

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

LISTED ON:	
VLR	09/17/2009
NRHP	11/12/2009

### 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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Boyd Tavern  
other names/site number Old Boyd Tavern, previously Watson's Ordinary or Shepherd's Inn;  
DHR file # 002-0085

#### 2. Location

street & number SR 616 not for publication N/A  
city or town Boyd Tavern vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 Zip 22947-9999

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant     nationally     statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Signature of certifying official [Date]  
**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- \_X\_ private
\_\_\_ public-local
\_\_\_ public-State
\_\_\_ public-Federal

- \_X\_ building(s)
\_\_\_ district
\_\_\_ site
\_\_\_ structure
\_\_\_ object

Number of Resources within Property

- Contributing Noncontributing
\_1\_ \_0\_ buildings
\_1\_ \_0\_ sites
\_0\_ \_0\_ structures
\_0\_ \_0\_ objects
\_2\_ \_0\_ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_0\_

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: \_DOMESTIC\_ Sub: \_hotel\_
COMMERCE/TRADE restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE department store (general store)
GOVERNMENT post office
FUNERARY family cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: \_DOMESTIC\_ Sub: \_single dwelling\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- \_\_\_ Mid-19th century
\_\_\_ Other: Vernacular Tavern

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation \_\_\_ Stone and brick
roof \_\_\_ Metal
walls \_\_\_ Wood
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE
- ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** \_c. 1825 to 1937 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates** \_\_ c. 1831 (post office established) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_ 1868 (rebuilt after fire) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_ 1937 (converted to private residence) \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person** \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation** \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** \_\_\_ unknown \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file** (NPS)

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



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## 7. Description:

### Summary Description

Boyd Tavern is located along Three Chopt Road (currently State Route 616) near the eastern border of Albemarle County, Virginia. Three Chopt Road was the primary route between Richmond and Charlottesville for many years and the house served as a popular stop along the route. Boyd Tavern served as a tavern and inn, and in later years it also functioned as a general store and post office. According to Department of Historic Resources architectural historian, the late Jeffrey M. O'Dell, the current building was likely built between 1825 and 1840, and probably stands on the site of an earlier building constructed between 1749 and 1779, which burned about 1780.<sup>1</sup> Boyd Tavern was damaged by a fire in 1868; the current structure incorporates the foundation and chimneys of the original building.<sup>2-4</sup> It is a double-pile, two-over-two, three-bay frame structure over a raised basement. A single-story frame wing was added to the western side of the building in the early twentieth century when the building was being used as an inn and a general store. The lowest section of the foundation is uncut fieldstone, while the upper portion and two single ramp chimneys are brick laid in American and random bond. The building is covered with plain weatherboards and has a side-gable roof covered with standing seam tin. The windows are six-over-six, except for those on the basement level. There is a single story porch on the front measuring 13 feet in length and a porch on the back that runs the length of the building. Boyd Tavern features a double-leaf front door with a five-light transom, tongue and groove pine floorboards, and an unusual U-shaped staircase. In addition to the Tavern, the nominated property contains a family cemetery used by the Shepherds, owners of the property from the mid-1800s to 1937.

### Detailed Description

The current appearance of Boyd Tavern is similar to the photographs of the property taken as part of the 1937 inventory conducted by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of Virginia.<sup>5</sup> The tavern is a double-pile, two-over-two, three-bay frame structure over a raised basement. The building has a slightly asymmetrical arrangement of the windows and door on the front, with a single-story porch 13 feet in length. The rear elevation features a single-story porch running the length of the main building. Both porches date from the 1978 repairs to the building; a front porch is described in the WPA inventory. A single-story frame wing was added to the northwestern elevation in the early twentieth century as a storeroom and was converted to a kitchen in 1978.

