

Oak Lawn Research Memo

June 15, 2023

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Abstract: This memo represents our research to date on the Oak Lawn, prioritizing information about the Black men, women, and children who were enslaved on the property located in Charlottesville, VA. Oak Lawn was owned by James Fife, and is located at the corner of Cherry Avenue and 9th Street in the Fifeville neighborhood. For over a century, the stories of the enslaved people who lived and labored on the Fife estate have been obscured, despite the fact that they constitute the majority of people to ever reside on the plantation. Over the past century, *The Daily Progress* has multiple published pieces exploring the site's history, but these articles have exclusively focused on either the Fife family or the mansion that exists on the property, often cited as having been designed by James Dinsmore but never referenced as having been physically constructed by the hands of the enslaved.¹ The purpose of this memo is to document the history of those enslaved at Oak Lawn, in the hope of opening up new possibilities for reparative justice for the descendants of the Black men and women enslaved at Oak Lawn.

We have documented at least seven names of people who were enslaved by James Fife on Oak Lawn. Several of these individuals lived into the post-emancipation period and became pillars of the Charlottesville community. While this is not an exhaustive account, we hope that this research, which builds upon the work of other local historians, conveys the deep significance of the Fife estate for descendant communities in Charlottesville.

I. Overview of Property

Oak Lawn, originally known as "Oak Grove" plantation, was built in 1818 for a Charlottesville merchant and enslaver Nimrod Bramham. Bramham enslaved thirteen Black men and women at Oak Grove.² After Bramham's death in 1847, James Fife, a white Scottish planter and architect purchased the property. Fife owned at least two other plantations, one in Goochland, Virginia, and one known as Rock Hill in Charlottesville (purchased in 1839). When James Fife bought Oak Lawn, the property consisted of 388 acres of land.

While the property consists of 5.2 acres today, the original 388 acre property included the land that today makes up the Forest Hills Park, Smith Aquatic and Fitness Center, Boys and Girls Club, the U.S. Army Reserves building, and Buford Middle School. In the 1960s, the city of Charlottesville acquired a portion

¹"Herndon Fife Answers Call," *The Daily Progress*, August 16, 1919; "Family Tenaciously Holds Onto Estate," *The Daily Progress*, October 27, 1977; "Historic Oak Lawn estate in Charlottesville hits market for first time since 1847," *The Daily Progress*, March 12, 2023; "Fife mansion eyed for experiential culture center," *The Daily Progress*, April 8, 2023.

² Year: 1830; Census Place: Albemarle, Virginia; Series: M19; Roll: 197; Page: 234; Family History Library Film: 0029676; Year: 1840; Census Place: St Annes, Albemarle, Virginia; Roll: 549; Page: 133; Family History Library Film: 0029683

of the land through eminent domain to build the Buford Middle School, and the Fife family sued the city for \$130,000 in response.

In March 2023, Oak Lawn was put on the market for \$4.2M (see Zillow listing [here](#)). The property has been owned by the Fife family since 1847, and is currently managed in a trust by the Fife family's descendants and relatives. The property became a Virginia Historic Landmark in 1966 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The property includes a brick structure that is noted as being original to the house as the “old cook’s house” which likely was a structure where Black men and women slept and worked (see Appendix I). Based on the work of [scholars and public historians documenting the quarters of enslaved people](#), extant structures like this provide opportunities to learn more about the lives of Black men and women who labored on plantations.

The property also includes a family cemetery (see Appendix II). Considerable work by local historians and descendants have documented the lives of several people enslaved at Oak Lawn (and their descendants) who are buried at the Daughters of Zion cemetery in Charlottesville, Virginia.

