

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR Listed: 9/15/1992
NRHP Listed: 5/18/1995

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Holland Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 133-691

2. Location

street & number Jct. BR 58 with SR 189 and SR 653 not for publication N/A
city or town Suffolk vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Suffolk (independent code 800 zip code 23434
city)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Julie A. Smith
Signature/Title of certifying official

9-12-95
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register
 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):

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
106	16 buildings
1	1 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
107	17 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling
RELIGION	Religious structure
EDUCATION	School
TRANSPORTATION	Rail-related
COMMERCE	Specialty store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling
RELIGION	Religious structure
TRANSPORTATION	Rail-related
COMMERCE	Specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
OTHER: Side-passage, Single-pile plan
American Foursquare
I-house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof METAL
other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1860-1944

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Riedel, R. H.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 55 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	341390	4061120	2	18	341430 4061000
3	18	341260	4060920	4	18	341240 4060840

x 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title William T. Frazier/Ann McCleary/Nancy Shareff
organization Frazier Associates date July 1992
street & number 213 North Augusta Street telephone 703-886-6230
city or town Staunton state VA zip code 24401

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

=====

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Holland Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The village of Holland is in the rural southwestern, section of the city of Suffolk, formerly Nansemond County. It is located at the intersections of Holland Road, which leads north to the former town of Suffolk (U. S. Route 58); Ruritan Boulevard, which leads west to the neighboring town of Franklin (U. S. Route 58); and South Quay Road, which leads to Beale's Corner (State Route 189). Holland is bisected on the diagonal by the Norfolk Southern Railroad line.

The present community dates from the late nineteenth century when the Atlantic and Danville Railroad passed through the area; however, the settlement of Holland's Corner near present-day Holland dates back to the eighteenth century. The economy in the village has been based on agriculture and the lumber industry since the turn of the century when its population was several hundred. Today there are approximately 800 residents in the village.

As can be expected, the architecture consists of a variety of turn-of-the-century residential styles, a smaller number of brick commercial structures, several industrial buildings along the railroad, and two churches. Most of the buildings in Holland were built after 1910 when a major fire destroyed a large part of the village, and there has been little new construction since then. The seventeen noncontributing resources include recent dwellings, several gas stations, a bank, post office, and modern metal storage buildings. The historic district of Holland contains 107 buildings and sites that contribute to the historic character of the village. The district is further enhanced by the numerous trees and attractive landscaping.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The majority of the dozen or so commercial structures in Holland are one- or two-story brick buildings with some level of brick decoration around openings and in the cornices. They are sited at the front of their lots next to the sidewalk and have a variety of storefront arrangements at the first level. Stylistic influences include the Italianate and the Romanesque Revival. All are located on South Quay Road.

The most original of these is the Dr. Job Holland Building (133-413) with its ornate brickwork. It has arched openings, a corbeled cornice, a decorative parapet, and brick quoins and retains much of its original storefront. Another example is the larger brick building at 6704-6 S. Quay Road (133-419) with its two storefronts divided by a large Romanesque arched opening, a form that is repeated in the parapet wall above. A smaller scaled, one-story, commercial building is the former Bank of Holland (133-407) with its arched openings and a later addition. Several of the other commercial structures have been remodeled with mansard roofs added above their altered storefronts.

The railroad depot (133-414) dates from the early twentieth century and its design is typical of this building type. It is a rectangular, frame, one-story structure with a hipped roof whose eaves are supported by large, simple brackets. The structure is clad in German siding and features a variety of openings that relate to its interior uses.

The district's two churches are substantial brick structures erected in the early twentieth century and both retain a large part of their architectural integrity. Their size and design

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**Holland Historic District
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reflect the prominence and importance of religious life to this traditional Tidewater community. The Holland Christian Church (133-531) was constructed in 1918 and is located along South Quay Road in the middle of a residential block. Its formidable design is a mix of Classical and Byzantine architectural influences. It was built by R. H. Riedel, a German immigrant who settled in Holland and reportedly had some architectural training in Europe before coming to this country. Its five-bay brick facade is dominated by end entrances that are sheltered by classical two-story porches supported by large fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The complex slate roof is capped by a large polygonal lantern. Beyond the entry vestibules is the open sanctuary with diagonal aisles leading to the pulpit. Many of the oak pews and much of the original wainscoting and woodwork remain, as does the coffered ceiling.

The Holland Baptist Church is located on Holland Road and represents the other major denomination in the region. The church was constructed in 1922 at the cost of \$26,500 and exhibits English Gothic influences in a variety of its arched openings. Parts of its gables and parapet walls are clad in slate above brick walls. Its plan is similar to the Holland Christian Church with corner vestibules, diagonal aisles, and an open sanctuary.

One of the earliest houses in the district is the William T. Holland farmhouse at 6501 Holland Road (133-429). This frame, three-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling with a gable roof was built between 1860 and 1880. It has a shouldered end chimney, a typical Tidewater feature carried over from earlier periods, as well as two rear ells. Several outbuildings survive on the large lot and include a carbide hose and a frame barn with shed additions. A very similar later example of the same form is the dwelling located at 104 Tree Lane (133-417). The frame houses at 6715 South Quay Road (133-389) and at 6601 Holland Road (133-482) have the same gable roof and side entry but with only one- or two-room plans. Also they have interior chimneys, cornice returns in their gable ends, and--unlike the earlier examples--only two bays. A variation of this type is the one- or two-room plan with two bays, side entry, and a hipped roof. One of the most original of this type is the house at 6523 Holland Road (133-483).

Several variations of the typical frame I-house with its three bays and central-passage, single-pile plan survive in Holland, although this plan type is dominant in the surrounding rural areas. The Robert Johnson House at 6615 Holland Road (133-477) shows this house type in its simplest form, although the front porch has been removed. Two of the I-houses have a central roof gable including 100 Tree Lane (133-415) and 6610 Holland Road (133-423); the latter which has a hipped roof as well. One of the most ornate of the Holland I-houses is the Ned Holland House located at 102 Tree Lane (133-416). It is distinguished by a two-story front gallery with carved brackets and turned balusters.

Holland has several examples of the frame, two-story T- or L-plan houses that were locally popular building types in the late nineteenth century and seen in Holland after the 1910 fire. The joiner House at 6739 South Quay Road (133-393) is a good early example of a T-plan house with bracketed gables and returned cornices in both the facade end and side of its wing. Its exterior retains much of its integrity and shows Italianate influences in its bracketed bay window and decorated front porch. R. H. Riedel, the local builder of the Holland Christian Church, constructed a residence for himself at 6736 South Quay Road (133-400). This L-plan dwelling is noteworthy for its decorative bargeboards, trademark

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three-part attic windows, and a curious, but ornate, second-story gallery that perches on top of the first-floor front porch.

Another style found in Holland is the Victorian-era style known as Queen Anne. These dwellings can be identified by their complex massing, roofs, and floor plans. Wraparound porches, window bays, and protruding gables are trademarks of this style. A typical and original example is the Joiner-Salton House at 6606 Holland Road (133-424) with its wraparound porch, combination gable and hipped roof, and projecting bays. A large, frame, Queen Anne house is the J. K. P. Daughtry House built after the fire at 6007 Holland Road (133-479). Its features include a classically inspired wraparound porch and a prominent Palladian-styled window in the facade gable.

For a community of its size, Holland has an unusual number of large American Foursquare houses executed in brick. Most are located on South Quay Road, date from 1915 to 1920, and reflect the opportunity for Holland's wealthier citizens to exhibit their up-to-date architectural tastes. They all have large square proportions, hipped roofs with broad eaves and exposed rafter ends, large hip-roofed dormers containing multiple windows, and full-length front or wraparound porches. One interesting example is the residence at 6740 South Quay Road (133-401) that Abraham T. Holland had built for his daughter and son-in-law. It has an Ionic-columned front porch and side porte-cochere. Another example of the large-scaled, brick American Foursquare can be found at 6745 Ruritan Boulevard (133-667). Set back on a landscaped corner lot at Jolly Lane, this dwelling features the trademark square proportions, hipped roof, paired windows, large roof dormer, and a partial wraparound front porch with its end bay screened in. A smaller and more representative example of this national style is the residence at 6735 Ruritan Boulevard (133-663) with its combination of weatherboard and shingle cladding and its bungalow-like wraparound porch with tapered posts resting on rectangular brick columns.

There are several bungalows in the village, all probably dating from the 1920s or 1930s. The dwelling at 6616 Holland Road (133-421) is a typical example with its long and narrow proportions, roof dormers, and a front porch that is incorporated within the main body of the house. The frame bungalow at 6612 Holland Road (133-422), built for Frank Carr, has a shallow-pitched, cross-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a front porch with a more shallow-pitched gable roof than the main roof. Only the end brick columns of the porch have tapered, squat, rectangular columns supporting the porch; the two interior, brick, base columns have no tapered columns above. A third example is the bungalow at 6737 Ruritan Boulevard (133-664), with its gable roof and large shed dormer. Its front porch projects from the main block of the house and has typical brick columns supporting tapered wooden posts.

The Colonial Revival was one of the latest styles to come to Holland; however, there are several interesting examples worth noting. Boxwood Farm is set back on a large landscaped lot at 6512 Holland Road (133-630) and replaced an earlier structure on the property. The 2 1/2-story brick residence is a sophisticated design with its semicircular entry portico with Roman Doric columns and a classical balustrade. It has a variety of round-arched openings including windows that are set within gable-roofed dormers. Another similarly scaled example is the frame dwelling at 6506 Holland Road (133-671), with its five-bay main block and one-story wings. It has a one-story, gable-roofed, entry portico supported by Roman Doric columns and pilasters. An elliptical fanlight and sidelights complete the entrance

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Holland Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

composition. Tall proportions, gable-roofed dormers, shouldered, brick, exterior, end chimneys, and louvered blinds are additional elements that help identify this style.

For a community of village scale, it is evident that Holland has a textbook sampling of domestic architecture forms and styles dating from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Despite this variety, there is a sense of cohesion with the uniform lot sizes, setbacks, and similar scale of buildings. With few new structures, Holland's historic district retains a remarkable sense of architectural integrity.

BUILDING INVENTORY

(* Indicates noncontributing properties)

Grainery Street

6605 Grainery St.

133-638: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; wood frame with artificial siding; 1 story; 3 bays; metal, gable roof; interior corbeled flues; rear addition; vernacular cottage.

6607 Grainery St.

133-644: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story; 3 bays; symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; exterior, corbeled chimney; rear ell with porch; vernacular cottage.

Holland Road

6500 Holland Rd.

133-674: Residential; ca. 1935-1950; brick veneer; 1 and 1/2 story; 7 bays, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; interior chimney; roof dormers; Classically inspired vernacular one-story gable-roofed entry portico with double Roman Doric columns set on brick columns; Colonial Revival.
-frame double garage.

6501 Holland Rd.

133-429: Residential; ca. 1860-1880; frame; 2 stories with 2-story and 1-story ells; 3 bays; metal gable roof; exterior end chimney; 1-story, pedimented, entry porch (replacement?) vernacular side-passage-plan farmhouse; retains large lot with outbuildings; built for William T. Holland; only rural complex within district.
-brick carbide or smokehouse.
-frame barn with shed additions.
-*foundations of a recent playhouse.
-remaining chimney from a demolished kitchen.

6502 Holland Rd.

*133-673: Residential; ca. 1960-1980 brick rancher; noncontributing.

6504 Holland Rd.

133-672: Residential; ca. 1940-1950; frame; 1 story; 5 bays; asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, intersecting gable roof; Classically inspired, vernacular, one-story, gable-roofed entry portico with Roman Doric columns; Colonial Revival.
-frame garage.

6506 Holland Rd.

133-671: Residential; ca. 1930-1950; frame; 2 1/2 stories; 9 bays; symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; exterior end chimneys; roof dormers; classical one-story, entry portico with Roman Doric columns and pilasters and with elliptically shaped ceiling within gable form; entry with sidelights and elliptical fanlight; Colonial Revival.

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Holland Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

6508 Holland Rd.

133-670: Residential; ca. 1935-1950; frame; 2 stories; 4-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; exterior end chimney; classically inspired vernacular, one-story, gable-roofed, entry portico with Roman Doric columns and elliptical ceiling; Colonial Revival.
-frame, gable-roofed, double garage.

NW corner of Holland Rd. and Glen Haven Dr.

133-669: Residential; ca. 1910-1940; frame; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; interior flue; vernacular, one-story, gable-roofed, entry porch with elliptical ceiling; vernacular cottage.

6512 Holland Rd., Boxwood Farm

133-630: Residential; 1920-1940; stretcher brick; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; Colonial Revival entry with a semicircular roof and steps, and Roman Doric columns and pilasters; semicircular-arched dormer windows; paneled shutters; sidelights; Colonial Revival.
-gable-roofed, brick garage.

6517 Holland Rd.

133-632: Residential; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof; vernacular porch; entry sidelights and transom; triple front window; remodeled; American Foursquare. Originally constructed for Zachary T. Holland and later owned by Paul Everette.

Holland Baptist Church, Holland Rd.

