

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received FEB 18 1987

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic "Beverley"; "Bullskin"; Stephenson-Whiting -Burns Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number U. S. Route 340 not for publication

city, town Charles Town X vicinity of

state West Virginia code 54 county Jefferson code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. John P. Burns

street & number U. S. Route 340

city, town Charles Town X vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number Washington and George Streets

city, town Charles Town state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resources Survey,
Charles Town By-Pass Project,
Paul D. Marshall & Associates
date 1980
has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no
___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Unit, W. Va. Dept. of Culture & History

city, town Charleston state West Virginia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

"Beverley" is the seat of an over 400-acre working farm that is traversed by Bullsken Run. The seat of the farm is located on a small rise near a loop in Bullsken Run, overlooking U. S. Route 340, some three miles south of Charles Town, county seat of Jefferson County, West Virginia.

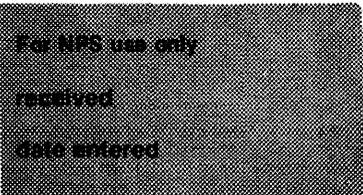
The "Beverley" farm has been a working agricultural unit since 1750 and was, for the first century of its existence known as "Bullsken". The nominated site includes five built structures; the main residence, two stone outbuildings, a wooden garage, and a small concrete shed. All but the latter date to the pre-Civil War era. The narrow lane that leads from U. S. Route 340 to the "Beverley" complex was, in the 18th and early 19th centuries a toll road. Originally, "Bullsken" contained over 1,000 acres. It had settled at approximately 430 by 1870, and remains at that figure today.

The main residence at "Beverley" was constructed c. 1800 by Beverley Whiting on the site of a previous, c. 1760 stone residence. The building is basically Federal in design, though with late Georgian influences, being a two story side gabled masonry building on a raised stone foundation. Two interior end chimneys rise above each gable end. The main unit of the house, the coursing of which is Flemish bond, is five bays wide, with windows on both first and second levels at each bay (except the entrance way). The windows were originally 12 over 12 panes, but were altered in the mid-19th century to 6 over 6. Jack arches, in the form of soldiered bricks, surmount each window. The west end of the house once had four window openings, but these were bricked in during early 1930's renovations. The cornice belt is handsomely dentilated, while the standing seam metal roof has ornamental "snow birds". The front entrance door, flanked by sidelights and with a rectangular overhead, is reached by seven steps that rise to a one story, single bay portico, upheld by four Doric columns and crowned by a wooden spindle-type ballustrade. There is also a rear one story entrance portico. To the east side of the residence there is a kitchen wing addition, two stories but slightly smaller than the main unit, that replicates the masonry course, window arrangement and configuration of the main unit. A one story, rounded enclosed veranda at this end is an early 1930's addition. The house has a total of nine rooms. The interior is rich in original woodwork, including window molds, delicately carved mantles, door surrounds. A delicate spindle staircase rises to the second floor, with a small landing before its return. There are central hallways at both first and second levels. Several portraits of former residents grace the walls.

Both east and west of the residence stand one story gable roofed stone outbuildings that date from 1760 at the latest and were constructed by Richard Stephenson as part of the original "Bullsken" farm. The stone outbuildings are identical in configuration (rectangular) and both have standing seam gable roofs and an end chimney. The west outbuilding is the one in most original condition, with its massive stone chimney intact, while the chimney on the east outbuilding has been replaced by one of brick. Both buildings have narrow central entrance doors. Above the door of the west outbuilding is a small oval window, while above the door of the east building is a rectangular narrow 6 light window. The east

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outbuilding has a small belfry for calling the dinner hour. Both buildings have a single window on each side facade. The west outbuilding served as a school for a time during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Due to their age, these stone outbuildings are individually listed as Jefferson County Historic Landmarks.

It should be noted in passing that the Greek Revival portico, mentioned above in discussing the residence building, is thought to have been added to the residence just prior to the Civil War.

Immediately to the rear of the residence is a one story gable roof wooden structure that now serves as a garage. Originally, it was a slave quarters, and is sometimes referred to on the farm as the "slave kitchen". It has board and raised batten wood siding and decorative woodwork in the eaves of the gable ends. This structure was built c.1840 and contributes to the historic complex.

There is a one story cinder block ice house within the nominated area that is less than fifty years old, located to the west of the other buildings mentioned. It is non-contributing in nature.

There are, therefore, four contributing structures and one non-contributing structures within the nominated area.

The grounds around the main structures are landscaped and contain large stately trees that contribute to the historic ambiance of the property.

