

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tuckahoe (2019 Update)
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N/A
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State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other

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.

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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
 additional documentation accepted
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Introduction

The following continuation sheets provide additional documentation for Tuckahoe (DHR No. 037-0033), located in Goochland and Henrico counties, Virginia. Tuckahoe was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1968, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969. The additional information included in this update is limited to information that was not included in the original nominations. The property's historic boundaries *have not changed* as a result of this update.

One of the very first properties in Virginia to be listed in the NRHP and designated a NHL, Tuckahoe has long been recognized as one of the finest examples of early-to mid-18th century domestic architecture representing the colonial period in the United States, as well as Virginia. The architecture has been intensely studied, including dendrochronology analysis of the main house and survey of the numerous outbuildings. Tuckahoe is also an agricultural complex in continuous operation since the early 18th century. This unbroken history has extended its historic significance beyond the 18th century and includes those resources constructed through the mid-20th century.

The purpose of the nomination update is to 1) chronicle in greater detail the significant architectural features of the main house and the plantation grounds, 2) expand the period of significance and the areas of significance to recognize the continuum of significant owners, agricultural operations and historic events beyond the Randolph family's ownership and 3) create a comprehensive inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources. The inventory included in this update will further describe those already-identified resources as well as provide descriptions of newly inventoried resources. A digitally generated location map showing the property's historic boundary, a sketch map keyed to the inventory, and a photo key are included with this nomination update, along with representative photographs showing the property's current condition.

All new information is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable.

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Section 5. (Section 3)

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	buildings
<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>40*</u>	<u>22</u>	Total

(*Note: Resources mentioned in the 1969 nomination include the primary dwelling and the “plantation street complex,” with a kitchen, two slaves’ quarters, an office, a smokehouse, a storehouse, and a one-room schoolhouse, as well as a later brick barn.)

Section 6. Function or Use (not in the original nomination form)

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE/garden, natural feature

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related, water-related

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure

FUNERARY/cemetery

AGRICULTURE/Storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE/garden, natural feature

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Section 7. Description

Architectural Classification

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard, STONE: slate

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Tuckahoe is comprised of about 568 acres of the original land holdings of the Randolph family that at one time exceeded 10,000 acres near the fall line of the James River. The extant Tuckahoe Plantation occupies land in eastern Goochland and western Henrico counties along Tuckahoe Creek, the traditional border between the two counties. The property is bounded on the south by the James River and on the north by River Road, a Virginia Scenic Byway and historic transportation corridor. The entire acreage is rural and agricultural in character, a rare survival in an area increasingly subject to large-scale development. The centerpiece of Tuckahoe is the 18th-century, frame, Georgian plantation house and the associated collection of rare surviving outbuildings, all of which date from the 1730s through the 1870s. The plantation grounds are also significant for the three different family cemeteries, and historic landscape features that include gardens, an ice pond, and an icehouse site. Beyond the original plantation yard, the property contains an agricultural complex that represents both the continuum of farming at Tuckahoe, as well as a very specific time when Tuckahoe was farmed by tenant farmers for absentee owners who kept Tuckahoe as a second home at the turn of the 20th century. The farm complex includes early-19th century corncribs, an early-19th-century brick bank barn along with a tenant farmhouse, and outbuildings dating from the ca. 1880 – ca. 1910 period. North of this complex is a late-20th-century equestrian complex that is compatible with the historic buildings in scale and use. Closer to the river are the remains of an early-19th-century canal associated with mining operations in the Tuckahoe coalfields. The property was also the focus of a 20th-century legal challenge to a proposed highway that was one of the first cases to invoke the National Historic Preservation Act. Each century of occupation at Tuckahoe is distinct and the resources that represent the domestic, agricultural, and historic functions retain a high degree of integrity in location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

Setting

Today, Tuckahoe is comprised of about 568 acres in southeastern Goochland County and western Henrico County along the north bank of the James River. Much of the once-agricultural acreage along the east and west boundaries of Tuckahoe has been developed into large-lot, 20th-century, upscale residential neighborhoods. In contrast, the historic resources of Tuckahoe are visually disconnected from the surrounding development and maintain a rural setting. The property is bounded on the north by River Road, a historic road that is now designated a Virginia Scenic Byway. The southern boundary follows the James River and encompasses its tributary, Tuckahoe Creek. Most of the resources associated with the domestic and agricultural life of Tuckahoe are located on the upland portions of the property, which descends toward the river to the bottomland area known as “Randolph Island”¹ that contains open space in natural vegetation, the existing CSX Railroad tracks, and remnants of the historic James River and Kanawha Canal. The “island” is bounded generally by the James River and the two branches of Tuckahoe Creek.

The main house at Tuckahoe is approached by a historic farm lane on a direct axis with the north entrance of the house. The cedar tree-lined dirt lane is nearly a mile long and passes through woods and fields. Near the main house, a grassy enclosure on the west side of the road has been dedicated to visitor parking. The early-20th-century farm complex and the modern riding facility are visible to the east across fenced pastures. The formal entrance into the plantation grounds, the manor “close,” is marked by a large gate, and the lane transitions into a carriage loop in front of the main house’s northern façade. The buildings associated with the immediate plantation grounds surround the house on three sides. The CSX railroad tracks are close to the house on the south side, screened by trees at the bottom of the bluff that descends precipitously to the flood plain of the James River.

At the entrance posts, a perpendicular east-west lane crosses the entrance road. The west lane leads to the 20th-century service area, then curves south to form the historic plantation street near many of the earliest outbuildings at Tuckahoe. Small gardens associated with the office and the kitchen are marked by short picket fences. Immediately west of the plantation street complex, the land drops sharply to the historic ice pond and icehouse site. The road to the east of the entrance posts passes by the formal gardens and the historic cemeteries in the plantation yard, which are enclosed by wooden board fencing. The east lane terminates at the late-19th-century to late-20th-century agricultural complex. The agricultural complex is separated from the plantation grounds by a large grassy paddock known as the “Three-Acre Field.” The earlier agricultural buildings are situated closest to this paddock. The later agricultural support buildings radiate out from the ca. 1910 tenant farmhouse along the high ground. At the edge of the ridge, the land drops down to the flood plain. The modern horseback riding complex, consisting of stables, paddocks, riding rings and associated buildings, extends north from the tenant farmhouse on the flat pastures.

¹ Historically also known as “Tuckahoe Island.”

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The slopes and ravines that descend to the “low grounds” are covered with trees and natural vegetation. At the base of the slope on a built-up grade, a CSX rail line (formerly the Chesapeake & Ohio) traverses the property from east to west. Built primarily on the towpath of the historic James River and Kanawha Canal, the rail line runs parallel to remnants of the historic canal. Two potential canal-era bridges have been recorded in this area as archaeological sites (44GO0189 and 44GO0216). The portion of the southern boundary of Goochland County that follows Tuckahoe Creek also includes a portion of the historic Tuckahoe Creek Navigation (043-0210), completed in 1823. The Navigation, a smaller undertaking than other nearby canals, was incorporated into the Tuckahoe Canal Company in 1827 to connect local coal pits with the James River and Kanawha Canal.

1 Main House, ca. 1735, contributing building

The main house at Tuckahoe is one of the most significant examples of early-18th century Colonial period domestic architecture in the United States. Constructed in two separate building campaigns less than a decade apart, it achieved its current H-shape configuration by the early 1740s. Construction of the north wing, as seen today in its full two-story, five-bay, single-pile plan, likely began ca. 1735 under the direction of owner William Randolph around the time of his wedding to Maria Judith Page of Rosewell, Gloucester County.² William’s father, Thomas Randolph, established Tuckahoe Plantation in 1713 and lived on the property ca. 1720-1729. Where he resided on the property is unknown; however, there is speculation that the north wing may incorporate fabric of an earlier Randolph dwelling, but sufficient tangible or documentary evidence has not yet surfaced to verify this possibility.

By the time of William and Maria Judith Randolph’s deaths in the early 1740s, the manor house at Tuckahoe was a two-story H-plan dwelling with the earlier north wing connected to the nearly identical south wing by a large hyphen.³ Each of the three units is one room deep, situated on a brick foundation laid in Flemish bond, and clad with original beaded weatherboard siding. As described by Jessie Ball Thompson Krusen in her book, *Tuckahoe Plantation*,⁴ “Tuckahoe is usually categorized as early Georgian, a combination of the American tradition and the new trend toward the elegant and aristocratic Georgian style. This view is supported by the H plan, which was a transition between the closed court of the Tudor period and the deep rectangle of the Georgian.”⁵ Stratford Hall, built ca. 1745 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, by the Lee family, is comparable in plan but much larger and constructed of brick.

A family account describes the exterior in detail:

The H of Tuckahoe is formed by two wings 54’ long and 20’ 3” wide, and a

² Herman J. “Jack” Heikkenen, “Report on Tuckahoe” (typescript), Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (November 2, 2000). Core samples were taken from the roof framing of the north wing, as this was the only framing accessible. Analysis revealed that the trees were felled in 1733. Core samples taken from the roof framing of the hyphen and south wing revealed that these trees were felled in 1740.

³ Commonly called a salon, or Anglicized as “saloon.”

⁴ Important note: Thompson’s book is largely based on her undergraduate thesis for Wellesley College in 1971 and the book was not reviewed for scholarship before or after publication.

⁵ Jessie Ball Thompson Krusen. *Tuckahoe Plantation*. Richmond, Virginia. 1975. 41.

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connecting hyphen 30' 4" long and 19' 2" wide. The façade of each wing is symmetrically divided into five bays, with an emphasis on the central doorway. The pattern is repeated in the center section of the house, but with only three bays. There is a modillioned cornice, which extends the length of the facades of the house, but is cut off at the chimney ends of the building. The moulding beneath the cornice is broken by the tops of the second-floor window casings. Also of more interest at Tuckahoe is the very rare wooden stringcourse that separates the first and second floors of the [weatherboarded] facades. This feature also occurs in the Peyton-Randolph House in Williamsburg, [Virginia,] built by Sir John Randolph in 1725 before he built the larger and finer Tazewell Hall.

The gable ends of the roof at Tuckahoe are different in the north and south wings. The ends of the north wing are [weatherboard] and without openings. The three flues there are combined in a t-shaped chimney which extends out from the [gable end], adhering to an older seventeenth-century tradition of multiple flues.

Because of [the] different construction of the end walls, one [frame and weatherboard] and one brick, the builder had to make the roof of the south wing slightly longer than the that of the north wing. The north [wing] chimneys protrude about 18 inches from the end of the house, while the south [wing chimneys are interior end chimneys, flush with the brick ends of the house]. In order to balance out this difference, the builder extended the south wing nine inches, or half of the protrusion of the north chimney. Due to this craftsmanship, the south roof is eighteen inches longer than the north roof. The difference is unnoticeable except through careful measurement, but a refinement such as this attests to the skill of the builder and adds to the grace, beauty, and harmony of the house and its two parts.⁶

Both the exterior end chimneys of the north wing and the brick ends of the south wing are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Those of the north wing have shoulders at the first and second story and tall slender stacks.

The four extant entrance doors at Tuckahoe appear to be original. As noted in the 1974 NHL nomination form,⁷ "All four of the doorways at Tuckahoe are original, and the one on the south front is particularly remarkable with its two tiers of panels, modeled after Plates XXIII and XXVI of [William] Salmon's *Palladio Londinensis* of 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." It has been speculated that this door may have been in the original south entrance to the north wing when it was constructed as a stand-alone dwelling, having been completed around the same time *Palladio Londinensis* was published.⁸ The finely crafted door may then

⁶ Krusen, 41-42.

⁷ James Dillon, Tuckahoe Plantation, National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974).

⁸ Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian. Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Personal Communication. 2017.

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have been moved to the south entrance when the expansion was completed in the 1740s and set in a molded frame with a six-light transom window.

The north entrance has an eight-panel door and the east and west entrances have six-panel doors, all with narrowly carved facings. The exterior entrances of the east and west facades of the hyphen are sheltered by pedimented hoods with paneled soffits and are accessed by flights of stone steps. The windows, with the exception of those added to the brick ends, are original nine-over-nine sash with wide muntins typical of the early 18th century. One of the original windows on the west-facing brick end wall was converted to a door after the Civil War. The intersecting gable roofs are clad with slate that was installed ca. 1900.

The central doorways of the north and south fronts have one-story porches with supporting gable 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 one-bay with a simple balustrade and is approached by a long flight of stone steps, splayed, but lacking a balustrade. The north entrance porch is three-bays with round columns on chamfered square posts, a simple balustrade and a paneled door surround. The gable roof has a dentiled pediment. Five stone steps ascend to the porch. In 2003, following the removal of a tree that damaged the north porch during Hurricane Isabel, an archaeological test excavation revealed the foundation of the original, smaller porch. This discovery clearly established that the two existing porches are not original. Additional inspection of the damage to the front of the house revealed a relic roofline indicating the original porch was slightly wider than the door.⁹ The excavations also revealed the builder's trench, and a kaolin pipe stem with a bore hole diameter of 5/64 inch which has an estimated date of 1740.¹⁰ The pipe is evidence that the first porch may have been added at the time of the house expansion.

There is a basement space under the south wing that is accessed from the exterior by a pent-closet-shaped entrance on the west elevation. Stairs descend into a large space that has been modified as a modern living and dining area. One chamber has been divided to accommodate a modern bathroom and utility spaces, accessed via a hallway. The ceilings in this area have been dropped, clad in beaded-board paneling in the bathroom and utility closets, and covered by a faux-coffered wood ceiling in the hall. The other chamber is a combined living and dining room that shows the exposed joists of the floor above. Modern pine flooring has been installed throughout and the wall next to the fireplace (west chimney) has been fitted with a modern built-in cabinet to serve as an entertainment center. The chimney has a stove pipe vent and a modern cast-iron heating stove. The upper level of the south wing hall is accessed by a modern wood winder stair with a simple board railing.

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 saloon, combined form the distinctive H-plan. Both lower and upper rooms have fine 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

⁹ Christopher Stevenson, "Archaeological Report for Excavation of the North Porch Foundation at Tuckahoe Plantation," (Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Capital Region Preservation Office, December 2003).

¹⁰ Stevenson, "Archaeological report for Excavation of the North Porch Foundation at Tuckahoe Plantation."

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Parlor.

Krusen describes the north hall paneling as “rich natural walnut worked in uneven panels... [it is believed that] Tuckahoe and Westover (ca. 1730) are the only remaining examples of this early period to have complete paneling in this difficult area. Around the paneling runs a simple chair rail and a plain but heavy moulding, as in the other rooms on the first floor of the north wing.”¹¹

The west parlor is known as the White Parlor, and there is speculation that it was the original chamber of the first-period house. According to Krusen,

The White paint that covers its black walnut walls was originally applied in 1790 by Gabriella Harvie Randolph... This room is completely paneled between the door, the four windows and the fireplace. As in the [East Parlor] the frieze panels are surmounted by a heavy cornice moulding... The mantel, [a 19th century addition] is simple and blends well into the scheme of the room. A small fretted cornice under the mantel shelf echoes... the delicate rick-rack decoration on the chair rail.¹²

The alteration of the parlor and accompanying redecoration of the house was during a particularly tumultuous period in Tuckahoe family history, and reportedly related to conflict between Nancy Randolph (then fifteen) and her new stepmother (then seventeen).¹³

In the east parlor of the north wing, also known as the Library or the Burnt Room because of a 19th-century fire, the unpainted black walnut paneling is similar in style to the west parlor.¹⁴ The fireplace is flanked by Corinthian pilasters on plinths. The unfluted shafts have exaggerated entasis and the molded capitals are elongated in form. Krusen describes them thusly,

The capitals of these pilasters are of a darker wood and repeat the motif of carving of the north stair. There is a quaint mixture of a daisy-like flower at the top, beneath which are four fluted scrolls and two layers of curving acanthus leaves. The mantel, [a 19th century addition], was applied onto the paneling, since it cuts off the bottom part of the lower panel of the chimney breast; it is possible to stick a hand down between the mantel shelf and the recessed moulding of the panel behind. There are roughly cut pieces of wood inserted to fill the gaps between the mantel and the side panels, and the wood of the mantel itself is a different color from that of the paneling.¹⁵

At either side of this fireplace are arched, paneled cupboard doors, typical of the “hall” in a hall and chamber plan house.

¹¹ Krusen, 46. Westover is located in Charles City County, Virginia; it was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 9, 1960, and listed in the NRHP on October 15, 1966.

¹² Krusen, 46.

¹³ See Cynthia A. Kierner, *Scandal at Bizarre: Rumor and Reputation in Jefferson's America* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006), p 28-30.

¹⁴ There is no known documentation as to the date of this fire.

¹⁵ Kierner, 47

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Repair work to the paneling in the East Parlor revealed an earlier plaster treatment behind the paneling. The similarity of the pilaster capitals in the Burnt Room and the stair carvings indicates that the same craftsman likely did the woodwork for both, and comparative evidence indicates the craftsman may have been brought to Tuckahoe from Rosewell after the marriage of Maria Judith Page and William Randolph in 1735. Fiske Kimball notes in his seminal work on colonial-era domestic architecture, “deceptive additions” are not uncommon in dwellings with extensive woodwork; Kimball compares Tuckahoe to a similar house, the Thomas Hancock House in Boston, Massachusetts, that was occupied as early as 1740, but the woodwork was not completed until 1745.¹⁶

The period I stairway as well as the period II stairway in the south wing are outstanding examples of the early Georgian period. Both stairs have two balustrades 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 elaborate. 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. The notably fine brackets are scrolled and carved with acanthus and five-petaled blossoms. Other 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 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. Camille Well’s study of Tuckahoe reaches a similar conclusion: “[The stair’s] composition and execution is so similar to the rich interior woodwork in the Pages’ own new house at Rosewell, which both structures clearly benefited from the attention of the same skilled joiner.”¹⁷ Of this south hall, Krusen states, “The builder has resorted to a strange solution to integrate the stairs with the arch [to the salon] below: the stairs cut into and across the arch.”¹⁸

The transition from each wing to the saloon is through untrimmed arches with paneled reveals, connecting the north and south wings. Concerning the later south wing, Krusen wrote

In this newer part of the house, the paneling is in pine, there are no frieze panels, and the cornice remains flat along the top part of the wall over the doors and windows. Although the paneling is crisper and more regular, the quality of the work in the newer part of the house [is not of the same quality] of that of the north end. On each side of the Saloon, two panels alternate with first a window, then a door, then another window; a chair rail stretches the length of the hall. The two center doors are less elaborate than the doors at the [north and south entrances], being only six-paneled. The windows are oddly inserted into the paneling in such a way that there is no outside rail of the bordering panel. This quirk is repeated only in the Dining Room. All the windows in the other rooms at Tuckahoe allow

¹⁶ Fiske Kimball, *Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic*, (New York: Dover Publications, 1950), pp 114-115.