133-427: Church; ca. 1922; running-bond brick and slate on gables; tower battlements and 1-story parapet walls; gable hoods over each entry; Tudor-arched, stained-glass window in the west gable; cross plan with very original interior; vernacular Tudor influences. The building originally cost \$26,500 and in the early 1950s an educational wing was added.

6521 Holland Rd.

133-646: Residential; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 2-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, pyramidal roof; central, corbeled chimney; Bungalow porch; American Foursquare.
-*noncontributing garage.

6523 Holland Rd.

133-483: Residential; ca. 1910-1925; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, pyramidal roof; Classical Revival porch; corbeled central chimney; rear ell; American Foursquare.
-frame outbuilding with 12-light windows.

6600 Holland Rd.

133-426: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; 2-story, vernacular, Neo-Classical portico with bracketed eaves and cornice added in 1960s; transom and sidelights; rear ell; vernacular I-house. This house was built from parts of the Augustus H. Holland home that was dismantled (site of present day Boxwood Farm, (133-630).
-frame garage.

6601 Holland Rd.

133-482: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; pressed tin, shingled, gable roof; Bungalow porch; interior chimney; transom and sidelights; 2 rear side additions; 2-story east addition; vernacular.
-weatherboarded smokehouse.

6602 Holland Rd.

133-677: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; frame covered with brick veneer, 2 stories; metal gable roof; small classical portico replaced an earlier full-length front porch; remodeled I-house.

6603 Holland Rd.

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Holland Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

133-481: Residential; ca. 1910-1925; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, pyramidal roof; vernacular porch with turned posts; corbeled chimney; transom and sidelights; rear ell; American Foursquare.

6604 Holland Rd.

133-425: Residential; ca. 1880-1910; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; Bungalow porch; interior chimney; pointed vent in front gable; entry transom and sidelights; vernacular I-house.

6605 Holland Rd.

133-480: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2-stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof with a cross gable; wraparound, vernacular porch; entry transom and sidelights; diamond-shaped window west of entrance; west, shed-roofed addition; vernacular.

6606 Holland Rd.

133-424: Residential; ca. 1910-1915; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 1/2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; pressed tin shingle, complex hipped roof; Classical Revival porch; projecting gabled side bay; oval window in front gable; entry transom and sidelights; Queen Anne. Originally built for Elihu Joiner, this dwelling was home of J. P. Dalton, the county treasurer for many years.
-frame, shed-roofed garage.

6607 Holland Rd.

133-479: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 1/2 stories; 2-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; vernacular wraparound porch; pedimented front gable with exposed rafters; entry sidelights; tripartite gable window; 1-story, rear addition; decorated vernacular Queen Anne. J. L. P. Daughtry was early owner of this residence.
-barn in rear of lot possibly used as cotton gin.

6608 Holland Rd.

133-678: Residential; ca. 1935-1950; 1 1/2-story, frame dwelling; gable roof with gable-roofed dormers; brick end chimney; 8/8 sash; Colonial Revival entrance porch with paired square Roman Doric columns supporting a pediment; Colonial Revival.

6610 Holland Rd.

133-423: Residential; ca. 1910-1915; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; pressed tin shingles; complex hipped roof; Classical Revival porch with Roman Doric columns; corbeled, interior chimneys; entry transom and sidelights; pointed window with multi-panes of colored glass in gable; vernacular Queen Anne influence on I-house form. Originally the J. R. Holland house.
-small barn/carriage house.

6611 Holland Rd.

133-478: Residential; ca. 1910-1925; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, pyramidal roof; vernacular porch with Ionic columns; corbeled interior chimney; entry transom and sidelights; east side, and rear addition; American Foursquare.
-*noncontributing metal garage.

6612 Holland Rd.

133-422: Residential; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof with cross gable; Bungalow porch; exposed rafters; transom; pointed window in front gable; rear addition; Bungalow. Built for Frank Law.

6613 Holland Rd.

133-655: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, cross gable roof; screened-in, vernacular Bungalow porch; boxed cornice with returns; pointed-arch vents; vernacular. Known as the Jesse Holland House; he owned the Holland Shoe & Clothing Co.
-frame garage.

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Holland Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

6615 Holland Rd.

133-477: Residential; ca. 1890-1909; wood frame with weatherboard on three sides and artificial siding on the front; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; remodeled entry porch; corbeled, exterior chimney; entry sidelights and transom; rear ell and additions; vernacular I-house. One of few houses that predates fire of 1910 and owned at that time by Robert Johnson.

6616 Holland Rd.

133-421: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal hipped roof; side and front dormers; Bungalow porch; corbeled exterior chimney; paired windows; balcony at front dormer; Bungalow.
-*noncontributing garage.

Holland Rd., Sovran Bank,

*Commercial; ca. 1970-1980; 1-story, brick bank; noncontributing.

Peanut Drive

Peanut Dr.; L. C. Rawl's General Merchandise store

133-640: Commercial/apartments; ca. 1910-1930; 7-course American bond brick; 2 stories; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; vernacular porch; corbeled cornice; 2 tall flues; second-story, arched windows; vernacular commercial; African-American owned business started by Obadiah Walden.

S. Quay Road

6702 S. Quay Rd.

133-420: Commercial; ca. 1915-1920; 7-course American bond brick; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; stepped parapet; corbeled cornice; 3 raised panels below cornice; recessed entrance; vernacular commercial; early use as an automobile dealership.

6704-6706 S. Quay Rd.

133-419: Commercial; originally a doctor's office (and by 1919 a bank) and drug store; ca. 1915-1919; 7-course American bond brick; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; central round arch in roof line; recessed double entry with round-arched opening; corbeled cornice; vernacular commercial; Upper floors were used as meeting rooms for Woodmen of the World.

6708 S. Quay Rd.

133-411: Commercial; ca. 1910; 5-course American bond brick; 1 story; 6-bay, asymmetrical facade; corbeled cornice; stepped side parapet walls; commercial vernacular. Built for B. W. Councill and first used for his office and a general store. A warehouse that was in rear was used as B. W. Councill & Co., a peanut and ham wholesaling business. (now demolished)

S. Quay Rd., Garage building next to the Dutch Market

133-410: Commercial; ca. 1910-1920; 6-course American bond brick; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; segmentally-arched front openings; interior chimney; several additions; industrial vernacular. Used as an early garage and later for cotton and peanut storage.

6709 S. Quay Rd., Dutch Market

133-409: Commercial; ca. 1910; 7-course American bond brick; 1 story; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; recessed entrance; 1-story, south addition (1984); commercial vernacular. Built in 1910 following the town fire for W. J. Holland and known as the Holland-Jones Corporation, a general merchandise business.

