

VLR - 7/2/97
NRHP - 9/12/97

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ingleside

other names/site number Cedar Grove DHR File No. 04-0057

2. Location

street & number 10920 Rodophil Road not for publication N/A

city or town Amelia vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Amelia code 007 Zip 23002

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 7/18/97
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Signature of Keeper
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the Date of Action
National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Federal _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick _____
roof Metal _____
walls Weatherboard/Brick _____

other Wood _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1824 -1920

Significant Dates 1824
ca. 1840

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	751460	4	17	751280
2	17	751640	4	17	751280
3	17	751600	4	17	751280
4	17	751640	4	17	751280

See continuation sheet.

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janet G. Murphy, Architectural Historian

Organization: _____ date 4/24/97

street & number: 2823 East Broad St. telephone (804)648-8507

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Walter M. Cart, Jr.

street & number 17110 Giles Road telephone (804)561-4455

city or town Amelia state VA zip code 23002

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description

Ingleside is a late Federal-style dwelling which sits on 48 acres of rolling farmlands in western Amelia County at Rodophil. The area was designated as China Grove on the 1820 Wood Map of Amelia County but was later named Rodophil in honor of Rodophil Jeter. The property is approximately three miles north of a portion of General Robert E. Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox at the end of the Civil War. The immediate yard surrounding the dwelling is lined with mature cedar trees, and the front porch is flanked by two large American boxwoods.

Architectural Analysis

The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, single-pile frame building with a two-story, single-pile frame addition. The original is three bays wide and was constructed as a side passage plan on a raised basement of Flemish-bond brickwork. The house is sheathed with beaded weatherboards and has a side gable roof covered with standing-seam metal and trimmed with a plain box cornice. This roof replaced the original wood shingle basement, nine-over-nine double-hung sash on the first story, and six-over-nine double-hung sash on the second story. The garret windows on the gable ends are four-light sash. The exterior shutters are fixed louvered with twelve-inch hand-wrought strap hinges with bean pattern ends. The hinge swings on a driver pintle in the window trim. The shutter dogs are also of the driven type with one end being plain and flat and the other end.

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wrought to a fine point and curled back creating a tail appearance. The shutters when closed latch by a catch to a spring type assembly mounted on the window sill. The front and rear entrances have double-leaf doors with unusual fluted panels. There are also paneled single-leaf doors directly beneath the main entrances leading into the basement. The facade and rear wall of the original dwelling have matching regularly spaced fenestration. There is also a stepped-shoulder end chimney of Flemish-bond brickwork with glazed headers on the east wall.

The later, ca. 1840, western portion is a two-bay wide, two-story addition with a side-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The addition sits on a short brick foundation rather than a raised basement causing the floors to be on different levels from those of the original dwelling. This variance necessitates short flights of interior stairs between the two sections. The windows have molded sills with six-over-six double-hung sash on the first story and six-over-six double-hung sash on the second story. The fenestration on the facade is regularly spaced; however the rear contains only one window per story and a door placed in an asymmetrical fashion. The addition also has a brick end chimney on the west wall laid in five-course American bond. A portion of the chimney was deteriorated and has recently been rebuilt to match the original.

The most significant features of the house are the unusual but alluring chimney pieces, the two-and-one-half-story winding stair, superb original trim, and a towering height which aptly gave rise to the dwelling's nickname, "High House". Elaborate baseboards, chair boards, wainscoting, and ceiling molding remain intact, and overall the house retains great integrity. All of the flooring is tongue and groove heart of long-leaf pine and side nailed for concealment. The flooring in the original section was cut in uniform four-inch widths and quarter-sawn creating a tightly exposed grain. This type of flooring is often found in fine houses due to the need for more flooring pieces and precision cutting. The addition's flooring was cut in random widths ranging from six to seven inches and flat-sawn. The exterior window and door trim is eight inches wide with an applied backboard molded ogee member and beaded edge member. On the interior, many of the windows and doors are surrounded by double architraves. This is another feature most often found in refined houses. Graining is evident on several of the dwelling's wood features, including the wainscoting in the passages, the stair wall, the paneled basement window reveals, and the door leading into the attic chamber. All of the graining is dark brown with rich simulated grain marks painted to replicate black walnut.

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The basement is of particular interest due to its fine finish. Two six-panel, single-leaf doors at grade level serve as front and rear entrances to the basement. The passage has a straight stair with square balusters, a waisted newel post, scrolled brackets on the stair ends, and a molded stair string. It also has molded baseboards and chair boards, two six-panel doors, and wood paneling in the front entry. The basement's main room has molded, grained panels in the window reveals, molded chair boards, doors with six fluted panels, and a firebox with a Federal-style chimney piece consisting of molded pilasters, three ovals in the paneled frieze and projecting end panels repeated in the mantelshelf. The pilaster bases have carved pinwheel designs. A concrete floor now covers the original brick floor. The high quality finish of the English basement indicates that it would have been used as a dining room when the dwelling had a detached kitchen.

The first floor, which would have been the main space used to entertain guests, is also very well fitted. The original front entry porch was replaced in the nineteenth century and later removed entirely. It has been rebuilt as a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof portico on tall brick piers in a style appropriate to the period of the dwelling's construction. The passage has two fluted six-panel, double-leaf doors in the front and rear which serve as the main entries to the dwelling. The passage also contains the stair hall with a two-and-one-half-story winding stair with scrolled, flat-sawn stair-end brackets that have intersecting curves which end in volutes creating heart-like shapes. The passage's baseboards and chair boards have precisely the same molding emphasized by horizontal elements with vertical sections of the same molding composition at the edges of the stair base and at the intersection of the two interior wall surfaces. This, in addition to the graining, creates large areas of plastered wall surfaces that have visual qualities of wood paneling. The passage also has a layered plaster crown molding with a plaster ceiling rosette.

The most distinguishing features of the first floor parlor include a chair board with multiple deep horizontal grooves repeated in the baseboards, layered plaster crown molding with a center plaster rosette, beaded wood rails inserted between the windows on opposite walls indicating the presence of large mirrors, and an engaging chimney piece. This chimney piece has double fluted colonettes supporting an entablature with projecting end panels repeated in the mantelshelf above. The frieze consists of reeded oval sunbursts decorated with carved "sun faces". The chimney piece's cornice and end panels are also of interest with a roped element replacing the more common dentil molding. In addition, the

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parlor's entry door has an original Carpenter lock complete with side catch, knobs and brass keyhole escutcheons.

Though less elaborately finished, the second floor has molded baseboards, chair boards, cornice and window surrounds, as well as doors with fluted panels. The embellished winding stair with its fine rounded walnut handrail, carved stair ends, rectangular balusters, pendant drops, and tapered newel posts with turned knobs climbs to the second floor landing, forming an unusual curved profile and continues winding to the third floor where it ends in a similar profile. The third floor has a finished, but plain chamber with a low, sloped ceiling, molded window and door surrounds, a simple wood door with its original wooden spring latch, and four single sash operable windows that raise up inside the exterior siding and interior plaster and provide excellent views of the surrounding countryside.

The ca. 1840 addition can be entered on the interior through stairs off the basement and first floor passages or on the exterior through a rear single-leaf door at grade. During renovation it was discovered that the rafters were hand-hewn, flat-sawn and pegged, the lathe was circular sawn and the roof was covered with cedar shakes. Both rooms in this single-pile addition have molded baseboards, chair boards and window surrounds. The rooms also have fireboxes with Greek Revival-style chimney pieces. Though still considered well-finished rooms, the detailing is plain, reflecting the later, more austere Greek Revival character.

Early nineteenth-century construction methods and materials are evident throughout the dwelling. The plaster walls are mixed with horse hair and, in the original section, are applied over hand split pine lath. All of the vertical corner beams, including those in the addition, are "hog trough" cut, forming right angles out of a single beam. The framing joints are mortise and tenon with pegs, and the ceiling joists are half dovetailed. The roof rafters are joined by pegs at the ridge and are notched at the junction with wall sills. The exterior siding is all original heart-of-pine weatherboards. The nails are machine cut and all of the original door hinges have handmade screws. In addition, the foundation and chimney of the original portion are of Flemish bond brickwork.

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The property also includes one non-contributing and two contributing outbuildings. Located 150 feet southwest of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 non-contributing one-and-one-half-story frame garage and storage building that is clad with asbestos siding and covered with a standing-seam metal gable roof. Approximately 100 yards directly south of the house is a ca. 1920 contributing two-story frame hay barn sheathed in weatherboard, covered with a standing-seam metal side gable roof and set on stone piers. And 400 yards northwest of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 contributing two-and-one-half-story frame tobacco barn clad in weatherboard, covered with a standing-seam metal side gable roof and set on stone piers. These barns are contributing resources within the property because they represent a period of significance in the early-twentieth century when the agricultural fields associated with Ingleside were farmed. The tobacco barn is particularly representative of the period because as the nineteenth century ended, tobacco farming became important to the Amelia County economy, and by 1912 the county had a tobacco factory owned by the Imperial Tobacco Company.

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8. Statement of Significance

Ingleside is significant at the local level as a late Federal-style dwelling embellished with classically inspired elements that exhibit a highly imaginative quality. The chimney pieces, original woodwork and the two-and-one-half-story winding stair diverge from strict neoclassical design criteria and instead display local building practices of the early nineteenth century. Ingleside's period of significance extends from the ca. 1824 to 1920 in order to encompass its 1824 date of construction, the ca. 1840 two-story addition, the construction of its early-twentieth century outbuildings and the dwelling's association with two prominent local families, the Jeters and the Woods, and two distinguished physicians, Dr. John O'Sullivan and Dr. Peter Edward Anderson.

Historical Background

Ingleside was built in ca. 1824 by John W. Foster. The 1820 census lists John W. Foster as head of a household with three males (one aged 10-16, one ages 16-26, one aged 26-45), six male slaves and one female slave. The males were recorded as being engaged in both agriculture and commerce. Foster's Store was located on a separate parcel of land at a crossroads just a few hundred feet northwest of the dwelling.¹ It is likely that Foster was running this store at the time of the census. A very deteriorated remnant of a building still exists at this site.

It is not known which building(s) worth \$350 existed on the property prior to 1824, but the 1824 Amelia County Land Book indicates that a new building worth \$550 was constructed between 1823 and 1824. Examination of the existing dwelling's materials, construction method, design and decorative features indicates that the original section of Ingleside was built during this time period. Between 1832 and 1834 Foster sold the house and property to William J. Ferguson (Deed Book 31, p. 367). In 1835 the property consisted of a 221-acre tract with buildings assessed at \$950. It was described as adjoining the property of Rodophil Jeter and Herbert Eanes. Also in 1835 John Foster purchased "Wayne Oak" (now known as Weyanoke), a similar but larger ca. 1833 Federal-style dwelling from Seth W. Jones. (Deed Book 32, p. 228). Four years later he sold it to Thomas E. Jeter (Deed Book 34, p. 100). The house, located in Amelia County near Jetersville, it still standing and is known to have outstanding woodwork.

In 1837, Ferguson conveyed the house and land to Dr. John O'Sullivan (Deed Book 33, p. 106). Dr. O'Sullivan was married to Elizabeth Wood, daughter of William Wood, III, and Jane Stern Jeter, daughter of Rodophil Jeter. Elizabeth Wood's great-grandfather,

¹Kathleen H. Hadfield, ed. Historical Notes on Amelia County, Virginia (Amelia: Amelia County Historical Society, 1982), 363.

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William Wood, received one of the original land patents in Amelia County in ca. 1735.² He later fought in the French and Indian War.³ His son, William Wood, Jr., served in the Amelia Militia during the Revolutionary War.⁴ Elizabeth Wood's maternal grandfather, Rodophil Jeter, was a leading citizen who served as Amelia County Coroner (1812), Justice of the Peace (1810-1821 and 1824-1842), Sheriff (1821-1824), and in the Virginia House of Delegates (1824-1826, 1828-1830 and 1838).⁵ Dr. John O'Sullivan was from Pennsylvania, and he received his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania.⁶ He bought the property in Amelia County so that his wife could be close to her relatives and it is thought that he practiced medicine in the neighborhood of his home at Rodophil.⁷

Dr. John O'Sullivan died ca. 1849 intestate and his property continued in his estate until 1867 when the property was divided between his wife, Elizabeth Wood O'Sullivan, and Francis W. Southall (LB 1867). As a dower in John O'Sullivan's estate, Elizabeth Wood O'Sullivan received 100 acres and buildings assessed at \$700 (the buildings had gradually decreased in value from 1852-1867). Francis W. Southall received 231 acres but no buildings. Elizabeth W. O'Sullivan lived on the property until 1886. By this time the assessed value of the buildings had diminished to \$400 (LB 1886).

In 1885-86, Mary F. Wertenbaker bought 100 acres and buildings assessed at \$400 from the estate of Elizabeth O'Sullivan. Mary F. Wertenbaker owned the house which in 1886 was described as "Cedar Lawn" (DB 47, p.507). This description suggests that the cedar trees that currently line the property are well over 100 years old. In 1890, Mary F. Wertenbaker left to her sister Lucy A. Anderson and Lucy's children a dwelling, which she called "Cedar Grove" (WB 27, p. 86). It is during this time period that Dr. Peter Edward "Ned" Anderson lived on the property. Dr. Peter Edward Anderson graduated from the University of Virginia medical school in 1857. He married Lucy Hyde of Chesterfield County and practiced there for several years before moving to "Ingleside" in Amelia

² Hadfield, Historical Notes, 15.

