

VLR - 8/13/85 NRHP - 11/7/85

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic 216 BANK STREET DHL File No. 133-7

and or common HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS

2. Location

street & number 216 Bank Street N/A not for publication

city, town Suffolk N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (in city) code 800

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Hubert and Christine Young under Young Properties

street & number 444 North Main Street, P.O. Box 3020

city, town Suffolk N/A vicinity of state Virginia 23434

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk Circuit Court Clerk's Office

street & number 441 Market Street

city, town Suffolk state Virginia 23434

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Division of Historic Landmarks  
title Survey File No. 133-7 has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state VA 23219

## 7. Description

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

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The structure at 216 Bank Street in the City of Suffolk, Virginia is a 2½-story stuccoed brick dwelling erected as a modest adaptation of the Second Empire style. Built in ca. 1885, the facade is divided into three bays with ornamental brackets running along the main and front porch cornice. The interior plan has a central passage layout. Two successive additions were made between 1929 and 1940. Subsequent alterations are limited to interior partitions attached to original fabric to create the existing six apartments within the structure. The nominated acreage includes one contributing building.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The ca. 1885 structure at 216 Bank Street is a 2½-story stuccoed brick dwelling built as a modest adaptation of the Second Empire style. The entrance has a double French door with the original bevelled glass and a transom and a flat architrave supported by console brackets overhead. The one-story front porch retains its tongue-and-groove decking with a wooden stoop. The porch roof is hipped with its original standing seam metal roof. There are four square wooden porch columns on a pedestal with embellished capital dividing the front facade into three bays. The wooden balusters are turned. There are segmental arches overhead with scrollsawn ornament and a central pendant in each arch. The porch cornice has four large Italianate brackets interspersed by three smaller brackets dividing the porch into three bays. The porch columns and main roof cornice brackets recall this pattern. The original wrought-iron fence along the front property line with a central gate remains in place. The first and second stories on the original section have tall rectangular, two-over-two double-hung windows with a hood-mould and overhead brackets. The hood-moulds are flat above the first-story front windows and the front door while the remaining first story and all second-story window hood-moulds are triangular. Much of the original glass remains in these windows. The structure has a mansard roof with concave sides and metal roof flashing along the sides and a curb. Multi-colored slate tiles form a central six-pointed star pattern flanked by two smaller diamonds on the outside bays of the front facade as well as a diamond on the front section of the west side of the roof and three diamonds evenly spaced on the east side. There are two dormers in the front roof and two in each of the east and west roof facades with arched, double-hung two-over-two windows and segmental architraves in the head of the windows. A side entrance is found on the west facade which has a triangular hood-mould supported by brackets matching those above the original second-story windows. A metal awning has been installed above the door between the door itself and the hood-mould leaving the architectural features intact. There are six chimneys throughout the structure with four of the original fireplaces in place. On the west facade, there are two plastered chimneys on the roof with rounded caps of interior construction. The southernmost chimney of these two connects with two fireplaces, one on the first and one on the second floor. Both of these retain the original slate mantle pieces of similar but not identical design. The matching mantle pieces connecting with the second chimney on the west facade on the first and second floors are believed to have been removed and the fireplaces eliminated ca. 1965 at the time of the conversion to six apartment units. A third chimney is located on the northwest section of the rear wall of the structure and connects with two original fireplaces, one on the first and one on the

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates      ca. 1885      Builder/Architect      Unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built for Colonel Edward E. Holland in 1885, 216 Bank Street is one of only two late-19th century residences remaining in the City of Suffolk of comparable design and high level of architectural detail. The landmark residence is located within the once fashionable neighborhood of Joyner's Park and reflects the political and social aspirations of Colonel Holland, one of Suffolk's most prominent citizens. Holland's distinguished career included: Mayor of Suffolk (1885-87); Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Suffolk and Nansemond County (1887-1908); President of the Farmers' Bank of Nansemond (1891-1940); Virginia State Senator (1908-11 and 1930-41) and member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1911-21).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

216 Bank Street is located in the Joyner's Park Neighborhood in the City of Suffolk Virginia. The area currently within the city boundaries originated as Nansemond County, founded in 1634. In 1742, the Town of Suffolk, then a two square mile area, was chartered; the latter two square miles were located on the shoreline of Lake Meade and generally on the site of the present Cedar Hill Cemetery and the surrounding area. Around 1885, four prominent families built the first four residences in the Joyner's Park area, one of which was Colonel Holland's 216 Bank Street. All four structures are located within one block of each other with 216 Bank Street in a central location; each is a large, elaborate adaptation of styles prevalent at the time in this part of Virginia such as Italianate, Victorian, Queen Anne and Second Empire features on a scale indicative of the wealth and prominent social standing of their respective owners. Subsequently, the surrounding area was built up with smaller, less elaborate dwellings of vernacular style between 1890 and 1910. While not of a comparable economic level and social status with the original four mansions, the infill structures in combination with the four larger dwellings formed a prominent neighborhood. The name Joyner's Park was derived from a small privately owned park made available to the public by Mr. Joyner, owner of a commercial piece of property in the southeast corner of the area bounded by Washington Street, Holladay Street, Bank Street and Liberty Street. Eventually, the Joyner's Park Neighborhood evolved to encompass an area bounded by North Main Street, Finney Street, Moore Avenue, Liberty Street and Washington Street.<sup>1</sup> Although the structure at 216 Bank Street is not a pure example of the Second Empire style, it is an outstanding adaptation for southern Virginia in a scale and architectural detail equal to only one other dwelling found in the City of Suffolk.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #4)

"Article Overdue on Restoration", Editorial, Suffolk News-Herald, Tuesday, November 20, 1984.  
"Buildings of Yesteryear to Fill Contemporary Needs", Suffolk News-Herald, May 11, 1983.  
Burton, Ann Hargraves. History of Suffolk and Nansemond County, Virginia. Suffolk, VA: Phelps Ideas, 1970.  
City of Suffolk. Deed Books 16 (1940), 46 (1965) and 130 (1984).

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property — 0.288 ac. —

Quadrangle name — Suffolk, Virginia

Quadrangle scale — 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

18	3588190	410615710
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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JUSTIFICATION:

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated property (Section Inset 34G18 Parcel 180 in Suffolk City Assessor's Record) consists of a basically rectangular lot of a total of 0.288 acres in the center of the northern side of the 200-block of Bank Street, Suffolk, VA. Boundaries coincide with the parcel of land upon which the

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries** (See Continuation Sheet #4)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisbeth M. Coker, Consultant

organization N/A

date June 25, 1985

street & number 50 Channing Avenue

telephone (804) 485-2798

city or town Portsmouth

state Virginia 23702

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



H. Bryan Mitchell, Director

title Division of Historic Landmarks

date September 28, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS, Suffolk, Virginia

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7

Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

second floor. These mantel pieces are also slate of similar designs. This chimney is constructed of brick in a corbelled design. With the subsequent addition to the structure, it was entirely built in. A fourth flue is found toward the center of the structure and appears to connect with wall enclosure in the dining room added north of the entrance hall within the ca. 1929 addition. Lastly, there are two chimney panels on the second floor of the northwest addition, one facing north and one facing west. They are brick units with a painted exterior, a corbelled base and corbelled chimney caps. No corresponding fireplaces were located. Colonel Holland added extensively to the original square footage. Local oral history and construction details indicate that the northwest and northeast two-story brick additions were built ca. 1929.<sup>1</sup> However, the enclosed rear stairs and the one-story sunroom were later additions dated sometime between 1929 and 1940. The exterior of the additions is painted brick with weatherboard on the exterior of the stairwell only. The windows vary in style and size from a matching unit to the original windows to smaller bath and kitchen units; they are generally double-hung, two-over-two wooden windows with overhead wooden lintels and sills on the west and north facades and wooden sills only on the east facade. The interior of the rear stairwell is generally wainscotted with brick walls on the south and west walls, the latter two being originally built as exterior walls.

The structure is entered through a double French door with the original bevelled glass in the southeast corner of the structure. A secondary entrance is found on the west facade toward the center of the structure (originally a kitchen entrance). In the main entrance hall, the original window and door trim is clearly visible and in good condition. The same holds true for the majority of the trim on other original walls throughout the dwelling. The windows and doors are bordered by eight-inch wide crown moldings of similar but not identical designs. Each window also has a raised panel to the floor with a vertical crown molding extending to the floor on either side. The eleven-inch tall base boards are intricate in detail. Accordingly, subsequent alterations are easily distinguishable with their less complex nine-inch base boards as well as different window and door trim style. The living and dining rooms were located to the west of the entrance hall. In this area, all exterior walls remain intact as does the west wall facing toward the entrance hall. The dividing wall was, however, removed with the ca. 1929 addition to create a larger living room. One of the four remaining fireplaces is located here. The second fireplace in former dining room section is believed to have been removed to allow for the creation of a small bedroom during the 1965 conversion to six apartments. Today, this area contains a separate apartment. Directly north of the entrance hallway are found a former hallway/parlor and the "new" ca. 1929 dining room. These two rooms and the subsequent one-story sunroom (ca. 1929-40 addition) in the rear form one apartment unit today. Lastly, the side entrance on the west side led to the original kitchen and pantry. Most walls remain intact here. The pantry is believed to have been located where the present bathroom is located. On the east wall of the original kitchen, there is a wooden shelf imitative of the typical window style with all the elaborate trim and floor panel; this is believed to have been installed for visual balance. The original slate mantel piece is located on the north wall of the original kitchen also. With the ca. 1929 addition, the kitchen became a library and the kitchen was re-located to the rear. These three rooms today form the third apartment unit downstairs.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

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HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS, Suffolk, Virginia



Continuation sheet #2

Item number 7, 8

Page 2,1

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

The main staircase to the second floor is original with a turned newel post and turned balustrade. There is an eleven-inch wide scrollsawn bracket in the stairwell on the wall at the second-floor level. There were originally three bedrooms on the second floor. The exterior walls are intact today while extensive interior remodeling was undertaken in connection with the 1965 conversion. Two original mantel pieces remain today within the three apartment units. The attic is a full story containing several finished rooms which were used for recreation by the Elks Lodge.

In conclusion, 216 Bank Street is a well-preserved example of late 19th century architecture with many features intact in spite of subsequent conversion.

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<sup>1</sup>City of Suffolk Zoning Official indicates that no records are available prior to 1972.

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

Holland House Apartments at 216 Bank Street was built for Colonel Edward Everett Holland in ca. 1885.<sup>2</sup> Edward E. Holland was born in Nansemond County near Holland, Virginia, on February 26, 1860, the son of Zackery Everett Holland and Ann Pretlow Scott Holland. After attending local schools, he went to Richmond College and the University of Richmond where he received a LL.B. degree. Later, he returned to Richmond College to earn a LL.D. degree. He was a Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Southern Society of New York, the Suffolk Christian Church, the Suffolk Elks Lodge and the Sons of the American Revolution. Together with his wife of November 26, 1884, Miss Otelia Lee of Nansemond County, he had two children; L. Pretlow Holland, later a practising attorney who died in 1935 and Bessie, the late Mrs. Creekmore of New Orleans. Otelia Holland died in 1897. In October, 1920, Colonel Holland took a second wife, Miss Eunice Ensor of Omaha, Nebraska. Colonel Holland enjoyed a long and varied official career both locally, on a state level and nationally which was distinguished by the fact that he was never defeated in a political campaign. He was Mayor of the City of Suffolk from 1885-87. Admitted to the bar in 1882, he served as Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Suffolk and Nansemond County from 1887-1908. In 1908, he was elected by his District to the Virginia State Senate where he served until 1911. From 1911-21, he was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives to return to the State Senate from 1930 until his death on October 22, 1941 at the age of 81. In the Virginia State Senate, he headed the Committee on Public Institutions and Education and served on the committees on Finance, Fish and Game, Insurance and Banking, Privileges and Elections and General Laws. As a member of the 62nd through 66th Congresses from 1911-21 representing the Second Virginia District, he served as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. Other honors during his lifetime include being a Delegate

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

**United States Department of the Interior  
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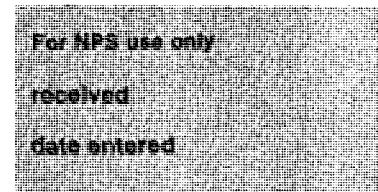
**National Register of Historic Places  
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HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS, Suffolk, Virginia

