

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property Boidstones Place

historic name: Boidstones
other name/site number: Greenbrakes Farm

2. Location

street & number: Shepherd Grade not for publication: N/A
city/town: Shepherdstown vicinity: x
state: WV county: Jefferson code: 037 zip code: 25443

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet.)

Susan M. Pierce 10/7/99
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet. <u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> See continuation sheet. <u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain): _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u> 10 <u> </u>	<u> </u> 2 <u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u> 1 <u> </u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u> </u> 11 <u> </u>	<u> </u> 2 <u> </u>	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
Agricultural Field; Animal Facility
Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
Agricultural Field; Agricultural Outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

COLONIAL;
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival;
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials

Foundation	<u>Concrete, Stone</u>
Walls	<u>Wood</u>
Roof	<u>Metal</u>
Other	<u>Stone, Log</u>

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1766-1948

Significant Dates

1766

1850s

1920s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Owner, Elizabeth Hyman

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 135 acres

UTM References

Shepherdstown Quad Map

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	259385	4373400	E	18	258355	4372680
B	18	259590	4372765	F	18	258550	4372690
C	18	259390	4372450	G	18	258460	4373210
D	18	258355	4372450				

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Elizabeth Hyman with
Erin Pogany and Katherine Jourdan

Organization: WV SHPO

Date: September 10, 1999

Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd East

Telephone: 304/558-0220

City or Town: Charleston

State: WV

ZIP: 25305-0330

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Elizabeth H. Hyman

Street & Number: RR 1, Box 138

Telephone: 304/876-6744

City or Town: Shepherdstown

State: WV

Zip: 25443

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Boidstones Place, today called Greenbrakes by its owner, sits on a rectangular plot of land of more than 200 acres. The main house, tenant house and two log cabins are situated among a grove of large old trees including evergreens and beeches, about one half mile from Shepherd Grade. The east facade, or rear of the main house faces the Potomac River, about 800 feet away over a bluff. A long and winding gravel road leads to the farm complex from Shepherd Grade. The main house is situated on a slight hill. This places the house on a higher slope of land above all the other outbuildings on the property. The property as a whole is partially pasture and hay fields while the rest remains timberland.

Farmhouse **c. 1766/1850/1920s** **Contributing Building**

Boidstones consists of three sections which in total length approximates eighty feet. The oldest section dates to 1766. The center section was added in the mid-nineteenth century and the final addition was added in the 1920s. The original section of Boidstones is at the north end of the house. It is a one and a half story wood frame building with clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. The north side of this early wing has a full shed roof porch supported with wood posts. The east side, now part of the rear facade, was originally the front of the house facing the Potomac River with a five foot "portico," as described in the 1786 survey. This portico was enlarged over the years and is now a full recessed porch enclosed with two sets of triple casement windows, all having eight glass panes. Two plank doors lead into the house from the porch while a glass door with glass panes leads outside. On the second floor is a shed dormer with a pair of 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The west facade has two 9/6 double-hung sash windows and two gable dormers, each with a 6/6 double-hung sash window.

The interior of this original section has very simple woodwork and the original wide plank floors in the attic. Only two rooms make up the first floor, the kitchen and dining room. The kitchen has a wood stove set in the large fireplace with heavy crane, on the north wall. The northwest corner of this room has a dogleg stair which leads to a single room on the second floor. A center doorway of the kitchen leads to the dining room. From the dining room two steps lead to the 1850s addition of the house.

Recently discovered with the removal of the west wall siding was damage dating from an earlier repair of the sill and replacement of siding in the 1920s. The damage was caused by chronic drainage problems over many years that were not dealt with by past repairs. Given stability until recently by its nogged brick structure, the wall has needed extensive realignment and repair, including the rebuilding of the stairwell leading to the attic room. New siding matches the original boards found on the east side. Floors, originally heavy tongue and groove pine, were overlaid on both floors, perhaps during the 1920s renovations. Windows on the east are original and those on the west are more recently installed.

The middle 1850s section has clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. Two rows of snow birds are above the shed roof porch on the front facade, or west side. The porch has four tapered wood posts and a wood deck resting on a stone pier foundation. To the left end of the

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1850s addition is a paneled door with sidelights and a elliptical fanlight transom having a keystone and roundels. To the right of the door are two 6/6 double-hung sash windows with shutters. The rear, or east facade, of this section has a recessed porch with a wood deck, open rail, and posts. Above is a shed dormer with wood shingles and a pair of casement windows. A set of French doors with six glass panes on each and a single transom above leads from the porch inside. To the left is a 4/4 double-hung sash window and two 4/4 double-hung sash windows. Below the porch on the ground level is a stone lined cellar that extends under a portion of the middle wing. The exposed side to the rear has a stone facade with concrete block retaining walls at each end. The cellar has a dirt floor and a wood plank door. The other half of the wing has a stone foundation.

