

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Grand Haven Central Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Washington Ave, adjacent streets Harbor Dr. through 600 blocks not for publication
city or town Grand Haven vicinity
state Michigan code MI county Ottawa code 139 zip code 49417

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Brian D. Murray
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Jon Edward H. Beall _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9.6.16

Grand Haven Central Historic District
 Name of Property

Ottawa Co., MI
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
85	36	buildings
		district
1		site
1	1	structure
4		object
91	37	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC single dwelling
- DOMESTIC multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE business
- COMMERCE/TRADE professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC single dwelling
- DOMESTIC multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE business
- COMMERCE/TRADE professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE restaurant

See continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN Commercial
- LATE VICTORIAN Romanesque
- LATE VICTORIAN Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN Queen Anne
- LATE 19th, 20th CENT REVIVALS Colonial Revival
- See continuation sheet

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Stone, Concrete, Brick
- Brick, Wood/Weatherboard, Concrete,
- walls: Metal, Limestone, Vinyl, Masonry,
- Terra Cotta, Plywood/Particle Board
- roof: Asphalt, Shingle, Metal, Tile
- other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Grand Haven Central Historic District encompasses the city's historic central business district and adjacent blocks containing the city hall and former police and fire department building, church buildings, and substantial residences, many of which have been converted to commercial use. The district extends eastward from Harbor Avenue along a Washington Street axis, extending from Harbor Drive east for approximately 0.6 mile, past 6th Street. It also includes buildings on the streets paralleling Washington for several blocks on the south and north, Franklin and Columbus, respectively. Its widest footprint is under a quarter of a mile in two locations, in the west end of the district along First Street to include the large Story & Clark Piano Co. complex, and at mid-district along Third Street to include early frame commercial buildings, while the east end of the district widens to a lesser extent along S. Fifth Street to include the First Presbyterian Church. The district contains 121 buildings, mostly two stories in height, which date from c. 1840 to 1965, but are mostly from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One site, Central Park, also is within the district. A total of 85 of these properties, including the park, are contributing, while 36 are non-contributing because they are less than 50 years old or have suffered loss of architectural integrity. Landmark architect-designed buildings include the National Register-listed 1899 Nathaniel Robbins House, the 1893 Willard C. Sheldon House, the 1913 First Reformed Church, the 1927 Grand Theater lobby, the 1928 Michigan Bell Telephone Building, the 1934 City Hall and 1935 Police and Fire Department Building, and the 1954 First Presbyterian Church. The district contains Late Victorian commercial blocks, a Period Revival street-facing front section of a movie theater, Neoclassical former bank building, Queen Anne and Italianate houses, and representatives of International style and Mid-Century Modern influences.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION
- ETHNIC HERITAGE / EUROPEAN (DUTCH)
- INDUSTRY
- See continuation sheet

Period of Significance

1840-1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William G. Robinson

Frederick S. Robinson

See continuation sheet

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period includes the time of the original plat of the city through 1966, the fifty-year cutoff under the national register criteria.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See Continuation Sheet.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheet.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet

Grand Haven Central Historic District
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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Loutit Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 59 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude, North American Datum 1983

1: Lat. 43.067920 Long. -86.234210
2: Lat. 43.064230 Long. -86.223120
3: Lat. 43.060150 Long. -86.224470
4: Lat. 43.063820 Long. -86.235600

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, MI, described as follows: Beginning at center of Washington Ave. then S to the south/rear lot line of 608 Washington then W to center line of S. 6th St., then S to the center line of Franklin St., then W to a point opposite the east lot line of 508 Franklin, then S to the south/rear lot line of 508 Franklin, then W along the rear lot line of 508 Franklin to the center line of S. 5th St., then N to the center line of Washington Ave. then W to the center line of 4th St., then S along the center line of S. 4th, to the center line of Franklin St., then W along Franklin St. to a point opposite the east lot line of 10 Franklin, then S along this line to the south/rear lot line of 10 Franklin, then W along the rear line of 10 Franklin to the center line of S. Harbor Drive. On Harbor Dr. proceed N to a point opposite the south lot line of 1 S. Harbor Dr. then W along this south line to the west/rear line of 1 S. Harbor Dr., then N along the rear line to the north lot line of 1 S. Harbor Ave. then east to the west/rear lot line of 1 N. Harbor Dr. then N to the north lot line of 1 N. Harbor, then E to the center line of N. Harbor Dr., then N to the north/rear property line of 100 Columbus St.

Then proceed E along the north/rear lot line of 100 Columbus St. to the center line of N. 1st St., then S along this center line to the center line of Fulton St., then E along the center line of Fulton to the east line of 101 Columbus St., then S along this east line south to the center line of Columbus St., then E along the center line of Columbus to a point opposite the west/rear lot line of 101 N. 3rd St., then N along the rear lot lines of 101 and 111 N 3rd, across Fulton St. and continuing along the west/rear lot line of 235 Fulton to the north lot line of 235 Fulton, then E long this line across N 3rd St. and along the north/rear lot line of 301 Fulton to the east line of 301 Fulton, and then S to the center line of Columbus St., and then E along this center line to the center line of N 6th St., and then S along this center line to the center line of Washington Ave., and then E along this center line to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary defines the area that includes downtown Grand Haven's historic commercial buildings, the former Story & Clark Co. buildings, the historic railroad depot, WPA-related local government buildings, and religious buildings that stand at the eastern edge of the historic downtown area.

- On the east, east of the historic church buildings is a residential neighborhood.
- On the north, the district is adjoined by residential blocks and recent and/or undistinguished commercial buildings and recently constructed Loutit Library and community center.
- On the west is a city park along the Grand River developed in recent years, which includes grand stands for events between the river and the historic Story and Clark Co. complex, Goodrich Agency and Detroit & Milwaukee depot; and
- On the south, the district backs up to undistinguished residential blocks, and parking lots. The large block directly south of Central Park contains the present county courthouse, built in recent years, and its parking lots.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Rutter
organization _____ date 1/15/16
street & number 21830 S. Birch Lodge Drive, P.O. Box 135 Telephone 906-399-9907
city or town Trout Lake state MI zip code 49793
e-mail werutter@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: See Continuation Sheet.

City or Vicinity:

County: _____ **State:** _____

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of _____

Property Owner:

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

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

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Grand Haven Central Historic District

Name of Property

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
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Function or Use

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE department store

COMMERCE/TRADE restaurant

SOCIAL meeting hall

GOVERNMENT government office

GOVERNMENT post office

RELIGION religious facility

RECREATION/CULTURE theater

RECREATION/CULTURE auditorium

RECREATION/CULTURE monument / marker

INDUSTRIAL/PROCESSING manufacturing facility

INDUSTRIAL/PROCESSING communications facility

INDUSTRIAL/PROCESSING warehouse

HEALTH CARE medical business / office

LANDSCAPE park

TRANSPORTATION rail-related

TRANSPORTATION water-related

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE restaurant

GOVERNMENT fire station

GOVERNMENT government office

GOVERNMENT post office

RELIGION religious facility

RECREATION/CULTURE auditorium

RECREATION/CULTURE museum

RECREATION/CULTURE monument / marker

INDUSTRIAL/PROCESSING communications facility

HEALTH CARE medical business / office

LANDSCAPE park

LANDSCAPE parking lot

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Architectural Classification

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Classical Revival

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Late Gothic Revival

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Italian Renaissance

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Late Gothic Revival

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS Commercial Style

LATE19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS Bungalow / Craftsman

OTHER Commercial Brick

OTHER Mid-Century Modern

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Areas of Significance

POLITICS /GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

TRANSPORTATION

Architect / Builder

Architects

Robinson & Campau

Christian W. Brandt

Harold D. Ilgenfritz

William M. Clarke

Pierre Lindhout

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls

Daverman Associates

Sidney J. Osgood

William A. Stone, Jr.

William H. McCarty

Stone & Parent

Harold H. Fisher & Associates

Builders-Contractors

Chauncey M. Blakeslee

James E. Clark

James Spencer

Hartger Jonker

Johannes VanDongen

Adrian VerBerkmoes

A. Dieters & Son

Reenders Construction

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DESCRIPTION

The site of the City of Grand Haven was initially occupied in the 1820s because the confluence of the Grand River and Lake Michigan was advantageous for a trading post. Soon thereafter, the lumber industry developed into the primary catalyst of its early growth and prosperity. The mills along the river provided the economic anchor into the third quarter of the nineteenth century. However, the development of steamship and rail connections linking the city to the nation shaped the city's future. The railroad yards dominated the city's riverfront along Water (now Harbor) Street, and the city developed eastward along Washington Street, perpendicular to the river and the docks and rail yards "at the foot" of the street grid. The buildings that survived fire and demolition reveal a general progression in age from west to east, anchored by the Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Detroit & Milwaukee railroad depot and the Goodrich Steam Ship Lines building at the west end of Washington, dating to ca. 1870, and several buildings dating to the 1870s in the 100 block and the late 19th century through the 200 block further east, to early-to-mid twentieth century buildings in the 300 block. Beyond this commercial core, earlier residential and church buildings are located to the east.

The Grand Haven Central Historic District is located at the core of the current city, which has grown outward from the river. Port facilities extend southward from the west end of the district west of Harbor Drive. With the exception of development along Harbor Drive, residential neighborhoods extend north and south from it, and mixed residential and commercial east from it towards US-31, characterized by more recent commercial development, composed primarily of strip development and franchise stores.

With the exception of Harbor Drive, which parallels the river in a broad arc, within the district the grid of east-west and north-south streets is repetitive in plan, extending between the northernmost and southernmost streets, Fulton Street, Elliot near the Story & Clark complex, and Franklin Street. Washington has always been and remains today the preeminent commercial artery. Columbus and Fulton, which parallel to the north, have some commercial development in the westernmost blocks, primarily in the redeveloped Story & Clark complex, as does Franklin, which parallels Washington to the south, but it is on a much smaller scale and more dispersed. The district's intersecting streets east of Harbor run from 1st through 6th streets, with Washington marking the division between North and South. Although the west end industrial component created by the large Story & Clark Co. complex extended three blocks from Washington northward to Elliot Street along N 1st Avenue, the true commercial core extended a single block deep, or less, from Washington, except for small areas to the north along Columbus Street, extending to Fulton Street only along N 3rd Street. The district encompasses just over one-half mile along the Washington Street axis east to west, and its maximum north-south distance is approximately one-quarter mile along the 1st Street and 3rd Street axes.

The Grand Haven Central Historic District contains 119 buildings and one site (designed landscape Central Park) that exemplify economic and social trends and architectural styles in western Michigan from the third quarter of the 19th century into the mid-20th century (with the exception of the ca. 1840 Sydney Williams House, a rare survivor of the early settlement of the city). The small city feel of the district is emphasized by the consistency of scale and setback seen in the buildings comprising the primary commercial corridor along Washington Street. It represents the development of the city for approximately a century through 1965, with the greatest number of buildings reflecting its development from the 1870s through the 1910s. The architecture illustrates both the downtown's rapid development during these years and its function as a commercial and retail market and location of major industrial concerns. It also expresses the influence of both the lake and the railroad, which fostered its growth, prosperity and evolution during this period. The buildings constructed during this period ranged from modest to substantial and were constructed of brick, and, much less commonly, with wood exteriors.

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The commercial blocks in the Grand Haven Central Historic District provide material expression of the city's aspirations during this period. The substantial business blocks demonstrate the success and status of Grand Haven's commercial interests. The quality of life is realized through the elaborate buildings housing substantial retail stores, state-of-the-art hotels, and religious denominations, while the City Hall, Police and Fire Department, and U.S. Post Office embody public architecture in the district. In general, many individual buildings comprising this district retain a degree of their original architectural character, while others have received façade improvements that complement the streetscape. The district is not without its share of non-contributing elements, however, although approximately three-quarters of the buildings contribute to the historic district. By the numbers, 85 buildings and one site - the designed landscape Central Park - are evaluated as Contributing to the district and 32 properties are considered Non-Contributing.

Commercial architecture includes late nineteenth and early twentieth century one-part and two-part commercial blocks representing Late Victorian commercial style. Later styles, such as the Commercial Brick, are also represented and are associated with early twentieth century retail design. Some of the buildings have been renovated, and attain interest as examples of mid-twentieth century commercial facades, providing diversity to the district. The vast majority of the historic district building stock predates 1930, although several notable buildings date to the post-World War II period, including the Art Deco-inspired First Presbyterian Church on Franklin Street and the Mid-Century Modern influenced Post Office in the 300 block of Washington.

The Grand Haven Central Historic District is generally bounded:

- on the west by Harbor Drive (the former Water Street), with the notable exceptions of the D. & M. Railroad depot and the Goodrich Steam Ship Lines building along the west/river side of the street;
- on the north primarily by Columbus Street, with notable exceptions at the northwest corner where it extends north to include the former Story & Clark complex as far north as Elliott Street, and also north past Fulton along N 3rd Street to include historic commercial buildings, some of which are uncommon wood frame;
- on the east generally by 6th Street, with an eastward extension along Washington to include the historic Second Reformed Church and the adjacent Dombos House; and
- on the south generally by Franklin Street, including dips to the south side of Franklin to include the Andre House/Sailors Hotel at the southwest corner east of Harbor Drive, the 100-300 blocks to include substantial residences (many now commercial) associated with prominent businessmen and professionals, and the 500 block to include the First Presbyterian Church.

Washington Street comprises the historic commercial core of the city, and evolved and developed as the anchor street from earliest settlement. It ran perpendicular to the river from the steamship wharves and railroad yards that were its primary link to the outside world, represented today by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad depot and the Goodrich Steamship depot, all west of Harbor Drive. This street was centered among the developing residential neighborhoods of the city. As the city prospered the business district grew and expanded eastward. Sanborn maps document this expansion, with successive editions from the earliest in 1883 through 1931 recording new plats and cross streets with lots filling up with new structures. The character of the building exteriors present also changed, evolving through time from primarily wood to brick and masonry. These maps also document the maturing of the business district, with initial occupation characterized as a scatter of structures replaced by dense development presenting a consistent streetscape.

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The 1883 Sanborn map reveals densely occupied blocks of businesses that, including a number of dry goods stores, druggists, saloons and more specialized shops, extended east only to between 4th and 5th streets. Development was concentrated east from Water Street and the Goodrich Lines and D&MRR Passenger depots along Washington Street, to the large Sanitarium and Mineral Spring Bath complex at the northwest corner of 3rd and the Cutler House Hotel at the southwest corner of 3rd that then anchored the east end of the business district. East of here were dwellings and the Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Second Reformed churches, with the county courthouse and city cemetery in the block east of 4th Street. By 1892 fire insurance map coverage had been extended to include the far east end of the historic district, past 6th Street. A notable development was the Akeley Institute, which occupied the entire west half of the city block between Washington and Columbus Streets, east of 5th Street (the location primarily of local government buildings today). Commercial development was still almost exclusively confined to the block west of 3rd Street along Washington. To the north, commercial development had intensified along the west side of N 3rd Street, including hotels north of Washington Street, and had begun to expand further northward between Columbus and Fulton streets.

This pattern of development generally established the character of the historic district through the 20th century. The 1914 city directory explicitly divides the business and residential sections of Washington Avenue into "Washington Street Business Section" and "Washington Street Residence District," with the north side extending through the post office at 229 just west of N 3rd Street, and the south side of the street eastward through the Peoples Savings Bank and Addison-Pellgrom store at 300 and 304, just east of S 3rd Street (Oakes 1914: 48-49).

The most notable developments occurred in the north side of the 500 block of Washington in 1929 when the Michigan Bell Telephone Building was built at 501 Washington, and in the 1930s, when city government moved to the newly constructed City Hall, which continues in use today. The Police and Fire Department Building was also built at this time, adjacent and diagonal to City Hall but facing on N 5th Street. Buildings built as residences that survived the growth of the city, such as those in the south side of the 500 block of Washington, most notably the VanderVeen houses at 502 and 508, were converted to multi-unit dwellings. Notable instances of more recent construction include the 1965-66 U.S. Post Office building that occupies the south side of the 300 block of Washington, and the non-contributing 1975 Fire Station occupying the east half of the 500 block, adjacent to the City Hall.

The Grand Haven Central Historic District is predominantly commercial in composition, but also includes several government buildings and religious properties, while residential uses occur along Franklin Street and in the upper stories of several buildings. The oldest building in this district, the Sidney Williams House at 225 Franklin, may date to ca. 1840, and about one-third of the buildings date prior to 1900, with an additional 20% dating before 1920. Most of the city's earliest buildings either burned or were demolished as prosperity encouraged construction of the current more substantial masonry structures. However, several buildings in the district are of frame construction. Under 20% of the buildings are Non-Contributing to the district because they post-date the 50 year National Register age criterion; while another approximately 5% are not considered historic because they have been insensitively renovated. The district's buildings are generally two to three stories in height, and less commonly single-story, with the most notable exceptions consisting of the five story blocks of the former Story & Clark Co./Harbourfront Condominiums in the 100 block of North Harbor Drive, the four story bell tower of the First Reformed Church in the 300 block of Washington, and perhaps the church spires of the Episcopal Church in the 500 block of Washington and the 1st Presbyterian Church in the 500 block of Franklin that equate to over three stories in height. Other tall buildings include the Non-Contributing five-story Grand Condominiums building at 11 South 1st Street and the four story Zephyr Building and Condominiums in the 100 block of South Harbor. A trend may be in evidence where recent larger scale building is changing the historic streetscapes of Grand Haven.

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The original plat of the city was bounded on the north by Elliot Street, on the east by Fourth Street with a cemetery extending to Fifth Street, on the south by Howard Street, and on the west by the Grand River (Ottawa County 2014a; SMDLRA 2014a). When originally platted in 1835 (Ottawa County 2014a), Washington Street and Water Street (Harbor today) were made "five rods" (82.5 feet) wide and other streets "four rods" (66 feet) in width. However, while Akeley's Addition (June 1867), platted in 1867, which abuts the Original Plat to the east and extends eastward to a north-south line running just east of Washington and N 5th Streets, gives Washington a width of 82.5 feet in width, Harris & Monroe's Addition (November 1866) also platted in 1867, which abuts Akeley's Addition to the east and extends past 7th Street between approximately Lafayette and Madison streets, has Washington at 99 feet in width, although both plats show all other streets as 66 feet wide (Ottawa County 2014b; SMDLRA 2014b; Ottawa County 2014c; SMDLRA 2014c). The scale and continuity of the buildings in the business blocks present a consistent streetscape with common shallow setbacks. Typical of urban plats, the lots are narrow, but are of consistent width. The original village plat lots were described as "four by eight rods, except those fronting on Water St. are 4 x 5½ rods" translating to about 66-by-132 feet and 66-by-90 feet (Ottawa County 2014a; SMDLRA 2014a). The standard lot width is carried over to Akeley's Addition, although lots are deeper (June 1867, recorded 1867), measuring 66 feet wide and 132 feet deep (1867) (Ottawa County 2014b; SMDLRA 2014b). This plat extends eastward to a north-south line between approximately North 5th and 6th Streets, separating it from the Monroe & Harris Addition (November 1866 recorded 1867), which extends eastward through the very east end of the district past 6th Street (Ottawa County 2014c; SMDLRA 2014c; Rockford 1930: 42, 43).

About 85% of the historic district buildings are of brick or masonry construction, and under 5% of the total built are wood frame commercial buildings. The vast majority of the buildings in the district are two-story, two-part brick commercial blocks, restrained in architectural expression. Style, when referenced, is confined to elements associated with the cornice, with motifs revealing vague affinities to the late Victorian, and Classical or Colonial Revival. The majority are Victorian commercial buildings that confined ornamentation to corbelled brickwork and bracketed metal cornices and window hoods. A small minority of the district buildings are wood frame commercial blocks, survivors of the initial wave of construction within the district.

Anchoring the district on the west at the end of Washington Avenue are two important early transportation structures, the 1869-70 Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad depot at 1 N. Harbor and the 1895 Goodrich Steamship Ticket Agency Building at 1 S. Harbor. The early, and altered, Andres House/Sailors Hotel at 10 Franklin is also at the western district edge, included as representative of the "working man's" accommodations near the river. Proceeding eastward from Harbor Drive, the north side of the street is occupied by the former Story & Clark Co. complex (and its associated parking lots) converted to mixed use commercial and condominiums that extend from 41 Washington to 100 N. Harbor, while across the street the block is distinguished by the 1873 Kirby House Hotel at 2 Washington, the Late Victorian 1872 Gray Block at 16, and the 1927 Spanish Eclectic-inspired Grand Theater façade at 22 Washington. The district expands one block northward on N. 1st Street to include a former Story & Clark Co. building at 101 Columbus Street.

Further east, along both sides of Washington, the 100 and 200 blocks provide the district's densest concentration of late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Notable buildings on the north side of the 100 block include the Late Victorian 1879 Hubbard Block at 117, the 1914 Kiel Funeral and Furniture Co. building at 123 that was renovated into a mid-century façade by Floto's, which has become a downtown institution, and the Victorian Van Dam's Dry Goods Store at 135, which may date to the 1860s. Notable buildings on the south side of the 100 block include the Late Victorian 1872 Post Office building at 100, the 1923 Commercial Brick Fortino Building at 114-16, location of one of the longest tenured family businesses in the city, and the distinctive early 1900s Tribune Building at

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120, one of several district buildings built of material from the local Betschy Brick works. At the corner of South 2nd Street the district dips southward to include the 1905 Romanesque Revival-influenced Armory at 17 South 2nd.

The 200 block of Washington presents perhaps the most architecturally intact stretch of commercial buildings in the city. Notable buildings on the north side of the street include the Late Victorian 1872 Howlett/Ball Block at 201 and the late 1880s Bottje & Son Hardware at 205-07, two rare surviving late 19th century frame commercial buildings at 209 and 211, and the 1911 Neo-Classical Grand Haven State Bank Building at 229. The south side of the 200 block is anchored on the west by the Akeley Block at 200 and on the east by the New Cutler House building at 224-250. In between, the block has a number of small scale brick Victorian commercial buildings built ca. 1890.

To the south, paralleling Washington Street in the 100 through 300 blocks, the district incorporates both sides of Franklin Street. These blocks contain the prominent mid-to-late 19th century homes of many Grand Haven business owners and professionals, including the Marinus Kamhout House, 122 Franklin, that is an excellent example of Eastlake architecture, two of the oldest buildings in the district, the ca. 1840 Sydney Williams House at 215 and the 1859 Dr. Jacob McNett house at 300 Franklin, and 308 Franklin, the home of lumberman Charles Wyman. These houses are survivors of neglect and demolition for parking lots that claimed other dwellings along Franklin between Harbor and 3rd Street. The majority of these homes have been converted to commercial use today.

At the corner of Washington and South 3rd Street the district extends northward to include the 1927 Italian Renaissance-inspired Elks Club at 15 South 3rd. The district continues along 3rd to Fulton Street to include one of the few Art Deco-influenced buildings in the district, the 1937 Grand Haven Tribune Building at 101, a property associated with one of the city's earliest family businesses, Vyn Drayage at 235 Fulton, the 1910 Fant Monument Works Building at 310 Fulton, and two small ca. 1890 frame commercial buildings on N. 3rd, at 114 and 118 (Excelsior Shoe Store Building).

The streetscape of the 300 block of Washington reveals a dramatic reduction in density of buildings, but does contain one of the more monumental structures in the 1913 First Reformed Church, with its five-story corner bell tower, at 301, and one of the newest buildings in the district, the Mid-Century Modern U. S. Post Office that was built 1965-66. In the 400 block the district narrows to one block in width along the north side of Washington opposite the 2009 Ottawa County Courthouse to include Central Park, occupying a full city block between N. 4th and N. 5th streets, which has been set aside as public land since 1835 and as a public park since 1883.

With the exception of the 1929 Michigan Bell Telephone Building at 501 Washington, the north side of the 500 block of Washington between N. 5th and N. 6th streets to Columbus Street is occupied by municipal government buildings. The district here includes the architect designed and WPA-related Colonial Revival 1933 City Hall at 519 Washington and 1935 Police and Fire Department Building at 18-20 N. 5th. The transition of the district from commercial to residential neighborhoods is represented across the street. The south side of the 500 block has three former single family houses now converted to commercial use, the most notable of which is the large brick Italianate VanderVeen House built in 1873 at 508. The east end of the district holds three historic church buildings. At 524 Washington is the Carpenter Gothic 1869 St. John's Episcopal Church, one of the earliest buildings in the district. Eastward from it across South 6th Street at 600 Washington is another frame church, the 1890 Second Reformed Church (now being converted to a residence). South from these churches, at 508 Franklin, is the 1954 Art Deco-influenced First Presbyterian Church. The easternmost building in the district, at 608 Washington, is the 1902 Dornbos House, now a bed-and-breakfast. All these buildings reinforce the transition from commercial buildings in the east end of the district.

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INVENTORY

Streets in the district are listed north to south and then west to east. Buildings on these streets are listed in numerical order by block, north side followed by south side on east-west streets, and west side followed by east side on north-south streets. The occupation history for each building uses as a starting point the comprehensive research authored by Wallace K. Ewing, PhD, in *Directory Buildings and Sites Northwest Ottawa County* (Ewing 2013a), *Directory Businesses, Industries and Other Organizations Northwest Ottawa County 1808-1875* (Ewing 2013b), *Directory People Northwest Ottawa County* (Ewing 2013c) and *Directory Historical Topics Northwest Ottawa County* (Ewing 2013d), all published by the Tri-Cities Historical Museum. These were supplemented by a second source of comprehensive historical research, *Grand Haven In The Path of Destiny*, by David H. Siebold. These studies are also valuable for providing data relating to building alterations and for occupations occurring after the 1965 period of significance end date. Excerpts from Dr. Ewing's research accompany most buildings and are generally referenced by a single citation at the end of his entry. The information provided by these sources was verified and augmented through use of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Grand Haven City Directories from 1914 through 1965, state gazetteers, other publications and on-line research. In buildings with lengthy or complicated histories, city directory occupations are presented in tabular format for clarification. **All buildings contribute to the district's historic character unless specifically noted.**

(The following entries incorporate extensive sections of primary source research and text completed by local scholars: Wallace Ewing's four volume Grand Haven history *Directory Buildings and Sites Northwest Ottawa County, Businesses, Industries, And Other Organizations Northwest Ottawa County 1808-1975, Directory People Northwest Ottawa County, and Directory Historical Topics Northwest Ottawa County*, all published by the Tri-Cities Historical Museum in Grand Haven (Ewing 2013a, Ewing 2013b, Ewing 2013c and Ewing 2013d); and David Siebold's 920 page history, *Grand Haven, In the Path of Destiny* (Siebold 2004). Rather than recapitulate these local experts' findings, after review and vetting of facts, extensive sections of their texts have been incorporated for the buildings and people in the entries below. The origin of these sections from Ewing's and Siebold's books is provided in citations at the end of the relevant paragraphs. These are supplemented and augmented by information obtained from other research sources. Citations for these supplemental sources are provided variously internally within or at the end of relevant paragraphs. This nomination is deeply indebted to Dr. Ewing and Dr. Siebold.

FULTON STREET, NORTH SIDE

235. Vyn Drayage & Moving Building (1923-31 period; ca. 2000?). Contributing

This rectangular plan two story flat roofed building is constructed with brick piers and has wide wood weatherboard siding. It occupies the northwest corner of Fulton and North 3rd Street and the building composition indicates its principal elevation was originally oriented to 3rd Street. The Fulton Street side elevation is five bays wide, defined by prominent brick piers separating broad sections of weatherboard cladding. The street level includes a recessed entrance in the center bay beneath a broad vertical awning, while a sliding window pierces each bay to the left of the entrance and a fixed pane window occurs in the bay near the building corner at 3rd Street. The second story fenestration consists of a sash window centered in each of the 5 bays. A broad brick frieze with tile capped parapet occurs above the windows. The 3rd Street side elevation is four bays wide, defined by broad brick piers. At the street level a glass entry door occurs within a downsized void at the building corner and a more prominent recessed entry occurs in the third bay north, beneath a prominent vertical awning identical to that of the Fulton Street elevation. Sliding windows are centered in the bays between these doors. The second story repeats the fenestration of the other elevation in having a sash window centered in each bay. The broad

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frieze carries around from the Fulton Street side but differs in that the central three piers rise to a slightly projecting narrower frieze rising atop corbelled brickwork. The building's north side is faced in unpainted brick, the west side in horizontal siding.

The 1920 Sanborn reveals a small 3-room structure near the corner of Fulton and N 3rd Street, but by 1931 a building with the current footprint has been built, described as "Auto, Trucks 1st Storage Warehouse 2nd" with concrete floor and iron columns and "pilastered walls." The interior division of the building has "walls only" separating a drug store in the southeast corner on the intersection, which may have been addressed as 201 N 3rd.

None of the city directories through 1965 list an address of 235 Fulton, but rather, this corner parcel is addressed as 203 N. 3rd Street.

City directories reveal:

1914 Vyn Bros. and Standard Oil (Osborn 1914: 32, 33)
1921 Vyn's Office (Oakes 1921:46)
1924 Vyn Bros. Storage & Transfer Co. (Blodgett & Co. 1924: 3)
1928-45 Vyn Co. Inc. (Polk 1928: 205; Polk 1945: 171) (also in 1941 the City Cab Co.)
1948-52 Michigan Express Inc. (Polk 1948: 199; Polk 1952; 206)
1954 Vacant (Polk 1954: 234)
1956 No Entry (Polk 1956: 274)
1958 Michigan Express Inc. Warehouse (Polk 1958: 262)
1960-62 Vacant (Polk 1960: 2; Polk 1962: 3)
1964-65 Harbor Storage Warehouse (Polk 1964: 3; Polk 1965:3)

The 1914 city directory places Vyn Bros. and Standard Oil here, with an advertisement stating "Agents Standard Oil Co. corner N 3rd and Fulton" (Osborn 1914: 32, 33). These city directories reveal that Vyn was here for at least four decades.

