

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION SURVEY FORM

Historic Name: **Kinsley Mill Granary**

Common name: **Granary for Kinsley Mill**

County/Town/City: **Prince William County**

Street Address or Route Number: **Vic. 8241 Buckland Mill Road**

USGS Quad: **Thoroughfare Gap**

Date or period: **Late 18th century**

Original owner: **John and or Charles Love**

Architect/builder/craftsmen:

Original use: **Granary & Miller's Residence**

Source of name: **Unknown**

Present owner: **City of Manassas**

Source of date: **Architectural evidence, accounts**

Present owner address: **City of Manassas**

Stories: **2 ½**

Present use: **Not in use**

Foundation and wall const'n: **Roughly cut & coursed and random sandstone foundation & walls**

Acreage: **-1 acre (city owns to high water mark)**

Roof type: **Metal-covered gable**

State condition of structure and environs: **Building is in poor condition, but setting is very scenic.**

State potential threats to structure: **Inundation from City's raising of level of water.**

Note any archaeological interest: **Foundation of old mill probably under water. Old roadbed leading from Buckland Mill Road still visible in part.**

Should be investigated for possible register potential?

Yes 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.)

The granary for Kinsley Mill is located south of Buckland about 10' from the western edge of Lake Manassas, the City of Manassas' water supply. The 2 ½ story frame-constructed Kinsley Mill was located at the north entrance to the stone granary, a smaller structure than the mill. Kinsley Mill was dismantled about 1968 and parts of it were sold to Fairfax County for installation in the restored Colvin Run Mill when Broad Run was flooded to create Lake Manassas. The mill's foundation is under water.

A raised bridge or walkway connected the 2nd story of the mill to the 3rd story of the granary. There may have been an exterior stair on the east side of the granary leading to an existing entrance on the 2nd floor. There was a bridge similar to that between the mill and granary, running from the hill on which Kinsley House sits to the 2nd story east entrance of the granary. The interior stair from the 1st to the 2nd floor of the granary appears to be a latter addition.

It has been said that the first floor of this small, 4 room structure served as the granary, and that the miller's residence was located on the 2nd floor, but this is not altogether supported by the architectural evidence. The two finished rooms (plastered walls and woodwork are the 1st and 2nd story rear rooms, and show signs of having been heated by a stove. The floor surface of the 2nd story front room is worn smooth, suggesting that grain was moved along this floor, and this may have been the grain storage area. It should again be noted that the bridge connecting the mill and the granary went between the 2nd story of the mill and the 3rd story of the granary. A steep, 24" wide stairway leads from the front room of the 2nd floor granary are almost 4' wide, heavy batten doors. The door on the 1st floor is a divided, "Dutch" door, measuring 3'10" wide X 5'10" tall.

The exterior walls are 24" thick laid up in shaped and roughly-coursed rubble, locally quarried and mortared with lime-sand and formerly whitewashed. The walls are stone to the eaves, then frame-constructed in the gable ends. A stone retaining wall surrounds the south end of the structure, its purpose to hold back the steep rise to the main house. The interior stone walls which were left un-plastered have been covered with whitewash.

Log joists (7" diam.) smoothed only on top, form tie beams between 1st and 2nd floors. Floors are old, wide boards. Windows are 9-pane casement and swing to the inside. Windows once had exterior shutters painted green, some of which survive. There are batten shutters on the 1st floor and louvered shutters on 2nd

floor. Exterior window trim is simple, single-beaded moulding. Exterior doors are all batten-constructed, single beaded tongue and groove fastened with wrought nails and hung with wrought-iron, 19" long strap hinges. Door, 2nd floor north gable end has mortise lock with oval, brass lock plates. Door, 3rd floor, north gable end and door, 2nd floor, east side has wrought iron latches. Door, 1st floor, north gable end has wooden latch on lower section. Doors on north gable and swing in, door on east side, 2nd floor swings out.

Interior door, 1st floor is a 32"-wide board and batten type door, while the interior door, 2nd floor is a 33"-wide batten door fitted for a box lock, which is missing. Space on 1st and 2nd floor is divided into 2 rooms on each floor, by a 1"-thick circular sawn wide vertical-plank partition on the 1st floor, and on the second floor by 4 1/2"-wide beaded boards laid horizontally, nailed with square-headed cut nails. South room, 2nd floor (10'x16'9") has the only significant amount of woodwork, with 2 3/4"-wide, plain beaded door and window trim and plain baseboard.

Roof is constructed of c2"x6' timbers joined in a half-lap joint and secured by nailed in place collar beams (2 3/4 x3") Height, floor to roof ridge in attic is 10' x 10". Attic floor may be a replacement.

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

Kinsley Mill is described in the W.P.A. guide to Prince William County as a 3-story frame building on an earlier stone foundation and high basement. The mill, which was probably built in the 1790s and rebuilt in the mid-19th century, was not operating in 1939, when this guide was written, it having been closed in the early 1900s. Tradition has it that the mill did such a thriving business before the Civil War that during the Second Battle of Manassas, 600 barrels of flour were dumped into Broad Run to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Northerners.

Kinsley Mill was dismantled during the 1960s and parts were sold to the Fairfax County Park Authority for the restoration of Colvin Run Mill. It was at that time that Broad Run was dammed up to create Lake Manassas, the City of Manassas' water supply. The granary and miller residence was located high enough to avoid inundation at that time, although if plans to raise the level of the water several feet are realized, the structure will be flooded.

In 1794 a petition for water rights was granted to John & Charles Love, who also had a mill further up Broad Run at Buckland. The mill ownership, however, soon passed from the Loves to Josiah Watson, who operated the mill for debt before the turn of the century. Daniel Delaplane bought Kinsley Mill in the late 1790s and it remained in the same family until it was sold in the 1960s. In 1873, Orlando Glascock married Delaplane's daughter, and he became the mill owner. Glascocks and Delaplans are buried in the family cemetery near the house Kinsley. The present owner of Kinsley is a descendant of the Delaplans. The granary has probably gone unused for the last 50 years or so, except for periodic habitation and occasional use as storage.