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The lower portion (two to four feet) of the foundation is uncut fieldstone. The upper portion is brick, laid in American bond with three, five, or seven stretcher rows to each row of headers. The house has a mortise and tenon frame with 10-inch wide T-section corner posts. It was noted during the 1978 renovation that the framing members were a mixture of hewn and circular sawn and were numbered with Roman numerals. The summer beam in the basement is hewn and rests on a single brick pier in the center of the basement. The exterior is covered in plain weatherboards. Although some of the boards have been replaced, approximately half of the boards appear to be much older with nailheads suggestive of early cut nails. Several dozen cut nails have been unearthed in the soil surrounding the house during recent repairs. There are 23 windows, including 16 six-over-six double-hung windows with wooden sashes. The panes are 10 by 12 inches. In the basement, there are 5 three-over-three windows and 2 windows made of a single row of three panes. The basement windows are not aligned with the windows on the main and upper floors. The front entrance is a double-leaf, four-paneled door measuring 6 feet in height. The plain-edge panels are held in place by stiles and rails connected with dowels and nails with hand-wrought heads. Above the door is a five-light transom. There are also exterior doors on the rear elevation and the wing, but these are more recent replacements. A covered door with steps coming up from the basement is located on the eastern side of the building.

The side-gable roof is currently covered with standing seam tin. This type of material has been in place for some time and is mentioned in the 1937 WPA inventory.<sup>6</sup> The box cornices are wood and plain in design. It is believed that the roof had to be rebuilt after the 1868 fire and that the box cornice also dates to this period.<sup>7</sup> There are two large single-shoulder chimneys on the exterior gable ends of the house. Both are set slightly off-center. The lowest three feet are uncut fieldstone, with the remainder brick. The chimney on the northwestern side of the building is laid in random bond with three, five, or seven stretcher rows per header row, while the southeastern chimney is laid in a more regular three-course American bond. The architectural evidence suggests that the western chimney was rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Each chimney contains three flues.

The interior has a four-room floor plan over a raised basement. The basement has a single fireplace on the western wall. The larger cooking fireplace on the eastern wall was found to be in poor structural condition during the 1978 renovation and was filled in. The basement is believed to have been the original dining area of the tavern. At the time of the WPA inventory, it was divided into a 15-by-30-foot dining room and a storage room.<sup>8</sup> The dividing wall was later removed. The first and second floors contain four rooms each, all measuring approximately 12

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feet square. The first floor currently contains the entrance hall, library, living room, and dining room. The ceiling height on this level is 10 feet. The trim is plain, with 7-inch high baseboards. There are two fireplaces on this floor, in the living and dining rooms. Both mantels are a plain vernacular Greek Revival design, with no ornamental carving. The stair on the eastern wall of the entrance hall was noted by Jeffrey M. O'Dell in his 1978 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey documentation as being "of an unusual conformation with two flights in a U plan linked by a long, low landing."<sup>9</sup> The plain rough-cut 1 ½ x ½ inch rectangular balusters are topped with a simple angled handrail. The four-inch square newel post is capped by a five-inch square top and is connected to the handrail with a mortise and tenon joint. During work on the building in 1978, Mr. Ira Harris, the general contractor, noted that the stair was assembled with dowels and cut nails. The second floor now contains the upper hall and three bedrooms. Two of the bedrooms have fireplaces. The northwestern bedroom mantel may date to the 1868 rebuilding, however the southeastern bedroom mantel is a more recent replacement made to resemble the other mantels. The upper floor of the building is an open area currently in use as a bedroom and dressing area. The upper stair is a single flight, with balusters and a newel post identical to the stair in the entrance hall. The floors throughout the house are pine, with tongue and groove boards ranging from four inches to over a foot in width.

Boyd Tavern sits along the edge of Three Chopt Road, on what is now State Route 616. The surrounding property is primarily pasture, with a wooded area toward the rear. Native trees on the property include tulip, maple, walnut, dogwood, oak, pine, and black locust. Approximately 75 yards behind the Tavern is a small family cemetery used by the Shepherd family during their ownership (mid-1800s to 1937). Three members of the family were interred there between the years of 1879 and 1925. The relatively simple markers include only initials. A 9-foot granite obelisk was erected by descendants of the family during the 1950s and identifies the three family members buried there as Henry, M.F., and Ashby T. Shepherd, and provides their dates of birth and death.

