NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 an 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 Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 137-478

2. Location

street & number Chandler Court, Wythe Lane, Pollard Park, Ballard Lane, Griffin Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Williamsburg ☐ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Williamsburg (Independent city) code 830 zip code 23185

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:) _____

Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District
Name of Property

Williamsburg, VA
County and State

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	
25	3	buildings
2 Parks (pair of entrance columns)	0	sites
1 Gate	0	structures
0	0	objects
28	3	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure
Commerce/Professional
Commerce/Restaurant
Landscape/Natural Feature

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure
Landscape/National Feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival: Tudor Revival
20th Century American Movements/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: weatherboard, shingles; Brick
roof Asphalt; Stone: Slate
other Wood

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

Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District — Name of Property

Williamsburg, VA — County and State

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.)

- [x] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] **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.)

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or 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)

A. Community Planning and Development

B. Politics/Government; Education

C. Architecture

Period of Significance

1922-1940

Significant Dates

1922-1925

1930-1931

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Pollard, John Garland; Morton, Richard L.; Swem, Earl Gregg

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Waterman, Thomas T.; Huff, Jr., Clarence W.; Cappelman, Eimer; Robinson, Charles M.; Bennett, Henry; Davis, E. T.; Muhleman & Kayhoe

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23221

Chandler Court & Pollard Park Historic District
Name of Property

Williamsburg, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx 7

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	349450	2511050
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 _____

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 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

Summary Description

Although closely linked visually and historically, Chandler Court and Pollard Park, the two areas of Pollard's development, reveal the changing appearance of middle-class suburban housing in the brief period 1920-1940. The earliest houses built on Chandler Court, Wythe Lane, and Griffin Avenue reflect relatively freewheeling styles abstracted from historical modes by architects and builders in the 1920s, while many of those built in the following decade on Pollard Park and Ballard Lane are rendered in the more literal historical grammar found through much of the East Coast -- particularly in eastern Virginia -- inspired by the development of Colonial Williamsburg.

Architectural Analyses

Most of the buildings in this district from both decades can be called Colonial Revival, though their character varies considerably. Earl Gregg Swem's large five-bay, weatherboarded house with classical porches and deep, exaggerated cornices (116 Chandler Court) is a familiar early-twentieth-century rendering of a Georgian gentry house without being recognizably drawn from any particular historical model or region. The Old Manse (601 Wythe Lane) is a more modest version; its shingle siding and uneven fenestration contrasting with deep eaves suggests a vernacular mode with no identifiable pedigree. The house Margaret Ballard built at 134 Chandler Court combines elements of this idiom with the picturesque practice of placing the gable and an exterior chimney on the principal facade. A more studied design is seen at 205 Griffin Avenue. It has a Tolkienesque quality created by swinging the side eaves out from the gable front with bold curves, emphasizing the side position of the door by giving it an oversized Queen Anne hood, and placing an asymmetrical chimney at the center of the composition. A large number of the earlier houses (100, 101, 121, 123, 129, and 131 Chandler Court and 207 Griffin Avenue) were intended to have a Dutch Colonial flavor, with long dormers or monitors breaking through exaggerated gable or gambrel roofs. However, these roof treatments and the small front door hoods projecting out from their eaves are the product of 1920s domestic images rather than copied from real buildings one might find in 18th-century New York state. Historian Richard L. Morton's picturesque cottage turns its long face to Chandler Court and carries wings out by extending the slope of the front roof, with a front chimney driven up through the deep eaves. Most remarkable at Morton's house is the juxtaposition of steep roofs and brown shingle siding with oversized cylindrical columns, a dramatic combination reminiscent of some English Arts and Crafts design. Less flamboyant are simple renderings of shingled and weatherboarded houses at 119 and 201 Griffin Avenue.

The eclectic quality of the houses changes as one descends the paths that link Chandler Court with Ballard Lane and Pollard Park, down the hillside to the south. Built between 1929 and 1940, many of these houses represent more literal renderings of 18th-century Chesapeake buildings. None is a direct copy, but the general composition, fenestration, chimney placement, and molding details are very close to those of surviving early Virginia buildings and of new structures being recreated in the same era by architects Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn and their Colonial Williamsburg successors in the restoration zone several blocks to the northeast.

The 1931 house Thomas T. Waterman designed and Morton built as rental property at 601 Pollard Park toys with an early, relatively picturesque mode, breaking the composition into blocks with different heights while unifying them with roofs of consistently steep pitch. The tenement has carefully rendered 18th-century style Flemish bond brickwork with properly executed segmented window heads, water tables, and the like. The small-pane window sash and dormers would not look out of place on the Duke of Gloucester Street. Some of the romantic nature of this house is also seen in the frame cottage and tea room at 3 Pollard Park built by Mary Craighill and the addition designed by Waterman to Pollard's less literal brick office at 140 Chandler Court. Slightly later and consciously more reserved in personality are two frame Colonial Revival houses designed by Clarence W. Huff, Jr. on the south side of the ravine at 604 and 608 Pollard Park, both with symmetrical main blocks, gable roofs, and carefully rendered box cornices.

The development, of course, is not totally homogenous. There is a small gambrel-roofed cottage (129 Chandler Court) literally rendered with late colonial Virginia details on the east path just south of Chandler Court. One of the most romantic, non-literal elements is a house dramatically placed on the hillside at the far southeast corner at 600 Pollard Park. The latter is a T-shaped composition with steep intersecting roofs, archaic leaded windows, irregular roofing slate, and English framing -- all well-composed elements in a Gothic cottage style that extends back to 19th-century architectural revivals preceding most of the other design grammars used throughout the development.

The green spaces also create variety within the neighborhood. Chandler Court is focused on a flat common lawn, roughly oval in shape, and clearly designed with larger English and New England village greens in mind. Pollard Park's lane, on the other hand, loops around a relatively deep ravine with a stream and mature trees as well as smaller cultivated and wild plant species. This feature is cast in the image of other natural and semi-natural landscapes associated with inter-war suburban development and rural landscape conservation (Riverside Drive in Richmond

and the National Park Service's Colonial Parkway are two regional expressions of the movement toward scenic planning). Most innovative for an American development, perhaps, is the sloping lawn connecting the two shared green spaces. This was, and remains, treated as a private yard that is accessible to pedestrians using brick-paved walks passing through it.

Most of the buildings in the Chandler Court and Pollard Park Historic District are decidedly middle class houses, providing the spaces normally expected of their status: two or three entertaining areas and a kitchen on the first floor, a stairway either in the most public of these rooms or in a passage, bedrooms on the second floor, and bathrooms on one or both floors. Modest provision for day servants is also present. For example, 601 Pollard Park had a tiny servant's toilet with a 5'6" ceiling, and a similar accommodation is found in other houses such as 119 Chandler Court and 601 Wythe Lane.

The people living in the district were not always homeowners. Morton built 601 Pollard Park as a house that would be rented presumably to college professors, and Pollard built 129 Chandler Court as a small house intended for renters of modest means. In addition, 119 and 201 Griffin were rented to a variety of families, including some who would later build in the district. Arthur and Carrie Williams built 706 Pollard Park to house themselves on the first floor and roomers on the upper floor. Margaret Ballard built 134 Chandler Court and rented rooms to a College sorority and later built 1 Ballard Lane which was rented to faculty. Many of the houses -- including 207 Griffin Avenue, 131, 134, and 140 Chandler Court -- were either built or remodeled later to include apartments rented to William and Mary students. When Pollard's heirs sold the key lot linking Chandler Court and Pollard Park in 1941, the deed specified that provided the building was designed to appear to be a single family residence, two families could occupy the house. Financial diversity is perhaps best illustrated by Mary Craighill's effort to build a combination of house and tea room at 3 Pollard Park. Both Pollard and Craighill intended that she could provide income sufficient for her to live in the neighborhood and to provide respectable dining facilities for roomers from 706 Pollard Park and elsewhere.

Designs for houses in the neighborhood came from architects[1], contractors, published plans, and possibly owners' imagination. The familiarity of their appearance suggests that most

[1] Architect's plans survive (in owners' possession and in the T. T. Waterman Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress) for 600, 601, and 604 Pollard Park, by Cappelmann, Clarence Wright Huff Jr., and Thomas T. Waterman respectively.

of the designs for the Dutch Colonial houses were taken from published sources, often sold and illustrated in popular magazines. This is almost certainly true of 101, 121, 123, and 131 Chandler Court and 207 Griffin Avenue. Pollard's papers at William and Mary include a collection of clippings and brochures depicting housing designs evidencing his interest in this source of ideas for building design. Other houses (e.g., 134 Chandler Court, 201 Griffin Avenue, and 610 Pollard Park) appear contractor-designed.

The degree to which the various sources intersected is graphically illustrated by the original plans and the house as built for J. R. Geiger at 123 Chandler Court. (This story is told based on the testimony of the second-generation owner, the drawings, and the house itself.) Dr. Geiger began by hiring Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson to design a house resembling the somewhat larger Thad Hall home he admired on Richmond Road. Robinson was then the chief architectural planner for William and Mary, and Geiger was a member of the faculty. Robinson produced ⅛" = 1' elevations, plans, and a section, dated February, 1928, showing a two-story frame house rendered in what was considered a neoclassical early American style. The Geigers found the proposal too costly, so they worked with contractor E. T. Davis[2] to reduce the size and complexity. Davis had earlier (1923) provided the plans for and constructed a Dutch Colonial at 100 Chandler Court. Davis omitted Robinson's breakfast room and porch, and the kitchen was drawn into space the architect had conceived as entirely a dining room. Upstairs, four bedrooms were reduced to three. The arrangement of rooms and details of the stair as built have recognizable links to the Robinson drawings, but the outside is remarkably different, rendered as a story-and-a-half brick house with an extremely steep roof broken by a long monitor. Though modified beyond recognition by this process, the outside nonetheless has a strong stylistic character suggesting that the client and builder referred to published plans in developing alternatives.