The Vyne (later, Vyn) family was connected with the business of transportation of people and cargo dating to Nicholas Vyne, who was the driver of the stage coach between Holland and Grand Haven in the 1840s. In 1858 his son, Derk Vyne, purchased a team of horses and began a draying business in Grand Haven at the northwest corner of Third and Fulton Streets. The business grew rapidly and became the area's major dray and freight service for the steamship lines and the Chicago & South Shore Railway. The firm later was known as D. Vyn & Sons, the Five Brothers Express Company, and Vyn Brothers. The company built their first warehouse on the corner of Fulton and Third Streets in 1923, replacing the small frame structure on this site. In 1927 the business was incorporated as the Vyn Company with Robbins as President. Vyn trucks traveled Statewide, and the Third Street location was also the base of operation for its City Transfer and Cab Company. Siebold states that in 1931 Nat Robbins built a two-story brick building at 203 N. Third, the northwest corner of Third and Fulton, as headquarters for Vyn Brothers Trucking (Siebold 2004: 641), although Ewing (2014a: 69, 2014b: 15) states that this building was erected by Dirk Vyn & Son in 1923. In sum, Vyn companies occupied this corner for nearly nine decades. This building was remodeled in recent years and became known as the Forum Building (Lillie 1931: 287; Ewing 2013a: 69; Ewing 2013b: 14-15). It appears to contain commercial and office uses.

301 Fulton. Fant Monument Works Building (between 1906-1910). Contributing

This rectangular plan two-story flat-roofed building has walls of rock-faced concrete block. The street level façade has a slant sided entrance between large display windows resting on low wood paneled bulkheads, which wrap around to the west side elevation. The building corners consist of very wide paneled piers that are linked by

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a storefront cornice and signage, all of which appear to be of recent origin. The two bays of the second story façade contain double-hung sash windows with smooth masonry lintels. The non-historic extremely wide wood paneled frieze above is topped by a dentilled cornice. The street level of the west side elevation is pierced by an entry door and two small glass block windows. The building steps down to a single story bay at the rear elevation. The east side is similar to the façade, with three second story sash windows and an entry, while the single story rear bay has a door beneath an aluminum awning. A recent flat roofed single story addition extends to the east from the northeast corner of the building.

The 1906 Sanborn indicates a frame feed store occupied this lot, but by 1912 a concrete block building with the footprint of the current structure, labeled blacksmith, had been built.

The 1914 city directory places Grand Haven M & G Works at this location, then addressed as 119 N 3rd (Osborn 1914: 31). The 1921 City Directory places Wm. Fant Monument Works at the corner of N 3rd and Fulton (Oakes 1921: 31), while the 1924 directory places Fant at 301 Fulton (Blodgett & Co. 1924), and the 1928 and all later directories place the business at the address of 301-307 Fulton (Polk 1928: 192).

301-307 Fulton Avenue was home to William Fant Monument Works from at least 1910 to the late 20th century. Fant also advertised his location as 119 North Third Street in 1918. After Fant departed, the building provided office space for a number of small enterprises. In 1909 William took over the Grand Haven Monument Works, located on the northeast corner of Third and Fulton Streets in Grand Haven, and renamed it William Fant Monument Works. He built several of the mausoleums in Lake Forest Cemetery, using Rock of Ages granite from Vermont. He was Chairman of the Cemetery Board and member of Grand Haven Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Eagles, Odd Fellows, Chamber of Commerce, and Citizens Historical Association (Ewing 2013a: 69; Ewing 2013c: 190).

FULTON STREET, SOUTH SIDE

310. Koopman House (between 1906-1912; 1992). Contributing

This two story brick house rests on a stone foundation and is shielded by a front-gable roof. The street level facade consists of an off-center entry door with segmental arch lintel between a large sash window and a small fixed pane window, both with segmental arched lintels and masonry sills. The second story is pierced by two sash windows with masonry sills. The west side elevation has a projecting central section with a gable roof lower than the main one. A single sash window is centered in each story. The rear section of the east side elevation is pierced by two sash windows in each story, while a small fixed pane window with segmental arch lintel occurs near the façade corner.

The 1906 Sanborn reveals no dwelling west of 312, but by 1912 a building had been erected with the address of 308 Fulton.

The 1914 city directory places Peter Koopman at this address (Osborn 1914: 23). The 1921 City Directory has no entry for this address, the first entry in the block being 312, occupied by a renter (Oakes 1921: 35). The 1924 city directory places Elizabeth T. Stone at this address, continuing through the 1941 edition, and in 1945 it is occupied by Mrs. Marie Stone (Blodgett & Co. 1924; 1941: 162; Polk 1945: 159). In 1948 Chas Veltman is here and in 1950 Chas Veltman and Chas Thompson are here, with Veltman alone in 1954 through 1965 (Polk 1948: 199; Polk 1950: 178; Polk 1954: 250; Polk 1965: 25).

Kate and Peter Koopman II made their home at this address in the early 1900s. The 1920 census lists the

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Koopman house address as 308 Fulton, but the 1908 City Directory cites it as 310. Koopman owned the Eagle Saloon at 120 North Third. His wife, Kate, was found dead with a bullet wound here on November 31, 1922. Koopman was convicted, but never admitted killing her. Kate's ghost is said to haunt the house. In the late 1920s Elizabeth Stone lived here. In 1992 the residence was converted to a consignment shop (Ewing 2013a: 69-70).

COLUMBUS AVENUE, NORTH SIDE

101. Story & Clark Piano Co. Radio Factory Building (1923; 1960s; 1990). Contributing; large 1995 east-side addition Non-contributing. Photo 6.

This building occupies the northeast corner of Columbus and North 1st Streets. It is a rectangular-plan, three story industrial building with a flat roof. The street-facing facades are finished in dark red brick, the other sides in a lighter reddish or red-brown brick. The Columbus Street (south) principal elevation is seven bays wide with a recessed central entrance bay flanked by three bays on each side containing paired windows in each story. These are large multi-light fixed-pane replacement windows. These windows are generally narrower than those on the 1st Street elevation, three lights wide and three to four lights high. Brick piers flank the pairs of bays on both elevations from the street level to the middle of the third story. A painted ghost "5" occurs above this central entry, and there is another, "6," next to a doorway at the south façade's east end, apparently identifying these entries by number. A narrow bay to the central entry's right contains steel-clad doors in the second and third story that now lead nowhere. The side/west (North 1st Street) elevation is ten bays wide, with a recessed off-center entrance flanked by a narrow fixed pane window. The five bays to the north and four bays to the south of the entrance are defined by large 16- and 20-light windows that replaced the former steel industrial windows, and rest on concrete sills. The second and third stories above the entrance are pierced by narrow fixed pane windows, while the bays above the other bays duplicate the fenestration of the street level. The rectangular footprint of the building has been extended to the east by a large 1995 single-story L-plan flat and slanting-roof brick and concrete block addition (on-contributing), with vertical-rib metal sheathing in the slanting-roof part, that doubled the footprint of the original building. The original building's east facade above this continues the symmetrical fenestration of the other elevations, and consists of a series of three light tall and three-to-five light wide fixed replacement windows.

The 1920 Sanborn reveals a Story & Clark L-plan building labeled "Veneer Storage (To Be Removed)" occupied the northeast corner of Columbus and N 1st streets. By 1931, a building with the footprint of the structure currently occupying this corner had been built, labeled "Story & Clark Piano Co. Radio Factory" with Plating on 1st floor and warehouse on 3rd, and connected by an elevated walkway across N 1st Street at the second and third stories. It was unchanged in the 1949 Update edition. City directories reveal this was part of the Story & Clark complex from its construction through 1965.

This building was added to Story & Clark Piano Co. complex on the east side of First Street, between Columbus and Fulton in 1923. The building was the third of several buildings that housed the Story & Clark Piano factory. Story & Clark added space to the building in the 1960s. After Story & Clark left the area in 1984, the building on Columbus Street remained vacant until 1990 when Covenant Life Church leased space in the building and renovated it. In 1995 the church purchased the three story 90,000 square foot property and added another 30,000 sq. ft. (Ewing 2013a: 48, 152).

See 041 Washington for Story & Clark Piano Co. discussion.

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COLUMBUS AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE

128. Building (c. 2010?). Non-Contributing

This large two story flat roofed rectangular plan building is clad in textured concrete block and vertical metal panels. The projecting polished corrugated steel panel-clad northwest corner bay of the Columbus street elevation extends above the roofline of the body of the building and is pierced by a linear two story vertical fixed window. The body of the two story building is composed of five bays of double hung sash windows in each story. The building's northeast corner bay is composed of a two-story wall of glass panels that wraps around to the south side elevation and extends to a projecting windowless polished corrugated steel bay near the building corner that is similar to the one on the building's opposite corner. The building's entrance is beneath a flat concrete canopy in the glass paneled bay at the northeast corner of the Columbus Street elevation. This building is Non-Contributing because less than fifty years old.

320. VerBerkmoes House (between 1892-98). Contributing

This irregularly massed two story building displays an irregular cross-plan footprint, rests on a stone foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is shielded by a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The two-bay (north) façade is defined by an entry porch, with turned posts and spindlework trim above the opening, in the angle between the front and side wing and a large recent vintage fixed pane bay window with hip roof. Two double hung sash windows are located above on the front gabled bay. The side elevation displays a functional piercing pattern of replacement double hung sash and fixed pane windows. The building's gable has been extended southward and the rear elevation incorporates a single story gabled and shed-roof building. Overall, it is an example of Queen Anne style inspired architecture.

The 1892 Sanborn reveals a vacant lot at this location, but by publication of the 1899 edition, a dwelling with the footprint of the current building had been constructed here.

The 1914, 1921, 1924, 1928 city directories place Cornelius Verberkmoes at this address (Osborn 1914: 23; Oakes 1921: 28; Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 185). The 1936 directory places John A. VanHaver here (Polk 1936: 151). In 1938 the house is vacant but by 1941 the house has been split up into apartments, as for the first time addresses are listed for both 320 and 320½, which continues through all subsequent editions to 1965 (Polk 1938: 151; Polk 1941: 155).

This house was built no later than 1898 for brothers Andrew, Cornelius and Henry VerBerkmoes, who built and owned a cigar store at 110 Washington. Around the 1960s A-P Radio mobile electronics was here. The Baas family acquired the building in the mid-1960s, and in 1968 the Country House women's clothing store moved here from Baas's main store at 100 North Third. The Country House moved to 110 North Third in 1978 or 1980. (Ewing 2013a:49-50; Siebold 2004: 622)

WASHINGTON AVENUE, NORTH SIDE

41. Story & Clark Piano Factory (South Section)/Harbourfront Place (1904-05; 1947; 1950; 1953; 1985). Jonker & Son, Masons, Contributing. Photo 15, left; 16, left; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23, right; 24, right.

This address encompasses the southern part of the extensive industrial complex of the Story & Clark Piano Company, which extended along N. 1st's west side from Washington on the south north to Elliott Street. This south section is located in the area between Washington and Columbus Street on N. 1st Street's west side. This is a single flat-roof three-story building with an L-shaped footprint with the long side along 1st's west side between Washington and Columbus and a wing extending west along the south side of Columbus Street. It now houses

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stores, offices, and at least one restaurant, located in the ground story in the west wing. The building front is the south narrow end fronting on Washington's north side. The three-bay wide Washington façade is Neoclassical in inspiration and displays limestone piers in the ground story and a limestone-trimmed bright red brick upper façade. The limestone piers separate three large modern storefront windows capped by steel I-beams above awnings (the first bay around the corner on both the 1st and west side features another large I-beam-capped display window). Brickwork frieze panels above support a limestone cornice the spans the front and the side's storefront window just below the second-story windows. In the front's second and third stories the piers are of brick, with limestone capitals at third-story window-lintel level. The three bays of the second and third stories each contain two double-hung square-head windows with limestone slab sills and broad limestone lintel bands that each span the bay from side to side. The piers rise into a tall brick entablature with corbelled brick architrave and flat frieze below a modern sheet metal cornice.

Except for the bright red brick south front on Washington, the building's walls are constructed of light buff-colored brick. The walls contain modern square-head double-hung windows that, aligned vertically, are set beneath segmental-arch heads each formed of three courses of rowlocks. Brick of slightly different color now edges the window openings, suggesting the present windows are slightly smaller than the originals. The ground story also contains several doorways set beneath awnings. Near the north end of the 1st/east façade, two window openings have been bricked in and two others now contain louvers. The modern metal cornice, its design a much simplified version of a classical cornice, continues along the building's street-facing sides.

The L-footprint building's long west side and south side of its west wing face a large landscaped parking lot between it and N. Harbor Drive. The west-facing front's ground story facing the parking lot contains stores whose door and window openings utilize the historic segmental-arch-head door and window openings. Slanting-roof glass enclosures and one larger brick entry have been added along the west facade in several places. The angle between the wings features a three-section "tower" against the N-S main section's west façade, with three-story section at the south end, four-story part to its north, and slightly taller section at the north end in the angle. The top floor of the central part has red brick walls (in contrast to the rest's buff brick), and the tallest (north) part is capped with a metal-clad pyramid roof. The tower's blank west wall displays the building's current name, HARBOURFRONT PLACE, in large white raised letters visible from the harbor. This tower section shows in the Sanborns back to the 1906 one, the first that includes the building. Out front of the tower in the angle is a one-story modern lobby extension, which contains an angled red brick canopied entrance. A modern metal railing outdoor staircase next to it provides access to an open deck atop the lobby and next to the tower. To the entry's left/west the Porto Bello restaurant occupies the ground story of the western wing. It has a broad shed-roof glass-enclosed dining area projecting out from the wing's south and west sides and a concrete terrace out front of that. This building is connected to the former north section of the Story & Clark complex (see 100 N. 1st entry) by a two-story tall enclosed bridge spanning Columbus Street.

The 1899 Sanborn maps reveal the block north of Washington and west of N 1st Street to be occupied by small commercial structures and the American House Hotel, with a railroad siding in the western portion of the block. A railroad grade ran through the middle of the block north of Columbus and then diagonally southwest through the northeast corner of Washington and Water street. The entire area west of Water (Harbor) street northward past Elliot was occupied by railroad sidings. Along Columbus Street were dwellings, with the corner of Water Street occupied by the D&M Railroad locomotive house.

By the time of the 1906 edition, this Story & Clark Piano Co. building was in place along with the northern building along 1st's west side north of Columbus. The L-plan 41 Washington building was occupied by offices on Washington and "Finishing" in the second and third stories. The elevated walkway across Columbus Street was

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already in place connecting 41 Washington to the building in the block north of Columbus, which was occupied by "Woodworking Machinery" on the first and "Cabinetry" on the second and third floors, while at its north end single story sections housed "Wood Working Machinery" and "Drying Kilns." Smaller buildings in the ell formed west of this building held an engine room, boiler house and drying kiln, which are no longer extant.

By 1912 the building on Washington Street is identified as "Factory No. 2" with "Oiling and Regulating" on the first floor, "Regulating and Polishing" on the second floor, and "Varnish Kiln" on the third, with the west wing occupied by "Shipping" on the first floor, "Final Finishing" on the second, and "Coarse Rubbing and "Filler Dry Kiln" on the third. The building north of Columbus is identified as "Factory No. 1" and the section facing the street is occupied by "Veneer Room" on the first floor, "Action Room" on the second and "Cabinet Room" on the third, while its rear section extending northward is occupied by "Woodworking Machinery" and "Glue Drying Kiln" on the first floor, "Stringing and Glueing" on the second and "Back Department," "Glue Drying" and "Player Department" on the third. North of this a single story section held a room occupied by a "Cutting Room" and "Sawing," linked to an ell occupied by "Lumber Dry Room and Drying Shed," and a "Drying Kiln."

By 1920 the buildings basically remained the same in terms of plan and function, although the boiler room had been expanded in the ell along the west side of the northern building/Factory No. 1, and coal sheds and drying kilns had been erected west of this along the east side of the railroad sidings, while north of these structures was a large lumber storage pile. The overall plan of the building in the complex remains unchanged in the 1931 edition, although a warehouse had been built at the northeast corner of Columbus and N. 1st Street, connected by an elevated walkway to Factory No. 2 to the west (see entry for 101 Columbus Street).

History:

With the waning of the lumber industry, Grand Haven's business and community leaders formed the Grand Haven Board of Trade in the late 1890s to attract new business. In the fall of 1900 the Story & Clark Piano Company of Chicago was secured by the Board of Trade as the first large industrial client. The City of Grand Haven gave the owners ten acres of land and \$20,000 in exchange for Story & Clark's promise to hire 100 people in the next three years.

Construction of the first part of the new factory (see 100 N. Harbor) north of Columbus and west of 1st Street was begun December 5, 1900, and production began in 1901. Several houses located along the north side of Washington west of N 1st Street were razed to make room for this second (South Section) Story & Clark building erected in 1904 to house its offices. In 1905 a three-story brick extension of the 1904 structure was built adjacent to it to the north on the west side of North First Street north to Columbus Street. Another building was added in 1923 along North First Street between Columbus and Fulton Streets (See 101 Columbus), and then the 41 Washington and 100 N. 1st buildings in the first and second blocks of North First Street were connected by an enclosed walkway over Columbus Street. Later additions in 1947, 1950, and 1953 gave Story & Clark a total of 162,036 sq. feet of space. The Story & Clark complex was constructed in four phases, and it wasn't finished until the 1950s. The original sections were built with oak post and beam construction, and the newer sections of the complex were built with steel beams. The plant was one of Grand Haven's largest employers for decades and remained in production until closing in 1984.

The Challenge Machinery Company bought this South Section building in 1948 and it became their Plant #1. In 1967 Challenge sold its buildings to Harbor Industries, which occupied the building for a few years. In 1985 developer Jack Bosgraaf purchased the property and renovated several of the Story & Clark buildings as Harbourfront Place, a three-story center for shops, offices, and the Porto Bello Restaurant. The next year the north section of the factory was converted into Harbourfront Condominiums. The Story & Clark Company's tall brick

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north section smokestack, for many years a Grand Haven landmark, was destroyed by strong winds on May 31, 1998.

Hartger Jonker and son, Fred, formed Jonker & Son masonry contractors about 1880. In addition to work at the Story & Clark complex, they helped construct the (New) Cutler House at 250 Washington, and the Congregational Church, the Akeley Institute, part of Challenge Refrigerator Co., Dake Engine Co., and Eagle Ottawa (all demolished) (Ewing 2013c: 288-289).

A single story power plant building at Story & Clark (demolished) was erected in 1922 by Grand Haven general contractor, J. E. Clark & Son, from designs provided by engineers Byron E. Parks & Son of Grand Rapids (*Iron Age* 1921a: 1454; *American Contractor* 1921d: 61). Parks & Son was a mechanical and industrial engineering firm that completed projects for industrial clients, and was described in a trade journal from the period as "mechanical engineers known throughout the leather trade" (*Hide & Leather* 1915). Other commissions include a new factory building for the Peerless Novelty Co. at 105 Fulton in Grand Haven in 1920 (demolished) (*MMFR* 1920: 62; Ewing 2013a: 162), a 1917 factory for the Duplex Truck Co. in Lansing, Michigan (*American Contractor* 1917: 59), a 1919 three story brick tannery building addition (demolished) for the Eagle-Ottawa Leather Co. in Grand Haven (*American Contractor* 1919: 77), and in Berlin, Ontario, the rebuilding of the Breithaupt Leather Co. in 1914 (*Shoe and Leather Reporter* 1914: 23). Earlier, in Grand Haven, J. Edward Clark had teamed with Chauncey M. Blakeslee in 1907 to build the VanderZalm Building at 208 Washington and the Peoples Savings Bank Building at 300 Washington in 1910 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1907; *American Contractor* 1910: 58; Ewing 2013c: 58; Siebold 2004: 703).

101 Washington. Building (late 1960s). Non-Contributing

This building occupies the northeast corner of Washington and North 1st Streets. It is a rectangular plan, single story concrete block building that is shielded by a flat roof. The three bay street level south façade is recessed between concrete block corners, and consists of a centered double pedestrian door flanked on each side by a set of four narrow vertical casement and fixed pane windows. The upper front façade, and extending around the west corner, is faced in vertical wood paneling. The concrete block west side elevation displays a symmetrical piercing pattern composed of a centered double entry door with two fixed panes windows on each side. This building does not meet the age criterion and is considered Non-Contributing.

This building postdates the 1931-49 Sanborn Update edition. There is no entry for this address in the 1965 city directory (Polk 1965: 59). This building was erected in the late 1960s, occupied by a religious bookstore, and then the Patchwork Store, which moved here from 19 Washington in the early 1970s. By the end of the 20th century, the site was occupied by Mail Boxes Etc. The business was sold and the new owner changed its name to "The UPS Store" in 2003 (Ewing 2013a: 155).

105 Washington. Jorgensen's Garage (between 1920-31). Non-Contributing

This is a two story, rectangular plan, flat roofed building whose façade is largely composed of recessed bays that comprise a double storefront. The western two bays consist of a slant wall fixed display window on a brick bulkhead and a now-boarded up entry, while the eastern three bay storefront consists of a centered recessed entry flanked by large display windows resting on vertical wood paneled bulkheads. Above the narrow vertical wood paneled storefront frieze the second story fenestration, consisting of two sets of sliding doors, is also recessed behind four square pillars linked by a simple balustrade, forming a functional veranda. Above these bays, the building roofline occurs above a narrow vertical wood panel fascia. The façade corners are brick and rise two stories, perhaps with the brick elements of the western storefront below revealing the original character of this renovated building. The visible sides and rear are sheathed in vinyl siding. Non-contributing because the form

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and finishes of the original building are almost entirely obscured.

The 1920 Sanborn illustrates a building with a different footprint than the current one, which sold auto supplies. The 1931 Sanborn reveals a one-story store building with the current footprint, with tile east and rear walls and a mezzanine along the west and south walls, identified as a Store. The 1931-49 Sanborn is unchanged.

City directories reveal:

1921 Jorgensen's Service Station (Oakes 1921: 49)
1924 no entry (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
1928 Jorgensen's Auto Supplies (Polk 1928: 192)
1931-36 Vacant (Polk 1931: 186; Polk 1936: 167)
1938 Bethke Auto Supply (Polk 1938: 168)
1941-45 Vacant (Polk 1941: 175; Polk 1945: 173)
1948 Michigan Surplus Distributing Co. Men's Clothing (Polk 1948: 214)
1952-54 Vacant (Polk 1952: 229; Polk 1954: 267)
1956-58 Credit Bureau of Tri-Cities (Polk 1956: 309; Polk 1958: 299)
1960 Vacant; Address is now 103-105 (Polk 1960: 45)
1962 103-105 Grand Haven Catering Service (Polk 1962: 45)
1964 103-105 American Cancer Society (Polk 1964: 46)
1965 103-105 Daniels Beauty Shop (Polk 1965: 59)

Based on Ewing's discussion below, it appears the Jorgensen's Auto Supply, which had been in business at 103, moved into the new building at 103-105 Washington after it was constructed in the 1920s.

103 Washington - J. C. Jorgensen's garage expanded onto this site from 105 Washington sometime during the 1920s. Bethke Auto Supply occupied this space and 205 Washington in the 1930s, followed by Haven Auto Supply in the 1940s. In the 1960s the American Cancer Society had an office here. The Busy Bee Shoe Repair, started by Irene and Harold Cloutier in about 1939, moved here from 111 Washington in the early 1970s. About the same time the building was divided, and space was shared with VIP Hair Styling. The Busy Bee Shoe Service relocated to 1103 Washington in the mid-1980s (Ewing 2013a: 155).

105 Washington - As early as 1908 Jorgensen's Auto and Cycle Service Station was in this building, and following World War I he installed Grand Haven's first gas pump at the curb in front of his store. Jorgenson operated at this location through the 1920s and expanded into 103 Washington. The two sites remained combined through the next three decades, housing first Bethke Auto Supply in the 1930s, followed by Haven Auto Supply in the 1940s and 1950s. On August 4, 1942, a Servicemen's Center opened at this site and was a home away from home for Coast Guard personnel stationed in Grand Haven until the war ended in 1945. In 1948 it was the site of Michigan Surplus Distributing Company. In the next decade Grand Haven Catering operated from this address, then the American Cancer Society office moved in, followed by the Dunes Gallery, which left in 1974. VIP Men's Hair Styling occupied 105 Washington in the 1970s (Ewing 2013a: 156).

107 Washington. Building (1912 western section, and 1931-49 eastern section). Non-contributing

This is a rectangular-plan two-story flat-roofed concrete block building whose façade is clad in red brick veneer. The five bay street level façade alternates between three large glass display windows and two glass entry doors with transoms. In the three western bays the door is centered between the windows, while the door and corner window form the two eastern bays. The second story is pierced by a triple sash window, which is centered between sets of paired sash windows. A string course of soldier bond brick occurs across the street level façade at

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level of the door and window lintels, enhanced by a masonry keystone above the door. This treatment is repeated above the second story windows, with each of the three groupings incorporating a centered masonry keystone. A panel infilled with a double course of soldier bond brick occurs above the second story windows and beneath masonry coping at the roof line. Tile coping extends along the roofline of the side elevations. The visible east side wall is tile block and rear wall is clad in vinyl siding. Non-contributing because the current traditional-looking brick façade was installed only c. 2010.

The Sanborns prior to 1931-49 show a narrow vacant lot (Lot 100) along the eastern side of this address, which was not occupied after an earlier building was removed between 1906 and 1912. A building next to this vacant lot with the footprint of the western $\frac{3}{4}$ of the current two story building was constructed prior to the 1912 edition when the building footprint changes from the structure present in 1906. In 1912 the basement of this building was occupied by the Nations Steam Laundry, and in 1920 by a shoe store. The 1931 Sanborn shows the two story building whose easternmost bay has not been added and extended to the rear as in the current building, with the narrow vacant lot still numbered as Lot 100. The 1931-49 Sanborn illustrates a building with the same footprint as the current building, having as a narrow eastern bay the section built on the formerly vacant Lot 100, with the eastern wall described as a tile wall.

City directories reveal:

- 1914 West End Shoe House and W. C. VanCoevering (Osborn 1914: 32)
- 1921-24 VanCoevering & Son Footware (Oakes 1921: 49; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-31 VanCoevering Bros. Shoes (Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1931: 186)
- 1936 The Exchange Used Furniture and Radios (Polk 1936: 167)
- 1938 Vacant (Polk 1938: 168)
- 1941-45 William Mosher Camera Shop; Gift Helm; William Duga Insurance; Duga Residence at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Polk 1941:175; Polk 1945: 173). Polk Advertisement by Mosher (Polk 1945:12)
- 1948-50 Allen's Radio, Music Mart; Western Union, William Duga Insurance (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190)
- 1954-56 Lawrence Julie Optometrist; Western Union, William Duga Insurance (Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1956: 309)
- 1958-64 Lawrence Julie Optometrist; William Duga Insurance; Duga-Kiebeck Realty, State Auto License Bureau (Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1964: 48)

Ewing's reference to the building being divided in the 1940s, below, appears to refer to the time the eastern section of the building was constructed, based on the Sanborn maps.

Around 1914 Van Coevering West End Shoes moved to this site from 113 Washington during the period when Mrs. Biggar's Laundry was in the basement. The shoe outlet later was known as Van Coevering Bros. Shoes, and moved to 203 Washington about 1934. In the 1920s the Exchange Used Furniture Store opened up, and in the 1930s Constant Radio Shop occupied the building. In the 1940s the building was divided. The right side housed Western Union until the late 1960s. At the same time, Allen's Radio Shop, owned by Raymond H. Allen, was located here. Later Barton's shop opened, offering wicker and imported items. The middle section of the building became the location of William Mosher's Camera Shop in 1932, where he had moved from 208 Washington. Mosher was located there until he moved to 104 Washington in 1950, when Dr. Larry Julie, an optometrist, moved in. He was followed by the Music Mart, which later was replaced by Pep-Up Health Foods. Located on the left side was William J. Duga's Insurance and Real Estate that moved here from 102 Washington. William Duga and Doris G. Johnson owned the Music Mart at the same address. Around the mid-1970s the business name of the insurance agency was changed to the Duga-Dornan Agency, with William Duga and Carole A. Dornan as co-owners. During the 1950s and 1960s William shared the space with the Michigan Secretary of State Driver and Auto Licensing Office until it moved to a new location at 113 North Second (Ewing 2013a:156-57).

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William Duga opened an insurance office in Grand Haven after WWII, and later added real estate. He was a charter member of the Board of Realtors, and started the first multiple listing service for Board members. His office was at 102 Washington in downtown Grand Haven, but he moved to 107 Washington. He and Helen lived in the second floor apartment. In addition to serving as President of the Young Democrats of North Ottawa County, Duga was active in the local Veterans of Foreign Wars and the March of Dimes. In 1950, as V.F.W. Commander, he initiated the idea of bringing a carnival to town as part of the annual Coast Guard Festival (Ewing 2013c: 166).

111 Washington. Building (between 1920-31). Non-Contributing

This is a single story, rectangular plan flat-roofed building, its front clad in vertical wood panels. Its three bay façade is composed of a recessed entry door centered between two large fixed pane display windows. The upper storefront contains signage framed by simple dimensional lumber. The visible rear and adjoining side elevation are cinder block. Non-contributing because no historic finishes remain on the facade.

Earlier Sanborn maps address this building as 109/109½ and the 1920 and 1931 maps address it as 109-111. The 1920 map indicates a two story building with a footprint differing from that of the current structure was at 109-111, occupied by a barber and millinery, respectively. The 1931 Sanborn addresses this building as "109-/109½ 111" apparently indicating a renumbering, occupied by a single story building with the footprint of the current structure, which the 1931-40 edition describes as concrete and brick.

City directories reveal:

- 1921-24 Grand Haven Electric Supply Co. (Oakes 1921:49; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-31 Will Boomgaard Jeweler (Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1931: 186)
- 1936 Vacant (Polk 1936: 167)
- 1938 Address 109-111 occupied by Michael Callo Restaurant (Polk 1938: 168)
- Address 109
- 1941-45 Bungalow Restaurant, vacant by 1945 (Polk 1941: 175; Polk 1945: 173)
- 1948 Hobby shop Jewelers (Polk 1948: 214)
- 1950-58 Art's Jewelers or Jewelry Shop (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1958 299)
- 1960 Vacant (Polk 1960: 45)
- 1962 Antique Cellar (Polk 1962: 45)
- 1964-65 Bailey Sound Co. Musical Instruments (Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59)
- Address 111
- 1941-65 Busy Bee Shoe Repair (Polk 1941: 175; Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1965: 59)

By the early 1920s Will Boomgard [Boomgaard] had opened his jewelry store at this address. During the next three decades the Busy Bee Shoe Repair started by Irene and Harold Cloutier about 1939 was located here. When Busy Bee moved to 103 Washington in the early 1970s, the building became the home of the Clothes Loft (Ewing 2103: 157-58).

113 Washington. Grand Haven Electric Supply Co. Building (1931-49). Non-Contributing. Photo 28, left.

This single story, rectangular plan flat-roofed building is clad in vinyl siding. Its two bay façade is composed of a recessed slant-sided entry door flanked by a pair of large fixed-pane display windows. The upper storefront, which projects slightly and creates a falsefront effect, contains signage. The rear elevation is clad in vinyl siding and the visible side elevation is stuccoed masonry, with tile coping at the roof parapet. Non-contributing because none of its historic finishes are visible on the façade.

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The 1920 Sanborn addresses this building as 113 (111) indicating a renumbering to its current address. The footprint of the current building is evident in the 1931-49 Sanborn, replacing an earlier one evident in the 1931 edition. The new building is described as being constructed of cinder block and is identified as "Electric Rep.," apparently an electric repair shop.

City directories reveal that in 1921 and 1924 the Peter Wayne (identified as Wayer in 1924) Fruit & Vegetable Store is here (Oakes 1921: 49; Blodgett & Co. 1924). In the 1928 through 1962 directories, the Grand Haven Electric Supply Co. is here, but the address is listed as Vacant in 1964 and 1965 (Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59). In 1962, the last directory placing this company at 113 Washington, their advertisement states "Over 50 Years Serving You" (Polk 1962: 8).

It is possible the change in occupancies, when Grand Haven Electric moved here in 1928, reveals that a new building had replaced an earlier structure occupied by the fruit and vegetable market. This would require a lag in data entry between the 1920 and 1931 editions or a mistake in the 1931 Sanborn.

By 1920 a fruit and vegetable market was located at 113 Washington, and in the next decade Ryder's Barber and Beauty Shop was at the address, although Essel Vanden Berg's Grand Haven Electric Supply moved here from 119 Washington and occupied the site from 1928 into the 1960s. Essel was born in Grand Haven in 1874, and in 1895 in Grand Haven he married Cora Jane Buxton. By 1900 Essel was working as an electrician. He started Grand Haven Electric Supply at 111 Washington, and Cora worked with him. They moved the business to 119 Washington Street after 1918, and they moved it again to 113 Washington, where it remained into the 1960s. After the deaths of the senior Essels, their daughter Margaret, and her brother-in-law, Spike Weldon Marks, ran the business. Patricia Palmer opened the Clothes Loft here in 1969, which expanded to include 111 Washington in 1974 (Ewing 2013a: 158; Ewing 2013b: 552).

115 Washington. Building (ca. 1950?) Non-Contributing. Photo 28, center left behind truck.

This single story, flat-roofed, rectangular plan building is clad in recent-vintage brick veneer with synthetic masonry accents. Its three bay façade is composed of a recessed double glass entry door flanked by large display windows resting on plain synthetic masonry bulkheads. Fixed transom windows occur above the windows and door. The façade terminates in a stepped parapet with metal coping. Synthetic masonry blocks, with a recessed circular motif, occur at all four corners of the façade. The visible rear wall is concrete block. Non-contributing because none of the original building fabric is visible.

The 1931 to 1949 Sanborn illustrates a two story double storefront building at this location addressed as 113 and 115, so the current single story building appears to postdate 1949.

City directories reveal that in 1948 through 1952 the Oriental Barber Shop is at this address, and in 1954 through 1956, Grand Haven Jewelry is here (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1952: 229; Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1956: 309). In 1958 through 1965, The Vogue Drapery Shop is here (Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1965: 59).

In the 1940s Wesley "Pinkie" Dexterhouse's Sanitary Barber Shop, later known as the Oriental Barber and Beauty Shop, was here. In the early 1950s Pitcher's Jewelry Store opened here, which later became known as Grand Haven Jewelry. Beginning in the mid-1950s the Vogue drapery shop occupied the building. In 1978 the Quiet Quilter [Creative Quilts] was incorporated into the Vogue (Ewing 2013a: 159).

117 Washington. Hubbard Block (1879). Contributing. Photo 27, left; 28, center.

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This three-story brick Italianate commercial block is rectangular in plan and is shielded by a flat roof. The street level facade is composed of a slant-sided entry centered between two large display windows that rest on masonry bulkheads. Tall leaded glass transom windows that appear of early twentieth-century date rise above the display windows and door. The three bays are framed by four cast iron Corinthian columns, and fluted metal Corinthian pilasters mark the building corners. The pilasters support an elaborate storefront cornice incorporating brackets at the ends and modillions between. The three bays of each of the two stories above are defined by round arch sash windows set within panels recessed between broad piers, each window displaying an elaborate masonry hood mold featuring a limestone anthemion keystone. Above the third story, corbelled brick arches cap the panels, above which is a series of four corbelled brick pedestals, which supported a cornice that is no longer present. The visible side elevations are brick and lack fenestration.

The 1883, earliest available Sanborn illustrates a three story building occupied by a hardware store at this location. The 1892, 1899, and 1906 editions reveal the building was still occupied by a hardware store. The 1912 Sanborn indicates the first floor was occupied by offices and the second and third floors were vacant. The 1920 Sanborn shows bowling on the first floor, bottling works in the basement and vacant second and third floors. Later Sanborns indicate no changes to the building.

City directories reveal:

1914 F. Pfaff & Co. (Osborn 1914: 23)
1921 Fred Pfaff & Co. (Oakes 1921: 49)
1924 no listing (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
1928-45 Seifert Brothers Billiards (Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1945: 173)
1948-50 Seifert Bros. Recreation (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950:190)
1952 No Listing (Polk 1952: 229)
1954 Vacant (Polk 1954: 267)
1956-58 Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. (Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299)
1960-65 Daugherty's House of Furniture (Display Room) (Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59)

The original building on this site burned down in 1872. Seven years later George Hubbard erected a structure known as the Hubbard Block. It was the first three-story brick edifice to grace the Grand Haven skyline. It was the location of Hubbard's tin and hardware store, which earlier was located nearby, close to the northeast corner of First and Washington. The Hubbard Block housed Charlie and Fred Pfaff's hardware store from the mid-1880s or earlier until 1928, when the Pfaffs moved next door to 119 Washington. By the mid-1920s 117 was home to George Vandenberg's Grand Haven Bottling Works, and also offered billiards and bowling. As early as 1918 Bill and Joe Seifert moved into the building and converted it entirely to a recreation center known as Seifert Brothers Recreation, with billiards and pool on the first floor and four bowling alleys on the second floor. In the late 1940s the Seiferts erected a 12-alley Arcadia Bowling Lanes at 112 Columbus, directly behind this building (now demolished). In the late 1950s Sherwin-Williams Paints moved in. Marushka, a silk screen business, moved into 117-123 Washington in 1984 (Ewing 2013a: 159-160).

George Hubbard had a successful start in the hardware business in Cleveland, then went to Chicago in 1854, where he pursued the same line of work for two years before coming to Grand Haven in 1856. A tinsmith himself, he opened the first tin and hardware store in Grand Haven at the northeast corner of Washington and First Streets, specializing in stoves, hand-wrought tin, copper, and iron products. In 1859 the American Express Company opened an office in Grand Haven and appointed George its first agent, the first to serve west of Grand Rapids. An 1863 business directory listed George as express and insurance agent as well as a hardware and cutlery dealer. In the 1870 census George was listed as a hardware merchant. George was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1872

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and 1873, and again in 1880. He served as City Alderman of the First Ward in 1883. In 1882 he was Vice President of the Herald Publishing Company. Two years later he was in the wholesale and retail tobacco trade and a producer of cigars with James C. Avery. He was a charter member of the Masons, and a member of the Grand Haven Concert Band when it was formed in 1868 (Ewing 2013c: 273; Lillie 1931: 272).

119 Washington. Building (2012). Non-contributing. Photo 28, center right.

This two story, brick and synthetic masonry-clad building is rectangular in plan and is shielded by a flat roof. The three bay street level façade is composed of a recessed centered arched double glass entry door flanked by fixed pane display windows, with transoms, that rest on plain synthetic masonry panels. The two bays of the second story are created by round arched double slider windows. Decorative elements are provided solely by synthetic masonry, which is employed in the display and second story window surrounds, in the storefront and upper cornices, in three simple medallion devices above the second story, and in the round arch pediment. A plaque in the upper pediment states, "MORGAN / 2012." The current occupant, J. T. Morgan Fine Jewelers, website reveals this storefront was constructed in 2012. Non-contributing because the building does not meet the age criterion.

The current building has a different footprint than the structure illustrated at this address in the 1931-49 Sanborn, indicating it post-dates this edition. The current building apparently dates to the 2012 date stone in its cornice.

121 Washington. Boer & Son Building (between 1920-31). Contributing. Photo 28, right edge.

This is a two story brick commercial building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The three street level bays are formed by a slant-sided recessed double glass entry door centered between sets of double fixed pane display windows resting on brick paneled bulkheads. The storefront cornice is a simple masonry string course. The three bays of the second story are defined by a double sash window centered between sets of triple sash windows. The masonry storefront cornice serves as a continuous sill for all, and each has a masonry lintel. These windows occur within a recessed wall plane terminating in corbelled devices that support a full masonry frieze, which formed the base for a decorative cornice, now absent. The visible rear elevation is clad in vinyl siding.

The same building is present in the 1892 and 1899 Sanborns, a long two story "iron clad" building with a rear ell to the east, selling Furniture in the western front and occupied by Printing in the eastern front. In the 1906 edition, furniture continues in the west half, with a music store in the eastern front. In 1912, furniture still occupies the west half and "Boat Supplies" are in the eastern front. The 1920 Sanborn indicates the building, addressed as 121-123, was a two-story building with a brick front and an iron ceiling, with single story sections wrapping around from the middle of the east wall to the rear bays. The two story portion was occupied by Furniture and Undertaking, while Upholstering was in the slightly indented single story bay at the rear. The 1931 Sanborn indicates a building with the footprint of the current building, which differs from the one shown in the 1920 Sanborn in that it is fully two stories with a full width single story concrete block rear bay, and recorded as a different width than the 1920 building (32 feet wide vs. 28 in the earlier structure). This edition also indicates a renumbering to 119-121 from 121-123. The 1931-49 Sanborn addresses the building as 119-121, and notes that it is built of brick faced tile, and is occupied by a Furniture store.

City directories reveal:

1914 J. J. Boer & Son (Osborn: 1914: 32)

1921 J. J. Boer & Son (Oakes 1921: 49)

1924 John J. Boer & Son (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 John J. Boer & Son Furniture and Undertakers (Polk 1928: 206)

1936-50 John J. Boer & Son Furniture and Funeral Directors (Polk 1936: 167; Polk 1950: 190)

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- 1952 Boer's Furniture & Gifts (Polk 1952: 229)
 1954-56 D&S House of Furniture (Polk 1954:267; Polk 1956: 310)
 1958 Daugherty & Sheppick House of Furniture (Polk 1958: 299)
 1960-65 Daugherty's House of Furniture (Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59)

Note that in 1936 the occupant's undertaking entry is changed to funeral directors, and in 1950 the company changed its secondary focus to gifts. From 1960 through 1965 Daugherty's House of Furniture is associated with a display room at 117 Washington (Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1965: 59). The reviewed city directories reveal that his building housed a furniture store continuously for at least half a century (much longer in total; see Ewing, below). It is possible that the structural failure in 1913 referenced in Ewing below resulted in the eventual reconstruction or replacement of the building present in the 1920 Sanborn by the present building by the time of the 1931 edition.

In 1866, the James Barnes Furniture Store opened at 121 Washington Street in Grand Haven, and in 1904 John J. Boer and Son took over (Ewing 2013b: 23). John J. Boer and Son Furniture and Funeral Store was open on this site from 1904 to 1954, Boer being an undertaker as well as a furniture dealer. Boer's also sold phonograph records and "Electric & Motor Boat Supplies." On March 24, 1913, the brick facing on the front of the building fell off. In 1954 Harold Daugherty and Richard Shepick purchased Boer's furniture store, and changed the name to D & S [Daugherty's] House of Furniture, operating here between 1954 and 1981, followed by Vander Velde Furniture between 1981 and 1986. In 1986 Marushka bought the property and the furniture store ceased business. At that time, this building had been the site of what was said to be the longest, continuous tenure for a furniture business in the entire state - a total of 120 years (Ewing 2013a: 161; Ewing 2013b: 136).

123 Washington. Kiel Funeral and Furniture Company Building / Floto's Gifts (between 1883-92 west half; east half 1914; 1949; 1955). Contributing. Photo 28, center left.

This rectangular plan building is composed of two sections, a two story western block and a single story eastern block, both sheltered by flat roofs. The building is distinctive because it is clad entirely in pale aqua enameled metal panels from the sidewalk to the roofline. The street level of the two story component is pierced by a corner glass second story entry door flanked by slant sided-display windows that run inward to a recessed glass entry door. This door is adjacent to an identical door recessed within the single story section, which also is flanked by slant-sided display windows that run out to the building corner. The street level occurs beneath a projecting shed-roofed metal awning of recent vintage. At the junction of the single and two story sections, a triangular pylon-like element extends outward over the sidewalk through this awning to terminate above the second story. Also clad in enameled metal, it supports dark lettered signage proclaiming "FLOTO'S GIFTS." The second story is three bays formed by double hung sash windows. The shed-roof canopy covered a flat horizontal storefront cornice/canopy that was original to the building when it was remodeled and resided in metal panels, essentially achieving its current appearance, in 1949 (Randy Smith, HDC 5/19/14). The visible rear elevation is clad in vertical metal panels.

The western two story half of this building, addressed as 123, appears to date between the Sanborn editions of 1883 and 1892 when the current footprint is achieved. At that time it was occupied by a furniture store, which continued to occupy it, further described as "Undertaking" through the 1920 edition. The eastern half storefront, addressed as 125 on earlier editions, achieved its current footprint in the 1920 Sanborn, where it is internally connected to 123 as the description states the wall between the buildings was on the second floor only. The 1931 edition indicates a renumbering to 123-125 from 125-127, and through the 1931-49 edition the entire building is identified as two stories rather than the single story of the eastern half of the current storefront.

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City directories reveal:

- 1914 A & T. Kiel (Osborn 1914: 32)
 1921 T. Kiel (Oakes 1921: 49)
 1924 No Listing (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 Kiel Furniture and Undertaking Co. (Polk 1928: 206)
 1931 Address 125 Kiel furniture and Undertaking (Polk 131: 186)
 1936 Vacant (Polk 1936: 167)
 Address splits into 123 and 125
 123 Washington
 1938 Kelby Auto Supply (Polk 1938: 168)
 1941 No listing (Polk 1941: 176)
 1945 Hot Point Sales (Polk 1945: 12)
 1948-52 Floto Home Appliance Co. (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950:190; Polk 1952: 229)
 125 Washington
 1938-41 Lawson's Budget Shop (Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941: 176)
 1945 Listed as Vacant / Walters Children's Shop placed ad directory with this address (Polk 1945: 12, 173)
 1948 Flamingo Flower Shoppe (Polk 1948: 123)
 1950-52 Wilford Kieft Men's Clothing (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952: 229)
 123-125 Washington again a single address
 1954 Floto Home Appliance Co. (Polk 1954: 267)
 1956-65 Floto's Gifts (Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1965: 59)

The current address comprises two formerly separate buildings, which were apparently renumbered from 125-127 to 123-125 during the 1920s. Through the 1931-49 Sanborn edition both 123 and 125 are two stories in height rather than the single story of the eastern half (125) of the current storefront. Referencing Ewing below, it appears that the rebuilding after the fire in 1955 resulted in the reconstruction or removal of the second story, creating the building profile present today.

123 Washington - Albert Kiel arrived in Grand Haven in 1861 and was soon in the furniture and undertaking business. The Kiel Funeral and Furniture Company occupied this building and 125 Washington by at least 1900, and possibly earlier. Sharing the premises in the early 1900s was Willard Le Roy, who offered pianos, organs, musical merchandise, and musical services, such as piano tuning. Le Roy also sold "talking machines" and records. The structure was destroyed by fire in 1914 and then rebuilt. (This rebuild was from private plans by Kiel [*Construction News* 1914: 21].) After Kiel's store closed about 1930, Kelbey Auto Sales moved in. In the 1930s the building housed a Hotpoint store that featured small appliances, such as toasters, irons, pots, and pans, and also offered appliance repair. With partners Nelson Fisher and Louis Breitels, Percy and Cornelia Floto bought the store and opened it on November 1, 1946, under the name Floto's Home Appliances. In 1949 the Flotos were able to buy out their partners, and they remodeled the building exterior in modern style and expanded the store to include household items, gifts, and decorative furnishings. In 1955 the business was gutted by fire and closed six months for repair and remodeling. It reopened at 127 Washington as Floto's Gifts. A recent advertisement for Floto's states, "Where shopping is an adventure since 1946" (GH Visitors Guide 2014: 53).

125 Washington - In the early 1900s Albert Kiel had a furniture and undertaking business at this address and 123 Washington. Kiel Furniture and Undertaking was in business until the founder's death in 1930. Lawson's Budget Shop occupied space here in the early 1920s before moving to 205 Washington around the mid-1940s. Flamingo Flower Shop followed Lawson's. Around 1948 Kieft Men's Clothing, owned by Wilford F. Kieft moved here from 220 Washington. The shop carried Hart Schaffner & Marx clothing, Dobbs hats, and Arrow shirts. About

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1950 the business was sold to Jack Reichardt, who renamed it Reichardt's Men's Shop. The building had a fire in 1954 and in the latter part of that decade the rebuilt structure became part of Floto's (Ewing 2013a: 161).

Albert Kiel came to Grand Haven about 1861. Within a short time he established a furniture and undertaking business at 123-125 Washington that he conducted until his death in 1930. Albert's son, Thomas, took over management of the furniture store after his father died, but closed the business less than a year later (Ewing 2013c: 304-05).

Phester (Phes) C. Kieft and his brother Wilford owned Kieft Brothers Clothing in the 1930s until 1950, first located at 230 Washington, later at 220 Washington, and finally at 125 Washington, when Wilford was the sole owner. About 1952 Jack Reichardt bought the clothing business (Ewing 2013c: 303).

129 Washington. Building (c. 1952?). Non-contributing. Photo 28, center, red canopy.

This single story, flat-roofed, rectangular plan building is clad in vinyl panels. Its three bay façade is composed of a recessed entry door flanked by large display windows resting on plain vinyl panel bulkheads. Fixed transom windows occur above the windows and door. The upper façade carries a vinyl awning. The rear elevation is clad in vinyl siding. Non-contributing because none of the building's original fabric is evident.

The 1920 Sanborn shows a two story building occupied by a millinery shop, and the two story building continues in the 1931 and 1931-1949 editions, indicating the current one story building post-dates 1949.

The city directories reveal that in 1948 through 1950, 129 housed a Western Auto Associate Store (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190). By 1952 and through 1954 this address is occupied by Knoll's General Merchandise, becoming Knolls Surplus by 1956 through 1962 (Polk 1952: 229; Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1962: 45). In 1964 129 is vacant, and there is no 129 address listed in 1965 (Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59).

It is possible that the change in occupancies, when Western Auto was replaced by Knoll's Surplus between 1950 and 1952, correlates with the construction of the current building.

In 1945 this building became the home of Western Auto, which moved to 11 North Second in the 1950s. Henry V. Koppel had moved to Grand Haven in 1946 to open this Western Auto store, and he resided upstairs. Merritt Photography was also upstairs. Knoll's Surplus Store was open at this address from the 1950s into the early 1960s, when Grand Haven Maytag moved in (Ewing 2013a: 162; Ewing 2013c: 320).

133 Washington. Henry Kohloff Beverage Co. Building (ca. 1924; 2002)..Non-contributing. Photo 28, center right.

This single story rectangular plan concrete block building is clad in brick veneer and is shielded by a flat roof. Its most distinguishing feature is the raised parapet of the off-center bay containing the recessed entry door, which is set within synthetic masonry panels. Each of the five bays occurs beneath a separate awning. To the east of the entry are three recessed bays of large fixed pane windows and to the west, a recessed bay containing an automatic teller machine. The visible rear elevation is clad in vinyl siding. Non-contributing because none of the original building fabric is visible.

Sanborn maps reveal the building footprint changed between 1920 and 1931, the 1931 footprint approximating that of the current building, although no information other than "store" is provided.

City directories reveal that in 1924 Henry Kohloff is here, becoming Henry Kohloff Soft Drinks in the 1921

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through 1931 editions (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1931: 187). In 1936 through 1945, Grand Haven Maytag is here (Polk 1936: 168; Polk 1945: 173), expanding to 131-133 Washington in the 1948 directory and continuing to the 1962 (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1962: 45). In the 1964 directory the business is identified as Appliance Center Co. (Polk 1964: 49), and in the 1965 directory it is identified as Grand Haven Maytag Co. and Appliance Center Co. (Polk 1965: 59).

A fire destroyed an earlier building on this site Easter Sunday, April 4, 1920. Shortly after the structure was rebuilt in the early 1920s, Henry Kohloff's Beverage Company occupied the site until Henry Wierenga moved his Maytag store from 11 North Second Street to this location in 1935, and called it the Grand Haven Maytag Company. The store occupied both 131 and 133 Washington. Later the outlet was called the Appliance Center. In the early 1980s the Clothes Loft did business at this address, and in 1985 Jenny and Mike Wang opened the China Garden Restaurant here. Later the name of the restaurant was changed to the Imperial Palace. The restaurant closed in 2002. Ann Pendery moved her children's clothing business, Aberdeen's, to this address from 108 Washington after substantially remodeling the 2,900 sq. ft. building (Ewing 2013a: 163).

135 Washington. Building (post-1868; 1938). Contributing. Photo 28, right.

This building occupies the northwest corner of Washington and North 2nd Street. It is a two story, rectangular plan brick Italianate building that is shielded by a flat roof. The street level storefront in front and in the first of four bays around the side elevation consists primarily of painted wood panels set within frames of dimensional lumber above which is set a horizontal band of narrow rectangular fixed pane transom windows. The first story's most unusual feature is its recessed entry, set within the corner of the building behind a steel pipe column placed beneath the second story junction of the façade and side elevation. The storefront frieze is occupied by wooden sign panels that extend around to the side elevation, beyond which the first story is covered with a painted mural pierced by a small slider window, while a segmental arched window and a rear corner door display masonry keystones in their lintels. The second story establishes the character of this building. The front has three segmental-arch-head windows, which rest on masonry sills and feature projecting brick surrounds and masonry keystone lintels. Brick corner piers rise to a series of corbelled brick arches that support a classically inspired pressed metal bracketed cornice. These elements carry over to the side elevation, which consists of four recessed bays (separated by piers), each pierced by two double-hung sash windows. The opposite west side elevation is pierced by two small windows, while the rear, which has a small frame shed-roofed bay across its ground level, has a segmental arched sash window and segmental arched door in the second story.

The earliest available (1883) Sanborn shows a two story "Veneered" building that appears to have the same footprint as the current building, which was then occupied by a Boot & Shoe store. In the 1892, 1899 and 1906 editions it is occupied by a Drug store and Jewelry store, becoming solely a drug store by 1912. In 1920 the building is identified as a store.

City directories reveal:

- 1914 United Home Telephone Co., Rexall Store, and Van I. Witt (Osborn 1914:32)
- 1921 No entry / E. J. Pruim Music House has ad giving this address (Oakes 1921: 48)
- 1924 Pruim's Music Store (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928 E. J. Pruim (sic) Music House (Polk 1928: 206)
- 1931 Green Tree Coffee Shop (Polk 1931: 187)
- 1936 Hostetter News Agency (Polk 1936: 168)
- 1938-45 Hostetter News Agency, Kamelcorn Popcorn and Central Greyhound Bus Line (Polk 1938: 168; Polk 1945: 173)
- 1948 Hostetter News Agency, Kamelcorn Popcorn, Central Greyhound Bus Line, Decker Bus Lines (Polk

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1948: 214)

1950-56 Hostetter News Agency, Kamelcorn Popcorn, Great Lakes Greyhound Bus Line (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 310)

1958-65 Hostetter News Agency (Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1965)

These directories reveal that at the present time the Hostetter News Agency business has been in this building for over three-quarters of a century.

The 1864 *Map of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties* showed a building on this corner site, and about that time it housed John Van Dam's Dry Goods Store. (However, Ruger's 1868 lithograph, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Grand Haven*, illustrates single story boomtown front commercial buildings at this corner [Ruger 1868].) A newspaper article some years ago stated that Van Lopik's Grocery Store operated here before it was moved to 209 Washington in 1885. The grocery was started by Gerrit [Gerret] Van Lopik I in 1880. The Frederick A. Hutty Drug Company opened at this site about the time that Van Lopik's vacated. After Fred Hutty was named postmaster in 1898, he sold his drug store to Van I. Witt who operated it as a Rexall Drug Store. Around 1910 Witt acquired the Henry Baar Drug Store as his second Rexall establishment but by the 1920s he had left the 135 address to concentrate on 216, which he considered the better of the two locations. Witt made his own ice cream and both of his drug stores had popular soda bars. The Citizen's Telephone switchboard, which had about 10 customers, also was located in the Van I. Witt Drug Store until it ceased business in 1923. The Ed J. Pruijn [Pruin] Music House occupied the site in the 1920s, offering music, art, pianos, and dinnerware, and then moved to 201-203 Washington in the early 1930s. In 1931, Gus Hahn's Green Tree Coffee Shop did business here. In the 1930s and until the 1950s the Decker and Greyhound bus services were based at this address. Also during the 1930s Hostetter's News Agency moved here from 112 Washington. Paul Hostetter had arrived in Grand Haven in 1926 as an employee of the Muskegon News Agency/Colton News Agency and bought the agency in 1928, moving it from his home to 112 Washington and renaming it the Hostetter News Agency. In 1938, he extensively remodeled the building, lowering the first floor to street level and installing a new front of black glass. The entrance to the building originally faced Washington Street, rather than the corner. Hostetter purchased the KarmelKorn Shop at 110 Washington and moved it here around 1940. After Hostetter's death in 1968, his daughter took ownership and management of the business until 1987 when she sold it, although it is still known as Hostetter's News Stand today (Ewing 2013a: 158, 163-64).

The Van Lopiks' association with Grand Haven business began when Peter Van Lopik was born here in May, 1861. In 1881 he started a general store at 135 Washington with his father, Gerrit, and brother Antony [Anton] and called it Van Lopik & Sons. In 1885 the store was moved to 209 Washington Street, where it remained for the next ten years. Gerrit, who was born in 1822, retired about 1890, and Peter and Anthony operated the store as G. Van Lopik & Company. The store moved for a third time in 1895, occupying a building at 206 Washington that was erected after the 1889 fire. When Arie Van Tol and Gerrit Ekkens, Gerrit Van Lopik's son-in-law, entered the business in 1907, the Van Lopiks turned to other enterprises (Ewing 2013b: 43).

In 1920 Ed Pruijn owned a music store in Zeeland, and soon thereafter opened the Ed J. Pruijn Music House at 135 Washington, while continuing to operate the Zeeland store and another in Grand Rapids. In the early 1930s he moved his Grand Haven store to 201-203 Washington (Ewing 2013b: 443-44).

201 Washington. Howlett Block / Ball Block (1872; ca. 1985), constructed by Robert Howlett.
Contributing. Photo 32, left; 33.

This pale yellow brick, rectangular plan, flat-roofed three story building occupies the northeast corner of Washington and North 2nd Streets. The street level façade is five bays wide, composed of a recessed double

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entrance flanked on each side by two bays of large glass display windows that rest on brick bulkheads of recent vintage. The storefront's most distinguishing feature is the use of cast metal columns with elaborate capitals that, displaying what seem to be Christopher Dresser-inspired details, frame the five bays and are also used to separate the two entry doors (these may be of recent vintage). These rise to a storefront cornice with closely spaced small metal brackets. All of the façade elements wrap around to the first bay of the west side elevation. The three bays of the second and third stories are defined by brick piers that separate pairs of round arch windows with masonry hoods and keystones. The capitals of the piers are formed by corbelled brick courses that support a continuous masonry stringcourse beneath which are small masonry brackets and a course of sawtooth soldier bond brick. The brick piers rise to quarter-round heads merging into horizontal runs of small corbelled brick brackets that support a plain frieze and cornice, which may once have been more elaborate. The west side elevation's ground story north of the first bay is pierced only by a round arch window at the northwest corner. This first story is clad in synthetic stucco and rests on a coursed ashlar stone foundation. The brick upper stories are finished with piers separating window pairs similar to the front.

The earliest available (1883) Sanborn illustrates a three-story building with the same footprint as the present structure at this location (Sheet 4), a double storefront with the western half occupied by a drug & jewelry store and the eastern half by a general store, with a Masonic Hall on the third floor. By 1892, the west half is occupied by a boot & shoe store and the east half by a grocery store, with a lodge hall on the third floor, which continues through 1899, 1906, and 1912, with a dry goods store occupying the west half in 1920.

City directories reveal:

201

1914 Masonic Temple, J. Ball, D.C. Wachs, Dr. A. Vyn, and Dr. W. J. Preseley (Osborn, 1914: 32)

201-203

1921-36 J. Ball Dry Goods (Oakes 1921:49; Polk 1936:168)

1938 Jurrin Ball Dry Goods (Polk 1938: 168)

1941-45 Vacant (Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1945: 173)

1948-50 Norman Ross Inc. Electric Appliances (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190)

1952 Allen's Electric Appliances (Polk 1952: 230)

1954-62 Krause's Shoes (Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299) Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962:46)

1964-65 no individual entry for 201-03 (Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59)

201 ½

1948-64 Cornelius DeGram Tailor (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950:190; Polk 1952: 230; Polk 1954; Polk 1956:

310; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962: 46; Polk 1964: 49)

1965 Starlet School of Dance (Polk 1965: 59)

203

1921-28 City Grocery (Oakes 1921:49; Polk 1936:168)

1931 J. Pruin Music House (Polk 1931: 187)

1936-48 VanCoevering Bros. Shoes (Polk 1936:168; Polk 1948: 214)

1941-45 Vacant (Polk 1941: 176; (Polk 1945: 173)

1950-52 Robinson Floor Coverings (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952: 230)

1954-65 Meier's Floor Coverings (Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1965: 59)

The 1914 city directory identifies 201 Washington as the Ball Block, and the 1921 through 1938 city directories list businesses at addresses 201 and 203 in this building. There are no listings for 201 for 1964 and 1965, even though this building occupies a corner address. It appears that Meier's Floor Coverings had expanded from 203 into this space, and continued the 203 address for the united storefront, as related in Ewing, below.