6711 S. Quay Rd. (part of Dutch Market)

133-534: Commercial; ca. 1910; 7-course American bond brick; 2 stories; 5-bay, symmetrical facade; arched second-story openings with keystones, brick corbeled cornice; commercial vernacular; rebuilt in 1910 following

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the town fire as a general store and by 1930s was a furniture and appliance store. Original building on lot was built for S. W. Holland in 1888.

-tin-covered warehouse on rear of the lot may date to that period.

S. Quay Rd., Holland Supply Company

133-418: Commercial; ca. 1910; 6-course American bond brick; 2 stories; 7-bay, asymmetrical facade; 6-course American bond brick; commercial vernacular porch; segmentally-arched openings; transom; corbeled cornice; building constructed in two sections; commercial vernacular; building gutted by fire in 1991; rear frame smokehouse wing remains. Over the years uses have included farm supply store, meatpacking plant and peanut business.

6716 S. Quay Rd., Paul Harvey's Plumbing

133-412: Commercial; ca. 1910-1925; storefront from 1960s; 7-course American bond brick; 1 story; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; heavily altered storefront with multi-pane front window; stepped parapet side walls; vernacular commercial. Early use was as a millinery shop run by Deborah Britt and later uses included a pool hall, feed store, and then insurance offices, when the facade was altered.
-former livery stable (now storage) is located on rear of lot.

6717 S. Quay Rd., Farmers Hardware

133-408: Commercial; ca. 1910-1930; 7-course American bond; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; brick corner projections; corbeled cornice; 1-story rear addition; commercial vernacular; early uses included a black-owned general merchandise business.

6718 S. Quay Rd., Mason's Barber Shop

133-413: Commercial; ca. 1911; 7-course American bond brick; 2 stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; round-arched windows and transom over entrance; storefront windows with multi-colored textured glass at top; projecting rusticated brick quoins; commercial Italianate. Built for Dr. Job Holland for his medical office; he lived next door at 6722 S. Quay Rd. (133-396).

6719 S. Quay Rd., Holland-Holy Neck Library

133-407: Library; ca. 1905; 6-course American bond brick; 1 story; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; arched, central, double door with fanlight; round-arched windows; north addition; vernacular Italianate commercial. Originally built as the Bank of Holland; the town fire of 1910 started next door to the north of this building which has also been used as the Town Hall and Fire Department.

6722 S. Quay Rd.

133-396: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; brick; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; complex hipped roof with large gable-roofed dormers; three-part windows; Bungalow front porch with tapered posts on brick columns; side porte-cochere; Bungalow and American Foursquare influences. One of the most substantial dwellings in Holland, this house was built by Dr. Job Holland who had his medical offices in the brick building next door (133-413).

6724 S. Quay Rd.

133-397: Residential; ca. 1915-1920; brick; 2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, complex roof with side and front gables; Colonial Revival porch; corbeled interior chimney; stone sills and lintels; leaded stained glass; Queen Anne with Colonial Revival elements. Built for a Mr. Luke who was associated with the Bank of Holland.
-brick garage.

6726-6728 S. Quay Rd.

*Duplex; ca. 1950-1960; 2-story, frame building; noncontributing.

6727 S. Quay Rd., Holland Post Office

*Commercial; ca. 1970-1990; 1-story, brick building; noncontributing.

6729 S. Quay Rd.

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133-395: Residential; ca. 1890-1910; wood frame with artificial siding; 1 story; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; decorated vernacular porch with turned posts and sawn scrollwork; corbeled interior end chimneys; shed-roofed wing; decorated vernacular. Constructed by R. H. Riedel, a noted local builder who immigrated from Germany and also constructed the Holland Christian Church.

6731 S. Quay Rd.

133-394: Residential; ca. 1921; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, pyramidal roof; Bungalow porch; exterior chimneys; American Foursquare. Built as the parsonage for the Holland Christian Church.
-frame garage.

6732 & 6732 1/2 S. Quay Rd.

133-398: Residential; ca. 1900-1915; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 4 bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, complex roof; decorated vernacular/Classical Revival porch with scrolled brackets and Ionic columns; corbeled, interior chimney; oval windows with decorated frames in gables; vernacular Queen Anne. Built for the Peele family; local school teachers used to board here.
-*noncontributing metal garage.

6733 S. Quay Rd., Holland Christian Church

133-531: Church; ca. 1917-1918; 2 stories with raised basement; 3 bays; classical pediments supported by large fluted columns with Corinthian capitals at end entrances; round-headed windows at balcony level; side, large, round-headed stained-glass windows; complex slate roof; Classical Revival with Roman and Byzantine influences. Built by R. H. Riedel, a German immigrant who had studied architecture and building before coming to this county and settling in Holland.
-*brick one-story Sunday school class building was added at the rear of the lot in 1960; noncontributing.

6734 S. Quay Rd.

133-399: Residential; ca. 1880-1900; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, complex gable roof; Queen Anne and Eastlake porch with shallow arches across bays; transoms; double-door entrance; pointed multi-paned window with colored glass; Queen Anne. Originally built for A. T. Holland who was the founder of the Suffolk Peanut Company.
-frame garage.

6736 S. Quay Rd.

133-400: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 1/2-stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; decorated vernacular porch with turned posts and balusters; 3-part windows in front gables; transom and sidelights; decorated vernacular.
R. H. Riedel, the local German builder constructed this dwelling as his second home in Holland.
-*noncontributing metal clad garage.

6739 S. Quay Rd.

133-393: Residential; ca. 1890-1910; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; decorated vernacular porch with turned balusters; central chimney; rear ell; vernacular with Italianate influences. Originally built for the Joiner family.
-frame garage.

6740 S. Quay Rd.

133-401: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; all stretcher brick; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, pyramidal roof; Colonial Revival porch with Ionic columns; exterior chimney; 4-part window with transom in dormer; exposed rafters; substantial example of American Foursquare. Abraham Thomas Holland who had a local peanut business had the house built around 1910 for his daughter and son-in-law who worked at the Bank of Holland.
-frame garage.

6741 S. Quay Rd.

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133-392: School; ca. 1905; frame; 1 1/2 stories; 6 bays; cross gable roof with central front portico with Ionic columns; remodeled and converted to a residence; vernacular Neo-Classical Revival; originally built as Holland School for White Students.

6742 S. Quay Rd.

133-402: Residential; ca. 1900-1910; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 1/2 stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; Classical Revival porch; corbeled, interior chimneys; front gable transom and sidelight; tripartite window; vernacular Queen Anne. Originally used as the parsonage for the Holy Neck Christian Church (now the United Church of Christ).
-frame garage.

6744 S. Quay Rd.

133-403: Residential; ca. 1917; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; pyramidal roof; Bungalow porch; exterior chimney; tripartite window; American Foursquare. Built for J. T. Jones who ran the Holland-Jones Company.
-frame garage.