¹⁷ Camille Wells, “Virginia by Design: The Making of Tuckahoe and the Remaking of Monticello,” *ARRIS: Journal of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians* 12 (2001); 48-49.

¹⁸ Krusen, 48.

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for a complete rail to serve as a border between them and the neighboring panel.

To the east of the south hall is the Living Room or Sitting Room, with full paneling now painted [blue]. Again the panels seem more chaste and simplified and without the frieze strip seen in the north [wing]. On either side of the mantel, a door leads into closets... The continuation of the panels behind the mantel shelf indicates that the elaborate mantel was added after the paneling. Fluted colonettes decorate the mantel, with fluting repeated across the very wide undulating [mantel] shelf and in the decorative fan motifs.¹⁹

This mantel is typical of the Federal period and was likely added in the late 18th or early 19th century, as were the mantels in the north wing and the mantel in the dining room.²⁰

Krusen's detailed description of the south wing continued,

The Dining Room lies to the west across the hall from the Living Room. Here the paneling is similar, but with tall, thin reeded pilasters simulated by gouging the length and width of a panel on either side of the chimney breast. The mantel is small and very simple, with a low shelf underscored by a fluted band; it was probably added about 1820. Flanking the fireplace originally were two closets, now pantries, one with [an added] door to the outside. As in the [Saloon], the windows are set into the paneling without allowing for the surrounding rail."²¹

According to researcher Camille Wells, the plan of rooms on the second floor at Tuckahoe repeats that of the first floor. The two bedrooms and the hall in the south wing are plastered, embellished only with a chair rail, except for the end fireplace walls. Here there is very simple paneling between the closet doors and over the mantelpieces. The center hall, [over the saloon], has been altered to provide closet space and modern facilities; it leads into the wainscoted north stair hall. The north bedrooms are identically and fully paneled from floor to ceiling. The panels in these two rooms are wider than those of the rest of the house, perhaps a reflection of a trend toward fewer and larger panels in the 18th century.²² The north wing bedrooms are from the first building campaign. The presence of full paneling in the bedrooms, along with walnut wainscoting in the upper hall and the elaborately carved fascia visible only when descending the steps, indicates these spaces were intended to be viewed publicly.

Krusen describes,

The northeast chamber is now called the Blue Room, although its paneling was originally painted "Spanish Red". In this room is the only mantel that is thought to be original from the Colonial period. It is a flat marble facing decorated only with a plain moulding around the outer edge. Eighteenth-century mantels often followed a simple classical architrave with neither shelf nor cornice, simply a paneled chimney breast.

¹⁹ Krusen, 48.

²⁰ Possibly part of the redecoration campaign associated with Gabriella Harvie Randolph.

²¹ Krusen, 48.

²² Wells, 51.

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The northwest chamber is fully paneled in darkly stained walnut wood. This chamber, often called the Master Bedroom, has a toothed cornice that is identical to the one in the Blue Room. The mantel has marble facing decorated with a fluted central keystone. The marble may have been imported from England along with the matching marble for the northeast chimney piece. A later pilastered mantelpiece and shelf have been added on top of the original paneling.

The southwest chamber is notable for its graffiti representing several generations of Randolphs, as described by Frances Margaret (Fannie) Dickins in the early 20th century in her manuscript "Old Days at Tuckahoe."²³ On one windowpane is etched "Judith Randolph, Nancy Randolph, Jeany Randolph, March 16, 1789."²⁴ Similar graffiti is found on windowpanes throughout the house. One example in the first-floor sitting room reads: "Mary Randolph, Tuckahoe, March 30, 1780," and nearby, "Col. Ball, 1st Va. Regt."²⁵ and "Mary Horsmanden Byrd Westover."²⁶ On another pane in the west parlor is written "Ella Randolph White, 25 March 1892, married at [illegible]."²⁷ Elsewhere, another pane reads "Thomas Randolph 1798," and three other examples survive as well. The name Mary Horsmanden Byrd is particularly interesting, given that the most likely person by that name to have written it died in 1744 and therefore the etching (and the window) must predate that event.

The attic space that extends across both wings and the hyphen displays typical 18th century framing techniques and highlights the differences between the wings. The framing over the original north wing is much lighter as described by Krusen: "Here the roof rests on 3" x 2³/₄" rafters spaced 2'-0" apart which have become slightly bowed under the weight of the slates that replaced the original wooden shingles around 1900. On the other hand, the roofs of the center section and south wing are framed with massive trusses spaced 10'-0" on center. The top chords of the trusses are 9" x 9", the bottom chord is 10" x 11¹/₂" and there are intermediate struts. Between the trusses there is a 4³/₄" x 8" purlin which carries the 4" x 5" roof rafters. Massive 8" x 20" upright timbers in the corner framing of the south end add to this solidity."²⁸ The similarity of the roof timbers in the center and south wings, in contrast to those in the north wing, is evidence that Tuckahoe was constructed in two distinct campaigns.

²³ Frances Margaret "Fanny" Dickins, "Old Days at Tuckahoe," Typed manuscript, collections of the Randolph family, Tuckahoe Plantation, 1892 (Typescript signed by Virginia Fleming Dickins, dated August 1951; original manuscript possibly in the "Frances Asbury Dickins Papers, 1729-1934", Collection No. 00218, The Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina). Tuckahoe file, VDHR # 037-0033, collections of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

²⁴ Daughters of Thomas Mann Randolph, Sr. Ann Cary was known as "Nancy" and Virginia may have been known as "Jeany".

²⁵ Lt. Col. Burgess Ball (1749-1800) of the Balls of Traveller's Rest, Stafford County, married (1) Mary Chichester at St James Northam, Goochland County, m. (2) Francis Ann Washington (niece to George Washington). Mary Chichester was a ward of the Paynes, who were related by marriage to the Randolphs.

²⁶ Probably Maria Horsmanden Byrd Carter (1727-1744), child bride to Landon Carter of Sabine Hall. Died during, or shortly after, giving birth to her daughter Maria Byrd Carter.

²⁷ Probably Mary Gabriella Randolph White, daughter of Harriot Wilson Randolph and Sen. Albert Smith White, great-granddaughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./III and Harriot Wilson. Married her first cousin, John Brockenbrough Randolph, Jr.

²⁸ Krusen, 37-39.

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Krusen continued, “Small wedges were inserted at the edges of a bell-cast roof to give the profile a slight flare along the bottom edge. At Tuckahoe, these wedges are still in place on the sheathing planks on the south side of the north wing’s roof. Roofing nails from the original wooden shingles are extant in the center section.”²⁹ There is a remnant ladder stair in the south attic, but the roof access panel is no longer extant.

Also in the attic of the north wing is evidence of an intentional plan to add five dormers to the north-facing roof slope.³⁰ The framing appears to have been contemporary with the original roof construction, but it is not known if the dormers were ever installed.

Plantation Street

In the immediate vicinity of the main house is a rare collection of early surviving outbuildings, most of which are found along a “plantation street” that runs north-south on the northwest side of the house. The street includes an office, a kitchen, two slave quarters, a smokehouse, and a storehouse. All of these resources were briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP nomination and slightly more expanded upon in the 1974 NHL nomination.

The office is located on the northwest side of the main house, opposite the similar, nearly identical schoolhouse on the house’s northeast side. The schoolhouse is so named because of a popular story that it was built at the request of William Randolph’s will during the Jefferson family’s residence at Tuckahoe (1745-1752). Thomas Jefferson was educated there along with his Randolph cousins. Evidence indicates, however, that the schoolhouse and office are contemporary with the main house’s north wing.³¹ Both buildings are aligned with the north wing and display the same symmetry with that section of the main house as is seen with the isolated dependencies at Westover (ca. 1750), Ampthill (1732), and Carter’s Grove (1755), suggesting that they are likely the earliest surviving outbuildings on the property. Further, it is unlikely a schoolhouse would have been given primacy in constructing dependencies. Regardless of its original date and use, it is possible that Peter Jefferson utilized this building to instruct the numerous children under his care, thus the now accepted identifier of “schoolhouse.” The 1894 Dickins manuscript further indicates the office and schoolhouse were built together and contemporary with the north wing of the manor house, “as solid as when built, having lived through two centuries and three wars.”³² Fanny Dickins also relates her mother’s memory of two elderly enslaved people, one the gardener and the other described as the plantation’s “Mammy,”³³ living together in the schoolhouse around 1820.³⁴

Inventory of Secondary Resources

²⁹ Krusen, 37-39.

³⁰ Wells, 51.

³¹ Krusen, 62.

³² Dickins, “Old Days at Tuckahoe.”

³³ Usually describing a female caregiver in contemporary writings.

³⁴ Dickins, “Old Days at Tuckahoe.”

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The following inventory provides a complete list of the secondary resources associated with Tuckahoe that have been identified to date. Each inventory entry provides a resource name, date of construction, status as contributing or non-contributing, and resource type (building, structure, site, or object). Resources mentioned in the 1968 NRHP nomination and/or 1974 NHL nomination are so indicated at the end of their description. Non-contributing resources are so classified because they do not contribute to the property's identified areas of significance either because they postdate the period of significance or because later alterations have eroded their integrity and they no longer convey their historic associations. One noncontributing resource was moved onto the property in 1983, after the period of significance. Resources are keyed to the attached sketch maps by number (1, 2, 3, etc.).

2 North Porch Site (44GO0328), ca 1740, contributing site

The porch site is an archaeological site recorded in 2003 after Hurricane Isabel destroyed the porch located on the north side of the house. Test excavations revealed the foundation of the original porch, which was smaller in dimension than the extant porch, and the builder's trench. In the trench was found a kaolin pipe stem with a bore-hole diameter of 5/64," estimated date ca. 1740.

3 Schoolhouse, ca. 1740, contributing building

A one-story, one-room, frame building with a hipped slate roof and beaded weatherboard siding, the schoolhouse rests on a raised brick foundation with a ground-level entrance and has two 9:9 double-hung wood sash windows. Wooden steps with a small landing lead to the main entrance on the west elevation, which features a six-panel wooden door. Mid-20th-century improvements include concrete block walls added in the basement to buttress the north foundation wall and rebuilt foundation corners. Two exterior wood windowsills have been replaced and their alignment corrected. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

4 Office, ca. 1740, contributing building

A one-story, one-room square frame building with hipped slate roof and three 9:9 double-hung wood sash windows, the office is very similar in appearance to the schoolhouse. The exterior features beaded weatherboard siding, brick steps leading to a wood plank entry door, an exterior end chimney (a late-19th-century addition during the Coolidge family's tenure) and a full-height raised brick foundation. The interior features a plastered dome ceiling with crown molding and wood flooring. The basement windows have vertical wood slats. The plastered walls contain brick nogging, as does the floor between the wooden floorboards and the subfloor. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

5 South Cabin, ca. 1740, contributing building

A former slave quarter currently used as a dwelling, this one-and-one-half-story, two-room, frame building is clad with weatherboard siding on a raised brick foundation. The cabin has a gable roof with wood shingles and a central brick chimney with minimal corbelling. The half-story contains a loft above

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the main living space. Both main elevations have two exterior doors, each accessed by a small set of brick or wooden stairs. There is one small, 2:2 fixed wooden window sash in the gable end of the side elevation. A small frame bathroom addition dates to the 1930s. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

6 Barn/Stable, ca. 1740, contributing building

The “Old Stable” is a gable-roofed frame building with wood shingles, shed roof dormer, wood weatherboard siding, and three exterior wood plank doors. There are two 19th century “shed” additions with exterior wood plank doors. The building was converted from a slave quarter or, possibly, a forge to a barn ca. 1870. Alterations included leveling a center chimney and lowering the ceiling to create a bigger loft. The stable was rehabilitated as part of a 1993 Tax Act project and now serves as an event space. The central massing is one-and-one-half stories and has a side-gable roof clad in shingles with a shed dormer centrally placed above the entrance door. A smaller door is located next to the primary entry. On each side of the central section is a shorter lean-to with a shed roof, giving the building an overall trapezoidal shape. Each lean-to has its own entrance door. The north lean-to contains a modern restroom. A large wooden deck on the rear was added in 1993 which also serves as a buttress to the west brick foundation wall.

7 North Cabin, ca. 1760, contributing building

This former slave quarter is currently used as a dwelling. The cabin is a one-and-one-half-story, two-room frame building with central brick chimney and an interior loft. The exterior features two exterior doors, a gable roof with wood shingles, and a raised brick foundation. There is one small, 2:2 fixed wooden window sash and a much larger, double-hung wooden window sash with 6:9 lights and exterior shutters in the gable end of the side elevation. The entrance to the earth-floored cellar is immediately below this larger window. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

8 Smokehouse 1, ca. 1760, contributing building

The smokehouse is a one-room frame building with a hipped roof covered in wood shingles on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in beaded weatherboard siding with wood plank entry doors. The interior features original exposed wood structural framework darkened by the smoke of meat-curing fires that smoldered in a concrete fireblock still present in the center of the building. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

9 Storehouse, ca. 1780, contributing building

This is a one-room frame building with a hipped roof covered in wood shingles and a brick foundation that shows evidence of repointing. The exterior is clad in beaded weatherboard siding and features a pair of wood plank entry doors. The entire building was reconstructed ca. 1900, and a Tax Act rehabilitation of the building was completed in July 2017. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

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10 Kitchen, ca. 1800, contributing building

The one-story, one-room, brick kitchen has an interior end chimney and wood shingle roof. The exterior features two 6:6 double-hung wood sash windows and a wood plank door. The interior features painted brick walls, a brick floor, and large brick hearth with wood lintel. The exterior shows weathered whitewash and/or paint. Grooves on the inside north and south walls suggest a demising wall at one time, or possibly a counter workspace. There are subtle cornice returns on the gable and the façade features a simple, symmetrically placed entrance with no fenestration. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations.

11 West Cabin, ca. 1760, contributing building

A former slave quarter currently used as a dwelling, the west cabin is a one-and-one-half-story, two-room, frame building with central brick chimney and loft. It has two exterior doors accessed by very short sets of wooden stairs and a gable roof with wood shingles; the building rests on brick piers. There are two fixed wooden windows in each gable elevation.

12 Well-house/Shed, ca. 1900, contributing building

This one-story frame building on a brick foundation sits within the kitchen garden and is used as a shed. The well has been filled in and capped. The shed's exterior is covered in wooden lattice, and features a side gable roof with a raised vent at the roof peak. There is a small, gable-roofed well cover attached to one side.

13 Playhouse, ca. 1940, contributing building

The playhouse is a simple frame building clad in weatherboard siding, with a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. There are exposed rafter ends on the front elevation. The façade is symmetrical with a central door flanked by two fixed four-pane wooden window sash, and matching windows are present on each of the gable ends. According to the current owners, the playhouse was originally built as a hen house.

14 Kitchen Garden, 1979, non-contributing site

The kitchen garden beds are outlined in bricks, interspersed with gravel walkways. The entire garden is enclosed with a white picket fence.

Extended Plantation Grounds

15 Randolph Family Cemetery, ca. 1760, contributing site

The interments in the Randolph Family Cemetery are not marked, but an underground brick vault survives

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along with marble ground-level slabs set into the brick wall. The cemetery is surrounded by a short brick wall inscribed with the date 1898. The wall was built by Frances Margaret Dickins as a memorial to Margaret Harvie Randolph (1815-1891).

16 Wight Family Cemetery, ca. 1825, contributing site

The Wight family owned Tuckahoe between 1830-1850. The cemetery is surrounded by a shoulder-height wrought iron fence and contains a cluster of three marked tombstones. The central stone is attributed to Nancy Leeds Wight. The other two tombstones are badly weathered and nearly illegible. It is unknown if the cemetery contains additional unmarked burials.

17 Baker-Thompson Family Cemetery and Memorial Garden, ca. 1942, contributing site

The Charles Gillette-designed Memorial Garden has an overall rectangular footprint and symmetrical geometric plan. The garden is located just south of the Randolph Cemetery and incorporates the Baker-Thompson Cemetery. The northern garden contains a central grassy rectangle bordered by a walkway and surrounded by boxwood, peonies, crape myrtles and various perennials selected by Gillette. The central part of the garden is slightly elevated and accessed by a small set of brick stairs. Immediately south of the central rectangle, the garden opens up into a grassy area with four bushes planted in a circular arrangement. Inside the circle are other plantings and small trees. This garden features hallmarks of Gillette's designs such as symmetrical arrangement and patterns derived from colonial/historic gardens. It was restored in 1968 and again in 1995.

18 Vegetable and Cutting Gardens, ca. 1950, non-contributing site

The cutting garden and current arrangement of the vegetable beds date to ca. 2007.

19 Pleached Arbor, ca. 1995, non-contributing structure

The arbor is a wooden frame structure covered in vines and measuring approximately 50 feet in length, oriented north-south.

20 Garden Shed, ca. 1940, contributing building

The garden shed is a simple, one-story frame building with a square footprint and an asphalt-shingled, pyramidal roof that terminates in a sharp point. The building is raised on concrete block piers and is clad in weatherboard siding, portions of which are slightly spalling. One side features a window with a fixed, wooden 3:3 sash. At the rear of the building is a very small fenced enclosure. The front door is made of vertical boards painted green and features a decorative horseshoe latch.

21 Stable, ca. 1900, contributing building

The stable was converted to a garage ca. 1930, and now is a one-story, two-bay frame building with two

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large, overhead garage doors. The side gable roof is clad in shingles and the rear (south) elevation features double-hung 6:6 wooden windows sash. The exterior is clad in weatherboard siding.

22 Garage (Shop), ca. 1962, shed addition in 2015, non-contributing building

This one-story white frame building, clad in weatherboard siding, sits on a concrete pad. The garage has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The facade features a central overhead garage door flanked on each side by a wooden door. There is a double-hung wood window sash on the side elevation. The garage is immediately adjacent to the converted stable/garage (see above).

23 Run-in shed 1, ca. 1985, non-contributing building

This is one of two small wood frame sheds that stand just southwest of the newer garage. The building is a small wood frame shed with plywood sheathing and a corrugated metal shed roof with exposed rafters.

24 Run-in shed 2, ca. 1985, non-contributing building

This is the second of two small wood frame sheds located just southwest of the newer garage. The building has a corrugated metal shed roof with exposed rafters and is clad in painted plywood.

25 Ice Pond, ca. 1735-ca. 1920, contributing site

The large, wedge-shaped pond covers around one acre and is located in the woods west of the main house. The pond was likely a natural feature in the 18th century, but was improved, dredged, and enlarged as part of the plantation's use and development, culminating in the addition of a settling basin and pump in the early 20th century.

26 Ice House site, ca. 1735, contributing site

The Ice House site is visible as a round depression on the east side of the ice pond, between the pond and the memorial garden. The site consists of a round brick enclosure infilled with earth, indicating the ice house was likely similar to the extant contemporary brick ice house at Rosewell in Gloucester County.

27 Ice Pond Structure site, ca. 1960, non-contributing site

This structure was described in property records as auxiliary to the ice pond, perhaps a shed or pump house, but is no longer standing. The extant above-ground remains include brick piers in an area of dense undergrowth on the east side of the ice pond.

28 Privy Pit, 18th-19th century, contributing site

A brick-lined former privy pit is located due west of the main house, approximately one hundred yards east of the ice pond. The privy pit is traditionally assumed to date to the 18th or possibly early 19th century.

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29 Greenhouse 1, ca. 2010, non-contributing building

The ca. 2010 greenhouse is a simple building made of a metal framework covered in opaque plastic sheeting. Such buildings also sometimes are known as hoop houses or high tunnels. The building has been mostly dismantled.

30 Greenhouse 2, ca. 2010, non-contributing building

The second ca. 2010 greenhouse is a gambrel-roofed building constructed of a metal framework that is clad with Plexiglas panels, some of which have been partially disassembled and removed.

Farm Complex/Early Farm Buildings and Early 20th century Tenant Farm Complex

31 Corn Crib 1, ca. 1800, contributing structure

A late-18th-century or early-19th-century frame structure with a pyramidal roof clad in modern asphalt shingles, this corn crib is ornamented with an unusual molded cornice. The frame walls are clad with regularly spaced horizontal weatherboards fastened with vertical battens. The corn crib rests on a foundation of raised concrete piers and the central doorway is accessed by a short set of wooden stairs. The interior was subdivided and enclosed with plywood siding ca. 1983. This corn crib may have been relocated from another site to its current location at the farmyard entrance.

32 Corn Crib 2, ca. 1800, contributing structure

This early-19th-century frame corncrib also has a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. The frame walls are clad with regularly spaced horizontal weatherboards fastened with vertical battens. The structure sits on a raised foundation of brick piers. The central entryway is missing a door and is accessed by a "step" created from a wooden board resting on two loose concrete blocks. The walls are constructed of gapped horizontal weatherboards with interior framing and vertical battens on the exterior.

33 Brick Barn, ca. 1830, restored in 1984 Tax Act project, contributing building

The two-story brick stable/barn was built ca. 1830, or perhaps slightly earlier during the Randolph/Brockenbrough tenancy ca. 1820-1825. The building has a side gable roof clad in slate shingles and is built into a hill, so that the east side's second story is at ground level on the west side. The east elevation is asymmetrical with a slightly off-center, large doorway. The northeast elevation also has two smaller ground-level doors, and a hayloft door on the upper level. Both smaller doors as well as the main, larger entry door currently have plain board lintels, but there are "ghost marks" on the brick that indicate there may once have been larger lintels or surrounds on the doors and windows. The windows have wooden, double-hung sash with 6:6 lights. On the west elevation, there is a large central door and two smaller doors in the north end. The central entry shows historic wear on the lower part of the door frame, indicating it was used for loading and unloading wagons. The north elevation features a single 6:6 double-hung window sash in the gable end. This resource is among the group of 8 outbuildings briefly mentioned in the 1968

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NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations. The owner believes this bank barn was used for threshing wheat: the tares were brought in by wagon on the west side, wheat was threshed on the large floor and the grain swept into bins below where it could be loaded into barrels or wagons and rolled down a road alongside a small ravine that goes down to the canal near today’s railroad crossing.

34 Wagon Shed, ca. 1880, restored 2008, contributing building

This one-story, frame shed is clad in weatherboards and has a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is an open bay, shed-roofed lean-to on the north side.

35 Shed, ca. 1880, contributing building

This wood frame shed with vertical board and batten siding is in dilapidated condition. The building has an end-gable roof clad in sheet metal. There is an off-center doorway and battened window opening on the façade.

36 Tenant Farmhouse, ca. 1900, shed addition in ca. 1978, contributing building

A simple, two-story dwelling clad in aluminum siding, the tenant house has a cross-gable roof clad in standing seam metal and there are two central corbelled brick chimneys. The side gable portion of the roof forms the façade. The symmetrical façade features a centered, screened porch that is accessed by a small set of wooden stairs. The porch is flanked by single windows with a double-hung wooden sash and exterior storm sash, and similar windows are present on the upper level of the façade and the side elevations. The house sits on a raised brick foundation with concrete infill. The rear of the house features a one-story enclosed lean-to porch between the “L” formed by the cross gable roof. The side elevation closest to the nearby guesthouse also features a one-story, frame, shed roofed lean-to clad in weatherboards.

37 Guesthouse, ca. 1900, contributing building

This former shed or workshop was converted to a dwelling in 2015. The building is a small, frame one-story edifice clad in weatherboard. The façade features a wooden front stoop accessed by a small set of stairs. There is an off-center entry door to one side of the façade and a window with a double-hung wooden sash on the other side. The side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. There are two windows on the rear, while the side elevations are blank.

38 Chicken House, ca. 1900, contributing building

A small, one-story, one-bay frame building clad in horizontal wooden weatherboards, the chicken house has a side gable roof clad in standing seam metal. There is a small lean-to addition that wraps from the side walls to the rear and is clad in vertical boards and has a shed roof made of wood planks. Metal fencing encloses the open sides of the coop and lean-to.

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39 Abandoned Well 1, ca. 1900, contributing structure

An abandoned well is located in the middle of the driveway loop in the stable complex. The well is traditionally associated with the caretaker's house and likely dates to ca. 1900.

40 Abandoned Well 2, ca. 1900, contributing structure

Another abandoned well is located east of corn crib #2, just past the southernmost split in the east farm lane. The precise origin of this well is unknown.

41 Greenhouse, ca. 2015, non-contributing building

This greenhouse is composed of arched metal framing covered with thick plastic sheeting. There is a central entryway on one end formed by a flap in the plastic sheeting. Such resources also are known as hoop houses or high tunnels.

42 Pole Barn 1, ca. 1968, non-contributing structure

This pole barn is an open-sided four-bay structure used for equipment storage, and likewise has a metal roof.

43 Storage Shed, ca. 1990, non-contributing building

This is a small, wood frame, one-story storage building with a shed roof and plywood siding.

44 Treehouse, ca. 1990, non-contributing building

The "treehouse" is a small, wood frame, children's playhouse placed on an elevated platform between a pair of large trees. The building has a wooden deck, frame walls with horizontal flush board siding, a shed roof, and five wooden steps.

45 Smokehouse, 18th century, non-contributing building

An 18th century building that was moved from another property to its current location in 1983, the small, one-story smokehouse has two shed-roofed additions, distinguished by exterior cladding; the main massing is clad in horizontal weatherboards and the additions are clad in vertical board siding. The roofs are covered with corrugated metal. There are no windows, but there is a single louvered vent in the gable peak of the façade. The smokehouse was converted to use as a mushroom grow-room in 2014.

North of Main Complex

46 Field Quarter Sites, 18th century, contributing sites (3)

The sites of three field quarters for enslaved workers are located north of the modern parking area, arranged in a row along the south side of the west farm lane just off the main plantation street. The sites

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include three aboveground square brick foundations arranged in a row, covered over by grass and mature trees. An “old chimney” stood on the site until it was blown down in a windstorm in 1968.

47 Gravel Pit, 19th century, contributing site

A former gravel and sand pit is located northwest of the main house, near the terminus of the west farm lane.

48 “Legacy” Barn, ca. 1995, non-contributing building

The 1½-story frame barn was built as a prop for a television series entitled “Legacy.” The barn has a front gable roof clad in metal and a shed-roofed porch on the side elevation. There is a large opening, lacking a door, on the gable side. The barn is clad in vertical board siding that has been purposely aged.

Late 20th century Farm Buildings and Riding Complex

49 Stable and Tack Room, 1979, non-contributing building

The stable and tack room are within an Umbaugh Corporation prefabricated pole/wood frame, seven-stall barn with tack and wash rooms. The exterior is clad in painted, vertical board siding and has a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The façade features a hayloft door in the gable, with a 3:3 wooden window sash on the north side to light the tack room. The side elevation features double-hung windows and a large entrance door. One portion of the side elevation has an inset porch formed by an overhang of the roof resting on simple square posts. The rear of the building is identical to the façade except there is an attached rectangular lean-to off to one side of the sliding door. It is also clad in vertical board and features a fixed window sash with no glass, just a mesh screen.

50 Small Stable, 1979, non-contributing building

This simple, wood frame stable is clad in vertical boards. It has a side gable roof clad in asphalt and windows with fixed wooden sash.

51 Vehicle Shed, ca. 1985, non-contributing building

The vehicle shed is an open frame building clad in corrugated sheet metal with a long rectangular footprint.

52 Run-in Shed, ca. 1985, non-contributing building

A simple one-story, three-bay building, the run-in shed has two open bays on the façade. The shed has a front gable roof clad in corrugated metal and the exterior is clad in weatherboards.

53 Dressage Riding Ring, ca. 1985, non-contributing site

The riding ring is a cleared, mowed oval area enclosed by wooden and metal fencing.

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54 Jumping Ring, ca. 1985, non-contributing site

The oval jumping ring has been completely cleared and covered with raked sand. The perimeter is enclosed with short metal fencing and the ring contains several movable jump standards with wooden poles.

55 Hay Barn, ca. 1984, non-contributing structure

The hay barn is an open-sided four-bay structure used for hay storage and is covered by a metal roof.

56 Pole Barn 2, ca. 1990, non-contributing structure

This open-sided four-bay structure is used for equipment storage, and is covered by an asphalt shingle roof.

57 Wash Pond, 18th-19th century, contributing site

This small pond is located north of the modern farm complex and a short distance west of Deer Keep Road. Traditionally, it was used for laundry and other “washing” operations associated with a working farm in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Lower Tuckahoe

58 Canal Turning Basin site (44GO0189), ca. 1820, contributing site

The turning basin site is a filled-in depression located southeast of the main house and immediately north of the existing railroad tracks. The turning basin was an artificially widened area along the canal that provided room for shallow, double-ended coal boats (“battoes”/batteaux/bateaux) to turn about, and fell into disuse after the canal was abandoned in the mid-19th century.

59 Spring/Spring House structure, 19th century, contributing structure

A small spring and the remains of a frame covering structure have been identified and are believed to date to the 19th century, but little else is known about it.

60 Canal bridge (44GO0216), ca. 1820, contributing site

The ruins of this dry laid stone bridge measure approximately 100' long by 10' wide. The stone blocks range in size from 1' across to 3'. The hand-made brick lying adjacent to the structure was recently brought in by the landowner to fill in the center of the structure. The bridge had been partially buried and was discovered during channel excavation by the Soil Conservation Service. Observers reported that during construction, an arch, nine feet below the surface, was present.³⁵ This arch is now obscured by water

³⁵ See report notes in Tuckahoe file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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within the channel. The 10’ width of the bridge is consistent with minimum design/construction guidelines for the James River & Kanawha Canal and associated works in the early 19th century. As of yet, no documentary source or map has been found that shows any structure at this location.

61 Canal lock, before 1813/rebuilt 1819, contributing structure

An earthen dam and timber lock located “at the mouth of the creek at the upper [western] end of Randolph Island,” the canal lock was designed to raise the water level in Tuckahoe Creek for laden coal boats to travel down from the mine at Buck Branch. Historically, only the western channel was navigable because of a mill (Wickham’s Mill) on the creek’s eastern branch. The lock was constructed before 1813 by William Saunders, but it washed away around 1819. The dam was rebuilt in 1819 without a lock and traffic was redirected to McRae’s Canal, which cut south across Randolph Island in a more direct route to the James River and was completed ca. 1820.

Additional Archaeological Potential at Tuckahoe

Tuckahoe has been continuously occupied and developed primarily for agricultural purposes since 1713. During its first 150 years of occupation, the property was home to various white families and to an unknown number of enslaved African American families and individuals. After the Civil War ended slavery, Tuckahoe continued to be a working farm and, from the late 19th through to the present, various new agricultural technologies and farming practices were adopted. Tuckahoe’s considerable acreage remains left largely undisturbed below the typical plow zone and it has considerable archaeological potential relating to its historic period of occupation.

Few professional field investigations have been conducted at Tuckahoe and studies have been limited in scope to address a specific issue, such as improved understanding of Tuckahoe’s original porches or the canal-related resources at the property’s southern end. The property’s rich documentary record provides ample evidence for the existence of other historic archaeological sites. A weaving house, for example, is documented in several sources as being part of the plantation’s original outbuilding complex, and a weaving or loom house was a typical feature of contemporary early-18th century Virginia plantations. To date, no potential location for the weaving house has been identified.

Similarly, there is speculation that Thomas Randolph may have built the property’s earliest dwelling ca. 1714 on Randolph Island close to the James River shoreline. Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./III resided at “Lower Tuckahoe” in 1842, while other tenants occupied the manor house. No dwelling sites have yet been identified on Randolph Island from either ca. 1714 or from the 1840s.

Prior to the arrival of English colonists in central Virginia, the area was home to several Native American tribes for centuries. Evidence of Native American occupation near modern Tuckahoe is documented by two sites. The first, 44GO0217, was identified when the ruins of the canal bridge were investigated. Site 44GO0217 consisted of a white quartz lithic scatter on the floodplain immediately above the James River. In the same vicinity, Site 44GO0218 was found to be a widely-dispersed artifact scatter on a floodplain adjacent to the James River, including white quartz and chert, one aboriginal pottery sherd,

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and later white ware and stoneware pottery sherds. Although it still is popularly believed that Native Americans vanished from Virginia as European colonists advanced from the Tidewater region, the truth is much more complex, as today there are eleven state-recognized tribes in Virginia, and seven are federally recognized. Sites such as 44GO0217 and 44GO0218 demonstrate that the same areas occupied by tribal groups were attractive to European colonists and occupation by multiple groups is known to have overlapped in many places. To date, professional investigation of sites 44GO0217 and 44GO0218 has been very limited and they have not been evaluated for contributing/non-contributing status to Tuckahoe.

List of Sites with Assigned Site Numbers

North Porch Site (44GO0328), ca 1740, contributing site

Canal Turning Basin site (44GO0189), ca. 1820, contributing site

Canal bridge (44GO0216), ca. 1820, contributing site

44GO0217, white quartz lithic scatter on the floodplain immediately above the James River, not evaluated

44GO0218, widely-dispersed artifact scatter on the floodplain above the James River, not evaluated

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Section 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN-AMERICAN

TRANSPORTATION

CONSERVATION

ART

HISTORY

Period of Significance

1714- 1972

Significant Dates

1733

ca. 1740

1972

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jefferson, Thomas

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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Architect/Builder
Unknown

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.)

Tuckahoe was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1968, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969. Register documentation for the property’s VLR and NRHP listings was prepared in 1968; documentation for the property’s NHL listing was not prepared until 1974. As originally listed in the NRHP, Tuckahoe was found to be significant in the areas of Art and History. At this time in the NRHP’s history, a specific period of significance was not required to be included. The nomination lists “18th century” broadly as the property’s period of significance. Further, the National Register Criteria for Eligibility were not specified in early nominations. Today, Tuckahoe is understood to be listed under Criterion B in the area of History for Thomas Jefferson’s youthful association with the property and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the main house’s outstanding significance. The 1968 NRHP nomination shows that Tuckahoe was listed at the national level of significance. The 1974 NHL nomination includes both Architecture and Political as areas of significance for Tuckahoe, with the latter again relating to Tuckahoe’s association with Thomas Jefferson. In addition to the broadly defined “18th century” as a period of significance, the NHL nomination lists ca. 1712 and 1730-1745 as specific significant dates. The date 1712 refers to what then was thought to be the beginning of construction of the main house at Tuckahoe; subsequent research has clarified that construction of the extant house began in 1733 and it is not currently known if an earlier dwelling was incorporated into the extant house. The date range 1730-1745 refers to the estimated construction date of the main house’s hyphen and south wing, which brought the building to its distinctive H-plan. The majority of the NHL nomination focuses on Tuckahoe’s significant architecture, but Thomas Jefferson’s boyhood occupancy here, from 1745-1752, is briefly discussed as well.

Today, Tuckahoe remains nationally significant under Criterion C for its main house and the associated plantation grounds. The main dwelling is a rare example of a colonial-period H-plan house that retains an exceptionally high degree of architectural integrity and remarkably fine, and rare, interior finishes. Construction of the house began in 1733 and was completed ca. 1740, placing it well within the Georgian period but using distinctly Tidewater vernacular construction methods and materials. Tuckahoe’s architectural significance is further enhanced by a surviving “plantation street” of auxiliary outbuildings, as well as three family cemeteries, several gardens and other sites, and numerous outlying agricultural buildings and structures that are illustrative of a working farm from ca. 1740-present.

The 2019 Update to Tuckahoe’s nomination adds Criterion A and the areas of significance of Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage: African American, and Transportation, all at the local level of significance. With its remarkable architectural ensemble and rich historical documentation, Tuckahoe contributes significantly to understanding the lifeways of wealthy Virginia planters and enslaved

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Africans and African Americans from the late colonial era through the abolition of slavery in 1865. The property also illustrates a three-century continuum of agricultural practices from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Tuckahoe is located on the James River and the southern end of the property is crossed by a section of the Tuckahoe Navigation of the James River & Kanawha Canal. Within Tuckahoe's historic boundary are the site of a historic bridge, a canal lock, a canal dam, and a turning basin site. The historic canal towpath also remains extant and now serves as the physical base for the modern CSX railroad line. These resources offer insight into local transportation of extracted resources such as coal and of agricultural products by boat, barge, and rail, as well as improving understanding of the history of coal mining in the area.

Also under Criterion A, this update adds Conservation as an area of significance at the statewide level. In one of the first tests of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), with the decision *Thompson v. Fugate*, 347 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1972), the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia determined that the NHPA and several related federal laws must be enforced even for major government actions. The decision was appealed in part by the Thompsons to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, where they prevailed in preventing even a temporary taking of a portion of the property. Tuckahoe was at the center of this lawsuit, which resulted in the rerouting of State Route 288 two miles to the west of Tuckahoe, thereby preserving the property's historic acreage, quiet setting, and viewshed.

Based on documentation provided in this update, Tuckahoe's period of significance is defined as 1714-1972, beginning with Thomas Randolph's acquisition of the property and ending with the conclusion of the precedent-setting *Thompson v. Fugate* legal decision. In addition to 1745-1752, the following significant dates have been identified. The year 1733 is when the trees were felled that were used in the completed two-story northern portion of the extant main dwelling. This was begun under the direction of owner William Randolph around the time of his wedding to Maria Judith Page of Rosewell, Gloucester County. Ca. 1740 is when the main dwelling reached its current configuration. The year 1972 marks the *Thompson v. Fugate* legal decision, which not only preserved Tuckahoe but shaped enforcement of the NHPA throughout Virginia and nationwide. Tuckahoe's historic buildings, structures, and sites that maintain excellent integrity of association, design, setting, location, materials and workmanship represent each area of significance throughout its period of significance across three centuries.

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

The Randolphs of Virginia

Tuckahoe was established during the colonial period by the Randolph family, who occupied it for several generations. Various family members held prominent positions among the gentry and early Virginia government. The Randolph family was connected to the descendants of Thomas Rolfe and Pocahontas³⁶ via marriage, and Tuckahoe was the childhood home of Thomas Jefferson from 1745-1752

³⁶ Jane Bolling (1702-1766), great-great-granddaughter of Pocahontas, m. Richard Randolph of Curles (1691-1749).

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while his father acted as guardian of the orphaned Randolph children. The connection to Thomas Jefferson was considered important enough to mention in the property's 1968 NRHP and 1974 NHL nominations, and to include areas of significance related to his contributions ("History" in the 1968 nomination and "Political" in the 1974 nomination).

According to a descendant's superlative description, the Randolph family of colonial Virginia was "one of the most outstanding colonial families in Virginia. They were a numerous clan with an enormous influence in shaping the habits, customs, and political science of both the colony and the nation. Their political and social prominence and leadership were unequaled during the early colonial days and throughout succeeding generations."³⁷ Colonial records indicate the Randolphs were among the wealthiest Tidewater colonial families and were also prolific, marrying into many other notable Virginia families.

William Randolph (1650-1711) is considered the *pater familias* and is associated with Turkey Island Plantation in eastern Henrico. William was a younger son of a locally distinguished Warwickshire family, born to Richard Randolph and Elizabeth (Ryland) Randolph ca. 1650. He emigrated from England and took over his uncle's post as Clerk of Henrico County by 1669. He married Mary Isham (1659-1735) of nearby Bermuda Hundred in 1680.³⁸ William Randolph served as Clerk of Henrico County until 1683, Justice from 1683-1711, and representative of Henrico to the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1685-1689, and again in 1703, 1704-1705, and 1710. He also served as Attorney General in 1696.³⁹

The couple are often referred to as the "Adam and Eve of Virginia" due to the large number of descendants they produced, including important historical figures such as Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall⁴⁰, and Robert E. Lee.⁴¹ At William Randolph's death in 1711, there were nine surviving children, "William Junior of Chatsworth; Thomas of Tuckahoe; Isham of Dungeness; Richard of Curles; Sir John of Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg; Henry of Longfield; Edward of Bremono; Mary, who married John Stith; and Elizabeth, who married Richard Bland."⁴²

William Randolph patented the land that would become Tuckahoe on April 21, 1695, constituting 1,221 acres "in the parish of Varina and on the North side of James River, and above Westham Creek...[the land] runneth thence by a branch of Tuckahoe Creek".⁴³ William Randolph added several other large parcels in the area around the Falls in the following years. He died in 1711, and the land was

³⁷ Krusen, 17.

³⁸ W.G. Stanard, "The Randolph Family," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Oct., 1898), p. 122-124.

³⁹ Stanard, p. 122-124.

⁴⁰ Through his grandmother, Mary Isham Randolph, later Keith. In 1730, she (then 17) ran away with an Irish overseer at Dungeness named Enoch Arden. Her family found the couple some months later on Elk Island near Tuckahoe and in the attempt to recover her, both Enoch and their baby were killed. Mary reportedly struggled with her mental health for some time after these events and eventually married a much-older Episcopal cleric named James Keith, then the minister of Henrico Parish. They had an affair before their marriage and apparently were discovered in some disarray, forcing Keith's resignation and expulsion to Maryland. The expulsion was later rescinded, Keith and Mary were married, and the couple took up a parish in what would become Fauquier County, Virginia. See Jean Edward Smith, *John Marshall: Definer of a Nation*, Macmillan Press (1996), p 24-25.

⁴¹ Jessie Thompson Krusen, "Tuckahoe Plantation," *Winterthur Portfolio* 11 (1976): 103.

⁴² Krusen, *Tuckahoe Plantation*, 18.

⁴³ "Randolph, William, grantee," Land Office Patents No. 8, 1689-1695 (Reel 8), p. 408.

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divided among his children according to precise instructions in his will.

Construction and Ownership of Tuckahoe

Thomas Randolph (1683-1729) purchased the land that became Tuckahoe, and was then known as the “upper island” tract on Randolph Island, from his brother John on September 4, 1714.⁴⁴ He added to the property in 1723 with a grant of 734 acres “lying on the South side of the River Road, west of Tuckahoe Creek, and back of a survey formerly made by William Randolph ... and on which the said [Thomas?] Randolph now lives.”⁴⁵

A family memoir states, “Thomas, born in 1683, studied at William and Mary College, and in March 1712 became the general overseer for William Byrd of Westover. He was also a justice and a Burgess for Henrico County, and later joined and was made captain of the colonial militia. When Goochland County was formed in 1727, Thomas was named the first Commander in Chief of the county, following the illustrious example of leadership set by his father. In 1712 he married Judith Churchill and they had three children [William, Thomas, and Mary Isham].”⁴⁶ A marriage record from New Kent County indicates that the lady in question was actually Judith Fleming, and Judith Fleming was named as Thomas Randolph’s widow in a subsequent marriage settlement in 1733.⁴⁷

The evidence that Thomas Randolph made a home at Tuckahoe before his death in 1729 is bolstered by the fact that he received the contract to build the Dover parish church in what would become Goochland County (also called St James Parish) on February 11, 1720, “which cost the parish 54990 Lb tobacco; being 50 feet long & 24 wide” and for alterations between 1722-1724.⁴⁸

Following the death of Thomas Randolph, Tuckahoe passed to his son, William Randolph (1713-c.1745). William married wealthy heiress Maria Judith Page⁴⁹ of Rosewell, Gloucester County in 1735 and appears to have made major progress on the current house around the time of the wedding. Dendrochronology analysis of the oldest known timbers in the house known as “Tuckahoe” indicates those timbers were felled in 1733.⁵⁰ William Byrd, writing in 1732 during a visit to the house, described William Randolph as “...a Pretty Young Man [who] had the misfortune to become his own master too soon. This

⁴⁴ Jefferson Randolph Anderson, “Tuckahoe and the Tuckahoe Randolphs.” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Jan. 1937) p 58.

⁴⁵ “Randolph, Thomas, grantee”. Land Office Patents No. 11, 1719-1724 (Reel 10), p. 247. It is unclear as to whether the “said Randolph” was Thomas or William, but William’s primary residence was at Turkey Island so it is most likely Thomas.

⁴⁶ Krusen, *Tuckahoe Plantation*, 18.

⁴⁷ It was a matter of some dispute for many years as to whether Thomas Randolph married Judith Churchill, as is often cited by the family, or Judith Fleming, or both in succession. See Anderson, “Tuckahoe and the Tuckahoe Randolphs,” p. 55-86.

⁴⁸ William Macfarlane Jones, ed., *The Douglas Register: Being a Detailed Record... [Parish Register of Goochland Parish]*, by William Douglas (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1966), p. 5.

⁴⁹ The explanation for the above controversy is likely that both of Thomas Mann Randolph’s grandmothers were named Judith. One was Judith Fleming, the other was Judith Wormeley (Churchill), stepdaughter to Col. William Churchill, who married Mann Page of Rosewell.

⁵⁰ Heikkenen, “Report on Tuckahoe.”

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puts young fellows upon wrong pursuits, before they have sence [sic] to judge rightly for themselves".⁵¹

A significant expansion of the house appears to have followed, extending through ca. 1740.⁵² Unfortunately, both William and Maria/Judith⁵³ died before 1745 and their three children were left as orphans. Peter Jefferson (then of Fine Creek, later Shadwell) was named guardian to William and Maria's children, likely because of his marriage to William's first cousin Jane Randolph of Dungeness and his close friendship with the family. As an indicator of their relationship, William Randolph once sold 200 acres of land to Peter Jefferson for the token consideration of a local tavernkeeper's "biggest bowl of arrack punch".⁵⁴

Jefferson moved his own family, including two-year-old Thomas Jefferson, to Tuckahoe per the request of William Randolph in his will: "My desire is that my dear friend Peter Jefferson move down with his family to my Tuckahoe house and remain there till my son comes of age, with whom my dear son and his sisters shall live".⁵⁵ Peter Jefferson left the estate in the hands of overseers while engaged in his famous surveys of western Virginia, and the Jeffersons departed Tuckahoe altogether in 1752.⁵⁶

Thomas Mann Randolph (Sr.) (1741-1793) was also known as Colonel Randolph for his service during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Anbury, a British officer who published an account of his travels in America during the war described his visit to Tuckahoe: "I spent a few days at Colonel Randolph's at Tuckahoe, at whose house the usual hospitality of the country prevailed."⁵⁷

Thomas M. Randolph Sr. was married twice, first to his second cousin Anne Cary of Ampthill⁵⁸ in 1761. Anne Cary died in 1789, by which time the couple had thirteen children. Thomas, forty-nine, remarried only a few months later to seventeen year-old Gabriella Harvie. Harvie's insistence on naming her son (b. 1792) Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./III, despite there already being a Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./II (b. 1768) reportedly caused great dissension in the family.⁵⁹ The conflict between Gabriella and her fifteen year-old stepdaughter, Ann Cary "Nancy" Randolph, caused Nancy to leave and live with her sister

⁵¹ William Byrd, *The Westover Manuscripts: Containing the History of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina; A Journey to the Land of Eden, A.D. 1733; and A Progress to the Mines* (Petersburg: Edmund and Julian C. Ruffin, 1841), 125.

⁵² Stevenson, "Archaeological Report." A pipestem was discovered in the archaeological context of the first north porch with an approximate date of ca. 1740.

⁵³ Maria Judith Page Randolph is referred to as both "Maria" and "Judith" in different sources.

⁵⁴ Goochland County Deed Book, No. 2 (1734-1736), p. 222. This land was the home quarter at the Shadwell, location of the manor house constructed by Jefferson that was lost to fire in 1770.

⁵⁵ "William Randolph," recorded 20 May 1746. Goochland County Wills and Deeds 1745-1749, p 73.

⁵⁶ Many sources describe Jefferson as residing at Tuckahoe until Thomas Mann Randolph "came of age" as requested by his father's will. Randolph would have been eleven years old in 1752, so the more likely (and practical) scenario is that Peter Jefferson relied on overseers to manage both Tuckahoe and his own land at Fine Creek until he himself died in 1757.

⁵⁷ Thomas Anbury, *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America: In a Series of Letters by an Officer, Vol. 2.* (London: William Lane, 1789), p 358.

⁵⁸ Richard Randolph of Curles m. Jane Bolling, dau. Mary Randolph (1727-1781) m. Archibald Cary (1721-1787).

⁵⁹ Cynthia A. Kierner, *Scandal at Bizarre: Rumor and Reputation in Jefferson's America* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006), p 28-30.

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Judith, setting up the “Bizarre Scandal” of 1792.⁶⁰ Gabriella Harvie Randolph was also likely responsible for significant renovations at Tuckahoe, including painting the wall paneling in the “White Parlor” and installing the Federal-period woodwork in the house.

The children of Ann Cary and Thomas Mann Randolph did not maintain connections to Tuckahoe after their father’s remarriage. Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./II (1768-1828) established his own plantation called Edgehill in Albemarle County. He became governor of Virginia from 1819-1822 and was married to Martha Jefferson, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson. Mary Randolph (1762-1828) was a prominent socialite and author of *The Virginia House-wife; Or Methodical Cook* (1824), one of the most influential housekeeping and cookbooks of the 19th century, and Mary was also the first person buried at what would become Arlington National Cemetery. Virginia Randolph Cary (1786-1852) was a writer, well-known for her essay collection *Letters on Female Character, Addressed to a Young Lady on the Death of Her Mother* (1828). Ann Cary “Nancy” Randolph (1774-1837) went on to marry U.S. Senator Gouverneur Morris of New York and was the mother of Gouverneur Morris, Jr., a railroad developer and founder of the Republican Party.

Tuckahoe instead passed to Thomas Mann Randolph Jr./III (1792-1848),⁶¹ the child of Gabriella Harvie and Thomas Mann Randolph. After her husband died, Gabriella married John Brockenbrough, a doctor and later president of the Bank of Virginia, and lived at his home in Court End, Richmond.⁶² They transferred Upper Tuckahoe to Thomas Mann Randolph Jr./III in 1797, but divided off Lower Tuckahoe. Thomas Mann Randolph Jr./III later fell into debt⁶³ and was forced to first lease, then sell his land. Upper Tuckahoe, comprised of 588 acres, was sold to Hezekiah Lord Wight and his son Edwin Lord Wight in 1830 for \$11,000.⁶⁴ The Wights had been living at Tuckahoe since at least 1829, as shown by an insurance policy Wight took out on all his goods contained within the house but not the house itself.⁶⁵ Interestingly,

⁶⁰ On October 1, 1792, it is alleged Ann Cary “Nancy” Randolph, eighteen years old and unmarried, gave birth (or miscarried late in pregnancy) at Glenlyvar Plantation to a child fathered by her sister’s husband Richard Randolph of Bizarre Plantation. Richard allegedly kept everyone away from Nancy’s room and the child’s body was later found outside. Slaves at Glenlyvar reported what happened and Randolph was put on trial for “felonio[us]ly murdering a child said to be born of Nancy Randolph.” The jury found Richard “not guilty of the felony where with he stands charged” on the testimony of Judith, his wife, who swore he had not left her bed that night. Patrick Henry and John Marshall represented Randolph, and it was no doubt useful that Richard’s stepfather was retired judge St. George Tucker. Later letters written by Nancy ca. 1815 indicated the child was that of Richard’s younger brother, Theodoric Bland Randolph, who died of a protracted illness in February 1792. The timing of the child’s delivery (eight months after Theodoric’s death) makes this explanation somewhat suspect. See Anderson, “Tuckahoe and the Tuckahoe Randolphs,” p. 55-86.

⁶¹ The executor and trustee of Randolph’s estate was Thomas Jefferson.

⁶² Their home was later known as the White House of the Confederacy. Previously, John Brockenbrough lived at “Belvedere,” the estate that later became Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery. See Anderson, “Tuckahoe and the Tuckahoe Randolphs”.

⁶³ Possibly related to a lawsuit for debt brought by Wakelin Welch, surviving partner of Robert Cary & Co. of London, against the executors of Thomas Mann Randolph. See John Wickham’s land records, 1801-1842, the Wickham Family Papers, Virginia Museum of History and Culture.

⁶⁴ Krusen, *Tuckahoe Plantation*, 22.

⁶⁵ See Hezekiah Lord Wight papers, 1820-1836. Mss2 W6396 b 11, Section 3. Virginia Museum of History and Culture.

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Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr. was living at Lower Tuckahoe and still mired in debt as late as 1842,⁶⁶ and both he and his wife were buried in the family cemetery.

Hezekiah Lord Wight (1765-1837) came to Richmond from Preston, Connecticut⁶⁷ in the mid-1790s, married Nancy Leeds of Chesterfield County, and proved successful in business. In 1820, Wight owned forty-seven enslaved persons. By 1830, he owned a tobacco factory, almost an entire block in downtown Richmond including boarding houses, counting houses and a stable, and Tuckahoe Plantation.⁶⁸ There is also some evidence that Wight engaged in moneylending or debt collection; Wight and his son Edwin took possession of and sold the famous Swan Tavern in Richmond for debts, a plantation known as Upton on Brook Road, and numerous other properties between 1820-1837.⁶⁹ Wight's account books and other papers describe his stewardship of Tuckahoe in detail, including farming operations and the reliance on a captive, enslaved workforce to carry out the majority of work.⁷⁰

Hezekiah's son Edwin Lord Wight, the eldest of seven children, resided at Tuckahoe with his wife, Margaret Nicholson Copland.⁷¹ Hezekiah Wight sold his interest in the property to Edwin in 1833 and his brothers agreed to give Edwin sole possession in a companion deed.⁷² Margaret Copland Wight was the granddaughter of Charles Copland, a Richmond attorney who became famous for acting as defense attorney for the accused insurrectionist Gabriel in 1800.⁷³ Edwin and Margaret Wight produced no children,⁷⁴ and less than two months after Edwin's death in 1850, "Richard B. Haxall as executor and

⁶⁶ See Thomas Mann Randolph papers, Mss2R1575b, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond. Randolph describes numerous financial woes, borrowing money and certificates from relatives including Dr. Brockenbrough and Frances Asbury Dickins, and also describes "freshets" that inundated his crops on the low ground of Randolph Island. It is particularly interesting that Randolph continued to live at lower Tuckahoe because it lends credence to the theory that the first house on the property, built by Thomas Randolph *pater*, was built on the island. Randolph Jr./III's residence may have been that house or a later one, but a home site on Lower Tuckahoe nonetheless likely exists (professional investigations have not taken place to search for the site). Both Lucinda Anne Patterson (Randolph's third wife) and Randolph are buried at the family cemetery adjacent to the manor house at (Upper) Tuckahoe.

⁶⁷ Wight was a descendant of Thomas Wight of Dedham, Massachusetts, (d. ca. 1673) a former indentured servant and one of the original "subscribers" who contributed to the construction of a brick school in Cambridge that would later be renamed Harvard College.

⁶⁸ Hanover Tavern Foundation, *A Refugee at Hanover Tavern: the Civil War Diary of Margaret Wight*, (Richmond: Arcadia Publishing, 2013).

⁶⁹ See Hezekiah Lord Wight papers, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

⁷⁰ See Hezekiah Lord Wight papers, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

⁷¹ Their mutual cousin was the noted diarist Margaret Copland Brown Wight, married to Edwin's brother John.

⁷² See Hezekiah Lord Wight papers, 1820-1836. Mss2 W6396 b. Virginia Museum of History and Culture.

