

STATE: Virginia	
COUNTY: Goochland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

VLR-11/5/68 NRHP-11/22/68 NHL-8/11/69
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON: Tuckahoe Plantation House (Thomas Jefferson Boyhood Home)

AND/OR HISTORIC: Tuckahoe

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: On the banks of the James River, 13.6 miles west of Richmond via Virginia Route 650, and one-fourth mile west of Route 649.

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond

STATE Virginia	CODE	COUNTY Goochland	CODE
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mrs. William T. Thompson, Jr.

STREET AND NUMBER: 4602 Sulgrave Road

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond	STATE: Virginia	CODE
23221		

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Goochland County Courthouse, Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Goochland	STATE: Virginia	CODE
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey (1 inventory sheet)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1957 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The oldest portion of Tuckahoe, the north wing, was built perhaps as early as 1712 and was enlarged to its present form around 1730. Tuckahoe is a large frame structure with brick-nogged walls built on an H-shaped plan. The house rises two stories from a high foundation of brick laid in Flemish bond and consists of two gabled structures connected by a broad central hyphen. The exterior weatherboarding and sash are original. H-plans were illustrated in Stephen Primatt's book, The City and Country Purchaser and Builder, published in 1667, and the Virginia Capitol at Williamsburg was erected on such an H-plan in 1699. While the plan of Tuckahoe follows Primatt's design to an extraordinary degree, the architectural historian Thomas Waterman was of the opinion that Tuckahoe's builder probably modeled his house after the Williamsburg Capitol, combining with it the usual two-room and central hall plan then much utilized in Virginia. In final form, Tuckahoe's two end units, as well as the connecting one, are all one room in depth.¹

The two long fronts, facing north and south, have five bays each with centered doors, and the central hyphen has three bays. The narrower projecting gable ends of the north and south wings give the design a marked verticality which is accentuated by tall, slender chimneys. The gable ends in the north wing are blind, and the ends of each wing display different chimney treatments. Those in the north wing project, but those in the south wing have their outside faces flush with the end walls, which in this wing, are of brick. The windows have original nine-over-nine-light sash with broad muntins. The second floor level on the exterior is marked by a wooden belt course and the roof line by a fine original modillioned cornice.

The central doorways of the north and south fronts have low porches with square posts supporting gabled roofs. On the south or river elevation the porch ceiling, as well as the wall areas between the door and posts, is paneled with a pattern of long and short units. The porch is approached by a long flight of stone steps, splayed, but lacking a balustrade. The remarkable door of the south front has two tiers of curious panels, apparently modeled after Plates XXIII and XXVI of William Salmon's Palladio Londinensis, published in 1734. The lower panel is in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross, and the upper section has a quadrant in each corner of a square, with a lozenge-shaped center panel having indented sides. Above are two square panels. The east and west center doors of the central unit are of the usual eight-panel type, with narrow paneled facings. They are sheltered by pedimented hoods with paneled soffits and have flights of stone steps. All four of these exterior doors are original.

1. The approximate dimensions of the house are as follows: north wing, 54-feet long and 20-feet wide; south wing 56-feet long and 21-feet wide; and central hyphen, 30-feet long and 19-feet wide.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Virginia	
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(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1) Tuckahoe Plantation House

The floor plan of the house is comprised of two wings, each with two rooms separated by a center hall, and a central connecting wing containing one large room or salon. Both lower and upper rooms have fine, simple paneling throughout. Three of the finest rooms in the house are located on the first floor of the north wing; these include the East Parlor, the North Hall, and the West Parlor. The wall-paneling of the first floor rooms is of an unusual form, probably inspired by Moxon's Mechanick Exercises, published in London in 1703. The dados in these rooms are paneled below the chair rail. Above are tall corresponding panels with narrow horizontal frieze panels below the cornice. In the East Parlor of the north wing the fireplace is flanked by Corinthian pilasters on plinths. The unfluted shafts have exaggerated entasis and the molded capitals are elongated in form. At either side of this fireplace there are arched paneled cupboard doors.