The interior of the 1850s addition has more elaborate woodwork than the earlier section. The staircase has a wood rail and beaded board on the side wall. All of the doors and windows have fluted moldings for the woodwork, and roundels at their corners. In this section there are three brick fireplaces with wooden mantles and a built-in bookshelf. A six panel door leads to the 1920s section.

The final addition is one story with drop siding and a hip roof with asphalt shingles and a wooden balustrade. To the left of this addition, on the west facade, is a door with six panels. Right of the door are two pairs of casement windows each having two glass panes. All the windows on this addition are similar. The south facade has three pairs of windows, and the east side has two pairs and a door which leads to a small bathroom. To the east of this addition is a small screened-in porch with a wood floor and shed roof. This porch shares a partition wall with the bathroom and is connected with the 1850s wing via a French door to the east bedroom. The interior of this addition is only one 17' square room.

Log Cabin

c. 1850s

Contributing Building

The cabin is situated just north of the main house. It is small and square in shape with log construction and stone chinking. The gable roof is asphalt shingle. The cabin has a wooden door with four glass panes and one large wooden panel below. The east and west sides have a set of triple casement windows on hinges, with eight glass panes.

Log Cottage

c. 1850s/1938

Contributing Building

A second cabin was converted into a cottage in 1938. The old portion of the building (sitting room) was constructed with hand hewn logs with dovetail notching and sits on a stone foundation. The new wing was also constructed with dovetail notching of rough hewn logs to match the old section and sits on a stone foundation. The new wing has a small cellar, and asphalt shingle roof. There is a plank door at the front entrance with a screen and three pairs of casement windows on the south side, and two pairs on the west, with a single pair on the east. A rear gable and shed extension for a small kitchen and bath was added. The several small casement windows, four square panes, was part of the remodeling. A Dutch door with a 12 light upper section provides rear access to the kitchen.

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Tenant House

c. 1890

Contributing Building

The tenant house is a two story, three bay building with side gables. It has drop siding and a standing seam metal roof. A center door on the south, or front facade, has a small hip roof porch supported by turned posts. There is a window to either side and three above. All the windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. There is a small fixed window in each peak of the gables. A rear gable extension has a corrugated metal roof and wooden vertical board siding.

Springhouse

c. 1850s

Contributing Building

The springhouse is a rectangular shape building constructed with random fieldstone and quoins. The roof is standing seam metal and has side gables with a rectangular vent in each peak. There is a wood plank door and three boarded windows. Along the west wall inside the spring house is a stone trough. Several logs have been added for a higher interior ceiling.

Garage

c 1920

Contributing Building

The garage is two stories and is supported by log piers. It has drop siding on the east and west facades and vertical wood and weatherboard siding on the north and south sides. A front gable with a casement window is in its peak. The roof is corrugated metal.

Machine/Pole Shed

1996

Noncontributing Building

The machine shed is a one story structure with a corrugated metal shed roof. It has metal sides and a wood frame. The building is enclosed on three sides, the last is open.

Hen House/Wood Shed

c. 1920

Noncontributing Building

The hen house is a one story structure with a metal shed roof and sides over a wood frame. There is a garage door bay.

Main Barn

c. 1850

Contributing Building

The bank barn is a two ½ story building with wooden vertical board siding and post and beam construction. It has a metal gable roof with a small gable dormer. A massive stone foundation is the lower level, with four stable rooms. It also has two, one story shed roofed additions for cattle.

Machine Shed

c. 1910

Contributing Building

The building is one and a half stories and has vertical board siding with a center drive-thru and side open bays. It has angled openings and a door to the loft in the gable peak. There are enclosed bins for storage on each side. Connected is a one story shed extension with a metal roof. It has vertical board siding and two windows with six glass panes. Open bays are supported by logs on both sides.

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Spray Shed

c. 1920

Contributing Building

This building has a metal shed roof and is one story with vertical board siding. The tank and materials used for spraying the orchards through a galvanized pipe network were located here.

Bull Shed

c. 1910

Contributing Building

The bull shed is a one story structure with a metal shed roof and vertical board siding. A stock chute is attached to the building.

Cemetery

c. 1776-1865

Contributing Site

Rough stones mark the grave sites believed to be slave in origin. A stone found elsewhere on the property by the previous owner marks a child of African descent named Emily Brown.

Summary

The house could be called a "telescope house" with the extensions from three centuries extending in a row. The three sections, however, form a visually appealing whole, in part because the house is well sited at the crest of the lawn. The house is well preserved, and reflects the architectural characteristics from their noted periods.