⁷³ Hanover Tavern Foundation, *A Refugee at Hanover*. In 1800, Gabriel, an enslaved blacksmith, emerged as the most significant leader of a plot among enslaved African Americans in Henrico County to create an insurrection with the ultimate goal of destroying slavery in all of the United States. The plot was foiled and more than 70 enslaved men were arrested and prosecuted on charges of insurrection and conspiracy. Twenty-six of those found guilty were hanged and eight others were sold out of state, while one charged person committed suicide. The event prompted the General Assembly to pass various laws to tighten restrictions on enslaved African Americans as well as curtailing rights of free persons of color.

⁷⁴ The couple were longtime guardians and caretakers of their niece, Julia Leeds Wight, referred to as a daughter in Margaret Wight's diary.

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Margaret N. Wight as executrix of Edwin Wight deceased, sold Tuckahoe...[to Joseph Allen] on May 8, 1850...for \$32,000.”⁷⁵

Joseph Allen was an attorney and clerk of court in Richmond who had the good fortune to marry into wealth. His wife, Mary Ann Stetson Allen, was the daughter of New Englander Benjamin Stetson and his wife Ann Lyle, who had made a large fortune in property speculation and development after the economic crisis of the 1820s.⁷⁶ One of Mary Ann’s needlework samplers, completed in 1818 while she was a student at a local academy, is now in the collection of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts.⁷⁷

Joseph Allen also prevailed on Gabriella Randolph Brockenbrough⁷⁸ to sell Lower Tuckahoe in the same year, likely assisting the Brockenbroughs’ retirement to the Warm Springs resort where they remained until their deaths.⁷⁹ Through an enslaved workforce of about 60 African American persons, the Allens restored farming operations at Tuckahoe, planting oats, wheat, and corn. A census of the Tuckahoe slaves in 1859 exists, recording names, ages, occupations, and shoe sizes.⁸⁰

An apocryphal story credits Virginia Mitchell Allen, wife of Joseph and Mary Ann’s son Richard, with saving Tuckahoe from being burned during the Civil War. According to family lore, Union cavalry arrived at the plantation to find Virginia waiting for them on the lawn “with a pair of pistols strapped over her finest dress.”⁸¹ The commanding officer, Col. Ulric Dahlgren, had previously met Mrs. Allen at a ball so “[i]nstead of burning the house down, he came inside for tea.”⁸²

There is scant historical evidence that Dahlgren came to Tuckahoe although he did lead a cavalry raid into Goochland in March of 1864. Dahlgren’s troops moved south from Louisa toward the James and east along the River Road, burning the Dover Mills, and then went north around Richmond after a skirmish

⁷⁵ Hanover Tavern Foundation, *A Refugee at Hanover*. Edwin Wight left his remainder, excepting a life estate to his wife, to Virginia Octavia Robinson Haxall (wife of Richard Barton Haxall) in his will. It is unknown why he did this, since there is no apparent blood relation, but Edwin and his father did have numerous business dealings with Octavia’s grandfather John Moncure. See Wight family papers, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

⁷⁶ Benjamin Stetson at one time owned one-half of a surviving early double house in Richmond, 626 N. 17th St, built ca. 1818, and willed it to his daughter upon his death. See Mutual Assurance Society, insurance records, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

⁷⁷ See Mary Ann Stetson, “Needlework Picture,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, <https://mesda.org/item/collections/needlework-picture/1834/>.

⁷⁸ There is some speculation that Gabriella Brockenbrough retained title to Lower Tuckahoe to avoid it being seized by her son’s creditors, since it was in her name but Thomas Mann Randolph Jr./III lived there until at least the 1840s.

⁷⁹ Addison Baker Thompson, “A Brief History of Tuckahoe,” in “Tuckahoe Plantation,” a pamphlet provided by the Thompson Family upon request, 13. Both Gabriella (d. 1853) and John Brockenbrough (d. 1852) are buried at the Warm Springs Cemetery in Bath County, Virginia, near the famous spa and resort community.

⁸⁰ Charlene Giannetti and Jai Williams, *Plantations of Virginia* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2017), p. 119-121.

⁸¹ Mary Miley Theobald, “Saving Tuckahoe... Again: Owners of Thomas Jefferson’s Boyhood Home have Withstood Marauding Yankees, Rapacious Museums, and a Superhighway. Can They Relax Now?” *Colonial Williamsburg* 1995: 72.

⁸² *Ibid.*

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at Westham.⁸³ The raid ended in King and Queen County where Dahlgren was ambushed and killed, and is considered part of the notorious Kilpatrick Raid which commenced in February 1864.⁸⁴ According to witness Annie Jennings Wise Hobson of Eastwood plantation, “Mr. Morson’s steam barn and farm stables, outhouses, etc., Mrs. Seddon’s barn, stable, and corn houses, and Dover Mills were in flames.”⁸⁵ Richard Allen did not marry Virginia until January 1863, so the story is likely fiction but interesting in that it resembles many similar accounts of social connection between elite partisans in Virginia during the Civil War.

Richard Stetson Allen (1828-1906) inherited Tuckahoe after his father’s death in 1868 and maintained it as a farm through the Reconstruction Era. Richard’s amnesty petition from July 1865 indicates he “served for a short time as a private soldier in the insurgent army” and that the “estimated value of his taxable property [was] over twenty thousand dollars.”⁸⁶ His mother, Mary Ann Allen, continued to capitalize on the property left to her by her father after the Civil War. Records of the occupying United States Army Quartermaster indicate she rented some of her Richmond property, specifically a stable, for Army use from 1865-1867.⁸⁷

During the Allens’ tenure, emancipated African Americans and whites negotiated rapidly changing relationships, economic conditions, and political forces. Large landowners such as the Allens searched for ways to keep agricultural operations profitable in the absence of a captive workforce. African Americans sought to engage with new citizenship rights while creating educational and entrepreneurial opportunities

⁸³ Accounts indicate the raid may have been sabotaged by a freeman named Martin Robinson from Richmond. Robinson was employed by Dahlgren to guide Union troops to a ford over the James, which was part of the overall plan for Dahlgren to attack Richmond from the south as Kilpatrick pressed his advantage from the north. Robinson led the troops to Westham, where the rain-swollen river proved impossible to cross and forced Dahlgren to go north straight into the teeth of the well-armed and forewarned Richmond defenses. Dahlgren angrily ordered Robinson hanged for his perceived treachery. Louis Boudrye, Chaplain of the Fifth New York Cavalry, reports “He was born and had always belonged in the immediate vicinity of Dover Mills, was very shrewd and intelligent, and it would seem impossible that he should not know that no ford existed in the neighborhood...” Another soldier, Samuel Harris, Fifth Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, recalled, “I had my doubts then, and still have the same, whether this guide intentionally or treacherously misled us... under the circumstances... the guide [did] remarkably well to bring us out to within fifteen miles of the point aimed at in a march of nearly two hundred miles.” See *Historic Records of the Fifth New York Cavalry*, Rev. Louis N. Boudrye, 1865 and Samuel Harris, *Personal Reminiscences of Samuel Harris*, 1897.

⁸⁴ The Kilpatrick Raid, named for commanding officer Brig. Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, was an attack on Richmond in February 1864, ostensibly to free Union prisoners in the capital. Col. Dahlgren was killed east of Richmond near King and Queen Court House, and written orders were found on his body indicating a plot to assassinate Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet. The papers were published and general outrage prompted Elizabeth van Lew to deploy her Richmond-based Union spies to exhume Dahlgren’s body from Oakwood Cemetery under cover of darkness and rebury it elsewhere to prevent desecration. The “Dahlgren Affair” is widely credited with inspiring John Wilkes Booth’s assassination plot against President Abraham Lincoln.

⁸⁵ Diary, private collection of John T.B. Mudge; excerpted in *The Family Letters*, Lyme, NH: Durand Press, 2014.

⁸⁶ “Confederate Applications for Pardon and Amnesty, Virginia: Allen, Richard S.,” National Archives, Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, 1762-1984.

⁸⁷ Virginia Freedmen’s Bureau Office Records, 1865-1872, Quartermaster and disbursing officer, Roll 35, Reports of persons and articles hired May 1866-Mar 1867; Image 445, FamilySearch.org.

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for themselves and their children. The freedoms of Reconstruction were short-lived and by the end of the 19th century, the antebellum social order had been restored with whites dominating all aspects of society and African Americans' opportunities severely limited by the set of laws that today collectively are known as Jim Crow segregation.

In 1898, Tuckahoe was sold at auction for \$13,000 to Harold Jefferson Coolidge, a great-grandson of Thomas Mann Randolph II and great-great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and a consortium of nine other Randolph relatives. It appears the Coolidge family learned of Tuckahoe's availability for purchase from an 1891 letter campaign by Frances "Fanny" Margaret Dickins (1842-1914) soliciting funds to restore the cemetery vault and wall at Tuckahoe.⁸⁸ Fanny Dickins was the daughter of Margaret Harvie Randolph, and granddaughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./III and Harriot Wilson. Her sister, Harriot Wilson Dickins, married Henry Theodore Wight, grandson of Hezekiah Lord Wight of Tuckahoe.⁸⁹

The Coolidges hailed from Boston, and were considered one of the elite "Boston Brahmin" families. They married into the Randolph and Jefferson families via Eleonora "Ellen" Wayles Randolph (1796-1876), daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr./II and Martha Wayles Jefferson, who married Joseph Coolidge (1798-1879) in 1825. Ellen's grandson Harold Jefferson Coolidge was a prominent attorney and himself the father of noted zoologist Harold Jefferson Coolidge, Jr. His brother, Archibald Cary Coolidge, was a professor of history at Harvard College and first director of the Harvard University Library, as well as a diplomat in the United States Foreign Service instrumental in the eponymous "Coolidge Mission" to monitor Eastern Europe after World War I.⁹⁰

During the consortium ownership, a grand family reunion was organized by Jefferson Randolph Coolidge, Jr. to reunite descendants of the Randolph and Jefferson families.⁹¹ Over 440 guests were invited to Tuckahoe on April 19, 1900, and it was arranged for the local train service to transport guests from the 8th Street Station in Richmond to the Tuckahoe flag stop for the party. The Coolidges used Tuckahoe as a retreat home, maintaining primary residences in New York and Massachusetts. During the early 20th century, many wealthy northerners purchased Southern plantations and either renovated the dwellings or built entirely new houses in what became known as the "country house" movement. The infusion of capital into rural areas of Virginia, many of which had seen little new economic activity since the Civil War, helped to preserve antebellum estates in northern Virginia, the Tidewater, and central Virginia. It was under the Coolidge ownership that the tenant farm complex was constructed just to the east of the plantation house and grounds.

In 1935, the Coolidge family sold the property to Isabelle Ball Baker and her children, John Hopkins Baker and Jessie Gresham Baker. The Bakers' descendants, the Thompsons, currently maintain

⁸⁸ Couture, Richard T., "The Coolidge Party in Tuckahoe Plantation," Thompson family collections, 33. Fanny Dickins never married, but was a companion for her mother most of her life at Ossian Hall in Fairfax County and the homes of relatives in Virginia, Washington, and New York. Fanny was an ardent supporter of the early Lost Cause and associated antebellum nostalgia movement led by whites after the Civil War.

⁸⁹ William Ward Wight, *The Wights: A Record of Thomas Wight of Dedham and Medfield and of his Descendants, 1635-1890*, (Swain & Tate, 1890), p. 236.

⁹⁰ Harold Jefferson Coolidge, Robert Howard Lord. *Archibald Cary Coolidge: Life and Letters* (Books for Libraries Press: 1932 [reprinted 1971]).

⁹¹ Kate Mason Rowland, "The Homes of the Randolphs," *House Beautiful*, Vol. 9 (Dec. 1900-May 1901), pp 36-44.

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the estate as a working farm, horse boarding operation, museum, event venue, and popular film location. Mrs. Baker was the sister of influential philanthropist Jessie Ball DuPont, descended from the Ball family of Northumberland County, Virginia.⁹²

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: African American

Typical of many large estates in the Mid-Atlantic region, the vast majority of work at Tuckahoe was performed by enslaved African Americans from the colonial era until the Civil War. Records of enslaved persons on the estate begin with the sale of both land and enslaved people by Noel Burton of St. James Parish [Goochland County] to Thomas Randolph in 1730. Other significant sources of information about Tuckahoe's African American population include the ca. 1840 Wight family "Farm Account" and United States Census records in 1850 and 1860. The Dickins manuscript completed in the 1890s also describes a "Mammy" to the Randolph family and her husband living in the schoolhouse outbuilding in the 1820s.⁹³

Early wills of Randolph relatives vest enslaved persons in their descendants and slavery was common in Virginia throughout the 18th century. The will of Katherine Banks Royall Isham of Presque Isle⁹⁴ (1627-1686), grandmother of Thomas Randolph, directed both a (presumably white) indentured servant "for the time he has to serve" and "my negro man Dick" to be distributed among her beneficiaries.⁹⁵ In 1718, Mary Randolph received "one Mulatto boy named Billy" from her neighbor and godmother, Margaret Jones Cocke of Turkey Island.⁹⁶ In 1773, Jane Randolph Jefferson conveyed a large number of enslaved people to her son, Thomas Jefferson, in settlement of various family debts, "some of which said slaves are in possession of the said Thomas...and others thereof are in the possession of the said Jane".⁹⁷

At Tuckahoe, Thomas Randolph purchased 322 acres adjacent to the existing estate from Noel Burton as well as six enslaved people whose names are recorded as Tom, Frank, Mary, Ned, Peter, and Bess. Both the land and the people were offered as security for additional debts in a deed dated August 14, 1730.⁹⁸ In his will of 1745, William Randolph of Tuckahoe devised "To dau[ghter] Judith Randolph... three negro girls; Dau[ghter] Mary Randolph... also 3 negro girls." William Randolph also made a provision for an elderly enslaved man, "Execs are not to put my mulatto coachman William Merchant to

⁹² As noted above, the Balls repeatedly married into the Randolph sphere and a window at Tuckahoe bears the inscribed signature of Col. Burgess Ball made during the Revolutionary War.

⁹³ Frances Margaret Dickins, "Papers," Provided by the Thompson Family.

⁹⁴ Also known as Turkey Island.

⁹⁵ "Katherine Isham," Henrico County Wills and Administrations (1662-1800), p. 392-393, Will pro. 1 Dec. 1686. Library of Virginia.

⁹⁶ "Margaret Cocke," Henrico County Wills and Administrations (1662-1800), p. 433-436. Will, pro. 4 May 1719. Library of Virginia.

⁹⁷ John Catanzariti, ed., "Deed from Jane Randolph Jefferson for the Conveyance of Slaves, 29 September 1773," *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. 27, 1 September–31 December 1793 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), pp. 675–677.

⁹⁸ "Nowel (Noel) Burton of St. James Parish to Thomas Randolph" rec. 19 Nov 1728. Goochland County Wills and Deeds 1728-1734, p. 45; see deed dated 14 Aug 1730.

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any hard service, but he shall be kept to wait in the house.”⁹⁹

In 1797, John Brockenbrough advertised the sale of between 30-40 enslaved workers who were from Tuckahoe. Their sale was a part of the larger sell-off of the Tuckahoe estate that involved splitting Upper Tuckahoe from the island (also known as Lower Tuckahoe). The advertisement reads:

“On the 1st of January next, will be exposed for sale, in the city of Richmond, between thirty and forty NEGROES of different ages and descriptions. Amongst them are valuable carpenters, wheel-rights, coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, house servants, cooks, gardeners, and postilions. Twelve months will be allowed for the payment. A discount of ten percent will be admitted for ready money. I would prefer disposing of them by private sale, all together, or in families; in which case, the terms shall be accommodating to the purchaser and due notice given of the sale...

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, jun.
November 13, 1797”¹⁰⁰

Although the advertisement concedes the existence of familial connections among the enslaved African Americans, it also makes clear that such ties would not prevent a sale of individuals or small groups away from one another. Notably absent from the advertisement is mention of agricultural workers who would have been essential to Tuckahoe’s farming operations.

The 1840 Wight family “Farm Account” lists forty-five enslaved people at Tuckahoe, including most of their names, but little additional information.¹⁰¹ At his death, Hezekiah Lord Wight emancipated three of his slaves outright, two more after two years, and the offspring of one couple after they reached the age of thirty years. This reportedly caused some controversy among his heirs, who were unsure of how to assign value to effective “terms of indenture” while liquidating Wight’s other holdings.¹⁰²

Two separate listings for Joseph Allen of Henrico occurred in the 1850 and 1860 census, indicative of the family’s dual households in town in Richmond (the location of Allen’s law practice) and in the country at Tuckahoe. In 1850, the Richmond household included twelve enslaved persons, including two older couples and what may have been their extended families, including two younger women, two younger men, one teenage girl, and four children.¹⁰³ Tuckahoe at the time was home to twenty-eight

⁹⁹ “William Randolph” rec. 20 May 1746. Goochland County Wills and Deeds 1745-1749, p 73.

¹⁰⁰ Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette & General Advertiser, Microfilm [Richmond, Va.]: Photographic Laboratory of the Virginia State Library, December 1797; cited (with image) in Hannah Verdi Warfield, “Prospect and Preservation: Tuckahoe Plantation’s Landscape”, Garden Club of Virginia, 2008; accessed at <https://www.scribd.com/document/136825592/Tuckahoe-Plantation-s-Landscape>, 1/11/2019.

¹⁰¹ Hezekiah Lord Wight (1765-1837), “Farm Account,” Papers, 1799–1840, Mss1W6393a, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

¹⁰² See “Will of Hezekiah Lord Wight” annotated typescript, in Hezekiah Lord Wight, Papers 1799-1840, Mss1W6393a, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond. Generally called “manumission in future.” For more on the topic of manumission in Virginia, see Catherine Wisnosky, “The Will of the Master: Testamentary Manumission in Virginia, 1800-1858,” University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 2015, <https://digitalscholarship.unlv.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3507&context=thesesdissertations>.

¹⁰³ “Joseph Allen”, City of Richmond, County of Henrico, October 1850, United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1850.

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enslaved African Americans, including five women, twelve men, and eleven children.¹⁰⁴ In 1860, the census indicates Joseph Allen owned six men, two women, and five children in Richmond and at Tuckahoe there were twenty-three men, thirteen women, and twenty-four children.¹⁰⁵

Joseph Allen also kept a personal list of his slaves as a part of his “Farm Account.” In 1859, he listed over sixty people, including their names, ages, shoe sizes, and occupation. Allen recorded twenty-eight of the workers as being “field slaves” and five as “house slaves” as well as their children, nearly matching the census records for the two Allen households in the following year.¹⁰⁶

Numerous Allens are recorded on the Freedmen’s Bureau register of marriages and assistance rolls in Goochland County after the Civil War. It was not unusual for emancipated African Americans to use their former owner’s name as their own surname (in an unknowable number of cases, blood relationships existed, which may have factored into surname choices). However, it is difficult to know if the Allens in Goochland’s records were associated with Joseph or Richard Allen of Tuckahoe.