There are no original outbuildings remaining on the property. Pictures taken between 1929 and 1935 show a small building on the western side of the Tavern and a larger log cabin with a herringbone-patterned door on the eastern side. The latter is believed to have contained the tap-room or bar and is described in several books published in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>10,11</sup> In her 1926 book, Early American Inns and Taverns, Elise Lathrop writes that a separate log building containing the original bar was still standing at Boyd Tavern, but in a very dilapidated condition.<sup>12</sup> This building is mentioned in the WPA inventory as having been the tap-room and store.<sup>13</sup> These buildings were torn down shortly after the pictures were taken (slides on file at the

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University of Virginia). Soil disturbed during placement of a well reservoir approximately 50 feet from the probable site of the tavern outbuilding contained a wide variety of pottery sherds, including blue underglaze Chinese porcelain, English transfer-printed creamware, Queen's ware, and blue and green shell-edged pearlware, as well as green bottle glass and clay pipe stem pieces. No survey of archaeological features has been conducted on the site, but the potential exists for learning more about structures once associated with the tavern that are no longer standing.

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**Statement of Significance**

Summary Statement

Boyd Tavern played a significant role in the development of eastern Albemarle County during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Architectural evidence suggests that the current building was constructed between 1825 and 1840 on the site of an earlier tavern. The earlier tavern was built for Thomas Jefferson's brother-in-law, Col. Charles L. Lewis, around 1750.<sup>14</sup> The Tavern was strategically located along Three Chopt Road, the primary road between Richmond and Charlottesville. The Tavern was intended to serve as an additional source of income for Lewis. This practice was relatively common among plantation owners in the area; Jefferson's father and younger brother both owned taverns as a side business. The tavern was first rented to Mr. Watson and known as Watson's Ordinary.<sup>15</sup> It played host to Jefferson, Lafayette, and Daniel Boone while serving as a focal point for the local community, providing a place to meet and be entertained.<sup>16-21</sup> It was rented in 1802 by Thomas and Mary Boyd and purchased by them in 1812, after which it became known as Boyd Tavern.<sup>22</sup> The Boyd family ran a successful business there for nearly half a century and established a store and the local post office.<sup>23</sup> In the mid-1800s, the property was sold to the Shepherd family, who renamed it Shepherd's Inn.<sup>24,25</sup> It remained a popular rest-stop between Richmond and Charlottesville, as well as general store, until 1937. The Odend'hal family used the Tavern as a private residence from 1937 to 1968. After that period, the Tavern changed hands several times and eventually fell into disrepair. It was purchased in 1978 by Mr. Robert P. Boyle, who began renovations. Mr. Boyle's heirs sold it to the current owners in 1998. The Tavern is an excellent example of Virginia's early vernacular tavern architecture. Although relatively plain, it is very typical of this type of utilitarian building.

Criteria Statement:

Boyd Tavern is locally significant under Criterion A, for its association with local commerce and trade between ca. 1825 and ca.1937. The current building has a long history of serving travelers along the Three Chopt Road and the owners of the Tavern adapted the building to serve new uses and provide additional services for the community. The history of those changes at Boyd Tavern provides evidence of the changing social patterns and community needs of rural Albemarle County - and rural Virginia - in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Tavern is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of vernacular tavern architecture common in Albemarle County, but one possessing distinctive architectural elements. The building retains early construction features, an uncommon four-room plan, and an unusual U-shaped stair. It retains substantial

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integrity and maintains its early appearance along the highway. Its period of significance extends from circa 1825, the probable construction date of the earlier building, to 1937, when it was converted to a private residence and ceased use as a tavern.

Historical Background

Boyd Tavern sits on Three Chopt Road (also known as Three Notched Road) near the intersection with Old Stage Road. Three Chopt Road was the primary route for traveling westward from Richmond to Charlottesville throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Old Stage Road connected Three Chopt Road with River Road, a heavily traveled route between Charlottesville and Scottsville, the original county seat. A number of taverns were built along Three Chopt Road, from Morris Tavern in adjoining Fluvanna County to D.S. Tavern and Woodstock Hall on the western end of Albemarle County. Other nearby establishments included Milton's and Boswell's taverns. Several of these properties have been preserved as private homes or businesses (and several are on the Virginia and National registers), but many have been lost due to the expansion of highway rights-of-way.

In 1749, Charles Lewis, Jr. bought 400 acres along Three Chopt Road adjacent to his Buck Island plantation for his son, Col. Charles L. Lewis.<sup>26</sup> Col. Lewis, husband of Thomas Jefferson's sister Lucy, had a tavern built along the roadside with the intention of renting the property as an additional source of income. The building was first rented to Mr. Watson, who ran the Tavern as Watson's Ordinary (also referred to as Watson's Old Ordinary in some sources).<sup>27, 28</sup> Several stagecoach lines, including the one owned by Col. Lewis, supplied a steady stream of travelers in need of refreshment and a place to sleep.<sup>29</sup> Watson's Ordinary also provided games, conversation, and other diversions for travelers as well as local citizens. Thomas Jefferson first noted in his account book that he visited Watson's Ordinary on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1779 for entertainment.<sup>30</sup> A fire occurred during 1780 which required Col. Lewis to make repairs to the damaged section of the building.<sup>31</sup> It appears that the Tavern was back in use shortly after the fire. In June 1781, the Marquis de Lafayette visited the Ordinary when he and his regiment were camped nearby during their campaign to block British forces under Cornwallis from reaching military supplies stored in the old Albemarle Courthouse in Scottsville.<sup>32,33</sup> It was also during this period that Daniel Boone, then a delegate to the state's General Assembly, was in Charlottesville for a meeting of the Assembly.<sup>34</sup> Boone was captured by the British while helping to load wagons with public records for safekeeping. He was held for questioning, but released the following day. Boone stayed at Watson's Ordinary the evening after his parole, on June 7<sup>th</sup>, prior to rejoining the Assembly in Staunton.

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Col. Lewis applied for a renewal of his tavern license in 1790.<sup>35</sup> In 1802, Thomas Duckett Boyd and his wife Mary rented the Tavern.<sup>36</sup> They were still renting the property in 1805 when Col. Lewis transferred ownership to his son, Isham. He subsequently sold it to his sister, Ann M. Lewis. The Boyds bought the Tavern from Ann in 1812. The property, with 230 acres, was valued at \$138 in the tax rolls. Thomas Duckett Boyd came from a long line of planters and innkeepers in Maryland.<sup>37</sup> The move to the Charlottesville area had been prompted by Mary's brother, John Bowie Magruder, a well known Methodist preacher and successful entrepreneur. At the time of their move to the Tavern, the Boyds had seven children. An eighth child, Thomas Jefferson Boyd, was born in 1804. Family records indicate that this child was named after Thomas Jefferson, a family friend. In addition to his continued visits to the Tavern, Jefferson and Boyd were also connected through their involvement with the Rivanna Company (later the Rivanna Navigation Company), a business venture designed to improve navigation along the Rivanna river.<sup>38</sup> Mary ran the Tavern while Thomas served in the cavalry during the War of 1812.<sup>39</sup>

During this period Mary was also taking in boarders. One of her lodgers was Ann Marks, Thomas Jefferson's sister. Jefferson describes paying Mrs. Boyd for her bill in his account books. Mary continued to operate the Tavern after the death of Thomas in 1820.<sup>40</sup> This appears to have been a relatively common practice, as tavern-keeping was one of the few trades considered acceptable for widows. The Marquis de Lafayette returned to Boyd Tavern during his Triumphant Tour of the United States.<sup>41,42,43,44</sup> On November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1824, he and his entourage arrived at Boyd Tavern for a banquet featuring speeches by Lafayette, former Ambassador to France William Cabell Rives, and a number of local dignitaries. He was then escorted to Monticello by Thomas Jefferson Randolph and the Albemarle Lafayette Guards.

Mary also opened a general store at the Tavern. While many early taverns offered basic goods and liquor for sale, this appears to have been unusual for Albemarle county. After her death in 1827, her sons James and John took over operation of the Tavern and store. They established a post office on the property in April 1831.<sup>45</sup> Early post offices were often located at or near taverns. Prior to their existence, letters and parcels were often transported by stagecoach and dropped off at a tavern in the vicinity of the intended recipient in hopes that a local patron might take it to its proper destination. Placing an official post office at the Tavern served as an additional means of bringing local citizens to the store.

Three Chopt Road remained a major transportation route during this period, although it was often in disrepair. In 1825, the duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach reported that he took a "fairly

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good stagecoach from Richmond at noon, but only got as far as Boyd's Tavern by the end of the day."<sup>46</sup> One of the stagecoach lines that made a regular stop at Boyd Tavern during that period was run by S. P. Belev. He made a single trip between Richmond and Charlottesville each week, leaving Charlottesville on Wednesday and arriving in Richmond by noon on Saturday. Belev charged \$5.00 for a one-way ticket and carried the mail as well. His business ended abruptly when he was found guilty of stealing \$50.00 from a local storekeeper; but by 1828, three other stagecoach lines had taken over his route, with stops at Boyd Tavern.<sup>47</sup>

The Boyd family sold several small parcels from the original 230 acre property beginning in 1827. The Tavern was one of the last pieces sold, but the exact date of the sale is uncertain. In the mid 1800s, Henry C. and Mary F. Shepherd acquired the property and ran it for many years as Shepherd's Inn. The Shepherds appear to have been renting the property prior to buying it. Stagecoach lines and mail contractors continued to make a stop at the Inn and the arrival of railroad travel through Keswick brought additional travelers. A second fire in 1868 has been mentioned in several books on the area, but little detail is available on the extent of the damage.<sup>48,49,50</sup> The Shepherds and their son repaired the damage and continued to operate the Inn and the general store. In the *Virginia Gazetteer 1888-1889 Albemarle County Business Directory*, Henry S. Shepherd is listed as a general merchant at Mrs. Boyd's Tavern.<sup>51</sup> A receipt dated September 13, 1873 was found during recent work on the property which lists items purchased by Mr. Shepherd to sell in the store, including barrels of sugar and hominy, a sack of salt, and a box of soap. A 1901 telephone directory lists the Shepherds as having a telephone line at Boyd Tavern, one of the first in the area.<sup>52</sup> In addition, guidebooks for early motorists touring Virginia highlighted Shepherd's Inn, still sometimes referred to as Mrs. Boyd's Tavern, as a local landmark.<sup>53, 54</sup>

The next generation of the Shepherd family, Ada C, Moses, W.R. Shepherd, and V.A. Shepherd, sold the property along with 253 acres in 1937, the same year it was inventoried by the WPA. The Boyd Tavern post office was moved by members of the Shepherd and Grissinger families to a new store, the Boyd Tavern Market located on Route 250, around that period. The house was converted to a private residence by the next owner, E. H. Odend'hal, but remained a landmark for the Boyd Tavern community. In 1968, Dorothy Odend'hal, his widow, sold the Tavern with 160 acres to Edwin Parker and the Eglinton Investment Company. Over the next several years, the land changed hands several times while it was being considered for a subdivision. During this period, interest in the historic value of the Tavern waned and the building fell into disrepair. In 1978, it was purchased with nine acres by Mr. Robert P. Boyle, who began renovations.

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Progress stopped after Mr. Boyle's death and was not resumed until the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Buck in 1998. Boyd Tavern currently serves as their home.

Like most early taverns, Boyd Tavern served not only as a resting place for travelers, but also as a center of the community and a place for discussing the events of the day. J.M. Sincock, writing about colonial taverns, called them "the seed from which a community could grow."<sup>55</sup> As such an example, Boyd Tavern continues to be an important part of local history. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the surrounding community had taken on the name Boyd Tavern.<sup>56</sup> It appears as a designation on several maps of Albemarle County made after the Civil War, long after the name had changed to Shepherd's Inn. In 1866, Jedediah Hotchkiss, a former topographical engineer in the Confederate Army, prepared a detailed map of the county which listed Boyd's Old Tavern as a local landmark and post office.<sup>57</sup> A second map made in 1875 by Major Moses Green Peyton, a former Confederate engineer, also notes Boyd's Tavern on the eastern edge of the county.<sup>58</sup> In October 1897, the United States Board on Geographic Names approved Boyd Tavern as the accepted place name for the community.<sup>59</sup> Preservation of Boyd Tavern has provided the community with a visible link to its past.

**Architectural Significance:**

According to the late Jeffrey M. O'Dell, architectural historian for the Department of Historic Resources, Boyd Tavern's four-room plan is unusual – if not unique -- and features several uncommon elements including the U-plan stair located in the entry room and T-section framing posts used at either end of the central partition. Its asymmetrical three-bay front, off-center chimney placement, combination of hewn and circular sawn framing members and foundation containing both rubble stone and brick in a mixed bond provide evidence of the several periods of construction the tavern has experienced as a result of fire. Despite that history, the building retains considerable integrity, including a mortise and tenon frame, window and door trim, chair rail and baseboard, recessed-panel, four-panel doors and five simple mantels. Original tongue and groove floorboards survive on the attic level.

The building's unusual four-room plan with the door on the front (northeast side) entering the room containing the stair and a door on the rear (southwest side) entering one of the two heated rooms on the first floor would appear to have worked well for tavern use. Other taverns standing in Albemarle County and listed on the National Register have floor plans more frequently seen in the county's historic buildings. Crossroads Tavern has a double-pile center hall plan; D.S. Tavern has a single-pile center-passage plan and Woodstock Hall Tavern's original section is a

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hall-parlor plan. Boyd Tavern's unusual floor plan, its retention of original material and features, and its lengthy association with the traveling public give it distinction among the county's tavern buildings.

Endnotes

1. VDHR Survey File (002-0085) 1978.
2. Virginia Writer's Program. Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion, p. 562.
3. Lathrop E. Early American Inns and Taverns, p. 220.
4. Kern MEK. The Trail of the Three Notched Road, pp. 290-1.
5. Hannum RE. Boyd Tavern. Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. October 21, 1937.
6. Hannum, WPA of VA Historical Inventory.
7. VDHR Survey File.
8. Hannum.
9. VDHR Survey File.
10. Lathrop, p. 220.
11. Kern, pp. 290-291.
12. Kern, pp. 290-291.
13. Hannum.
14. Merrill B. Jefferson's Nephews: A Frontier Tragedy. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 7, 32.
15. Merrill B. Jefferson's Nephews: A Frontier Tragedy. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 7, 32.
16. Bear JA, Jr., Stanton LC, eds. Jefferson's Memorandum Books: Accounts, with Legal Records and Miscellany, 1767-1826. Volume I, p. 474.
17. Ward RD. An Account of General La Fayette's Visit to Virginia, in the Years 1824-25, p. 90.
18. Rawlings M. The Albemarle of Other Days, p. 83.
19. Nolan JB. Lafayette in America: Day by Day, p. 257.
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**Section 10 Page 15**

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Verbal Boundary Description

Boyd Tavern is identified as parcel 25B-1 of Tax Map 94 on the tax parcel maps for Albemarle County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The 3.11 acres nominated include the property historically associated with Boyd Tavern and the Shepherd family cemetery.

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**Boyd Tavern  
Albemarle County, VA**

**Section Photo List Page 16**

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The following information is the same for all photographs

Name of Property: Boyd Tavern (DHR 002-0085)

Location: Albemarle County, Virginia

Name of Photographer: Carl J. Buck, Owner

Date of Photographs: 7/25/09

Location of CD: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

<u>View</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 8	South (rear) elevation
2 of 8	North (front) elevation
3 of 8	Dining room, first floor
4 of 8	Stair and landing, first floor
5 of 8	Living room, first floor
6 of 8	Hall, first floor, view of front doors
7 of 8	Southwest bedroom, second floor
8 of 8	Southeast corner of basement

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Boyd Tavern  
Albemarle County, VA

Section Additional Documentation Page 1

Photographs

Name of Property: Boyd Tavern (DHR 002-0085)

Location: Albemarle County, Virginia

Name of Photographer: Carl J. Buck

Name of Developer: Richmond Camera, Charlottesville, VA

Date of Photographs: 7/25/09

Location of CD: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

0 = register photos

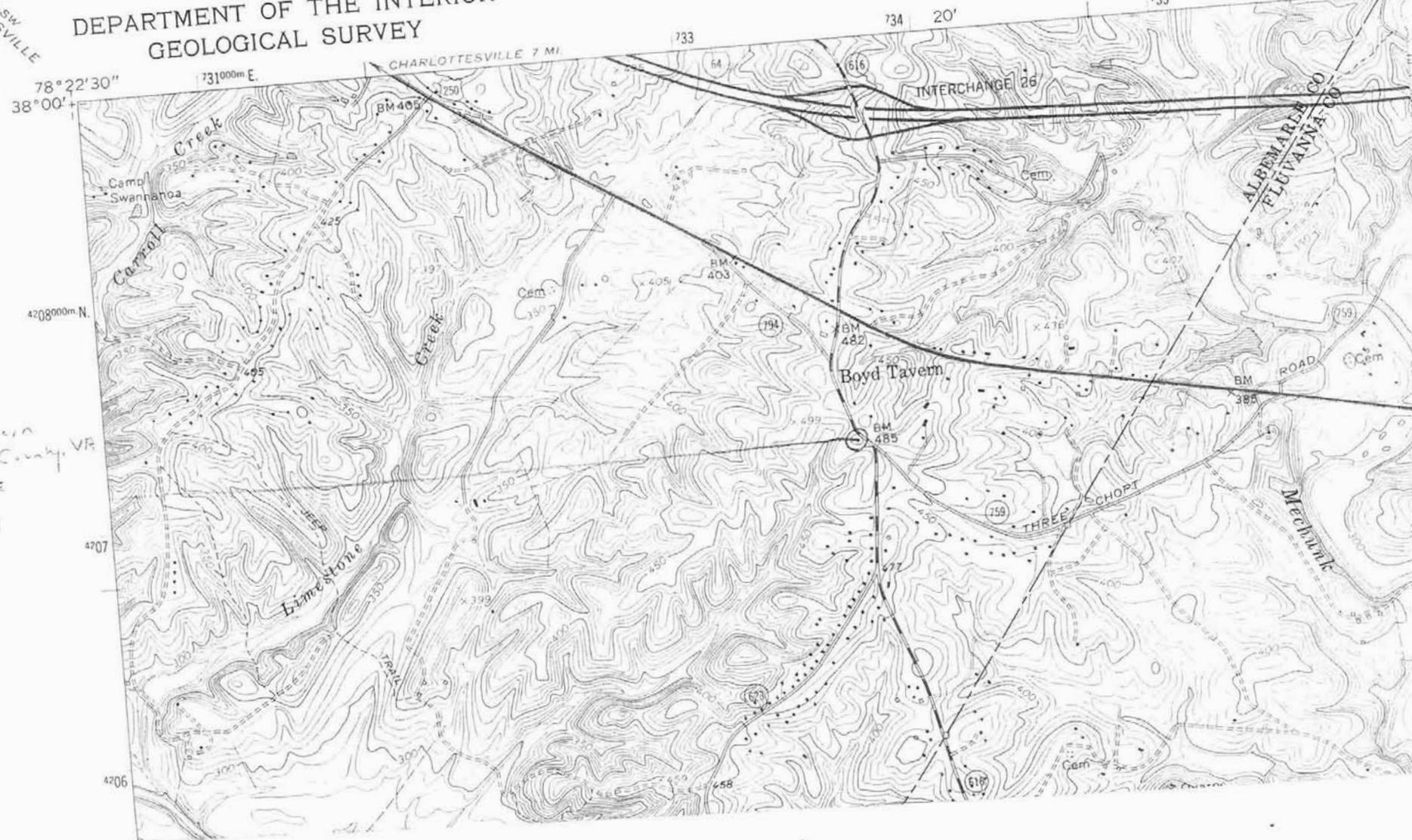
Number	Description
1	South (rear) elevation
2	East elevation
3	East elevation
4	North (front) elevation
5	West elevation
6	Dining room
7	Library
8	Stair, first floor
9	Stair landing
10	Hall
11	Living room
12	Hall, view of front doors
13	Front doors with transom
14	Upper hall, with stairs to top floor
15	Southwest bedroom
16	Upper hall
17	Stairs to top floor
18	Stairs to first floor landing
19	Hall, photo taken from landing
20	Kitchen, with formerly exterior chimney
21	Kitchen, with stair leading to dining room
22	Southeast corner of basement
23	Basement beam

COMMONWEALTH  
DIVISION OF MINES

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5360 III SW  
(CHARLOTTESVILLE  
EAST)

5360 III  
(KESWI)



Boyd Tavern  
Albemarle County, VA  
17 733624E  
4207408N  
(NEO 27)