1. NAME

COMMON:  
Boydville

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
601 South Queen Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Martinsburg

STATE:  
West Virginia

CODE:  
47

COUNTY:  
Berkeley

CODE:  
003

3. CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY (Check One)</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>District</td>
<td>Building</td>
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<td>Occupation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>In Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Industrial
- Military
- Religious
- Museum
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)
- Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Roderick Cheesman

STREET AND NUMBER:  
601 South Queen Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Martinsburg

STATE:  
West Virginia

CODE:  
47

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Berkeley County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Public Square

CITY OR TOWN:  
Martinsburg

STATE:  
West Virginia

CODE:  
47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

□ Federal □ State □ County □ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:
This description is supplied by the owners, Mr. & Mrs. Roderick Cheesman.

This report pertains only to the 15.35 acres on which the mansion house and adjoining buildings are located. The house is of late Georgian design and is surrounded with old hand-made clay brick walled gardens. The house is stone (2 feet thick) covered with plaster. The main partitions of the house are constructed of two rows of hand-made brick, plastered on each side with plaster containing animal hair.

The overall frontage of the house is 120 feet. The main section of the house is 60 feet wide and 44 feet deep, with 12-foot ceilings. The wing sections are 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, with 8-foot ceilings. The sun room (added about 1914) at the rear of the center hall on the first floor is 35 feet wide and 32 feet deep.

The main, or central section of the two-story mansion consists of nine rooms and center hall; the right wing consists of three rooms, formerly held the nursery, and accessible to the main house by stairs and low passageway; the left wing houses the kitchen, butler's pantry, and servant quarters. There are 13 fireplaces in the house, the only means of heat when the house was built.

The house is noted for its fine woodwork. The center hall has three fan-glassed doorways. The hand carving on the door frames and mantelpieces came from England, each door frame and mantel of a different pattern and design. An outstanding feature of the center hall is the original well-preserved wallpaper brought from England in 1812. The wood-pressed paper, laid in sections, gives the appearance of wood paneling and covers both the downstairs and upstairs halls. The gas brass chandeliers in the drawing room and living room were brought from France by Mr. Faulkner when he was Minister to France in 1860. The hardware of the house is of much interest, from original big brass locks from England; two original "carpenter" locks; hand-wrought latch type locks; and, big hand-wrought strap hinges in some of the outbuildings.

The attic over the main section of the house, from floor to the top of the roof, is approximately 14 feet. The roof is supported by hand-hewn beams with Roman numerals and pegged with wooden pegs and handmade iron nails. A stairway leads to the outside rooftop, with "window walk" 8 feet by 30 feet, enclosed with wooden railing.

The house has three separate cellars, entered only from the outside cellar doors. Inside cellar doors have 36-inch hand-wrought strap hinges (bean type end) and several have large wooden locks.

Minor alterations only have been made to the house from time to time. In 1900 a furnace was installed. The long front porch was added to the original Georgian portico; inlay hard-wood floor was laid in the drawing room, living room, center hall and dining room. In 1914 the sun room was added to the rear of the house. In 1930 several bathrooms were taken from a part of three bedrooms. In 1958 when the property was acquired, adequate
wiring was installed. We used low voltage wiring, in order not to disturb the solid brick partitions. We added closets to several bedrooms, but in keeping with the period of the house. When restoring the kitchen, we uncovered a huge fireplace made of native handmade brick, with original lintels, beam and crane fastenings.

To the rear of the house is an enclosed brick-walled "service yard" with the following buildings:

Smoke House
16'-11" x 16'-11"
20" stone walls plastered on outside and inside. The vents on the three sides are 3" wide and 12" high. Heavy wood door on the front with old 36" hand-wrought strap hinges.

Ice House
21' x 21'
Constructed of logs, covered on the outside with vertical board siding 4' high. Hip roof with wood shingles. Ice pit is 17' in diameter, 12' deep. The pit is of laid-up stone. Door in the front and a door in the back. The roof has a dormer to make head room for the front door opening. There is a cupola at the top of the roof.

Wash House and Summer Kitchen
16'9" x 17'0"
20" stone walls plastered on outside and inside. Slate hip roof. Fireplace 5' wide and 4'5" high. Two windows and door. Loft overhead.

Tool House
8'0" x 9'2"
Stone plastered on outside. Brick floor recessed 18". Shed type roof.

Ash-Lye Pit
48"x16"x8'0"
Wood construction.

Other buildings include:

Barn
60'x40'
Constructed of wood. One side contains horse stalls and feeding rooms; the other side carriage and tack room. Ceiling of barn is lined with tongue-and-groove material. The second floor was the hay mow.

Cow Barn
62'x16'. Wood construction.
Implement Shed
48'x12'. Wood construction.
Hog House
12'x21'. One-and-a-half-story wood construction.
Squab House
20'x12'. Wood construction.
Garetaker's House
Six rooms. Wood construction.
Chicken Houses (2)
One with wooden cupola. Wood construction.

cont'd.
7. Description - Boydville

Law Office
31'8"x30'0"
Stone with plastered walls, covered entryway with enclosed ends under the roof line. The east side has a large fireplace. West side wall has a two-foot wide stairway to the second floor. The second floor has two windows in each sidewall and front and back walls have ceiling-height bookshelves.