The more literal Colonial Revival houses like 601 and 604 Pollard Park closely followed their architects' drawings, but a story told by Gladys Guy about the Gothic cottage she and William Guy built at 600 Pollard Park in 1929/1930 suggests that clients and builders commonly adjusted architects' proposals. The Guys hired architect Cappelmann to design their house, and he responded with great surprise when they closely followed his plans without significant changes

[2] About 1930 Davis published a promotional booklet called Illustrations of Sixteen Buildings by E. T. Davis, General Contractor (Norfolk, n.d.) showcasing some of the middle class Williamsburg homes that he had built since establishing his firm in 1920.

to what he proposed.

Pollard's vision of an intimate landscaped suburb with pleasing architecture for owners and renters of relatively diverse means and circumstances was fulfilled. The Pollard Park and Chandler Court Historic District is a vital and important part of Williamsburg's non-colonial heritage.

E. A. Chappell
March 24, 1995

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES

25 dwellings and one lot owned by private individuals
3 dwellings owned by The College of William and Mary
The Court in Chandler Court
The Brick Entrance Gate to Chandler Court
The Park in Chandler Park

100 Chandler Court (# 137-393)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(01)-02-011,12
VDHR Survey Number: 137-393
Current Owner(s): Brooks, John & Carol Ann

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Construction Date: 1923
Source of Date: Deed and Pollard Papers
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE

This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling. The main block has a gable roof, full width shed dormers in the front and rear, and a 3-bay facade with a central entrance and side lights. The eave kicks up slightly over the door to create a hood that is supported by wood brackets. There is an inside chimney. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The distinctive wooden board shutters include a diamond-shaped cutout and are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and casement. The roof is composition shingle.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS

On the north side there is a 1-story hip-roofed early wing with double-hung 6/6 windows. On the south side there is a 2-story gable-roofed early addition with a shed dormer and a one-story flat-roofed screened porch beyond. There is an inside chimney and a chimney in the rear. There is an 1-story addition in the rear of the main block with a shed roof that is continuous with a 1.5-story addition with a rounded roof. Additions are constructed of materials that are similar to the main house.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES

There is a wood frame garage with cedar shingles and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The garage is constructed as a single building for two cars; however, the north half belongs to 100 Chandler Court and the south half to 116 Chandler Court.

101 Chandler Court (# 137-394)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(A)-00-016
VDHR Survey Number: 137-394
Current Owner(s): Andrews, David R.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: about 1918
Source of Date: Pollard Papers

Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof, and a 3-bay facade. There are full shed dormers in the front and the rear. The eave projects out from the front wall, creating a shallow full-width front overhang. There is an end chimney on the north side. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The older wooden shutters are movable louvered on the bottom half and fixed louvered on the top half and are hinged to be operable, the newer shutters are fixed louver. Windows are double-hung 6/6 with a half round attic window on the south side. The roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The original shed-roofed screened porch on the north side has been enclosed with tall casement windows; the enclosed porch is unheated. On the south end the original garage has been connected to the house with a hyphen and made part of the dwelling with a separate outside entrance. There is a chimney and the windows are double-hung 6/1 and casement. There is a gabled addition at the back corner on the south end of the original garage. The rear porch has been enclosed.

116 Chandler Court (# 137-395)

Building Name: The Morton House
Tax Map Number: 495-(01)-02-015-17
VDHR Survey Number: 137-395
Current Owner(s): Quarles, John & Betty

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1923
Source of Date: Deed and Pollard Papers
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes

Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival/Arts and Crafts dwelling with a longitudinal gable roof extended at both ends. There is a prominent chimney in the front and the front portico has a gable roof with an elliptical ceiling, square posts, and lattice . It has a screened porch with large drum columns on the south end recessed under the building roof with a half story above it, and a chimney on the north end. In the rear there is a one-story shed extension and a full shed dormer. The exterior is covered with cedar shingles that are unpainted. The wooden vertical board shutters are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 6/6, (with five 1/1 replacement windows on the first floor) 4/4, and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is an early 1-story shed addition on the north end that is constructed of materials that are similar to the main house. The addition includes a chimney that was built against the existing chimney on the north end.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a wood frame garage with cedar shingles and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The garage is constructed as a single building for two cars. However, the north half belongs to 100 Chandler Court and the south half to 116 Chandler Court.

119 Chandler Court (# 137-396)

Building Name: The Swem House
Tax Map Number: 495-(A)-00-014
VDHR Survey Number: 137-396
Current Owner(s): The College of William and Mary

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1923
Source of Date: Deed book and Pollard Papers

Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2.5-story, 5-bay, Georgian Revival dwelling with a gable roof and a central dormer with paired casement windows both in the front and the rear of the dwelling. There is a 1-story flat-roofed side porch with a square picket railing and Roman Doric columns on the south side; the porch is accessed by a pair of French doors on the first level and the porch roof is accessed by a single French door on the second level. The building has a symmetrical facade with a central door, side lights, and a pedimented gable portico with Roman Doric columns. The exterior is covered with beaded weatherboard siding that is painted. The wood shutters are movable louver on the bottom half and fixed louver on the top half and are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The side porch has been screened. Changes have been made to the rear of the building. A second-story sleeping porch in the southeast corner of the rear has been enclosed, a three-window bay has been added at the first level, and it appears that the enclosed room in the rear of the house on the first level was originally a screened porch.

121 Chandler Court (# 137-397)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-005
VDHR Survey Number: 137-397
Current Owner(s): Geiger, Joseph R. II and Wendy

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1924
Source of Date: Deed and Pollard Papers

Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof that has an exaggerated projecting eave, a symmetrical facade with central entry, a cantilevered perpendicular gable at the front entry and a door surround with a cornice and dentils. There is a 1-story shed-roofed side porch with panelled Doric pilasters and a wood deck on a brick foundation on the south side. There is shed roofed open porch in the rear at the north end, a rear shed dormer, an interior chimney, and a chimney centered on the south end with quarter round attic windows on either side of the chimney. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The fixed louvered wooden shutters are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 12/12, 6/1, 4/4, and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The porch on the south side has been screened.

123 Chandler Court (#137-398)

Building Name: The Geiger House
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-006
VDHR Survey Number: 137-398
Current Owner(s): Geiger, Mary Keller (Life Estate)

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1928-29
Source of Date: Tax Records, construction contract called for completion by December 10, 1928
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5 story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a very steep gable roof, a symmetrical facade with a central door, and a semicircular arched doorway. There is a gable-roofed portico with decorative latticework on the sides and a 1.5-story side bay. The exterior is Flemish-bond brick with vinyl horizontal siding on the shed dormer. Windows are double-hung 6/6 except for one 4/4 and one small arched window. The roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a rear 1-story frame addition with an asphalt shingle gable roof and vinyl siding. The addition was built by Joe Terrell, a local builder, in 1963.

129 Chandler Court (# 137-399)
Building Name: The Chandler Path House
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-006A
State Survey Number: 137-39~~5~~9
Current Owner(s): Lawrence E. Hennessy Sr. and Catherine H. Hennessy

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1928
Source of Date: Tax Records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Virginia gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay facade and a central entrance. The exterior is covered with beaded weatherboard siding that is painted and the dormers have beaded diagonal weatherboard siding. The wooden shutters have been removed. Windows are double-hung 9/9 and 9/6. The roof is slate shingles.

130 Chandler Court (# 137-478-1)

Building name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-007
VDHR Survey Number: none
Current Owner(s): Barrett, Jack & Genevieve

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: non-contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1947-48
Source of Date: Photographs
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a Colonial Revival house with a Cape Cod flavor. The northern facade fronting on Chandler Court is 1.5 stories with two dormers. The southern facade facing Pollard Park is 2.5 stories with a gable roof, a portico, and a continuous shed roofed dormer punctuated with five windows. There is an enclosed side porch with a gable roof built over what was originally a garage that was accessed from the south side. The building facades are symmetrical with central doors. The exterior of the building is brick and the porch has been enclosed with beaded weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden shutters are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 8/8 and 6/6. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
An original screened porch on the west side has been enclosed. The original garage located under the house on the south side has been converted into living space and two of the five dormers on the south side were added later. An enclosed porch has been added on the south side.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
A detached shed covered with beaded weatherboard siding that is painted is located on the property south of the dwelling.

131 Chandler Court # 137-400

Building Name: Governor Pollard's House
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-008
VDHR Survey Number: 137-400
Current Owner(s): Blouet, Brian & Olwyn

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1924
Source of Date: Deed and Pollard Papers
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a steeply pitched gable roof. It has unusual fenestration with a four-window bay to the south side of the central doorway and two windows to the north side. The door has a fanlight and a shallow gable-roofed portico with an elliptical ceiling. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden shutters are fixed louvers on the top half and movable louvers on the bottom half and are hinged to be operable. There is a screened porch with a gable roof and exposed rafter ends on Roman Doric columns on the south side. There is a chimney on the south end. Windows are double-hung 6/6, 1/1, 6/1 and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles. A garage located under the dwelling is accessed from the rear of the building.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a deck with a painted wooden rail and pickets on the north side and across the back of the house and French doors leading to the deck have been added on the west side. A second entrance on the north side was eliminated.