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Statement of Significance

The historic Boidstones Place, is significant under Criteria A for Agriculture and Criteria C for Architecture. Criteria Consideration D is used for the small African-American cemetery on the property. The period of significance begins in 1766 with the construction of the earliest section of the house and extends to 1948, when the current owner purchased the farm.

Overview:

The earliest section of the farmhouse at Boidstones Place was built in 1766, on property owned by settler Thomas Boydston. He owned the house and land for a period totaling over thirty years and made many improvements on this virgin tract of land to build his home and farm complex. Adding to the 196 acre Fairfax grant, Boydston bought an additional 110 acres on Terrapin Neck and 24 acres on its south boundary, which provided road access to the Potomac River. On this 330 acres he added two log dwellings with outside log kitchens, two large log barns, as well as an outside log kitchen for the main house. Of these outbuildings, none survive today.

In 1798, in a dispute over the Terrapin Neck land grant between Joist Hite and Lord Fairfax, Boydston was ruled against in a Post-Revolutionary court and eventually evicted. Abraham Shepherd acquired most of the Hite assignee's claims as well as adjoining land. The property was lived on by one of Abraham's sons, passed to another, and then was acquired by a third, Rezin Davis Shepherd, who made a fortune through mercantile ventures in New Orleans in 1841. The family continued to acquire property on what became the Shepherd Grade (Road), or what was called "The Great Road" in an 1833 deed. The Shepherds' tie to the land was not through farming but primarily through racing stables. Some of the land was annexed to R.D. Shepherd's property Wild Goose, and added to a racetrack that was a center of entertainment for the community. In 1851, R. D. Shepherd gave Boidstones to his nephew and a namesake, R.D. Shepherd, Jr. who built the Greek Revival section of the main house and several of the outbuildings. The latter died in 1862 and the place came to be run by the family's agents and tenants. It was sold by the Shepherd children after their mother's death in 1886, but returned to family hands in 1916 when her niece, Rosalie Pendleton Scully and C.D. Scully of Pittsburgh bought it for use as a summer place. They owned the property for thirty-one years in which time they added the final sleeping porch section of the main house in the early 1920s. The Scully's converted much of the crop land to orchards.

Architectural Construction

The original house is a rare survivor of Pre-Revolutionary timber frame construction of the Lower Valley where log and plaster then prevailed. During the mid-eighteenth century there was a lack of sawmills as well as a lack of general knowledge of basic building techniques needed to construct a timber frame dwelling. The frame construction indicates Thomas Boydston's intention of making a permanent residence. During the Hite/Fairfax litigation, as many as 300 properties

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were surveyed and from records of some 200 properties only a handful were noted as wood frame. Of the eight frame houses, five were in Jefferson County. Only the half frame section of the Peter Burr house in Shenandoah Junction survives, besides the Boidstone farmhouse. Only the latter has been inhabited from the decade before the Revolution to the present day. It is assumed that Thomas Boydston acted as his own architect, and perhaps builder along with his brothers. Boydston and his family were of British origin and may have been more familiar with frame vs log construction. The old wing of the home retains some of the original siding, best seen on the enclosed porch rooms on the east that was uncovered in the 1998-99 rehabilitation. This room evolved from Boydston's 5 foot wide portico by 30 foot length that faced the river. It was extended over time to about eleven feet and enclosed for storage and sleeping space, the house entrance having been changed to the west side of the 1850s wing. In the recent renovations the enlarged portico has been made into a long, sunny, low-ceilinged sitting and bed room with laundry and bath attached at the north end.

Built in the 1850s, the center Greek Revival wing is larger than the old wing and has a different floor plan, but is also framed in wood. It is not the full two story structure commonly added to other Colonial houses in the Valley. The center wing has a saltbox style roof with a long slope to the front porch. The terne plate roof was installed about eighty years ago along with the old wing roof, over wood shingles. The first floor interior of the center wing includes a big hall and living room paralleled by two bedrooms, formerly parlors. The center 1850s wing retains its original materials including paneled parlor windows, cruciform doors, three fireplace mantels, and a fine elliptical fanlight with sidelights framing the front entrance. The parlor floors and upstairs bedroom floors are original. The floor of the downstairs entrance hall and the bedroom that was converted to a large hall-living room, has been overlaid with a narrower pine flooring.

The final addition was added in the 1920s with a sleeping porch and bath. The addition is Colonial Revival in style with a wooden balustrade on the flat center portion of the roof. There are three casement windows on south side and two on the east and west sides of the small bedroom, and a rear screen porch. The room was converted to a sitting room and library in the 1980s with floor to ceiling bookshelves on the north wall.

The basic shape, room arrangements, and window and door openings of the three parts of the main house remain as originally constructed. The main change in the 1850s section was made about 1918, it involved removing the partition separating a hall foyer and bedroom area to form a big hall (17' x 30' with 9'-5" ceilings) which leads from the front entrance to French doors on the back porch. Bathrooms were added at the same time, one with a dormer upstairs, another as part of the sleeping porch wing downstairs. The parlors were converted to bedrooms. In recent years these rooms have been used as a study and a guest bedroom.

As a whole the property has changed little since the 1850s, when the center wing extended the Colonial era house. The main house was probably somewhat neglected from the time it was sold by R. D. Shepherd, Jr.'s children in 1887, until it was purchased by their cousin in 1916. The home was used for summer seasons between 1916-1948 and then used for weekends until 1996.

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Family and Agricultural History

The original settler's name stuck to the farm for some time. It is referred to in Abraham Shepherd's will of 1817 as "known by the name of Boidstones Place" when he willed it to his son. One hundred years later a 1916 survey plat identified it as "the Fayman farm," who were the owners from 1887-1908. Later during the period of 1916 to 1948, it was called Fountain Rock by the Scully family. This name was taken from the family home that was burned by Union troops in 1864, on the other side of Shepherdstown. Today the place is known as the Hyman farm, although Greenbrakes has been used for the purpose of registering cattle.

The Boidstone Farm has continued in agricultural production since Thomas Boydston operated a farm on the property from 1764 to 1798. The Boydston brothers, Thomas, Benjamin and Presley, came to the area sometime in the late 1750s, as part of the movement by settlers into the Lower Valley after the French and Indian War ended. Thomas served as witness to a deed of 1759 transferring title to the land he would buy in 1764. The 1795 transaction probably was no more than another speculative exchange of a Fairfax grant. The Loudon County buyer sold his rights to Boydston for 60 pounds. Thomas was a widower by the 1790s and childless. Benjamin, his heir, lived until 1825 and fathered one daughter. Presley faded from the records before 1800.

The Berkeley County Tithable list shows ten horses and 24 head of cattle on Boydston's 330 acres in 1783. They held ten slaves, including four 16 years or older. Three years later when Jonathan Clark made a court ordered inventory of Boydston's improvements for the Hite-Fairfax litigation record, he reported they had 140 acres under cultivation on the Fairfax grant and the some 130 acres he had added to it. The family had also planted 200 apple trees. The extent of the outbuildings then available for storage and numbers of horses owned suggest they were substantial growers of grain and hay crops and also had quantities of apples to process or sell either from the original grant of land or other parcels they acquired.

Boydston was probably attracted to his place by its large ever flowing spring just above the river bank, although it was distant from and at a lower level than the center of farm operations and the clifflike rock formations along his river front barred wagon road access. Yet the spring became known as Stillhouse Spring indicating that grain was somehow transported there and distilled into spirits. How this was done appears from Boydston's purchase from his neighbor to the south of a 24 acre oblong strip that is 300 feet wide and 3,000 feet long to include a winding farm lane near his southern line. This strip connected with the river frontage. A heavy stone wall and road still lead upstream for about 1600 feet parallel to a high water mark and ending at the vicinity of the spring. A dock area with a stone wall provided a landing for barrels to be shipped down river. Developing this access to the spring to process his bulk production of grain make Boydston's land, despite its rocky and uneven terrain, an economically viable unit.

The Shepherds put in their first crop in 1798 after evicting the Boydston's under a Chancery Court decree in the Hite-Fairfax litigation. More than likely they continued the existing pattern of production. But given Boydston's continued ownership of the 24 acre strip and their bitter dislike of Abraham Shepherd, he may have gained access to the river via the adjoining farm.

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By the 1830s canal workers across the river provided a big market right at the point of production. In 1833, the Shepherds were able to buy the 24 acre parcel from Benjamin's widow. That year they bought 112 acres adjoining this strip, increasing the crop land and potential for grain production.

After R.D. Shepherd, Sr., acquired the property from a brother in 1841, he purchased a small corner strip from his neighbor to the south that heavy teams could use to make an easier turn from the river lane to the north bank of a gully dividing the two properties at the river. Thus, wagons carrying grain to be distilled at the spring could return with stone quarried from the river cliffs and used in construction going on in the 1840s and 1850s at Wild Goose and other Shepherd properties including Boidstones. In 1845, during his ten-year ownership of the property, R.D. Shepherd, Sr., had it surveyed, the only survey recorded between the Fairfax grant of 1759 and a survey in 1916 bankruptcy proceedings.

In the 1850s, R. D. Shepherd, Jr. probably needing to replace what remained of the Boydston's outbuildings built the big bank barn with the massive stone foundation or under story. The barn measures 78 feet long and 36 feet wide with four stables and a comparably large hay loft, but lacks the ornamental touches like cupolas, steeples, etc, that can be found on some other Shepherd barns in the vicinity. R.D. Jr. may have had the help of his uncle's German stone mason, an artisan apparently brought from New Orleans to work on the elaborate house and farm buildings going up at Wild Goose in addition to the new wing of his main house. Two log cabins for his slaves, a massive lime kiln and stone springhouse completed his buildings that still survive.

The Civil War brought many changes. With the death of R.D., Jr. in 1862, R.D, Sr. in 1865, and his brother Henry in 1870, control of the local Shepherd properties seem to have fallen to R.D., Jr's brother, Henry II , who maintained business interests in New Orleans although the bulk of R. D., Sr's assets passed to his Brooks grandchildren in Boston. As elsewhere in the Confederacy, there was a double impact of the war on the farm economy, not only the loss of the owner- manager but of the labor force. An African-American presence and role in development of the place was a fact from the first years of settlement. The Boydston's kept their slaves after losing the property in 1798, and even increased the number. But, by the 1820s had freed them or arranged for manumission by deed or will. This may have reflected abolitionist principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for by then Benjamin Boydston had become a minister in the church. The continued African -American presence at Boidstone before the Civil War is manifested by R.D. Shepherd, Jr.'s ownership of two slaves as shown in the 1860 census and by the construction of two log cabins in the house yard. It is likely that a small graveyard located in a grove of trees atop a slope, about 800 feet south of the main house, is African-American. Sharp pointed stones with no markings have been left undisturbed. Also found within the complex is an 1861 gravestone for a four-year old which reads: "Emily Brown... but a child and of African descent," yet "loved and mourned by all who knew her." Census records after the Civil War show that one George W. Brown was a resident in the neighborhood. He was born in Louisiana and presumably came north with one of the Shepherd's. He may have managed the property for the

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widow of R. D. Shepherd after the war since his occupation was described in the 1870 and 1880 censuses as "agent" on the property. Other extensive information about black history may yet be found, especially on other nearby Shepherd estates. What is noted here is only random finds during recent research.

When Elizabeth Boteler Shepherd's three children sold the place at their mother's death, it was to buyers William and Charlotte Fayman. These Shepherdstown residents were active in Republican politics and held local and federal offices. The Fayman's built a house for their own use, later the tenant house, and may have used the main house as a kind of inn, according to one local tradition. It might also have been used by a tenant farmer on the place. The Fayman's probably built the old machine shed and their tenant could have stabled horses and stored grain and hay in the barn. William Fayman died in 1892 but his wife continued to hold the place until 1909 when she sold it to Harry Munday, also a Shepherdstown resident, owner of the building that is now the Mecklenburg Inn, and town postmaster 1902-14. He apparently planned to use the place as a stock farm to judge by extensive fencing built during his ownership, including a 1,900 foot fence at the north end of the property, following a now almost vanished stone wall. The bull shed and one story stock sheds at the north and south ends of the bank barn also testify to plans for a stock farm.

In 1914, with the change of administrations in Washington, D.C., Harry Munday lost the position of postmaster and business reverses forced him into bankruptcy. The property was then offered for sale in two parts, land north of the farm lane to the river and land south of the lane. The first half essentially the original grant minus the approximately 20 acres at the public road taken by Wild Goose and some other acreage along Terrapin Neck Road plus the part of Boydston's 24 acre purchase between the south right-of-way of the lane and the original Fairfax grant line was the land purchased by C.D. and Rosalie Scully in November 1916. Two years later they bought back about half of the acreage acquired by the Shepherds in 1833. They then bought on Terrapin Neck Road a 16 acre parcel giving the farm a 1,957 foot frontage on Terrapin Neck and the basis for a fine wooded tract.

C.D. Scully was a Pittsburgh native who practiced law there and served as the city's mayor during the 1930s but evidently had a strong attachment to their farm like his wife who was in effect buying back the place that her Shepherd cousins sold in 1887. They set out orchards, eventually 90 acres were planted with several thousand apple and peach trees. This mirrored other orchard development in Jefferson County. They also developed the big spring to pipe water uphill to water towers to supply the houses and orchards using a hydraulic ram system. They brought in power and telephone lines and using the Fayman house, had one of the few tenant farm houses in the region with inside plumbing. Under the care of Lee Goldsborough, a Pendelton brother-in-law and local orchardist, the trees produced high quality fruit including Hale Haven peaches and Stayman apples. The orchard workers were able to help tend the house grounds. The spray shed is from this period, and was used as part of the agricultural practices of the day. It

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was the center of a pipe system that ran through most of the orchard fields. The other farm buildings and some pasture land were mostly used by tenants.

