~ rich man had in there in like the early 1900's. And there's the caretaker's house. There's not very much left. And later on when it became the gambling resort, there were a lot of subsidiary or auxiliary buildings. Dressing rooms and restaurants. They...were used for target practice and shot through with bullets that they collapsed under their own weight.

A: ...Trone's blacksmith shop (some people think) was under that road out there...but if it's so, as Mr. Ratcliffe seems to indicate in his book, that it was opposite her house...you ought to take a geiger counter and try to find something...

J: I asked her whether - I don't remember what the question was - if she could remember any buildings...That wouldn't make sense, if both pieces have been passed down from generation to generation, and it wouldn't extend that far over into the present roadbed, apparently, so it's very likely that the blacksmith shop was there.

Do you have a metal detector?

A: Yeah, but it doesn't work too well. I used it around there in the yard. I found more things, just happening to dig around and dig up something, just happening to turn it over than I found with that metal detector.

J: I've never done any snooping like that, but as I told her, my brother hunts for buried treasure and stuff like that. He built a metal detector and the only thing he could detect was a refrigerator.

A: Where was the refrigerator?

J: (Laughs at this point) Not much of a metal detector.

A: I tell you what I did find with a metal detector. I went with Mr. (Joel) Koch. Now he's moved out. But two years ago, in the summer, there was almost a drought. It was dry, everything dried out. He went over and somebody he knew (on Bull Run) he'd found in his travels gave us permission to hunt over there. We hadn't been over there ten minutes with the metal detector when I found a musket and

the cocking mechanism, it was there - it was in cocked position.

C: Bull Run, you say?

A: Right in the middle of Bull Run.

J: In the dry creek bed.

A: In the dry creek bed. The run was real dry. The area had been searched probably thousands of times....

C: This was Bull Run rather than Bread Run?

A: This was Bull Run. It was up there by the Stone House....The battle-field's on the opposite side of the road. The State owns one side and wants to take the land over - something like 100 acres on the other side of the run. We were walking down in the run when we found it.

J: I bet nobody had ever thought of going into the creek bed, whether it had ever been that low. Mike Johnson, who's the Fairfax County archaeologist who was just recently hired to do prehistoric archaeology said that when Occoquan was low he went around and did some surveys to see what the potential was of Indian sites and I guess he found 19 places on the Fairfax County side of the run that had Indian remnants. But he says that Prince William County probably has more sites than Fairfax County, because it's less developed.

(Looking at book) That's a good book (People & Places). I use it all the time in the Survey...There are numerous copies in the Library.

C: Some of those road numbers have been changed. The secondary road numbers were different from what they are nowadays.

J: Yeah, I saw Ren's copy and it was all pencilled in, all marked up.

Did anybody speculate on when (Washington) could have been there (the tavern) or for what purpose? Somebody said that it was when he was a general so that there have been three generals there - Washington, Lafayette, and Tom Thumb.

C: Yeah, Custer was probably a Colonel then, Captain or something other - he was not a general officer.

A: Custer probably ate dinner in the house. Jeb Stuart drove him out. There are several accounts of this.

J: You know, there's a book on taverns, inns, and ordinaries in colonial times in the United States and I looked - I deliberately looked up Prince William County and they didn't mention any of the ordinaries.

C: Did anybody ever think of looking up tavern licenses? Now, they did that in Fauquier County. They found the licenses that were granted to tavern keepers by the courts in certain years. Now, the thing is that a lot of the original documents connected with Prince William County courts have been lost, such as the pleadings of cases, depositions taken. I have no idea whether those licenses are still extant or not. Obviously there would have had to be some issued.

- A: I should go to the Library of Congress or wherever you have to go to find it. I do know that from 1790 on, all taverns had to be licensed. And they had to be a certain distance. If somebody wanted to put one in....
- J: Well, were they originally situated so that they were within a day's journey from each other and from the starting point? Well, where would the next place on the route have been, going in either direction?
- C: Well, the Warrenton Turnpike only went to Warrenton, so I suppose that was the last one.
- J: That was the last one. But what would it have been, Colchester?
- C: No, the Warrenton Turnpike was in the Turnpike era rather than the colonial era. I assume it would have been something down toward Fairfax. The Stone House was operating and operating as a tavern before the Civil War. It was called a wagon stand, a wagoner's tavern. A woman named Polly Clark had that one. The old Stone House down here at 211 and 234. Of course that would be within one day's journey, obviously, from (Buckland).
- A: Well, the Carolina Road, that was...
- J: Is that the same as West's?
- C: No, West's and Lacey's were up at Ish's (intersection of 15 and 705 in Loudoun County). And Neavil's, there was one Neavil's over at Auburn. That was George Neavil's. And there was a Joseph Neavil's at Bethel on 17 north of Warrenton. And they were not contemporaneous taverns. Route 17 came through what they called the Rappahannock Mountains there at that time. The Carolina Road crossed the Dumfries and Warrenton Road there at Auburn.
- J: What about that place in the north over near Beverley Mill where that old woman - Leathercoat - Mrs. Leathercoat?
- C: Yeah, of course that's the name of the mountain, too. Mother Leathercoat Mountain.
- J: That would have been on the route, wouldn't it? Going north-south?
- C: Well, now...that's an east-west route.
- J: The Carolina Trail, though...
- C: Well, the Carolina Road is going to be, say, three or four miles east of Beverley's Mill.
- J: It's also three or four miles east of Buckland, isn't it?
- C: Well, the Old Carolina Road, where it comes out (on 211) would have come through Partridge School and crossed over (Broad Run) there and gone down to Greenwich. And that would have been the original Carolina Road as I understand it.
- A: It's all covered up with the Lake (Manassas) now.

C: There was a ford back in there, Macrae's Ford. Macrae had that Partridge School property.

J: What about the distillery that was supposed to have been there (at Buckland)?

A: That was at Mrs. Leitch's house. You know where Mrs. Leitch's house is?

J: That is Deer Lick. I never met her...

A: Between Deer Lick Cottage and Koch's house. There was Elizabeth St. going through there.

J: You mean, Elizabeth St. was a north-south street?

A: It came alongside of my house.

J: Does it exist? Is the right-of-way still there?

A: It's on the map - it's a paper street.

J: It never really reached its potential.

A: Yeah, and it was used up until I guess 35 years ago.

J: Now the adjoining property owners have divided it up?

A: No, the right-of-way exists. It shows as Elizabeth St.

J: I was curious about those two houses - not the one on the end, though....

A: All right. Say, there's a house right next door to me. It's about 40 years old...directly behind their house, there's a house a man named Oliskowsky (sp?) lives in. It's a log house...and it's supposed to be one of the original houses.

J: I suspected that.

A: And there's another little house in front, probably built around the Civil War.