In another context, numerous enslaved African Americans were recorded as workers at the Dover Coal Mines and the Tuckahoe Pits. The “commonplace book” kept by Christopher Quarles Tompkins¹⁰⁷ includes diary entries for 1864–1865, a record of supplies issued to enslaved workers in 1863 (with names of the workers, their owners, and occupations identified), a list of enslaved laborers and free persons of color working here in 1863, records of other enslaved African Americans hired out to work at Dover and the adjacent Trent’s Tuckahoe Pits in 1864–1865, and a list of free persons of color hired in 1865. A sheet entitled “Cash and Clothing issued to Pit Hands,” dated 24 December 1864, lists white and African American laborers and indicates that some were also farm hands. Their labor was valued varying between \$300-\$1000 per year.¹⁰⁸

Some of these hands may have been associated with Tuckahoe or have had enslaved relatives at Tuckahoe due to sheer proximity. The mining work was essential to war materiel production during the Civil War. Wherever Union Army lines advanced, enslaved African Americans sought them out as they were guaranteed freedom if they reached Union-held soil. As a result, labor was at a premium, and owners openly acknowledged their dependence on enslaved workers. As a contemporary Alabama mine owner noted: “Every day’s experience confirms my opinion that it is next to impossible to prosecute my mining interest successfully with free labor...no reliance whatever can be placed upon it...I must have a negro force or give up my business.”¹⁰⁹

Given the inhumane conditions of slavery, the reaction of many of the African Americans at Tuckahoe to the capture of Richmond by Union forces in early 1865 is entirely understandable: “the fever

¹⁰⁴ “Joseph Allen”, County of Goochland, November 1850. United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1850.

¹⁰⁵ “Joseph Allen”, City of Richmond, County of Henrico, 1860. United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1860; “Joseph Allen”, County of Goochland, 1860. United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1860.

¹⁰⁶ Joseph Allen, “Farm Account,” Courtesy of the Thompson Family.

¹⁰⁷ Half-brother to Capt. Sally Tompkins, who was the first/only female commissioned officer in the CSA.

¹⁰⁸ Tompkins family papers, 1792–1869; 2,930 items; Mss1T5996a; Microfilm reels C530–537; Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

¹⁰⁹ Ronald L. Lewis, “The Darkest Abode of Man: Black Miners in the First Southern Coal Field, 1780-1865,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 87, No. 2 (Apr. 1979), p 196.

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[to run away] was so high that every soul who has legs to walk was running to Richmond".¹¹⁰

The extensive documentary record about Tuckahoe's owners from the 1730s to the 1860s, numerous record sets, and extant architectural resources and known archaeological sites concerning the African American population at Tuckahoe all contribute to the property's considerable significance in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American. The potential research opportunities for understanding this group of people remain largely untapped. As a plantation with interest in mining and transportation, the resources at Tuckahoe also contribute to understanding the history of enslaved agricultural workers, those who worked in the Richmond-area coal mines, and those who worked on early-19th-century canals.

Criterion A: Agriculture

From its very inception, Tuckahoe functioned as a working agricultural operation and continues as a farm today. The earliest major cash crop at Tuckahoe was likely tobacco, as Virginia tobacco was the currency of the colony until at least the mid-18th century. In April 1690, William Randolph of Turkey Island purchased 3,256 acres on Tuckahoe Creek for the price of 1,500 pounds of tobacco.¹¹¹ Thomas Randolph was also paid in tobacco for his and likely his slaves' labor on the Dover Parish/St James Parish church in 1720 and 1722/1724.¹¹² However, saturated and collapsing markets for American tobacco between 1700-1730 led Chesapeake farmers to diversify into growing large amounts of grain.¹¹³ A typical large-scale Chesapeake plantation¹¹⁴ of the mid-18th century produced 32,000 pounds of tobacco, 320 barrels of corn, and 670 bushels of wheat for export (tobacco to England, wheat and corn to the American coastal trade). For the owner's household or as provisions for enslaved workers, most plantations also maintained large herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep, with hogs providing the majority of meat in diets of enslaved people.¹¹⁵

During Peter Jefferson's tenure at Tuckahoe between 1745-1751, the plantation's enslaved African American workforce produced over 650,000 pounds of tobacco. The impressive average of around 110,000 pounds per year was executed under the supervision of "at least seven slave overseers."¹¹⁶

Tuckahoe was also known for its horses during the 18th century. A report from the *Virginia Gazette* in May 1766 notes:

"On Thursday, was run for at Pride's race ground, near Petersburg, a purse of £100, by Col. Lewis Burwell's, of Gloucester b.h. Janus, who won the 1st heat, Mr. Thos. Randolph's b. h. who was 2d in the first heat, and Mr. Geo. Nicholas' b.m. who was distanced. Mr. Randolph's horse won the 2d and 3d heats, and it was judged that the course was run swifter than it ever was before."¹¹⁷

¹¹⁰ Lewis, "The Darkest Abode of Man," p. 201.

¹¹¹ Anderson. "Tuckahoe and the Tuckahoe Randolphs." P. 45.

¹¹² Jones, ed., *The Douglas Register*, p. 5.

¹¹³ Paul G.E. Clemens, "The Operation of an Eighteenth Century Chesapeake Tobacco Plantation," *Agricultural History*, Vol. 49, No. 3 (Jul. 1975), p. 518.

¹¹⁴ Defined by Clemens as between 1,000-5,000 acres.

¹¹⁵ Clemens, p. 525-527.

¹¹⁶ Dumas Malone, *Jefferson the Virginian* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1948), p. 20.

¹¹⁷ W. G. Stanard, "Racing in Colonial Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Virginia Museum

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In 1779, traveling British officer Thomas Anbury wrote:

“Colonel Randolph possesses that fondness for horses, which I observed was peculiar to Virginians of all stations, sparing no trouble, pains, or expence, in importing the best stock, and improving the breed; and it was with no little pleasure he shewed us a fine one, named Shakespeare, which he imported just as the war commenced. There was a stable built purposely for this horse, in which was a recess for a bed for the negroe who looked after it that he might be with it at night. This horse is a handsome dappled grey, about sixteen hands and a half high, with a most beautiful head and neck...”¹¹⁸

Tuckahoe also diversified into the companion crafts and services associated with large farms in the 18th and 19th centuries, including grain and lumber milling, ironwork, and barrelmaking. In 1797, John Brockenbrough put Tuckahoe up for lease, describing the plantation amenities as follows:

“I wish also to lease out, for the term of ten years, the plantation known by the name of TUCKAHOE, comprehending about two thousand acres of land, [five] hundred of which are excellent low grounds. This plantation is on the river fifteen miles above Richmond. There are a very spacious two storied dwelling house (on an eminence commanding a delightful prospect) with every convenient office for a large family; a valuable grist and saw mill; barns; and all proper out-houses. Two hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred of rye are now growing. The terms may be known by applying to me at Tuckahoe.”¹¹⁹

Brockenbrough also listed the professions of the slaves at Tuckahoe: “Amongst them are valuable carpenters, wheel-rights, coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, house servants, cooks, gardeners, and postilions”.¹²⁰ A contemporary plat confirms that there was a mill on Tuckahoe Plantation in the early 19th century¹²¹ and a later Civil War-era map shows “Allen’s Mill” in the same location on Tuckahoe Creek¹²².

The farm accounts of the Allens and Wights indicate similar large-scale operations, growing a reasonably diverse portfolio of crops and livestock, which were produced and maintained through the work of several dozen enslaved African Americans. During the Allens’ tenure, about 60 enslaved workers at Tuckahoe produced oats, wheat and corn.¹²³ The 1840 Wight family “Farm Account” describes cultivation of clover hay, oats, rye, timothy hay, and sheep, deriving most of the farm’s income from the

of History and Culture (Richmond, Va.), Vol. II, June 1895, p. 303.

¹¹⁸ Anbury, *Travels Through the Interior*, p. 359-360.

¹¹⁹ Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette & General Advertiser, in Warfield, “Prospect and Preservation.”

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ “Plat of Tuckahoe, Goochland Co., VA,” Thomas Mann Randolph Papers, Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond.

¹²² J. F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer, “Map of Goochland County, Virginia,” from the Confederate Engineer Bureau in Richmond, VA, 1863, now at the Library of Congress, Washington DC. An 1845 advertisement indicates Thomas Mann Randolph sold 195 acres on the eastern part of Randolph Island with a grist and saw mill to John Wickham sometime prior – this may be the same mill or a different one, but is likely the same mill at issue in the Tuckahoe Navigation negotiations of the 1820s. See *Richmond Enquirer*. (Richmond, Va.), 11 July 1845. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024735/1845-07-11/ed-1/seq-3/>.

¹²³ Joseph Allen, “Farm Account,” Courtesy of the Thompson Family

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oat and hay production.¹²⁴

Coal mining along Tuckahoe Creek was a profitable business beginning in the early 19th century. Coal mines south of the James River at Black Heath and Midlothian had been in operation since the colonial period, and exploration began in the Carbon Hill district in the early 1800s. Overland transport of coal was cumbersome, so Thomas Randolph and a consortium of other local landowners formed the Tuckahoe Creek Navigation Company and were granted a charter by the Virginia General Assembly “for the purpose of opening and improving the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek to the highest practicable point thereof.”¹²⁵

Outside Tuckahoe’s NRHP boundary, but within the historic scope of the plantation is a shortcut canal commonly called McRae’s Canal, commissioned by Thomas Mann Randolph under charge from the Virginia General Assembly. The canal, known as McRae’s Canal on the Tuckahoe Navigation after the McRae, Dorrington, & Company engineering firm that constructed it, was in operation by 1828.

Historically, only the western branch of Tuckahoe Creek was navigable year-round¹²⁶, but the path of the eastern branch (and later, the canal) was a more convenient route to the James River.¹²⁷ The problem was that the eastern branch was the water source for a mill owned by the Wickham family and boats could not pass the mill works. The Tuckahoe Navigation was intended to solve the problem of access without disturbing the mill. The easternmost part of the canal (44HE0666) is located about 2,600 feet east of Tuckahoe’s NRHP boundary, which facilitated transport of coal from Henrico County coal fields (Buck Branch, Shooters Hill, Ellis’ Pits) to the river. Today the channel is still discernible, but heavily silted up.

Use of the canal was not limited to coal transportation, as evidenced by the revenue books of 1827-1829, which show 13 percent of revenues derived from coal, 60 percent from tobacco, and 22 percent from other products such as wheat, corn, and oats.¹²⁸ The Tuckahoe Creek coalmines, judging by the output of the pits at Gayton, produced around 240 tons of coal per operation annually.¹²⁹

Canal operations continued until ca. 1840, when the Tuckahoe & James River Railroad was constructed as a spur of the larger Virginia Central Line. The spur line ran from the Gayton mines four miles east to Lorraine,¹³⁰ connecting with the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.¹³¹ Trains thereafter became the main mode of transporting for both coal and farm produce to

¹²⁴ Giannetti and Williams, *Plantations of Virginia*, p. 119-121.

¹²⁵ “An act incorporating a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek,” Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. February 4, 1820. By 1813, Thomas Mann Randolph apparently already had commissioned a shortcut across Randolph Island.

¹²⁶ Laden coal bateaux of the period typically drew two feet of water.

¹²⁷ See also note regarding John Wickham’s mill, below. The canal deal was contingent on not interfering with the eastern branch of the creek’s supply of water to the mill.

¹²⁸ Sean Patrick Adams. *Old Dominion, Industrial Commonwealth: Coal, Politics, and Economy in Antebellum America* (JHU Press, 2010).

¹²⁹ “Gayton Mines Sold,” *Richmond Dispatch* (Richmond, Va.) Saturday, Oct 18, 1902, p. 8.

¹³⁰ Named for businessman H. Lee Lorraine.

¹³¹ “Gayton Mines Sold.”

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markets in Richmond and the ports.¹³²

Throughout the Coolidge ownership of the early 20th century, Tuckahoe was kept as a retreat home and managed by tenant farmers. The Coolidge family papers in the Massachusetts state archives contain correspondence related to Tuckahoe and the tenant farm complex east of the manor house was constructed around the time of the Coolidge ownership, ca. 1900. Tenant management continued under Isabelle Ball Baker.

The domestic agriculture at Tuckahoe included large vegetable gardens northeast of the manor house (where vegetable gardens still exist today), formal flower gardens, and an extensive, complex boxwood maze that may have been constructed as early as the mid-18th century. The maze is described in numerous sources and photographs of it exist from the early 20th century, but it was destroyed in the 1970s by a fungal disease.

Recently, Tuckahoe has been operated primarily as a cattle, hay, and grain farm with a complementary equine boarding and training facility.

Tuckahoe is significant for its contribution to understanding the history of agriculture in central Virginia, as a large-scale plantation with numerous ancillary industries that has operated continuously for nearly three hundred years.

Criterion A: Transportation

Tuckahoe's relationship to transportation began in the early 18th century when the Virginia House of Burgesses passed an act for the construction of roads, pointedly noting the major concern that the roads provide "for the more convenient traveling and carriage, by land, of tobaccos merchandise or other things within this dominion."¹³³

The James River Road was one of the earliest roads west of the river's fall line, the Falls, connecting Richmond with Goochland Court House (founded 1728).¹³⁴ The James River and the River Road bracket Tuckahoe to south and north respectively, providing enviable access to both major modes of transportation during the colonial period. Under the colonial system, Thomas, William, and Thomas Mann Randolph would have been responsible for road maintenance in their assigned 'precinct' and for the nearby bridges over and around Tuckahoe Creek. African American enslaved laborers performed the actual work of road building and maintenance.¹³⁵

The city of Richmond developed as a transportation hub because the rocky decline in the Falls of the James River blocked ship traffic, necessitating some kind of overland transport to go around. That changed beginning in the early 19th century when George Washington's concept for a canal between Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio River gained traction in the Virginia legislature.

¹³² Gerald P. Wilkes, "Mining History of the Richmond Coalfield of Virginia," Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, Publication 85 (Commonwealth of Virginia, 1988), p. 8-9.

¹³³ "A History of Roads in Virginia," (Richmond: Virginia Department of Transportation, 2006), p. 6.

¹³⁴ See the 1761 Kitchin map, "A new map of Virginia from the best authorities," Library of Congress. The old River Road is modern Virginia Routes 5 and 6, both Virginia Scenic Byways.

¹³⁵ "A History of Roads in Virginia," p. 7.

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The initial canal navigations were completed above and below Richmond by 1795, including the section from Westham Creek to Broad Rock, but the company continued to struggle for funds. Occasional interventions by the Virginia General Assembly kept the company solvent, and by 1808, the canal works on the James were considered among the best in the nation.¹³⁶

The James River and Kanawha Canal was again under construction in 1835, “along the James, with a towpath, [which] replaced the old sluice navigation, for 27 miles from downtown Richmond up to ...Maidens, near Goochland Courthouse.”¹³⁷ The original route, built beginning in 1820, included “over four miles of slackwater navigation as the bed of Tuckahoe Creek” in addition to the canal proper, as well as a separate canal navigation to the upstream Tuckahoe coal pits. The Tuckahoe Navigation is described in the original Tuckahoe Canal Company charter as follows:

“The said president and directors... shall have power and authority to agree with Thomas M. Randolph for so much of his land as may be necessary for the purpose of cutting a canal from the said creek to James river, and for one acre of ground adjacent thereto, for the purpose of erecting a toll house and garden thereon... it shall be the duty of the president and directors of said company to secure the said canal by a lock or locks, and a gate or gates of a proper and sufficient size to permit boats to pass...[and] that the dam in the eastern arm [Eastern Branch of Tuckahoe Creek] shall only be raised to a sufficient height to enable boats or bateaux, fully loaded, to navigate the said creek as high up the same as the Tuckahoe pits in ordinary seasons.”¹³⁸

The act further noted that “any canal dug or completed across Tuckahoe [Randolph] island... shall be dug and constructed wholly on the lands of T.M. Randolph.”^{139 140}

Unfortunately for the Tuckahoe Canal Company, a combination of frustration at lack of capacity and high tolls contributed to the formation of the Tuckahoe and James River Railroad Company in March 1837, which launched a contentious legal battle for control of the transportation market.¹⁴¹ The James River & Kanawha Canal was experiencing similar challenges, made worse by competition from the emerging anthracite coal beds in Pennsylvania and western Virginia,¹⁴² the financially-devastating Panic of 1837, and two separate labor strikes in 1838¹⁴³.

The Tuckahoe railroad, consisting of tram cars pulled by mules, was constructed by 1840 and the canal across Randolph Island fell out of use.¹⁴⁴ The rails of the Richmond & Alleghany railroad were laid

¹³⁶ Wayland Fuller Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1922), p. 33.

¹³⁷ W. E. Trout III, James Moore III, and George D. Rawls, “Falls of the James Atlas,” Prepared for the Virginia Canals and Navigation Society, Second Edition, December 1995, p. 60.

¹³⁸ “An act... for...Improving the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek.” A fully-loaded bateau was generally found to draw two feet of water.

¹³⁹ “An act...for... improving the navigation of Tuckahoe Creek.”

¹⁴⁰ To avoid interfering with the water supply and operation of the mill on John Wickham’s land, fed by the eastern branch of Tuckahoe Creek.

¹⁴¹ *Tuckahoe Canal Company v. T. & J. Railroad Co.* 9 Va. (33 Gratt.) 552, Virginia Court of Appeals, 1840.

¹⁴² Adams, *Old Dominion, Industrial Commonwealth*.

¹⁴³ Dunaway, *History of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company*, p. 131.

¹⁴⁴ Gibson Worsham, “A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia,” Virginia Department of

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on the towpath for the James River & Kanawha Canal beginning in 1880, and the railroad was purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad company in 1888.¹⁴⁵ Today, the rail line that runs along the northern shore of the James River through Tuckahoe's southern end is operated by CSX Transportation.

Tuckahoe is significant in the area of Transportation because of the proximity of the early 19th century Tuckahoe Navigation and associated canal works that extend onto the property, the Tuckahoe Rail Road, the James River & Kanawha Canal, and the rail line developed on the canal's towpath.

Criterion A: Conservation

Tuckahoe became the focus of a significant legal case in the mid-20th century in one of the first tests of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The widespread influence of the legal case makes Tuckahoe significant at the statewide level in the area of Conservation.

Virginia ambitiously expanded its highway network in the post-World War II era, and one of the planned thoroughfares was a "beltway" to encircle Richmond.¹⁴⁶ The eastern two-thirds of the beltway, called Interstate 295 or "I-295," was planned in 1955 and constructed using largely federal funding. The western one-third was planned separately and given a separate state designation, Route 288. Virginia applied for Route 288 to be included in the federal highway system in the early 1960s, but the application was denied because of congressional limitations on interstate mileage allocations.¹⁴⁷

The delay in executing the last phase of the Richmond beltway proved fateful. Congress passed the NHPA in 1966, and includes the codicil commonly referred to as Section 106, which "requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council [The President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation] a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings."¹⁴⁸ Nearly simultaneously, a grassroots effort by historic preservationists began to raise awareness that the proposed path of Route 288 would destroy a portion of Tuckahoe.

In 1967, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities¹⁴⁹ passed a resolution in opposition to the planned highway corridor because of its effect on Tuckahoe.¹⁵⁰ Notice of the resolution was communicated to the newly-created Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (VHLC, also known as the State Historic Preservation Office) and the Commission moved quickly to nominate Tuckahoe to both the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR), which had been created by the General Assembly in 1966,

Historic Resources (August 2003), p 34.

¹⁴⁵ Laura E. Armitage, *The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Bulletin*, No. 88 (May 1953), p. 59-68. See also Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company Records:1836-1943, Series IV: Records, 1886-1898, Library of Virginia.

¹⁴⁶ *William Taliaferro Thompson, III, et al. v. Douglas B. Fugate et al.*, Vol. 347 Federal Supplement 120 (Eastern District Court of Virginia, August 14, 1972).

¹⁴⁷ *Thompson v. Fugate*, 347 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1972).

¹⁴⁸ Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.1, Protection of Historic Properties, Purposes.

¹⁴⁹ Predecessor to Preservation Virginia. Jessie Baker Thompson was president at the time, and apparently galvanized the board to move quickly after she discovered the proposed path of the highway in October 1967.

¹⁵⁰ Letter to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission from APVA, signed Jessie B./Mrs. W.T. Thompson, dated November 2, 1967, in Tuckahoe file, VDHR #037-0033, collections of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

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and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which had been created under the NHPA.¹⁵¹ Other organizations, such as the powerful Garden Club of Virginia, also voiced their support.¹⁵²

Tuckahoe was officially listed at the national level of significance in the VLR on November 5, 1968, and in the NRHP on November 22, 1968. Further, Tuckahoe was designated a National Historic Landmark on August 11, 1969. Listing the property had the practical effect of creating a regulatory hurdle for use of federal funds to build the proposed highway. As written at the time, the NHPA required that effects of federal projects on NRHP-listed projects had to be taken into account during project planning.¹⁵³ Construction of Route 288 was planned to receive federal highway funds and, therefore, the project was subject to the requirements of the NHPA's Section 106.¹⁵⁴ Section 4(f) required that the project could not continue unless there were no other prudent and feasible alternative. Tuckahoe benefited from this higher standard after designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1969. Compliance with the NHPA was not a guarantee of Tuckahoe's preservation, but Virginia transportation officials argued it would significantly delay the planning process and could result in an expensive diversion to an alternate route.

Douglas Fugate, Virginia's Commissioner of Highways, attempted to circumvent the NHPA by segmenting out the section of highway that would pass across Tuckahoe and paying for that section using only state funds. If it was state-funded, so the logic went, then it was not a federal undertaking and did not require NHPA compliance. The Thompsons sued and secured an injunction to halt construction in July 1968 until all federal requirements had been met.¹⁵⁵

In August 1972, Judge Robert Merhige of the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia ruled that Fugate could not "fractionalize" the highway project and nor could the smaller, unconstructed

¹⁵¹ Letter, Edward P. Alexander, VHLC, to John W. Riely, dated July 8, 1968, in Tuckahoe file, VDHR #037-0033, collections of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. Notably, the VHLC did not find that the highway's path would be a "serious intrusion" on the historic house and grounds, and communicated this in a private letter to the National Park Service. One of the members of the VHLC provided a copy of this letter to the Thompsons and consternation ensued. To briefly describe the controversy, the VHLC had demanded the donation of a preservation easement on the property to preclude future development and when the Thompsons protested, stated that while the highway was a threat, residential development was an equal, if not greater threat. As quoted by one of the project engineers, "a change in the location [of the highway] would be justified... if there was assurance that the historic plantation was going to be preserved in its present state," though no plans for development at Tuckahoe ever apparently existed and an easement would not necessarily afford additional protection under NHPA. See Draft Environmental/Section 4(f) Statement, 11/26/1971, p 10. The Thompsons were, understandably, outraged at being given the choice of donating an easement to the state under duress or suffering the highway, and it appears to have been a legally dubious tactic at best.

¹⁵² Christine Hail Martin (Mrs. James Bland Martin), ed. *Follow the Green Arrow: The History of the Garden Club of Virginia, 1920-1970* (Richmond: Dietz Press, Inc., 1970), p. 207-208.

¹⁵³ The NHPA later was amended to include properties eligible for the NRHP, but not officially listed, as subject to the regulatory review.

¹⁵⁴ *Thompson v. Fugate*, 347 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1972). Federal location approval was granted in January 1971, following federal aid approval in March 1970.

¹⁵⁵ *Thompson v. Fugate*. Misc. No. 808 (4th Circuit Court of Appeals. July, 7, 1971). 1 Environmental Law Reporter (ELR) 20369. Judge Merhige required compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, and the Federal-Aid Highway Act (FAHA), as well as NHPA.

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segment of Route 288 be considered to have been ongoing prior to the enactment of the NHPA.¹⁵⁶ In the decision, known as *Thompson v. Fugate*, 347 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1972), in unequivocal language, the judge directed the Highway Commission to avoid any future efforts that would constitute “participation in frustration” of congressionally-mandated policy.¹⁵⁷ As implementation of the NHPA continued in succeeding years, additional legal decisions shaped its enforcement by outlining duties to be carried out by state historic preservation offices (and later tribal historic preservation offices), federal agencies, the U.S. military, other government officials at the local, state, and federal levels, property owners, and stakeholders with an interest in federal undertakings. During the 1990s, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation began to compile the most significant legal decisions into a compendium now known as *Federal Historic Preservation Case Law, 1966-1996: Thirty Years of the National Historic Preservation Act*. An update was issued in 2000. The legal decisions are organized chronologically, and the *Thompson v. Fugate* decision concerning Tuckahoe is the 9th such decision.¹⁵⁸

The Thompson family eventually donated historic preservation and land conservation easements on Tuckahoe in 1986, 2004, and 2006, and the Thompsons have been strong advocates for easements as a preservation tool. The original path of Route 288 was formally abandoned in 1988 and eventually constructed west of Tuckahoe in the early 2000s.

Architecture – Criterion C

The manor house at Tuckahoe is a superlative example of early 18th century colonial architecture. The house’s association with an extensive collection of 18th and 19th century dependencies, most of which line an early plantation “street”¹⁵⁹, only adds to its architectural significance. Together, the collection of mostly frame buildings has contributed a great deal to the understanding of both the architecture and the lifeways of Tidewater planters before the Civil War. A remarkable survivor with few alterations, the main house retains excellent historic integrity with notable detailing on both the exterior and the interior.

The architecture of the older north wing is generally Georgian in style with a symmetrical façade, modillion cornice and center-hall plan. The house departs somewhat from other contemporary high-style dwellings in that it is frame with weatherboard, not brick, but mimics a brick building with a wooden belt course between floors. Fully constructed in its present form by the mid-1740s, the house is an H-plan composed of two wings connected by an open-plan hyphen or saloon. The symmetrical profile, modillioned cornice, and wooden belt course continue around the perimeter of the house, interrupted by the two brick gable ends of the south wing. The brick gable ends (along with the exterior kerfed corner boards at the north end of the hyphen) are the only apparent indicator that the house was not built in one campaign. Laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, these two walls lend an air of permanence and

¹⁵⁶ *Thompson v. Fugate*, 347 F. Supp. 120 (E.D. Va. 1972).

¹⁵⁷ Connie Sue Martin Manos, “Spiritual and Cultural Resources as a Component of Tribal Natural Resource Damages Claims,” 20 Public Land & Resources Law Review 1 (1999), p. 4.

¹⁵⁸ Other Virginia properties were involved in other important early legal decisions, such as *Ely v. Velde (I and II)*, regarding the Green Springs area; and *River v. Richmond Metropolitan Authority* concerning construction of an expressway through Richmond’s historic downtown area.

¹⁵⁹ The street has been featured in Colonial Williamsburg’s introductory film for visitors called “The Story of a Patriot” since 1958.

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expanding grandeur for the wealthy Randolph family.

The original north wing rests on a low brick foundation with no water-table and the two original exterior end brick chimneys are somewhat oddly proportioned in that they have a low first story fire box which then extends more narrowly to the second story, with a tall slender stack extending well beyond the roof ridge of the third floor. There is some speculation that the house was originally intended to be a story and a half, with the decision to raise it to two and a half stories made after the chimneys were already under construction. Another theory is that Thomas Randolph's earlier one-story dwelling of ca. 1714 survives within the existing house and its chimney is incorporated into the present chimney structure.¹⁶⁰

The interior walnut paneling of both north wing rooms and the central hall are finely carved, as are the stairs, with the intricate foliated fascia that is best viewed from the stair landing or as one descends from the landing to the hall. This rich interior woodwork is similar in design and workmanship to woodwork installed nearly a decade earlier at Rosewell Plantation in Gloucester County, childhood home of Maria Judith Page. Maria Judith Page married William Randolph in 1735, and may have brought both the pattern and the craftsman with her from Rosewell. Architectural analysis of the first period indicates the east room, with its ornately carved Corinthian pilasters and paneled china cupboards flanking the hearth, was most likely the formal hall and the west room likely the chamber.¹⁶¹

A 2002 dendrochronology report found the roof timbers in the north wing were likely cut in 1733, and that timbers in the south wing date to ca. 1740.¹⁶² The later building campaign created an H-plan ideally suited for guests, as described by British officer Thomas Anbury during the Revolutionary War:

“[Randolph’s] house seems to be built solely to answer the purposes of hospitality...It is in the form of an H, and has the appearance of two houses, joined by a large saloon; each wing has two stories and four large rooms on a floor; in one the family reside and the other is reserved solely for visitors: the saloon that unites them is of a considerable magnitude and on each side are doors; the ceiling is lofty, and to these they principally retire in the Summer, being but little incommoded by the Sun, and the doors of each of the houses and those of the saloon being open, there is a constant circulation of the air... these saloons answer the purposes of a cool retreat from the scorching and sultry heat of the climate and of an occasional ball-room. The outhouses are detached at some distance that the house may be open to air on all sides.”¹⁶³

Intentionally placed to be seen, but subordinate to the main house, the plantation street at Tuckahoe also provides significant insight into 18th century lifeways. Contemporary visitors to southern plantations liken these complexes to “villages,” with the central house serving much like a large “town hall,” or central place of business with all other structures hierarchical to this centerpiece.¹⁶⁴ Ground penetrating radar

¹⁶⁰ As described above, this theory is made less likely by the fact that there was at least one other house on the property into the 1840s and it would have been more typical for early planters to construct dwellings closer to the river, rather than closer to the road that did not exist in the 1710s.

¹⁶¹ Wells, “Virginia by Design,” p. 50.

¹⁶² Heikkenen, “Report on Tuckahoe.”

¹⁶³ Anbury, *Travels Through the Interior*, p. 358-359.

¹⁶⁴ Dell Upton, “White and Black Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia,” *Places* (2)2 (1984), p. 63.

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("GPR") studies done in 2008 did not reveal new sites along the axis of the existing plantation street¹⁶⁵, but historically a plantation the size of Tuckahoe would have numerous outbuildings. John Brockenbrough's advertisement for Tuckahoe in 1797 describes the plantation having "all proper out-houses" for "carpenters, wheel-rights, coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, house servants, cooks, gardeners, and postilions", indicating at the very least several workshops, a forge, stables, barns, kitchens, and quarters to house the plantation's free and enslaved workers.¹⁶⁶

Extant outbuildings, such as the corn cribs, kitchen, and barns, offer a study in period construction techniques. The corn cribs are similar late 18th or early 19th century timber framed structures, almost perfectly square with hipped roofs and slatted sides that likely date to the tenure of the Brockenbroughs or Thomas Mann Randolph III.¹⁶⁷

The substantial brick barn, dated to ca. 1830, may represent improvements constructed during the Wight ownership. Built in two different campaigns, the original stable block features 4:1 American bond, with an addition that doubled its size constructed in 5:1 American bond. Built into a hill, the upper level has been restored to house a woodworking shop, while the lower level reveals several modifications to door and window openings.

Other important buildings include the late 19th and early 20th century tenant complexes that show the shift in use from a residential farm to a retreat during the Coolidge ownership. The complex, with buildings set in a cluster east of the plantation grounds and the 19th century barn and cribs, was constructed ca. 1910 and included a two-story frame tenant house, a chicken house and a frame shed. Their architectural style and form are typical representations of early 20th century vernacular architecture.

The Tuckahoe manor house is architecturally significant as a remarkably intact American interpretation of the Georgian style and the integrity of the surrounding agricultural complex is unmatched, providing a nearly complete image of plantation life over three centuries of continuous operation.

Archaeological Potential

Tuckahoe has considerable archaeological potential due to the range of archaeological resources that have been identified to date. These include the Porch Site (44GO0328), ca 1740; the canal bridge (44GO0216), ca. 1820; and several prehistoric sites, including 44GO0217 and 44GO0216, as well as 44GO0218, which may straddle the prehistoric period and contact between Native Americans who occupied the area with European settlers advancing into the Virginia colony's frontier. The remarkably undisturbed character of the main domestic complex, as well as identification of three undisturbed sites of quarters for enslaved African Americans who worked in fields, make Tuckahoe potentially rich in historic cultural deposits with potential to yield important information about Colonial- and Early Republic-period domestic and agricultural activities in central Virginia.

¹⁶⁵ William F. Hanna, Ph.D. and Claude E. Petrone, "Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys, Tuckahoe Plantation, Goochland County, Virginia," The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 2008.

¹⁶⁶ Advertisement, the Virginia Gazette & General Advertiser, in Warfield, "Prospect and Preservation."

¹⁶⁷ Both corn cribs have likely been moved from their original sites.

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Tuckahoe (2019 Update)
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Known, but unstudied sites related to the plantation's agricultural history include the 18th century brick ice house, three slave cabins on the west farm lane, and the canal structures, as well as several middens or privy pits that could yield important archaeological information.

Unknown, but historically documented sites include the large frame weaving house in the plantation close,¹⁶⁸ overseer's houses, a forge, and potentially a mill site and canal works on Randolph Island.¹⁶⁹ A 19th century dwelling site also may exist on Randolph Island, which was the home of Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr/III between ca. 1829-ca. 1842 and is possibly associated with the home site of his ancestor Thomas Randolph. The location is of this dwelling similarly unknown.

Other archaeological sites on the property include several pre-contact American Indian sites on Randolph Island that have not been formally surveyed, but are likely to provide important information about American prehistory.

Taken together, even at a limited stage of study, the known sites at Tuckahoe combined with the property's extensive historical documentation mean the property has great potential to yield important information about the history of colonial-period settlement in Virginia, domestic and agricultural activities associated with a large plantation, African-American history and the history of slavery, and 19th century commercial enterprises including railroads, canals, and mining.

Section 9. Major Bibliographical References

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¹⁶⁸ See Krusen, *Winterthur Portfolio*, p 119.

¹⁶⁹ The mill was likely located outside the NRHP boundaries on the eastern part of Randolph Island, but the exact site is not known. The canal works are mostly outside the NRHP boundaries, but the turning basin, lock at the western mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, and the bridge are within the historic boundaries.