The Scully's gave considerable thought to landscaping the house yard and fostering bird life. On their place and also at The Bower, a place owned by their cousin Serena Dandridge, bird watchers in 1939-40 identified a warbler thought to be the first new bird to be found in the United States in 20 years and named "Sutton's Warbler" (later demoted to the status of probable hybrid). They located a grass tennis court at the bottom of the lawn slope and separated by an American Box hedge and road ridge from a sunken garden to the south. This was formed by digging out a rock face with waterfall, and enclosing the other sides with low rock walls. Besides planting a dozen kinds of deciduous trees, including ash, maple, beech, black and English walnut, coffee trees, Chinese chestnut, and dogwood, they lined the entrance lane with evergreens and put in an English box hedge between the kitchen porch of the main house and the old log cabin. At the other log cabin across the lawn and at right angles to the main house, they added a wing with kitchen and bath to make a very livable log cottage.

With WWII shortages of workers and heavier equipment hard to deploy in the Blakey uneven terrain, it was becoming difficult to keep up the orchards. From minimal spraying in the 1920s, the orchard schedule had expanded to at least a dozen sprays. The farm was sold in 1948 to the present owner. On the advice of the Soil Conservation Service staff the aging orchards were removed and the land became pasture for cattle.

Summary:

The farm land has been in agricultural and/or orchard use since it was first settled in the 1760s. The house represents three periods of construction and a variety of owners, taking on a telescope effect from the time periods. The home and outbuildings retain their original materials, and have been well maintained.

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DB 2/494-496 Browning heirs to Abraham Shepherd, April 4, 1804
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DB 19/187 Mary Boydston to Charles Moses Shepherd, Nov 12, 1833
DB 25/204 Charles Moses Shepherd to Rezin Davis Shepherd, Sr. Aug 19, 1841
DB 27/282 Abraham Shepherd, Jr. to Rezin Davis Shepherd, Sr., Oct 19, 1845
DB 27/455 Nancy Toole to Rezin Davis Shepherd, Sr., Oct 30, 1845
DB 32/157 Rezin Davis Shepherd, Sr. to Rezin Davis Shepherd, Jr. Aug 26, 1851
DB Q 197 Fanny, Alexander and R.D. Shepherd to William H. Fayman, Apr 4, 1887
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DB 115, 313 Elizabeth L. Ware to C.D. Scully, July 14, 1917
DB 118/421 George F. Turner to C.D. Scully, April 2, 1920
DB C.D. Scully and Rosalie P. Scully to Joseph B and Elizabeth Hyman, Dec 1, 1948
DB 891/503 Elizabeth H. Hyman to Gregory C. Corliss (Right-of-way) Feb 1998
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DB 114, 396 Fayman Farm, April 1, 1916, M. W. McDonald
DB 118, 421 Turner to Scully, April 2, 1920 (includes survey plat made for March 20, 1895 sale of tract of W.J. and A.M. Shepherd to William Wells with survey by J.G. Baylor of February 1895)

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WB 5, 47-49 Benjamin Boydston, 1820, probate August 22, 1825.

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Plats

Wild Goose Farm 1866, Michael Thompson.
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Verbal Boundary Description

The historic portion of Boidstones Place's is shown on the 1916 plat of the Fayman farm (the last recorded survey of the property) that described the acreage being conveyed to C.D. and Rosalie Pendleton Scully by the trustee for the property. The acreage is described in Deed Book 114, as Tracts 1, 2, and 3. It was again conveyed by the Scully's to the present owner, Elizabeth Hyman.

Boundary Justification

This 135 acre tract was within the original Fairfax grant of 196 acres purchased by Thomas Boydston in 1761 and entered in 1764. The only addition to that area was a 24 acre parcel purchased by Thomas Boydston from the property owners on his south line to gain access to the big spring up the river. The original grant was reduced at the west and north ends while under the Shepherd family ownership, 1798-1887. Over the years several small pieces have been taken from the original acreage.

The nominated property includes all the structures and other improvements that are historically associated with the Boidstones farm. These lie within the "historic portion" of the farm that is shown on the 1916 plat map, and includes the farm lane to the river that is integral to the agricultural history of Boidstones. The historic portion does not include property acreage lying south of the farm lane right-of-way or most of the wooded acreage on Terrapin Neck road, both of which lie beyond the Fairfax grant line and have no other special claim to historic status.

