

VLR-6/19/99 NRHP-8/5/99

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" if "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 Ingleside Place; VDHR File No. 044-0013

2. Location

street & number 500 Mica Road (SR 902) N/A not for publication  
city or town Ridgeway X vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Henry code 089 zip code 24148

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.)

Milton Jensen Signature of certifying official/Title  
6/30/99 Date

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/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
entered in the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet, \_\_\_\_\_  
determined eligible for the 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**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

*Category*

*Subcategory*

DOMESTIC  
DOMESTIC

single dwelling  
secondary structure (spring)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

*Category*

*Subcategory*

DOMESTIC  
DOMESTIC

single dwelling  
secondary structure (spring)

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Gothic Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone
walls	Wood
roof	Asphalt
other	

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- 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 fifty years.

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1880--Ca. 1900

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1880

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 5 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
	1	17	602270	4050510	3	17
	2	17			4	17

See continuation sheet.

**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	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>January 29, 1999</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

**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	<u>Pat B. and George L. Wallace</u>		
street & number	<u>917 Mulberry Rd.</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 632-4712</u>
city or town	<u>Martinsville</u>	state	<u>Virginia</u> zip code <u>24112</u>

**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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Ingleside  
Henry, Va.

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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

### Summary

The ca. 1880 home Ingleside is located outside the town of Ridgeway in southern Henry County, Virginia, in the southwest corner of the Piedmont section of the state and six miles from the North Carolina line. The east-facing house stands on a prominence above Mica Road (SR 902) on the east, historically the main road leading south from the nearby city of Martinsville through Ridgeway into North Carolina, and above Marrowbone Creek, a tributary of the Smith River, on the west. A two-story frame house, Ingleside has a symmetrical three-bay front elevation indicative of its center-passage-plan interior. The house stands on a stone foundation and has weatherboard siding, interior rear-elevation brick chimneys, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch replaced an original porch of similar form in the early twentieth century. A one-story back porch connects to a one-story kitchen and dining room annex built in the 1920s. The interior features plaster and lath wall and ceiling finishes, wood floors, Greek Revival mantels, and plain door and window trim with blank corner blocks. The mantels and trim display a range of decorative painting techniques. In a ravine to the north of the house is an unusual double stone spring; near the house (outside the nominated parcel) are a modern garage and workshop and a modern log cabin used as a weekend home that approximates in form and appearance a nineteenth-century log kitchen and servants dwelling that stood at the same location.

### Inventory

1. Ingleside. Ca. 1880. Contributing building.
2. Spring. 19th century. Contributing structure.

### Exterior

Ingleside's exterior is characterized by its hybrid Greek Revival-Gothic Revival styling. Greek Revival influence is expressed by plain vertical boards (reminiscent of pilasters) at the four corners of the house and on the front and rear elevations, dividing the elevations into three sections, and by the plain surrounds and large blank corner blocks of door and window surrounds. Gothic Revival influence is seen in the scalloped vergeboards or fascia boards of the eaves, reflected by the scalloping of the eaves outriggers, and in the decorative front gable. Secondary exterior features include rebuilt stretcher-bond brick chimney caps, early or original parging over the coursed sandstone foundation, a ca. 1930 bunker-like poured-concrete furnace cellar at the north rear corner, and a ca. 1931 bathroom built onto the roof of the back porch. The 6/6 windows of the main house--which have patent metal catches designed to hold the upper

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Henry, Va.

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**Description (continued)**

sash up--have been restored and placed in storage on the property prior to their reinstallation. Of the green-painted louvered wooden shutters that once hung beside the windows, few survive.

The front porch, which probably dates to the 1920s or 1930s, stands on smooth Doric columns, paired at the two front corners, and half-round Doric pilasters. The porch has a stone foundation, a beaded matchboard ceiling (painted blue-green), and remnants of a roof balustrade with paneled plinths that were once linked by railings with square-section balusters. Visible where the roof balustrade joins the house are the scars of the roof balustrade of the original porch. The porch shelters a front entry with sidelights and transom in inner and outer corner-block surrounds, and with an early-twentieth-century door with an oval glass panel. A similar entry, now boarded over, once opened from the second-floor center passage onto the porch roof balcony.

The shed-roofed back porch stands on tapered rectangular-section columns (assembled with wire nails suggestive of a twentieth-century date of construction) with simple molded caps. The porch ends are latticed (a mid-twentieth-century treatment evoking a similar earlier treatment) and there is a section of balustrade with square-section balusters, a beaded matchboard ceiling, and a brick foundation. Extending perpendicularly from the south end of the porch and using the porch as a breezeway connection to the main house is the kitchen and dining wing annex. The annex has an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a brick foundation and interior flue, exposed rafter ends, a screened porch and pantry at the west end (formerly with an extension over an adjoining well), and double-hung windows with Craftsman-style upper sash.

**Interior**

Ingleside has a center stair passage with front and rear entries. The dog-leg stair has square-section vasiform newel posts, rectangular-section balusters, and a closet underneath. An annular plaster medallion ornaments the passage ceiling, and at the base of the walls are relatively tall and complex molded baseboards (the baseboards in the other rooms are plain in comparison). The downstairs room on the north side of the passage served as a parlor; the room opposite, which has a built-in press and a separate door onto the back porch, served as the dining room. The upstairs rooms served as bedrooms. All four rooms have Greek Revival pilaster-and-frieze mantels, typically with soapstone and brick fireplace surrounds, linings, and hearths. The mantels have slightly peaked trim boards above the shelves and the mantel in the north first-floor room has small acroteria-like projections at the ends of the trim board. Door and window surrounds are plain with blank corner blocks, and there are paneled aprons under the windows (behind ca. 1930 radiators). The kitchen and dining room annex has beaded matchboard sheathings and doors

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**Description (continued)**

with five panels arranged vertically.

Ingleside's interior is distinguished by a range of decorative painted finishes. The mantel in the first-floor north room is painted in imitation of gold-veined black marble, and its soapstone fireplace surround too is dabbed with paint to simulate marble, although of a lighter shade. The mantel in the room above is marbled white with black and gray veining. In contrast to these relatively conventional marbled treatments is the graining that appears on doors and door and window trim. The doors, which are typically two-panel, have yellow panels (possibly in imitation of curly maple) with darker rails and stiles. The door and window surrounds have dark wavy graining and their corner blocks are painted with free-form swirled and mottled brown and tan patterns. The stair and baseboards also have graining.

**Landscape Features**

Surrounding the house are several historic landscape features, some possibly dating to the late nineteenth century, including remnants of an apple orchard and a curved front drive lined with boxwoods. The north end of the nominated parcel is crossed by a deep swale or ravine forested with tulip poplars, beeches, and other tree species. Located at the bottom of this ravine is a spring with niche-like openings on each face of an L-shaped stone retaining wall. The smaller opening has a threshold stone carved with a spout for ease in filling vessels.

**Integrity Statement**

Ingleside has been vacant since shortly before the death of its last occupant in 1990, and only recently have the present owners begun to rehabilitate the home. The elements have caused paint failure on the exterior and have contributed to the deterioration of the flat-roofed early-twentieth-century front porch--which replaces an earlier porch that probably deteriorated for similar reasons of design and exposure. The removal of the historic windows and the boarding up of the window openings add to the appearance of neglect, but in reality this action is a positive development: the windows have been restored and are ready for reinstallation, and the boarding up has helped protect the house from the elements and secure it from vandalism in the interim. Structurally the house appears to be in good condition. The house retains its full complement of mantels and other interior features, and its notable decorative finishes survive mostly intact, except in one or two rooms where they have been partially painted over. The 1920s kitchen and dining room annex has fared less well than the main house owing to rain infiltration through the roof. Overall Ingleside and its surroundings retain sufficient architectural integrity for listing.

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Ingleside  
Henry Co., Va.

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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

Ingleside, located in Henry County, Virginia, is notable for the distinctive character of its hybrid Greek Revival-Gothic Revival styling and for its spirited interior decorative painting. The house is believed to have been built by the Penn family, probably in the late 1870s. In 1886 it was acquired by the Sheffield family and served as the residence of Leonard and Betty Sheffield and their descendants. The two-story frame house combines exterior elements such as Greek Revival facade divisions and door and window surrounds with Gothic Revival vergeboards and a decorative front gable. Inside, mantels are marbled and doors and trim display a variety of graining techniques.

### Justification of Criteria

Ingleside is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its distinctive hybrid exterior styling and the imagination, extent, and superior state of preservation of its decorative interior painting. The period of significance extends from ca. 1880, the approximate date of construction, through ca. 1900, encompassing the period during which the house likely received its significant interior paint scheme. The property is eligible at the local level of significance.

### Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these are the present owners of Ingleside, Pat and George Wallace of Martinsville. Also of assistance was the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, including Anne Beckett, June Ellis, and Marc Wagner.

### Historical Background

Documentary evidence suggests a date of construction for Ingleside during the period ca. 1870 to ca. 1880, a date range that agrees with the architectural evidence. Henry County records point to construction by the Penn family during the late 1870s. The land on which Ingleside stands was described as the William S. Penn estate in county records from the early 1860s until 1886, when Matilda H. Penn (presumably William S. Penn's widow) sold a 365.75-acre tract on which she "lately resided" to W. A. Sheffield. A reference in a deed record of 1876 may help bracket the date of construction for Ingleside, since it indicates that Matilda Penn then lived on a tract on the south side of the Smith River, four miles at a minimum from the Ingleside tract. Her sale

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Henry Co., Va.

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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

of the Smith River home tract would have necessitated a move, presumably to the newly-constructed Ingleside, or to the log kitchen and dwelling that formerly stood on the property in anticipation of the construction of Ingleside. This is a tentative hypothesis, however, because later deeds described Penn as living at a number of locations.<sup>1</sup>

William Archer Sheffield (1814-1897), who purchased the Ingleside tract from the Penns, had served as a colonel in the 64th Regiment, 12th Brigade of the 1st Division of the Virginia Riflemen during the Civil War. He owned a mill near the confluence of Marrowbone Creek and the Smith River, and he is considered to have been one of the area's most prosperous nineteenth-century landowners. According to family tradition Sheffield weathered the Civil War and its aftermath virtually unscathed, owing to his distrust of paper money--including Confederate bills. Sheffield is said to have insisted on being paid in "English gold" for his sales of tobacco and apples to British buyers. The 1880 federal census listed Sheffield as the owner of a four-acre apple orchard containing 400 bearing trees.<sup>2</sup>

W. A. Sheffield purchased Ingleside for the use of his son Leonard (or Leon) Sheffield (1852-1896), Leonard's wife Betty Coan Sheffield (1854-1939), and the couple's three daughters. A pencilled inscription on the inside of a Sheffield family clock, signed "BCS" (Betty Coan Sheffield), notes that the family moved to "Ingleside" on December 14, 1887. In the 1880 federal census Leon Sheffield's occupation was listed as farmer, and he raised a variety of crops

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<sup>1</sup> Henry County Deed Book 19, p. 160 (1876), and Deed Book 22, p. 443 (1886); U. S. census. In their book *The Life and Times of Ridgeway, Virginia* (p. 251), historians Ruth Pace and Mary Pace McGee date the house to ca. 1880 and they credit its construction to John Penn (John D. Penn, one of Matilda Penn's sons, would have been in his twenties in 1880). The traditions of the Sheffield family, later owners of the property, ascribe construction of the house to the Penn family, specifically John Penn. County land book (tax) records for the Ingleside tract are difficult to interpret with regard to the construction of new buildings during the period. The records show a gradual decline from a \$1,800 value of buildings in the 1860s to \$1,200 in 1875, \$1,000 in 1880, and \$800 from the mid-1880s through 1890. It is not impossible that the property described (imprecisely) in the 1876 deed was one and the same as that described in the 1886 deed.

<sup>2</sup> Pace and McGee, *Life and Times of Ridgeway*, 23-24; Pat Wallace personal communication; U. S. census.

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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

including Indian corn (725 bushels), wheat (100 bushels), oats (75 bushels), and tobacco (6,000 pounds). Presumably Sheffield continued this diversified agriculture at Ingleside after 1887 (the 1890 census does not survive to confirm this assumption). At the time of his death from tuberculosis in 1896, Leon Sheffield owned half-interests in several "barns" (or barns-full) of tobacco, suggesting he farmed his land with the aid of sharecroppers. In addition to his farming activities Leon Sheffield served on the county school board and, like his father before him, he served as an overseer of the poor.<sup>3</sup>