At each end of the walnut paneled salon in the center hyphen are untrimmed arches with paneled reveals, leading into the north and south cross halls. The stairways in these halls are outstanding examples of the early Georgian period. Both stairs have only two balusters to a tread instead of the usual three; the balusters are elaborately turned and spiraled. Of the two stairways the north one is much more the remarkable. This stair, which ascends in two flights with a broad landing between, has a principal newel post in the form of a Corinthian colonette carved with vines and flowers and square fluted intermediate posts. Both forms are unusual, the principal newel being paralleled only by those at the now-destroyed Rosewell (built 1726 and burned in 1916), Gloucester County, Virginia, and the posts by the fluted wall posts at Westover (1730), Charles City County, Virginia. The notably fine brackets, which are almost identical with those at Carter's Grove (1751-1753), James City County, Virginia, are scrolled and carved with acanthus and five-petaled blossoms. Other splendid features of the north stair are the carved landing and gallery fascias. The former is shorter and displays scrolled strapwork foliate motifs, and blossoms. The gallery fascia has a flowing design in which the central motif is a basket of flowers from which issue rinceaux of leaves extending the full width of the gallery. (These are simplifications of the superb Rosewell fascia.) The molded handrail carries over the posts in ramps and easings, the profile of which is followed on the opposite wall by a paneled dado.

The south stair lacks all carved trim but has the same flowing rail and newel posts spiraled to match the balusters. These resemble the Carter's Grove posts, but in this case there are no responds, the dado opposite having no enrichment. The brackets are simply cut to a profile, without other decoration, much like those at the Wythe House (1755) in Williamsburg, Virginia. The floors throughout the house are of wide boards and are original. The south wing also contains two finely paneled rooms, the dining room to the west and the "children's room" to the east.

(Continued)

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(Continuation Sheet)

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7. Description: (2) Tuckahoe Plantation House

The first floor plan is repeated on the second, where there were originally five large paneled bedrooms and two halls. Four of the bedrooms and both halls have been preserved intact; the fifth bedroom, located over the central connecting hyphen, however, has been subdivided by partitions into a number of small rooms and modernized. The mantels throughout the house date from the early 19th century, but the marble fireplace facing with flat lintel and keystone in the west bedroom of the north wing is original.

With the exception of the early 19th-century mantelpieces and the bedroom in the hyphen, the fully paneled rooms remain unchanged and unrestored. The house is in excellent condition; used as a private residence, the structure is not open to visitors.

In addition to the mansion, there is also a plantation street with a complex of early 18th-century frame buildings that include a kitchen, slaves' quarters, a smokehouse, storage structures, and the small one-room one-story school house attended by Thomas Jefferson.

9. Major Bibliographical References: (1)

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 306n, 337.
Great Georgian Houses of America (2 vols., New York, 1933-37), Vol. II, 67-76.

Robert A. Lancaster, Historic Virginia Homes and Churches (Philadelphia, 1915), 168-173.

Edith T. Sale, Interiors of Virginia Houses of Colonial Times (Richmond, 1927), 387-406.

Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic (New York, 1922), 68, 86, 102, 109, 115, 117, 128, 130, 131, 298.

William B. O'Neal, Architecture in Virginia (New York, 1968), 147.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1745-1752

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tuckahoe was declared eligible for the Register of National Historic Sites in April 1969, under Theme XX, subtheme: Architecture, Part I (Colonial).

Tuckahoe was the boyhood home, from 1745 to 1752, of Thomas Jefferson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Virginia, planter, lawyer, author, scientist, diplomat, architect, statesman, governor of Virginia, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States. The mansion house in which Jefferson lived and the small school building in which he was educated are both standing and in excellent condition. Architecturally, Tuckahoe, in its completed early Georgian form, is a rare American example of the H-shaped house. Built between 1712 and 1730, most original exterior details have survived intact and the interior is also remarkably unaltered.

History

The oldest portion of Tuckahoe, the north wing, was built by Thomas Randolph, perhaps as early as 1712, and the house was enlarged to its present H-form around 1730, probably by William Randolph II. On William Randolph's death in 1745, Peter Jefferson removed from "Shadwell" to Tuckahoe in pursuance of a promise to Randolph to act as guardian for the latter's son, Thomas Mann Randolph (1741-1793). Seven of the first nine years of Thomas Jefferson's life were thus spent at Tuckahoe, where Jefferson received his elementary education. On his father's death in 1757, Jefferson inherited Shadwell and 2750 acres of land.

Tuckahoe remained in the possession of the Randolph family until 1830, when it was sold and subsequently passed through a succession of owners. The plantation house and 561 acres of land were purchased by the Baker family in 1935 and the estate has remained in the possession of that family until the present.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Elizabeth Fields and Dr. J.E. Fields, "The Signers Lived Here," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, May 1951, p. 8.
Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. X, 17-35. Article by Dumas Malone (1932).

Dumas Malone, Thomas Jefferson and His Time (4 vols., Boston, 1948-1970).
Virginia, A Guide to the Old Dominion (American Guide Series) (New York, 1947), 617-18.

Thomas T. Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia, (Chapel Hill, 1946), 85-92.

Thomas T. Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill, 1950), 20.
 (continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES									
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		O R	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees		Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	37	34	12	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"				77	39	11
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 561 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service
 DATE: 3/19/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
 801 - 19th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington
 STATE: D.C.
 CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

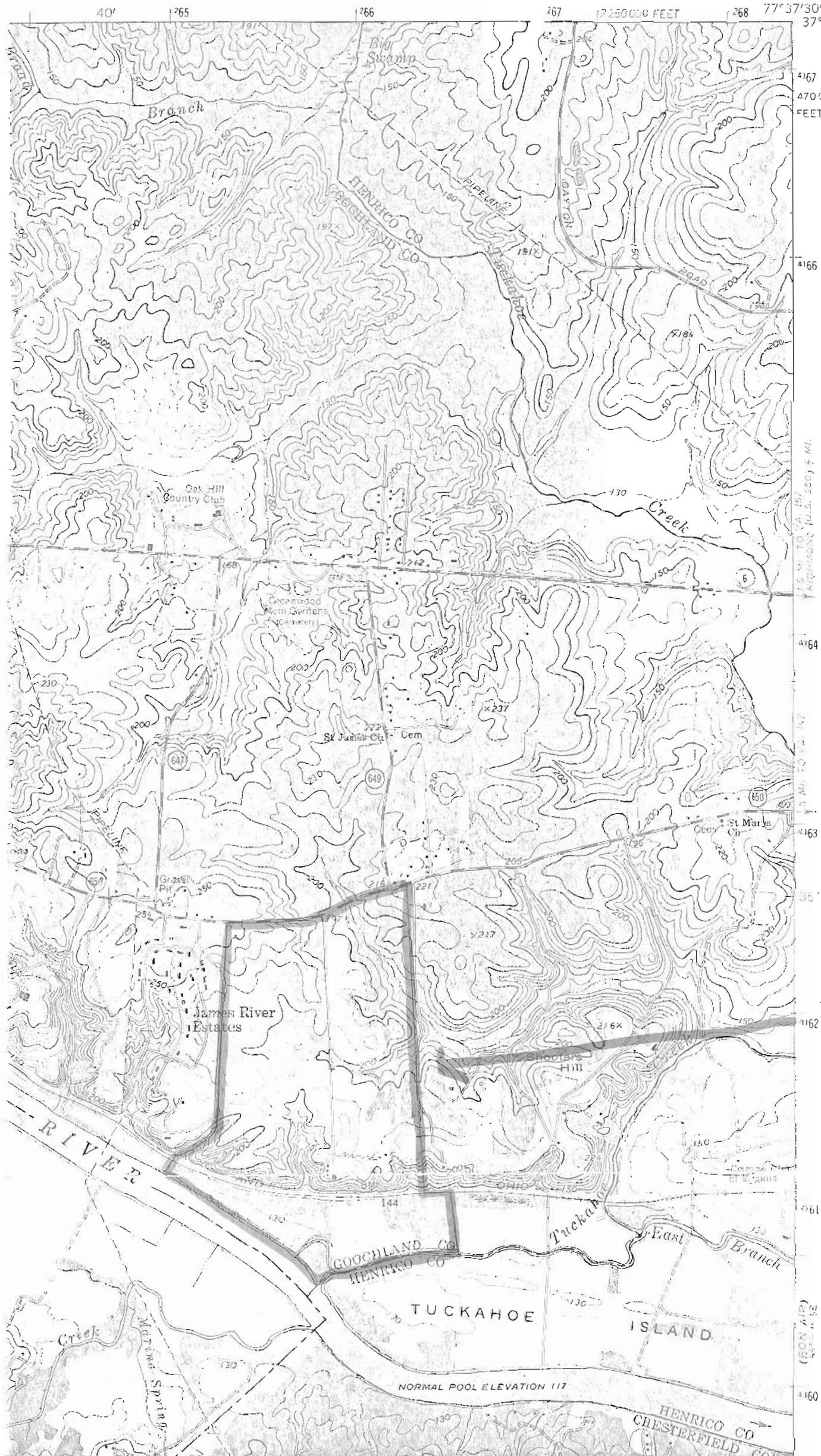
 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MIDLOTHIAN QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5488 II NE
(GLEN ALLEN)



1.5 MI. TO VA. 187
1.5 MI. TO VA. 187
1.5 MI. TO VA. 187

1162 Tuckahoe
(37-33)

(EON AIR)