II. Enslavement at Oak Lawn

James Fife enslaved at least 22 Black men, women, and children at Oak Lawn plantation. Some of these people may have been enslaved on the property by Nimrod Bramham prior to Fife’s acquisition of the estate in 1847. At the same time, Fife might have purchased others elsewhere and forcibly trafficked them onto the property. At the time of the 1860 slave schedules, the youngest child that the Fifes enslaved was six months old and the eldest person enslaved was 70 years old. The 1860 slave schedules also indicate that two people, one 50 year old man and one 14 year old boy, escaped from the plantation seeking their own freedom. It is unclear at this time when and how these two men returned to Oak Lawn. Based on census records, we can gather that these two men were Robert Buckner and his son, Anthony Buckner.

While the 1860 slave schedules did not include names of the people and only their age, sex, race, and status (fugitive v. present on the plantation), postwar Freedmen’s Bureau labor contracts and census records can be used to trace these men and women. To that end, below, we have calculated estimated birth dates based on this slave schedule and put these dates and names in bolded text. Where more information needs to be garnered, we’ve left a question mark and put possible matches in blue text.

For more information on these people, see Part III.

1860 Slave Schedules at Oak Lawn³

50 year old male *fugitive, **est. birth 1810**

24 year old male, **est. birth 1836**

70 year old female, **est. birth 1790**

Robert Buckner

Currently Unknown

Currently Unknown

³ 1860 Slave Schedules, located on Ancestry.com (location is noted in census records St. Anne’s Parish, Albemarle County, Virginia). The National Archives in Washington DC; Washington DC, USA; *Eighth Census of the United States 1860*; Series Number: M653; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29

34 year old female, **est. birth 1826**
 30 year old female, **est. birth 1830**
 30 year old female **est. birth 1830**
 20 year old female, “mulatto” **est. birth 1840**
 10 year old male **est. birth 1850**
 8 year old male **est. birth 1852**
 6 year old male, **est. birth 1854**
 4 year old male, **est. birth 1856**
 1 year old male, **est. birth 1859**
 8 year old male, **est. birth 1852**
 12 year old male, **est. birth 1848**
 6 year old male, **est. birth 1854**
 4 year old male, **est. birth 1856**
 1 year old female, **est. birth 1859**
 2 year old male, **est. birth 1858**
 6 month old male, **est. birth 1854**
 14 year old male *fugitive **est. birth 1846**
 12 year old male, **est. birth 1848**

Susan Buckner (m. Robert Buckner)
 Currently Unknown
 Currently Unknown
 Currently Unknown
 Currently Unknown **Willis Buckner?**
 Currently Unknown **Willis Buckner?**
George Buckner (f. Robert Buckner)
James Buckner / George Buckner?
Thomas Buckner
 Currently Unknown **Willis Buckner?**
 Currently Unknown
 Currently Unknown
 Currently Unknown **George Buckner?**
Maria Buckner
 Currently Unknown **George Buckner?**
 Currently Unknown
Anthony Buckner
 Currently Unknown

III. Narratives

In support of local historians’ and descendants' genealogy work, below we have pieced together the following narratives to tell the stories of the men and women enslaved at Oak Lawn. We have relied primarily on census records (see Part IV of this memo for these records in greater detail) and other historical documents including letters and newspapers as noted. This research is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather is an attempt to both illuminate the horrors of enslavement at Oak Lawn and the humanity of those enslaved.

Below, we have fleshed out narratives of Robert and Anthony Buckner. Considerable documentation exists for both, but more research and narrative writing can be done for other people who were enslaved at Oak Lawn.

A. Robert Buckner

Robert Buckner was born in 1803 in Virginia and was enslaved by James Fife at Oak Lawn.⁴ Both of Robert’s parents were born in Virginia and were likely enslaved.⁵ Robert worked as a farm hand at the Oak Lawn plantation, where he labored outside year-round, including during hot Virginia summers. Sometime around 1860, Robert Buckner fled enslavement from the Oak Lawn plantation with his 14-

⁴ *Find a Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/55134276/robert-buckner>: accessed 06 June 2023), memorial page for Robert Buckner (1803–27 Jan 1901), Find a Grave Memorial ID 55134276, citing Daughters of Zion Cemetery, Charlottesville, Charlottesville City, Virginia, USA; Maintained by Greenie (contributor 47081955).

