

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: La Fourche
Other names/site number: La Fourche Tavern; Everettsville; Everett's Tavern; Traveler's Grove; Pleasant Grove; Royal Acres; Owatunka Farm; DHR No. 002-0300
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 3555 Keswick Road
City or town: Keswick State: VA County: Albemarle
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>7/6/2022</u> Date
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STUCCO, BRICK, WOOD, STONE/Slate, METAL/Copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

La Fourche is located in a residential area of Keswick in Albemarle County and stands at the northeast corner intersection of Keswick Road and East Keswick Drive, adjacent to Interstate 64 West and US Route 250. The three-story, L-shape, evolved dwelling and three outbuildings are sited on three acres of rolling hills. The house is oriented to the northwest with one outbuilding to its south and two to its east.¹ The building includes a ca. 1800 rear ell (which was a tavern into the 19th century) a ca. 1860 front block, and ca. 1920 and ca. 1935 additions and renovations that together comprise the dwelling's ell shape. La Fourche is notable for its primarily Colonial Revival style with Italianate remnants displayed in its prominent features such as Chinese Chippendale railings; Doric columns rising from the foundation to the roofline; and two-over-two window sash. Outbuildings 1 and 2 stand closest to the dwelling and are contributing while Outbuilding 3, a former barn, is farther removed and is non-contributing because it postdates the property's period of significance. A 2021 pool near the property's southeastern boundary is a non-contributing structure. As a whole, the property retain good integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association as an evolved property that has changed uses over its history. The immediate setting of the property has integrity, but the Interstate 64 corridor to the south is an intrusion on the historically rural landscape.

¹ For simplicity, cardinal directions are used to describe the property; thus, north is used in lieu of northeast, east instead of southeast, south instead of southwest, and west instead of northwest.

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Narrative Description

Setting

While its geographical location is at the intersection of three roads leading west to Charlottesville, east to Richmond, and north to Washington D.C. along the historic King's Highway and Three Notched Road (also referred to Three Notch'd Road or Three Chopt Road), the property retains its rural character with neighboring fields and large residential parcels immediately surrounding it.² A split rail fence delineates the boundaries of the parcel. There are two driveways at La Fourche; one semi-circular driveway that connects to East Keswick Drive southwest of the house and another driveway that connects to Keswick Road northwest of the house and runs east to west between the main house and Outbuilding 3. The latter driveway also serves as an access route for the neighboring properties southeast of La Fourche. A 2021 in-ground pool is located near the property's southeastern boundary. At the northwest entrance to the property, stone walls and an iron gate frame the walkway leading to the front entrance door. A white wood post fence lines the property's perimeter on either side of the stone walls. The stone walls and gate were added during the early 20th-century.

Dwelling (Contributing Building)

As currently configured, the ell-plan, Italianate and Colonial Revival-style house consists of a ca. 1860, 2.5-story, three-bay-wide front block and ca. 1800, 2.5-story, four-bay-wide rear ell with a lower ca. 1920-1925, 2-story, rear portion, all covered in stucco. The 2.5-story section of the rear ell historically served as a tavern, while the 2-story easternmost section once housed service quarters. The ca. 1800 one-story tavern, originally named "Traveler's Grove," was rotated 180 degrees ca. 1860 to become the rear wing of a newly constructed Italianate plantation house; the tavern's original foundation and some structural elements remain in parts of the present-day building. The earliest historic photographs of the dwelling that has been found date to ca. 1860 (see Figures 1-2 at end of Section 7). The current dwelling fully embodies the significant additions and renovations that now largely present as a rural Colonial Revival manor house. Photos from ca. 1890, ca. 1920-1925, and ca. 1935 illustrate how the dwelling evolved (Figures 3-6).

Exterior

The dwelling's foundation is clad in red brick laid in a common bond pattern. The exterior walls are clad with stucco painted a creamy yellow color. A lead-coated copper side-gable roof tops all levels of the front block and rear ell. The moderately pitched roof is pierced by three interior chimneys, two on the west slope and one on the south slope. Three unevenly spaced pedimented dormers are located on the west, north, and south slopes of the 2.5-story sections of the building. The 2-story easternmost section has no dormers or interior chimneys. An exterior brick chimney is roughly centered on the south elevation of the rear ell.

Today, the ca. 1860 front block's west façade is dominated by a full-width porch that extends from the side gable roofline and is supported by six two-story fluted Doric columns and two

² Edward C. Mead. *Historic Homes of the South-West Mountains, Virginia* (J.B. Lippincott Co., 1898).

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pilasters with raised brick bases. Atop the columns, a simple Doric frieze and architrave sit beneath an intricate Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Three pedimented dormers with ten-by-ten casement windows pierce the west roof slope. The central bay dormer is flanked by interior chimneys. The centered entry has a wood six-panel door surmounted by a spider-web fanlight, with flanking sidelights that feature geometric muntins. To either side of the entrance bay are two-over-two windows on the first and second stories. Above the entrance, a cantilevered balcony with Chinese Chippendale railings frames a set of screened French doors with louvered shutters. As shown in Figures 1, 4, and 5, the west façade has undergone considerable evolution from a Victorian-era Italianate style to somewhat less ornate embellishments and stucco cladding by ca. 1920-1925 to the Colonial Revival treatments, most notably the two-story porch, that were in place ca. 1935 and have remained to the present. Pedimented hoods above the windows shown in the ca. 1869 photo (Figure 1) remained until at least the 1920s, but had been removed by ca. 1935. A one-story, centered entry porch with square posts, a bracketed cornice, and rooftop balustrade had been removed by ca. 1920-1925 (Figure 4). The roofline, distinguished by a centered gable peak, was not altered until ca. 1935 when the present configuration was in place (Figures 5-6). Finally, the sidelights and transom of the centered entry were altered from a rectilinear arrangement to the curved fanlight with sidelights between ca. 1860 and ca. 1920-1925; it is possible, although not proven, that the alterations to the entry occurred when the stucco cladding was installed.

The north (side) elevation of the front block has paired, two-over-two windows with operable wood shutters centered on the first and second stories with a ten-by-ten arched casement window located in the roof's gable. The slope of the roof on the east end of the elevation extends to form a saltbox-like roofline that is emphasized by uneven eave returns. Extension of the roofline allows placement of a window with a single, two-over-two sash on the first and second stories. A ca. 1935 of this elevation (Figure 6) shows that all of these elements were extant by the mid-1930s.

The east (rear) elevation of the front block contains a pair of nine-over-nine wood window sash on the first story and a pair of six-over-six windows on the second story. On the east roof slope, a pedimented dormer with ten-by-ten casement window is slightly off-center above the second-story windows. An interior chimney pierces the east roof to the south of this dormer, with another dormer of the same size and style south of the chimney. The rear ell spans the southern two-thirds of the front block's east (ear) elevation.

The front block's south (side) elevation is highlighted by a polygonal bay window with two-over-two wood sash flanked by wood shutters. A molded frieze defines the flat roof's edge. The second story has paired, two-over-two wood sash and shutters that match those on the north elevation. A ten-by-ten arched casement window is centered in the roof's gable. On this side, the front and rear rooflines match, with the rear ell intersecting the east slope of the front block's roof. Historic photographs show that the first-story window has been altered since ca. 1860 (Figure 2), when it was a three-sided projecting bay with decorative brackets, a molded frieze, a flared roof with overhanging eaves, and a rooftop square balustrade that matched the rear ell porch's balustrade (and may have provided the second-story window with a balconette). The

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second-story window has a pedimented hood and closed shutters that hide the window sash. The gable peak does not have a window and the pedimented gable end has brackets and eave returns that are deeper and more heavily molded than today. A ca. 1890 image (Figure 3) shows few obvious changes to the front block's south end wall, although the brackets at the first-story bay window and the eaves are more clearly visible in this image. All of these elements continued to be in place in ca. 1920-1925 (Figure 4), by which time the stucco wall treatment had been added.

The rear ell's primary elevation is on its south side. The area that historically housed the service quarters was within the 2-story easternmost section. The section that originally functioned as a ca. 1800 tavern is the 2.5-story, four-bay center portion that attaches to the east (rear) side of the front block. A ca. 1860 photograph (Figure 2) shows that the tavern section's form and fenestration appeared then much as it does today. The easternmost 2-story section first is shown in the ca. 1920-1925 photograph, at which time it appears to have been a single story. Today, the rear-ell's easternmost section is two stories. Its south side contains a central bay composed of centrally aligned windows with six-over-six wood sash and operable shutters on each story.