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Name of Property
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Section 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 568

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 37.582340 Longitude: -77.658670
- 2. Latitude: 37.584040 Longitude: -77.648500
- 3. Latitude: 37.569450 Longitude: -77.645840
- 4. Latitude: 37.566560 Longitude: -77.645240
- 5. Latitude: 37.564860 Longitude: -77.653780
- 6. Latitude: 37.570240 Longitude: -77.663100

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

The historic boundary encompasses the entirety of two tax parcels, 67-1-0-12-0 (GPIN 7723-84-1396) and 67-1-0-12-A (GPIN 7723-81-1087), as recorded by Goochland County, Virginia, and one tax parcel, 729-729-8199, as recorded by Henrico County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Section 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth Lipford, Gray O'Dwyer, Lena McDonald, and Marlea Donoho

organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221

e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov

telephone: 804-482-6439

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County and State

N/A

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date: September 2019

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tuckahoe

City or Vicinity: Manakin (vicinity)

County: Goochland and Henrico counties

State: Virginia

Photographer: Brad McDonald

Date Photographed: July 2019

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

1 of 35. North yard and entry drive, camera facing S

2 of 35. Main House, northeast oblique, camera facing SW

3 of 35. Main House, west façade, camera facing E

4 of 35. Main House, south elevation, camera facing N

5 of 35. Main House, interior view, hyphen, camera facing S

6 of 35. Main House, interior view, stair hall in south wing, camera facing N

7 of 35. Main House, interior view, first-floor parlor in south wing, camera facing SW

8 of 35. Main House, interior view, "burnt" room in north wing, camera facing NE

9 of 35. Main House, interior view, "white" parlor in north wing, camera facing NW

10 of 35. Schoolhouse, northwest oblique, camera facing SE

11 of 35. Office, southeast oblique, camera facing NW

12 of 35. Barn/stable, east façade, camera facing W

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Name of Property

Goochland and Henrico Counties, Virginia

County and State

N/A

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Section number Additional Documentation Page 59

13 of 35. North cabin, southwest oblique, camera facing NE

14 of 35. Smokehouse 1, southwest oblique, camera facing NE

15 of 35. Storehouse, southwest oblique, camera facing NE

16 of 35. Kitchen, east elevation, camera facing W

17 of 35. West cabin, east elevation, camera facing W

18 of 35. Playhouse, east elevation, camera facing W

19 of 35. Randolph Family Cemetery, camera facing SE

20 of 35. Wight Family Cemetery, camera facing E

21 of 35. Baker-Thompson Family Cemetery, camera facing N

22 of 35. Memorial Garden at Baker-Thompson Family Cemetery, camera facing SE

23 of 35. Vegetable and cutting gardens with pleached arbor at center background, camera facing NE

24 of 35. Stable (ca. 1900), south elevation, camera facing N

25 of 35. Garage (Shop), south elevation, camera facing N

26 of 35. Run-in sheds, northeast oblique, camera facing SW

27 of 35. Ice House Site, camera facing W

28 of 35. Greenhouses (gray structure contains electrical panels), camera facing SE

29 of 35. Corn crib 1, east elevation, camera facing W

30 of 35. Corn crib 2, northwest oblique, camera facing SE

31 of 35. Brick barn, northwest oblique, camera facing SE

32 of 35. Tenant farmhouse, south elevation, camera facing N

33 of 35. Chicken house, southwest oblique, camera facing NE

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34 of 35. Field quarters site, camera facing SW

35 of 35. "Legacy" barn, southeast oblique, camera facing NW



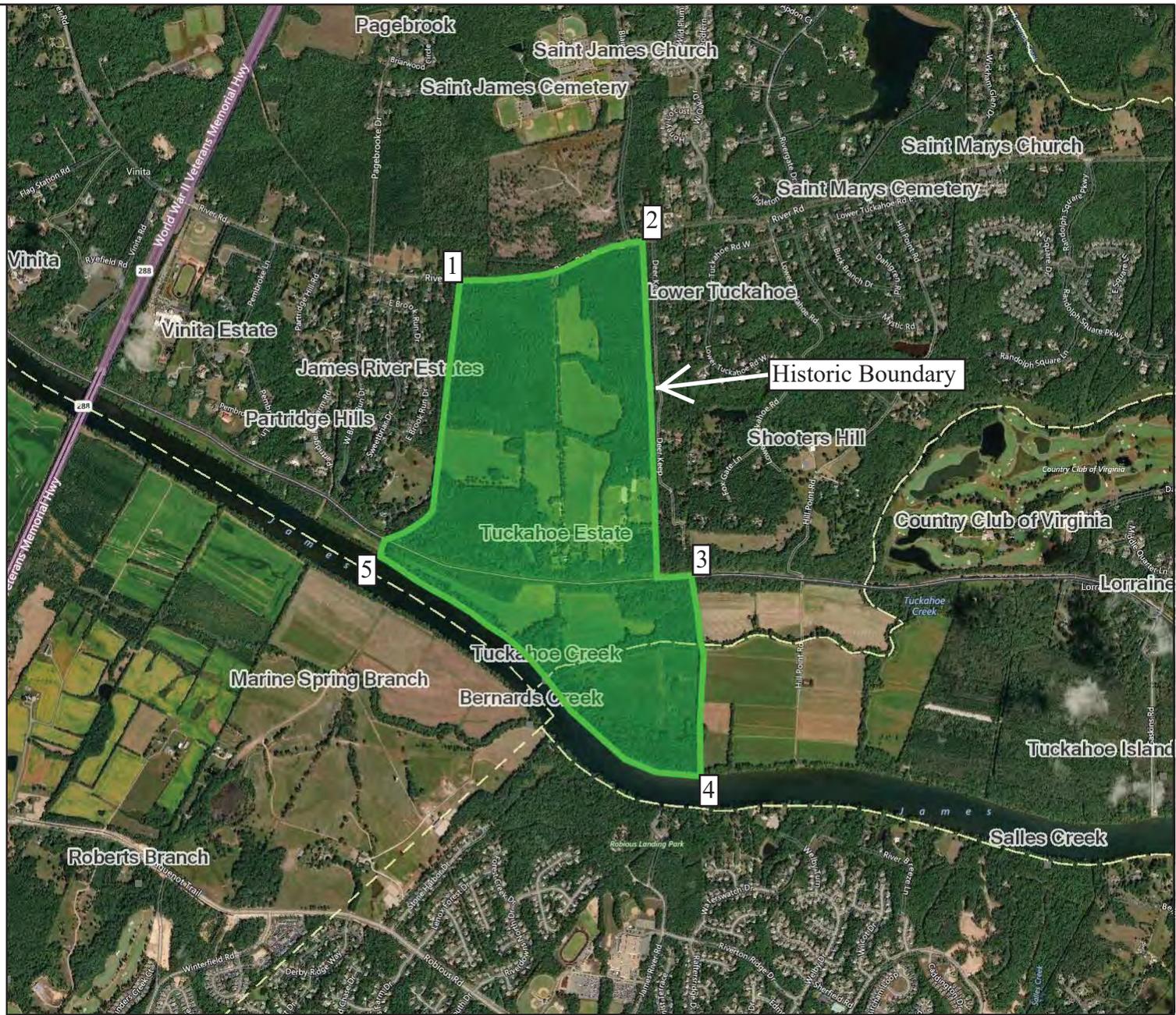
LOCATION MAP

Tuckahoe 2019 Update
Goochland and Henrico Counties,
VA

DHR No. 037-0033

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 37.582340
Longitude: -77.658670
- 2. Latitude: 37.584040
Longitude: -77.648500
- 3. Latitude: 37.569450
Longitude: -77.645840
- 4. Latitude: 37.560570
Longitude: -77.645370
- 5. Latitude: 37.570240
Longitude: -77.663100



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 7/11/2019

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 to 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.



Legend

County Boundaries

SKETCH MAP (1 of 5)

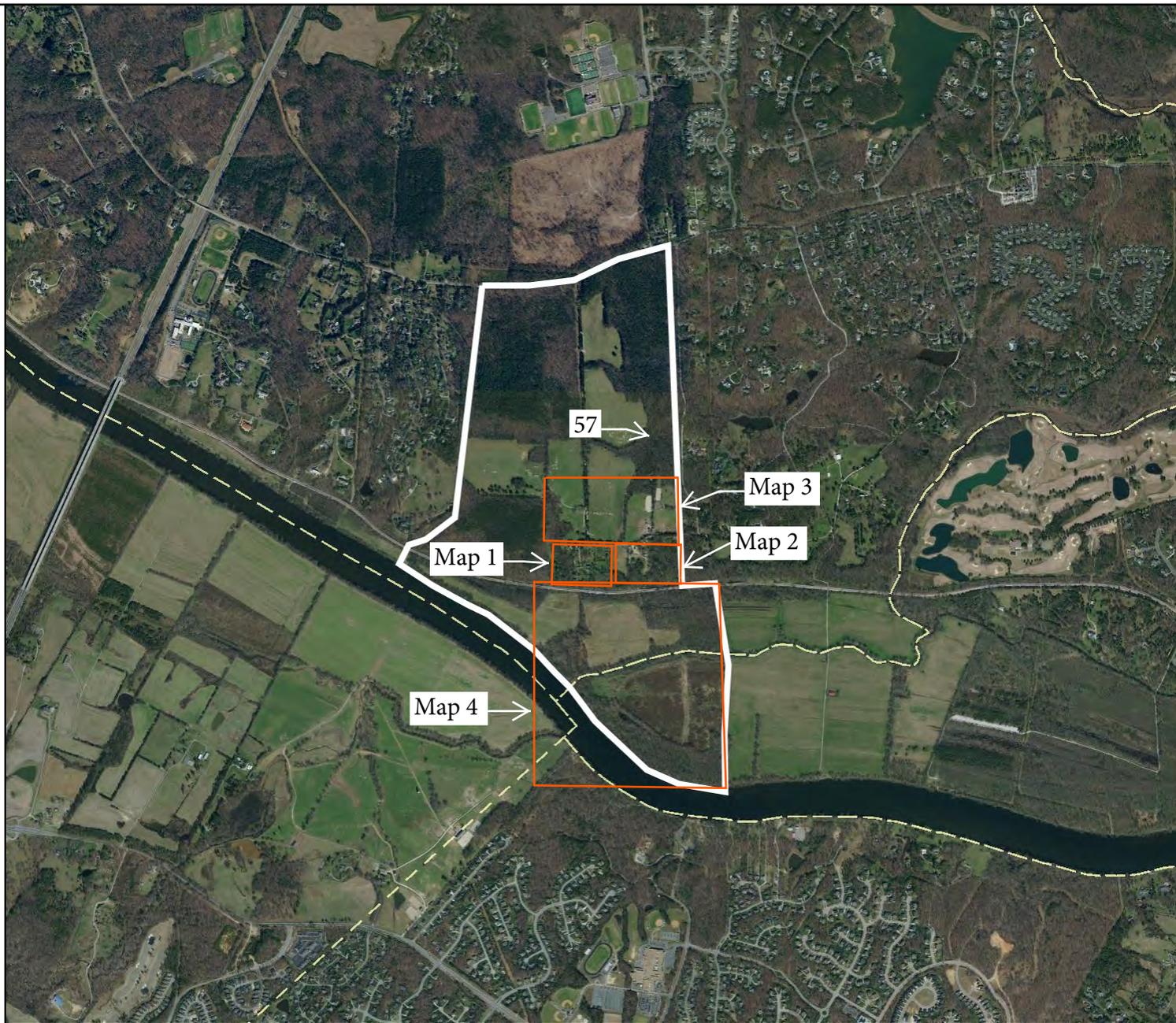
Overview Map with Inset Map

Locations

Tuckahoe 2019 Update

Goochland and Henrico Counties,
VA

DHR No. 037-0033



57 Wash Pond, 18th-19th century,
contributing site



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 10/3/2019

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.



Map 1: Main House Area and Extended Plantation Grounds
No scale

List of Resources

Main House Area

- 1 Main House, ca. 1735, contributing building
- 2 North Porch Site (44GO0328), ca 1740, contributing site
- 3 Schoolhouse, ca. 1740, contributing building
- 4 Office, ca. 1740, contributing building
- 5 South Cabin, ca. 1740, contributing building
- 6 Barn/Stable, ca. 1740, contributing building
- 7 North Cabin, ca. 1760, contributing building
- 8 Smokehouse 1, ca. 1760, contributing building
- 9 Storehouse, ca. 1780, contributing building
- 10 Kitchen, ca. 1800, contributing building
- 11 West Cabin, ca. 1760, contributing building
- 12 Well-house/Shed, ca. 1900, contributing building
- 13 Playhouse, ca. 1940, contributing building
- 14 Kitchen Garden, 1979, non-contributing site

Extended Plantation Grounds

- 15 Randolph Family Cemetery, ca. 1760, contributing site
- 16 Wight Family Cemetery, ca. 1825, contributing site
- 17 Baker-Thompson Family Cemetery and Memorial Garden, ca. 1942, contributing site
- 18 Vegetable and Cutting Gardens, ca. 1950, non-contributing site
- 19 Pleached Arbor, ca. 1995, non-contributing structure
- 20 Garden Shed, 19th century, contributing building
- 21 Stable, ca. 1900, contributing building
- 22 Garage (Shop), ca. 1962, shed addition in 2015, non-contributing building
- 23 Run-in shed 1, ca. 1985, non-contributing building
- 24 Run-in shed 2, ca. 1985, non-contributing building
- 25 Ice Pond, ca. 1735-ca. 1920, contributing site
- 26 Ice House site, ca. 1735, contributing site
- 27 Ice Pond Structure site, ca. 1960, non-contributing site
- 28 Privy Pit, 18th-19th century, contributing site
- 29 Greenhouse 1, ca. 2010, non-contributing building
- 30 Greenhouse 2, ca. 2010, non-contributing building



Map 2: Farm Complex/Early Farm Buildings and Early 20th Century Tenant House Area

List of Resources

No scale

Farm Complex/Early Farm Buildings and Early 20th century Tenant Farm Complex

- 31 Corn Crib 1, ca. 1800, contributing structure
- 32 Corn Crib 2, ca. 1800, contributing structure
- 33 Brick Barn, ca. 1830, restored in 1984 Tax Act project, contributing building
- 34 Wagon Shed, ca. 1880, restored 2008, contributing building
- 35 Shed, ca. 1880, contributing building
- 36 Tenant Farmhouse, ca. 1900, shed addition in ca. 1978, contributing building
- 37 Guesthouse, ca. 1900, contributing building
- 38 Chicken House, ca. 1900, contributing building
- 39 Abandoned Well 1, ca. 1900, contributing structure
- 40 Abandoned Well 2, ca. 1900, contributing structure
- 41 Greenhouse, ca. 2015, non-contributing building
- 42 Pole Barn 1, ca. 1968, non-contributing structure
- 43 Storage Shed, ca. 1990, non-contributing building
- 44 Treehouse, ca. 1990, non-contributing building
- 45 Smokehouse, 18th century, non-contributing building



Map 3: North of Main Complex and Late 20th century Farm Buildings and Riding Complex

List of Resources

No scale

North of Main Complex

- 46 Field Quarter Sites, 18th century, contributing sites (3)
- 47 Gravel Pit, 19th century, contributing site
- 48 “Legacy” Barn, ca. 1995, non-contributing building

Late 20th century Farm Buildings and Riding Complex

- 49 Stable and Tack Room, 1979, non-contributing building
- 50 Small Stable, 1979, non-contributing building
- 51 Vehicle Shed, ca. 1985, non-contributing building
- 52 Run-in Shed, ca. 1985, non-contributing building
- 53 Dressage Riding Ring, ca. 1985, non-contributing site
- 54 Jumping Ring, ca. 1985, non-contributing site
- 55 Hay Barn, ca. 1984, non-contributing structure
- 56 Pole Barn 2, ca. 1990, non-contributing structure
(resource 57 is shown on Sketch Map 1)



Map 4: Lower Tuckahoe
No scale

List of Resources

Lower Tuckahoe

- 58 Canal Turning Basin site (44GO0189), ca. 1820, contributing site
- 59 Spring/Spring House structure, 19th century, contributing structure
- 60 Canal bridge (44GO0216), ca. 1820, contributing site
- 61 Canal lock, before 1813/rebuilt 1819, contributing structure

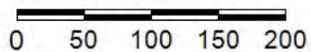


Photo Locations

Photos 5-9 are interior views of the Main House.



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 2/12/2019

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.



PHOTO KEY (2 OF 2)

Tuckahoe 2019 Update

Goochland and Henrico counties, VA

DHR No. 037-0033



Photo Locations



Feet



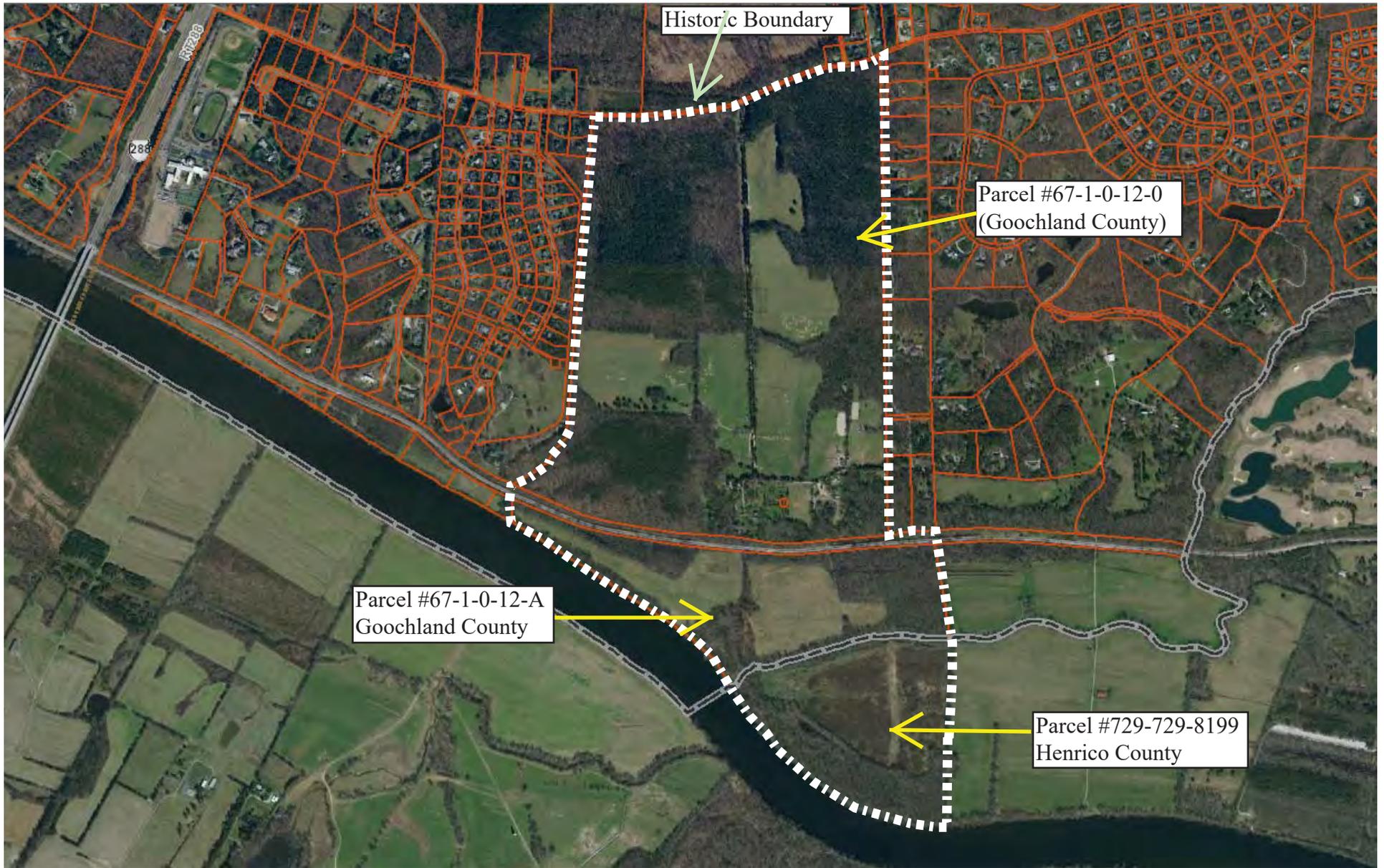
1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

Title:

Date: 2/12/2019

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TAX PARCEL MAP

Tuckahoe 2019 Update

Goochland and Henrico Counties, VA

DHR No. 037-0033

— County Political Boundary

□ Parcels



LOCATION MAP -
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

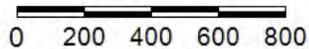
Tuckahoe 2019 Update
Goochland and Henrico counties, VA
DHR No. 037-0033

List of Sites with Assigned Site
Numbers

- 44GO0328 North Porch Site, ca 1740, contributing site
- 44GO0189, Canal Turning Basin site, ca. 1820, contributing site
- 44GO0216, Canal bridge, ca. 1820, contributing site
- 44GO0217, white quartz lithic scatter on the floodplain immediately above the James River, not evaluated
- 44GO0218, widely-dispersed artifact scatter on the floodplain above the James River, not evaluated



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

Title:

Date: 2/13/2019

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