⁵ Year: 1900; Census Place: Charlottesville, Albemarle, Virginia; Roll: 1697; Page: 2; Enumeration District: 0002.

year-old son, Anthony Buckner.⁶ Seizing freedom meant risking punishment if caught and quite often, permanent separation from family and kinship networks if successful. For instance, his wife, Susan Buckner (who was at the time 34 years old) and at least five children were forced to stay behind on the Oak Lawn plantation. The father-son duo were forced to return to Oak Lawn soon after, where they remained enslaved until the end of the Civil War.⁷

According to the Daughters of Zion genealogy research, Robert and Susan Buckner had two sons, George (b. 1857) and James (1866 - 1916). Robert Buckner also had two sons with Sylvia, Anthony Buckner (1846 - 1923) and Willis Buckner (b. 1851).⁸ Thomas, Maria, Charles, Lucie, Mary Buckner are also listed as his children in genealogy records.⁹

Following emancipation, Robert Buckner, his wife Susan, and their five children entered into a 12-month long labor contract with James Fife, their former enslaver.¹⁰ According to Freedmen's Bureau records, Robert was paid \$12/month for his and his family's labor, and was promised "proper and suitable food and quarters for self and family at liberty to raise a hog." For these 12 months, the contract was essentially binding; should Robert and his family choose to leave, they would need to pay \$20, a sum amounting to almost \$400 today.¹¹ Although subsequent labor contracts between Robert and James Fife have not been located, Robert continued to labor for James Fife's family as a "farm hand" until the fall harvest of 1870, if not longer.¹² Then 60 years old, Robert was hired to help with farm work on the same plantation upon which he was enslaved.¹³

While emancipation brought new forms of labor arrangements – some between formerly enslaved people and their former enslavers – racial hierarchy persisted. Robert Buckner labored for white families in the area in the years following emancipation but was often denied fair pay. For instance, in a February 1868 letter from the Freedmen's Bureau, the Assistant Commissioner instructed a white man named Watson in Augusta County to pay Robert Buckner \$10 after Watson withheld payment.¹⁴ Robert cut trees in the area

⁶ The National Archives in Washington DC; Washington DC, USA; *Eighth Census of the United States 1860*; Series Number: M653; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ <https://daughtersofzioncemetery.org/the-people/buckner-robert/>

Note that George and James are both listed as Robert's biological kin according to the 1880 census.

⁹ <https://daughtersofzioncemetery.org/the-people/buckner-robert/>

¹⁰ The five children mentioned are likely Anthony Buckner (1846 - 1923), Willia Buckner (b. 1851), George Buckner (b. 1857), James Buckner (1866 - 1916) and one other. See Daughters of Zion:

<https://daughtersofzioncemetery.org/the-people/buckner-robert/>

¹¹ The National Archives in Washington, DC; Washington, DC; *Records of the Field Offices For the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872*; NARA Series Number: M1913; NARA Reel Number: 67; NARA Record Group Number: 105; NARA Record Group Name: *Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1861 - 1880*; Collection Title: *United States Freedmen's Bureau Labor Contracts Indenture and Apprenticeship Records 1865-1872*

¹² Year: 1870; Census Place: *St Anne's Parish, Albemarle, Virginia*; Roll: M593_1631; Page: 575B

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ The National Archives in Washington, DC; Washington, DC; *Records of the Field Offices For the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872*; NARA Series Number: M1913; NARA Reel Number: 104; NARA Record Group Number: 105; NARA Record Group Name: *Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1861 - 1880*; Collection Title: *Virginia Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records 1865-1872*

in October of the year prior with another man, John Preseton White, but was never compensated.¹⁵ Again in May 1868, Freedmen's Bureau correspondence details that Robert Buckner was still owed \$8 for his labor. In this new post-emancipation world, Robert fought tirelessly to receive payment for his services.