6745 S. Quay Rd.

133-391: Residential; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 2 bays; metal, pyramidal roof; Colonial Revival side porch; Colonial Revival pedimented entrance with pilasters; rear ell; American Foursquare.
-frame garage

6746 S. Quay Rd.

133-404: Residential; ca. 1900-1910; wood frame with asbestos shingles; 2 stories; 3 bays, metal, gable roof; Classical Revival porch; corbeled interior chimney; round-arched transom; decorative cresting along roof ridge; vernacular. Built for B. W. Council.
-frame garage.

6748 S. Quay Rd.

133-405: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle and pressed-tin shingled roof; Classical Revival porch; corbeled chimney; Queen Anne with Colonial Revival influence. Built for J. T. Rawls who ran the Holland Supply Co.
-frame garage.

6749 S. Quay Rd.

133-390: Residential; ca. 1890-1910; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story; 7-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; Classical Revival portico; corbeled, interior end chimneys; rear wing; vernacular; supposedly used as an early school but no documentation.
-frame garage.

6751 S. Quay Rd.

133-389: Residential; ca. 1890-1915; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 2-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; decorated vernacular porch with turned wood posts; interior end chimney; entry sidelights and transom; rear ell; vernacular.
-frame garage.

6752 S. Quay Rd.

133-406: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; 7-course American bond brick; 2 1/2-stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle pyramidal roof; Classical Revival porch; corbeled interior chimneys; entry transom; dormers; exposed rafters; American Foursquare. Hendrick Jones originally had this dwelling built for his stepmother.
-frame garage.

6753 S. Quay Rd.

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133-388: Residential; ca. 1915-1920; all stretcher brick; 2 1/2-stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; slate pyramidal roof; Classical Revival porch; four interior chimneys; exposed rafters; sidelights; American Foursquare. L. J. Daughtry who ran a cotton gin had this house constructed.
-*noncontributing frame garage.

6755 S. Quay Rd.

133-387: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; wood frame with asbestos shingles; 1 1/2 stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; Bungalow porch; three-part window; exposed rafter ends; brackets on dormer and gables; Bungalow.

Tree Lane

100 Tree Lane

133-415: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; Classical Revival porch with Roman Doric columns and pilasters and dentils; interior end chimneys; oval window in central gable; rear ell; entry transom and sidelights; I-house with Classical Revival influence.

102 Tree Lane

133-416: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof with central front gable; decorated vernacular porch with turned posts and balusters; exterior chimneys; entry transom and sidelights; rear ell; dentils; oval window and scrollwork in front gable; one-story addition; decorated I-house. Originally built for Ned Holland.
-frame smokehouse.

104 Tree Lane

133-417: Residential; ca. 1910-1920; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; decorated vernacular porch with turned posts; exterior chimney; entry transom and sidelights; scrolled bracketed eaves; decorated vernacular.

Tree Lane, Atlantic & Danville Railroad Depot

133-414: Railroad depot; ca. 1895-1910; wood frame with German siding; 1 story; 2 bays; metal, hipped roof; wide eaves with knee brace brackets; large sliding doors; scrolled cresting; typical frame depot design with Craftsman influence. Subsequently used by Southern Railroad for a number of years before the Norfolk & Western Railroad bought it; now owned by Norfolk Southern Railroad. There was a previous depot in Holland before this building was erected.

Ruritan Blvd

6738 Ruritan Blvd., Ray's Tire Service

*Commercial; ca. 1960-1980; service station; noncontributing.

Ruritan Blvd.

*Commercial; ca. 1960-1980; prefabricated metal building with four garage bays; noncontributing.

Intersection of Ruritan Blvd & Holland Rd.

133-636: Store; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; vernacular porch; false front; interior flue; large front windows; vernacular commercial.

6742 Ruritan Blvd.

133-676: garage; ca. 1900-1930; 1-story, gable front, frame building; 3 bays; gable roof; remodeled facade; Reportedly used as a woodworking, wheelwright, and blacksmith shop in early twentieth century.

6721 Ruritan Blvd.

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*Commercial; mid-twentieth century gas station; noncontributing.

6723 Ruritan Blvd.

133-658: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; frame; 1 story; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; interior flue; vernacular, one-story, shed-roofed, front porch; vernacular tenant cottage.

6725 A & B Ruritan Blvd.

133-659: Residential duplex; ca. 1920-1940; frame; 1 story; 6-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal, gable roof; interior flues; vernacular, one-story, shed-roofed, front porches; vernacular tenant cottage.

6729 Ruritan Blvd.

133-660: Residential; ca. 1935-1940; brick; 2 stories; 5-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; exterior end chimneys; Classically inspired, vernacular, one-story, entry portico with Roman Doric columns and pilasters and with elliptically shaped ceiling within gable form; entry with sidelights; Colonial Revival.

-hip-roofed brick garage.

6731 Ruritan Blvd.

133-661: Residential; ca. 1930-1945; brick veneer; 1 1/2 stories; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, intersecting gable roofs; interior chimney; wall dormer; Classical, one-story, entry stoop with fluted pilasters and with broken pediment over entry; Colonial Revival elements.

6733 Ruritan Blvd.

133-662: Residential; ca. 1930-1945; frame; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; exterior end chimney; classically inspired, vernacular, one-story, entry surround with Roman Doric columns and pilasters and with arched roof hood containing a decorative wood fan arch and keystone; Colonial Revival.

6735 Ruritan Blvd.

133-663: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; frame and shingles; 2 stories; 2-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof with large gable-roofed dormer; exterior end chimney; Bungalow styled, one-story, wraparound porch with tapered posts on brick piers; American Foursquare.

-frame hip-roofed garage.

6737 Ruritan Blvd.

133-664: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; frame with asbestos shingles; 1 1/2 stories; 5-bays, symmetrical facade; composition shingle (metal over porch), gable roof with large shed dormer; exterior end chimney; Bungalow styled one-story porch with tapered posts on brick rectangular columns; Bungalow.

6739 Ruritan Blvd.

*Residential; mid-twentieth century; frame dwelling; noncontributing.

6741 Ruritan Blvd.

*Residential; mid-twentieth century; brick veneer rancher; noncontributing.

6745 Ruritan Blvd.

133-667: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; frame and shingles; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof with large hip-roofed dormers; 2 exterior end chimneys; one-story front porch with brick octangular columns and with screened end bay; American Foursquare.

-frame hip-roofed garage.

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**Holland Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The settlement of the area around the village of Holland began in the seventeenth century when land grants were made to various members of the Holland family. It remained a crossroads trading center until the late nineteenth century when the Atlantic and Danville Railroad came through the area. The village then gained its significance as the largest town next to Suffolk in the former Nansemond County. The community grew quickly despite a town fire of 1910 and today retains a cohesive appearance with various examples of turn-of-the-century domestic dwellings on tree-laned roads that lead to a small core of masonry commercial buildings. Few new structures have been erected in the past fifty years and Holland thus retains much of its architectural integrity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Holland, which was originally known as Holland's Corner, is reputed to have been settled by the descendants of Gabriel Holland, a London Company promoter who came to Virginia in 1621. His son, John Holland, received a land patent in exchange for paying for the passage of Englishmen who settled in the Hampton Roads area. John Holland had land grants in the present area of Holland in the 1660s and 1670s and received three additional grants by 1705. Part of the area of present-day Holland was from a grant made in the 1730s to James Holland, a grandson of John Holland. The Holland family members were prosperous farmers in the area who encouraged others to settle nearby. Among the early settlers were the Daughtreys, Winbornes, Odoms, Dardens, Rawleses, Griffins, and Norfleets.¹

The Holland family opened a general merchandise store at Holland's Corner, which was run by the family for many generations. In the years before the Civil War, Augustus H. Holland, Jr. ran the store, which was located at the southeast corner of Holland Road and Glen Haven Drive where the Amoco Service Station is today. He lived in a house that was built by his father on the site of the present-day Boxwood Farm. After Augustus Holland was killed during the Civil War, Zachary T. Holland took over the business and became one of the wealthiest men in the area.²

While no Civil War battles occurred in Holland, many troops passed along its major roadways on their way to Suffolk. In the spring of 1863, Federal troops attempted a siege of the town of Suffolk. Jenkins and his troops took South Quay Road on the Blackwater River to Holland and then followed Holland Road to Suffolk. Likewise the Confederate General George Pickett and his army also passed through Holland to Whaleyville Boulevard and approached Suffolk directly from the south.³

As the community of Holland grew, it became a popular stopping place for stagecoaches carrying guests and mail along the east-west route that runs through nearby Suffolk, a hub of the highway network. During this pre-railroad time, the goods had to be transported twelve miles by land from Suffolk or four miles from Carrsville. In 1888, the Atlantic and Danville Railroad was completed through Holland's Corner and a depot was built in the village, further enhancing its transportation facilities and contributing to the growth of the community.⁴

By 1900 the local population had increased enough to incorporate as a town which was then named Holland. The first mayor was I. A. Luke, and the first Councilmen were J. E.

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Holland, S. W. Holland, J. R. Holland, Thomas E. Porter, T. L. Daughtry, and Dr. Job G. Holland, which shows the continued influence of the Holland family in the area.⁵

In the late nineteenth century, the growing popularity of the peanut as an agricultural product in Nansemond County contributed to the growth of Holland. The peanut crop was introduced in the Tidewater area just prior to the Civil War but did not become a major product of the area until the turn of the century. A peanut factory was established in Holland during this period. Peanuts were brought to the new peanut warehouse in one-hundred-pound burlap bags. From there they were taken to the adjacent five-story factory where they were cleaned and shelled. A rail siding from the nearby Norfolk, Franklin Railway went directly into the factory and railroad cars were filled with peanuts and then shipped all over the country and to Canada. J. T. Benthall's peanut-picking machine, which went on the market in 1906, greatly increased peanut production. The work was seasonal, and at other times the factory handled fertilizer and grains. The factory burned down in the 1950s, leaving only the warehouse.⁶

By 1900, Holland boasted ten general merchandise stores, two shoemakers, and one boarding house, as well as livery stables, sawmills, bars, barbershops, and carpentry and blacksmith shops. Within the next decade, many other businesses were established including hotels, millinery shops, restaurants, lawyer and doctor offices, insurance agents, clothing stores, a theater, and a nut factory. A devastating fire on 1 January 1910 destroyed around thirty houses and all but two of the town's commercial buildings. The people of Holland began rebuilding immediately after the fire, but built more structures out of brick than wood.⁷

Holland continued to be an important center of commercial activity throughout the early twentieth century. The land surrounding Holland supported prosperous farming and local farmers and businesses traded with other merchants from as far away as North Carolina. The establishment of two cotton gins, a pork-packing plant, and an agricultural research station contributed to the growth of area farming. Organized in 1914 by Virginia's agricultural extension service, the research center provided instruction for local farmers in the most advanced agricultural techniques of the day.⁸

By 1928, Holland, with its population of four hundred residents, was the largest town in Nansemond County with the exception of Suffolk. A contemporary historical study noted that Holland was a thriving trading center in western Nansemond County on the Southern Railroad and Norfolk and Petersburg Highway.⁹ That same year a group of Holland businessmen gathered to discuss how they could work better with the surrounding agricultural community. The result was the founding of the first Ruritan Club in the United States. From the initial thirty-five charter members who formed the Holland Ruritan Club, the national organization had grown to over 39,000 members by the nation's bicentennial in 1976.¹⁰

The first settlers in the Tidewater region were members of the approved Church of England, but after the Revolutionary War other denominations began to appear in Holland. The original frame Holland Baptist Church, built in the early nineteenth century, was located just outside of the village. Around 1922, the congregation replaced this structure with a brick church built on a lot within the town boundaries. The first Christian Church in the area was constructed in Carrsville by Reverend Robert H. Holland. In 1891, the frame church structure was moved to the growing settlement of Holland and enlarged five years later. By

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1918, this had also been replaced by a brick church building, designed and constructed by R. H. Riedel, a local architect/builder who built many residences in the town. While several African-American churches were built on the outskirts none are located within the village.¹¹

In the early twentieth century, rural counties throughout Virginia began to consolidate their public schools to provide improved instruction that could not be offered in the existing one- or two-room schools. The county school board selected the booming town of Holland for one of these consolidated school sites. The modern complex began with a two-story, brick school built in 1914. The new African-American consolidated grade school was constructed in Holland. In 1924, a separate one-story brick high school for white students was built along with a one-story cafeteria and a gymnasium. A 1928 promotional booklet about Nansemond County and Suffolk notes that the Holland High School was considered one of the largest and best organized rural schools in Virginia.¹² These schools were destroyed by an arsonist's fire a few years ago.

Today Holland has lost its incorporated town status, but it still survives as a commercial center for the surrounding region. In 1974, when the city of Suffolk merged with the former Nansemond County, Holland became part of this new city. Holland retains its cohesive, small town appearance and remains a local agricultural center in the southern sector of Suffolk.¹³

ENDNOTES

1. Kermit Hobbs and William A. Paquette, *Suffolk: A Pictorial History*, (Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 1987), p. 155.
2. W. E. MacClenney, "History of Suffolk, Virginia," in Nansemond River Power Squadron, "Flag Day, 1986," (Suffolk: 1986), p. 22.
3. Steven A. Cormier, *The Siege of Suffolk: The Forgotten Campaign, April 11 - May 4*, (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1989), pp. 337-338.
4. MacClenney, p. 122; Hobbs and Paquette, p. 155.
5. Hobbs and Paquette, p. 155.
6. Ann H. Burton, ed., *History of Suffolk and Nansemond County, Virginia*, (Suffolk, Virginia: Phelps Ideas, 1970), p. 78.
7. Hobbs and Paquette, p. 155.
8. Hobbs and Paquette, p. 155.
9. Burton, p. 13; R. Moore Williams and John E. Martin, *Nansemond County and Suffolk, Virginia: History and Geography*, (Suffolk, Va: Chamber of Commerce of Suffolk, Virginia, 1928), p. 11; Hobbs and Paquette, pp. 155-156.
10. Hobbs and Paquette, p. 156.
11. MacClenney, p. 122; Hobbs and Paquette, p. 155.
12. Williams and Martin, p. 13; Hobbs and Paquette, p. 173.
13. Hobbs and Paquette p. 156.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

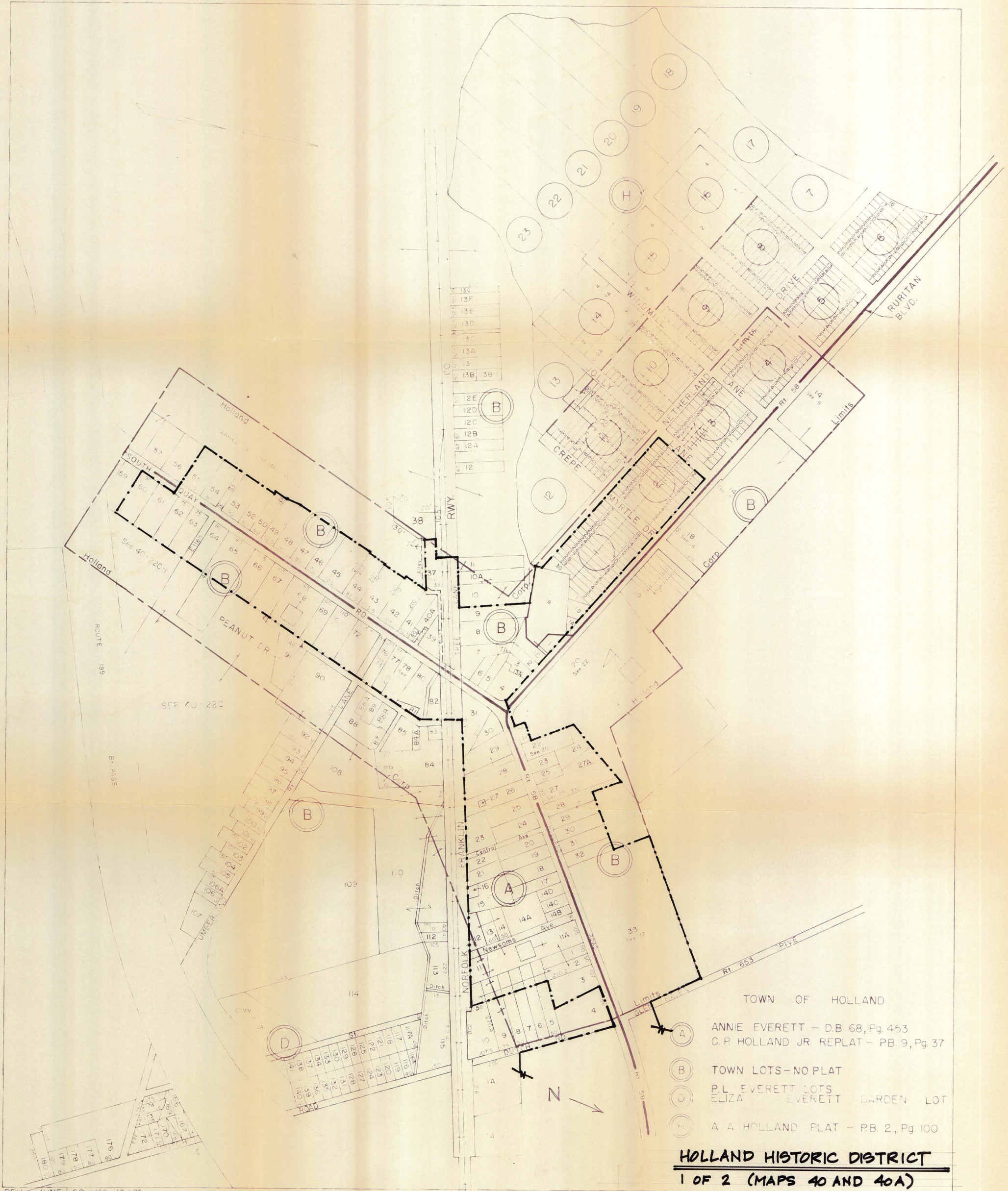
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L	18/340530/4060960
M	18/341180/4061040
N	18/341220/4061080

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Holland Historic District is shown on the accompanying tax parcel maps entitled Holy Neck Borough - Insert 40 and 40A.

Boundary Justification

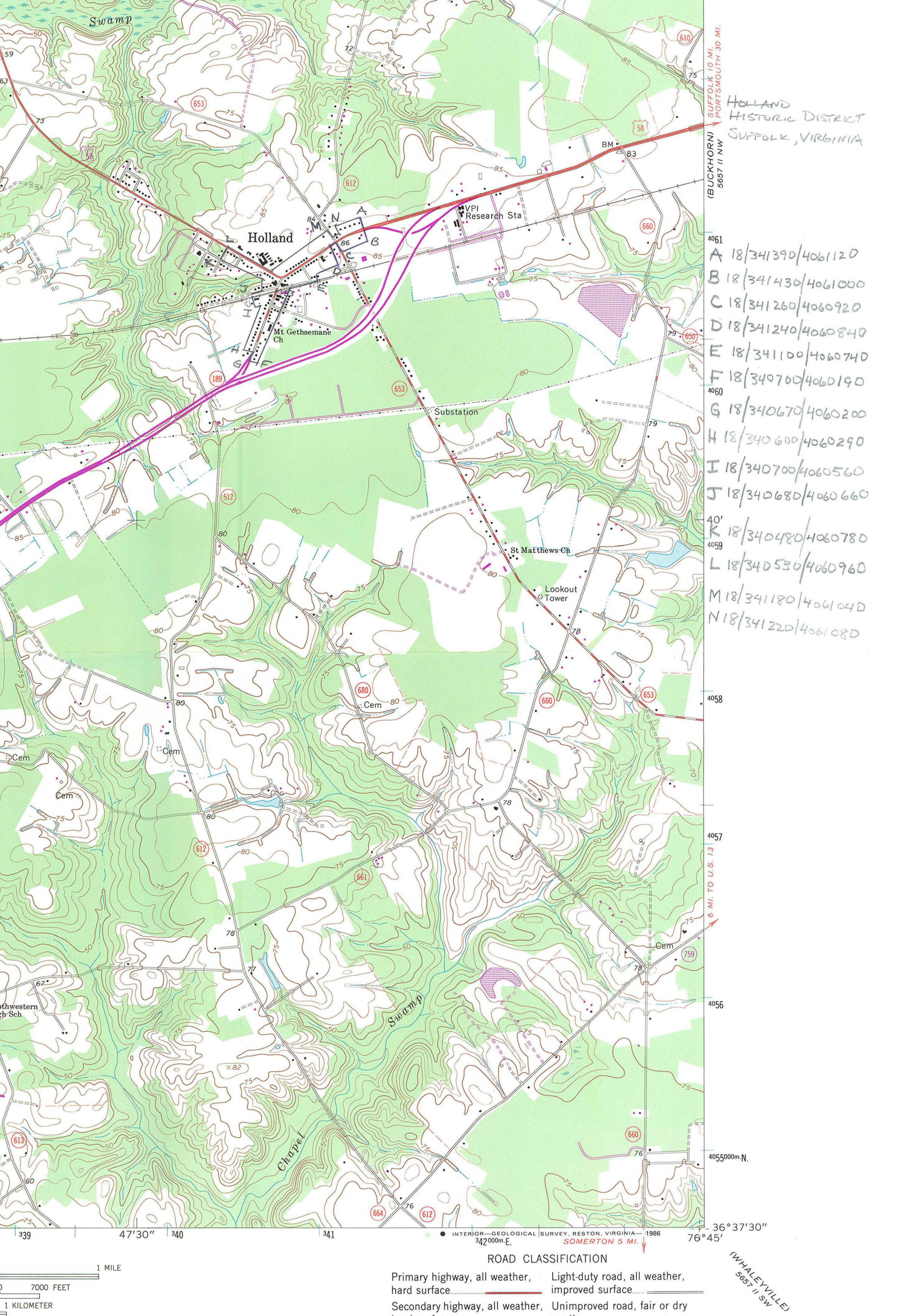
The boundaries of the Holland Historic District include the early commercial core at the intersection of Ruritan Boulevard, and South Quay and Holland roads and the surrounding late-nineteenth-century to early-twentieth-century neighborhoods. The boundaries were drawn to exclude noncontributing properties or empty lots.

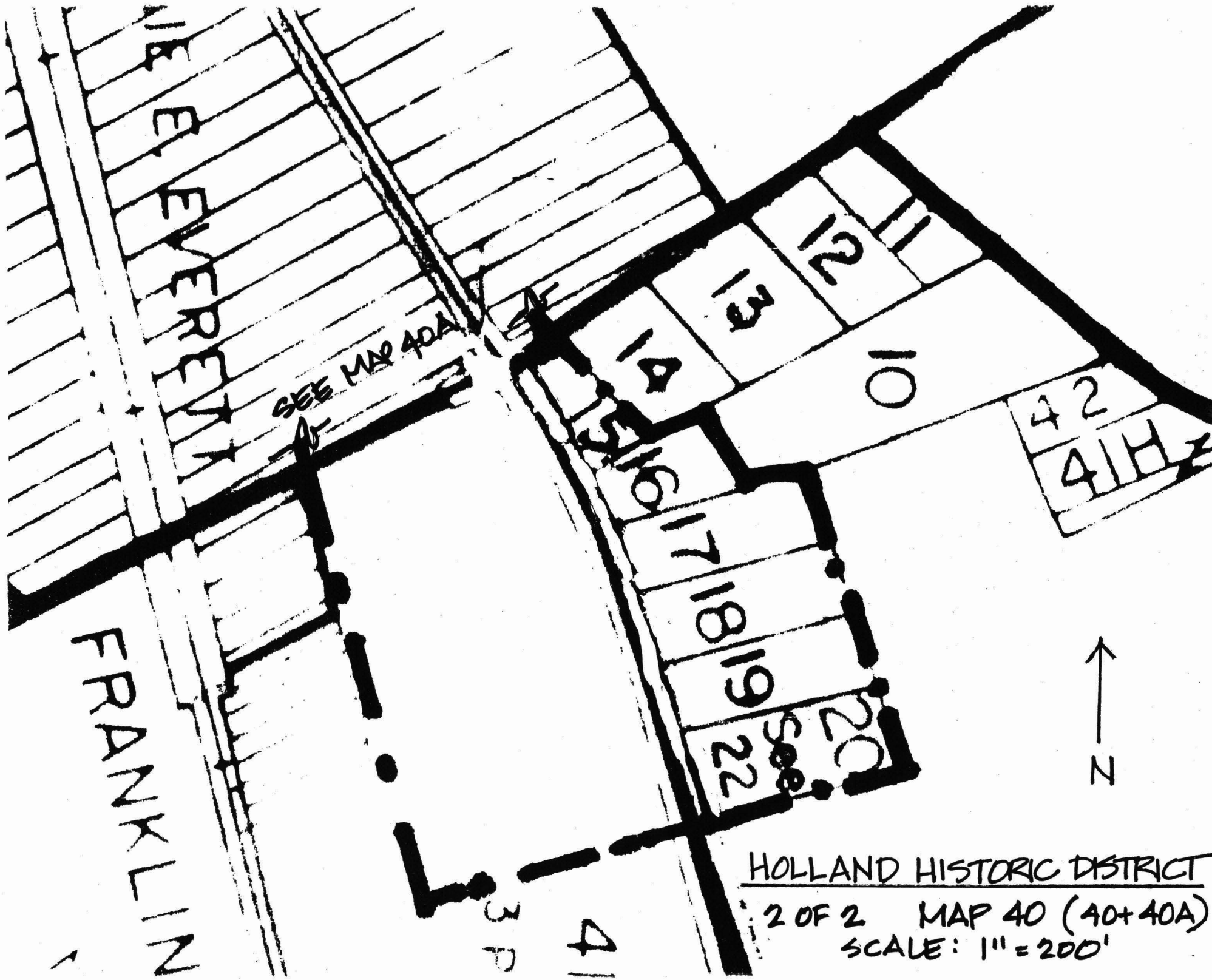


REV. JUNE '60, 1/66, 12/75

HOLY NECK BOROUGH

INSERT 40A





FRANKLIN

EVERETT

SEE MAP 40A

30

41

HOLLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

2 OF 2 MAP 40 (40+40A)

SCALE: 1" = 200'