"Beverley" is one of Jefferson County's important architectural landmarks, the seat of an important agricultural complex of historic importance to the county and one that provides a sense of stability and continuity with the county's past.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History

Specific dates c. 1760; c. 1800 Builder/Architect Not Known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

"Beverley" is located on a small rise overlooking Bullskin Run and nearby Route 340, approximately three miles south of Charles Town, in Jefferson County, West Virginia. It is significant as being an excellently preserved example of Federal period architecture with Greek Revival embellishment in a rural setting, as well as for having stone outbuildings from the Colonial period.¹ It is also significant for having been home to a succession of locally prominent families.²

EXPLANATORY NOTES

¹"Beverley" has been the site of a farm in rural Jefferson County since 1750. The original house on the property was constructed in 1760 of limestone, as were two major outbuildings, which are still extant. The residence is a fine, intact example of Federal period architecture, set in a rural environment. It has, in fact, been the rural seat of a large farming operation for nearly two centuries. The architecture of the residence, as well as the other buildings at "Beverley" are described in detail in Part 7 of this document.

²The site of what is now "Beverley" was purchased from Lord Fairfax in 1750 by Richard Stephenson. During the course of the next decade, Stephenson constructed a stone residence, two stone outbuildings, and other farm-related structures and put into operation the farming business that still operates here. It is not known exactly when the two extant stone outbuildings were constructed, but they were certainly standing by 1760. These are among the oldest extant structures in West Virginia. Richard Stephenson was the father of seven children, two of whom rose to prominence in the Revolutionary War. Colonel John Stephenson served with noted distinction, but it was his brother, Colonel Hugh Stephenson who is better remembered. He had served previously in the French and Indian Wars and in Lord Dunmore's War. In 1775, he was recommended by George Washington to command one of the two Virginia rifle companies. Colonel Hugh Stephenson led the famous "Bee Line March" that left from Morgan Springs (near Shepherdstown) on July 16, 1775 and marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts to join the Continental Army, covering 600 miles in 24 days. Colonel Stephenson's half-brother, Colonel William Crawford, lived at what is now "Beverley" for a time, was also a noted Revolutionary soldier who was burned at the stake by Indians in 1782.

The property, known at the time as "Bullskin", passed by purchase from the Stephenson family to Dr. John Bull in 1777, and then to Beverley Whiting, in 1795. Beverley Whiting was a leading planter and man of affairs in post-Revolutionary Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, as is evidenced by the fact that he served on the first grand jury empaneled in the newly formed Jefferson County, being sworn in on March 9, 1802. The property remained in the Whiting family until 1870. Sometime

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bushong, Millard K., Historic Jefferson County, Boyce, Va., Carr Pub., 1972

"Stone Buildings at Beverley", Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XLI, Charles Town, W. Va., Dec. 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 4 acres

Quadrangle name Middleway, W.Va.

Quadrangle scale 1":24,000'

UTM References

A

1	8	2	5	0	3	6	0	4	3	4	8	4	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point on the west bank of the North Fork of Bullskin Run 1050 feet north of the intersection of U.S. Route 340 and the unimproved road known as Beverley Lane; thence in a line 300 feet due north along the

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael J. Pauley, Historian

organization Hart & Pauley, Consultants

date August, 1986

street & number 4651 Victoria Road

telephone (304) 744-9342

city or town Charleston

state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title SHPO

date February 13, 1987

For NPS use only

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

[Signature]

date 3/20/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

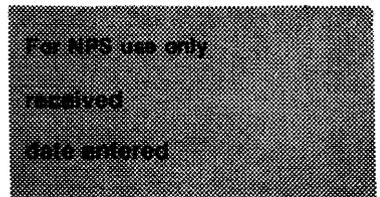
date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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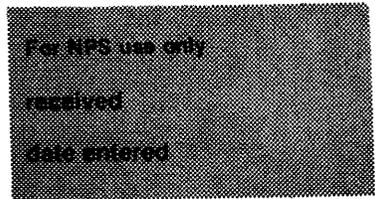
around 1845 the name of the farm was changed to "Bullskin" to "Beverley", in honor of the first Whiting owner. Matthew Frame, great-grandnephew of Beverley Whiting, sold the farm to John Burns, a prosperous farmer elder in the Presbyterian Church, and member of a pioneer Eastern Panhandle family. The property has remained with the Burns family since that time.

"Beverley" is unique in that three structures on the grounds have been officially and separately designated as Jefferson County Historic Landmarks; the two stone pre-Revolutionary War period outbuildings were so designated, as was, a little later, the residence. In 1980 "Beverley" was officially determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is also part of the Annual Tri-County House and Garden Tour sponsored by the local historical societies and garden clubs.

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Continuation sheet

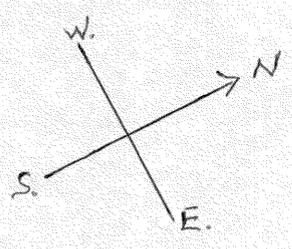
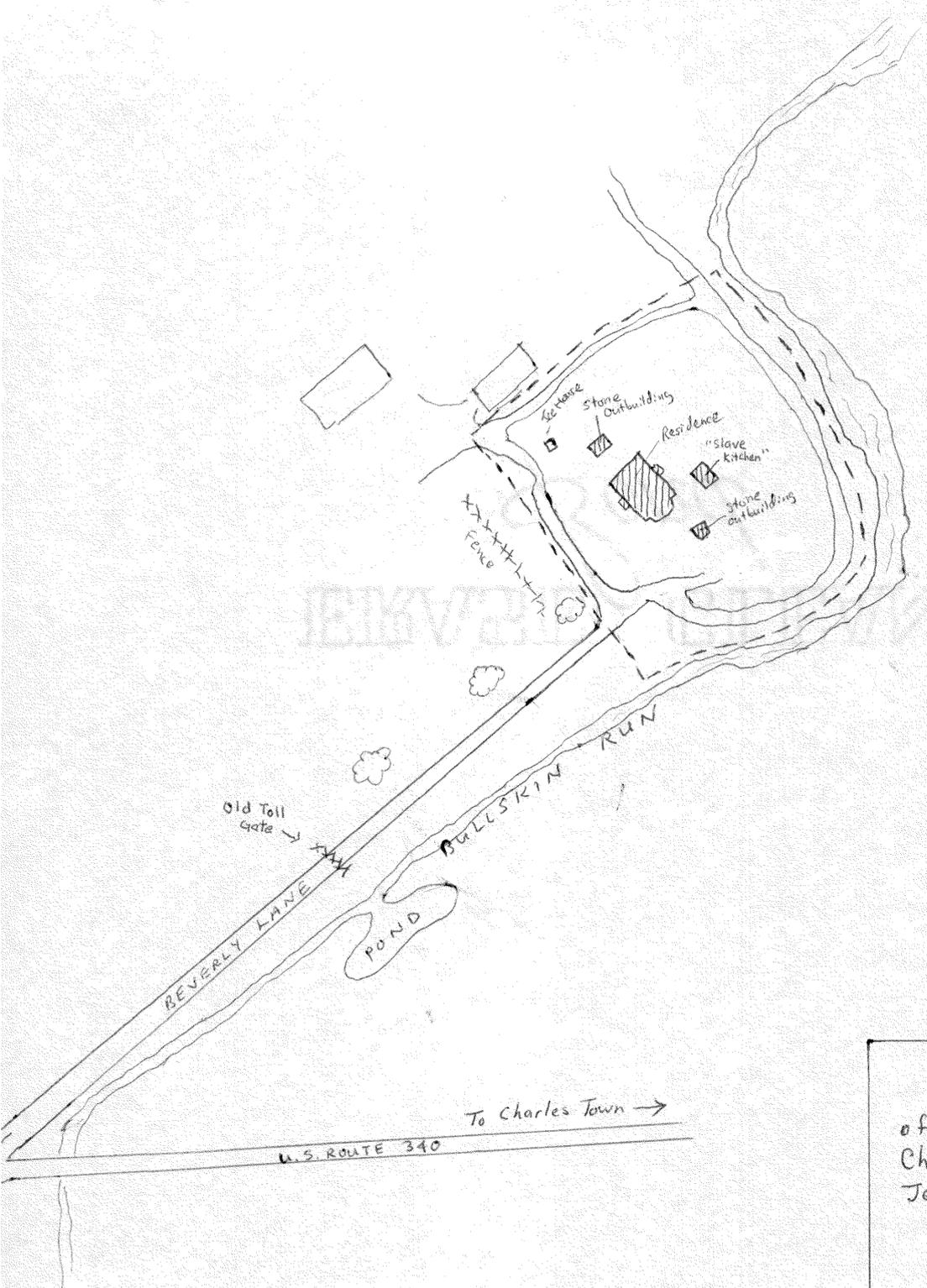
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"Album of Historic Homes XVIII, Beverley", Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XLI, Charles Town, W. Va., December 1975.

Marshall, Paul D., and Zeigler, Jill, "Beverley", Historic Inventory Form, Historic Resources Survey, Charles Town By-Pass Project, Charlston 1980.

West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Supplemental Volume 8, Richwood, W. Va., Comstock Pub., 1975.



LEGEND - SKETCH MAP

"BEVERLY"
 off U.S. Route 340
 Charles Town vicinity
 Jefferson County, West Virginia

- Boundary of Nominated Area
 - ▨ Contributing Structure
- 1 Inch
 200 Feet