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This three-story brick building was constructed by Robert Howlett in 1872. This and the building to the immediate east both have walls built of pale yellow brick that, if it is not Cream City brick from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area, is certainly identical in hue. Prior to 1877 this was the site of A. M. Dickee and Nathan B. White's hardware store. On April 17, 1878, Jurrien and Gerrit Ball opened a store, and because the business occupied this building for 60 years, it was commonly known as "The Ball Block." Jurrien [Jurrien] Ball & Company Dry Goods operated here until 1947. Initially the Ball brothers, Jurrien and Gerrit, worked together and offered groceries and dry goods. Later Gerrit concentrated on groceries, located on the east side of the building, and Jurrien operated the dry goods store on the west side. Gerrit in the 1920s moved his City Grocery to 208 Washington. In the early 1900s the Cheap Cash Department Store did business here, and in 1930 William De Pree offered rugs, carpets, and furniture in the Ball Block.

From about 1930 and for the next three decades the ground floor was divided into two separate retail sites. The business of Jurrien Ball Dry Goods continued to occupy the site on the west side until 1940, when William Baltz purchased the building and its stock. Before 1948 Norman-Ross Music Store moved here from 17 Washington, specializing in RCA Victor records, Victrolas, and radios. Norman A. MacDonald was owner and manager. It was followed by Electrical Appliances and then Krause's Shoes. The Ed J. Pruim [Pruim] Music House moved to the east side of this address from 135 Washington in the early 1930s, followed by Van Coevering Shoes, which moved here from 107 Washington about 1934. The shoe store, owned by John and Arie Van Coevering, moved to 215 Washington about 1950. About the same time Robinson's Floor Coverings moved to this address from 304 Washington. Robinson Stuberger Awning Company also occupied the building, followed in the mid-1950s by Meier's Floor Coverings, owned and operated by William Meier. He expanded the business to occupy the entire main floor. Meier's went out of business in 1968 and was succeeded by Van Houten Floor Covering, and then in 1975 by Robinson Carpet Center, Inc. In the mid-1980s, the Gary Sorenson Group bought and restored the building, converting it to office space. The upper floors were occupied for years by the Masonic Temple - the third floor had a fully equipped kitchen, library, and seating for 60 guests. Also using the upper floors were the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, a publishing house, a school of dance, physicians, a seamstress, dentists Enoch P. Cummings and Arend Vyn, Daniel Wachs, a Justice of the Peace, and the building's second longest tenant, tailor Cornelius De Gram, from the 1920s to the 1960s (Ewing 2013a: 165-66).

Robert Howlett arrived in Grand Haven from Kent County in 1854. He purchased the schooner *Heligoland*, whose captain was William R. Loutit. In 1862 Loutit married Howlett's daughter, Ann. Later, Howlett bought the tug *Mary Bell* in Buffalo, New York, the first tug brought to Grand Haven harbor, and for eight years operated it out of Grand Haven. Howlett also owned at various times the schooners *Japan*, *Little Bell*, *Minerva*, and *Pentland*, which carried ore to the blast furnaces in Fruitport. He also was Secretary of the Ottawa County Booming Company when it was organized in 1865, before constructing this building in 1872, which was known for decades as the Howlett Block (Ewing 2013c: 272).

On April 17, 1875, Jurrien Ball bought this building from Ann Loutit, daughter of Captain Robert Howlett. Ball started business as partner with Jurrien and Arie Woltman [Waltman] in Woltman, Ball & Company. In 1877, the business failed, but Jurrien appealed to his creditors to let him carry on. He and a brother bought out the Woltman brothers and operated a dry goods and grocery business at the same address. Jurrien sold part of the business to his brother, Gerritt, who in the 1920s moved the grocery business one building east and Jurrien kept the dry goods part, which then was known as the J. Ball Store and operated until 1947 (Ewing 2013b: 38).

205-07 Washington. Bottje & Son Hardware Building (1889), John and Gerrit Juistema builders. Contributing. Photo 32, center; 33, right edge.

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This is a rectangular plan, flat-roofed two story building whose walls are constructed of the same pale yellow brick as 201 to the west, presumably Cream City brick from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area. The street level façade is currently six bays divided between two storefronts. The western three bays are composed of a center slant-sided entrance flanked by large display windows resting on low brick bulkheads, while the eastern three bays are defined by an off-center slant-sided entry flanked by display windows that rest on low brick bulkheads. The western storefront transom area is occupied by lap siding of recent vintage, while the eastern is composed largely of prismatic glass block edged by lap siding. The six bays of the second story contain segmental-arch-head windows with raised brick surrounds and masonry keystones and lintels. The eastern three bays have been altered somewhat to accept flat-top replacement windows. The frieze above is similar to the building next door at 201 Washington, in the quarter-round transition at the corners and corbelled brick supported frieze. It has a three-level sawtooth brickwork band beneath the parapet.

The 1883 Sanborn indicates the current building had not been built, but the two-story structure is present by the 1892 edition (sheet 4), a veneered double storefront housing a hardware store with a tin shop in the rear in the west half and a boot & shoe store in the east half. These continue through the 1899, 1906, 1912, and 1920 editions.

City directories reveal:

205

- 1914 G. A. Bottje & Son (Osborn 1914: 32)
- 1921 C. Beukema & Co. Hardware (Oakes 1921: 49)
- 1924 Claude Beukema (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928 Claude Beukema Hardware (Polk 1928: 207)
- 1931 Vacant (Polk 1931: 187)
- 1936 The Food Center Grocers (Polk 1936: 168)
- 1938-41 Michigan Liquor Control Commission (Polk 1938: 168; Polk 1941: 176)
- 1945-50 Lawson's Women's Clothing (Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1950: 190)
- 1952 VanRoth Inc. Women's Clothing (Polk 1952: 230)
- 1954 Vacant (Polk 1954:268)
- 1956-58 Singer Sewing Center (Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299)
- 1960-62 Taylors of Grand Haven Men's Clothing (Polk 1960: 45)
- 1964 Bungalo Book and Gift Shop (Polk 1964: 49)
- 1965 Vacant (Polk 1965:59)

207

- 1921-24 Justema and Swart (Oakes 1921: 49; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-41 Swart & Kooiman Shoes (Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1941:176)
- 1945-65 Henry A. Kooiman Footwear (Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1960:45; Polk 1965: 49; Polk 1965:59)

These directories reveal that 207 was occupied by a shoe store for at least four decades, and according to Ewing, below, by a hardware store for four decades before that.

205 Gerrit Bottje & Son Hardware Store moved from 108 Washington into this building when John and Gerrit Juistema completed this building's construction in 1889. Bottje continued the hardware business with his son Harry. Gerrit was born in Grand Haven in 1853, and in 1867 entered the dry goods trade working for his father. Not long after, with John Dykstra as his partner, Gerrit opened a hardware store at 108 Washington. It became one of the largest hardware stores in Grand Haven until Gerrit retired in 1918 and sold the building and business to Claude Beukema, who had been employed there since 1906. Renamed C. Beukema & Co. Hardware, it

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remained in business until Beukema sold the building in 1930. It was vacant until the Food Center Grocery opened. It was followed in the late 1930s and into the 1940s by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission Store. After World War II Lawson's Women's Clothing Store moved here from 125 Washington, expanding to include jewelry toward the end of the 1940s and early 1950s. After again standing vacant for awhile in the 1950s, this site housed a number of different businesses, including the Singer Sewing Machine Center, Taylor's of Grand Haven, a men and boy's clothing store, Bailey Sound Co., a music store, and Davan Instant Print, which opened in the mid-1970s and moved to 133 Columbus in the early 1980s (Ewing 2013a: 166; Ewing 2013c: 53).

207 This building was known for many years as the "Kooiman Building." The building originally was constructed by Gerrit and John Juistema in 1889, who operated it as a shoe store until 1913, when Gerrit sold his interest to Richard Vyn and Sidney Juistema and Son. The business was then renamed the Juistema & Vyn Shoe Store and Shoe Repair Shop after 1900, followed a year later by Juistema & Son Shoe Store. They advertised themselves as "Grand Haven's Leading Shoe Dealers." In 1919 George Swart joined the firm, and in 1924 the store name was changed to Juistema and Swart. Henry Kooiman purchased Juistema's share in 1925, and changed the name to Swart & Kooiman. In 1942, Henry bought George's interest, becoming sole owner of the store until his retirement in 1987, calling the business Henry A. Kooiman Footwear. Mieras Family Shoes occupied the site for a few years after Henry's retirement in 1987 (Ewing 2013a: 167; Ewing 2013c: 318).

209 Washington. Building (1874). Contributing. Photo 32, center right; 34, left.

This is a small, wood-frame, rectangular plan two-story building which is clad in clapboard and is shielded by a flat roof. The three bays of the street level are formed by a slant-sided entrance with sidelights and transom. The entry is flanked on each side by large display windows, each of which has a leaded glass transom and rests on a low wood-paneled bulkhead. The second story is pierced by two double hung sash windows with simple wood surrounds. The façade terminates in a plain frieze beneath a simple boxed cornice. This virtually unaltered storefront is a rare survivor of the early frame commercial building type in Grand Haven.

The building is present on the 1883 Sanborn as a confectionary store with a dwelling on the second floor. By 1892 and through 1899 it is occupied by a clothing store, in 1906 by a tailor and music store, by 1912 through 1920 by a barber and tailor, after which Sanborn identifies this address only as a Store.

The 1914 city directory places J. C. Lehman and William Scanlan at this address (Osborn 1914: 32). The 1921 through 1931 city directories place the Lehman Hair Shop at this address (Oakes 1921: 49; Polk 1931: 187) continuing by 1936 through 1948 as Lehman's Barber & Beauty Shop (Polk 1936: 168; Polk 1945: 173 Polk 1948: 214). By 1950 it is the Glo Beauty Shop, continuing as the Glo Barber Shop from 1952 through the 1965 directories (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952: 230; Polk 1965:59). These directories reveal that a barber shop occupied this address for over four decades.

The 1868 lithograph of the city shows this location to be a vacant lot, but the 1874 lithograph shows a false-front/boomtown building here, although the view is from the north, or rear, so that it cannot be confirmed without doubt that this is the current building (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874). Ewing's history of Grand Haven relates that this store building was constructed by 1876 (Ewing 2013a: 167). If it post-dates 1877, it would have been in violation of the city's Fire Limit ordinance passed that year, which prohibited buildings of wood construction in the blocks roughly from the Grand River to 3rd street between Columbus and Franklin Streets (Grand Haven 1877 in Siebold 2004: 444). The front and tin ceiling are original, and until relatively recently in front was a barber pole that was believed to be the oldest in Michigan.

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The Van Weelden brothers had a meat market here until 1885. When they vacated the building, Gerrit Van Lopik moved his grocery business here from 135 Washington around 1885. Ten years later the store was moved across the street to 206 Washington. The building's long heritage as a barber shop began with Louis Lehman and his younger brother Joshua C. They had opened their first barber shop in the Washington House at 12 Washington, in 1887, and later moved to the basement of the Cutler House on the corner of Third and Washington. The Lehman brothers' shop had four chairs and used "all the modern supplies" of the trade, including hot towels laundered by their mother. A shave cost a dime, and 25 cents would buy either a haircut or a bath in one of three tubs. A huge fire ravaged Grand Haven's downtown on October 1, 1889, forcing the Lehmans out of the Cutler House, which was destroyed. The brothers moved across the street to this address, at the front of Melle Poel's tailor shop, and an addition was made to the rear of the building to accommodate the tailor. Lehman's business was called the City Barber Shop and also Lehman's Hair Shop, when they offered a beauty "shoppe" as well. All three of the barber chairs were in constant demand and a man would sometimes have to wait two to three hours to take a seat. When the safety razor hurt their business, the Lehmans focused on other services, like cuts, shampoos, and massages. Jim Prelesnik joined the staff in 1926, and after World War II bought the shop from Josh Lehman, who was still running it after Louis's death. Prelesnik hired three barbers and changed the name to the Glo Barber and Beauty Shop. The name was inspired by Prelesnik's wife, who quipped, "After a haircut, you're going to be glowing." The beauty shop closed four years later, but the barber shop continued. After almost 40 years of service, Jim Prelesnik in 1963 turned the shop over to his son Ron, who kept the barber shop tradition going (Ewing 2013a: 167-168). (But see entry for 132-134 Washington where Lehman's Barber Shop appears in 1950 and Ron's Barber Shop in 1962.)

Louis Lehman came to Grand Haven in 1881, went into barbering, and eventually was joined by his brother Josh, who arrived a few years later. Louis was a member of the Maccabees. His active connection with the local baseball team made him known all over the state. Josh Lehman arrived in Grand Haven at age 16 in 1885 to learn the barber trade from his brother Louis at their shop located at 12 Washington. Two years later they established Lehman Barber Shop in the basement of the Cutler House, located on the southwest corner of Washington and Third Streets. Their shop, which included "The Only Bath Rooms in the City," became one of the finest in the area. When the building was remodeled Josh moved to 209 Washington, where he was active until 1945. He sold his business to his nephew, Joseph Lehman, who operated a shop at 132 Washington. An ardent believer in temperance, Josh was made an honorary member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A man who loved children, he motivated civic organizations to establish the first playground system in Grand Haven about 1925, and for ten years served as a parole officer (Ewing 2013c: 333-34).

The Van Lopiks' association with Grand Haven business began when Peter Van Lopik was born here in May, 1861. In 1881 he started a general store at 135 Washington with his father, Gerrit, and brother Antony [Anton] and called it Van Lopik & Sons. In 1885 the store was moved to 209 Washington Street, where it remained for the next ten years. Gerrit, who was born in 1822, retired about 1890, and Peter and Anthony operated the store as G. Van Lopik & Company. The store moved for a third time in 1895, occupying a building at 206 Washington that was erected after the 1889 fire (Ewing 2013b: 43).

211 Washington. Kinkema & Co. Meat Market Building (pre-1883). Contributing. Photo 34, center.

This is a wood-frame, rectangular two-story building, which is clad in clapboard and is shielded by a false-front gabled roof. The three bays of the street level are formed by a slant-sided entrance with transom that is centered between two display windows, all with transoms. The second story is pierced by three double hung sash windows with simple wood surrounds. The false-front façade terminates in a plain frieze beneath a simple boxed cornice. The street level configuration appears to be of recent origin. Although somewhat altered, this store building is a rare survivor of the early frame commercial building form in Grand Haven.

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The building is present on the 1883 Sanborn as a drug and boot & shoe store with a dwelling on the second floor. By 1892 and through the 1899, 1906, 1912 and 1920 editions, it is occupied by a meat store.

City directories reveal:

- 1914 E. H. Kinkema & Co. and H. Hawley (Osborn 1914: 32)
 1921-36 Ed H. Kinkema Market (Oakes 1921:49; Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1931: 187; Polk 1936: 168)
 1938 Mel Wright Grocer (Polk 1938: 168)
 1941-48 Wright's Grill / Mr. Wright's residence at 211 ½ (Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1945: 40; Polk 1948: 214)
 1950-52 Conant's Grill/ Mr. Wright's residence at 211 ½ (Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952:230)
 1954-56 Morse Camera Shop (Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 310)
 1958-65 Colonial Kitchen (Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1965: 59)

The 1868 lithograph of the city shows this location to be a vacant lot, but the 1874 lithograph shows a false-front/boomtown building here, although the view is from the north, or rear, so that it cannot be confirmed without doubt that this is the current building (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874).

If this store building was constructed after 1877, it would have been in violation of the city's Fire Limit ordinance passed that year, which prohibited buildings of wood construction in the blocks roughly from the Grand River to 3rd street between Columbus and Franklin Streets (Grand Haven 1877 in Siebold 2004: 444). In the early 1900s Edward H. Kinkema and Company's Meat Market was located at this site. When Kinkema was asked if his store was a butcher shop, he would reply, "No, it's next door," referring to the barbershop at 209 Washington. In later years Kinkema advertised a "full line of fresh, salted, and smoked meats." In subsequent years the business became known as Ed. H. Kinkema Mkt., and later still as Ed. H. Kinkema Meats. About 1937 the business was sold to Mell Wright, who ran it as a grocery store and lived on the second floor. A couple of years later he dropped the grocery business and began operating Wright's Sandwich Grill, known for its ten cent hamburgers. In 1950 Wright sold his Grill, which reopened as Conant's Grill after that business moved from 131 Washington. Although Wright no longer owned the ground floor business, he continued to live upstairs. In the early 1950s Mosher's Camera Shop was in the building, and in the 1960s the building was converted back to a restaurant, this time called the Colonial Kitchen. In 1974 Creative Clutter Leaves was here (Ewing 2013a: 169).

Mell Wright was born in Grand Haven in 1896. He managed the Grand Haven Kroger Store and had a grocery at 211 Washington before opening Wright's Grill in downtown Grand Haven in the 1940s. He purchased the Highland Park Hotel in 1947 and operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1967 (Ewing 2013c: 631).

213 Washington. Building (1965). Contributing. Photo 34, right.

This single story, rectangular plan building is shielded by a flat built-up roof and is clad in brick veneer. The two bays are composed of large display windows resting on a narrow wood paneled bulkhead and a recessed corner entry door, all beneath a vinyl awning.

This building post-dates the latest, 1931-49, Sanborn map.

The Haven Beauty Studio is here in 1956 through 1964, and in 1965 213 is occupied by the Michigan Title Co. (Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59). The transition from the beauty salon to the title company, taken together with Ewing's discussion, may indicate 1964-65 is when the construction of the new building occurred.

The Haven Beauty Studio was located here from ca. 1927 for about three decades, before the original two-story

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frame building was destroyed and a new one erected by Max Metzler. It housed Transamerica Title Company, followed by the National Discount Drug Store, and later J. Watson Hallmark Card Shop (Ewing 2013a: 169).

215 Washington. Van Coevering Shoes Building (1947; 1970). Non-Contributing

This rectangular plan single story building is constructed of concrete block with brick and synthetic stone veneer and is shielded by a flat built-up roof. The front's three bays are formed by a recessed central entrance occurring beneath a broad round arch, and flanking display windows. The visible side elevation is a plane of brick veneer that lacks fenestration. Non-contributing because none of the original building fabric is visible.

The 1931 Sanborn illustrates this location as a vacant lot, but the 1931-49 Update reveals a single story cinderblock store building with the footprint of the current structure had been constructed at 215.

There is no entry for this address in the 1948 city directory but in 1950 Van Coevering Shoes is at this address, becoming Van Coevering-Jolman Shoes by 1952 and through 1954, and then Van Coevering Shoes from 1956 through 1960, followed by Tim & Jerry's Shoes from 1962 through 1965 (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952: 230; Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1965: 59). Thus, this building was occupied by a shoe store from its construction for over four decades, based on Ewing's discussion below.

In 1947 a new building was erected to house a shoe store, first known as Van Coevering-Johnson Shoes, and in the late 1950s the name was changed to Van Coevering Brothers Shoes. Arie Van Coevering was one of the principals, his brother John the other. His store previously had been located at 201 Washington. When Arie died in 1949, Bob Jolman joined John Van Coevering and stayed in the business until 1955, when the business was sold to Ralph Clark. In 1960 Tim Boone and Jerry Lundeen formed a partnership and opened Tim & Jerry's Shoe Store here. In 1970 a brick front and rear entrance were added (Ewing 2013a: 170).

229 Washington. Grand Haven State Bank Building (1911), W. M. Clarke, architect, Grand Rapids. Contributing. Photo 35.

This Neoclassical two-story rectangular plan brick building with a flat roof is one of the most imposing in this block. The character of the symmetrical three bay façade is largely due to the projecting massive pedimented limestone portico that fronts the building's central third. It displays fluted Ionic columns that are complemented by the limestone pilasters at the building corners and the eared surrounds of the windows, which flank the wide modern entry door. The building front is capped by an entablature with three-part architrave, a wide frieze and classical cornice that continues across the front, including the pediment gable. The pediment's limestone tympanum contains a carved depiction of the seal of the State of Michigan. The cornice but not the rest of the entablature continues around the side elevations. The exposed long side elevations display regularly spaced sash windows with flat masonry lintels and sills in the first four bays of the two sides, while windows in the eight other bays northward are functionally positioned and lack masonry lintels. This building is joined by a brick ell to the larger building to the east at 233 Washington, constructed ca. 1970. The interior has been renovated and large murals commissioned for the building are no longer present (Brian Knoper, personal communication 12/15/14).

The 1912 Sanborn illustrates the two-story rectangular plan bank building, addressed as 227 Washington, that replaced a small building occupied by a photographer in the 1906 edition.

The 1914 city directory places the State Bank Building at 225 Washington, and the 1921 and 1924 directories have the Grand Haven State Bank at this address (Osborn 1914: 33; Oakes 1921: 49; Blodgett & Co. 1924). The 1928 and later city directories through 1965 address the Grand Haven State Bank as 223 Washington (Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1965: 59). In 1958 through 1965 the building at 223 is listed as the Security First Bank & Trust Co.

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Building (Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1965: 59). Professionals in the building through the years include John VerDuin Physician, John J. Bolt & Son Insurance, Daniel Pagelsen Lawyer, Louis H. Osterhouse Lawyer, Arend Vyn Dentist, and Merchants Service Bureau (here for decades), Sab L. Nienhouse Accountant, John J. Bolt & Son Insurance, Dake & Dake Patent Lawyers, William Creason Dentist, and Scholten & Fant Lawyers (Polk 1936: 168; Polk 1938: 169; Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299).

Standing in what had been part of Willard C. Sheldon's Magnetic and Mineral Springs property, this new building was erected in 1911, when the Bank of Grand Haven merged with the Grand Haven State Bank. The latter bank had its origins with the firm of Ferry & Son in about 1855, which was in the "warehouse and banking" business. Originally, they were located between Washington and Franklin Streets on Harbor Drive before moving to the Cutler House after 1871, and then to 218 Washington between 1902 and 1911. Grand Haven State Bank later became part of the Security First Bank (later Old Kent Bank), and in 1979 that bank's Trust Department and other operations expanded into this old bank building from the larger bank building constructed next door at 233 Washington in 1970 (see entry). The upper level of the old bank building at various time housed John J. Bolt & Son insurance agency and also physicians, accountants, attorneys, and dentists, including Charles Cotton, a one-time Mayor of Grand Haven, Arend Vyn, Jack Jordan, and William Creason, who also was once Mayor of Grand Haven. Others with office space at this location were John W. Ver Duin, Physician, Dake & Dake, a designing and engineering firm owned by Charles W. Dake; Lumberman's Mutual Agency, an insurance office; and Merchants' Service Bureau. In the 1970s Wirick Office Supply was here before moving to 20 Harbor Avenue in 1979 (Ewing 2013a: 172).

Grand Rapids architect W. M. Clarke designed this building, and artist Mathias J. Alten was commissioned to paint two large lunette murals (84x162 inches), "The Sources of Wealth" and "The Uses of Wealth," "for Wm. Clarke to be used as decorations at the Grand Haven Bank," for which he was paid \$200 (Straub 2014; Alten et al. 1998: 118, 146). Alten was born in Germany in 1871 and was apprenticed to an artist before immigrating to America in 1889, where he found work using his skills in the Grand Rapids furniture factories (Bloomfield 2010). He studied in Paris at the Academie Julien and the Academie Colorossi, painted in Europe, and through his career held exhibitions across America, but focused his work most extensively throughout west Michigan and Grand Rapids, where he died in 1938. Articles in this building's file in the Loutit Library Local History Vertical Files include one dating to the late 1940s that shows interior renovations stating "Note that the classic paintings are retained," and a 1957 article with an image of the lobby area showing a domed ceiling containing the artwork. The interior of the building has been renovated in recent years, the open lobby no longer exists, and tenants interviewed had no knowledge of Alten's panels. It is unknown if the artwork was removed or remains in place beneath the current ceilings.

233 Washington. Security First Bank Building (1970). Non-contributing

This large concrete block and brick and stone veneer building occupies the northwest corner of Washington and North 3rd Streets. The nine bays of the street level façade consist of a centered entrance flanked on each side by large fixed pane windows set between projecting piers. The second story fenestration is a continuous band of fixed pane windows. Six of the piers rise through the second story. Above the second story the building terminates in a tall synthetic masonry fascia. A smaller top floor topped by a similar fascia shelters the mechanicals on the flat roof. The treatment of the 11-bay-deep east side elevation is similar to the front, although it lacks an entry door. The west elevation is two bays deep, and then a brick ell extends to link to the adjacent building at 229 Washington. Non-contributing because the building does not meet the 50-year age criterion.

This building postdates the 1931-49 Sanborn edition, which indicates it was built on the site of the old post office.

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Following the move of the Post Office from the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets in 1966, Security First Bank bought the vacated property, razed the old Federal Building, and expanded the bank's facilities from the original location next door at what is now addressed as 229 Washington (see entry) east to Third Street. The project was completed in 1970 at a cost of \$1 million. Security First Bank and Trust became Pacesetter in 1972 and then Pacesetter Bank in 1982, before becoming Old Kent, and currently is 5/3rd Bank (Ewing 2013a: 175).

301 Washington. First Reformed Church (1913; 1940; 1960; 1991). Church: (1913) Pierre Lindhout, Architect, Grand Rapids, A. Dieters & Sons, Holland, General Contractor; Educational Wing (1960) Daverman & Associates, Architects, Grand Rapids, General Contractor, Reenders Construction, Grand Haven; Gymnasium and Offices (1991) Swart & Associates, Architects, Grand Haven, R. J. Reenders Construction, General Contractor, Grand Haven. Contributing. Photo 41.

This large brick church edifice occupies the northeast corner of Washington and North 3rd Streets and is a key architectural as well as historic landmark in the city's downtown. Resting on a poured concrete foundation, the original building is low and rectangular in plan and is shielded by a hipped roof. The auditorium church has a tower, containing primary entrances, at the corner facing the intersection. The building's exterior uses many elements suggestive of Neoclassicism. These include the entablature crowning the street-facing facades and tower faces, piers with "capitals" supporting a broad, low arch, with evenly spaced stone voussoir and keystone blocks in the brick arch, flanking the broad window in the center of each façade. But these classical elements are stylized and made abstract, and the building overall has a highly distinctive Arts-and-Crafts flavor. The large two-story rectangular plan brick additions off its northeast corner are shielded by a flat roof. The church is two stories in height, rising from a high, masonry-capped gauged brick water table, and is distinguished by its four-story tall corner tower. Both the façade and west/Third Street elevations feature a centrally-placed large tripartite stained glass window with masonry tracery and spandrels separating the lower from upper sections. Both the street elevations extend four bays from the corner tower, each composed of three bays of vertical stained glass windows and a projecting brick corner entry vestibule. While the entries in the corner tower are shielded by angular masonry hoods, the large-windowed central part of each façade rises into a broad arch capped by a classical cornice. Above the entrances, the tower incorporates two narrow stained glass windows that extend two stories to a masonry lintel beneath clock faces. The building terminates in a masonry parapet while the tower faces are capped by stylized classical cornices that arch over the round clock face just below it in each face. A four-sided copper roof belfry containing a louvered grill in each face crowns the tower. The large brick addition off the northeast corner is embellished only by a stylized cornice of corbelled and header bond brick. Its Washington Street fenestration consists of six bays of paired sash windows and two entry bays in the first story and two sets of narrow vertical fixed pane windows at the level of the second and third stories, which are separated by masonry panels. Large additions to the original church are set well back from the primary facades and complement the building's historic character.

The 1912 Sanborn shows the church predating the current edifice. The 1920 edition illustrates a rectangular plan building with a 65-foot clock tower. The 1931 Sanborn shows the building with a 90-foot corner tower with a slightly different and more accurate plan than the preceding edition. In the 1931-49 edition, a rectangular addition is indicated northward from the middle of the east wall of the original building.

The First Reformed Church has occupied six buildings during its long history, three of which were destroyed by fire at the same location on the northeast corner of Washington and Third Streets. Founded in 1851, the First Reformed Church is the oldest of the Dutch churches in northwest Ottawa County and the oldest organized church in Grand Haven. The church was originally called the First Dutch Reformed Church. The congregation had its

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early meetings in a school. Soon after, a "slab church" was built on Third Street (Lot 254), on land donated by Clark Albee. This site was abandoned for the present location on Washington, where a frame building was put up in 1857. This church was moved in 1870 to make room for a new structure, the majestic "Church of Many Towers." The third church building, which had been dedicated on May 4, 1870, burned on October 1, 1889. The congregation replaced that building with a new one dedicated on December 2, 1890, but this building burned to the ground on June 8, 1907. Dedicated in May, 1908, the fifth church burned on March 24, 1913, just five years after its completion. The current church building was dedicated on September 18, 1914 (Ewing 2013a: 175; Ewing 2013b: 11), built on the foundation of the previous church at a cost of \$26,000 (First Reformed Church 1950a: 27). The interior was constructed on what was then termed the "Dayton Plan," with the pews placed lengthwise in the auditorium facing east to the pulpit (First Reformed Church 1950a: 28). The current organ was built by M. P. Moller of Hagerstown, Maryland (Opus #8416).

In 1940, a large addition was constructed on the northeast corner of the church. Costing \$15,000, it housed a new kitchen, Boy Scout rooms, a choir room and class rooms, but the architect and builder are unknown (First Reformed Church 1950a: 30-31; Carolyn Manting, 4/20/15). The large addition that extends the church eastward along Washington Avenue is the Educational Wing, built in 1960 from designs provided by architect Daverman Associates of Grand Rapids and constructed by Grand Haven general contractor Reenders Construction Co. In 1991 another large addition northward from the church and Educational wing was constructed to house a gymnasium and offices, erected from plans provided by Grand Haven architect Jim Swart & Associates and built by Grand Haven general contractor Ray Reenders Construction (the son of the contractor who built the Educational Wing in 1960) (Peter and Carolyn Manting, 1st Reformed Church, 4/20/15).

The architect for the 1914 church building was Pierre Lindhout of Grand Rapids, and the general contractor was A. Dieters & Sons of Holland, Michigan, working with a project budget of \$20,000 (*Construction News* 1913: 24). Lindhout designed a wide variety of buildings throughout the Midwest and other areas of the country, including churches, small theaters and residences. (The standard reference work, *Buildings of Michigan*, credits Daverman Associates with the design of the First Reformed Church [Eckert 1993: 285]. It is possible that J. & G. Daverman, formed in 1904 and predecessor firm to Daverman Associates, designed the 1907 edifice that was soon destroyed by fire and replaced with the current church in 1913.) It is certain that Daverman Associates did design the large Educational Wing addition to the church in 1960, which also housed a library and offices (Peter and Carolyn Manting, 1st Reformed Church, 4/20/15). Swart & Associates of Grand Haven designed the Gymnasium and Offices addition in 1991. James W. Swart, principal in the firm, was active in west Michigan in the 1970s through the 1990s, preparing site development plans, and designing office buildings, and distinctive "modern" residences (Carini & Associates 2015). In Grand Haven, the firm designed a 40-unit apartment building for the Grand Haven Planning Commission in 1974 (*MMFR* 1974: 31).

The only reference discovered during research relating to the contractor who built the original church building in 1913, A. Dieters & Sons, of Holland, related to the building of this First Reformed Church. During the project, Dieters declared bankruptcy, having "gotten into difficulties," with liabilities of \$17,500 and no assets above exemptions (*MMFR* 1914: 22).

The general contractor for the 1960 Educational Wing was Reenders Construction of Grand Haven, and for the 1991 Gymnasium and Offices, Ray Reenders Construction of Grand Haven, the son of the contractor who built the church's 1960 addition. Founded as Arthur Reenders Construction in 1946, Arthur's sons, Howard, Arnold and Robert joined the firm in 1957, forming A. Reenders Sons, Inc. (Heritage Senior Communities 2015). Ray Reenders of R. J. Reenders Construction is the third generation to build in Grand Haven. Reenders Construction was active in west Michigan including, in Grand Haven, building the Christian Haven Home in 1952 and a school

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for District No. 6, H2 in 1953 (*Muskegon Chronicle* 2011; *Michigan Roads and Construction* 1953: viii).

321 Washington. Willard C. Sheldon House (1893; 1980). William G. Robinson, Architect, Grand Rapids, Adrian J. VerBerkmoes, Contractor, Grand Haven. Contributing. Photo 42.

This is a two-story, roughly rectangular-plan frame building that rests on a coursed ashlar limestone foundation. It is clad in clapboard, with zones of rounded-butt shingling, and displays a complex roofline composed of a tall hip roof, with central apex platform outlined by an ornamental metal balustrade, and large gables to the front and both sides, and there is a gabled dormer on each side of the hip roof as well. The façade is distinguished by a wraparound porch with turned wood posts and balusters, and a broad gable above the entry steps featuring a wreath and shield ornamentation. Above the porch roof, a large front-facing gabled bay is clad in fishtail shingles and features a central broad window, with transom, recessed within a pointed arch. The gabled dormer on each side of the hip roof displays a single window, with a freestanding twisted column on each side below a stickwork gable ornament, and paneled sides. The west side elevation displays a projecting two-story gabled bay with a box bay window on the first floor and paired windows within the fishtail shingled third-floor gable. A balustraded porch occupies the corner at the rear elevation. The east side elevation includes the wraparound porch and a projecting two-story gabled bay that is almost identical to the opposite elevation, but the paired windows within the third-story fishtail-shingled gable are round-arched and topped by exaggerated wooden "keystones." An enclosed porch occupies the corner at the rear elevation. The rear elevation of this building has been extended to newer construction, probably when the building was converted to commercial use.

Behind the house stands a two-story cross-gabled frame carriage house, a rare survivor of its type here. It repeats elements from the residence. It has gable returns and decorative corner boards and retains its original sliding ground floor entry doors. It has flared roof eaves that are duplicated on the gabled dormer. These buildings are perhaps the best examples of Queen Anne inspired architecture in the historic district.

The 1892 Sanborn illustrates the location of this building as a vacant lot, but by 1899 a house with its footprint had been constructed at 321 Washington.

The 1914 city directory has no listing for this address, or for any occupations between 315 and 324 Washington (Osborn 1914: 33). The 1921 city directory places J. E. Lee here (Oakes 1921: 49), with the 1924 through 1958 directories placing J. Edgar Lee at this address (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1958: 300). By 1960 through 1965 Peter J. DeVries, Physician, is here (Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962: 46; Polk 1964: 50; Polk 1965: 60). City directories record that J. Edgar Lee thus lived in this house for nearly four decades, while Ewing, below, documents he was here for half a century.

Willard C. Sheldon, proprietor of the Sheldon Magnetic Mineral Springs, constructed this Queen Anne house. Before the house was built, the local newspaper reported, "Contractor A. VerBerkmoes will superintend the building of Dwight Sheldon's new residence on Washington St. The plans are by architect Robinson of Grand Rapids. The house will consist of two wings, each 16x32 feet, an 8 foot basement, and two stories above. The dimensions of the kitchen will be 18x18 feet. All inside work is to be of oak and the residence will be heated by a furnace. When completed it will be one of the finest homes in town" (*Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1893a). The newspaper reported as the house was being completed, "The fine new residence of Dwight Sheldon on Washington St. will be completed this week. It will be one of the handsomest and most commodious residences in Grand Haven. The house has been built by Contractor A. J. VerBerkmoes and can be pointed out as a model of fine work throughout, from basement to garret. The basement covers the area of the house. A furnace has just been placed in and masons are now at work laying a concrete floor. The floors are made of maple, the downstairs wood work is of oak, and the wood work in the second story is of ash. On the first floor is a parlor, sitting room,

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dining room, kitchen, etc. The doors to the parlor and sitting room are sliding ones. All of the windows in the house are large. The second floor is devoted to bedrooms and closets. A beautiful stain has been put on the doors and woodwork. The house is to be lit with gas and a fine electric call system will also be put in. Contractor VerBerkmoes invites all who wish to see the house, to come this week (*Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1893b).

Sheldon, a manufacturer of corn planters, in 1871 discovered at a depth of 161 feet the magnetic mineral springs that gave Grand Haven its own spa industry. His two-story, palatial resort and hotel on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets attracted visitors for many years, offering them croquet, archery, lawn bowling, and other leisure activities, including bathing in the mineral water for its therapeutic value. Sheldon's business was the primary catalyst in establishing Grand Haven as an early recreation and resort destination. When the Challenge Corn Planter Company incorporated in 1882, Sheldon was named President, after which he built and lived in this large home with carriage house. Sheldon had connections at the Story & Clark Piano factory and Challenge factories, and the porch ceiling and some of the trim feature the original wood from icebox doors made by the Challenge Refrigerator Company. Sheldon sold the home in 1908 to J. Edgar Lee, once President of Challenge Machinery. Lee, who was physically disabled, installed one of the first direct telephone lines in Grand Haven, from home to business, to allow him to work from his house, and in the 1930s he installed the first elevator in town. Lee lived in the home until 1958.

J. Edgar Lee's father was a pioneer Midwest printer and founder of Shniedewend & Lee of Chicago, which manufactured paper cutters, printing industry equipment, and precision equipment for the machinery trade. In 1902 J. Edgar was associated with his father in business and stopped in Grand Haven on his way to look at a plant site in Muskegon. Members of the Grand Haven Board of Trade convinced him that Grand Haven offered unbeatable features, such as easy access to rail and ship lines. In December of that year, Lee signed a contract to bring the Challenge Machinery Company to Grand Haven from Chicago. The company at one time had three plants in the city and employed more than 200 people. In 1917, J. Edgar Lee became its President; he served as such for 41 years. He was City Alderman in 1906 and 1907, President of the Board of Trade from 1906 to 1916, and President of the Chamber of Commerce from 1933 to 1935. He was active in the crippled children's program of the Rotary Club, and he was a director of the Grand Haven State Bank and a member of Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Shriners, the Rotary Club Community Service Committee, and the Presbyterian Church. J. Edgar Lee was editor of the *Printers' Album*, a well-known house magazine published by Challenge Machinery. He left a considerable amount of his estate to many local organizations, including the Ottawa County Chapter of the American Red Cross, which he had helped get underway in 1917.

After Lee, in 1958 Dr. Peter DeVries acquired the house and converted a portion of the interior into a medical clinic and office, running his practice out of the home from the early 1960s until 1979. Dr. DeVries graduated from Grand Haven Christian School, Grand Haven High School, and in 1943 from the University of Michigan Medical School. He served two years in the Navy, completed a surgical residency, and came to Grand Haven about 1951, opening his office here in 1958 and retiring in 1980. John and Nancy Carlyle bought the residence in 1980 and restored the home, preserving much of the interior, to house Carlyle's law office. The Carlyles sold the property to Karen and Gary Salerno in 1999, who remodeled the house extensively, adhering as closely as possible to its original features, using the lower floor for their Center for Child, Adult, and Family Psychological Fitness. The upstairs space was converted to a one-family apartment (Ewing 2013a: 177; Ewing 2013b: 32-33; Ewing 2013c: 148, 331, 495; Siebold 2004: 489).

333 Washington. Talmer West Bank (2000). Non-Contributing

This is a two story concrete block and brick-clad building that rests on a poured concrete foundation and is shielded by a gabled and hipped roof with a broad central platform capped by a decorative metal railing. Of

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striking Richardsonian Romanesque-inspired design, perhaps inspired by the long ago demolished courthouse that formerly stood across the street, it is basically rectangular in plan with off-center projecting gabled entry bays on the façade (south) and east side elevations. The west elevation is extended by a triple round arched portico that serves as a drive-through for the bank building. Tinted rock-face masonry is used in a beltcourse between the first and second stories, foundation veneer, in a grid pattern of projecting header bond blocks facing the second story and gable above the triple round arched 2nd-story windows of the entrance bay, and most visibly in the broad gauged arch that enframes the recessed façade entrance and around the triple round arched window above. Fenestration is functional, consisting of fixed pane windows and aluminum framed entry doors. A corner stone states "2000." Non-contributing because the building does not meet the age criterion.

A service station and adjacent cottage were razed in 1999 to make room for the Grand Haven Bank (Ewing 2013a: 178).

400 Block of Washington. Central Park (1883; 1901). Contributing. Photo 44.

This park occupies a full city block bounded by Washington and Columbus between N 4th and N 5th streets, offering broad expanses of lawn and numerous trees, including large old oaks and maples, particularly in the park's east side, a central fountain, and commemorative monuments. The ground slopes gently upward from west to east. The central point of the park is a c. 1880s metal fountain and basin (installed in the park c. 1905) that rise from a fieldstone pedestal and are encircled by a broad circular fieldstone wall. A concrete walk encircles this feature at a distance. Diagonal walks radiate out from this broad circular walk and extend to the park corners and sidewalks along the street frontages at the periphery of the park. Numerous benches with concrete ends and wood slat seats are placed along the sidewalks. The park also contains memorials erected by the public to commemorate historical events and residents who fought in the nation's wars. The park contains the following significant features:

- Fountain (c. 1880s) and Basin (c. 1905): The decorative iron fountain stands in the center of an approximately twenty-five foot wide circular basin in the park's center. It has three basins, the largest bottom one resting on a fieldstone base, and the smallest at the top, with ornamental columns separating the basins. The lower basin displays a projecting egg-and-dart-decorated lip, while the center basin's outside displays cast plant decoration and four animal head gargoyles. The fountain rests on a circular cobblestone base set into a concrete-lined basin. A one to two-foot tall cobblestone wall topped by low ornamental iron fencing surrounds the pool.
- World War I Honor Roll Memorial: Standing in from the park's southwest corner along the sidewalk leading to the central circle and set in a small circle of lawn outlined by sidewalk, the World War I monument has a smooth gray granite shaft that, resting on a square-plan limestone base, is topped by a copper half-sphere capped by a copper eagle with wings outstretched. The monument's base displays small bronze plaque Honor Rolls on two sides containing lists of World War I servicemen. One of the plaques states:

ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS
 OF OTTAWA COUNTY
 TO HER BOYS WHO FOUGHT IN THE GREAT
 WORLD WAR FOR DEMOCRACY 1917-1918

- World War II/Korean War/Vietnam War/Lebanon Conflict Heroes Memorial: This three-sided, flat-top gray granite monument stands part of the way along the sidewalk leading from the park's southeast corner

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to the central circle walk. One face bears a heading "World War II Heroes" followed by a list of names and towns from which they came for those from Grand Haven and surrounding towns who gave their lives in wartime service, a second does the same for those who died in the Korean War, Vietnam War, and Lebanon Conflict. The monument is topped by a figure of an eagle with wings outstretched. A modern slanting tablet set on a post in front of the World War II face bears the following message:

FALLEN HEROES who gave their lives for
 Freedom in all wars commencing with WWII.
 Korea, Vietnam to the present day. They
 Represent the Townships of Grand Haven,
 Spring Lake, Robinson, Crockery, Polkton,
 Wright and Chester.

The monument is outlined by red-tinted concrete, and the sidewalk between it and the central circle walk is paved in modern red brick pavers, many displaying donors' names or the names of people in whose memory they were donated as memorials.

- Lamp standards: Four c. 1920s decorative metal lamp standards stand along the inner side of the central circular walkway. These have flaring bases, octagonal shafts displaying rosette forms near the base, and much more recent tall frosted glass globes with domical caps.
- Bird Bath: A gray granite bird bath of rectangular form, about one-and-one-half feet wide and six feet long and rising about one foot above ground level, is located in the lawn in the park's northeast section. It is ranged with its long dimension east and west, and the narrow west end displays the inscription, in raised letters on a recessed panel, G[rand] H[aven] BIRD CLUB 1917. The top surface contains a shallow rectangular basin.

This central park plot was set aside for public use in the Original Plat of the village in 1835. The 1883 and earliest Sanborn map identifies this block as "Cemetery," but by the 1892 edition it is described as "Public Park," and in 1899 as "Central Park." This identification continues in the 1906 edition, which is the first to illustrate the central "Fountain" and the pedestrian walks. In 1906 the north-south and diagonal internal walks begin at the fountain itself rather than commencing at an encircling walk having a larger diameter than is present today. By 1912 the first segments of this broader encircling walk are present, running between the diagonal walks east and west of the central fountain. These continue through the 1920 Sanborn map and presumably later, but the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions do not illustrate internal features for the park.

The pleasant block surrounded by Washington, Columbus, Fourth, and Fifth Streets served as Grand Haven's first municipal cemetery. When Rix Robinson laid out plans for the Village of Grand Haven in April, 1835, he set aside a central plot to be used as a burial ground just outside the town limits. The first funeral took place in 1837. The village grew in size more quickly than people expected, and the cemetery began to show signs of overcrowding while the grounds slipped into a state of partial neglect. As early as January 12, 1859, an editorial in the *Grand Haven News* recommended the cemetery be moved: "We would call attention of our citizens to the subject of the removal of our cemetery from its present place to the site selected some time ago . . . about one mile distant from the village. "The time was when the present location was considered a long distance . . . but since that time, our village has grown; our graveyard now is in our very midst – the dead and living being in too close proximity for our own ideas of comfort." The fence around the graveyard was falling down in places, and cattle were grazing on the grass, so that the cemetery looked more like a pasture than a place of eternal rest. In 1872, the

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city purchased a large plot of land on Lake Avenue for a new cemetery. Two years later the City Council adopted resolutions intended to bring about the removal of all bodies from the mid-town cemetery. In 1867 Edward P. Ferry, son of William and Amanda, had deeded the block to the City of Grand Haven, with the understanding that it would be used as a park. On November 26, 1879, Healy C. Akeley conveyed to the City of Grand Haven for \$1.00 the same block, generally known at that time as the "Old Cemetery" (Block 10, Akeley Addition). On July 19, 1883, the city council passed a number of resolutions to remove the bodies to the new Lake Forest Cemetery. To speed the transition, the Council on January 21, 1886, offered lots in Lake Forest free of charge, if relatives would voluntarily remove and rebury the dead.

Through the efforts of the City Park Board and the financial support of the Grand Haven Woman's Club and the Garden Club, the park was sodded, shrubs planted, and walkways paved. The city spent a total of \$176 preparing the park, including the first fountain in the center of the park purchased from Gerrit Bottje's hardware store for \$42.40. Central Park officially opened on July 16, 1901, when a crowd gathered around the fountain for songs and speeches. The first fountain was replaced some years later by one that originally graced the grounds of Sheldon's Magnetic Springs (200 block of Washington). Willard Sheldon placed that fountain at his new home at 321 Washington in 1890, and fifteen or sixteen years later it was removed to Central Park. The fountain, a center piece of the park, fell into disrepair over the years. In 2010 a citizen's committee raised over \$35,000 to restore the fountain, replace the lions' heads, and provide an endowment fund to ensure that it would continue to be an attraction. In 1920, the county paid \$5,000 for a memorial to the 83 men and women who died in the "World War for Democracy" on the grounds of the County Building. The memorial consisted of two ten-ton marble columns that once were a part of the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago. At the top was a large bronze eagle, and at the base were two bronze plaques listing the names of those who died (*Tribune* article, "Better Location Sought for World War I Memorial," April 13, 2005). It was moved across the street from the County Building lawn to its current site in the City Park after 2005 (Ewing 2013a: 178-79).

501 Washington. Bell Telephone Building (1929). Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Detroit. Contributing. Photo 46.

This is a rectangular plan, three story flat roofed Colonial building constructed of concrete block with brick cladding. The street level façade is three bays defined by broad gauged brick arches with masonry keystones, that enframe a centered entry door and flanking 12-over-12 double hung sash windows set within slightly recessed masonry panels. The fenestration in the second and third stories displays a symmetrical four bay piercing pattern composed of double hung sash windows identical to those below. The second story windows have iron balconets. Limestone is used in the rusticated corner quoins, in belt courses that occur both between the stories, to form a continuous sill for the third story windows, in a panel beneath each second story window, and in four garland-and-swag panels located between the limestone belt courses between the second and third stories. All of these elements carry around to the side elevations. The side elevations are seven bays deep, defined by 12-over-12 double hung sash windows in each story, and a corner bay that incorporates a smokestack and is pierced by louvered vents in the second and third stories, which appear to be of more recent vintage. A limestone corner stone in the façade's foundation wall near the buildings southwest corner states, "BELL TELEPHONE / BUILDING / A.D. 1929."

The 1920 Sanborn shows that the Akeley Institute occupied the entire west half of the north side of the 500 block of Washington, while the 1931 edition illustrates the masonry "Bell Telephone Company" building addressed as 501-03 Washington.

The 1931 and all subsequent city directories place the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. here (Polk 1931: 187).

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Grand Haven's first telephone exchange was started in Grand Haven by Thomas Parish in 1881. Located in his home on the southwest corner of Washington and Fourth Streets, the phone company office was one of the businesses destroyed in the fire of 1889. Afterward, Parish moved it to the second floor of the VanderVeen Building at 136 Washington and it remained there until the company moved to new facilities at 501 Washington in 1930, when it became part of Michigan Bell. Bell Telephone Company had purchased this lot for \$13,000 in 1929, and put up a building on the site of Healey C. Akeley's large house (Ewing 2013a: 164, 179; Ewing 2013b: 44-45). A reference in a trade journal from 1929 mentions Smith, Hinchman & Grylls in connection with steel procured for Michigan Bell Telephone buildings in Saginaw and Grand Haven (*Ironworker* 1929: 449). Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Associates of Detroit was one of Michigan's preeminent Michigan architectural firms, having a national reputation and designing buildings across the country. From before 1920 until the 1970s the firm received commissions to build many of the Bell Telephone buildings across Michigan.

519 Washington. Grand Haven City Hall (1933-34). Architects Robinson and Campau. Grand Rapids, Contributing. Photo 48.

This is a Colonial two-story T-plan brick building that is shielded by a cross-gabled asphalt shingled roof. The entire building rests on a raised concrete foundation and water table composed of soldier bond brick topped by a masonry belt course. The symmetrical seven bay wide façade features a projecting front-gabled entry bay with brick corner quoins. The entrance occurs beneath a limestone portico consisting of classically-inspired columns supporting a wide frieze inscribed "CITY HALL." Above the entrance is a tripartite window topped by a blind arch with masonry keystone and sill. The three bays on each side of the entrance are defined by keystone capped round-arch inset panels each containing a double hung sash window. In the second story above each of these is a double hung sash window. Above the second story is a wide masonry frieze and classical cornice. The center of the gabled roof ridge supports a louvered octagon bell cupola. The side elevations are each three bays deep, defined by sash windows duplicating those on each floor of the façade. An oculus window with masonry keystones occurs within the gable, which is capped by a masonry-coped parapet. The rear elevation centers on a projecting single story end-gabled unit whose three bays are defined by round arch inset panels and sash windows identical to those of the façade. This gabled unit also contains an oculus window in its gable and a classically inspired cornice. The roofs on the side gabled bays are each pierced by a gabled louvered dormer. The interior retains its original wood trim and marble-walled entry foyer. Carved gilt capital letters in the eastern foyer panel form the words "THIS CITY HALL WAS BUILT BY THE UNITED EFFORT OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934 AND IS DEDICATED TO THE ATTAINMENT THROUGH GOVERNMENT OF A HIGH LEVEL OF LIVING FOR EVERY CITIZEN." This building exemplifies the Colonial Revival popular in public buildings designed for governments during the 1920s and the Great Depression.

The brick City Hall was constructed on this site with assistance from the depression-era WPA (Works Projects Administration) in 1933-34. The land was purchased by the city in 1933 for \$18,000. The Grand Rapids architectural firm of Robinson & Campau designed the building, the same firm that would design the fire and police department headquarters at 20 North Fifth in 1935 (see entry). The first City Hall, on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, had opened in 1878 (Ewing 2013a: 180). Upon completion, this building was "considered the most beautiful city hall in western Michigan" (Polk 1938: 12). An article published in the *Michigan Municipal Review* describes the building soon after it was completed (*Michigan Municipal Review* 1935: 1). The article states that building interior woodwork was walnut with floors of terrazzo and block composition. It had been constructed by "CWA, work relief labor and the city," and had exceeded the original estimated cost of \$50,000.

The architectural firm responsible for this building, Robinson & Campau, designed a number of public buildings in the Midwest during the first half of the 20th century, specializing in schools but including churches and

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hospitals as well as commercial buildings.

**525 Washington. Grand Haven Fire Department and Department of Public Safety Building (1975).
Architect Gray/Lundwall/Borgeson Associates Architects, Grand Haven, Highland Construction Co.,
Holland, Michigan, General Contractor. Non-Contributing**

Sited well back from the adjacent City Hall, the Public Safety Building in its starkly modern, Brutalist design stands in eye-catching contrast to the Colonial Revival buildings comprising the rest of the local government complex. It is a large poured concrete and brick-clad single-story building with a rectangular plan and flat roof and, located at the northwest corner of Sixth Street, occupies a lot sloping to the north. The façade is composed of four large recessed bays filled with glass overhead doors, which are separated by massive masonry pylons that support a wide cantilevered concrete fascia roof slab that spans the entire front fire-bay part of the building. Raised black metal letters centered above the entrance proclaim the building's name and purpose, "PUBLIC SAFETY." The side elevation on the sloping lawn north of the vehicle bays consists of a poured concrete ground story that is cantilevered to support a brick-clad first story above. Fenestration on the side and rear elevations is functional and consists of sliding and sash windows. An outstanding example of modern design and Non-Contributing only because it does not meet the 50-year age criterion.

In 2008 the building interior was renovated to more efficiently accommodate the combined Fire and Police Departments, which were separate when the building was originally built in 1975. The work was completed by GMB Architects of Holland (<http://www.rapidgrowthmedia.com/inthenews/pubsafe0322.aspx> *Rapid Growth* March 20, 2007). The building was "reconfigured to accommodate the combined entity."

This building was constructed from plans provided by Gray / Lundwall / Borgeson Associates Architects and Land Planners of Grand Haven, and was built by general contractor Highland Construction Co. of Holland, Michigan. This architectural firm was hired by the city in 1970 to plan new facilities for the Police, Fire, Civil Defense, Public Works, and Parks Departments to replace facilities built in 1935. The Terrill Public Service Building was constructed on the rear of the 1935 Fire and Police Department Building at 20 N 5th Street, also built by the Highland Construction Co. Then, in 1975, the Police-Fire-Civil Defense Complex here at 525 Washington was built (City of Grand Haven 1975; building permits on file, City of Grand Haven Planning Department).

Gray/Lundwall/Borgeson Associates Architects and Land Planners was located at 210 Washington in Grand Haven. The firm, Gray/Lundwall had been formed in 1970 by James P. Gray and Phillip E. Lundwall, who were joined in the early 1970s by Richard C. Borgeson to create the firm that designed this fire station. Gray, Lundwall and Borgeson were all graduates of the University of Michigan School of Architecture, Gray in 1959 and the other two in 1963, and Lundwell also received a Masters of Architecture from the school in 1964 (Bowker 1970: 88, 344, 564).

WASHINGTON AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE

2. Kirby House/Gildner Hotel/Schuler's (1873; 1895; 1965; 1994). Contributing

This rectangular-plan two-story brick Italianate building, from which a third story was removed in 1965, is shielded by a flat roof. The eight bays of the street level façade are comprised of an off-center recessed slant-sided entry that is flanked on the left by three bays and on the right by four bays of fixed pane display windows with transoms. Wood panels and trim in contrasting colors enframe the bays. Above the storefront's cornice the second story is divided into thirds by brick piers separating three sets of three windows with arched heads and masonry keystones. The modern (1994) wood panel and trim-enframed display window and storefront cornice

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wrap around to the west side elevation. The façade is capped by a simple metal cornice of classical derivation. The other nine bays of the side elevation at the street level are functional fenestration comprised of sash and fixed pane windows and an entry door. The piercing pattern of the second story above consists of nine evenly spaced sash windows with masonry sills. The opposite side elevation lacks fenestration and the rear presents a functional piercing pattern. The building retains much of its late Victorian character and remains a contributing building despite the loss of the third story.

The earliest (1883) Sanborn reveals the three-story Kirby House with three street-level storefronts, from the corner eastward identified as saloon, vacant, and restaurant. By 1892 through 1899 these were occupied by an office, a parlor and a saloon. The 1906 Sanborn assigns the address as 2-4-6 Washington and identifies the occupant as the "Hotel Gilden" (sic) in the western front, an office in the center and a saloon in the eastern, while a large masonry fireproof kitchen had been added to the rear elevation. The 1912 edition correctly identifies it as the Hotel Gildner, with a lobby in the corner front and office and saloon in the other bays, a dining room behind the lobby and office and the kitchen still in the rear. By 1920 the building is unchanged except that the easternmost front where there had formerly been a saloon is now identified as "Soft Drinks," revealing the impact of Prohibition. The 1931 Sanborn identifies this building as the Wm. M. Ferry Hotel and the second floor above the rear kitchen is identified as the Hotel Annex. The 1931-49 Update shows the same except the name has been changed to the Schuler Hotel.

City directories reveal:

2-4 Washington

1914 Gildner Hotel / Gildner Buffet / Ad for Gildner Hotel (Osborn 1914:31)

1921 Gildner Hotel (Oakes 1921: 47)

4-6 Washington

1924 Gildner Hotel, Gildner Café

2-4-6 Washington

1928 Gildner Hotel / Gildner Café, the Merchant Service Bureau, Tri Cities Chamber of Commerce (Polk 1928: 206)

1931-45 William Ferry Hotel and Café (Polk 1931: 186; Polk 1945: 172)

2-6 Washington

1948-58 Hotel Schuler (Polk 1948: 213; Polk 1958: 298)

1960 Schuler Hotel (Polk 1960: 45)

1962 Schuler Hotel and Restaurant (Polk 1962: 45)

1964-65 Win Schuler's Restaurant (Polk 1964: 48; Polk 1965: 58)

The 1914 city directory places the Gildner Hotel at 2 Washington and the Gildner Buffet at 4 Washington, and has an advertisement that claims the Gildner Hotel is "Modern in Every Respect" (Osborn 1914: 31). The 1921 directory lists only the Gildner Hotel at 2-4 Washington, while the 1924 directory has the Gildner Hotel at 4 and the Gildner Café at 6 Washington, but the 1928 and all later directories address businesses here as 2-4-6 Washington (Polk 1928: 206; Polk 1965: 58).

The Kirby House, a three-story hotel and restaurant designed with a "strictly modern European plan," was erected here in 1873 at a cost of \$50,000. The hotel's construction was catalyzed by the building of the D&M Railroad depot across the Washington and Water Streets intersection. Ed Killean built the hotel with the financial backing of Capt. Thomas W. Kirby, for whom he named the new hostelry. The Kirby House rivaled the Cutler House in vying for the trade of the traveling public and summer tourists. It was a primary reason Grand Haven was able to expand its reputation as a tourist destination and meeting place for businessmen. After Henry Gildner bought the

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hotel in 1901, he remodeled the Kirby and renamed it the Gildner House. The hotel's advertisement in the 1908 city directory noted that it offered a "strictly modern, first-class hotel, electric lights, steam heat and bells in every room." The hotel also proclaimed itself headquarters for tourists and travelers, and the clientele of the Gildner Café described the restaurant as the best for miles around. The café, which offered a special table d'hôte on the weekends, earned a reputation for its fish, steak, and chicken dinners. Building on the reputation of the Kirby House, during the first decades of the 20th century, the Gildner was well positioned to host travelers and vacationers alighting from the Crosby and Goodrich steamships, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad and the Interurban, and remained a social and commerce anchor for Grand Haven. In 1931 the business was named the Ferry Hotel, in anticipation of Grand Haven's pending centennial in 1934 and to commemorate the Rev. William Ferry, the "Father of Grand Haven." The hotel boasted 125 rooms in 1931 and rates were \$1.50 "and up." By 1941 the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company had an office here. During World War II, new owners Win and Albert Schuler, proprietors of a small chain of southern Michigan hotels and restaurants, acquired the hotel and renamed it the Hotel Schuler. Schuler's Restaurant became one of West Michigan's well-known restaurants and their Dunes Lounge became one of the favorite social hubs. In 1965 Schuler removed the third floor and converted the lodging house entirely into a restaurant at a cost of approximately \$150,000. Between 1972 and 1975 Win Schuler called the eatery the Grate Steak. Robert R. Venhuizen became the next owner, and from 1975 to 1979 the business was named the Grand River Inn, followed by Lord Peppermill, which closed its dining services in 1983. For awhile it was known as the Old Mill Dining Room, and between 1986 and 1988 a dinner theater under the name King's Manor, before it became Captain Charlie's from 1988 to 1989. The Kirby Grill opened in 1994 after extensive renovations inside and out at a cost of \$600,000 (Ewing 2013a: 146; Siebold 2004: 493-94).