Old Formal Garden
Has not been restored; however, it contains an interesting old "root cellar" which has an attractive vaulted brick ceiling.
8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 16th Century
- [X] 18th Century
- [ ] 20th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 17th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Agriculture
- [ ] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [X] Conservation
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape
- [ ] Architecture
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Human
- [ ] Italian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other (Specify)
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Phi.
- [ ] Joosophy

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Boydville in Martinsburg, W.Va., is notable for its land, its buildings, and the people who lived in them.

The mansion, erected in 1812, but still, along with its numerous outbuildings in a remarkable fine state of preservation, stands on land granted by Lord Fairfax in 1754 to Morgan Morgan, West Virginia's first settler. The property later came into the possession of General Adam Stephen, long a military associate of George Washington, and then John Boyd, one of the earliest settlers of Berkeley County.

John Boyd's youngest son, Elisha, became a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and Senate; commander of the Fourth Virginia Regiment in the War of 1812; and was elected Brigadier-General by the Virginia Assembly in 1830.

It was Elisha Boyd who built "Boydville," leaving it in his will to his daughter Mary at his death in 1841. Mary had been wedded to Charles J. Faulkner I, son of Major James Faulkner of Martinsburg, a merchant who had distinguished himself in the defense of Craney Island, near Norfolk, as commander of a volunteer company in the War of 1812.

Faulkner (1806-1884), a graduate of Georgetown University, as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, urged the gradual abolition of slavery. He condemned the South Carolina doctrine of nullification but otherwise supported the states' rights doctrine of Calhoun. He earned a widespread reputation as advocate of war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas, even to the extent of offering to pay volunteers for their services.

Regionally, Faulkner will be remembered for his skill in adjudicating the boundary dispute between Virginia and Maryland, acting as Governor John Floyd's commissioner.

On the national scene, Faulkner will be remembered for his service in the House of Representatives, 1851-59 and 1875-77, and for notable services rendered as Buchanan's Minister to France, 1859-61. During the Civil War he served as assistant adjutant-general under Stonewall Jackson, preparing official battle reports from Jackson's rough notes. As temporary president of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1872, he was influential in framing the constitution of that year.

cont'd.
No less distinguished was his son, Charles J. Faulkner II (1847-1929), in his turn proprietor of Boydville. A product of VMI and the University of Virginia (1869), he had a taste of the Civil War in the Battle of New Market while a cadet at VMI and was later aide to Generals J. C. Breckenridge and H. A. Wise.

In 1880 he was elected judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit of West Virginia and from 1887 to 1899 served as United States Senator, where his leadership was outstanding. In 1888-89 he framed the first general law prohibiting food and drug adulteration. In September of 1898 he was appointed by the President to membership on the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, which was entertained by him at Boydville. In 1923, as a prominent corporation lawyer, he helped organize the American Law Institute. He died in 1929 at Boydville in the same room in which he was born.

The last male heir of Boydville was Charles J. Faulkner III, born 1877, who was chief counselor for The Armour Company and lived most of his adult life in Chicago.

Boydville itself has a history. During the Civil War, General David Hunter gave orders for the burning of Boydville and two other prominent homes in retaliation for the Confederate burning of Governor Bradford's home in Maryland. With only an hour to evacuate the premises, Mrs. Faulkner obtained a signed order from Abraham Lincoln exempting her house from the command.

Among the distinguished visitors at Boydville, whose architectural excellence is set forth under Section 7, were Henry Clay, (who held 5-month-old Charles Faulkner II in his arms), the historian Bancroft, Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and the late Senator Harry F. Byrd, who was a great-grandson of Charles Faulkner I.

Boydville is now owned and being restored by Mr. and Mrs. G. Roderick Cheesman.
Aler, History of Martinsburg and Berkeley County, West Virginia. Hagerstown, Md., 1888.


9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Evans, Willis F. History of Berkeley County, West Virginia. 1928.


Norris, J. E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke. Chicago, 1890.

Wayland, John W. Historic Homes of Northern Virginia and the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia. Staunton, Va., 1937.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
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<td>39° 27' 08.26&quot;</td>
<td>77° 58' 09.23&quot;</td>
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<td>NE</td>
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<td>77° 57' 55.05&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>39° 27' 01.14&quot;</td>
<td>77° 58' 11.55&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 15.35

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. G. Roderick Cheesman

ORGANIZATION

DATE: April 29, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:
"Boydville" 601 S. Queen Street

CITY OR TOWN: Martinsburg
STATE: West Virginia

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [] State [] Local []

Name: Richard M. Lewis

Title: Acting for State Liaison Officer

Date: August 12, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DATE: ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

DATE: