

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic "Ingleside"; Allen, Judge J.W.F., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South Fork Road (Co. Rt. 7)

N/A not for publication

city, town Moorefield

N/A vicinity of

state West Virginia

code 54

county Hardy

code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name William H. and E. Elizabeth Bean

street & number South Fork Road

city, town Moorefield

N/A vicinity of

state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hardy County Courthouse

street & number Washington Street

city, town Moorefield

state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Region 8 Planning District Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Region 8 Planning and Development Council

city, town P.O. Box 887 Petersburg state West Virginia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Since its construction in 1842, Ingleside has remained a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. The house employs the simple characteristics of balance and symmetry that its style implies. The low pitched hip roof is accented with four brick chimneys at each of the corners. Only two of the chimneys are functional. The other two were constructed for aesthetic reasons. Brick dentils underline the eaves. The main body of the house is constructed of old rose colored brick, painted white. Windows are eight feet high, double hung sashes with six panes each; green louvered shutters decorate the openings. Entrance into the house is via a one bay temple porch, then through a large wooden door surrounded by transom and sidelights decorated in a diamond pattern of wood.

Little has changed since its construction, with the exception of a two story addition at the back, during the 1960's. This includes a kitchen, laundry room, screened porch and carport. The integrity that Ingleside has exhibited for so many years was not altered.

The interior of the home originally had three rooms up and three rooms down. Upstairs were the bedrooms, all large and spacious with high ceilings and wide pine floor boards. The first floor has a small study, parlor and dining room, also with pine flooring. The dining room is perhaps the loveliest room in the house. Solid black walnut doors separate the dining room and parlor, sliding horizontally between the rooms. The large windows are trimmed in walnut as are the doors, fireplace and baseboards. The beautiful semi-circular stairway remains as it did during the 1840's.

Few changes in the interior have been made, but when completed have never intruded upon the appearance. A small powder room was added under the staircase and a bath on the second floor. Windows were installed in the home on the north side in the two shuttered openings nearest the front. To make the home pleasing to passersby, these two windows were also shuttered and the shutters remained closed, with only the sills and lintel visible. This was for a very good reason; there were no windows, only the sills and lintels. The

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walls were opened and functioning windows were installed, during its most recent restoration. Perhaps the most beneficial change in the interior occurred during the 1890's in the entrance hall. A partition was removed, thus revealing the great, beautiful semi-circular stairway.

Ingleside is a beautiful house and a great asset to the community. Integrity is a hallmark of the house as well—integrity and a pleasing consistency of style and workmanship.

#10 Verbal Boundary Description: Continuation

"Ingleside" is bounded on the west by the right-of-way of County Route 7, on the north and east by a treeline, and on the south by a hedge and low vegetation 200 ft. from the house.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> Local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1842 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of Ingleside is two-fold: history and architecture. Built in 1842, and completed by Judge J.W.F. Allen, Ingleside is one of the finest Greek Revival homes in Hardy County. The home remained in the Allen family for some 65 years after the Judge's death in 1875. In the mid 1960's it once again came into family hands, that of Judge Allen's grandson, C. B. Allen. Both men were pioneers in their own right.

J.W.F. Allen was born in Woodstock, Virginia in 1813. He was educated privately in Woodstock, went on to read law and in 1836 obtained a license to practice. An assignment brought him into the South Branch Valley and more specifically Moorefield, where he later returned to make his home and set up a law practice.

Moorefield and Hardy County at that time had several outstanding lawyers coming from established families. The prevailing political sentiment was pro Whig; Allen was a strong Jacksonian Democrat. His political sentiments, however, did not hamper the practice he had built with honesty, hard work and dedication. He was elected to several terms as Prosecuting Attorney. In 1860 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, serving six counties; Warren, Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Highland, Pendleton and Hardy. He did not hold many terms of court before the War Between the States commenced.

Judge Allen was a loyal and true Virginian, his sentiments rested wholly with the Southern cause, and with the onset of the war, there was only one side for him to support: the Confederacy. He invested a considerable amount of money in Confederate Bonds and also persuaded others to do the same. He was so confident that the final triumph would be that of the South.

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The Union Army posted a reward of over a thousand dollars, redeemable in gold for his capture. Allen continued to stay in Moorefield and despite such a large reward, was never betrayed by his fellow townspeople. During Moorefield's occupation by Union troops, Allen was always warned by some of his local friends and neighbors and was able to spend a few nights out of the area until the troops were gone.

At the end of the war, Judge Allen was broken in fortune, had a large dependent family of ten children to support, and as with all Confederate leaders was disenfranchised and debarred. He could not serve as Judge, practice law or vote. Though all of this was hard to bear, he was determined to survive as best he could. He formed a partnership with a gentleman who could take the test oath as required of lawyers. Allen was the adviser and researcher of the partnership, thus enabling him to feed and cloth his family.

The local citizens, however, had not forgotten Judge Allen. Local men joined together to reelect him to his former position of Circuit Court Judge, as the disenfranchisement was lifted in 1872. He served from 1872 until his death in 1875. His position of Judge of the Circuit Court was rather unique in that he served under two state jurisdictions, Virginia and West Virginia, without ever moving his residence.

In addition to being the home of Judge Allen, Ingleside was also the home of his grandson, C.B. Allen. As an aviation writer, C.B. was the most respected of a small group of journalists who followed aviation through its pioneering years.

In 1927 his vivid account of Lindbergh's New York to Paris flight is a reference point in aviation history. He pursued his journalistic career for many more years with The New York World, reporting on practically every milestone in aviation in its surge toward commercial viability and military necessity. During the mid 1930's he was a member of the Air Safety Board, a forerunner of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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He served as a colonel in the Air Transport Command, during World War II.

Following World War II, C.B. reported on the Pentagon for The New York Herald-Tribune. Eventually the Herald-Tribune also disappeared from the scene. In 1953 he became an assistant to the Chief Executive of The Martin Company. In 1961 the Martin Marietta Company was organized and C.B. remained in the Washington-Baltimore area, as an assistant to the Areospace Company president.

In 1967 C.B. and his wife, Margaret, bought Ingleside and began the restorative work it needed. C.B. retired in 1968 and lived at Ingleside until his death in 1971.

Architecturally, Ingleside is one of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in Hardy County. During its 140 year existence it has provided local residents with a landmark and a center of social activity. Parties and balls were held here. During the War Between the States, when Union troops occupied Moorefield, the ladies of the town came to Ingleside to escape the Yankee soldiers. This was the home of a well educated man who had refined, yet simple tastes as exhibited in the house he purchased and finished to its elegant state. The fine black walnut doors and wood-work, the beautiful semi-circular stairway, the wide pine board floors and the large, spacious windows all display the characteristics of beautiful living for which the home is known. More recently the home was restored to its present state revealing its beauty and elegance once again.

9. Major Bibliographical References

South Branch Intelligencer, "In Memorium Honorable James W.F. Allen", Romney, West Virginia. Volume X Number 30, August 20, 1875.
 Johnson, Katherine W., Judge Allen's "Ingleside", Moorefield Examiner, Moorefield, West Virginia. 11 September 1978, Heritage Weekend Edition.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.96

Quadrangle name Moorefield, W. Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000'

UMT References

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 Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification Description of property is in Deed book 168 page 7 in the Hardy County Courthouse. A tract of land, with dwelling house and appurtenances lying and being on the east side of the South Fork Road between Moorefield and the Tannery. Bounded on the north and east by woods, on the south by a private residence. (SEE P.2, NO.7)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nanette Stevens, Planner

organization Region 8 Planning & Development Council date November 9, 1982

street & number P.O. Box 887 telephone (304) 874-3782

city or town Petersburg state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Commissioner, W.Va. Dept. of Culture and History date December 21, 1982

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