To the west is the ca. 1800, 2.5-story former tavern section. Its south wall has four bays. The eastern two bays have single windows with double-hung nine-over-nine wood sash at the first story and six-over-six sash at the second. The windows are flanked by operable wood shutters. At the roof are three pedimented dormers with 10-by-10 casement windows; each dormer is aligned with the window openings on the first and second stories. A ca. 2003 brick chimney is situated between the second and third bays. The chimney is laid in stretcher bond and features a recessed, two-story inset panel with an arched top. A slightly projecting brick belt course encircles the chimney stack above the second story, and the top has a simple two-course belt just beneath the metal chimney cap. The third bay of the south wall has the fenestration as the first and second bays. West of the third bay is the entry bay, which features a one-story, flat-roofed, semicircular portico with two Doric columns and two Doric pilasters. The entry beneath has a six-panel wood door with geometric sidelights and elliptical fan light that match the front block's west façade entry. Above the porch at the second story, a single, double-hung six-over-six window sash and flanking shutters matches the other three bays. In a ca. 1860 photograph (Figure 2), the entry porch is one story with chamfered columns, decorative brackets, a simple frieze, and rooftop balustrade that are in keeping with the dwelling's Italianate style at the time. Indicative of this elevation's secondary status to the west façade, the windows on the rear ell do not have pedimented hoods. Although considerably shrouded by plantings in the ca. 1890 photo (Figure 3), the porch appears to have remained essentially the same. The window above the porch and the eastern three bays on this section also appear not to have been altered. In both the ca. 1860 and ca. 1890 photos, it is difficult to ascertain if there are brackets along the eave. By ca. 1920-1925 (Figure 4), the entry porch on the south elevation had been replaced with a simpler, one-story porch with square columns, a plain frieze with a simple bracket at each corner, and a flared roof and overhanging eaves that matches the roof on the front block's bay window to the west. Whether the entry itself also had been modified to its current appearance at this time is difficult to see. The walls on the rear ell were stuccoed to match the front block.

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The north (rear) elevation of the ca. 1800 tavern's section consists of an inset, 1-story porch and paired sash along the second story. The porch's three arched bays are screened and have X-braced rails. On the east half of the wing, the first bay has an integrated 10-by-15-by-10 tripartite window and the second bay has a wood and screen door. Two single windows with double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash occupy the porch's two western bays closest to the front block. On the second level, there are four evenly spaced pairs of 15-by-15 casement windows vertically aligned with the porch's four bays. At the third story roof, three pedimented dormers with 10-by-10 casement windows are evenly spaced across the north slope. An end chimney on the former tavern's east gable end is largely hidden by the 2-story easternmost section of the ell. The north (rear) wall of the 2-story section has two bays on each form, with paired sash that match those on the second story of the ca. 1800 section. Each pair consists of 15-by-15 casement windows. The rear ell's north wall has no operable shutters at the windows. A flagstone patio is immediately adjacent to the screened porch.

The east (side) elevation of the rear ell's 2-story section features a simple entry at the north corner fronted by brick steps with a stacked panel, 12-light, wood door surmounted by a plain, single-bulb light fixture. Left of center on the wall is a single window with double-hung, six-over-six sash. The second story has a centered pair of double-hung six-over-six windows and a louvered vent is at the gable peak. The roofline on this section is slightly extended, similar to the front block's north (side) elevation. As the second story appears to postdate the ca. 1920-1925 photo (Figure 4), it raises the possibility that both of these rooflines were part of a deliberate design.

Interior

La Fourche's interior finishes primarily reflect the 19th and 20th century Italianate and Colonial Revival architectural styles with paneled wainscoting, molded door and window surrounds, baseboards, and cornices, a paneled main staircase with turned newels and balustrade, wide-planked heart pine floors, and fireplace surrounds. The two-story section of the rear ell does not have internal connections to the remainder of the building. Italianate finishes date to ca. 1860-ca. 1890 while the Colonial Revival finishes date to ca. 1920-1925.

First Floor

The first floor plan in the ca. 1860 front block consists of two principal rooms separated by the central hall, with a transverse secondary entrance hall at the east (rear) of the front block (see Floor Plans attached to this document). The east entry hall contains the primary staircase to the second story and a bathroom. The rear ell's principal entry is on the south elevation and opens to the transverse hall along the front block's east side. A dining room and kitchen occupy the south side of the ca. 1800 (former tavern) section while the screened porch extends along this section's north side with an adjacent glass-enclosed breakfast nook. The two-story section has a small kitchen and enclosed staircase in the north side and a living room in the south side.

The first floor features late-19th to early-20th century, planked heart pine flooring ranging from 4" – 6" in width. Three large fireplaces with ca. 1920-1925 mantelpieces are extant: in the front block's two principal rooms in the rear ell's dining room. The mantels feature fluted engaged

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columns, plain pilasters and paneled friezes topped with simple shelves. Paneled wainscoting, crown moldings, and a column screen embellish the front block's center hall and also date to ca. 1920-1925 renovations. In the front block's south room, the original bay window remains intact, with added trim at the framed opening to match the more formal wainscoting and trim added throughout the first floor in the Colonial Revival mode.

The front block's center stair hall contains a tall, open stringer staircase with turned balusters and a prominent turned, tapered, and octagonal newel post. The staircase and newels date to ca. 1860. The landing newel posts also appear to date from the same period but are square-shaped with carved central sections. The balusters likely date to the ca. 1920-1925 remodeling campaign and, based on patch marks in the wood, likely replaced smaller, square balusters. Above the first floor stair landing, there is a small, segmental arch, casement window that opens onto the enclosed porch. This window appears to have been added when the porch was reconfigured and casement windows were added during the first quarter of the 20th century, but it could have replaced a larger window that previously existed, as there is infill of molding below the window on the porch side of the wall.

The first floor of the ca. 1800 (former tavern) section appears to have a largely unchanged floor plan that dates to ca. 1860. The first floor gives evidence to the ca. 1860 and early 20th century periods through its baseboards, heart pine wood flooring, window hardware, and mortise lock door hardware.³ There appear to be three different widths and variations of distress in the pine flooring, indicating three different phases of renovation in this part of the house. The ceiling plasterwork and a southern corner cupboard in the dining room were added during the early- to mid-20th century renovations. The south corner cupboard was built to match ca. 1860 cupboard in the north corner. The addition of a matching cupboard reflected the desire for formality and symmetry often seen in prominent Colonial Revival dwellings. Between ca. 1860-ca. 1920, a door on the first floor of the south elevation was replaced with a window that is still in place. During the 1990s, the house was rewired to meet current standards and the masonry foundation was repaired. A fireplace on the dining room's east wall was removed and rebuilt on the south wall ca. 2003, a change evidenced by the exterior brick chimney on the ell's south elevation. The removal of the fireplace on the east wall of the dining room allowed the addition of a doorway between the two built-in cupboards that leads to the kitchen. The kitchen, which was part of the original tavern, was renovated along with a small room north of it (historically referred to as a butler's pantry, now a breakfast nook) in 1990 and again during the early 21st century.

Second Floor

The ca. 1860 front block's second story contains three bedrooms across the west side with the rear transverse hall containing two bathrooms (at least one of which was likely added during the first quarter of the 20th century) and the main staircase. The bathrooms have tile, paint, and fixture updates. The central bedroom has access to the cantilevered balcony on the west façade. The second story of the ca. 1800 (former tavern) section was added ca. 1860 and now contains a master bedroom, closet, and bathroom; the bathroom may date to the first quarter of the 20th

³ Mead, *Historic Homes*.

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century and has been updated over the years. The rear two-story section is not internally connected to the ca. 1800 section, and has a single bedroom, bathroom, and rear staircase. The master bedroom's coffered ceiling was added ca. 2003. The large room originally was two rooms that were combined during the late 20th century. All of the second-floor bedrooms, except in the two-story rear-most section, have fireplaces, however, only two are currently operative. Each has a ca. 1860 mantelpiece of restrained design with engaged pilasters, a plain frieze and molding, and a mantelshelf. Throughout the second floor, the pine flooring differs in places in color, texture, and patina.

Third Floor

The attic space in the ca. 1860 front block and ca. 1800 (former tavern) section was converted into a finished third floor during a ca. 2003 remodeling campaign that included new flooring, staircase handrails, hardware, lighting and plumbing fixtures, and wood molding and wainscoting. The third story of the front block now has a bedroom, bathroom, and office. A dogleg staircase leads down to the second-floor transverse hall. The ca. 1800 (former tavern) section has a bedroom, laundry room, bathroom, and several storage closets.

Basement

The ca. 1800 former tavern section was rotated 180 degrees when the front block was constructed ca. 1860. The dwelling's oldest visible materials and construction methods are within the ca. 1800 section's basement. A combination of pink brick and fieldstones around axe-hewn beamed supports cut by hand and fastened with pegged joinery as well as early cut nails, all dating to ca. 1790-ca. 1825, are visible. Assorted repairs have been made over the years, but the structural system appears to be in excellent condition. Previous repairs are evidenced by a variety of old and new sill joists, girders, rafters, bands, columns, and support jacks. Cross-bridging installed during the late 19th century remains in place. Patched concrete reinforcements are located throughout the bricks and stone. There are two points of access to the basement, one via the transverse hall staircase at the rear of the front block and the second from an exterior stair on the rear ell's north (side) elevation. During a 1950s renovation, cornhusk insulation and handmade bricks were found in the basement that dated to the late-18th early 19th century.⁴ Today, the basement houses modern mechanical systems and ductwork.