Thomas Kirby was born on his father's sailing ship in the China Sea in 1832, and after his father drowned, Kirby went to sea at the age of nine and served in all the positions on shipboard until he finally became a shipmaster. In 1857 he came to America, where he sailed the Great Lakes and arrived in Grand Haven during the early lumbering years. He had charge of the Kirby-Furlong Barge Company, later the Michigan Barge Company. In 1867 Captain Kirby, John W. Callister, and John Neil organized Mechanics Dry Dock and Shipyard, which was commonly referred to as Kirby's Ship Yard. He also was partner with Healy C. Akeley, which owned the Kirby & Akeley Ship Yard. In 1872 Captain Kirby donated funds to build the first Roman Catholic church, St. Patrick's, in Grand Haven, the year before he joined with Ed Killean to build the Kirby House. He was later elected mayor of Grand Haven in 1887-89 and 1892 and was the Chairman of the Board of Public Works (Ewing 2013b: 24; Ewing 2013c: 308; Siebold 2004: 493).

4 Washington. Building (1973). Non-Contributing.

This is a rectangular plan single story flat roofed building constructed with concrete block walls and traditional-looking wooden storefront. The three-bay façade consists of a recessed entry flanked by fixed pane display windows with transoms. Wood pilasters mark the building's corners and turned wood columns flank the entry and separate the three bays. The upper façade is clad in vertical wood siding and terminates in a classically inspired cornice. Non-contributing because the building does not meet the age criterion.

In 1973, Harry Palmer and Don Welling put up a new building here that was immediately occupied by BeLane's Clothes Horse, a clothing store started in Muskegon in 1964 before moving to Grand Haven. The east wall of Kirby's Grill from the property next door was on the west line of this lot. In 1890, for the sum of \$1.00, the original Kirby House was granted a 99-year lease for the wall's space, an agreement recently renegotiated. The building later housed King Optical. Around 2000 Harbor View Eye Care moved in (Ewing 2013a: 147).

10 Washington. Building (between 1892-99; c. 1928). Contributing

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This two-story rectangular plan building with its c. 1928 white Commercial Brick front is shielded by a flat roof. The street level façade consists of a recessed corner entry to the second floor and an entry door flanked by a slant-sided display window. Next to this, another large display window extends across most of the street level façade. The windows rest on a wood paneled bulkhead and they and the door are topped by wooden panels at the transom level. The storefront is framed by wooden fluted pilasters and topped by a classically-inspired storefront cornice with dentils – the present wooden storefront appears to be of relatively recent construction. The second story fenestration consists of a central triple double-hung window. The front displays white brick piers flanking the storefront and upper façade. The upper front is simply ornamented with horizontal strips of soldier brick above the storefront cornice and the triple window in the second story, header brick strips flanking the second-story window on the sides, stacked stretcher strips near the façade's outer edges, and horizontal rowlock strips below the masonry slab parapet, beneath the window, and linking the window base on each side to the outer edges' vertical stretcher strips. The exposed west side wall is faced in common red brick.

Sanborn maps reveal a building with the footprint of the current building listed in 1899 as a vacant store replaced a smaller structure identified as a saloon in the 1892 edition. In 1906 it was occupied by a confectionary, and in 1912 through the 1931-49 Update, by a restaurant.

The 1914 city directory places Jack's Restaurant at this address (Osborn 1914: 31). The 1921 City Directory places McCue's Restaurant and Clinton R. McCue at this address (Oakes 1921: 47). The 1924 and 1928 city directories place the Haven Restaurant here (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 206), and in 1931 through 1960 the Grand Haven Restaurant is here, followed by Shriver's Restaurant from 1962 through 1965 (Polk 1931: 186; Polk 1958: 298; Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1964: 48; Polk 1965: 58). Therefore, this address was the location of a restaurant for at least four decades.

Frank K. Young had a barber shop here in the early 1900s, and also offered cigars and tobacco. By 1928, apparently about the time the current Commercial Brick façade was installed, Ada Fast owned Haven Restaurant at this address. By the late 1930s and into the 1950s 10 Washington was the home of Grand Haven Restaurant, open 24 hours a day. Shriver Restaurant came next, followed by House of Flavors Ice Cream Shop (Ewing 2013a: 148).

12 Washington. Building (2004). Non-Contributing. Photo 12, right; 13, right.

This is a large rectangular-plan five-story concrete block, brick veneer and synthetic masonry building that is shielded by a flat roof. The street level façade consists of three large display windows flanked by a recessed entry at each building corner. The fenestration of the second story aligns with the bays below, and consists of fixed pane windows at the building corners and three casement windows between. While the first two stories are clad in EIFS synthetic masonry, the three stories above have red-brown brick veneer. The three bays comprising the third story are composed of box oriel windows at the building corners that flank a recessed balcony with projecting bow front, fronting windows and doors. The stories above have six bays defined by casement windows and glass spandrels, which terminate in masonry arches beneath a masonry cornice with stylized keystone and corner pedestals. Non-contributing because the building does not meet the age criterion.

In 2004, the One Market Company purchased this property for \$525,000, razed the old building, and replaced it with eight condominium units and office and commercial space (Ewing 2013a: 149).

16 Washington. Gray Block (1871; 1926-27 ground story renovation). Benjamin & Benjamin, Grand Rapids, architects for 1926-27 storefront; Emory & Jonker, Grand Haven, contractor for 1926-27 work. Contributing. Photo 12, right; 13, center.

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This three-story, rectangular-plan brick Italianate building is shielded by a flat roof. The three-bay façade has an early twentieth-century ground level featuring a central entrance enframed by Gothic arch masonry which also includes quatrefoils and other Tudor motifs. This treatment links to a transom window above, which features a masonry surround with drip moldings. Flanking the entrance are vertical fixed pane display windows with masonry sills resting on a course of soldier bond brick and having drip molding topped transoms, repeating the elements of the center bay. Basketweave bond brick extends upward from the transom lintels to a course of finished stone, which also serves as the sill for the four second-story round arch Italianate sash windows. The brick wall planes above this stringcourse change color from the dark reddish brown of the early twentieth-century rebuilt storefront to the orange brown brick of the 1871 building. The second-story windows are distinguished by round arch keystone masonry lintels embellished with floral and leaf motifs. A brick corbel table occurs between these windows and an identical set of four windows in the third story above. Corbelling is also used above the third story beneath a pressed metal cornice that employs floral and classical motifs and modillions and brackets. A central round arch section of the cornice is framed by scroll brackets and contains a recessed circular panel with the date "1871." While the upper stories of the building define this as an excellent example of the Italianate commercial style with perhaps the most exuberant metal cornice surviving in Grand Haven, the street level façade was a 1926-27 renovation. Its components and Tudor style references have attained significance in their own right, and the building is considered Contributing.

This building was one of several along Washington Avenue constructed of bricks provided by the Spring Lake Brick Co. and its successors: this Gray Block building built in 1871, the Savidge Block built in 1873 at 134-136, the Tribune Building built 1902 at 120, and the Boyden Block built ca. 1900 at 222 (Lillie 1931: 373; Siebold 2004: 576).

A three-story building with this footprint and no openings in side walls is illustrated in the 1883 Sanborn, occupied by a jewelry store, with Armory Hall on the third floor. In 1892 the jewelry and third floor lodge hall continue, followed by a steam laundry in 1899, a Bowling Alley in 1906, Moving Pictures in 1912, a Mission in 1920, and in the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions the occupant identified as the Salvation Army Headquarters – all in all, quite a varied and colorful history.

The 1914 city directory places the Orpheum Theater and the L.O.O.M. (Moose) Hall at this address (Osborn 1914: 31). The 1921 City Directory places the City Rescue Mission and Loyal Order of the Moose here (Oakes 1921: 47), while the 1928 and all later city directories place the Salvation Army at this address (Polk 1928: 206).

Franklin D. Gray was an early settler of Chicago, pursuing the grocery business through a series of partnerships from 1840 to 1880, when he retired from the grocery trade. He was a director of the First National Bank of Chicago in 1865 and became vice president in 1867, but resigned to devote his time to the National Safe Deposit Co., of which he was president. Gray, as a Chicago investor who saw promise in Grand Haven as the lumber industry began to flourish, had the Gray Block built in 1871. He also held the mortgage for the parcel on which the Presbyterian Church was located at 212-16 Washington, and agreed to forgive the balance and donate \$500 in exchange for clear title to the downtown lot, if the transaction could be completed by October 1, 1885, forcing the church to move its sanctuary to Fifth and Franklin (Andreas 1886: 442; Edwards 1867: 824; Ewing 2013a: 6; Siebold 2004: 612).

The office of the *Grand Haven Herald* had an office here in the mid-1870s, and Company F of the National Guard met on the third floor from 1879 to 1881 before it purchased the Music Hall at 17 South Second. The Masons, Maccabees, Moose, and Woodmen's fraternal organizations met on the second floor over the years. The Masonic emblem still could be seen under the front eaves until recent years. The 1908 *City Directory* contained

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an advertisement for the Vaudette Theatre at this address, boasting that it was showing "nothing but the best American European Moving Pictures. Always the Latest in Picture Melodies. Three changes weekly." The Orpheum Theater was located here until 1922. After the theater closed, the building briefly housed a hardware store until it was sold to the Salvation Army in 1922. The Dec. 18, 1926, *Michigan Contractor & Builder* (4) briefly noted work under way on the building being done for the Salvation Army. The note stated that "the entire façade of the building will be altered with terra cotta brick and stone, forming pillars and a church-like entrance," the remodeling designed by Grand Rapids architects Benjamin & Benjamin and carried out by Emory & Jonker of Grand Haven. The note erred in stating that the entire façade would be redone – or plans changed – since the upper façade remains the original, but the ground story matches what was described. In 1934-35 the Salvation Army converted the second floor to living quarters and the third floor to a gymnasium. The Salvation Army remained here until it moved in 1975 to new facilities at 310 North De Spelder. Later the building became the location of Reichardt's, which featured fine wine, gourmet food, and kitchenware. Jack Brown bought the Gray Block in the early 1980s, and he and his wife, Linda, lived in a remodeled townhouse on the second floor (Ewing 2013a: 149).

In Grand Haven the Salvation Army began serving residents in 1891. Its first office was in the Armory [17 South Second]. The Army obtained its first permanent office in July, 1922, when Captain and Mrs. Charles Glassbrook were the first directors assigned to Grand Haven. Local resident Margaret Denny died in 1925 and bequeathed more than \$9,700 to the Salvation Army. Part of the bequest was used to purchase this property at 16 Washington. Services were held in the auditorium of the old Orpheum Theater, and offices were on the third floor, which later was converted to a gymnasium. In 1934-35 the second floor was made into living quarters. The organization moved to new quarters at 310 North De Spelder in 1975 (Ewing 2013b: 86).

18 Washington. Building (1994). Non-Contributing. Photo 13, left.

This is a rectangular plan two-story vinyl-clad building with a false gable-front. The recessed corner entry occurs beneath a gabled hood and is flanked by a grid of 12 fixed pane four-light windows. A recessed balcony in the second story is flanked on each side by a column of three windows identical to those in the street level. Three blind windows with louvered shutters occur above the second story and below four vertical voids that pierce the central raised gable above. This building does not meet the age criterion and is Non-Contributing.

This building replaced an earlier one demolished in 1994, and has housed Pavilion's Wharf and Grill since its construction (Ewing 2013a 149).

20 Washington. Building (post-1949). Non-Contributing. Photo 14, right.

This small single-story rectangular-plan building has a flat roof and is faced in wood panels. The façade's four bays are defined by vertical boarding that enframes a recessed corner entry and three fixed pane windows. The center window is much narrower than the others, but all occur above plain wood panels. The upper façade has a corrugated metal mansard roof. The visible side and rear elevations are of concrete block and vinyl siding. Non-contributing: although the building may be over 50 years old, it is extensively renovated and its original architectural structure is not evident.

This building post-dates the 1931-49 Sanborn Update edition, when a vacant lot shows here.

In 1948 and through the 1956 city directories the Theatre Grill Restaurant is at this address, followed by the Stern Coffee Shop in 1958, and Rankin's Fine Foods in 1960 through 1965 (Polk 1948: 213; Polk 1954: 266; Polk 1956: 309; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1965: 58).

All of the buildings east of this address to First Street were razed in 1927 to make room for the Grand Theater. In

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the 1940s the Theater Grill, owned by Cornelius Vandermolen, was located here. In the 1960s and into the 1970s, the Lamplighter Restaurant was located here (Ewing 2013a: 149).

22 Washington. Grand Theater Entrance (1927; 1958; 2004). Christian W. Brandt and H. D. Ilgenfritz, Architects, Detroit; Contractor, Chauncey M. Blakeslee and James Spencer, Spring Lake. Contributing. Photo 14.

This two-story rectangular-plan building formed the entry and portion of the lobby of the Grand Theater. It is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer and is shielded by a flat roof. The street-level facade is clad in porcelain enameled steel panels that contain boxed glass display cases at the building corners and flank a broad recessed entrance. Above this ground floor a marquis with a triangular footprint and consisting largely of back lighted signboards enframed by a double row of electric lights projects out over the sidewalk. Above the marquis, the second story is pierced by three sash windows, which are outlined by header bond brick that continues above to enclose stuccoed panels within round arches. Above the windows is a zone of glossy ceramic tiles that are punctuated by two sets of five art tiles, each with a large central tile embossed with theatrical comedy face motif. These two central tiles are associated with smaller tiles set diagonally off the subject tiles' corners, which are embossed with crests, crosses, and fleur de lis. This zone of tile is flanked by brick corner piers that are enhanced by masonry shield devices and terminate in masonry coping. A tiled pent roof supported on modillion brackets spans the front above the tiles and between the corner piers. The building was identified as "Italian" in design at the time of its construction.

The 1931 Sanborn reveals a two-story theater building had replaced a photo studio present in the 1920 edition. This building had an L-shaped footprint, with a narrow entrance from 22 Washington leading nearly one-half block south to the northwest corner of the main theater, which had a curved balcony along the west wall and a Stage and Scenery area at the front/east end along South 1st Street. The theater had a concrete floor, was of steel truss and steel frame construction, and had tile-brick faced walls.

In 1927, to make room for the Grand Theater, Grand Haven's fifth (following the Vaudette, Temple/Rivoli, Robinhood, and Crescent) and most ornate, the buildings at the east end on the south side of this block of Washington were razed to make room for a "modern theatre," with seating for 833. Fred McCrea began the undertaking, but financial difficulties caused him to sell the L-shaped movie house to the Harry L. Sanford Syndicate of Grand Rapids. The theater was designed by Detroit architects Christian W. Brandt and H. D. Ilgenfritz (Siebold 2004: 836), and was built by Spring Lake contractors Chauncey M. Blakeslee and his nephew, James Spencer, beginning in May, 1927. The Syndicate owned the land east to First Street and planned to erect ten stores along Washington. Apartments were to be included above the stores, and at least one restaurant would be built. Sanford leased the theater to W. S. Butterfield Theatres, Inc., out of Detroit, which in 1927 owned or operated 50 of the leading theaters throughout Michigan. The theater opened to the public on January 23, 1928. Admission was 25 cents for matinees and five cents more for evening shows. Children "under 12" got in for a dime. The Great Crash of 1929 ended plans for the additional buildings. The theater represented a \$175,000 investment, \$51,500 for the land, \$83,500 for the building, and \$40,000 for furnishings and equipment Grand (Ewing 2013a: 149-150; Ewing 2013b: 91).

The steel and concrete construction featured a two-story entrance of Italian design made of brick, stone, and tile with a variegated tile roof. Italian design also characterized the theater interior with "beautifully decorated panels of tapestry." An elaborate organ was one of the important pieces of equipment. The fully equipped 60' by 25' theater stage, plus large dressing rooms in the basement, allowed live presentations, as well as motion pictures. Equipment for sound was added about 1930. The Butterfield group sold the Grand in 1931 to the Paul Schlossman Company, which owned the Robinhood and several theaters in Muskegon. The original marquee was replaced in

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1958, at the same time a new front entrance, new box office, new carpeting, and other renovations were made. In 1961, Butterfield bought the theater back, but then sold it shortly thereafter to Jack Loeks Theaters. In 1971 Loeks replaced the original seats with larger ones, reducing capacity to 520, and the screen and projecting equipment were also updated. In 1996 Loeks sold the Grand to Vivid Imagination, Inc., which shut down the theater in December, 1999. Steve and Carole Loftis acquired the property and the adjacent DeeLight restaurant by 2001. The main body of the Grand Theater that faced First Street was razed in early 2004 to make way for a four-story condominium complex named the Grand Theater Condominiums. The remaining entry section of the building that faced Washington was converted to a restaurant called The Grand (Ewing 2013a: 149-150; Ewing 2013b: 91).

The Grand Theater's architects, Christian W. Brandt and H.D. Ilgenfritz, designed a number of theaters across the Midwest during the 1920s. Among them are the Cinderella Theater and Roosevelt Theater, built in 1925 and 1925, respectively, in Detroit in the "Spanish Colonial style" (Cinema Treasures 2014a). In Grand Haven, builder Chauncey Blakeslee built the Grand Haven Armory and the predecessor of the current 1st Presbyterian Church, as well as the Arbutus Banks Hotel on Spring Lake (Ewing 2013c: 58; Siebold 2004: 511).

This building consists of the entrance section of the original theater, perhaps the most interesting architecturally in terms of exterior elements, and contributes greatly to the historic streetscape of Washington Avenue.

24 Washington. Dee Lite Restaurant (mostly 1999). Non-Contributing. Photo 12, center.

This single story building is rectangular in plan and is clad in brick veneer below the metal panel upper facade. The broad front contains recessed off-center and corner entries, fixed pane windows above panels resting on low brick bulkheads, and a single slider window (for take-out). The fenestration is framed by the brick veneer, which is surmounted by horizontal seamed metal paneling that is interrupted only by a vertically seamed metal panel above the off-center entrance. The most unusual aspect of this building is its sinuous parapet that alludes to a long low wave and continues on to the east side elevation, which lacks fenestration. The central portion of this building's interior preserved the original diner portion of the Dee Lite restaurant, with its stainless steel prepare area panels, long narrow counter with pedestal stools and several booths. However, most of this building is less than 50 years old, thus Non-Contributing.

In about 1937 this location became the site of the Dee Lite Restaurant, offering sandwiches and light meals at first, and then concentrating primarily on a breakfast menu. [The original address for the Dee Lite was 26 Washington, but by 1957 it had its current number.] The first owner was George Unger, owner and proprietor of the Grand Haven Bakery. By 1948 Louis and Dorothy Shields owned the restaurant. Deane Brengle, owner of Lake Pride Foods, along with some partners bought the business in 1988. Eleven years later he implemented plans for an \$800,000 expansion and renovation to the property, including a new restaurant adjacent to the Dee Lite. (As described above, this original restaurant was enveloped within the new structure). After Brengle's death in September, 2000, the restaurant closed. In the winter of 2001 Steve and Carole Loftis, who recently had purchased the Grand Theater, bought the Dee Lite property and reopened the complex as a restaurant after remodeling (Ewing 2013a: 150).

38 Washington. Corn Crib Stand (1950). Contributing. Photo 12, left.

This small, single story, rectangular plan flat roofed building is constructed of concrete block. The façade presents an off-center entry door that is flanked by fixed pane windows that alternate with sash windows which continue onto the side elevations. Above these windows a low metal paneled mansard roof has been installed. A single pedestrian door is located on each side elevation near the building corner. The small building has concrete-surfaced open space around it used for outdoor dining.

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This building post-dates the 1931-49 Sanborn Update map. There is no entry for this address in the 1950 city directory, but in 1952 through all later editions the Corn Crib Confectionary is listed at 34 Washington (Polk 1950: 189; Polk 1952: 229; Polk 1958: 299).

Dorothy Myers built the Corn Crib, where she sold ice cream and popcorn. Myers grew up in Grand Rapids, where her parents, John and Stella Mahlebashian, sold popcorn from a horse-drawn wagon and later a truck. Known as the Popcorn Lady and the Crib Lady, Dorothy Myers operated a popcorn stand at the Barn Skating Rink [215 South Harbor] before purchasing a lot just east of the Dee Lite Restaurant, where she built the Corn Crib in 1950 [38 Washington]. She ran the stand until selling the business in 1993, when it was replaced by Mr. Kozak's Gyros (Ewing 2013a: 154; Ewing 2013c: 389).

100 Washington. Post Office Block (1872; 1992; 1998). Contributing. Photo 26.

This three-story light buff brick Italianate building occupies the southeast corner of First Street and is distinguished by its corner entry bay that is set at a 45-degree angle to the front and side elevations, but even more by its wealth of exterior detail – the most elaborate of any in the downtown Italianate buildings – in the two upper stories. The Washington Avenue street level elevation and first bay of the First Street side elevation present a modern EIFS synthetic masonry storefront with waist-height bulkheads, broad flat piers that separate six relatively tall and narrow windows to the left/east of the corner entry and one more to the right on the First Street side. The corner entry has paired wood and glass doors below a transom. Above a broad horizontal strip spanning the windows and doors are large glass transoms aligned with them. The EIFS storefront is capped by a broad sign panel area and raised, molded entablature. The brick wall plane of the rest of the ground-floor side elevation is pierced by two small fixed pane windows and an entry at the rear building corner.

The Italianate upper façade facing Washington is symmetrical, divided into two two-window wide bays flanking a central one-window wide one by four raised piers, each pier rising into a projecting bracket just below the roofline. Each pier displays a large vermiculated stone block at the midpoint in its second and third story. The second and third story windows facing Washington have masonry slab sills that merge into continuous beltcourses spanning the facade. The second story is pierced by five round-arch windows, while the third story displays round-corner windows. In both stories the springblocks for the window caps are finished with highly intricate and three-dimensional plant/floral forms below an octagonal bracket from which the cap's arch springs. The windows' sides and tops are outlined by rope molding, and the arched cap has a round-profile molding featuring foliage. The second-story keystone locations display rounded egg-like forms set into vertical cartouche shapes. Although the third story has round-corner rather than full arch-head windows, the trim is the same with the important exception of the keystone locations, which feature fanciful grotesque or Green Man forms. A brick corbel strip spans each bay between the piers and superimposed brackets and supports the base of the frieze, which contains a series of half-circle or arch panels framed by raised brickwork. This band is topped by the parapet, with its lower and upper courses of sawtooth brickwork. The base of each bracket displays a lion's head and the front of the bracket above a sunken panel containing a plant or vine form in relief.

The corner entry bay's upper stories each contain a single window and display the same finishes below the frieze area. Rather than round panels, this entrance bay, between the masonry corner brackets, presents a rectangular brick panel containing a cartouche-like masonry plaque displaying the date "1872" in raised numerals. The second and third stories of the First Street side elevation are divided into three bays with a raised pier at each end and two more near the center. The broad outer bays each contain two widely spaced windows in each story, the narrow center bay paired openings in each story. Like the front's windows, the second-story ones have round-arch heads, the third round corners, but the side elevation's finishes are more simple than the front's: the window lintels are of

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double rows of headers laid flush with the wall, the sills are individual stone slabs (and there are stone slab accents in the piers at the same level and no beltcourses). The brickwork frieze of the side elevation differs in its use of arched instead of circular designs above the corbel panel, and there is no upper section of parapet. A circular black-painted metal fire stair provides access to a door each in one of the central bay's second and third-story former window locations.

The earliest available (1883) Sanborn map shows this three story building occupying the southeast corner of Washington and S. 1st Street, the west half housing a confectionary with offices above and the east half occupied by the Post Office with offices in the second floor and a photographer on the third floor. By 1892 the post office was in the west front on the corner, a feed store was in the east half, and a lodge hall was on the third floor. By 1899 through 1906 the corner front (100 Washington) held a steam laundry, the east half (102 Washington) billiards and cigars, with the lodge hall still on the third floor. By 1912 through 1920 the corner half was occupied by an ice cream and confectionary shop and billiard and pool room, with lodge rooms and hall on the second and third floors. The 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions identify occupancy only to the level of store.

City directories reveal:

1914 Elks Temple, Maccabee Hall, James J. Perry (Osborn 1914: 17, 32)

1921 Seifert Bros. Billiard Hall, Soda Grill, Elks Lodge (Oakes 1921:48)

Address splits into 100 and 102

100

1924 Smith Bros., Soda Grill, Smith Bros. Radio Supplies (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Fred C. McRea Real Estate/Clarence E. Burr Real Estate and Insurance (Polk 1928:206)

1931 Johnson Drugs (Polk 1931: 186)

1936-52 Green Mill Tavern and Restaurant (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1952:229)

1954-64 Gay Haven Tavern (Polk 1954:288-267; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1960:45; Polk 1962:45;
 Polk 1964:45)

1965 Smitty's Bar (Polk 1965:59)

100½

1945-65 Green Mill Apartments (12 entries) (Polk 1945:172; Polk 1950:189)

102

1924 Seifert Bros. (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Liquidating Sales Co. (Polk 1928:206)

1931 Vacant (Polk 1931: 186)

1936 Bishop Furniture Co. (Polk 1936: 167)

1938 Vacant (Polk 1938: 168)

1941 Hotpoint Sales & Service (Polk 1941:175)

1945-50 Homer Hayden Women's Clothing (Polk 1945:172; Polk 1950:189-190)

1952-65 Time Loans Inc. (Polk 1952:229; Polk 1965:59)

For this building the 1914 city directory has an advertisement for James J. Perry's The Dandy Ice Cream Parlor including "in bricks" for parties (Osborn 1914: 17, 32, 37). The 1924 edition has an advertisement for Smith Bros. Radio Supplies, "Authorized Dealers for R.C.A.," at 100 Washington (Blodgett & Co. 1924). In 1936, the Green Mill Apartments appear for the first time at 100½ with 12 entries, apparently related to the Green Mill Tavern that occupied the first floor at 100 Washington from 1936 to 1952 (Polk 1945: 172; Polk 1952: 229).

100 Washington. The building was constructed in 1872. Its initial occupants included the post office and Elks Temple. The post office remained in this location until the first government-owned post office building was built

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in 1905 on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets. In 1877 Joseph T. Wixon opened a photography studio on the second floor. The Elks Club met on the upper level until moving to 15 South Third in 1931. Attorneys and insurance and real estate offices also occupied the second floor in the 1890s. The Maccabees met in the building every Friday at 7:30 p.m. By 1905 the McMillan & Nyland Ice Cream Parlor was here followed in 1907 by James Van Wessem's "Candy Shop and Ice Cream Parlor" in 100, which offered sodas and sundaes for a nickel. Van Wessem sold to brothers Harold and Arnold Smith later in the decade, and by 1921 it was called the Smith Brothers Soda Grill. In the mid-1920s it was named Weimer's Ice Cream Parlor, which was replaced by Candyland in the late 1920s. Before it became the Green Mill Tavern at the end of the decade, the building housed a real estate office and then a drug store. The Green Mill, offering beer and sandwiches, was owned by Guy M. Van Lopik. There has been a bar at the address ever since. The short walk from the Story & Clark Piano Company made the Green Mill a popular end-of-the-day stop for factory workers. It was later called the Gay Haven, Smitty's Bar, and the Pickaroon Saloon Tavern. In 1992 the Rosebud Restaurant moved in, and six years later updated the building's exterior and interior. The second floor was converted to apartments in the mid-1990s (Ewing 2013a: 154-155).

102 Washington. After the post office moved to 235 Washington in 1905, Stewart Stone and William Fant started a billiard hall and bowling alley next door to the Soda Grill and called it the Ideal Pool Room. White Laundry, known around town as Mrs. Biggar's Laundry, was located in the basement under the poolroom. The laundry advertised, "Will do your work promptly and satisfactory. Work called for & delivered. Short order work a specialty." In the mid-1920s the Beers Motor Company sold Dodge automobiles from this location for a few years. Next, in 1928, the site housed the Liquidating Sales Company, a clothing store. Bishop Furniture Company moved in eight years later. In the early 1940s, Bethke's Auto store moved here from across the street at 105 Washington. This business was soon replaced by a Hotpoint Sales and Service store, which was in turn succeeded by Homer Hayden's Inc., a women's clothing dealer, later in the 1940s. Homer Hayden also had shops in Holland and Muskegon. William Duga had an insurance office here starting in the 1940s before moving it to 107 Washington around the middle of the decade. Time Loan Finance Company occupied the building in the 1950s through the 1970s. In the early 1980s Googenheimer's, which later became the Rosebud, combined the two addresses. In 1996 plans were made to remodel the building close to its original appearance and to convert the upstairs portion into apartments (Ewing 2013a: 154-155).

104 Washington. Building (c. 1940). Contributing. Photo 30, right edge.

This is a two-story rectangular-plan flat-roofed building that is now clad in EIFS. Its street level façade is comprised of a broad squared-off recessed center entry flanked by large display windows resting on variegated mauve and white marble veneer bulkheads. A door with transom window at the left end of the facade leads to the second story. There are slightly raised broad horizontal bands above the storefront's transom-level signage and in the parapet atop the second story. The three bays of the second story are defined by double-hung sash windows that are enframed within raised surrounds that includes continuous lintels and sills.

The 1931-49 Update Sanborn illustrates a two-story structure with the footprint of the current building, which replaced a smaller structure housing a candy store at this location in the 1931 edition.