³ Hadfield, Historical Notes 504.

⁴ Hadfield, Historical Notes 511

⁵ Hadfield, Historical Notes 486, 490, 495, 540, 541.

⁶ Hadfield, Historical Notes 411.

⁷ Hadfield, Historical Notes 411.

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County. He passed the State Board and became a fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia in 1876. Dr. Anderson died in 1905 and in 1906-07 Lucy Anderson's heirs conveyed the house and property now known as "Ingleside" to Charles Weir. The buildings were still assessed at \$400 (LB 1907).

As noted in the physical description, the original dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, single-pile building constructed on a full-height brick basement. Above the basement, the house is of frame construction with hewn framing members and riven lath. The roof was originally covered with riven shingles. The basement is of particular interest due to its embellished finish, including paneled entrances and window reveals, fluted door panels, molded chair boards, wainscoting, a Federal-style chimney piece, scrolled stair ends, and glazed windows. The refinement of this room indicates that it would have served as important living space, most likely the dining room.

The remainder of the dwelling is equally well-fitted with impressive woodwork and an exceptional winding stair. According to Camille Wells, an architectural historian who has studied many dwellings from this era, the dwelling's woodwork exhibits how a skillful rural joiner used moldings, mantel compositions, and other decorative shapes which we call 'Federal', but used his compass, rule, plane, gouges and saws for creating inventive and lively finishwork. The results are fresh and original, but still recognizable within the Federal style.⁸ The "sun face" designs in the ellipses of the parlor's chimney piece in particular demonstrate how the carpenter used a highly-crafted folk classical design to give the dwelling character. These sun faces represent the sun god Apollo taken from Roman-Classical pattern books that were later reinterpreted by French and English designers.⁹ At Ingleside, the designs were reinterpreted by a rural American craftsman and, in this case, they exhibit a folk aesthetic. In addition, the repeated use of graining in the dwelling's dining room, passages and winding stairwell as well as the fluted fields in many of the six-panel doors reveals how the joiner played with the concept of paneling. It

⁸ Camille Wells, letter to the author, 29 October 1996.

⁹ Marc C. Wagner, note to the author on the first draft of the Ingleside National Register nomination, 4 February 1997.

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is further evidence of the craftsman working knowledgeably but uninhibitedly in the Federal style with an appreciation for what his client would both desire and pay for in new housing.

In 1909 the property was sold at public auction to Florence H. Anderson et. al, heirs of Dr. Peter Edward Anderson (DB 61, p. 80). In 1911, E.J. Perrin bought the property from Florence H. Anderson et. al. (DB 64, p. 72). At this time, the estate was described as "227 acres near Rodophil known as Ingleside." In 1913, E.J. Perrin sold 70 acres and a dwelling "near Rodophil known as Ingleside and sometimes called Cedar Grove on the Stoney Point Road being land received from Florence H. Anderson" to Flora A. Jenkins (DB 67, p. 71). The Jenkins family owned the house until the current owner, Walter M. Cart, Jr., purchased the house and a portion of the land in 1995.

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UTM References (Continued):

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	17	751060	4139390

Boundary Description:

The parcel of land containing 47.8 acres lying in the Leigh District, Amelia County, Virginia, and described as Lot 1A on the plat of the survey made by Maxey-Hines & Associates, P.C., dated November 10, 1994. A copy of this plat is recorded in Plat Book B, Page 179 in the Clerk's office, Circuit Court, Amelia County, Virginia (See attached plat). The tax parcel # is 27-3.

Boundary Justification:

This land is the property that the current owner, Walter M. Cart, Jr., purchased in 1995. It is part of the 221 acre tract that John Foster owned when he built Ingleside in ca. 1824. This land also contains the outbuildings that subsequent owners built between 1900 and 1960.

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All photographs are of:

Ingleside
Amelia County, Virginia
VDHR File No.: 04-0057
VDHR Negative No.: 15173
Janet G. Murphy, Photographer

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia.

DATE: February 1997
VIEW OF: facade, main house; view looking south
NEG. NO.: 15173
PHOTO 1 of 17

DATE: February 1997
VIEW OF: basement stair hall, main house, view looking west
NEG. NO.: 15173
PHOTO 5 of 17

DATE: February 1997
VIEW OF: facade and west elevation, main house; view looking southeast
NEG. NO.: 15173
PHOTO 2 of 17

DATE: February 1997
VIEW OF: basement, main house, view looking south
NEG. NO.: 15173
PHOTO 6 of 17

DATE: February 1997
VIEW OF: facade and east elevation, main house; view looking southwest
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