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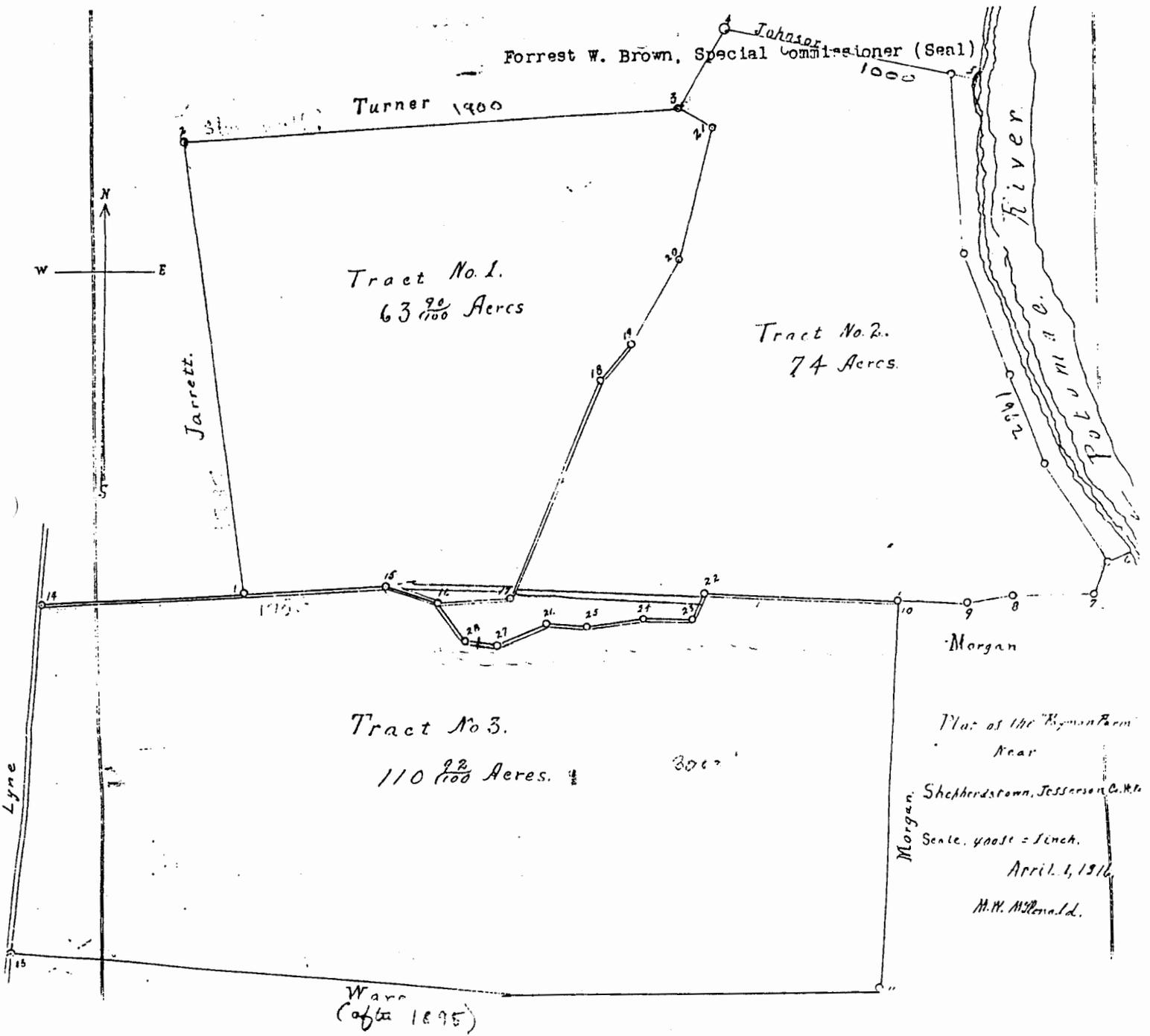
Section number Photo

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- Photo 9 of 18 Interior - Stairway of 1850s section
 Camera facing south
- Photo 10 of 18 Log Cabin - South Elevation
 Camera facing North
- Photo 11 of 18 Log Cabin - North and West Elevation
 Camera facing SE
- Photo 12 of 18 Log Cottage - South Elevation
 Camera facing North
- Photo 13 of 18 Tenant House - South Elevation
 Camera facing North
- Photo 14 of 18 Springhouse and Garage - South Elevations
 Camera facing North
- Photo 15 of 18 Machine Shed - 1920s South Elevation
 Camera facing North
- Photo 16 of 18 Main Barn South and East Elevations
 Camera facing NW
- Photo 17 of 18 Machine Shed 1996 - East elevation
 Camera facing West
- Photo 18 of 18 Hen House - West and South Elevations
 Camera facing NE

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 Shepherdstown Vicinity
 Jefferson County, WV

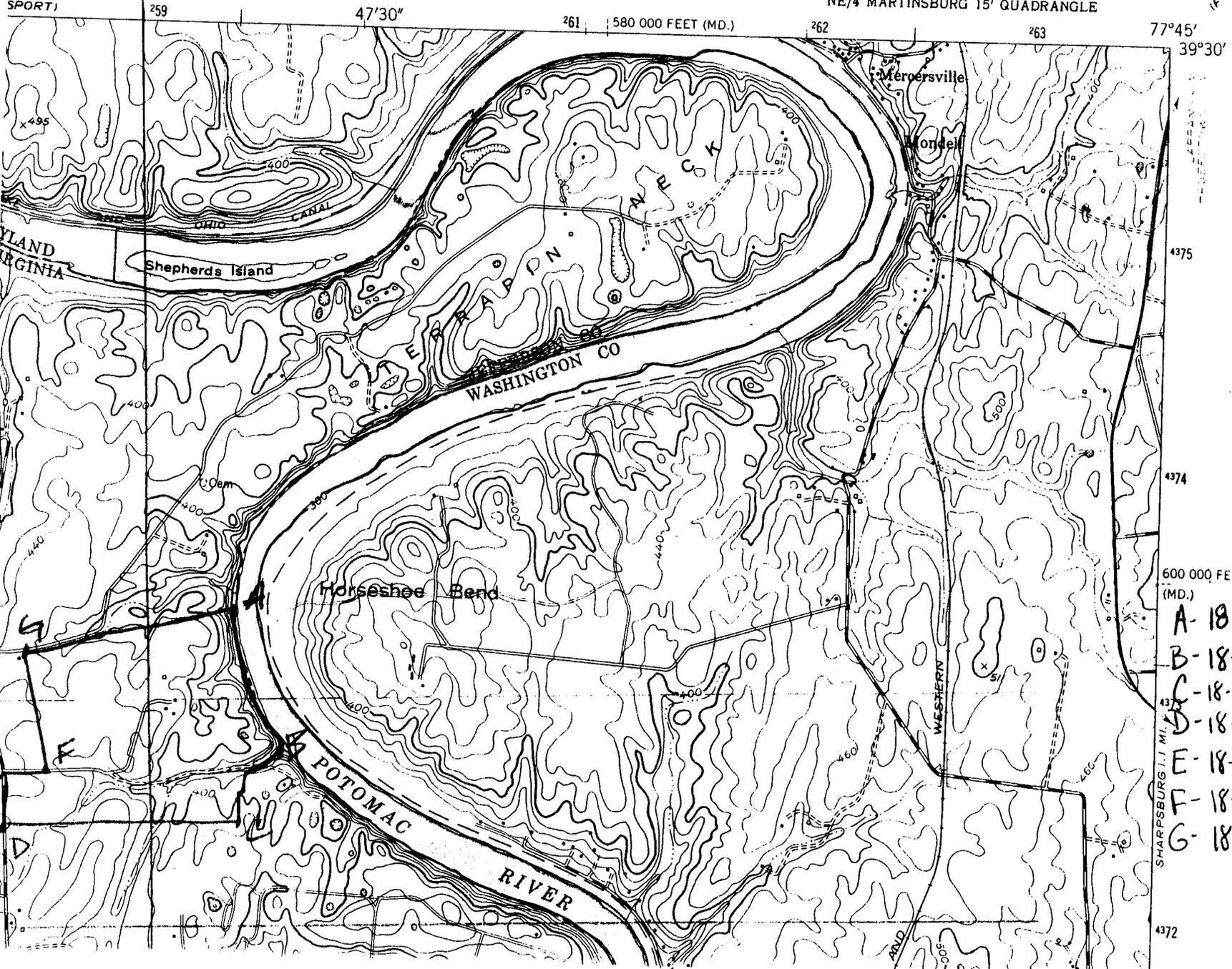
Verbal Boundary Description
 Tract 1, 2, and 3



TATES
THE ARMY
ENGINEERS
(SE
SPORT)

SHEPHERDSTOWN QUADRANGLE
WEST VIRGINIA-MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 MARTINSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)



259 47'30" 261 580 000 FEET (MD.) 262 263 77°45' 39°30'

4375

4374

600 000 FEET (MD.)

SHARPSBURG 11 MI. WESTERN

4372

- A-18-259385-4373400
- B-18-259590-4372765
- C-18-259390-4372450
- D-18-258355-4372450
- E-18-258355-4372680
- F-18-258550-4372692
- G-18-258460-4373210