134 Chandler Court # 137-401

Building Name: Robb's Roost

Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-008
VDHR Survey Number: 137-401
Current Owner(s): Robb, Frances L.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1925
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a front gable roof. A prominent chimney in the front of the house cuts through the roof overhang. The front door is in the end bay on the north side of an asymmetrical facade. The portico has a gable roof with an elliptical facing board under the gable and paired square posts. There is a open shed-roofed porch on the south side with paired posts and a square picket railing, and a shed-roofed screened porch in the rear. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden fixed louver shutters are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and casement. The roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a 2-story addition to the first floor and basement levels constructed of materials that are similar to the main building except that the roof is asphalt shingles. The garage under the original building was converted to living space. The open porch on the south side was extended to the end of the building to connect the side porch with the rear porch; the extension is unroofed.

140 Chandler Court # 137-402
Building Name: Pollard/Waterman House
Tax Map Number: 495-(02)-00-007A
State Survey Number: 137-402

Current Owner(s): Victor H. and Marcia T. Smith

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1924 and 1930
Source of Date: W&M Pollard Papers (folder 60)
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
The original 1924 building was Professor Pollard's law office, which he had built just down the hill from his residence (131 Chandler Court) on a brick walkway down from Chandler Court to what is now Ballard Lane. It is a rectangular, 1-story Colonial Revival with a gabled slate roof. The entry door facing a brick walkway from Chandler Court is in the end bay of an asymmetrical facade with a modillion cornice. The exterior is Flemish-bond brick. Windows in the original office are double-hung 9/9. The roof is covered with slate. There is a chimney centered on the north end of the gable flush with the wall and not projecting from the building.

The office was converted into a residence in 1930 by Thomas T. Waterman, using the office as a wing to the north in a "T" plan. The office itself was modified by the finishing of a half story with rear-facing dormer and casement windows flanking the chimney on the upper story. The conversion retained the office entrance, but added a south facade on Ballard Lane with a modillion cornice and three pedimented gabled dormers with diagonal siding and a slate roof. There is a 4-light transom above the entry door on Ballard Lane. The lower level is in Flemish bond with beaded weatherboard siding above. Windows are double-hung 6/6, 6/9, and casement. Wooden fixed-louver shutters are hinged to be operable. The conversion was designed and built so that a symmetrical south facade would *appear* to have been lengthened on the west end by approximately six feet, and 2 levels of screened porches over a garage of common-bond brick to *appear* added as well. The door to the garage was later removed and replaced with siding to match the conversion with an entry door on one end. A furnace chimney was built of not-matching common-bond brick during the conversion.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a detached single-car, frame garage sided with painted cedar shingles located to the west of the building.

601 Wythe Lane # 137-391

Building Name: The Old Manse
Tax Map Number: 495-(01)-02-017A-20
VDHR Survey Number: 137-391
Current Owner(s): Geary, William T. and Susan S.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1925
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof, a symmetrical 3-bay facade with paired windows on the first floor, a central entrance with a fanlight and a gabled portico with a circular ceiling and square posts. The building is covered with cedar shingles that are painted. The wooden shutters are movable louvers and are hinged to be operable. There is a chimney on the west end of the main building and another one in the rear. Windows are double-hung 6/6 except for the attic window which is rounded. All roofs are asphalt shingles except for the roof on the side porch which is a metal roof.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The original screened sleeping porch on the west side has been enclosed at the second-story level and includes three 6/6 windows and a single 30-pane window facing the rear yard. A-shed roofed addition is attached in the rear. This addition was later expanded to the east and the original outside exit was moved. The original wooden front porch platform and stairs have been replaced with brick.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a detached 1.5-car garage with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The building is sided in cedar shingles that are painted.

605 Wythe Lane (# 137-392)

Building Name: The Blank House
Tax Map Number: 495-(01)-02-021,22
VDHR Survey Number: 137-392
Current Owner(s): The College of William and Mary

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential - multifamily
Resource level: non-contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1940
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is an ell-plan, 1.5-story, Dutch Colonial Revival Dwelling with a small 2-story rear bay. There is a gable roof on the front of the ell with a gabled dormer, and a gable roof on the side ell. There is a shed-roofed porch at the crook of the ell with square wooden posts and a shed dormer in the rear of the building. The building contains three dwelling units. The main entrance for the largest apartment is from the shed-roofed porch and this unit includes the front half of the first floor and the entire second floor. A second unit is also accessed from the shed-roofed porch, this unit includes the back half of the first floor. A third unit is located at the basement level and is entered from the west side. The exterior facade is brick, stretcher bond and the dormers are wood facing and vinyl siding. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and 4/4. The roof is asphalt shingles.

3 Pollard Park (# 137-456)

Building Name: none

Tax Map Number: 495-(A)-00-8A
VDHR Survey Number: 137-456
Current Owner(s): Vincent, Estella M.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1929
Source of Date: Tax Records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is an ell-plan, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with perpendicular gables. The front porch is covered with a small shed roof in the crook of the ell with a square wooden post at the center. There are 2 gabled dormers facing the interior of the ell, 3 gabled dormers on the south side, and an unusual full shed dormer across the rear that bisects the perpendicular gable on the south side. The chimney is in the rear. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted, dormers are covered with diagonal boards. The wooden fixed louver shutters are applied to the building. There is a screened side porch on the south end. Windows are double-hung 12/12, 9/6, 9/4 and 9/6, and casement. The roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a 1-story shed addition to south side that is constructed of similar materials. The framing and the screened door on the rear porch have been added.

600 Pollard Park #137-457

Building Name: Guy House
Map Number: 495-(16)-02-017A-20
State Survey Number: 137-457
Current Owner(s): Joseph F. Wheeler and Elizabeth A. Rutgers

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1929/30
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a T-plan, 1.5-story, dwelling in a romantic English cottage style. The steep gables are perpendicular and there is a prominent chimney on the front of the house to the west of the entry door that projects through the roof. The front door is crossbuck and glazed and the front porch roof is supported with Olde English timber framing. The exterior walls and the hipped dormers are covered with cedar shingles that are painted. The vertical board wooden shutters include a board applied on the diagonal resulting in a z pattern and they are hinged to be operable. Windows include: double-hung 6/6, a small 3-pane window adjacent to the front door, a leaded diamond window in the oversized front dormer, a casement window in the rear, and a three-window bay on the second story on the east side. The roof is covered with slate shingles that are graduated in size and intentionally broken to create a picturesque appearance.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a shed-roofed addition at the first level in the rear with two skylights, tall single-pane casement windows, cedar shingle siding, and a slate roof. The shed porch at the top of the T on the east end is partially enclosed with tall single-pane casement windows. The unenclosed portion is towards the front of the house and the shed roof is supported with timbers to match those used in the main entrance porch.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a detached 1.5-story 2-car garage that includes a chimney on the north side. The hipped roof is asphalt shingles and the siding is cedar shingles painted to match the dwelling. The garage is built at the bottom of the hill in front of the dwelling and the room on the top story of the garage is accessed by a bridge from the front yard (the Guys used the room for ping pong).

601 Pollard Park (#137-406)

Building Name: Morton's Tenement
Tax Map Number: 495-(03)-00-C
VDHR Survey Number: 495-406
Current Owner(s): Chappell, Edward A.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1931
Source of Date: Tax Records, Architect's Drawings, and Date Brick
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling. The original building has a 1.5-story wing on the east side that includes a screened shed-roofed porch built on the front half of the first level. The main block has a segmentally arched entry in the end bay on the east, segmentally arched window openings on the first floor, and three gabled dormers. There is a full shed dormer in the rear that has been continued across the addition to the west end. Both the main block and the wings have steeply pitched side gable roofs. There is an internal chimney in the main block and an end chimney on the addition to the west end. The exterior is Flemish-bond brick with diagonal, painted, weatherboard siding on the dormers. The wooden shutters are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 6/9 and 6/6, and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
In 1964 a wing was added to the west end of the main building. The wing has a side gable roof with 2 gabled dormers on the front, an end chimney, and a shed-roofed dormer in the rear. The addition is constructed of materials that are similar to the main building.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a single car garage with an asphalt shingle gable roof and Flemish-bond brick walls

located to the west of the dwelling.

604 Pollard Park (# 137-408)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(27)-001
VDHR Survey Number: 137-408
Current Owner(s): Julien, Lloyd and Sarah

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1939
Source of Date: Tax Records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a modillioned cornice below a gambrel roof. The main block is 5 bays with a central door and on the west end there is a 2-bay, 1.5-story wing with a gambrel roof. The gambrel roof kicks out below the dormers. The dormers on the front are gabled and the rear dormers have hipped roofs. The dormers are sided with diagonal boards. There is a three-window bay on the east side. The exterior of the building is covered with beaded weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden, raised-panel shutters are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 6/6, 6/9, and 9/9. The roof is slate shingles and the chimney is in the interior.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The two-story porch across the rear of the house has been enclosed. The enclosure, completed in 1994, reflects a Georgian influence. The architect was John Hopke.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
A shed has been constructed at the west end of the dwelling in the rear yard.

608 Pollard Park (#137-409)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(27)-00-002
VDHR Survey Number: 137-409
Current Owner(s): Hodges, John

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1940
Source of Date: Tax Records and Owner Information
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Virginia gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling. There is a simple wood molded cornice, a symmetrical facade, a central entrance with a 4-light transom over the door, pedimented gable dormers in the front and in the rear, and a chimney on each end of the building. The front and rear exterior facades are beaded weatherboard siding that is painted and the end walls are Flemish-bond brick. The wood louvered shutters are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 9/9, 6/9 and 6/6. The roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a 2-story, gambrel-roofed T addition on the rear that is centered in relation to the main building. Materials are similar to the main building except for a 12/12 window. The shed-roofed porch located at the rear of the building on west side has been enclosed. The windows are tall single-pane casement.