Betty Coan Sheffield remained at Ingleside until her death in 1939. With her during their early years lived her daughters Mame L. (b. 1875), Katherine Hill (Katie; 1877-1965), and Annie Coan (1887-1990). Annie Coan married electrical engineer William Hale Fontaine (1882-1963) in 1931 and the couple made their home at Ingleside from then until their deaths. The family added the second-story bathroom to the rear of the house about 1931. Several years earlier the kitchen and dining room annex was added--an addition that had been contemplated in family correspondence as early as 1910. The story-and-a-half half-dovetail log cabin known as the "old kitchen," which stood a short distance behind (west of) the house, served during the middle decades of the twentieth century as a residence for farm workers, including John Bullard, the last manager of the Ingleside farm. During the Fontaine's residence the property was occasionally referred to as "Ingleside Place."<sup>4</sup>

Ingleside now belongs to Sheffield descendant Dr. Pat B. Wallace of Martinsville and her husband, Dr. George L. Wallace, who have stabilized the house as the first step in its rehabilitation. By the 1990s the "old kitchen" had fallen into disrepair and the Wallaces had it torn down and replaced with a modern log weekend home of similar form and appearance. As part of their rehabilitation the Wallaces plan to remove the deteriorated kitchen and dining room annex from the rear of Ingleside and build in its stead a two-story kitchen and bathroom wing.

**Architectural Analysis**

Ingleside possesses a number of notable features that contribute to its architectural significance.

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<sup>3</sup> Sheffield family collection; U. S. census; Henry County Will Book 11, p. 440; Pat Wallace personal communication; and Pace and McGee, *Life and Times of Ridgeway*, 59 and 72.

<sup>4</sup> Pat Wallace personal communication; Sheffield family collection.

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Ingleside  
Henry Co., Va.

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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

On one level the house is fairly typical of its place and time. Many land-owning farm families of late-nineteenth-century rural Virginia built two-story, one-room-deep, center-passage-plan houses, a form with a long pedigree in the state. Greek Revival and Gothic Revival influences were also common during the period (Ingleside was built towards the end of the period of popularity of the two styles), as was the use of a decorative centered front gable (distantly a Gothic Revival influence). At Ingleside, however, the two styles are employed in a distinctively abbreviated or stripped-down manner. The vertical strips that define the three bays of the front elevation are the attenuated descendants of the boldly defined pilasters used to ornament the larger antebellum Greek Revival homes of the region. (A published house that originally had a similar vertical-strip treatment is the mid-nineteenth-century Chang Bunker House, which lies approximately fifty miles west-southwest of Ingleside in Surry County, North Carolina.)<sup>5</sup> Likewise the shallow scallops of Ingleside's vergeboards reference the much more elaborate vergeboards of "true" Gothic Revival houses. It appears that Ingleside's unknown builder was familiar with expressive stylistic prototypes but chose, for whatever reason, a more restrained approach.

The marbling of Ingleside's wooden mantels is fairly conventional, as well as faithful, in its depiction of imported white and black marbles, but of particular interest is the marbling of the soapstone surround of the downstairs north room fireplace--an unusual example of the painting of stone (rather than wood) to simulate stone. The graining at Ingleside is typical of rural Virginia and adjoining areas of North Carolina in the freedom and vibrancy of its execution, more a variation on a theme of wood than an effort to accurately represent wood grain.<sup>6</sup> The corner blocks of the door and window surrounds are of particular note in this regard; they are painted in the same palette of browns and tans but their mottled and rippling patterns bear little resemblance to any known variety of wood. The corner block painting appears most similar to the swirled patterns of the pottery door knobs used throughout the house, suggesting the imaginative folk artisan who executed the work may have taken his inspiration from that unconventional source.

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<sup>5</sup> Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 16 and 133.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 16-19; Phillips, "Grand Illusions," 155-62.

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Henry Co., Va.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Henry County deed, land (tax), and will books. Henry County Courthouse, Martinsville, Va., and Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Martinsville-Henry County Chamber of Commerce. "Martinsville & Henry County, Virginia, Newcomers and Visitors Guide." Brochure, 1992.

Pace, Ruth, an Mary Pace McGee. *The Life and Times of Ridgeway, Virginia, 1728-1990*. Blacksburg, Va.: Pocahontas Press, 1990.

Phillips, Laura A. W. *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County*. Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Grand Illusions: Decorative Interior Painting in North Carolina." In Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman, eds. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1991.

Sheffield family collection. Martinsville, Va.

United States Census. 1870 and 1880 Henry County population and agriculture schedules. Microfilm at the Virginia Room of the Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Va.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources File No. 044-0013, Richmond, Va.

Wallace, Pat B., personal communication. Henry County and Martinsville, Va., 1998-99.

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Henry Co., Va.**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated parcel, comprising approximately five acres, is portrayed on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination. The nominated parcel occupies the southeastern portion of tax parcel 68 on Henry County tax maps 62.5 and 62.8.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated parcel encompasses the two surviving nineteenth-century resources associated with Ingleside, the spring and the house itself, and excludes adjoining modern resources.

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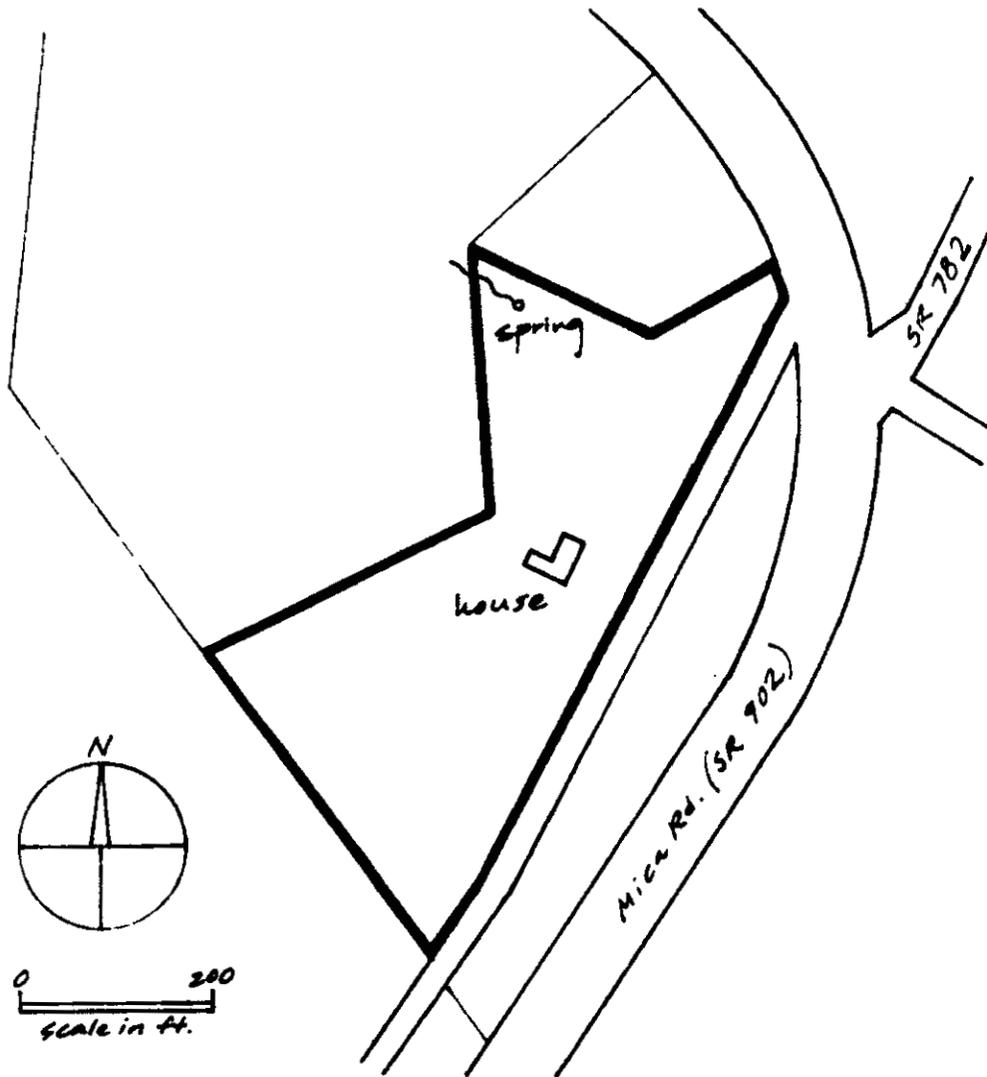


Exhibit A: The Ingleside nominated parcel. The nominated parcel occupies the southeastern portion of tax parcel 68 on Henry County tax maps 62.5 and 62.8. Scale: 1" = 200'.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

79° 52' 30"  
36° 37' 30"

601000m E.

602

1 750 000 FEET (N. C.)

604 50'

Ingleside  
Henry Co., VA

UTM ref. (zone 17)  
E602270  
N4050510

1 040 000 FEET  
(N. C.)