By 1870, Susan and Robert managed to build a life away from Oak Lawn, settling in a home in nearby Fredericksville Parish. They kept a full house with many children, including Mary Buckner (2 months), Lucie Buckner (3 years old), Charles Buckner (6 years old), Maria Buckner (11 years old), Thomas Buckner (12 years old), James Buckner (14 years old), and his son, George Buckner (17 years old). Maria, Thomas, James, and George all attended school at this time.¹⁶ Given the age of Robert and Susan, it is possible that some of these children were not biologically related to them, but rather made up important kinship networks, as was customary in the post-emancipation period. Later census records, for instance, one in 1885, lists Thomas Buckner as Robert's son as well.¹⁷ Mary and Lucy are listed as Robert Buckner's children in a 1900 census.

By 1880, Robert Buckner, at the age of 74, worked as a gardener. Susan, then 55 years old, worked as a washerwoman in the area. Their sons, George and James, worked as dining room employees. Robert's eldest son Anthony, who occupied his own residence nearby, also worked in the hospitality industry, later opening up a grocery store in Charlottesville which would become an important gathering space for the local African American community. Maria, who had attended school, worked as a washerwoman. According to this 1880 census, Charles (aged 15), Lucy (aged 11), Mary (aged 9), and William (aged 7) continued to be cared for by Robert and Susan. Though both Susan and Robert could not read or write, it was clear that schooling and literacy were both important to them; Charles and Lucy also both attended school.¹⁸

Twenty years later, Robert Buckner was noted on census records as a "retired servant" and owned the house he lived in in Albemarle County (noted as District 0002 on census records). He died a "highly respected" community member on January 27, 1901 at the age of 98. Following a "largely attended" funeral service, Robert Buckner was buried in the Daughters of Zion Cemetery.¹⁹

B. Anthony Buckner

Anthony T. Buckner was born in Virginia in 1846 to Robert Buckner and his wife Sylvia. Anthony was the eldest of at least five siblings, and like his father, Anthony was born into bondage and enslaved at Oak Lawn by James Fife. Many enslaved men and women on plantations in Virginia often labored in tobacco, wheat, or cotton fields. While we do not know if Anthony was forced to engage in strenuous agricultural tasks, Anthony worked as a domestic servant for much of his time in bondage. This highly intimate form of forced labor meant that Anthony would have been forced to assist in the preparation of meals in the

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Year: 1870; Census Place: St Anne's Parish, Albemarle, Virginia; Roll: M593_1631; Page: 575B

¹⁷ Year: 1880; Census Place: Charlottesville, Albemarle, Virginia; Roll: 1352; Page: 302C; Enumeration District: 013.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Was 98 years old," *The Daily Progress*, (Charlottesville, Virginia), Wednesday January 30, 1901, Page 1. See Daughters of Zion. <https://daughtersofzioncemetery.org/the-people/buckner-robert/>

Fife mansion, the cleaning of the estate, and likely would have served in the capacity of a valet for those committed to denying him humanity. He was also forced to serve as a companion to James Fife's son Robert Herndon (R. H.) Fife, who was three years older than Anthony.

Enslavement brought the constant fear of family separation. Early in Anthony's life, his mother Sylvia either passed away or was sold by the Fifes. Despite the fact that enslavers encouraged enslaved men and women to marry and establish families, enslavers rarely formally recognized such unions. The high demand for free labor in the cotton-producing states of the deep South meant that Virginian planters could often expect lucrative payments for an enslaved man or woman if they "sold them South." By the 1840s and 1850s when Anthony was a child, Virginia's most significant state export was enslaved people. While Sylvia's fate is unclear at this time, it is possible that she might have been brutally separated from her children.²⁰

Though we cannot know the full breadth of the tasks foisted upon Anthony or the full scale of the tragedies and horrors he endured as an enslaved child, it is clear that Anthony was committed to seizing his freedom. Around 1860 when he was just 14 years old, Anthony sought to escape his life of forced servitude by joining his father in an escape attempt. Fleeing enslavement was deeply dangerous and held a slim chance of success after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. The journey often resulted in illness, imprisonment, or death. Unfortunately, Anthony and his father Robert were re-enslaved just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Throughout the entire war, Anthony was forced to labor as R. H. Fife's personal body servant, accompanying Fife as the white Virginian fought to preserve the institution of slavery. Fife had attended the University of Virginia in 1861, but elected to enlist early in the Confederate army in March of 1862, joining the Charlottesville Light Artillery. Fife's unit fought in seminal battles within the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Spotsylvania Court House. Even after the destruction of his battery, Fife remained committed to the cause of the Confederacy, so much so that he joined the Staunton Artillery and continued fighting until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Anthony must have been present at each of these battlefields, seeing the horrors of war and surviving the brutality of Civil War soldier encampments. His experience would have, no doubt, been harrowing as he endured starvation, disease, and all the injustices enslaved men during the war faced surrounded by a soldiery committed to white supremacy and the preservation of enslavement.²¹

Emancipation brought with it a new breath of hope for the Buckners. As his father fought for fair wages for his farm work, Anthony capitalized on the skills he had been forced to hone during his enslavement and found employment as a waiter, or as the census termed it, "dining room servant." Though we do not know for whom Anthony labored immediately after emancipation, it appears that he strived to establish his and his family's independence. By 1870, just five years after his emancipation, Buckner had already learned to read and write. He married a woman named Louisa and the couple had their first child, Annie.

²⁰ See Daughters of Zion: <https://daughtersofzioncemetery.org/the-people/buckner-robert/>

²¹ 1860 Slave Schedules, located on Ancestry.com (location is noted in census records St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, Virginia). The National Archives in Washington DC; Washington DC, USA; *Eighth Census of the United States 1860*; Series Number: M653; Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*; Record Group Number: 29; J.F. Munro (2022, February 10). Anthony T. Buckner. *Holsinger Portrait Project*. <https://juel.iath.virginia.edu/node/1190>

By 1880, the couple gave birth to a second daughter, Hattie, and Anthony established himself as a waiter in a local hotel. Soon after, Anthony opened a grocery store at 904 Main Street in Charlottesville, finally achieving the independence that he had striven for since enslavement.²²

For nearly four more decades, the Buckners served the Charlottesville community with their grocery store. During this period, Louisa and Anthony had three more children: Susie Buckner, John T. Buckner, and George Walker Buckner. George would end up becoming a prominent figure in his own right as Economist at the Tuskegee Institute and as Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League. In 1921, a local Black-owned newspaper called the *Charlottesville Messenger* famously published an article written by George Buckner entitled, “The New Negro.” Though the precarious situation of the *Messenger* as a Black newspaper in the South compelled some Black residents to disavow the piece, “The New Negro” highlights George Buckner’s commitment to racial justice. “The New Negro the country over is coming to see that his salvation is in his own hands,” George declared in the article. One can imagine the young Anthony holding a similar conviction when he first fled bondage on the eve of the Civil War, striving to emancipate himself.²³

Anthony Buckner passed away on Christmas Eve in 1923 at the age of 77. In his obituary, *The Daily Progress* described him as “a typical representative of the old school of colored servants,” obscuring his legacy as a man dedicated to the pursuit of freedom as evidenced by his flight from slavery and his subsequent labors for independence.²⁴ Five years prior to his death, he entered the photography studio of Rufus W. Holsinger with his granddaughter, Eileen Woods Buckner (his son George’s daughter). Anthony and Eileen, 75 and nine years old respectively, posed for a portrait photograph in the Holsinger studio. The photograph can be viewed in the Holsinger Studio Collection, now on exhibit at the Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library at the University of Virginia (see Appendix V)

IV. Post-Emancipation Census Records for Further Research

While our research team has focused on writing these narratives above, researchers can continue to trace the lives of the Buckners. Below is a list of the census records we have found which we hope can complement the ongoing genealogy work, especially that done by the [Daughters of Zion Society](#).

A. 1870s federal censuses

In 1870, three federal censuses were recorded: June 1870 in Frederickville Parish, August 1870 in St. Annes Parish, and September 1870 in St. Annes Parish.

In June of that year, the following Buckners were recorded as living in Frederickville Parish in Albemarle:

²² *Blue Ribbon Commission on Race, Memorials, and Public Spaces Report*, Charlottesville, VA, 12-19-2016.

²³ Ibid; “The New Negro: What He Wants,” *Daily Progress*, Wednesday February 16, 1921, page 1.

²⁴ “Colored Merchant Dies Suddenly,” *The Daily Progress*, December 27, 1923.

1870 federal census (June 1870, Fredericksville Parish)²⁵

Robert Buckner (60 years old)
Susan Buckner (55 years old)
Mary Buckner (2 months)
Lucie Buckner (3 years old)
Charles Buckner (6 years old)
Maria Buckner (11 years old) * attending school
Thomas Buckner (12 years old) * attending school
James Buckner (14 years old) * attending school
George Buckner (17 years old) * attending school

The census notes that “one name is wrong and left out,” though does not specify which name or error was recorded. At the same time, another error can be gleaned based on an 1885 census, it's possible that Thomas Buckner's age was misrecorded as he was 23 in 1885.²⁶

In September 1870, the St. Anne's Parish census noted the white Fife family who were living at Oak Lawn. Robert Buckner, who was 60 years old, was listed on this census as a “farm hand.” No other Black people are listed within this household.²⁷ James Fife at 76 years old and worked as a minister and his wife Margaret W., was 59 and was listed as “keeping house.” Their children, M. C. (female, 31 years old who lived at home), R. H. (male, 37 years old and worked as a farmer), Sallie (25 years old, who lived at home), and Mary (5 months old, who lived at home). We can guess that while Robert Buckner is listed on the June 1870 census in Fredericksville Parish with other Buckners, he might have been hired to help with farm work on Oak Lawn during the fall of 1870.

After the Civil War, Rev. James Fife had served as the last of three white pastors of First African Baptist Church (now First Baptist Church). In 1863, when some Black worshipers including the Buckners attempted to extract themselves from the white First Baptist (the congregation now located on Park Street) to form the First African Baptist Church, they were not allowed to worship without white oversight. James Fife, as minister, served as the first minister of the First African Baptist Church, which meant that individuals like the Buckners could only worship with their enslaver/former enslaver as pastor. In 1866, William Gibbons, a Black minister who had been enslaved became the congregation's first Black minister.²⁸

²⁵ Year: 1870; Census Place: *Fredericksville Parish, Albemarle, Virginia*; Roll: M593_1631; Page: 276B.

https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40115432:7163?_phsrc=eMb279&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Robert&gsln=Buckner&ml_rpos=2&queryId=8bae682408c150487fb90dcfd14e887b

²⁶ State Library and Archives, Nebraska State Historical Society; Lincoln, Nebraska; *Nebraska, Marriage Records*: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/50369:61335?tid=&pid=&queryId=52467ae0ddc2e3b521b9cd7ef47db874&_phsrc=eMb270&_phstart=successSource

²⁷ Year: 1870; Census Place: *St Anne's Parish, Albemarle, Virginia*; Roll: M593_1631; Page: 575B

https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/37206205:7163?tid=&pid=&queryId=75c5188acb1e3c89ac2ae2526a1ad9c4&_phsrc=eMb274&_phstart=successSource

²⁸ “Friday, 1865 December 22, Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia: “As Brother James Fife may be Pastor of the Charlottesville African Church,” Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia,

Other Buckners are noted on the August 1870 census in St. Anne's Parish. An August 1870 census record in St. Anne's Parish details the household of Anthony Buckner, one of Robert Buckner's sons, below:

1870 federal census (August 1870, St. Anne's Parish)²⁹

Anthony Buckner (25 yrs, "dining room servant")
Louisa Buckner (22 yrs, mulatto, keeping house) (Married to Anthony)
Annie Buckner (2 years, at home)
Annie Wilson (11 years, mulatto, nurse)

Anthony (spelled inconsistently throughout federal census records, also noted as Anthony and likely the correct spelling) Buckner was 25 years old and working as a "dining room servant."³⁰ Louisa Buckner, who was 22 years old at the time and noted in the census as mixed race, was keeping house. Both Annie Buckner, who was two years old at the time, and Annie Wilson, also noted on the census as mixed race lived in the house with Anthony and Louisa. Annie Wilson was working as a nurse at that time.

B. 1880 federal census

The 1880 census shows Robert Buckner and Anthony Buckner's households below.

1880 federal census (June 1880, Albemarle County, Charlottesville)³¹

Household #1

Robert Buckner (74 years old, gardener)
Susan Buckner (55 yrs, Washerwoman)
George (23, son, dining room "out")
James (22 yrs, son, dining room "out")
Maria (17 yrs, not listed as daughter, washerwoman)
Charles (15 yrs, attending school)
Lucy (11 yrs, attending school)
Mary (9 yrs, no mention of school)
William (7 yrs)

Household 2: (# 71)

<https://150yearsago.library.virginia.edu/2015/12/02/friday-1865-december-22-charlottesville-albemarle-county-virginia-as-brother-james-fife-may-be-pastor-of-the-charlottesville-african-church-it-is-competent-for-him-when-in-his-judgement/>

²⁹ Year: 1870; Census Place: *St Anne's Parish, Albemarle, Virginia*; Roll: *M593_1631*; Page: *552B*.

https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40120824:7163?_phsrc=eMb276&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Anthony&gsln=Buckner&ml_rpos=1&queryId=7abc4dca4a002093b6f5d4531a4e388c

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Year: 1880; Census Place: *Charlottesville, Albemarle, Virginia*; Roll: *1352*; Page: *302C*; Enumeration District: *013*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40120824:7163?_phsrc=eMb276&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Anthony&gsln=Buckner&ml_rpos=1&queryId=7abc4dca4a002093b6f5d4531a4e388c

Anthony Buckner (37 yrs, waiter in hotel)
Louisa Buckner (29 yrs, not listed as mulatto, keeping house)
Hattie Buckner (9 months, born in August)

C. 1885 federal census

Several Buckners also emigrated from Virginia out west, and tracing these movements might additionally be helpful in locating descendants in continued genealogy work. Below, find a 1885 marriage record in Omaha, Nebraska which shows that Thomas Buckner, son of Robert Buckner and Susan Buckner emigrated to Nebraska.

1885 Marriage Record (Omaha, Nebraska)³²

Thomas Buckner (23 years old) *no race listed*
Marrying Lena Wright (20 years old, from Missouri)
Susan J. Davis (maiden name of mother), Robert Buckner is listed as father

D. 1900 federal census

1900 federal census (June 1900, Charlottesville District)³³

Robert Buckner is listed as a “retired servant” and living at age 90 in 1900
Birth year: May 1810
Father and mother born in VA
Owned his house, (not mortgaged), house (not farm)
Cannot read or write
Daughters:
 Mary (born in March 1877, 23 years old, single, wash)
 Lucy (born in Jan 1875, 25 years old, single, dressmaker)
 Both can read and write
Widowed

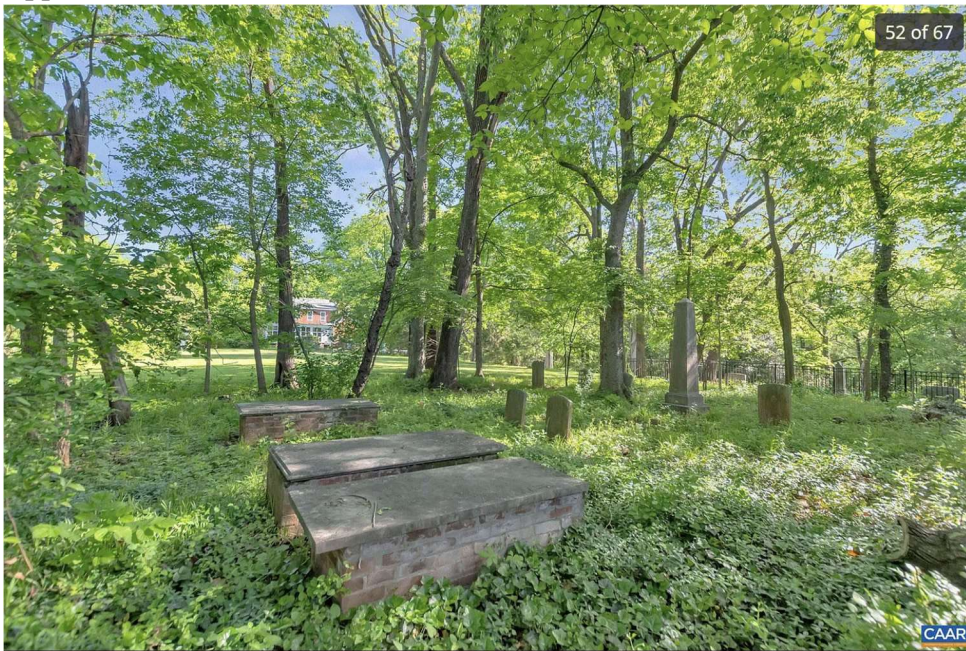
³² State Library and Archives, Nebraska State Historical Society; Lincoln, Nebraska; *Nebraska, Marriage Records*: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/50369:61335?tid=&pid=&queryId=52467ae0ddc2e3b521b9cd7ef47db874&_phsrc=eMb270&_phstart=successSource

³³ Year: 1900; Census Place: Charlottesville, Albemarle, Virginia; Roll: 1697; Page: 2; Enumeration District: 0002. <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/71140535:7602>

Appendix I



Appendix II



Appendix III.

1850 Slave Schedules for James Fife (20 people enslaved)

	20	7	M						
James Fife	20	60	M	B					31 31
		35	M	.					32 32
		32	M	M					33 33
		32	F	M					34 34
		30	F	M					35 35
20		25	F	M					36 36
		25	F	B					37 37
		13	F	.					38 38
		13	F	.					39 39
		11	M	.					40 40
		9	M	.					41 41
		7	M	.					42 42
		23		M					

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
		Age.	Sex.	Colour.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 James Fife con ^d		5	F	B			1
2		3	F	.			2
3		1	F	.			3
4		3	M	.			4
5		1	M	.			5
6		1	F	.			6
7		3/4	F	.			7
8		3/4	F	.			8

Appendix IV.

1860 Slave Schedule of James Fife (22 people)

<i>James Fife</i>	1	50	"	"	✓				
	1	24	"	"					
	1	70	<i>24</i>	"					
	1	34	"	"					
	1	30	"	"					
	1	30	"	"					
	1	20	"	<i>M</i>					
	1	10	<i>M</i>	<i>B</i>					
	1	8	"	"					
	1	6	"	"					
	1	4	"	"					
	1	1	"	"					
	1	8	"	"					
	1	12	"	"					
	1	6	"	"					
	1	4	"	"					
	1	1	<i>24</i>	"					
	1	2	<i>M</i>	"					
	1	$\frac{6}{12}$	"	"					

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	14	M	B	✓			
2	1	12	"	"				3

Appendix V



Anthony T. Buckner and his granddaughter Eileen Woods Buckner
 "A. J. Buckner" 08/12/1918 (mislabelled "A. J." as opposed to A. T.) The Holsinger Studio Collection at the University of Virginia