610 Pollard Park (#137-410)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(A)-00-009
VDHR Survey Number: 495-406

Current Owner(s): Tracy, Eugene R. et Ux.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1938
Source of Date: Tax Records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof and a rear shed dormer. The facade is symmetrical with a central door and a surround with fluted pilasters and an entablature. The exterior walls are painted brick and the dormers are vinyl diagonal siding. The raised panel wooden shutters are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 6/6, 4/4, and casement. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a rear 1.5-story wing with shed dormers similar in style and materials to the original building. The original garage on the west side that was accessed from Griffin Avenue has been converted and made part of the dwelling. The conversion includes a bay with 2 casement windows in the center and one on each side. The porch in the rear east corner has been enclosed. The windows are tall single-pane casements.

706 Pollard Park (#137-407)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(03)-00-B
State Survey Number: 137-407
Current Owner(s): Jackson, Betty B.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential - multifamily

Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1930
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2-story, 20th-century vernacular dwelling with a gable roof consciously designed in a vernacular revival style. The main block is flanked with 1-story wings of similar style and materials. The inset dormers project through the roof eaves and the central entrance has a surround with fluted engaged pilasters supporting a gable with a molded cornice with dentils. The exterior facade is cedar shingles that are painted. The wooden shutters have recessed panels and are hinged to be operable. A 2-story porch with a hipped roof is located on the rear. The upper level of the porch is enclosed, the windows are casement. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and there is round attic vent on the north of the main block. The roof is slate and the chimney is located on the north end of the main block.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a 2-bay addition to the north wing. The addition has a gabled roof, synthetic roofing shingles, and is sided with cedar shingles painted to match the main building. Windows are double-hung 6/6. The original garage below the first-floor wing on the south end has been converted and made part of the dwelling.

1 Ballard Lane (# 137-405)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(03)-00-F
VDHR Survey Number: 137-405
Current Owner(s): Reid, Harriet

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1931

Source of Date: Site visit
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Virginia gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay facade, a central door with a 4 light transom, pedimented gable roofed dormers, and a modillioned cornice. There is a full-length shed dormer across the back. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted and dormers are painted diagonal boards. The wooden shutters are fixed louvers and in the front they are hinged to be operable and on the west side they are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 9/6 and 6/6. There is an end chimney on the east side and the roof is slate shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a 1-story addition on the rear with a shed roof constructed of materials similar to the main building.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a square shed with a wood-shingle hipped roof, lap siding, 6/6 double-hung windows, wooden louvered shutters applied to the building, and a brick foundation located in the side yard to the west.

119 Griffin Avenue (#137-381)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495 (1)-2-25 and 26
VDHR Survey Number: 137-0381-001
Current Owner(s): Peter R. and Janet B. Schwenke

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1920
Source of Date: Site visit

Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is an irregular-plan, 2-story, 20th-century vernacular dwelling. There is a side gable roof, a 3-bay facade, and a 1-story hip-roofed extension that includes the front entry. There is a narrow 2-story rear ell with a perpendicular gabled roof and a block chimney on the north side. This house may originally have had a T plan. The exterior is cedar shingles that are painted. Windows are double-hung 6/6 and 4/4. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The first-floor room to the south of the front entry door is an enclosed porch. There is a 1-story rear shed addition similar in materials to the main house with a block chimney.

201 Griffin Avenue (#137-382)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(1)-3-1 and 2
VDHR Survey Number: 137-0382-001
Current Owner(s): Jeanne Etheridge

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1920
Source of Date: Site visit
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gabled roof, a symmetrical 3-bay facade, a central entry with a gabled portico, and a wing on the south end. There is an interior chimney. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is

painted. The shutters are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 6/6. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The first-floor porch in the front half of the south wing and the second-floor porch in the south wing have been enclosed and made a part of the dwelling. There is a 1-story hip roofed addition across the back of the main block and a screened porch beyond.

205 Griffin Avenue (#137-383)

Building Name: The Young House
Tax Map Number: 495-(1)-3-3 and 4
VDHR Survey Number: 137-0383-001
Current Owner(s): The College of William and Mary

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1928
Source of Date: Pollard Papers
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a picturesque, rectangular 2-story dwelling with an asymmetrical gable end turned to the street. The side-gabled roof flares out at the end. There are shed dormers on both side ridges to provide headroom at the second level. There is a prominent chimney off center on the front wall. There is a two story bay on the north side that has a perpendicular gabled roof.. The front entrance is sheltered by a rounded hood of Queen Anne personality. There is a screened porch in the southeast corner and a garage under the 1st floor that is accessed from the rear. The distinctive wood shutters are hinged to be operable. The exterior is covered with cedar shingles that are painted. Windows are double-hung 6/6. The roof is asphalt shingles.

207 Griffin Avenue (#137-384)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(1)-3-5 and 6
VDHR Survey Number: 137-0384-001
Current Owner(s): Louis and Bernice Junod

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1929
Source of Date: Tax records
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof, a three-bay symmetrical facade, and a central door. There is an interior chimney and the front door has an elliptical arch hood. There is a garage under the 1st floor that is accessed from the rear. The wood shutters are hinged to be operable. The exterior is sided with cedar shingles that are painted. Windows are double-hung 6/6. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
There is a hip-roofed porch on the south side that has been enclosed. The windows are 4/4. There is a shed-roofed addition in the rear. The material used in the additions are similar to the main house.

209 Griffin Avenue (#137-478-2)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number:
VDHR Survey Number: none
Current Owner(s): Donna Kaiser and Steven L. Johnson

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: non-contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1968
Source of Date: Site visit
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling. There are 3 bays in the main block, 3 gabled dormers, and an entry in the south bay. There are wings on each side of the main block and dentils. There is a full shed dormer in the rear of the main block and a garage under the house that is accessed from the south side facing Ballard Lane. There is an inside chimney. The wood shutters are fixed louvers and are applied to the building. The beaded weatherboard siding is painted. Windows are double-hung 8/8, 6/6 and there are 3 fixed 20-pane windows. The roof is asphalt shingles.

302 Griffin Avenue (#137-386)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number:
VDHR Survey Number:
Current Owner(s): Barbara S. Lapp

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1935
Source of Date: Site visit
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes

Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5 story, Colonial Revival dwelling. The main block is 3-bays with an asymetrical facade and a gambrel roof. The entrance door is positioned off-center to the north and on the 1-st floor there are two windows to the south of the entrance and one window to the north of the entrance. There are three dormers on the front and three dormers on the rear. There is an interior chimney in the south bay and an enclosed porch with a side-gable roof on the south end of the main building. The exterior is covered in beaded weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden louvered shutters are hinged to be operable. Windows are double-hung 9/9 and the roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The side porch has been enclosed. The windows are double-hung 6/9.

303 Griffin Avenue (# 137-387)

Building Name: none
Tax Map Number: 495-(03)-00-D,E
VDHR Survey Number: 137-387
Current Owner(s): Lunger, John and Marjorie

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Dwelling
Current use: Residential
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1955
Source of Date: Deed Book (27/462)
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE
This is a rectangular, 1.5-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a gabled roof and a symmetrical 3-bay facade with a central door. There is a full-width shed dormer across the

rear. The exterior is covered with weatherboard siding that is painted. The wooden shutters are fixed louvers and are applied to the building. Windows are double-hung 8/8 and 6/6. The roof is asphalt shingles.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS
The shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed at the first-floor level. The enclosed porch is supported by brick piers and is constructed of materials similar to the main building.

BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES
There is a wood frame garage with an asphalt shingle gabled roof and weatherboard siding that is painted to match the dwelling.

The Court in Chandler Court (#137-478-3)

Building Name: n/a
VDHR Survey Number: none
Current Owner(s): private

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
An open green space
Current use: Common Green
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: n/a
Source of Date: n/a
Condition: n/a
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material n/a Setting Yes Workmanship n/a

The court was defined by Pollard as a perpetual lawn not to be built upon. His intentions for the court were stipulated in the deeds for the properties located around the court.

The Brick Entrance Gate (#137-478-4)

Building Name: n/a

VDHR Survey Number: none
Current Owner(s): private

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
Two brick columns flanking a lane
Current use: Decorative
Resource level: Contributing
Estimated Construction Date: 1925
Source of Date: estimated
Condition: excellent
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material Yes Setting Yes Workmanship Yes

The entrance to the lane leading into Chandler Court from Jamestown Road is flanked by a pair of brick columns. The overall height of the columns is approximately eight feet. The brick columns are approximately twenty inches square and rest on a base that is approximately twenty-six inches square. The concrete column caps are shaped like globes and the cap is approximately eighteen inches tall. At various points in time the columns have been damaged by vehicles and appropriate repairs have been made. To lessen the risk of damage, the column on the east side was moved over approximately eight inches when it was last rebuilt.

The Park in Pollard Park (# 137-478-5)

Building Name: n/a
Tax Map Number: 495-(03)-00-P
VDHR Survey Number: none
Current Owner(s): The City of Williamsburg

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION
A steeply sloped green space in the center of Pollard Park with a spring-fed stream running the length of the space.
Current use: Park
Resource level: Contributing

Estimated Construction Date: n/a
Source of Date: n/a
Condition: n/a
Degree of Historic Integrity:
Association Yes Design Yes Feeling Yes Location Yes
Material n/a Setting Yes Workmanship n/a

The park was originally defined in the deeds of surrounding parcels as owned in common by those lots with an "on demand" fee of $1.00 per month for upkeep, and Mary W. Craighill was designated as the custodian. The park and the road were subsequently deeded to the City of Williamsburg.