Continuation sheet #3

Item number 8

Page 2



8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

to the San Francisco and the New York National Democratic Conventions and the appointment as Trustee for Elon College, Mason, N.C. Colonel Holland was also a leading figure in civic, economic and church affairs in the community. From 1885-92, he served as Director of the Farmers' Bank of Nansemond to be promoted to President in 1892 and to remain in this position until his death. This is illustrated by the 340 times he was named as grantee in business transactions between 1904-29 in the grantee records of the Suffolk Circuit Court Clerk's Office. According to the American Banking Association, he was the oldest active bank president during the last few years of his life. He joined the Suffolk Christian Church about 1890 where he often represented the local church at the general conferences as well as the national conventions. For 15 years, he acted as a teacher of the Twentieth Century Raraca Class of his church's Sunday School. The title of "Colonel" was awarded to him by Governor A.J. Montague in 1902 as he joined the Governor's staff. From 1922-24, Colonel Holland served as President of the Suffolk Chamber of Commerce thereby becoming the first person to be elected to a second term. The Chamber of Commerce Building on North Saratoga Street was erected during his term of office. An elaborate headstone is located in Cedar Hill Cemetary, Suffolk, Virginia, with pertinent biographical data listed on a plaque. The Morgan Memorial Library, 118 Bosley Avenue, Suffolk, Virginia, has a substantial number of Colonel Holland's personal papers on file.

216 Bank Street was sold in 1940 to the Suffolk Elks Lodge No. 685.<sup>3</sup> The structure served as a meeting place for the lodge during the period of 1940-45 during which time no physical alterations were made to accomodate this new use. During World War II, the structure was frequently utilized to host military men who came to the community for weekend entertainment as part of the U.S.O. Program. From 1965 to present time, the structure has functioned as a six-unit apartment house as originally converted by J.A. Russell<sup>4</sup> and subsequently sold to Young Properties in 1984.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>In May of 1985, the residents and property owners of the area voted to adopt the new name of Old Suffolk.

<sup>2</sup>This is the year the parcel of land was purchased by Colonel Holland as per Deed Book 2, Page 102 on file with the Suffolk Circuit Clerk's Office.

<sup>3</sup>Deed Book 16, Page 401.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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Date entered

HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS, Suffolk, Virginia  
Continuation sheet #4

Item number 8, 9 and 10

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8. SIGNIFICANCE--Footnotes

<sup>4</sup>Deed Book 46, Page 544

<sup>5</sup>Deed Book 130, Page 686

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

City of Suffolk. Property Book 2 (1885).

"History is Getting a Facelift", Suffolk News-Herald, Wednesday, November 14, 1984.

"Injuries Fatal to Col. Holland", Suffolk News-Herald, Friday, October 24, 1941.

"Pinner Street Area Revival Is Alive" by Ann Barry, the Virginian Pilot-Ledger Star, Saturday, January 5, 1985.

"Rejuvenation! Restoring Life to Young Properties" By Bethanne Daughtrey, Suffolk News-Herald, Sunday, June 6, 1982.

Suffolk, Virginia. Morgan Memorial Library, 11 Bosley Avenue, Suffolk, Virginia. Depository for Colonel Holland's personal records including a letter from Governor Harry Flood Byrd to Colonel E.E. Holland dated May 16, 1928, a letter from Harry Flood Byrd, Publisher of the Evening Star, Winchester, Virginia to Senator E.E. Holland dated August 14, 1931 and a letter from Henry St. George Tucker, Tenth District Representative to the Congress of the United States to Senator E.E. Holland dated August 21, 1931.

Who Was Who in America, Volume 1, 1897-1942. A Fifth Printing. Chicago, Ill.

Oral History

Mrs. Ann Hargraves Burton, Local Historian. Interview May 24, 1985. (804) 539-5312

Mr. Mills Staylor, Elks Lodge Historian. Interview November 30, 1984. (804) 539-9242

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

structure was originally constructed (with exception of small parcel sold to northern neighbor at some time during the 1940's).

Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at a point 110.45 feet west of the northwest intersection of the Pinner Street and Bank Street right-of-ways and running thence in a northerly direction 150.48 feet; thence in a westerly direction 11.23 feet; thence in a northerly direction 18.31 feet; thence in a westerly direction 36.91 feet; thence in a northerly direction 102.27 feet; thence in a westerly direction 10.20 feet; thence in a southerly direction 92.00 feet; thence in a westerly direction 40.17 feet; thence in a southerly direction 28.40 feet; thence in an easterly direction 70.08 feet; thence in a southerly direction 149.81 feet; thence in an easterly direction 62.40 feet to the starting point.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
JAMES L. CALVER, STATE GEOLOGIST

358

35'

360

5657 I SE  
(CHUCKATUCK)

361

USGS 7.5' quadrangle  
Suffolk, VA

(scale:1:24000)  
1977

• HOLLAND HOUSE APARTMENTS, 216 Bank Street,  
Suffolk, VA

UTM References:

18/358890/4065780