In the late 1930s the Grand Haven Candy Shop is located at this address (Polk 1938: 168), but in the 1941 city directory Prins Heating Co. is listed here (Polk 1941: 175). In 1945, the building is Vacant (Polk 1945: 172). In 1948 through 1950 Royal Cleaners is here (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190). In 1952, it housed William Mosher Camera Shop, and in 1954 through 1956 Kirk's Camera Supply, which became Kirk's Camera Shop by 1958 and continuing through 1965 (Polk 1952: 229; Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1956: 309; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1960: 45; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1964: 48; Polk 1965: 59).

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The original building on this site was destroyed by fire in 1939, and a new one replaced it shortly afterward. By 1941 Bethke's Automobile Sales was located here, followed by Marian Andros's Hat Shop, then Royal Dry Cleaners, which later moved to the northwest corner of First and Franklin Streets [33 Franklin]. Mosher's Camera Shop moved to this address from 107 Washington in 1950, and that year the name was changed to Kirk's Camera Shop. Kirk's subsequently moved across the street to 115 Washington (Ewing 2013a: 155-156).

Richard and Arie Prins opened Prins Heating Company at 104 North Third Street in 1939. Members of the Prins family had been in the heating business in Holland since 1908, and later in Muskegon (Ewing 2013b: 102).

In 1917 William Mosher was a private stationed with the Army Medical Department at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he listed photography as his occupation. Mosher opened his first Grand Haven photography studio in the early 1920s on the second floor of the Vander Zalm Building [208 Washington], then moved to ground-level space at 107 Washington. One of Mosher's young employees was Walter Bloeser. After serving in WW II, Bloeser returned to work for Mosher and shortly thereafter Mosher died of a heart attack in the dark room. Bloeser then acquired the business. Soon afterward Bloeser moved his business to the building here at 104 Washington, which was owned by his father-in-law, retaining the name William Mosher Camera Shop. He changed the name to Kirk's Camera Supply by 1954 and to Kirk's Camera Shop by 1958. One of Kirk's employees, Mike Weatherly, purchased the business in 1984 when Bloeser retired. In 1989, Weatherly moved the Camera Shop back across the street to 115 Washington (Ewing 2013b: 384; Siebold 2004: 651).

106-08 Washington. Building (pre-1883). Contributing. Photo 26, left; 30.

This is a two-story rectangular-plan painted brick Italianate building that has a flat roof. Built as a double commercial storefront, it has a centered entrance between two brick piers providing access to the second story. The western storefront's (106) street level façade consists of a center slant-sided entry flanked by large glass display windows on low masonry bulkheads. The eastern storefront (108) contains a recessed corner entry adjacent to two large display windows resting on a low bulkhead. The storefront's full width transom is capped by signage. The second story fenestration consists of seven segmental arch-head windows, identical except for the narrower central window, which is positioned above the second-story access door below. These windows all have masonry sills and projecting double-course rowlock lintels with corbelled stretcher returns flanking the windows' upper sides. The upper façade displays a dentilled corbel table beneath a sawtooth course above which a plain stretcher parapet has a simple slab cap.

The earliest Sanborn (1883) illustrates a two story structure with the footprint of the current building at this location, with a clothing store in the western half (now 106) and a general store in the east half (now 108). By 1892, the building was occupied by a candy store and dry goods store, by 1899 and through 1906 a Clothing & Gent's Furnishings and a "Custom Ho.," in 1912 by a cigars & tobacco and a clothing store, and in 1920 a clothing store and a dairy ice cream parlor, which had an ice cream factory in the rear rooms. The 1931 Sanborn indicates the ice cream shop and production continued at this location.

City directories reveal:

106

1914-21 Van Toll's Clothing Shop (Osborn 1914:32; Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 Golden Rule Clothes Shop (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928-31 Boter & Viening Clothing (Polk 1928:206; Polk 1931:186)
 1936-65 Viening's Clothes Shop/ Ad in 1945 (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:168; 1941:175; Polk 1945:13 Polk 1958:299; Polk 1960:45; Polk 1962:45; Polk 1964:48; Polk 1965:59)

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1914 DeBoe's Confectionary and P.G. DeBoe (Osborn 1914:32)
 1921 DeBoe's Confectionary and Piper Ice Cream (Oakes 1921:48)
 1928-38 DeBoe's Confectionary (Polk 1928:206; Polk 1931:186; Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:168)
 1941-60 Sand Bar Sandwich Shop (Polk 1941:175; Polk 1945:13; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1960:45)
 1962 Shrimp Diner (Polk 1962:45)
 1964-65 Ar'Jer's Clothing (Polk 1964:48; Polk 1965:59)

These addresses were always separate in the city directories reviewed during research. In 1945 an advertisement for Viening's Clothes Shop stated "For the man who cares what he wears" (Polk 1945:13). The listings show that the storefront at 106 was occupied by a clothing store for a half century, and Ewing, below, relates that 108 housed a candy and ice cream concern for over four decades.

Gerrit Bottje opened a hardware store at this address in 1881, with John Dykstra as his partner, remaining here until 1887 when the business moved into a new building at 205 Washington. Enterprise Clothing occupied this space at 106-108 Washington in the early 1900s. Later Van Toll's Clothing Store, owned by Arie Van Tol, moved in, followed in 1922 by Boter and Viening's Golden Rule Clothing Store. By 1930 Boter and Viening's Golden Rule clothing store had moved from 106 Washington to this address, or occupied both sites. About the same time, from 1904 through the mid-1940s, Deboe's Confectionery and Piper Ice Cream was here, having moved from 120-122 Washington. Deboe then relocated to 635 Fulton, the site of Voss's Square Drug Store. During the 1940s the Sand Bar Sandwich Shop was here. In the 1960s the Green Door Coffee Shop here was a coffeehouse with folk singing (Ewing 2013a: 156).

Peter DeBoe bought an existing candy store about 1899 from A. L. Jackson at 120-122 Washington, where he began making his own chocolate confections. In 1902 he rented space at the same address in a building erected at 120 Washington that year by Horace Nichols (see entry). He stayed there for several years before moving here to 108 Washington about 1907. Peter was in business for over 58 years at different sites in the 100 block of Washington, as well as at 635 Fulton [Square Drug Store]. In his later years Peter gave up his candy store, but occupied a corner of Hostetter's (135 Washington, see entry) in the 1940s and 1950s, where he sold his chocolates until his death in 1959 (Ewing 2013c: 138).

110 Washington. Ver Berkmoes Building (Pre-1883; c. 1930s). Andrew and Henry Ver Berkmoes, contractors. Contributing. Photo 30, left edge.

This two-story rectangular-plan Commercial Brick building has a flat roof. The aluminum-framed slant-sided corner entry and adjacent pair of large display windows are of recent vintage and flanked by vertical wood panel sided piers. However, the full-width transom window of prismatic glass may be older. Above the storefront signage the fenestration of the second story consists of two pairs of modern casement windows with rowlock sills and stacked header flanks, which carry up to a broad window lintel band of soldier bricks that, outlined by a stretcher course above and below, span the entire width of the facade. Above this the brick is laid in Flemish bond. Set within this Flemish bond upper façade is a header and rowlock strip-bordered panel within which are two panels of soldier bond brick separated by stacked headers. The frieze beneath the masonry parapet cap is decorated with a motif resembling a series of capital "T"s, created by placing two slightly projecting stacked headers between upper and lower stretcher bricks. The base bricks are of a buff color, while the strips, panels, and I forms are picked out in darker brown and dark blue bricks.

The 1883 Sanborn indicates this building was constructed prior to that date, when it housed a boot and shoe store. By 1892 it was occupied by a millinery. In 1899 it was occupied by a cigar factory, which continues through the

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1906, 1912, 1920 and 1931 editions. The present Commercial Brick façade may date from the 1930s.

The 1914 and 1921 city directories place C. Verberkmoes at this address, with Cornelius Verberkmoes here in 1924 and C. Verberkmoes, Cigar Manufacturer, in 1928 (Osborn 1914: 32; Oakes 1921: 48; Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 206). By 1931 the store is vacant, but in 1936 it is occupied by Federal Home Appliance Co. (Polk 1931: 186; Polk 1936: 167). In 1938 it is occupied by the Sand Bar Sandwich Shop, and in 1941 through 1965 by the Ottawa Electric Co. (Polk 1938: 168; Polk 1941: 175; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1965: 59).

Cornelius "Kack" Ver Berkmoes ran a cigar store here as early as 1892, one of seven cigar stores in this block alone. He and his brothers, Andrew and Henry Ver Berkmoes, were credited with putting up the building. They advertised the "Diamond, Golden Buck, Leader and Other Fine Brands." Eppard's Economy Shoe Store was open at this site in the early 1930s. By 1932 Charles H. Reghel and his sister-in-law, Lucy Callister, opened a KarmelKorn business and later added a restaurant followed by an appliance business. The Sand Bar Sandwich Shop was located at this site before it moved to 108 Washington around 1939. Ottawa Electric then moved here from 112 Washington, and the Bungalow Restaurant claimed the same address about this time. During the later 1960s the building was empty, but was later occupied by Washington Street Antiques (Ewing 2013a: 157).

See 112 entry for Ottawa Electric Co.

112 Washington. Ottawa Electric Co. Building (1923). Contributing

This two-story rectangular-plan dark red Commercial Brick building is shielded by a flat roof. The present wooden-trim restaurant storefront, with its take-out window with metal serving shelf in front to the door's left, has a squared-off central recessed entry containing two entry doors that is flanked by windows, framed by end piers, bulkheads, and signage panels made of beaded board panels set within narrow plain board trim. The upper storefront continues the beaded board panels and wood trim and supports a series of shaded spot lights. The second story presents two large window bays that now each contain sliding glass doors and a door-size sidelight, which open onto attached cantilevered decks. The building's 1923 upper façade is finished in Flemish bond but with accent panels and strips in a variety of brick patterns including stacked corbelled brick and rowlock strips and panels of soldiers and rowlocks outlining bricks placed with their tops facing out. The parapet has a plain concrete slab cap.

The 1931 Sanborn illustrates the two-story building that now occupies this address, occupied by a store in the west half (number 110 ½) and a cigar factory in the brick tile walled east half (numbered 112), which continues to the 1931-49 Update edition, although the building is renumbered as 112.

City directories reveal:

- 1924 Ottawa Electric Co. and William C. Gunst (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-31 Ottawa Electric Co., William C. Gunst Cigars, Hostetter News Agency (Polk 1928:206; Polk 1931:186)
- 1936-38 Ottawa Electric Co., Gunst Cigars (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:168)
- 1941-50 Gunst Cigars, Rose Marie Shop (Polk 1941:175; Polk 1950:190)
- 1952-58 Cooper's Office Supplies (Polk 1952:229; Polk 1958:299)
- 1960 Vacant (Polk 1960:45)
- 1962-65 Parisienne Beauty Salon (Polk 1962:45; Polk 1964:48; Polk 1965:59)

An earlier building on this site burned in 1922 in a fire that also destroyed 114 and 116 Washington. As early as 1901 Max C. Krueger owned an electric repair shop here that by 1908 was called Ottawa Electric, which continued at this location before and after rebuilding from the 1922 fire. Toward the end of the decade the

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company moved next door to 110 Washington. In 1941 a dressmaker opened the Rose Marie Baby and Women's Shop here, followed later in the decade by Cooper's Office Supply, which expanded from the other half of the building. In the 1960s and 1970s beauty shops operated here, including the Parisienne, Downtown Ladies Shop, and Nicosia's Room. Bill Grunst rolled his Past Time cigars in the east half of the building from the early 1900s and remained here after the fire in 1922. In the late 1920s the Colton News Agency moved here. Grunst shared his half of the building with the News Agency until it moved across the street to 135 Washington in 1931 and was renamed Hostetter's News Agency. Grunst continued operating until at least 1948. Cooper's Office Supply followed, and eventually expanded to occupy the entire building. During the 1960s and 1970s Kamphuis Jewelry made its home here (Ewing 2013a: 158). The present wooden storefront, most recently housing the Downtown Dogs restaurant, presumably postdates the Kamphuis Jewelry days.

During the 1891-93 Columbian Exposition in Chicago the Siemens Company of Germany installed this country's first neon lights. One of the Siemens employees who came to the U.S. from Germany to work on the project was Max Krueger, an electrical engineer from the University of Berlin. While in Chicago Krueger met and married Molly Kapus from the Grand Haven area. They moved to Spring Lake in the late 1890s on what today is Krueger Street. Grand Haven had built an electric generating plant in 1896 and people were converting from gas lighting to the much safer electricity. Working out of his house, Krueger wired many houses in the Spring Lake area at the turn of the century, and from this start, in 1901 he organized Ottawa Electric, Inc. In the 1930s he moved the operation out of his home to 112 Washington Street and in the 1940s moved the business next door to 110 Washington. In 1945 Krueger sold the business, which moved to 217 Beechtree Street in 1966, and to 1051 Jackson Street in 1980, and remains in business today (Siebold: 2004: 630).

114-16 Washington. Fortino Building (1923). Chauncey Clark, builder. Contributing. Photo 31, right edge; 29, right.

This is a two-story rectangular-plan Commercial Brick double-storefront building with a flat roof. The west storefront (114) street level façade consists of a centered slant sided entry flanked by display windows on clapboard-clad bulkheads. The transom area is clad in vinyl siding and signage stating "FORTINO'S." The east storefront (116) street level is composed of an aluminum-framed display window, which rests on a random ashlar bulkhead and slants inward from the building corner to the off-center aluminum frame entry door. An identical adjacent door to the right/west leads to the second story. The transom area is clad in a signage panel. Above the signage for the storefronts is a band of vertical brick and a paint "ghost" revealing the location of the original storefront cornice. The second story unifying this double block displays symmetrical nine-bay fenestration. A single sash window occurs near each building corner, which is flanked by three more closely spaced windows above each storefront below. A single sash window is centered between these in the second story, above which is a masonry plaque, "FORTINO / 1923," beneath a stepped-up parapet in the building's central bay. The parapet is also stepped up into pedestals at the building corners. Dark brown brick contrasting in color with the building's light brown base brick is used to provide architectural interest. It is employed in header bond that comprises the window sills and lintels and in rectangular panel borders in the frieze, surrounding the date stone, and beneath the parapet coping. It is also used in header bond to create narrow vertical fields centered beneath the building's corner pedestals, and in two parallel fields that extend down from and emphasize the central parapet with date stone.

The 1931 Sanborn reveals the current building at this address replaced a Motion Picture building present in the 1920 edition. The 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions reveal the building had a tile wall on the 1st floor only, but do not provide occupancy information.

City directories reveal for many years this building addressed separate storefronts:

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- 1924 Fidelity Stores (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 Louis Fortino and Buehler Bros. Meats (Polk 1928:206)
 1931-65 Fortino's Grocery (Polk 1931:186; Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1952:229; Polk:1958:299; Polk 1960:45; Polk 1962:45; Polk 1964:59; Polk 1965:59)
 114 ½ and 116 ½
 1964 Fortino Apartments (Polk 1964: 49)

116

- 1931 Kooiker Jewelry Co. (Polk 1931:186)
 1936 Raymond E. Wadsworth Jeweler (Polk 1936:167)
 1938-52 Edward L. Benware Barber & Beauty Shop (Polk 1938:168; Polk 1952:229)
 1954-60 H. C. Carpenter Hobbies and Crafts (Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1960:45)
 1962 Markle School of Dance (Polk 1962:45)
 1964 Trader Al's Gift Shop (Polk 1964:59)
 1965 Fortino's Grocery (Polk 1965:59)

Based on these listings, Fortino occupied one-half (east side) of the building he had constructed by 1928, and expanded to the west half and occupied the full commercial frontage in 1965, a year after naming the second floor residential area the Fortino Apartments for the first time.

114 Washington. An earlier building at 114-116 Washington burned down in 1922. Charlie Spadafore in 1911 sold his business at 126 Washington to Louis Fortino. Fortino was born in Saint Ippolito, Italy, in 1878. In 1899, he married Chiara "Clara Mary" Quinterri, from the same village. Unable to obtain the necessary papers to enter the United States, in 1900 Louis went alone to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he worked as a cowboy. Three years later Joseph Fabiano, a friend who had immigrated to Holland, Michigan, and started a fruit business, found work for Louis, allowing him to enter the United States. In 1907 Louis bought a small fruit and cigar shop in Muskegon for \$25. By 1911 he had saved enough money to send for Clara Mary and their son, Frank, who was born in Italy in 1900. At the same time, Louis sold his business in Muskegon and bought Charlie Spadafore's fruit and vegetable store at 126 Washington in Grand Haven and renamed it the Grand Haven Fruit Company. He sold both wholesale and retail. To stock his shelves, Fortino made trips to a Grand Rapids wholesale market, and also had carloads of bananas brought in by rail. In 1911 he acquired a peanut roaster and began roasting shell peanuts on the sidewalk in front of the store. Shell peanuts became the trademark of the specialty food, cheese, candy, and liquor store. In 1923, Chauncey Clark built the structure on this site for Fortino, with the name "Fortino" and the year inscribed in the building's top name plaque. The family lived on the second floor, but Fortino continued the Grand Haven Fruit Company business at 126 Washington. From 1923 until 1930, Fortino's building was occupied by Buehler Meat Market and later the Fidelity Food Store. When fire destroyed 126 Washington in 1930, Fortino moved his fruit business here. Eventually a grocery, deli, candy, and beverage store, Fortino's store became the oldest retail business in Grand Haven to be owned by the same family throughout its existence. Since the business began in Muskegon in 1907, four generations of the family have worked in the store, giving it the longest store tenure of any of the buildings in downtown Grand Haven: Louis and Chiara Fortino, 1907 to 1941, Paul and Jane Fortino, 1941 to 1977, and Ken and Margaret Fortino Michlitsch, from 1977, whose sons, in turn, carried on the store. The family continues to churn out barrels and barrels of their famous peanuts, much to the delight of local residents and visitors (Ewing 2013a: 158-159; Ewing 2013b: 207).

116 Washington. An earlier building at 114-116 Washington burned down in 1922. Fortino rebuilt on this site in 1923, and in succession the following businesses occupied the space: Brown's Wee Shop, Kooiker Jewelry, owned by Joseph Kooiker, who also was an optometrist, McCleary Photo Shop, R. E. Wadsworth Jewelry,

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Constant Radio Shop, Benware's Barber and Beauty Shop, owned by Edward L. Benware, Howard Carpenter's Hobby Shop, Markle School of Dance, Al Schuler's Antique Shop, H. C. Carpenter Hobbies & Crafts, and the Gift Shop prior to Fortino's expanding into the space in the 1960s (Ewing 2013a: 158-159; Ewing 2013b: 207).

The Fortino Building is the only project identified in association with Chauncey Clark. In 1917, Chauncey listed himself as a self-employed brick layer, and in 1919 as a building contractor (Ewing 2013c: 111), although in 1909 he was Secretary of the Getsmall Roach Trap Co. (Ewing 2013b: 76).

118 Washington. Building (ca. 1912). Contributing. Photo 29, center right, right of white building; 31, right.

This two-story brick building has a rectangular plan and is shielded by a flat roof. Between the brick corner piers, the street level façade is composed of a recessed corner entrance and a pair of large display windows that rest on a paneled wood bulkhead. Masonry blocks decorate the piers at the top of the transom area, which is occupied by signage. Centered in the storefront beneath the second-story windows is a masonry-framed plaque reading "OSWALD." The two sash windows above are set between courses of dressed limestone that serve as continuous sills and lintels spanning the facade. Above the second story is centered an oculus window set within a brick surround, above which is corbelled brickwork that anchors a simple masonry parapet with stone slab coping.

The 1912 Sanborn map reveals the current building, to house a cigar store and factory, was under construction ("From Plans"). It replaced a smaller structure that sold cigars illustrated in the 1906 edition. The 1920 occupancy is illegible and no detailed information is provided in the following Sanborn editions.

City directories reveal:

- 1914 Ed Seligman (Osborn 1914:32)
- 1921 The Sweet Shop (Oakes 1921:48)
- 1924 Roberts Sweet Shop (Blodgett & Co. 1924); Roberts lived upstairs at 118½
- 1928-31 Oswald's Sweet Shop (Polk 1928:206; Polk 1931:186)
- 1936-45 Sport Shop (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1945:173)
- 1948-50 William Mosher Camera Shop (Polk 1948:214; Polk 1950:190)
- 1952-54 Wilson's Children's Shop (Polk 1952:229; Polk 1954:267)
- 1956-60 Tierman's Children's Shop (Polk 1956; Polk 1960:45)
- 1962 Vacant (Polk 1962: 45)
- 1964-65 Downtown Discount Store (Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

Charles Seligman's Cigar Store was located here around 1900, with Charles' son, Ed, assisting. One of the shop's attractions was posting baseball scores in the front window, possibly run in from the Western Union office two doors to the east. About the same time attorney Louis Osterhouse had an office on the second floor. In the early 1920s Robert's Sweet Shop was located here, followed by Oswald's Sweet Shop, which stayed in business into the 1930s. The business was owned by Henry Oswald, who had the family name engraved in a stone plaque above the storefront cornice. The Sweet Shop was followed by Joe Zeimat's and Hobart "Hoby" Bell's Sport Shop, which later moved to 226 Washington. In the 1940s Mosher's Camera Shop was here, prior to its move to 104 Washington. After that it housed Tierman's Children Shop, followed by another children's shop, the Downtown Discount Store, and Williams Office Supply, prior to the mid-1970s (Ewing 2013a: 160).

In 1880, Henry Oswald was a saloon keeper in Grand Rapids. In 1908 he left Grand Rapids, and opened a confectionery and ice cream store in Grand Haven at 118 Washington, where he also resided with his wife, Ardell (Della). Their business was called Oswald's Sweet Shop. Henry also ran a saloon at 38 Washington in the 1910s

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(Ewing 2013c: 413).

120 Washington. Tribune Building (1902). Contributing. Photo 29, center; 31, center.

This two-story rectangular-plan building is faced in painted rock-face ashlar stone and is shielded by a flat roof. A building's end piers are formed of larger rock-face stone blocks and extend upward to the parapet. The street level façade is composed of a broad square-sided central recessed aluminum framed entrance that is flanked by aluminum framed full-height display windows resting on very low poured concrete bulkheads. The storefront transom area carrying the signage is sheathed in metal (Kawneer) panels. The rock-faced stone walls of the second story are pierced by two sets of paired windows that rest on dressed stone sills and have rock-face stone slab lintels. The simple frieze is created by using a band of slightly projecting dressed stone to border a rock-face ashlar parapet that contains a centered dressed stone plaque inscribed "TRIBUNE." The visible second story of the rear elevation is clad in vinyl and the visible single-story ground level is built of brick. At least a portion of this building was constructed of masonry provided by the Spring Lake Brick Co., which provided building material for several other buildings along Washington Avenue, including the Gray Block built in 1871 at 16, the Savidge Block built in 1873 at 134-136, and the Boyden Block built ca. 1900 at 222 (Lillie 1931: 373; Siebold 2004: 576).

The current two story building is illustrated in the 1906 Sanborn, having replaced two smaller buildings present in the 1899 edition. The west half of this building is identified as Printing, while the east half sells boots & shoes. By 1912 through 1920 Printing continues with a linotype machine in the rear ell, while Western Union occupies the eastern front. By 1931 the building had been enlarged towards the rear, with this tile brick faced addition labeled "printing."

City Directories reveal:

1914 *Grand Haven Tribune, Courier Journal*, H. B. and H. S. Nicholas (Osborn 1914:32)
 1921-24 *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* (Oakes 1921:48; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928-36 *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* (Polk 1928:206; Polk 1932: 186; Polk 1936:167)
 1938-41 Vacant (Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176)
 1945 Gordon Laughead Co. Manufacturer's Agent (Polk 1945:173)
 1948-56 Gordon Laughead Co. Pianos (Polk 1948:214; Polk 1956:310)
 1958 "No Entry" (Polk 1958:299)
 1960-65 Cooper's Office Supplies (Polk 1960:45; Polk 1965:59)

The earliest directories address this building as 120, but by 1928 through 1941 it is listed as 120-122 Washington, as 122 between 1945 and 1958, after which it is again 120-122. The "No Entry" for 1958 appears to indicate that the building was vacant.

Horrace Nichols began publishing *The Evening Tribune* in 1891 in the *Courier-Journal* office, which was located on the second floor of the former Henry Griffin Drug Store at approximately 29 Washington Street. Nichols owned both newspapers. In 1902 Nichols constructed the building at this address, first renting it to Peter Deboe's Confectionery and Piper Ice Cream shop. In 1904 Nichols moved his newspaper business to this building and changed the name of the paper to the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*. Nichols's printing presses were located on the west half of the first floor of the new building. The Nichols family initially lived on the second floor. In late 1937 the business was moved to new facilities at 101 North Third, where the *Grand Haven Tribune* continued as a daily publication. In the early 1900s the east half of the building at 120-122 Washington was the home of the Western Union office, which later moved to 107 Washington. In the 1940s and 1950s, Laughead Piano was

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located at this spot. When Laughead moved out, Cooper's Office Supply occupied the space. Later Bill and Carol Williams opened the Variety Store, then converted to Williams Office Supply (Ewing 2013a: 160).

Gordon Laughead Piano Co. was started by a former Story & Clark sales manager in 1942. The company prospered through the 1950s and 1960s, earning a nationwide reputation for its spinet pianos (Ewing 2013c: 312, 329; Siebold 2004: 598-99).

124 Washington. Building (between 1912-20). Non-Contributing. Photo 31, left edge.

This two-story rectangular-plan building is clad in vertical wood panels and has a flat roof. The street level façade consists of a large display window flanking a slant-sided entry door that is adjacent to a second door at the building corner, which leads to the second floor. The storefront displays an asphalt shingle-clad pent roof above which the wood panels of the second story are pierced by two sliding windows. Non-contributing because no historic finishes are visible.

This building appears to date between 1912 and 1920 when a rectangular plan two story building replaced a smaller structure, the old and new buildings both occupied by a meat shop. It was identified only to the level of store in the 1931 Sanborn, but is occupied by a restaurant in the 1931-49 Update edition.

City directories reveal:

1914 Seifert's Market, I. Seifert (Osborn 1914:32)
1921-28 Nixon's Market (Oakes 1921:48; Polk 1928:206)
1931 Art Shoppe (Polk 1921:186)
1936 Black Cat Restaurant (Polk 1936:167)
1938 Lee Montague Restaurant (Polk 1938:168)
1941-48 Art's Tavern (Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173; Polk 1948:214)
1950-65 Clover Bar or Tavern (Polk 1950:190; Polk 1965:59)

Nate (Ignatz) Seifert's Meat Market opened at this location about 1887 and remained open until Seifert's retirement in 1915. In the 1920s Seifert's was replaced by Klockstein & Nay's Meat Market, followed in the mid-1920s by Nixon's Meat Market until the early 1930s. National Shoe Repair moved in after Nixon, then Bunny's Inn, Art's Tavern in 1941, and Clover Bar and Pizza, from the 1940s into the early 1970s. R. K Jewelers has been here since 1979 (Ewing 2013a: 161).

126 Washington. Building (1931). Contributing. Photo 29, center left.

This is a rectangular-plan two-story buff Commercial Brick building that has a flat roof. The street level façade consists of a recessed square-sided entrance centered between two large display windows that rest on wood paneled bulkheads and are topped by large transom windows. A second door with a transom at the building corner leads to the second floor. The fenestration of the second story is composed of two sets of paired sash windows with vinyl sills. The architectural embellishment of this building is confined to brick bonding patterns. Above the storefront a full-width rectangular brick panel is created by using soldier bond in the horizontal top and bottom courses and header bond in the verticals on the sides, while the panel is filled by an alternating pattern of three stacked stretchers and three soldiers. Panels of the same brickwork cap the second-story windows, in effect serving as the lintel, and another long strip of the same brickwork appears just beneath the roof parapet.

The 1931-49 Update Sanborn illustrates the plan of the building currently occupying this address, which replaced a smaller building that had sold fruit. The Sanborn appears to indicate this new building employed tile wall construction.

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City directories reveal:

1928 Louis Fortino Confection (Polk 1928:206)
 1931-38 VanWoerkom Men's Shop (Polk 1931:186; Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:168)
 1941 Vacant (Polk 1941:176)
 1945 Lawrence E. McOmber Chiropractor (Polk 1945:173)
 1948-60 Sport Shop (Polk 1948:214; Polk 1960:45)
 1962 Vacant (Polk 1962:45)
 1964-65 Benedict's Artificial Flowers/Benedict's Display (Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

After a fire in 1930, Louis Fortino moved his business to 114-116 Washington (see entry), 126 Washington was rebuilt, and Van Woerkom Men's Shop moved in. Dr. Larry McComber had an Osteopathic Office here in the 1940s, and Charles H. Bell moved his sport shop here from 118 Washington in the same decade. Benedict's Gifts moved in during the early 1960s (Ewing 2013a: 161-62).

Henry Van Woerkom arrived in the United States in 1870. In Grand Haven he started working at the De Spelder grocery store on Seventh Street and was later employed by Gerrit Vanden Bosch, who operated a clothing store in Grand Haven. Later Van Woerkom was hired by the Enterprise Clothing Company in downtown Grand Haven, and a few years after that he joined Peter Van Lopik, who operated one of the largest stores in the area. Van Lopik's business was reorganized as the Central Clothing Company at 212 Washington, and Henry became a partner in the business. The company was dissolved in 1931, and Van Woerkom retired, although he was associated with Van Woerkom's Men's Shop here until at least 1934 (Ewing 2013b: 578).

C. Hobart Bell was born on July 23, 1905 and died in Grand Haven on April 28, 1985. He owned and operated Hoby Bell's Sport Shop, first located in the mid-1930s at 118 Washington Street, then at 126 Washington in the 1940s, and finally at 220 North Beacon by 1971. He and Joseph Zeimet were partners when the Sport Shop was established about 1935 (Ewing 2013c: 46).

128 (130) Washington. Koeltz Cigar Store Building (between 1883-92). Contributing. Photo 29, 3rd from left.