Statement of Significance

The Chandler Court and Pollard Park neighborhood is the remarkable creation of John Garland Pollard, a distinguished lawyer, educator, public servant, and Virginia governor (1929-1933). The College of William and Mary librarian Earl Gregg Swem and history professor Richard L. Morton, two prominent faculty members of the College who were among the earliest residents to build in Chandler Court, played a significant role in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg begun in 1927. They were leaders in the early 20th-century movement to study and celebrate Virginia's colonial past. Swem became director of the William and Mary library, and his Virginia Historical Index continues to contribute to historical research on early Virginia, and Morton's two-volume Colonial Virginia (U.N.C. Press, 1960) remains the standard work on the first colony. The intimate scale, the tightly-woven nature of public walkways through private property, and the carefully-designed quality of most of the houses give this planned development a particularly strong visual coherence that has remained intact. The variety of buildings illustrating the evolution of history-based design for middling houses between the two world wars and the Williamsburg location make this one of the most important Colonial Revival neighborhoods in Virginia.

Overview

Pollard[1] moved to Williamsburg in 1922 when he accepted an appointment as a professor of constitutional law and history at The College of William and Mary. Pollard was a man with demonstrated capacity for leadership[2], and in 1923 he was named by President Julian Alvin

[1]Pollard was born on August 4, 1871 to Virginia Bunker Pollard and the Reverend John Pollard at Bunker Hill, near Stevensville, VA in King and Queen County. He was born into two families that had long played leading roles in the political and religious affairs of Virginia.

[2]Pollard combined his legal career with political, business, and social leadership. He earned his law degree from Columbian College (now George Washington University) in 1893. In 1900 he became the first president of the Children's Home Society and he held this position until 1920. He was appointed president of the Capital Savings Bank in 1909. In 1912 he was elected mayor of Ginter Park, a suburb to the north of Richmond where he made his home. In 1913 he was elected attorney general of Virginia, and in 1914 he was elected president of the Virginia Progressive League. In 1915 he made an unsuccessful bid for Virginia's governorship. After several years of service to the war effort, including time in Europe, he was named by President Wilson in 1921 to fill an unexpired term on the Federal Trade Commission.

Carroll Chandler to head William and Mary's Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship (now the Marshall-Wythe School of Law); a position he held until he was elected governor of Virginia in 1929. During his Williamsburg years John Garland Pollard was a potent force in the development of the life of the city. He served as mayor, created the first planning commission, and organized and financed the efforts that resulted in the creation of the Chandler Court and Pollard Park neighborhood.

The Pollard Papers archived in Swem Library at The College of William and Mary provide considerable insight into Pollard's intentions regarding the development of the Chandler Court and Pollard Park neighborhood. Greatly concerned with providing quality housing of pleasing design for owners and renters of relatively diverse means and circumstances, Pollard envisioned an intimate garden suburb (the district was annexed by the City of Williamsburg when development began) located across the street from the College. The design, devised by Pollard himself, drew on both English and American concepts of picturesque siting and suburban developments that combined freestanding houses on relatively small lots with shared lawns and naturalistic features. As documented in his papers, Pollard played many roles in the development of Chandler Court and Pollard Park. He acquired the land, recruited initial residents, provided the design and vision, oversaw adjustments to street and lot boundaries, incorporated deed restrictions (e.g. minimum building cost placement), arranged for individual financing, sold insurance, and provided architectural advice and review.

Important figures in the life of the community joined Pollard as residents in Chandler Court and Pollard Park. William and Mary professors Brooks, Carter, Geiger, Guy, Krebs, Morton, Robb, Stubbs, Swem, Warren, Williams, and Young along with Dean Grace Landrum were early residents of the Chandler Court and Pollard Park neighborhood. The College has celebrated the contributions of three of these residents by naming the College library for Earl Gregg Swem, an academic building -- Morton Hall -- for Richard L. Morton, and a residence hall for Grace Landrum. The houses built by Professors Swem and Morton face each other on opposite sides of the lane leading to the common green in Chandler Court.

While proximity to the College explains the preponderance of homes for College faculty, there was diversity. The Williamsburg Presbyterian Church built its manse on Wythe Lane facing Chandler Court, and the original plan for Chandler Court included Pollard's office and a dwelling at 129 Chandler Court that he constructed for rental purposes. Pollard also assisted a widow named Mary Craighill in the design of a house on Pollard Park with a tea room, and he approved Professor Morton's construction of a dwelling on Pollard Park that was intended

to be rented. He also approved Margaret Ballard's plan for a small cottage on Ballard Lane that was also built for rental purposes. In addition, the house constructed by Mrs. Ballard at 134 Chandler Court provided rooms for the members of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority prior to its sale to Professor and Mrs. Robb in 1929.

The neighborhood includes houses designed by architects Eimer Cappelmann, Clarence Wright Huff, Jr., and Charles M. Robinson as well as prominent Virginia designer and architectural historian Thomas T. Waterman[3]. These buildings are individually significant revival landmarks in a town internationally famous for its 18th-century survivals and Colonial Revival work. Waterman and Huff provided direct links between the historic district and the developing museum at Colonial Williamsburg. Waterman arrived in Williamsburg in 1928. Having previously worked with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, he remained a key designer for the Williamsburg restoration until 1932. Thereafter, he worked with the newly-created Historic American Buildings Survey and with H. F. duPont at Winterthur. He was the only prolific writer among his generation of architect-scholars concerned with early American buildings. He wrote Domestic Colonial Architecture of Tidewater Virginia (with John A. Barrows, New York, 1932); The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776 (Chapel Hill, 1945); The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill, 1950); and numerous articles.

Eimer Cappelmann worked in Charleston, S.C., before opening an independent architectural office in Richmond, Va. in 1930. His was a small firm providing carefully crafted works for Virginia clients, principally Colonial Revival houses and church designs. He was the architect responsible for moving Ampthill to suburban Richmond in 1929-32. In Williamsburg he also designed the Williamsburg Presbyterian Church, a William and Mary fraternity house in 1930, and a house for B. D. Peachy in 1931-32.

Richmonder Charles M. Robinson operated one of the largest architectural offices in Virginia during the first three decades of the 20th-century. Robinson specialized in academic buildings rendered in historical styles. He designed major buildings located on the campuses of James Madison, Mary Washington, and Radford universities. In Williamsburg he produced the 1925 master plan for the design of William and Mary's campus, and he designed the College's

[3] George F. Bennett, an architect for Colonial Williamsburg from 1949 to 1953, designed the noncontributing house located at 605 Wythe Lane.

buildings during its major expansion between 1920 and 1931. Earlier in his career in 1907 he designed three buildings for the Presbyterian Female Seminary in Williamsburg; these buildings were located on the site of the present Matthew Whaley Elementary School.

Clarence Wright Huff, Jr., born in 1900, established himself as an independent architect in the late 1930s in Richmond. His projects included fashionable houses, church buildings, hospitals, and the gymnasium for Hampden-Sydney College. In Williamsburg he designed the Bruton Parish Rectory and a private house at 116 Millneck Road. Ultimately, he designed more than 350 buildings, many of them in a literal Colonial Revival manner.

The district is intimately identified with John Garland Pollard, prominent faculty associated with The College of William and Mary, and the works of several successful regional architects and architect/architectural historian Thomas T. Waterman.

E. A. Chappell
W. T. Geary
June, 1995

Detailed History of the Development of the Chandler Court and Pollard Park District

A 20-acre tract of land on the south side of the College of William and Mary called The Oaks was sold at auction upon the death of William A. Durfey to A. M. Matics for $601 in 1880. Horatio N. Bucktrout purchased it in August 1886 for $650. A second tract of 18 acres to the south became available from Margaret Brooks and other relatives in November 1901, which Mr. Bucktrout obtained for $300.00.

C. J. Callahan of Waco, Texas, bought 33.3 acres of this property for development and speculation. The note registered against the property was for $11,000. The Callahan Development Company registered a redevelopment plan using a grid plan of traditional lots of 25 by 100 feet, more or less. This arrangement provided satisfactory tracts along the frontage streets, now Jamestown Road and Griffin Avenue, but properties farther back in the tract would have been unusable because of terrain constraints, especially in the creek ravine running through what is now Pollard Park. The layout did not consider these constraints, and lots appear to have been sold mostly to those out of town as speculative properties. In most cases, owners failed to pay property taxes on lots not located along Jamestown Road.

Most of the lots along Jamestown Road (formerly The Duke of Gloucester Street) had been sold, usually in pairs. Some lots along Griffin Avenue (formerly Texas Avenue and Matthews Street) and Wythe Lane (formerly Richmond Avenue) were also sold. C. J. Callahan defaulted on his mortgage by the end of 1917, having paid nothing on the note in spite of the sales, and Horatio Bucktrout retrieved the remainder of the properties when they were sold on the courthouse steps on 2 January 1918 for $1,250. He retained title until May 1922 when the story of the neighborhood begins in earnest.

On 3 May 1922, John Garland Pollard paid $5,000 for the parcels of land east of Griffin Avenue, back to the ridge above the ravine now known as Pollard Park. As part of the transaction, he purchased a house and lot which he had been renting on Jamestown Road abutting the tract. On the same day, he registered the purchase of lots 25 and 26 of Block 3 from W. S. McGill and Phyllis Gray for $200. On 24 May, he cleared title to the W. P. Davis lots, 23 and 24 of Block 2 which he bought on the 19th and recorded on the 25th. On 29 May, and again on 6 June, he bought $245 worth of bricks and on 31 May, paid for the moving of a house for $200. On 14 July 1922 he obtained lot 3 of block 3 from C. J. Callahan, then of Erie, Pennsylvania, the executor of J. B. Callahan's estate. On 19 July 1922, he began condemnation proceedings for taxes owed since 1918 on lots 6, 7, and 8 of Block 3. By 22 July he had retrieved from Fred and Nellie Clark lots 29 and 30 of Block 3 and from Kentucky Horse and Mule Co. in North Carolina lots 17 and 18 in Block 2 in peril of delinquent tax payments: lots originally bought by Charles Lutes in 1917. In a short time, Pollard had retrieved all properties except lots 21 and 22 of Block 2 and lots 1 through 10 on Jamestown Road. It took until 31 March 1925 to obtain clear title to lots 6, 7, and 8 of Block 3 from Aaron Clarke, whose property he had bought for taxes, even though the deed had cleared on 12 December 1922. He was thorough.

These property transactions allowed Pollard to discard the grid design in favor of a special creation of his own design. The new interior plots used the existing terrain to good advantage. An access drive (Chandler Court) was cut on a diagonal from Jamestown Road leading to Wythe Lane. Continuing through the intersection, he drew a horseshoe cul-de-sac court which would enclose what he intended to be a "perpetual lawn." Five homes would front on the court in addition to those on the north side along Wythe Lane. Brick walkways were to connect the lots and continue down the hill behind the court. Houses were to be built along these sinuous brick walkways, and the property between them was to be largely free of construction, creating a pleasant vista for each home.

The neighborhood thus created was not intended to be rectilinear. On the contrary, the plots were bounded by the curve of the court and the gracious brick pathways. In one case the pathway provides the only access to the homesite. Minimum dwelling costs were restricted by deed to ensure quality of construction and minimum setbacks were to ensure the overall atmosphere. This new plan could only have been accomplished if Pollard was able to buy back all of the properties in the center of the new layout. The old orthogonal tracts would have blocked his flowing plan, making it impossible to execute his terrain-oriented concept.

On 7 January 1924, Pollard petitioned the Williamsburg City Council to allow him to vacate the previously laid out street and alleyway rights-of-way in order to replat the site, explaining the benefits that such a change would bring. By the end of the year, the city had accepted the proposal for Chandler Court.

The creation of Pollard Park to the south of Chandler Court continued in the same manner. The formal survey for Pollard Park was made in May 1930. This design again followed the natural contours for the setting of boundaries and the use of natural settings as a part of the atmosphere. The Pollard Park design used a stream ravine as a visual focus for a second series of 6 to 10 houses built on a second curved street, this time in the shape of a hairpin.

It was important for Pollard to establish his plan in the deeds. The drawing for Chandler Court was incorporated in the deed for lot 9 sold to Mrs. Ballard. The survey for Pollard Park was attached to the Guy property deed. Additionally, each property title on the court specified the perpetual lawn, and each property on the park specified terms for the creekbed's maintenance as an open space. Titles for properties adjoining lot 7 contained restrictions on the lawn between the brick walkways, constraints defining the future house to be built on the abutting lot 7 (to have a "facade" on both sides), and limits on any future "small summer cottage" on the south edge of the lot. No outbuildings were provided for on this lot, since it was a frontage view for the neighboring houses.

When Pollard was elected mayor of Williamsburg in 1928, one of his first efforts was to establish a city planning board. This was to ensure that the growth in the city subdivisions would be "symmetrical and in harmony." "It is important to control the width and location of streets and alleys in order to preserve the beauty and symmetry of the city," he wrote. Setbacks and zoning were important. He worked with Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin and John D. Rockefeller's advisors and then asked the City Council to implement the plan. He disclosed his distaste for street names "wholly out of keeping with the historic nature of the community." He had already

changed road names from Richmond to Wythe and Texas to Griffin. In 1930 with George Rollo (who developed the property to the south of Pollard Park) he collaborated in correcting Texas Avenue (Griffin) plat lines, and they gave the road to the City. Pollard's interest in matters artistic and cultural was evident in the support he gave to the restoration project at Colonial Williamsburg, to the restoration of Yorktown, and to the establishment of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts at Richmond (Pollard was instrumental in the founding of this museum and served as the chair of the board of directors).

Pollard himself took personal interest in all elements of the development. A hands-on manager, he assisted owners in the selection of designs and plans, in the estimation of construction costs, in financing their property and building costs, and in selling them their insurance policies.

He left his home on the corner lot along Jamestown Road at the entrance of Chandler Court in February 1924 and he moved to a house he had just built on the court. Just down the hill on lot 7A, he would build a brick office.

The neighborhood was planned as a whole entity, was so developed, and remains essentially true to his concept today except for modest modifications of a few houses. Lots relate to each other and interesting open spaces serve as focal points around which development was clustered. When Pollard built the rental house on lot 6A opposite his law office, it was positioned to balance visually the south end of Chandler Court.

The first redesigned lot was sold for $1,000 to Dr. Paul Alanson Warren, Professor of Biology at the College of William and Mary, on 10 June 1922. It occupied the plot across the street from Pollard's first house along Jamestown Road. A 12-foot triangular wedge was added to the property along the east on 31 July 1922 to bring the line to the edge of the new Chandler Court entrance road to allow for the cant of the road on the new plan. Pollard helped Warren with the selection of the house design and the pricing for construction. He assisted with the financing as well. There were use restrictions on the deed: the home was to be completed by 1 October 1923; cost not less than $6,000; be approved by Pollard; and face the new street, Chandler Court, with garage sited on the south side (so as to present an open, unencumbered frontage). The College provided heating and sewage connections as long as the costs were borne by the buyer. Pollard also acted as agent for the initial property insurance.

On 1 August 1922, Pollard rented for $390 yearly his property at 101 Griffin to Dr. Albert

Franklin Dolloff, Associate Professor of Biology and Director of the Richmond Extension Division of the College. On 1 October 1928 Dolloff bought the neighboring property (119).

On 16 December 1922, Pollard sold the property just to the south of the Warren plot to Dr. Richard Lee Morton, professor of history at the College. Restrictions included minimum cost of construction and completion date before 1 July 1923. Rights-of-way for future piping of steam to those further in on the court were inserted in the deed. Rights of access to Chandler Court were given to owners. Pollard partially financed this house and was the agent for the insurance.

On 7 March 1923, Pollard contracted with the College to purchase a strip of property extending nearly 300 feet south of Jamestown Road to facilitate creation of Chandler Court. This allowed the sale of a decent size lot, albeit of unusual shape, to Earl Gregg Swem, College Librarian. This was the first time Pollard stipulated in a deed the use of the property inside the Chandler Court horseshoe as a perpetual lawn and not to be built upon. Restrictions included a minimum 15-foot setback for a single residence, no outbuilding on the north side within the 30-foot setback, and the cost of the building not less than $6,000.

By February 1924, he had moved into his own newly constructed house on the end of the Chandler Court cul-de-sac. His wife, due to her medical condition, had modified the design to accommodate her needs. He sold his former house on Jamestown Road to Lily W. Nelson on 14 February 1924. By the end of 1924, he had built a brick one-story office just down the hill on lot 7A; the office was finely detailed with Flemish-bond brickwork and was connected by a brick path to Chandler Court.

On 3 April 1924, Pollard sold to Clarence Campbell of Caroline County the plot adjacent to the already constructed Swem house. Again, and in all subsequent property deeds, setbacks were imposed, both for the single dwelling and for any outbuildings, minimum costs for the house were required, rights-of-way guaranteed access to the private streets, and the Chandler Court "lawn" was defined.

On 7 May 1924, Pollard sold the lot between his new house and Wythe Lane to Mrs. Margaret Goodwin Ballard, widowed in 1920, cousin of Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin who was instrumental in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. Restrictions included no more than one single dwelling with a setback from the east of 25 feet, from the south, 15 feet, and no garage within 80 feet of the eastern boundary. The area inside the horseshoe was designated as a

perpetual lawn, and right-of-way was given to Chandler Court street to access Jamestown Road. Pollard hired Thomas and Nilsson to formally survey the Court. He traded Mrs. Ballard a triangular piece of land (to bring her property line to the edge of the court) for a piece of land south of the walkway which would divide their properties. In the recording, Pollard attached the hand drawn map of Chandler Court using the outlines of the survey completed in December 1924.

On 24 May 1924, the lot redeeded from Campbell was sold to Henry C. and Katherine S. Krebs (he was Associate Professor of Education at the College). Setbacks for outbuildings were increased to 80 feet from the westernmost point, while setbacks from northern and southern lines were also imposed (6 feet and 15 feet respectively).

Pollard set limits on deeds even though they had houses built on them. When he sold his original home on Jamestown Road to Lily W. Nelson, he imposed the same restrictions as on other Chandler Court properties. Both existing houses flanking the entrance to Wythe Lane at 119 and 201 Griffin Avenue were sold in 1926 and 1928 with deed restrictions including minimum $4,000 dwelling costs if replaced and a setback of 23 feet from Griffin Avenue for the house and 70 feet for a garage.

Pollard sold lot 6 to Dr. Joseph Roy Geiger, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, on 26 December 1927. Reference was made to the plat recorded in the Ballard transaction. Setbacks were inserted (including at least 80 feet to the western edge), the property line was drawn "along the brick walk," and minimum costs of $6,000 for the single dwelling were required. Chandler Court was again stipulated as a perpetual lawn and right-of-way was given to Chandler Court Road to Jamestown Road.

On 10 May 1928, lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 6 feet of lot 4 of Block 3 were sold to H. G. Chandler, stipulating that one house worth at least $4,000 was to be built by 15 November on one of the two double lots. Lot depth was changed to 90 feet with access to the right-of-way to the rear, Professor George E. and Bessie H. Brooks purchased the northern pair of lots (now known as 207 Griffin Avenue) in March 1929, and built the house sometime later that year. [Chandler retained the southern lot pair until 1934 when Professor (of modern languages) James D. and Grace Dozier Carter purchased them; the Carters then obtained 207 Griffin in March 1936. A house was not constructed on the southern lot pair until 1968 for Mrs. Carter's sister, Ruth Dozier.]

Also on 10 May 1928, the other part of lot 4 plus lot 3 and 6 feet of lot 2 were sold to Muhleman and Kayhoe, a Richmond construction company. Lot depth was also changed to 90 feet with access to the rear right-of-way and minimum cost was set at $4,000. Setback was 23 feet for the house and 70 feet for any garage. Mrs. H. K. Young, wife of Professor Young, formerly of Helena, Arkansas, and a friend of Mrs. Ballard, inquired about College heat from Pollard in June. Pollard explained the arrangement with the College and congratulated her on her new home. "There is a great shortage of desirable homes here," he wrote.

Pollard became mayor of Williamsburg on 1 September 1928, subsequent to the June 13 announcement of Rockefeller's involvement in activities to restore Williamsburg which Pollard publicly supported. He asked the city council to start a planning commission in January 1929.

Pollard was elected governor of Virginia in the fall of 1929. He remained in his home at 131 Chandler Court until mid-January 1930, even though it had been sold to Virginia Dearing in March 1929. He sold the neighboring lot 7A with his office on it to Mrs. Ballard, in anticipation of moving. However, even after beginning his term in Richmond, he found time to return to Williamsburg each week to teach Sunday school. Mrs. Ballard constructed an addition to brick office on lot 7A and then transferred ownership of lot 7A and the house addition back to Pollard. The addition was designed by Thomas T. Waterman, one of the principal architectural designers for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and designer of several reconstructions including Raleigh Tavern. The interior of the reworked brick office resembles a simplified Raleigh Tavern with paired arched alcoves flanking the mantel and a modillion cornice. The requirements of Mrs. Pollard, by now in great suffering, were accommodated by the bedroom with bath on the first floor, and an adjoining room for an attendant. However, there is no indication that any member of the Pollard family actually resided in the house and the property was later reconveyed to Mrs. Ballard, who used it for rentals.

On 12 November 1929, Pollard approved Mrs. Craighill's desire to include a tea room in her house plan for lot A, the beginning of Pollard Park transactions. The deal did not close until the end of May in 1930, and Pollard helped with the financing. Her deed set limits on the use of lot 7 both in terms of use of the lower part as a lawn (with the possible exception of a small cottage with garage under) and making a dual facade on the house to be built on the court side of the plot. She was to complete the brick walk on her property frontage, and Pollard was to extend the walk to her property line.

On 10 December 1929, William G. Guy (chemistry professor at the College) bought the

property on the southeast corner of the park. It was first in this recorded deed that Pollard included the survey of the southern part of the tract. He also stipulated "that the ravine enclosed by the hairpin road and Texas Avenue shall be kept open perpetually as a park for the joint benefit and as the joint property of the owners of all the lots abutting on said road and the owner of the lot to be conveyed to Mary W. Craighill." Both Guy and Craighill deeds had minimum house prices of $6,000. Those properties abutting the park but not the court's brick walkway were not given right-of-way on the court, however.

On 1 March 1930, lot B was sold to Arthur G. and Carrie V. Williams (he an instructor in modern languages at the College), with restrictions similar to those of lot A, including minimum cost and restrictions on lot 7 and arrangements for laying the brick walkway. Pollard helped with the financing.

On 1 September 1931, Professor and Mrs. Morton bought lot C for rental purposes. The sum of $4,000 was set as the minimum cost of the house, and a garage was allowed in the northwest corner "where the present garage is." Standard Pollard Park language was stipulated in the deed as to setbacks and rights-of-way.

Pollard's wife, Grace, died on 6 May 1932. He remarried in 1933 to Violet McDugall, secretary to several governors of Virginia, including himself. Pollard died on April 28, 1937. The years following his term as governor of Virginia were spent in service of the federal government in Washington, DC.

On 22 June 1936, a proposed property sale in the southern section of Pollard Park to Sue Blake was not completed; it had a $5,000 minimum on the house cost. On 16 June 1937, following Pollard's death, a $5,000 minimum was put on a south Pollard lot which allowed a two-family dwelling as long as it appeared as one house. All subsequent deeds for the south expanse of Pollard Park were to contain the same restrictive language. On 5 August 1941, Jean J. Stewart and Anne Margaret Stewart bought lot 7 from the heirs of Pollard's estate. The stipulations previously listed in the neighboring properties were also listed in the deed, with the proviso that there was nothing to prevent residency by two families. The heirs completed the property sales in the spirit of Pollard himself.

The quality of the Chandler Court & Pollard Park neighborhood reflects the charm, harmony, and interrelationship of a graciously designed and executed neighborhood built around open, common areas and brick walkways. Pollard's vision continues to make a pleasant place

for people to live and visit.

Victor H. Smith
March 24, 1995

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following documents were consulted frequently in preparing the nomination:
Property deeds located at the Court House, Court Street, Williamsburg, Va.

The Pollard Papers located in the Special Collections, Swem Library, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

The Comprehensive Architectural Survey of the Architectural Preservation District, prepared for the City of Williamsburg in 1991 by Frazier Associates, Staunton, Va.

The following chapter in a book was consulted:
Brysen, Ham, "John Garland Pollard," in Legal Education in Virginia, pp 511-521.

The following article was consulted:
Kaynor, Fay Campbell, "Thomas Tileston Waterman: Student of American Colonial Architecture," Winterthur Portfolio, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1985.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Chandler Court and Pollard Park neighborhood is located immediately to the south of The College of William and Mary and one block to the west of the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area in Williamsburg, Virginia. The boundaries are indicated by the dashed lines on the accompanying base map and are as follows: on the east by a house at 232 Jamestown Road and by the College of William and Mary maintenance/warehouse yard which is not accessed from the neighborhood; on the south by the rear yards of 517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 Newport Avenue; on the west by the rear yards of 307 and 323 Cary Street and Griffin Avenue; and on the north by the rear yards 308, 312, 314, 336, and 338 Jamestown Road and Jamestown Road.

Boundary Justification

The neighborhood is a planned, seven-acre community of middle-class housing with most buildings constructed in the 1920s and early 1930s. Six of the 12 houses in Chandler Court face the open landscaped court defined by a private lane on three sides and Wythe Lane on the north side. Two Chandler Court houses front on brick walkways connecting Chandler Court with Pollard Park, and four Chandler Court houses front on the lane leading from the landscaped court to Jamestown Road. Seven houses in Pollard Park front on a hairpin-shaped drive surrounding a naturally landscaped ravine with a spring running along the bottom. One house on Griffin Avenue faces the ravine from across Griffin Avenue and along with an adjacent vacant lot visually completes Pollard Park, another fronts on Griffin Avenue with the side yard facing Pollard Park, and one other building is constructed on a small lane nestled between the Chandler Court and Pollard Park. The remaining five houses on Griffin Avenue were included in Pollard's plans for the community and the deeds include the restrictive covenants imposed by Pollard on all of the lots in this neighborhood.

FORM PREPARED BY

The text for section 7 was drafted by Edward A. Chappell. The inventory of properties was drafted by Edward A. Chappell, William T. Geary, and Kathleen Maher. The text for section 8 was drafted by Edward A. Chappell, William T. Geary, and Victor H. Smith (as noted in the document).

The photographs were taken by Edward A. Chappell.

The form was prepared in cooperation with Reed Nester and Daniel Moore presently on the staff of the Planning Department of the City of Williamsburg and Kathleen Maher, formerly on the staff of the Planning Department of the City of Williamsburg.

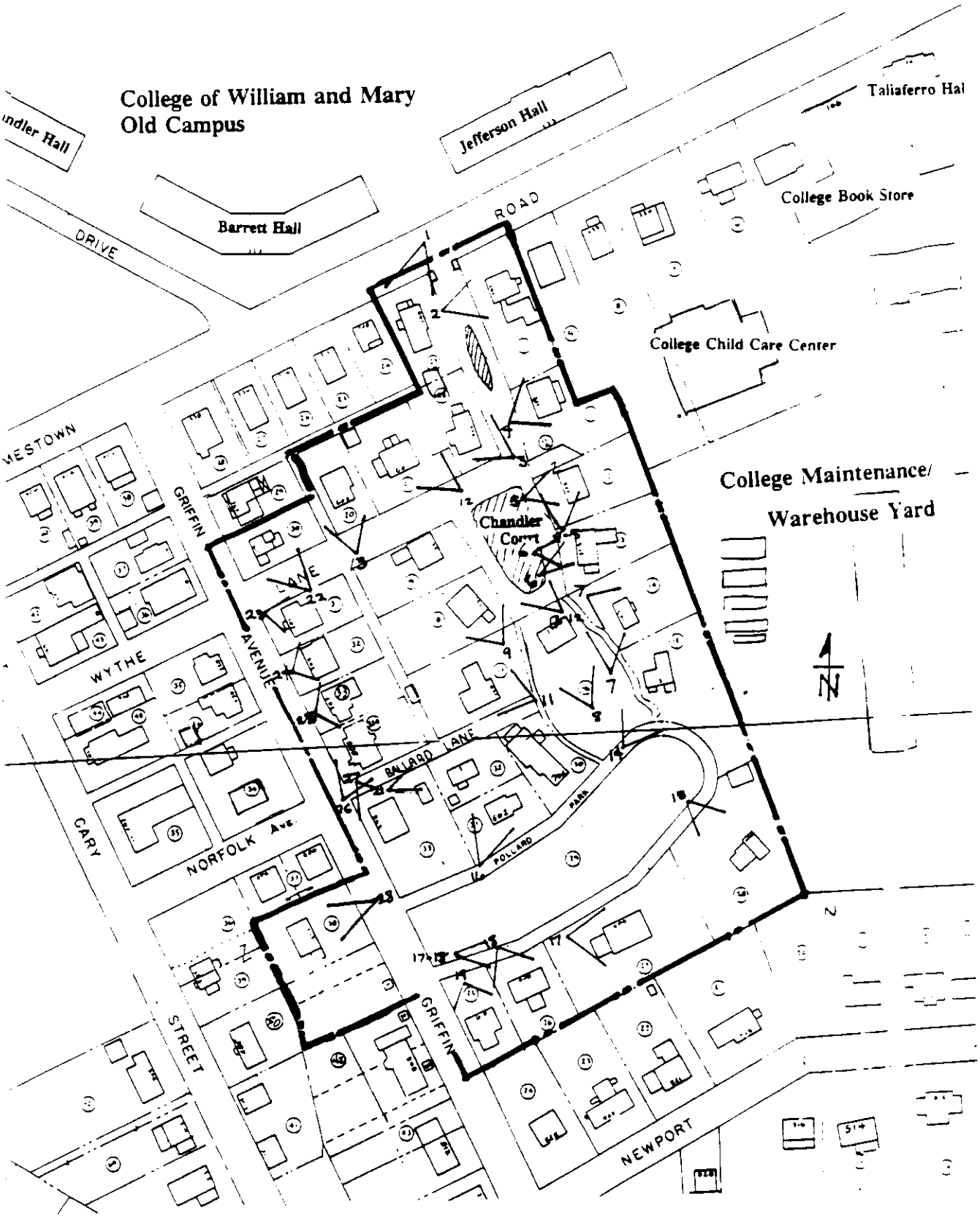
PROPERTY OWNERS

1.	100 Chandler Court	John and Carol Ann Brooks
2.	101 Chandler Court	Marandon Management (David R. Andrews, tenant) P.O. Box 172 Williamsburg, VA 23187
3.	116 Chandler Court	John M. and Betty Quarles 130 Chisman Landing Seaford, VA 23696
4.	119 Chandler Court	The College of William and Mary c/o Ksenia Jaroshevich P.O. Box 8795 Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
5.	121 Chandler Court	Joseph R. II and Wendy Geiger 130 Colony Trail Lanexa, VA 23089
6.	123 Chandler Court	Mary Keller Geiger
7.	129 Chandler Court	Lawrence E., Sr. and Catherine H. Hennessy 102 Cooley Road Williamsburg, VA 23185

8.	130 Chandler Court	Jack C. and Genevieve Barrett
9.	131 Chandler Court	Brian and Olwyn Blouet
10.	134 Chandler Court	Frances L. Robb
11.	140 Chandler Court	Victor H. and Marcia T. Smith
12.	601 Wythe Lane	William T. and Susan S. Geary
13.	605 Wythe Lane	The College of William and Mary c/o Ksenia Jaroshevich P.O. Box 8795 Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
14.	3 Pollard Park	Estella M. Vincent
15.	600 Pollard Park	Joseph F. Wheeler and Elizabeth A. Rutgers
16.	601 Pollard Park	Edward A. Chappell
17.	604 Pollard Park	Lloyd A. and Sarah B. Julien
18.	608 Pollard Park	John Hodges 5639 Boatwright Circle Williamsburg, VA 23185
19.	610 Pollard Park	Eugene R. Tract et Ux.
20.	706 Pollard Park	Betty B. Jackson Wicomico Church, VA 22579
21.	1 Ballard Lane	Harriet E. Reid
22.	119 Griffin Avenue	Peter R. and Janet B. Schwenke 4820 Wintergreen Court Woodbridge, VA 22192-6127
23.	201 Griffin Avenue	Jeanne Etheridge
24.	205 Griffin Avenue	The College of William and Mary c/o Ksenia Jaroshevich P.O. Box 8795 Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
25.	207 Griffin Avenue	Louis and Bernice Junod
26.	209 Griffin Avenue	Steven L. Johnson and Donna Kaiser
27.	303 Griffin Avenue	John Phillip and Margaret Lunger
28.	302 Griffin Avenue	Barbara S. Lapp c/o Christine Williamson 117 Walnut Hills Drive Williamsburg, VA 23185

Vacant lot adjacent to
308 Griffin Avenue

Cary and Barbara Carson
308 Griffin Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185

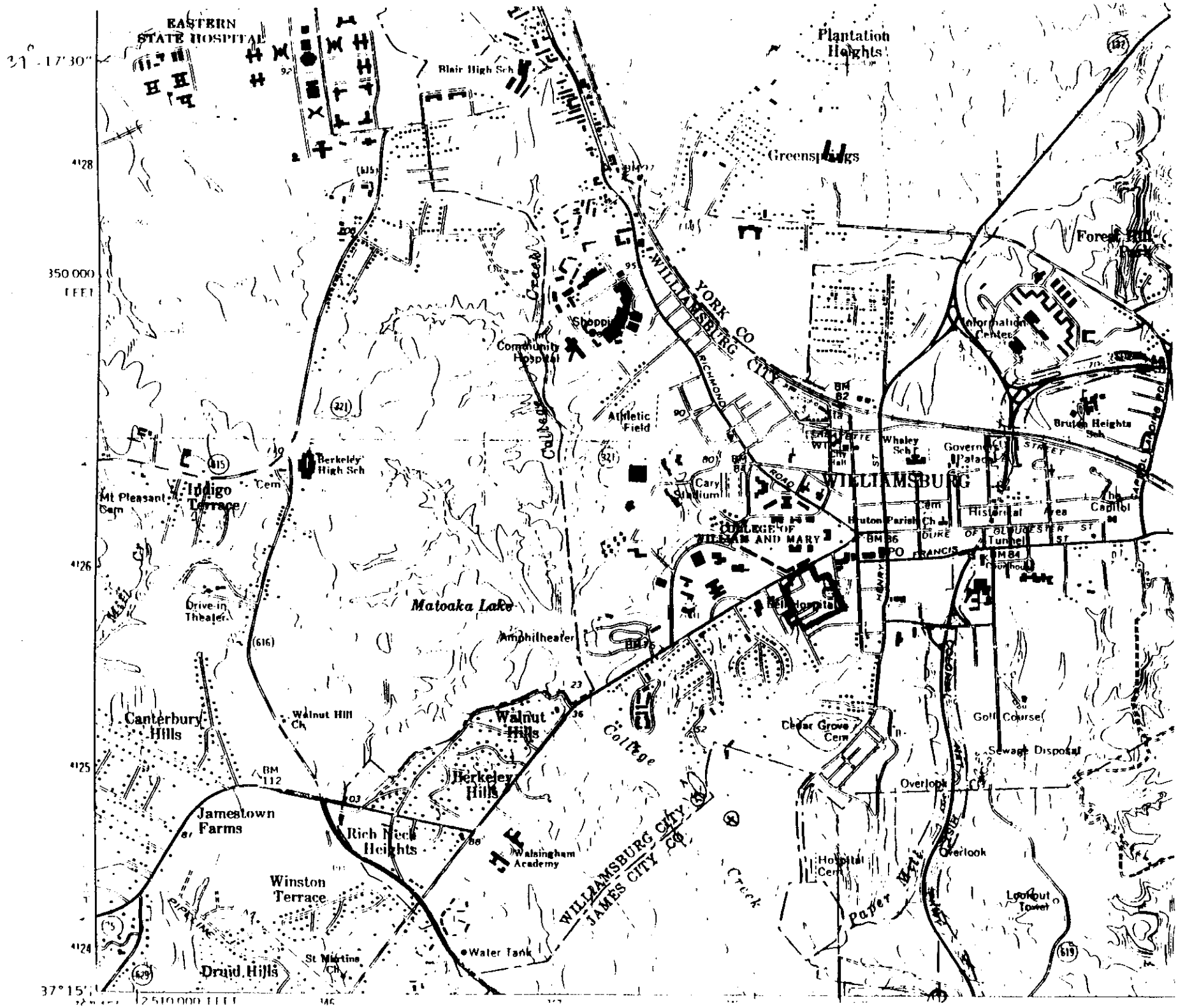


Chandler Court/Pollard Park Historic District

City of Williamsburg, Virginia

N 1995

reduced



EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL
Blair High Sch
Plantation Heights
Greensprings
Forest Hill Park
Information Center
Bruton Heights Sch
Community Hospital
Shopping
Athletic Field
YORK CO
WILLIAMSBURG CITY
RICHMOND ROAD
Whaley Sch
Governors Palace
WILLIAMSBURG
Historical Area
The Capitol
Cary Stadium
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Bruton Parish Ch
Tunnel
Berkeley High Sch
Indigo Terrace
Mt Pleasant Cem
Drive-in Theater
Matoaka Lake
Amphitheater
Bell Hospital
Canterbury Hills
Walnut Hill Ch
Walnut Hills
Berkeley Hills
Jamestown Farms
Rich Neck Heights
Walsingham Academy
Winston Terrace
Druid Hills
St Martins Ch
Water Tank
WILLIAMSBURG CITY
JAMES CITY CO
College Creek
Cedar Grove Cem
Golf Course
Sewage Disposal
Overlook
Hospital Cem
Paper Mill
Lookout Tower
350 000 FEET
37°15'
2 510 000 FEET