Secondary Resources

A 20th-century swimming pool is near the property's southeastern boundary. Three outbuildings are on the property: two contributing dependencies and one non-contributing barn. Outbuilding 1 sits southeast of the main dwelling, Outbuilding 2 is a short distance northeast of the dwelling's rear ell, and Outbuilding 3, a former barn, is farther removed to the northeast.

Swimming Pool (Non-contributing Structure)

⁴ Michelle Bowers, La Fourche, The Old House Life, May 31, 2018, <http://theoldhouselife.com/2018/05/31/la-fourche-circa-1788-in-virginia-four-acres-2475000/>, accessed March 21, 2021.

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In 2021, an in-ground swimming pool with a concrete apron was installed near the property's southeastern boundary. The structure is non-contributing because it postdates the period of significance.

Outbuilding 1 (Contributing Building)

Outbuilding 1, also known as the Doctor's Office, consists of two sections: a ca. 1860 west wing and a mid-20th-century east wing. The building was remodeled in 2003 at the same time as the main house. The outbuilding's two-bay west section has brick walls laid in common bond brick and a side-gable roof with 2003 copper cladding. The east section is sheathed in HardiePlank cementitious siding and has a side-gable roof with 2003 copper roofing. The roof slopes of the two sections intersect with a short internal chimney stack in the center. The windows have primarily vinyl double-hung, six-over-six or one-over-one sash, although the north (rear) elevation retains two paired and one single ca. 1950 wood double-hung sash with one-over-one horizontal lights. The west entry on the south façade has a 2003 fiberglass six-panel door while the east entry, added in 2003, has a fiberglass, two-panel doors with nine lights.

Outbuilding 2 (Contributing Building)

The earliest building, Outbuilding 2, is a combination of two structures – a 1.5-story portion of the ca. 1800 tavern and the smokehouse – that are joined by a central connector to serve together as a single-story guesthouse. The section that was once part of the ca. 1800 tavern had been detached during the ca. 1860 construction campaign on the main house. Local architect Heywood Henderson designed and supervised the adaptive reuse in 1950. Simultaneously, the outbuilding was stuccoed and painted to match the dwelling. The roofs of all three sections are covered with slate tiles. An entry with a wood Dutch door is on the west façade of the connector. A sliding glass door was added to the east (rear) elevation of the 1.5-story section during the 1950s; the current sliding doors are framed with fiberglass. The windows have an assortment of double-hung, four-over-four and six-over-six wood sash and vinyl, double-hung, four-over-four sash.

Outbuilding 3 (Noncontributing Building)

Outbuilding 3, a former barn, sits northeast of the main house alongside the entry drive from Keswick Road. It has an ell form that dates to the early 20th century and is composed of a front gable section that has large, centered barn doors on one wall and a shed-roofed ell with three barn doors. It has a stone and concrete foundation throughout. The roofs of both sections are covered with corrugated metal. The exterior building materials were replaced and the interior space opened and remodeled in 2021. The interior now has polished concrete floors, finished drywall surfaces, electrical wiring with light fixtures, a kitchen/bar area, large flexible-use space, and dining room.

Integrity Analysis

La Fourche today presents as a Colonial Revival country house with a 19th century undercurrent. The property has good integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. La Fourche, as a single-family dwelling incorporating the rotated ca. 1800 tavern, has remained in its original

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location since ca. 1860. Outbuildings 1 and 2 also remained in situ since their initial construction ca. 1860. The rural setting and feeling remains pastoral and the prominent nearby intersection of historic roads is intact. The roads have been paved and Keswick Road now is two lanes wide. The acreage accompanying the main house and outbuildings has decreased since the ca. 1860 construction period and now encompasses approximately three acres, but the area's rural character is maintained through continuing agriculture, wooded areas, and large residential parcels. The placement of a 2021 in-ground pool toward a row of hedges at the southeastern edge of the property minimizes its visual effect on property's immediate setting. Outbuildings 1 and 2 have been present since ca. 1960 and updated over the years just as the main house has. Each building's location and proximity to the house is unchanged. Cosmetic updates to the buildings have been undertaken at various periods to maintain visual cohesion among all three buildings, such as use of stucco wall cladding, paint colors, and roofing materials. Spatial relationships among these resources illustrate how the domestic complex have been maintained since the late 19th century. Outbuilding 3, a former barn, has been considerably altered and is non-contributing as a result. Its current siding and large windows are not in character with the remainder of the property. The property's integrity of feeling is very good at its core and somewhat lessened along the northeastern and southeastern boundaries where non-contributing resources are located.

The property overall has good integrity related of design, materials, and workmanship, particularly with regard to the primary dwelling. The ca. 1860 footprint with a front block and a repurposed tavern as a rear ell is extant, with a smaller ca. 1920-ca. 1925 two-story rear addition to the tavern section undertaken at approximately the same time as significant Colonial Revival-style alterations to the house. The tavern section framing, nails, and pegged joinery as seen in the basement provide clues to the ca. 1800 building's materials and workmanship. Throughout various phases of remodeling that began ca. 1920-1925 and continued intermittently through the 20th century, the footprint and interior floor plan largely were maintained. Creation of a doorway between the rear ell's dining room and kitchen; conversion of two bedrooms to one on the second floor, updates to kitchen and bathroom and kitchen fixtures, and finishing of the attic space are either unobtrusive or well removed from the houses main living spaces. Subsuming the original Italianate elements with Colonial Revival treatments occurred commonly in Albemarle County and elsewhere in Virginia during the early 20th century as improved economic conditions permitted major investments in antebellum plantation houses such as La Fourche. The Colonial Revival design and materials are of good quality and reflective of essential design principals such as symmetry, use of classically-inspired elements, and formality that represented a departure from late Victorian-era eclectic styles.

Integrity of workmanship is evident throughout the house. On the exterior, the stucco classing, window sash and shutters, entries, doors, and sidelights display typical craftsmanship of the early 20th century. In the basement, a few sections of early 19th-century hand-pegged sills and hewn beams are extant. The main house's interior wood trim, such as paneled wainscoting and a column screen, window and door surrounds, fireplace mantels, cornices, flooring, baseboards, and the dining room's decorative ceiling plasterwork, date to the early 20th century Colonial Revival remodeling. The attic's finishes and workmanship are typical of early 21st century methods and materials. Although more altered, Outbuildings 1 and 2 also display fair to good

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integrity of design, workmanship, and materials that are the result of early 20th century remodeling as well as a mid-20th century renovation and more recent updates such as replacement sash and exterior doors, as well as interior finishes congruent with their current uses.

La Fourche has integrity of association as an antebellum plantation's domestic core that received considerable updates during a Colonial Revival restyling during the first quarter of the 20th century. Numerous architecturally significant dwellings such as this are among Virginia's Register-listed properties, and their local and regional contexts are well-documented to an extent that allows understanding of how the Colonial Revival movement played out at La Fourche. Historic records associated with La Fourche's history also have been identified, including photos and period local history publications. Further documentation in late 20th century architectural surveys and local history books and articles also have been identified.



Figure 1. La Fourche, west façade, ca. 1860.

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Figure 2. La Fourche, south elevation, ca. 1860.

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Figure 3. La Fourche, partial south elevation, ca. 1890.

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Figure 4. La Fourche, west façade and south elevation, ca. 1920-1925

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Figure 5. La Fourche, west façade, ca. 1935.

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Figure 6. La Fourche, north elevation and west façade, ca. 1935.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1860-ca. 1935

Significant Dates

ca. 1920-1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Henderson, Heywood

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

La Fourche is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The two-and-a-half story farmhouse stands on a 3-acre parcel at the intersection of East Keswick Road and Keswick Drive and retains its rural setting among the rolling hills of Albemarle County. The period of significance is ca. 1860-ca. 1935, beginning with the adaptive reuse of a ca. 1800 tavern and construction of an Italianate front block and ending with the last significant remodeling work on the house. The dwelling and outbuildings are illustrative of vernacular design, materials, and construction methods primarily from the ca. 1860 and early 20th century reconfigurations. The ca. 1800 tavern section's original foundation and some structural elements remain in parts of the present-day building. The longer-lived Boyd Tavern (NRHP 2009; DHR #002-0085), which remained in commercial use until 1937, retains its original two-story main block and has a 20th-century, one-story rear wing. Subsequent renovations ca. 1860, ca. 1920-1925, and ca. 1935 have concealed much of La Fourche's 18th century fabric in the ca. 1800 section; instead, the current dwelling fully embodies the significant architectural evolution as the property transitioned from a plantation dwelling to a Colonial Revival manor house. La Fourche is among several significant antebellum houses in Albemarle County that were enlarged and refurbished using Colonial Revival design principles, such as Clifton (NRHP 1989; 002-0155), Blue Ridge Farm (NRHP 1991; 002-4098), and the Faulkner House (NRHP 1984; 002-0146). The Colonial Revival movement in Virginia occurred statewide. Former plantation houses often were purchased by wealthy new owners who renovated the antebellum dwellings to present a formal, classically-inspired appearance and, in the process, saved many such houses from destruction through neglect. The evolution of antebellum plantation houses through updates and expansions during the Colonial Revival period had a significant impact on the cultural landscape of rural central Virginia as well as northern Virginia counties such as Loudoun and Fauquier. With its two-story portico, embellished main entry and side entry, and interior trim such as window and door casing, wainscoting, and mantelpieces, La Fourche is a significant example of vernacular adaptation of Colonial Revival design principles as expressed in Albemarle County.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

In 1730, Welsh immigrant Col. John Harvie purchased the land on which La Fourche currently sits from Joshua Graves. It is unknown who held ownership of the land prior to Graves; before European colonization, Manahoac and Monacan tribes inhabited the area.⁵ Harvie served as Thomas Jefferson's guardian after his father, Peter Jefferson, died in 1757. Years later, as Governor of Virginia (1779-1781), Thomas Jefferson tried to purchase the land from Harvie for his son-in-law, but Harvie declined his offer.

⁵ Native Land, Mapbox, <https://native-land.ca>, assessed March 21, 2021.

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During the American Revolution, in 1781, following the Raid on Richmond led by Benedict Arnold, Thomas Jefferson and Virginia's legislature escaped Richmond and retreated to Monticello, Jefferson's home in Albemarle County near Charlottesville. When the British received that information, they sent British General Sir Banastre Tarleton and his army to capture the legislature. As British troops made their way through Louisa County, Jack Jouett, a local farmer, saw them and, learning of their intent, rushed to Monticello on horseback and warned Jefferson before the British arrived.

Because of its geographical location at the intersection of three busy country roads leading west to Charlottesville, east to Richmond, and north to Washington D.C. along historic King's Highway and Three Notched Road (also referred to as Three Notch'd Road or Chopt Road), travelers on horseback stopped at Harvie's property to rest and exchange their horses. Even Tarleton and his men stopped at Harvie's property on their way to capture Jefferson at Monticello, just five miles to the west, although they were unaware that by this time, Jefferson had already been warned and eluded capture.

Harvie's family sold the property (then known as "The Crossroads Plantation") in 1788 to John Everett, who established a small village that he named Everettsville and built a new tavern named "Traveler's Grove."⁶ After only a few lots sold, Everett changed the village's name to "Pleasant Grove" to attract more people and to generate more business. At that time, the tavern was also referred to as "Everett's Tavern." The tavern is said to have been a frame building with a taproom, washroom, and small bedrooms during the stagecoach era.⁷ Due to its geographical location, the tavern also served as an inn to travelers moving along the busy country roads. Everett built a stable, general store, post office, and election building around the tavern so his property became the focal point of the local community's official business and commerce. Three-Notched Road was a significant trade route during the 18th century and crucial to the importation and exportation of goods to and from the region.⁸

Everett sold the tavern in 1807. In 1821, Dr. Charles Everett purchased the property and in November of 1824, Marquis de Lafayette stopped at Traveler's Grove for "liquid refreshments" on his way to see Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.⁹ Everett was a physician and planter, and briefly served as James Monroe's private secretary and one of Jefferson's attending physicians in 1826. In 1848, his nephew, Dr. Charles D. Everett II, inherited the property. Although it is unknown how many African American laborers were enslaved on the property, Everett II,

⁶ The word "tavern" as it appears throughout this narrative and means inn, lodge, bar, watering hole, and/or roadhouse along a country road.

⁷ Nancy S. Pate and Horatio Magruder. *Owatunka* : Survey Report, 1937 Nov. 17. N.p., 1937. Print. Accessed online, <http://image.lva.virginia.gov/VHI/html/02/0351.html>.

⁸ Mead, *Historic Homes*.

⁹ Robert Louis Everett, *The Everetts of Albemarle County Virginia*, (Riverside, California, Canyon Crest Printing, 1992), 61; Charles Downing, "Reception of General Lafayette in Albemarle." *The Magazine of Albemarle County History*, 24 (1965-66): 53-66.

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following his uncle's will, freed all of the enslaved laborers living onsite at the time. Everett later supported the Confederate States Army, loaning it \$110,000.¹⁰

In 1849, Keswick Station was built and became the new focal point of the local community, making Traveler's Grove somewhat obsolete. In 1860, Dr. Charles Stuart Bowcock purchased the former tavern and the rest of the property.¹¹ He extensively reconfigured and added to the tavern, turning it into a single-family residence that still served as an inn for travelers.¹² During this major ca. 1860 reconfiguration and new construction of the farmhouse, the house was named "La Fourche," which means "fork," after its geographic resemblance to Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, which sits at a fork of the Mississippi River.

During the Civil War, in 1863, after the new dwelling was assembled, Confederate Army Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson and his army stopped at La Fourche on their way to Richmond. Soldiers rested outside of the inn in the grove of woods on the property.¹³ In 1864, Confederate Army Lt. Gen. Jubal Anderson Early established his headquarters at La Fourche.¹⁴ It is now known if, or to what extent, the dwelling and associated outbuildings and agricultural fields may have been damaged during the war. The dwelling, at least, survived intact and, based on historic photos from ca. 1860 and ca. 1890 (Figures 1-3), with few alterations. After the war ended, La Fourche continued to serve as the main residence of the Bowcock family and as an inn for travelers. In 1890, Bowcock's daughter Mary Stuart Bowcock, married Virginia Senator Conway Robinson Sands in the parlor of La Fourche.¹⁵

During the early 20th century, ca. 1920-1925, new owner Powhatan Wyndham Robertson commissioned a renovation of the vernacular farmhouse that began the transition to "pretentious master house."¹⁶ At that time, the entire facade of the house was covered in stucco and Robertson replaced the wood Italianate style columns with the present Doric columns. Robertson owned and operated Owatunka Dairy Farm, which was noted as "formerly Lafourche" from 1925-1935.¹⁷

When John C. Inge of New York purchased the property around 1935, he renamed Owatunka Farm "Royal Acres."¹⁸ Little documentation has been found concerning the operations of the farm. During his ownership, Inge replaced the remaining Italianate architectural features with Colonial Revival elements that remain today including the prominent porch balustrade (Figures

¹⁰ Susan DeAlba, *Country Roads: Albemarle County, Virginia* (Rockbridge, 1993).

¹¹ The eventual disposition of the aforementioned other buildings that were part of the Everettsville/Pleasant Grove community is not known at this time.

¹² Mark Reinberger and De Teel Patterson Tiller, *La Fourche Tavern, Building Number 117*, Three Notched Road Survey, (May 1, 1976).

¹³ Mead, *Historic Homes* (revised edition).

¹⁴ Roulhac Toledano, "La Fourche Stands at Historic Fork in Albemarle County," *Albemarle Living* (1980).

¹⁵ Mary Sands Satterwhite, "Letter" (Ashland, Virginia, October 3, 2010).

¹⁶ Toldano, "La Fourche".

¹⁷ Pate and Magruder. "Owatunka : Survey Report, 1937".

¹⁸ Ibid.

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5-6). Also during the early 20th century, the owners of the house built a barn (Outbuilding #3) on the north side of the main house for the storage of farming equipment.

The property was marketed for sale in 1948 with an auction sale on August 11 and 12th of that year for the “Royal Acres Subdivision of Owatunka Dairy Farm – between Charlottesville and Keswick including the mansion house and the entire Guernsey dairy herd, other livestock, dairy equipment, and farm machinery and equipment.”¹⁹ When Dr. and Mrs. Hammond purchased the property in 1950, the house had quite a bit of deferred maintenance so they undertook a straightforward remodeling of the property. At that time, they also commissioned local architect Heywood Henderson of the firm Baker, Heyward, and Llorens to create a guesthouse by combining the historic smokehouse and a freestanding wing of the tavern.²⁰

Criterion C: Architectural Significance

La Fourche is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of Colonial Revival style domestic architecture and the evolution from a former tavern and antebellum plantation house into a stately country dwelling during the early 20th century in Albemarle County, Virginia.

The first quarter of the 20th century in Albemarle County saw modest rural dwellings evolve into grandiose country estates fit for gentleman farmers and those wealthy enough to maintain a life of leisure in the rolling hills. The Colonial Revival movement’s overhaul of less ostentatious, but still prominent, residences frequently included the application of classically-inspired motifs and architectural elements, particularly monumental porches or porticos with symmetrically placed columns that changed the overall exterior impression of the building. As seen at La Fourche, earlier period ornamentation was typically removed when the Colonial Revival refurbishments took place. Although La Fourche retains some architectural elements and construction methods from ca. 1800 and ca. 1860, including its ell plan, it presents today as an imposing Colonial Revival house. The overall aesthetic of the stuccoed Colonial Revival dwelling greatly differs from the earlier tavern-turned-Italianate plantation house, and primarily reflects the alterations completed ca. 1920 – 1925 and ca. 1935.

La Fourche is also significant as Albemarle County’s only documented example of an extant ca. 1800 tavern that was fully integrated into a new dwelling. Albemarle County’s Boyd Tavern (NRHP 2009; DHR #002-0085) served travelers along Three Chopt Road from ca. 1825 to 1937. The extant tavern was constructed around 1831 on the site of an earlier tavern that was built around 1750 for Thomas Jefferson’s brother-in-law, Col. Charles L. Lewis. Similar to La Fourche, Boyd Tavern (originally known as Watson’s Ordinary) was visited by notable patrons,

¹⁹ “Owatunka Dairy Farm Sale,” *Virginia Star* (Culpeper), Volume 30, Number 7, August 5, 1948.

²⁰ Toledano, “La Fourche.” To note: some of the records of Benjamin Baker of Baker, Heyward, and Llorens are held at UVA’s Special Collections Library, but they do not appear to contain information relevant to the project(s) at La Fourche. The work of Heyward Henderson at La Fourche does not fall into the Period of Significance, but is mentioned to document that phase of work, even though it came after the last major remodel in 1935.

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such as Jefferson and the Marquis de Lafayette.²¹ Boyd Tavern is a two-story, two-over-two, three-bay double-pile frame building with a fieldstone foundation and a side-gable roof. A one-story addition was built in the early 20th century. It was converted from a tavern into a residence during the 1930s, around the same time that La Fourche was going through its last phase of significant remodeling. Currently, Boyd Tavern appears much the same as it did when it operated as a tavern, with the same form and overall feeling, whereas La Fourche's tavern origin and single-pile, side-gable form is encapsulated within layers of later work.

Ca. 1860, Dr. Charles Bowcock purchased the ca. 1800 tavern, rotated the original single-pile, single-story tavern 180 degrees, attached it to the rear of a newly constructed Italianate front block, creating an ell-shape footprint, and a second story. He also separated and moved the northern portion of the original tavern and converted it into an outbuilding. At the time of the ca. 1860 construction of the main block farmhouse and remodeling of the rear tavern wing, the dwelling fit into the increasingly popular Italianate style, similar to illustrations of A.J. Downing in "The Architecture of Country Houses" and Samuel Sloan in "The Model Architect". As compared to the later Colonial Revival, Italianate architecture was generally more eclectic and embellished.

The style referenced the early Italian villas of Tuscany. Italianate, also known as Italian Villa, was the product of the improvisation of local builders who added decorative and elaborate themes to published classical designs. The houses were often asymmetrical in plan with stuccoed walls and bracketed cornices.²²

As it currently stands, La Fourche retains few visible stylistic and decorative elements from ca. 1860, but those that do exist include the large, two-over-two window sash and louvered shutters throughout the main block and the bay window configuration at the west elevation of the main block. Other details such as a projecting roof with brackets, milled porch columns and balustrade above the smaller entry porch, weatherboard siding, projecting front gable, and window trim remained intact until ca. 1920-1925 when then-owners P.W. Robertson and J.C. Inge remodeled the dwelling according to the Colonial Revival style that was popular at the time. By 1935, the wide, overhanging eaves on the gable ends appeared much less deep and the brackets had been replaced by a formal, three-part frieze that fit into the overall theme seen on the rest of the exterior. The Colonial Revival alterations are also prominent rear ell's south elevation. At the entrance, a half-round portico and Doric columns and pilasters surround an elaborate door surround and elliptical fanlight matching that on the west elevation. The east and north elevations are less ornate but on the north elevation of the rear wing and east elevation of the main block, pedimented dormers are evenly spaced along the roof slope.

²¹ Marcia L. Buck, "Boyd Tavern," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/002-0085_Boyd_Tavern_2009_NR_FINAL.pdf

²² Bezirdjian, Melina, Calder Loth, Lena Sweeten McDonald, Chris Novelli, "Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940," *Virginia Department of Historic Resources*, 2015.

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Classic_Commonwealth_Style_Guide.pdf

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The most significant changes of the Colonial Revival remodeling came with the overhaul of the front block's west façade, particularly the front porch, with its heavy Grecian entablature supported by six colossal fluted Doric columns. It created the illusion of symmetry along the façade and elevated the formality and status of the house upon approach. Other adaptations included removing the projecting front gable peak and creating a straight roofline across the façade. A Chinese Chippendale balustrade along the roofline and cantilevered balcony above the decoratively accentuated, centered entry add to the overall Colonial Revival aesthetic and are reminiscent of elements at Jefferson's Monticello and the Grounds at the University of Virginia. The architectural trends seen at La Fourche follow those in the county and larger region. The shift from the picturesque Italianate house to a genteel, yet monumental Colonial Revival manor with classically-inspired architectural elements reflects the period's notion that one's personal dwelling represented their character and social standing.²³

In Architecture, Colonial Revival represented more than just a style, it represented an identity... The Colonial Revival movement in architecture even began with the preservation of notable houses in Virginia like Mount Vernon and Monticello, which were first seen as memorials to their owners, and then became material culture that memorialized the eras in which they were built. Of course, similar to today, race, class, and other social implications were tied into the architectural fabric, which includes scale, materials, labor, Eurocentric inspiration and features.

Within just a few years, however, the definition of "colonial" expanded to include Greek- and Roman-classically derived architecture such as Georgian, Federal, Jeffersonian, and Greek Revival styles. Vernacular interpretations of Colonial Revival proliferated, and certain motifs quickly became associated with Colonial Revival in Virginia. This is perhaps best exemplified by the late-nineteenth-century, two-story, red brick houses with white-columned porticoes, painted white trim, and multiple-light windows flanked by shutters that still can be found across Virginia today.²⁴

Around the turn of the 20th century, three decades after the Civil War ended and as the new social order of the Reconstruction Era was being repudiated in Virginia, wealthy Americans "drew upon the imagery of past golden ages to shape public memory in ways that supported their own authority."²⁵ The elite resurrected architectural symbols and characteristics from colonial and classical sources, which "affirmed the virtues of stability, harmony, and patriotism."²⁶

The nationally popular picturesque styles that were "characterized by irregular outlines, exuberant machine-made ornament, and rich textures and colors" were gradually replaced with classically-derived architecture and decorative arts, with the elite "vehemently demonizing the architecture of the late 19th century along with the political and social conditions it seemed to represent."²⁷

²³ Bezirdjian, et al. "Classic Commonwealth".

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Catherine W. Bishir, "Landmarks of Power: Building a Southern Past, 1885-1915," *Southern Cultures* (1993), 7.

²⁶ Bishir, 7.

²⁷ Bishir, 28.

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In residential architecture, a more specifically “Southern” image emerged, both in the nationally popular Colonial Revival style and especially in the “Southern Colonial” style. Introduced to the region in the 1890s in dwellings and commercial, religious, and government buildings of the elite, the Colonial Revival style swiftly gained broad and lasting acceptance. Besides its appeal as a national fashion with a certain regional flavor, the strength of Colonial Revival was also rooted in deeper impulses in society.²⁸ Southerners’ linkage of colonial-era architecture to perceived Anglo-Saxon elites’ culture likewise extended from the Jamestown colonial settlement to the Civil War, particularly emphasizing the flowering of slavery-based plantation society just before the war. Thus within the broader Colonial Revival style, a specific “Southern Colonial” style emerged in the form of a large and symmetrical house characterized by a portico featuring towering white columns.²⁹

During the early 20th century, wealthy property owners in Albemarle County began revamping earlier houses, transforming them into symbols of their own prominence. Aside from La Fourche, another excellent example of the evolution of a large plantation house into a prominent country manor house is neighboring Clifton, also in Albemarle County (NRHP 1989; DHR #002-0155). Dating to ca. 1800 and 1925, Clifton is an example of an earlier core that has been engulfed by early-20th-century renovations that is reflective of that period’s tendency to embellish a more modest dwelling to create a grand impression. Clifton was transformed around the same time as La Fourche, and the addition of a prominent front porch along with side and rear wings gives an immediate impression of grandeur.

By the time of La Fourche’s transition into a Colonial Revival manor, there were other houses in rural Albemarle County that appeared to morph into prestigious estates in a similar manner. The Blue Ridge Farm (NRHP 1991; DHR #002-0498) was built ca. 1870, but from 1923 until 1927, was enlarged and modified by noted Virginia architect William Lawrence Bottomley into a fine Georgian Revival manor. Bottomley added two asymmetrical brick wings, redesigned the two principal facades of the original central block, and altered the roofline. Its steeply pitched gambrel roof is topped by a balustraded deck with parapet ends joining the interior end chimneys. An oversized cornice stretches across the west (main) and east facades. The Faulkner House (NRHP 1984; DHR #002-0146), near the University of Virginia’s main campus, was built 1855-1856 and enlarged in 1907 by prominent Washington, D.C., architect Waddy B. Wood. The original Greek Revival central block now has flanking two-story wings. Wood also added a monumental front portico that transformed the house into a more sophisticated Colonial Revival country house. In its current state, the house is an important example of rural Albemarle County’s antebellum architecture with later changes by a significant, high-end architect who understood the region’s desire for classical-derived embellishments and making the house a substantial focal point of the estate.

As noted above, during the 1930s, La Fourche evolved into a “very stately and commodious country seat, surrounded by a grove of lofty trees and ornamental plants. A rock entrance,

²⁸ Bishir, 28.

²⁹ Bishir, 29.

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covered over with English ivy, forms the gateway to the yard. The mansion, which now has a stuccoed effect, gives the appearance of the Georgian type of architecture, with its lofty pillars and long portico.”³⁰ In a 1940 advertisement for the sale of La Fourche (then called Royal Acres), what began as a frame Italianate plantation dwelling was advertised at that time as a “white stucco manor house” located between Shadwell and Keswick County and “hunt clubs with lovely grounds” – which fits into the narrative of the early-20th-century “gentleman farmer” in Albemarle County.³¹

³⁰ Pate and Magruder. “Owatunka : Survey Report, 1937”.

³¹ “Royal Acres”.

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #002-0300

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.012520 Longitude: -78.374880

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2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary encompasses the 3-acre parcel that is all that continues to be associated with La Fourche since the first half of the 20th century. The boundary coincides with the perimeter lines of tax parcel IDs 79A1-0A-1 and 79A1-0B-1 as recorded by Albemarle County, Virginia. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map, Sketch Map, and Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary coincides with the current acreage of La Fourche and includes the primary dwelling, two historic outbuildings, and a non-contributing outbuilding and swimming pool. The property's landscaping and surroundings continue to evoke the property's historic setting, feeling, and association. All known associated extant historic resources are included within the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert Louis Brandon Edwards
organization: _____
street & number: 3837 Lee Hill School Drive
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22408
e-mail: rlbrandonedwards@gmail.com
telephone: (540) 642-6621
date: May 2022

La Fourche
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: La Fouche
City or Vicinity: Keswick vicinity
County: Albemarle State: Virginia
Photographer: Robert Louis Brandon Edwards; Marc Wagner
Date Photographed: 03/25/2021; 03/02/2022 (Outbuilding #3)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 32	01_la_fourche_main_house_north_elevation_032521 Looking SSW from the rear driveway between outbuilding 3 and main house
Photo 2 of 32	02_la_fourche_main_house_north_elevation_032521 Looking SSW detail of windows on the house's north elevation
Photo 3 of 32	03_la_fourche_main_house_north_elevation_032521 Looking SSW at the north elevation of the main house from the walkway
Photo 4 of 32	04_la_fourche_main_house_south_elevation_032521 Looking NE at the north elevation of the main house from the side yard
Photo 5 of 32	05_la_fourche_main_house_south_elevation_032521 At the south elevation of the ell, looking into the entrance door from the side driveway
Photo 6 of 32	06_la_fourche_main_house_south_elevation_032521 Detail of the entrance door sidelights at the south elevation of the ell

La Fourche
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Photo 7 of 32 | 07_la_fourche_main_house_south_elevation_032521
At the south elevation of the ell, looking at the westernmost first floor window |
| Photo 8 of 32 | 08_la_fourche_main_house_east_elevation_032521
Looking NNW at the east elevation of main house and ell |
| Photo 9 of 32 | 09_la_fourche_main_house_east_elevation_032521
Detail, exterior stucco wall |
| Photo 10 of 32 | 10_la_fourche_main_house_west_elevation_032521
Looking SSE at the west elevation of the main house from the front walkway |
| Photo 11 of 32 | 11_la_fourche_main_house_southwest_perspective_elevation_032521
Looking east, toward the house, from the fork at E. Keswick Drive and Keswick Road |
| Photo 12 of 32 | 12_la_fourche_main_house_west_elevation_032521
Looking SSE at the west elevation of the main house from the front stone walls |
| Photo 13 of 32 | 13_la_fourche_outbuilding_#1_north_elevation_032521
Looking south at the north elevation |
| Photo 14 of 32 | 14_la_fourche_outbuilding_#1_south_elevation_032521
Looking north at the south elevation |
| Photo 15 of 32 | 15_la_fourche_outbuilding_#1_east_elevation_032521
Looking west at the east elevation |
| Photo 16 of 32 | 16_la_fourche_outbuilding_#1_west_elevation_032521
Looking east at the west elevation |
| Photo 17 of 32 | 17_la_fourche_outbuilding_#2_north_elevation_032521
Looking south at the north elevation |
| Photo 18 of 32 | 18_la_fourche_outbuilding_#2_south_elevation_032521
Looking north at the south elevation |
| Photo 19 of 32 | 19_la_fourche_outbuilding_#2_east_elevation_032521
Looking west at the east elevation |
| Photo 20 of 32 | 20_la_fourche_outbuilding_#2_west_elevation_032521
Looking east at the west elevation |
| Photo 21 of 32 | 21_la_fourche_outbuilding_#3_south_and_west_elevations_030222
Looking SE at outbuilding #3 from the driveway at the east of the property |
| Photo 22 of 32 | 22_la_fourche_basement_tavern_wing_030222
Looking east toward the west end of the ell |
| Photo 23 of 32 | 23_la_fourche_staircase_third_floor_looking_south_030222
On the third floor stair landing looking south to the second floor |
| Photo 24 of 32 | 24_la_fourche_staircase_first_floor_looking_north_030222
On the first floor looking north at the newel post and staircase |
| Photo 25 of 32 | 25_la_fourche_staircase_first_floor_newel_post_030222
Detail, first floor staircase newel post |
| Photo 26 of 32 | 26_la_fourche_staircase_first_floor_looking_east_030222
Detail, looking east toward the window at the first floor staircase |
| Photo 27 of 32 | 27_la_fourche_south_entrance_hall_looking_northwest_030222
Column screen and arched opening looking NW toward the north parlor |
| Photo 28 of 32 | 28_la_fourche_central_entrance_hall_looking_west_030222
Detail, wainscoting in central entrance hall |
| Photo 29 of 32 | 29_la_fourche_west_entrance_hall_segmental_arch_casing_030222
Detail, arched casing in central entrance hall |
| Photo 30 of 32 | 30_la_fourche_first_floor_north_parlor_030222
In the north parlor, looking SE toward first floor staircase |

La Fourche
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

Photo 31 of 32	31_la_fourche_south_parlor_window_surround_looking_east_030222 Detail, trim and window surround in south parlor on the west wall
Photo 32 of 32	32_la_fourche_front_walkway_stone_walls_030222 Detail, looking SW at the front walkway and early 20 th century stone walls

List of Historic Images

- Figure 1. La Fourche, west facade, ca. 1860.
- Figure 2. La Fourche, south elevation, ca. 1860
- Figure 3. La Fourche, partial south elevation, ca. 1890.
- Figure 4. La Fourche, west façade and south elevation, ca. 1920-1925.
- Figure 5. La Fourche, west façade, ca. 1935.
- Figure 6. La Fourche, north elevation and west façade, ca. 1935.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

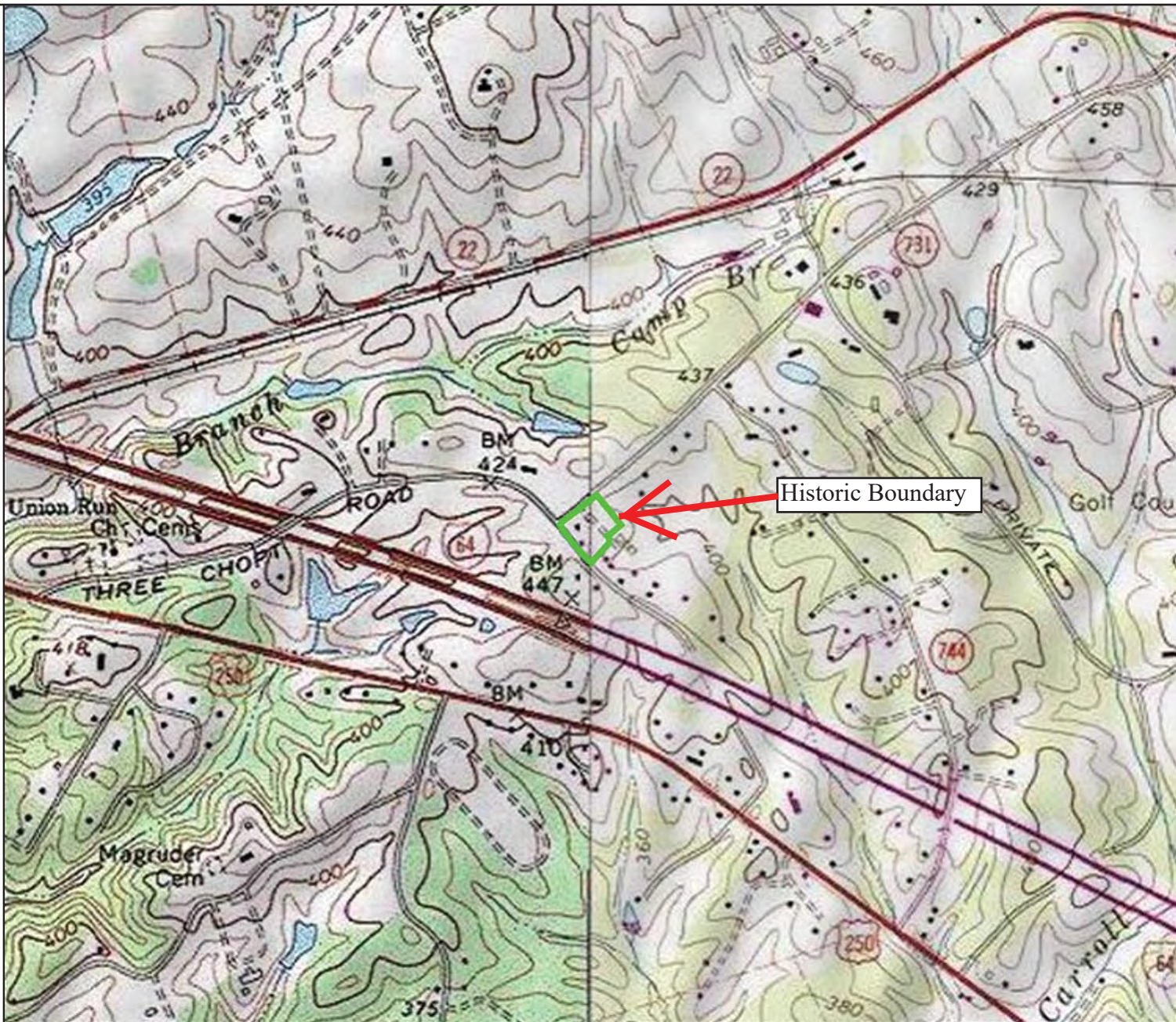
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

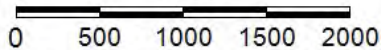
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR #002-0300



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 6/27/2022

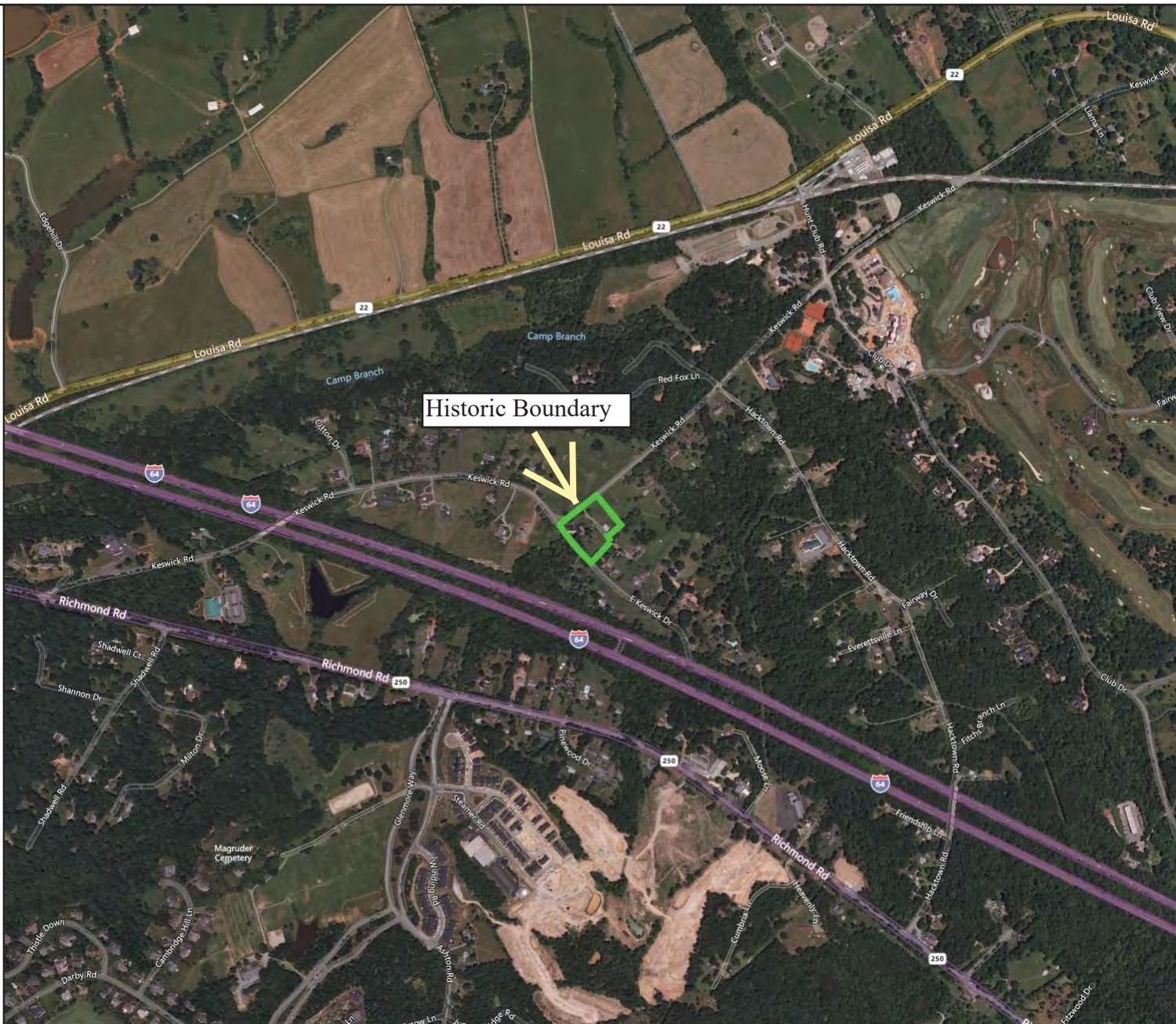
DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

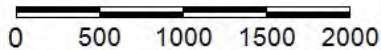
La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300



Historic Boundary



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 6/27/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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LOCATION MAP

La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300

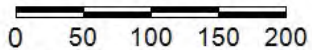


Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 38.012520
Longitude: -78.374880



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 6/27/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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SKETCH MAP

La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300



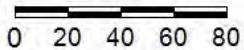


PHOTO KEY - EXTERIOR VIEWS

La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300



Feet



1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

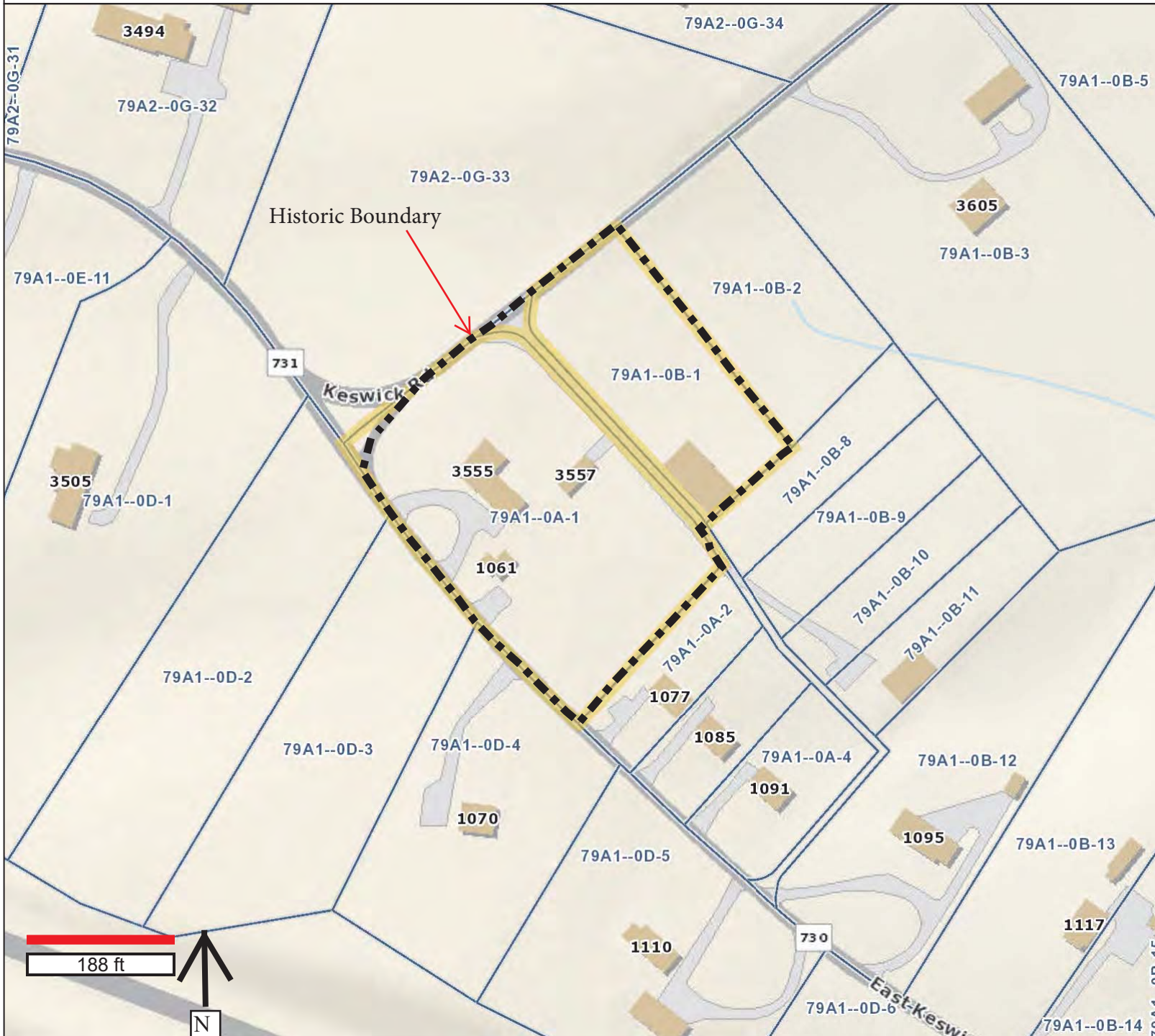
Title:

Date: 6/27/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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3555 Keswick Road/La Fourche

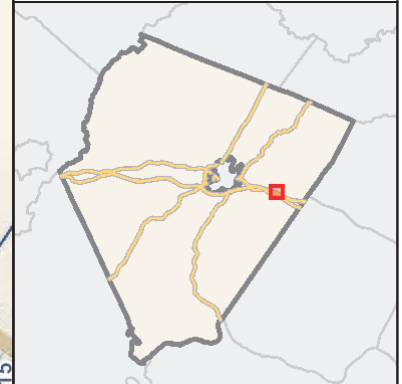


Legend
(Note: Some items on map may not appear in legend)

Parcel Info
□ Parcels

TAX PARCEL MAP
La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300

www.albemarle.org/gis



GIS-Web
Geographic Data Services
www.albemarle.org/gis
(434) 296-5832



Any determination of topography or contours, or any depiction of physical improvements, property lines or boundaries is for general information only and shall not be used for the design, modification, or construction of improvements to real property or for flood plain determination. Map elements may scale larger than GIS data measured in the map or as provided on the data download page due to the projection used. Map Projection: WGS84 Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere) (EPSG 3857)

March 26, 2021

FLOOR PLAN - FIRST FLOOR

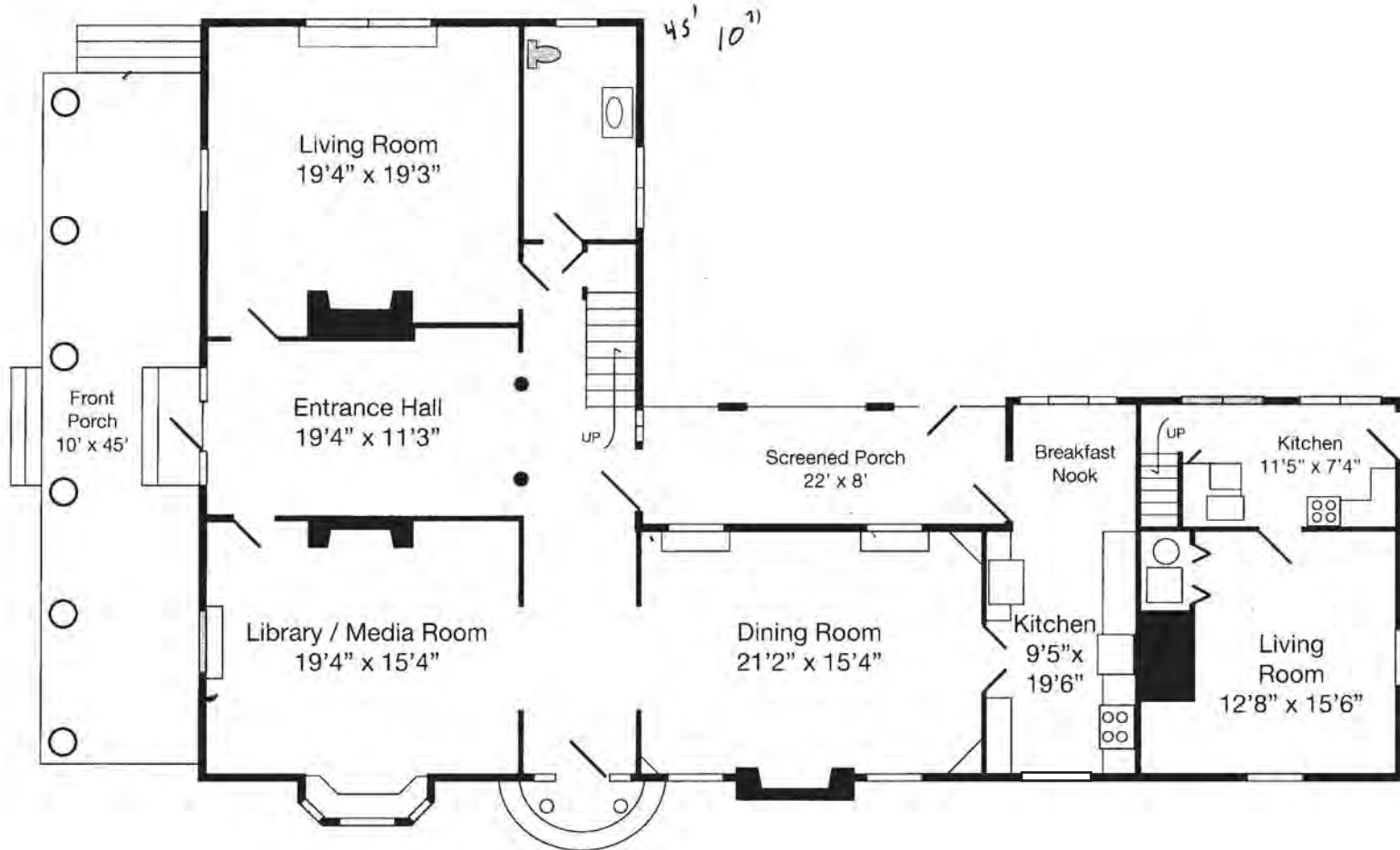
La Fourche

Albemarle County, VA

DHR No. 002-0300

3555 Keswick Road

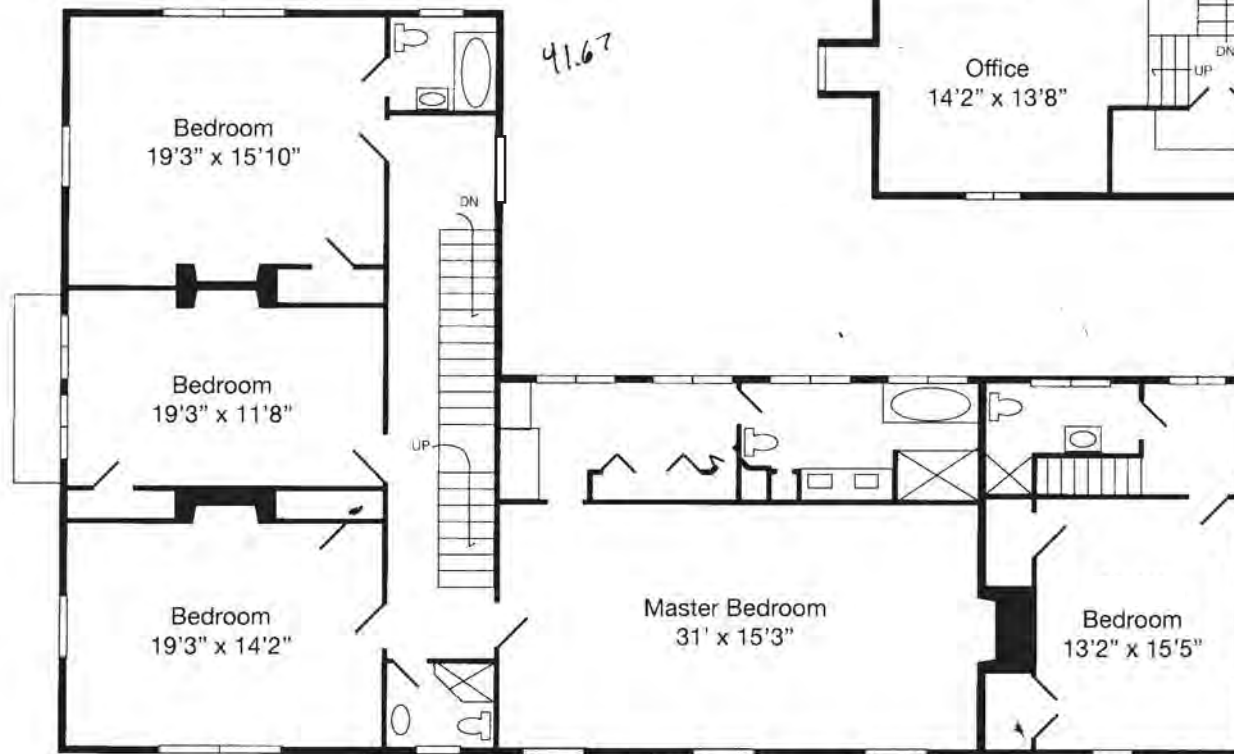
First Floor



FLOOR PLAN - SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

La Fourche
Albemarle County, VA
DHR No. 002-0300

Second Floor



Third Floor