This is a two-story rectangular-plan red brick building that has a flat roof. The street level façade consists of a slant-sided entrance centered between two large display windows that rest on wood paneled bulkheads and have wood paneled transoms. A second door with paneled transom at the building corner leads to the second floor. A bracketed storefront cornice tops the transom area. The fenestration of the second story consists of three double hung sash windows with sills and smooth slab lintels of limestone for the square-head openings. The building is capped by separate zones of corbelled brickwork that support a simple metal cornice at the roof parapet. The street level elements of this building may be of recent origin and the present brick veneer seems to reflect an early twentieth-century renovation. (A ca. 1890s view photo of the building is provided by Siebold 2004: 648.)

Sanborn maps reveal a two story building at this location replaced a single story structure between 1883 and 1892. It was numbered as 128 in the 1906 edition but was renumbered 130 in the 1912 edition. From the earliest editions it was occupied by "Cigars" or a "Cigar Fac.," but later Sanborn editions are non-specific as to occupancy.

City directories listings:

1914 Joseph Koeltz Osborn (1914: 32)
 1921 William Grunst Cigars (Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 Joseph Koeltz (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 Fogelin's Cloak Store (Polk 1928: 206)

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- 1931 National Shoe Repair Shop (Polk 1931: 186)
 1936-38 Kooiker Jewelry Co. (with Joseph Kooiker optometrist in 1938) (Polk 1936: 167; Polk 1938: 168)
 1941-48 Michael Kallad Restaurant (Polk 1941: 176; Polk: 1945:173; Polk 1948:214)
 1950 Johnny's Lunch (Polk 1950:190)
 1952 Vacant (Polk 1952:229)
 1954 Vi's Lunch (Polk 1954:267)
 1956-58 Valentine's Jewelry (Polk 1956:310; Polk 1958:310)
 1962-65 Vacant (Polk 1962:45)

Joseph Koeltz started his business in 1877 in Grand Haven at 130 Washington. Koeltz specialties were his hand rolled "Havana Star," "Hand Made," "J.K.," "L.A.W" and "Little Bessie," a cigar named for a daughter, and he was still rolling cigars at the same address in 1925, which gave basis to his claim of being the oldest cigar store in Ottawa County (Siebold 2004: 648). Koeltz served on the City Council from 1886 to 1889 and from 1892 to 1894, and was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1895, serving one term (Ewing 2013a: 162; Ewing 2013c: 316).

An 1891 article in the local newspaper reported, "Jos. Koeltz has decided to branch out somewhat in the tobacco business. The recent law, reducing the tax from 18 cts. to 0 cts. per pound, making it again possible for the small manufacturer to compete with the larger concerns. Mr. Koeltz was a manufacturer of cigars and tobacco in New York before moving to this city, and when he came here packed away his tobacco cutter and left it there. Deciding, as before said, to go into tobacco manufacturing here he sent for the machines, which arrived this morning. His start in the new branch of the tobacco business is an experimental one, but will prove successful without the shadow of a doubt. Tobacco manufacturing is a business distinct from that of cigar manufacturing and requires an additional bond of \$5,000" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1891c).

132-134 Washington. Building (ca. 1950). Contributing. Photo 29, 2nd from left.

This single-story rectangular-plan flat-roofed building is clad in brick and vertical wood boarding. The street level façade has a recessed entrance centered between sets of two large display windows that rest on brick bulkheads. Brick piers rise to the roof parapet at the building corners, and shorter brick piers flank the entrance, rising to the top of the display windows, above which the tall upper façade is clad in wood boarding. The façade's brick elements appear to date from the building's construction.

This building post-dates the building plan on the latest 1931-49 Update Sanborn where it is addressed 130-132.

City directories for 132 Washington reveal:

- 1945-48 Singer Sewing Machine Co. Store (Polk:1945:173; Polk 1948:214)
 1950-58 Lehman's Barber Shop (Polk 1950:190; Polk 1952:229; Polk 1954:267; Polk 1956:310, Polk 1958:310)
 1962 Ron's Barber Shop (Polk 1962:45)
 1964-65 Town Barber Shop (Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

Based on building traits, as well as a simultaneous change in tenants and Ewing, below, it appears that this building was constructed c. 1950, and perhaps initially housed Lehman's Barber Shop.

The Lehman brothers' shop in the early years had four chairs and used "all the modern supplies" of the trade, including hot towels laundered by their mother. A shave cost a dime, and 25 cents would buy either a haircut or a bath in one of three tubs. The fire that ravaged Grand Haven's downtown on October 1, 1889, destroyed the Cutler House, the location of the Lehman's shop. The brothers moved across the street to 209 Washington. The business was called the City Barber Shop and also Lehman's Hair Shop, when they offered a beauty "shoppe" as

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well. All three of the barber chairs were in constant demand and a man would sometimes have to wait two to three hours to take a seat. When the safety razor hurt their business, the Lehmans focused on other services, like cuts, shampoos, and massages. Jim Prelesnik joined the staff in 1926, and after World War II bought the shop from Josh Lehman, who was still running it after Louis's death. Prelesnik hired three barbers and changed the name to the Glo Barber and Beauty Shop (see entry for 209 Washington). The name was inspired by Prelesnik's wife, who quipped, "After a haircut, you're going to be glowing." The beauty shop closed four years later, but the barber shop continued (apparently moving to 132-134 Washington). After almost 40 years of service, Prelesnik in 1963 turned the shop over to his son Ron, who kept the barber shop tradition going (Ewing 2013a: 167-168) as Ron's Barber Shop). This building was erected in the 1950s and occupied in the late 1970s by MTA Travel [Marsilje Travel Associates] of Holland (Ewing 2013a: 162-3).

136 Washington. Savidge Block / VanderVeen Building / Odd Fellows Block (1873; 1970; 1992). Michael Wilson, Builder. Non-Contributing. Photo 29, left edge.

This rectangular-plan two-story building with a flat roof occupies the southwest corner of 2nd Street. The broad double storefront is mostly enclosed in vertical metal siding, leaving a low glassed-in storefront, with corner entry, at the street corner and a large store sign, with arched top, in the center of the right-hand storefront. The vertical metal siding continues across the side elevation. The second story is finished in wide horizontal vinyl siding and contains single and paired windows, the front ones with transoms. The front and most of the side windows are capped by shallow blind round-arch vinyl panels. The building front displays a low central gable. Originally three stories in height, the building was reduced to one story in 1970, but a new second story was added in 1992. Despite the great historic importance this building possesses for Grand Haven, it is Non-Contributing in its present condition because no original exterior fabric is visible.

Although not evident with its current cladding, the building's walls are constructed of brick provided by the Spring Lake Brick Co. This company supplied brick used in many structures across Michigan and in Milwaukee in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In Grand Haven, several buildings along Washington Street constructed of this brick are the Gray Block built in 1871 at 16, the Savidge Block built in 1873 at 134-136, the Tribune Building built 1902 at 120, and the Boyden Block built ca. 1900 at 222 (Lillie 1931: 373; Siebold 2004: 576).

This building is numbered 132-134 on 1906 Sanborn maps and 134-136 on 1931 and later editions. The 1883/earliest Sanborn illustrates this as a three-story building occupied by a drug store in the corner storefront and a grocery in the other half, with a Lodge Hall upstairs. The 1892 edition adds a bakery to the grocery and notes offices in the second story and lodge hall in the third, which continue through the 1899 and 1906 editions. By 1912 the grocer-bakery is vacant but other occupations continue. By 1920 the occupancy remains the same with the exception that the vacant front is filled by a Gas Office, with the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions retaining a drug store in the corner but only identifying the west front to the level of store.

City directories reveal:

134

1921-24 Grand Haven Gas Co (Oakes 1921:48; Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 National Utilities Co. of Michigan (Polk 1928: 206-207)

1931-50 National Utilities Co., (Polk 1931:187; Polk 1950:190)

1952-62 Michigan Gas Utilities (Polk 1952:229; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1960:46; Polk 1962:45)

1964-65 No Entry (Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965:59)

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1914 VanderVeen Building, J. VanderVeen & Son; Penslar Agency; Michigan State Telephone Co. (Osborn 1914:32)

1921-48 Central Drug Store; Fraternal Order of Eagles, IOOF upstairs (Oakes 1921:48; Polk 1928: 206-207)

1931-58 Mulder's Drug Store; IOOF Hall upstairs (Polk 1931:187; Polk 1958:299)

1960-65 Steiner's Drugs (Polk 1960:46; Polk 1965:59)

The 1914 city directory identifies this address as the VanderVeen Building. The fraternal organizations of the Eagles and IOOF met upstairs in the lodge hall for decades.

In 1873 Hunter Savidge of Spring Lake erected a three-story building here, and six years later Jake Vander Veen opened the Vander Veen Drug Company. The International Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 46, had a lodge on the upper floors for so many years the building became known as the Odd Fellows Block. Lakeside Lodge and Eagles Club Lodge No. 925 also met on the upper floors. By 1880 William Mieras and Gerrit Gringhuis owned Star Grocery and Bakery on the west side of the main floor. Their motto was, "Get Your Groceries Cheap." Before long Mieras's partner was John D. Duursema, his half-brother, and they referred to their business as Mieras & Duursema. Eventually John Duursema was sole owner of the Star Bakery, and the grocery business disappeared. Albert Rysdorp opened his dental office here in 1886 and was here until 1911. The Vander Veen Drug Company occupied the east half. American Express operated from this address between 1872 and 1900. The 1908 *City Directory* lists the Michigan State Telephone Company in 1889. It moved to the second floor of the Vander Veen Building and remained there until the company moved to 501 Washington in 1930, when it became part of Michigan Bell. The Grand Haven Gas Company, followed by the National Utilities of Michigan, which later became Michigan Gas Utilities, occupied the east half of the ground floor until 1964. Jake Vander Veen sold his business in 1914 to John J. Mulder, a Grand Haven druggist, who in 1918 sold it to John Voss. Over the ensuing years the drug store operated under at least two names: Central Drug in the 1920s and Mulder's Drug Store from the 1930s to 1952, and then Steiner Drug Store from the 1950s to the 1980s (Ewing 2013a: 164; Siebold 2004: 617-18).

In 1968, Peoples Savings acquired the building and in 1970 removed the second and third stories. In January, 1992, Bob and Jill Hutchinson relocated their retail store to this building and named it Buffalo Bob's. The Hutchinsons restored the interior to its original appearance by retaining the old drug store soda fountain and building a new second floor for residential occupancy (Ewing 2013a: 164; Siebold 2004: 618).

Hunter Savidge came to Spring Lake in 1856 to purchase lumber for his Illinois contracting and building business. He liked the area and the next year returned to manufacture lumber. With partners he opened the Young, Savidge & Montague Sawmill, but the financial panic of 1857 shuttered it. Between 1858 and 1861 Savidge became a partner with Dwight Cutler in Grand Haven, forming a firm that by 1874 had half a million dollars in capital and was processing 50,000,000 board feet per year. In 1871 Hunter was named Director of the First National Bank of Grand Haven, and in 1873 he constructed the "Odd Fellows Building" here at 136 Washington. He was a long-time member of the organization (Ewing 2013c: 479).

Jacob VanderVeen and his mother moved to a house in Grand Haven on the southeast corner of Fifth and Washington Streets [502 Washington see entry] in 1861 (next door to the house his brother, Dr. Arend VanderVeen, later built). Jacob was a member of the first graduating class of 1861 at Hope College, in Holland, where he got his degree as a registered pharmacist. He worked in New York with several drug companies and then came to Grand Haven, where he started the VanderVeen Drug Store here at 136 Washington Street. He operated the store for 35 years until 1914 when he sold it to John W. Mulder. VanderVeen was City Treasurer in 1920 and 1921 and again in 1923 and 1924. He also was Chief of the Fire Department (Ewing 2013c: 561).

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Long-time tenants in the building were a succession of gas utilities. At an unknown date, Stephen L. Munroe and William H. Loutit purchased the Grand Haven Gas Works Co., a utility organized in 1885 to provide natural gas for local residents. The company also was known as the Grand Haven Gas Light Company. Loutit and Munroe were listed as officers in the 1908 *City Directory*. City Hall, then at the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington, was the first to convert from gasoline to natural gas lamps. On December 6, 1888, the City Council voted to replace gasoline lamps with natural gas on selected streets. Their first building was constructed that year on Lots 35 and 36 on the southeast corner of Harbor Drive and Lafayette Street [310 South Harbor]. The storage tank built on that site held 25,000 cubic feet of gas. Gas was conveyed to consumers through underground wooden pipes, which were reinforced with wire. In 1910 the works was acquired by W. E. Moss & Co. The company started furnishing artificial gas to Grand Haven in 1927, when it was purchased by National Utilities Co. of Michigan, a subsidiary of National Gas & Electric Corp. The company enlarged the Harbor Drive facility and maintained an office in downtown Grand Haven here at 136 Washington. Coal gas from hand-fired ovens was used until 1943. The old gas plant was kept as a standby until 1945. In September, 1946, the service was changed to propane gas, which came in liquid form and was vaporized at the local plant. In May, 1950, natural gas piped from Texas fields was introduced and the local production of gas ceased. A new name, Michigan Gas Utilities, was adopted on September 1, 1951, and National Gas & Electric Corp. was dissolved. In 1964 MGU opened a new service center at 310 Harbor and closed its downtown office. At that time it had 1,500 miles of lines and served 54,000 customers across the state (Ewing 2013b: 49-50, 90).

Michael Wilson, "veteran builder and contractor," was born in Ogdensburg, New York in 1826, and came to Grand Haven in 1866, where he "planned and built . . . some of the finest buildings in the county. Among the prominent buildings built by him are the Cutler House, Odd Fellows' Block, Congregational Church in Grand Haven, and many elegant private residences" (Page 1882: 50; Ewing 2013c: 204). Among the named buildings, only the Savidge Block here at 136 Washington, commonly known as the Odd Fellows Block, survives today.

200 Washington. Akeley Block (1871; 1906; 1965; 2002). Contributing. Photo 36, right; 38.

This two-story brick and stucco-clad rectangular-plan flat-roofed building occupies the southeast corner of Second Avenue. The street-level façade is composed of a recessed double entry door flanked by sidelights and transoms, which is centered between large tripartite display windows beneath glass transoms. A door with transom leading to the second story is located at the east corner of the building. Four fluted wood piers define the three bays of the street level, separating the entrance from the display windows. Paired modillion brackets occur at the top of each pier, supporting a projecting wood storefront cornice. The nine bays of the second story are defined by double-hung sash windows with pediment lintels, recessed within a series of two panels whose tops parallel these lintels and carry up to a simple wood cornice supported by small modillion brackets. One bay in from each end of the front façade a small gable extends above the parapet, each containing a star motif. The center of the parapet supports a much larger raised, gabled section that displays the name "AKELEY." On the Second Street side elevation, the first story carries the elements from the façade, in the form of paired display windows and bracketed storefront cornice. The cornice continues to the rear of the original building, beneath which the street level is clad in vinyl siding and pierced by three small windows. The fenestration of the second story above consists of ten sash windows with pediment lintels similar to the façade, but are flush with the siding rather than being set within panels. A single story vinyl-sided bay has been added to the rear of the building.

The earliest (1883) Sanborn reveals this two-story building had already been constructed, occupied by a dry goods store in the corner front and a photography studio(?-partially illegible) in the eastern front with a printing shop ("hand power") upstairs. By 1892 the print shop continued upstairs, the street level corner held a clothing store and the eastern half a hardware store, with a doctor's office in the rear. The 1899 occupancy remained the same

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except that a Bazaar was in business in the east half storefront, all of which continued in 1906, when the building is numbered 200-202. In 1912 the building is numbered 202 and housed a store selling dry goods and boots & shoes, and the doctor's office is not noted in the rear rooms; this use remained unchanged in the 1920 edition. The 1931 and 1931-49 editions address the building as 200-202 but identify occupancy only to level of store.

The 1914 city directory identifies this building as the Akeley Block and places Addison's dry goods, and C. N. Addison, J. J. Danhof, Jno. Danhof, D. F. Pagelson and Dr. H. T. Cummings at this address (Osborn 1914: 32). The 1921 and 1924 city directories place Bert Fant's Barber Shop at 200 and Addison & Co. at 202 Washington (Oakes 1921: 48; Blodgett & Co. 1924). The 1928 through 1956 city directories place the Addison-Baltz Co. Department Store here, identifying 200-202 as the Akeley Building (Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1956: 310). By 1958 and in all later city directories through 1965 the building at 200-202 is occupied by Steketee's of Grand Haven, a branch of a Grand Rapids department store (Polk 1958: 299). These indicate the building was occupied by an Addison-related store for at least 40 years, or six decades according to Ewing, below, and a department store for over a century.

Healy C. Akeley constructed this building in 1871. One of the first businesses to move into the Akeley Block was Slayton's Dry Goods, owned by Nathaniel Slayton and Willard Sheldon, followed by Dudley Watson's Dry Goods. Corneil N. Addison started a dry goods business here in 1892. His store offered carpets and rugs, curtains, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing, upholstery, and wallpaper and notions. In 1906, Addison modernized the store, adding a large plate glass display window on the Washington Street side, and at some point the second floor was converted to sales space. The store was named Addison & Killean by 1918, in 1921 it was called Addison & Company, and in 1928 William D. Baltz joined the store and it was renamed the Addison-Baltz Department Store, often referred to as Addison's Bazaar. In the late 1940s Paul Oltman bought the business, which he continued under the Addison-Baltz name. Following Oltman's death the business was purchased in 1958 by Steketee's of Grand Rapids and became "Steketee's of Grand Haven." In 1965, Steketee's joined this building to 202 Washington next door, completely remodeling the combined buildings inside and out. In 1991 the Steketee family sold out to the Dunlap Company of Fort Worth, Texas, and Dunlap closed the Grand Haven store in April, 2000. The upper level housed various business and professional offices, including Oakes & Scott Real Estate and Insurance office, George McBride's law offices, John Danhof's real estate and insurance firm from the early 1890s into the 1920s, the dental offices of Enoch and Herbert Cummings, and Dr. William De Kleine's medical office. Burt Fant had a barber shop here in the 1920s. In 2002, the Tri-Cities Historical Museum purchased the building for use as a museum. The museum entirely reconstructed the facades, replacing Steketee's contemporary 1965 exterior with a Victorian one modelled in general after the original Akeley Block exterior and remodeling the interior to provide an old-fashioned ambience (Ewing 2013a: 165).

Healy C. Akeley, trained in law, moved to Grand Haven in 1858 where he helped develop the lumber and shipping industries. He was one of the major stockholders of the Grand Haven Lumber Company, and he served as Justice of the Peace and Circuit Court Commissioner for two years. In 1862 he founded the newspaper *Grand Haven Union*. He enlisted in the Michigan Cavalry in October 1863. After the war, from 1866 to 1880 he was Customs Collector for the United States Government and was a director of the First National Bank of Grand Haven. In 1871 Healy erected the large two-story frame building here, the year before he entered into partnership with Charles Boyden and established the Boyden and Akeley Shingle Mill. He and Captain Thomas Kirby owned the Kirby & Akeley Shipbuilding Company. Their steam barges, including the *H. C. Akeley* built in 1881, transported goods to every corner of the Great Lakes. Healy was a civic leader, and from 1882 to 1884 served as Mayor of Grand Haven. In 1882, he contributed \$20,000 to provide the Unitarian Church with its first permanent building, located on Washington between Third and Fourth Streets. When the lumber trade along the Grand River began to decline in the late 1880s, Healy and his family left Grand Haven for Minneapolis, where he started the

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Akeley Lumber Company in partnership with Charles H. Hackley and Thomas Hume of Muskegon. In 1871, the Akeleys had built a "beautiful residence" at Washington and Fifth. After Akeley moved to Minneapolis, in 1887 he gave \$5,000 in cash and the mansion and land on Washington Street, to be used as the main building of the Akeley School for Girls. The home was named Blanche Hall, in memory of Akeley's daughter. On September 12, 1888, the Akeley Institute opened. The school flourished for years, but closed in 1926. It was demolished in the 1930s to be replaced by Grand Haven's City Hall (Ewing 2013c: 9-10).

202 (204) Washington. Gale's Drug Store Building (ca. 1871). Contributing. Photo 36, 2nd from right; 38, left edge.

This two-story rectangular-plan brick building is shielded by a flat roof. The street level façade is composed of an off-center square plan entry placed between two large display windows set within masonry surrounds. The transom area is occupied by a cedar shake pent roof. Brick piers at the building corners carry up to the parapet. The three bays of the second story are created by round-arch sash windows with round arch brick lintels that are set within wall planes separated by brick piers identical in form to the corner piers. The piers continue up through two separate corbel blocks to the upper façade where they are linked together by segmental arches of corbelled brick. Above this the façade terminates in a plain parapet above a brick corbel table.

The footprint of a building that appears to be the current structure is present on the earliest available Sanborn map dating to 1883, when the building served as a saloon, a use which continued in 1906 when it received the address of 204 Washington, and until 1912, when the building was occupied by a café. By 1920 it housed a "house furnishings" store, and in later editions is identified as a store.

The 1908 city directory has the C. H. Riegel Saloon here and the directory places the Colonial Café at this address (Siebold 2004: 497; Osborn 1914: 32). The 1921 through 1965 city directories place the Style Shop at this address, joined by the Style Beauty Shop in 1941 only (Oakes 1921: 48; Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1965: 59). The Style Shop thus occupied this storefront for over four decades.

In 1871, the first occupant at 204 was Daniel Gale's Drug Store, which moved in the year the building was erected. An 1894 map of Grand Haven identifies Gale's store as dealing in groceries and crockery. Gale's drugstore was destroyed in the October 1, 1889, fire, the westernmost building to be affected by the blaze. In fact, the store may have been somewhat east of this address, according to a sketch of the buildings destroyed by the fire in Lillie. In 1902 Gale's business was followed by Charles Reghel's saloon, and then the Colonial Café. In the early years of the twentieth century this site also was the location of Addison-Pellegrom-Colson Home Furnishings and Furniture Company, which doubled as a funeral home. By 1921 they had moved to a new building at 304 Washington Street, and was replaced here by the Style Shop, a clothing and beauty store. Jack Reichardt bought the business and building at 204 Washington in the 1930s, and held it until selling to the Baltz family in the mid-1960s. In 1965, Steketee's purchased the space after leasing the Addison-Baltz business next door, and joined this building to 200 Washington next door, completely remodeling the combined buildings inside and out. In 1991, the Steketee family sold out to the Dunlap Company of Fort Worth, Texas, and Dunlap closed the Grand Haven store in April, 2000 (Ewing 2013a: 166). The building is currently occupied by Glik's, whose sign states "Est. 1897," referencing that it is a "family-owned retail company since 1897" (GH Visitor's Guide 2014:51).

Daniel Gale came to Grand Haven in 1866 and attended a business college in Grand Rapids in 1872 before entering into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Pfaff, at 114 Washington. The store offered groceries and glass and earthenware. About 1884 Daniel bought out his partner and later dropped the grocery line in order to

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concentrate on crockery until the store closed in 1921. He was City Treasurer for eight years, beginning in 1892, and a Mason for over 40 years (Ewing 2013c: 216).

Charles Reghel was employed by the Cutler House for three years, before moving to Grand Rapids, where he remained for the next eight years and became known as "Reddy the Oyster King." About 1902 he returned to Grand Haven and purchased the building here at 204 Washington, where he operated a saloon and also resided. In 1932 Charles and his widowed sister-in-law, Lucy Callister, bought the KarmelKorn store at 110 Washington. Charles died on January 14, 1935, while working at his KarmelKorn business (Ewing 2013c: 452).

In 1931 John Reichardt opened the Style Shop here at 204 Washington, next to Addison-Baltz. Here he offered more moderately priced women's clothing than in his more upscale anchor store, The Abigail, at 218 Washington (see entry), and also offered the Style Shop Beauty Salon. Both The Abigail and Style Shop had a loyal clientele of out-of-town customers (Ewing 2013b: 76; Siebold 2014: 623).

206 Washington. Building (ca. 1890; 1981). Contributing. Photo 39, right.

This is a two-story rectangular-plan brick building that has a flat roof. The street level façade consists of a slant sided entrance centered between two large display windows that rest on narrow masonry bulkheads and have tall transom windows. A second door with a transom window at the west building corner leads to the second floor. A bracketed storefront cornice spans the front above the transoms. The fenestration of the second story consists of three double-hung sash windows with dressed limestone sills and round-arched brick lintels with limestone keystones. The building's frieze is embellished by a series of recessed brick panels and the façade is topped by a plain cap.

The 1892 Sanborn indicates a "veneered" building with what appears to be the footprint of the current building had replaced a slightly smaller structure evident on the 1883 edition. It was occupied by a grocery store, a use that continued through 1899 and in the 1906 edition when it received the address of 206 Washington, and in the 1920 Sanborn, after which in 1931 and later it is identified only as a store.

The 1914 city directory places G. Ekkens & Co. at this address (Osborn 1914: 32). The 1921 city directory places G. Ekkens Grocery Store at this address (Oakes 1921: 48). The 1924 through 1945 city directories place the G. Ekkens & Co. Grocers at this address (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 207 Polk 1945: 173), followed by Garret Ekkens Grocer from 1945 through 1952 (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1952: 230). In 1954 through 1965 Murray R. White Photography Studio is here (Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1965: 59). Thus, city directories indicate this storefront was occupied by Ekkens for about four decades, and Ekkens' use lasted nearly half a century based on Ewing's account, below.

This building was constructed after the 1889 fire. In 1895 it housed a grocery store, established by Gerrit Van Lopik in 1880, where it remained for decades. In 1889, Gerrit Ekkens started working for his grandfather, Gerrit Van Lopik. When the Van Lopiks dropped out of the grocery store business in 1907, Arie Van Tol joined Ekkens and they continued under the name Van Tol & Ekkens until 1913. From 1914 until 1953, Gerrit Ekkens, famous as Grand Haven's "cheese man," operated the grocery. The cheese was cured in the cellar. The Murray R. White Studio of Photography and then Paris Studio of Photography were located here during the next 20 years. In 1981 Bruce Boland, owner of the Sun and Sand Surf Shop, restored the building facade. When Valerie Grant bought the building for her beauty salon "Studio 206" and renovated the upstairs to a contemporary apartment with the original wood floors, she retained the store interior with its high tin ceiling (Ewing 2013a: 166).

The Van Lopiks' association with Grand Haven business began in 1881 when Peter Van Lopik, born here in May,

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1861, started a general store at 135 Washington with his father, Gerrit, and brother Antony, and called it Van Lopik & Sons. In 1885 the store was moved to 209 Washington Street, where it remained for the next ten years. Gerrit, who was born in 1822, retired about 1890, and Peter and Anthony operated the store as G. Van Lopik & Company. The store moved for a third time in 1895, occupying this building at 206 Washington that was erected after the 1889 fire. When Arie Van Tol and Gerrit Ekkens, Gerrit Van Lopik's son-in-law, entered the business in 1907, the Van Lopiks turned to other enterprises. The grocery continued under the name Van Tol & Ekkens between 1907 and 1913, when Van Tol left the grocery business to establish a clothing store at 106 Washington. Gerrit was born in Grand Haven in 1878 and started working for his grandfather, Gerrit, when he was 11 years old. He quit school the next year and worked full time in the store. After the brief partnership with Arie Van Toll, Gerrit became sole owner of the downtown grocery store in 1913, retiring in 1956. Part of his business was making and curing cheese, and he continued to deliver cheeses on a regular route on foot even after retirement. He shipped cheeses to customers throughout the United States. He became known locally as the "Cheese King." Gerrit was a life member of the First Reformed Church (Ewing 2013b: 43, 72; Ewing 2013c: 177).

210 (208) Washington. VanderZalm Building (1907; 1995?). Clark & Blakeslee, Contractor. Contributing. Photo 39, center.

This two-story brick building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The two storefronts of the street level façade consist of recessed entrances centered between display windows with angled corners facing the entries. Another recessed door at the east building corner leads to the second floor. Corner piers are formed by rock-face limestone blocks, which support a non-historic bracketed storefront cornice above a tall sign panel. Above this the brick walls are pierced by five double-hung sash windows, with the windows and whole front spanned by a beltcourse of rock-face limestone blocks that effectively forms a continuous lintel. The upper façade displays a bracketed metal cornice beneath a parapet containing a centered limestone plaque stating "VanderZalm." The current street level façade may be the product of several renovations, with the basic footprint with the twin entries with angled corners perhaps dating to 1952, when D&C Stores moved in.

This building is present on the 1912 Sanborn, replacing a building with a different footprint evident in the 1906 edition when it received the address of 208-210. In 1912 and 1920 it was occupied by a "5-cent & 10-cent" store, after which the Sanborn editions identify only to the level of store.

City directories reveal:

- 1914 Cash Department Store; J. "VanderZalm"; Lewis Music Studio; Dr. J. N. Reynold;, Dr. C. Locke; Dr. Long (Osborn 1914:32)
- 1921 Cheap Cash Department Store (Oakes 1921:48)
- 1921 (208½) Dr. Larson, Dr. Firth and Dr. Reynolds (Oakes 1921:48)
- 1921 (210½) Dr. J.O. Bates and Dr. C. E. Long (Oakes 1921:48)
- 1924 VanderZalm & Son (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1924 (210½) Ezra Bruton, E.J. Justema, C. E. Long, VanderVeen & Ehrmann (Blodgett & Co.1924)
- 1928 Cheap Cash Department Store (Polk 1928:207)
- 1928 (208½) Elmer J. Justema Dentist, Lincoln National Life Insurance, Charles E. Long Physician, Isaac N. Tubbs Photographer and Justice of the Peace, VanderVeen & Ehrman Insurance (Polk 1928:207)
- 1931-50 VanderZalm Variety Store
- 1931-50 208½-210½ Elmer J. Justema Dentist; F. B. Reghal & Co. Real Estate, William Mosher Photographer, Chas. E. Long Physician, Fred McRae Real Estate, U.S. Public Health Relief Station and Outreach Office Ottawa Laboratories (Polk 1931:187; Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173; Polk 1948:214; Polk 1950:190)
- 1952-62 D&C Stores, Inc. (Polk 1952:230; Polk 1962:45)

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1964-65 Jonker V&S Hardware (Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

The 1914 city directory places the Cash Department Store and J. VanderZalm (sic) here with various professionals upstairs. The second floor offices of what was officially recorded as the VanderZalm Building by 1928 were apparently consistently in demand by professionals, based on the number and variety recorded in city directories through the years. VanderZalm's business was variously titled Cheap Cash Dept. