United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

ype all entries	— complete app	licable sect	tions					
1. Nam	18				-			
historic Williamsville					(DHL File No42-27)			
and or common	N/A							
2. Loca	ation							
street & number		N.W. of Rt. 615				N/	A not for public	cation
ity. town Stu	idley		- Vic	inity of			_	
state Vir	ginia	code	5 1	county	Hanover		code	035
3. Clas	sification	on						
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquise in process being const	ition dered	X occupie unoccu work in Accessible X yes: re unoccu	upied n progress e stricted	Present Use agricultu commerce educatio entertain governm industria military	ire cial nal ment ent	museum park private re religious scientific transport	esidence
4. Own	er of Pr	opert	y					
name	Mr. aı	nd Mrs. R	obert Wo	oodrow Cab	aniss			
street & number	Willi:	amsville						
city, town	Hancve	er	N/Avic	inity of		state	Virginia	23069
5. Loca	ation of	Legal	Des	criptic	n		The second second	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Hanov	ver Coun	ty Courtho	ouse, Clerk's	s Offi <u>c</u> e	<u>;</u>	
city. town	Hanover					slate	Virginia	23069
5. Rep	resentat	tion in	Exis	iting S	Surveys	(See C	ontinuation	Sheet
itle (1) HAB	S			has this prop	perty been detern			
late 193:	5				, <u> </u>		county	
depository for su	rvey records	Library	of Cong	gress				W = -170 M
city, town	Washington			_		state	D.C.	

7. Description Check one Check one Condition X unaltered $\frac{X}{2}$ excellent deteriorated __ original site N/A _ altered _ moved date _ good ruins _ unexposed fair

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Williamsville is a formal, two-story, Flemish bond brick, 1794-1803, "I" house with rear ells. The central door in the five bay principal facade is covered with a one-story wood porch surmounted by a balustrade. The sophisticated trim, including the fully-developed modillioned cornice and the elaborate Adamesque mantels are in a superior state of preservation. The location of Williamsville on Rt. 615 in Hanover County, Virginia, in a grove of ancient boxwood on the highest elevation in the vicinity provides an appropriately noble setting for the house. The nominated acreage includes one contributing building.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Williamsville is a two-story, brick building over English basement. Behind the main rectangle containing primarily two rooms at each level with a center hall is a two-story ell containing one room at each level, followed by another one-story ell containing a room at the main floor and at the basement level. Well-proportioned exterior Flemish bond chimneys with corbeled caps provide a termination at each of the three gables of the house. First-floor windows have nine/nine sash, while the upper floor contains windows with six/nine sash. All fenestration is topped with splayed brick jack arches. Those above the second-floor windows extend to the bed molding of the wood cornice. The well-proportioned cornice contains modillions. Each cornice run terminates in end boards shaped to the profile of the cornice which continue as rake boards for the gabled end walls. Rectangular windows on either side of the chimneys provide light and ventilation to the attic.

The front doorway centered in the north facade is a particularly refined Federal composition. Because of the width of the doorway and porch, the second-floor windows do not have a uniform spacing. The three bay, one-story porch with its square columns is surmounted by a balustrade consisting of simple wood pickets between piers centered over the columns. The porch is a significant element in the architectural design of Williamsville.

Unadorned porches in the reentrant corner of the ell and on the outer facade of the ell provide cover for the secondary entrances to the house. The porch at the end of the main house has been enclosed to provide access to a one and one-half story wood frame kitchen.

The main rectangular block of the house contains a central stair hall with one room on each side—the parlor to the west, the dining room to the east. The stair rises from the front of the house to the rear along the left side of the hall to a landing. A second run rises across the rear of the entrance hall over a stairway to the basement to a second landing from which there is a short reverse run to the second floor. The highly ornamented stair with carved brackets at each tread has a fully paneled cheek wall with bead and beveled raised paneling. There are two turned balusters per tread with turned newel post at the main floors and each intermediate landing. On the stair run the wainscot cap matches the stair rail in profile and elevation. A fluted pilaster at the first riser receives the chair rail of the entrance hall.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

1600–1699 X 1700–1799 X 1800–1899	agriculture	community planning conservation	music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1794-1803	Builder/Architect B	enjamin Ellett	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Williamsville is the best preserved Federal-style house in Hanover County. The interior millwork is notable for the elegance of the design and is distinguished by the fact that the building was unaltered for such a long period. Although the work of builders Benjamin Ellett and John Haw is not documented elsewhere, they clearly were masters of the art. The location of Williamsville on the highest elevation in the vicinity made it the obvious location for headquarters for Generals Grant, Hooker and Meade during the prolonged attacks on Richmond during the Civil War.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Williamsville was begun in 1794 by George William Pollard who lived in the house until his death in 1840. As the clerk of Hanover County from 1781 to 1824, he succeeded his father, William Pollard of Buckeye who had served as clerk from 1740 to 1781.

George William Pollard, the builder of Williamsville, was born in 1760 at Buckeye, the adjoining plantation. He was a man of such accurate business methods in his work that he was called "Billy Particular." His first wife was Elizabeth Smelt, widow of Isaac Dabney, whom he married in 1786. There were two children by this marriage—Mary Anderson Pollard, who married John Darracott, and Elizabeth Smelt Pollard, who married Dr. Joseph M. Shepherd of Hanover County.

His second wife was Elizabeth Dabney, widow of Lyn Shackleford. Elizabeth's brother, Chiswell Dabney, was the grandfather of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne; and her sister, Nancy Dabney, who married Archibald Stuart, was the grandmother of Governor Henry Carter Stuart. The only child of the second marriage was George William Pollard who inherited Williamsville and lived there all his life.

Patriots who were entertained at Williamsville included Edmund Pendleton, first judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia; Edmund Pendleton, II, Colonel in the Revolutionary Army; and John Taylor, United States Senator; all of whom were related to the owner.

Family papers preserved at Williamsville provide a broad picture of life and events of the times. Included are eighteenth century deeds, Jane Pollard's 1797 receipt for the sale of William Pollard's land, financial accounts showing quantities and prices of such farm crops as cotton, and a drawing of a perpetual almanac. The construction is documented by John Haw's receipt of November 8, 1802, showing Benjamin Ellett as the builder and Haw as the overseer. Mutual Assurance Society Policy No. 60 indicates that Williamsville was one of the plantations insured by the Society at an early date. The continuing interest of the family in political events is illustrated by William Pollard's letter of November 16, 1829, in which he disputes authorship as claimed by Judge Pendleton of the essay, "The Danger Not Over."

9. Maio	or Bib	liographica	al Refere	nces	
Newslette Antiques "Boxwood	er - The A Antiq - Janua Growing P	ssociation for th uities, Vol. 1, N ry 1967, page 91. roblems and Care,	e Preservation o. 1 (February " no date, Dav	of Virginia 1983). Tey Tree Expe	rt Co., Kent, Ohio.
		ichmond, Virginia hical Data		, page 14.	
	inated proper ne Studley	nty approx. 15 acre		Quad	rangle scale 1:24000
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
tate	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
11. Fo	rm Pro	epared By			
ame/title	Robert	H. Garbee, A.I.A		+	
rganization	Fauber	Garbee, Inc., Ar	chitects	date	January 25, 1985
treet & number	Forest	Village Square		telephone	804-525-2948
ity or town	Forest			state	Virginia 24551
2. St	ate Hi	storic Pres	ervation	Officer	Certification
he evaluated s	ignificance o	f this property within th	e state is:		•
-	national	X state	local		
665). I hereby n	ominate this	oric Preservation Office property for inclusion in procedures set forth by	n the National Begis	ter and certify tha	on Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– it it has been evaluated
State Historic P	reservation C	Officer signature	J. Dly	In Metall	
***		l, Director oric Landmarks			ste September 28, 1985
For NPS us	=	s property is included in	n the National Regis	ter	
				da	nte
Keeper of the	ne National F	Register			
_Attest:				da	nte
Chief of Re	distration				

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

WILLIAMSVILLE, HANOVER COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet

#1

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7. Description

Architectural Analysis

In the entrance hall, as in all the principal rooms, there is a handsomely proportioned cornice consisting of a crown mould, a dentil course with punch circles at each interval mounted on an ogee board with bed mouldings to separate the principal elements. All the principal rooms have a chair rail which lines with the window stools (inside sills of the windows).

The parlor, which is nearly square in plan, is located to the right of the hall. The elegance of the space is measurably increased by the location of two windows on each of the three exterior walls. The principal design element of the room is the chimney piece located on the end wall between two windows. Since the chimneys are fully exterior, there are no wall projections on the inside of the drawing room. The mantelpiece of Adamesque style is well-proportioned and contains typical elements such as ribbon bows, swags, urns draped with swags and surmounted by flame finials, as well as garlands, shell motifs and small scrolled brackets treated as acanthus leaves.

The dining room to the left of the hall and the sitting room in the ell behind the dining room contain similar treatments to the trim, cornices and chair rails. Whereas the mantelpiece in the dining room is quite similar to the one in the drawing room, the mantelpiece in the sitting room has fluted pilasters supporting a highly developed mantel shelf with a projected center section over a broad, fluted drop.

The arrangement of rooms on the second floor is similar to that on the first. Bathroom facilities and cabinet work have been added with discretion and imagination so as to protect original elements.

The imposing approach to Williamsville follows a road which rises from the entrance gates to the house. The approach road is located on the principal axis centered on the front door and is bordered by a double row of mature trees.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(2) Division of Historic Landmarks Survey File No. 42-27 1968, State Division of Historic Landmarks 221 Governor Street Richmond, Virginia 23219 NPS Form 10-900-a

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WILLIAMSVILLE, HANOVER COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet

8.10 Item number

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Page

Significance

Historical Background

The military significance of Williamsville during the Civil War was predicated on its having been built on the highest elevation in the area. The commanding view made it the choice location for military operations in both 1862 and 1864. At varying times Generals Grant, Hooker and Meade made their headquarters at Williamsville.

The George William Pollard who occupied Williamsville in the mid-nineteenth century was a physician and was known for his war poetry during the Civil War. Yet another George William Pollard occupied Williamsville and raised his family there in the first quarter of this century.

Unscathed by the war, Williamsville survived years of minimal maintenance until its acquisition by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodrow Cabaniss in June 1964. Thanks to the very sensitive efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Cabaniss the house has been repaired preserving all of its original materials.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

300' W; thence approx. 100' NNE; thence approx. 200' E; thence approx. 200' ENE; thence approx. 100' NNE; thence approx. 300' NNW; thence approx. 200' NE; thence approx. 50' E crossing private drive; thence approx. 200' SE along E side of private drive; thence approx. 300' E along E side of private drive; thence approx. 200' S along E side of private drive; thence approx. 75' SW following E side of drive; thence approx. 300' SE along E side of drive to point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property for Williamsville consists of fifteen acres. This includes the main house, a modern garage, and the Pollard family burial ground. The fifteen acres is a fraction of the original Pollard tract of 375 acres, conveyed to the present owners in 1964.

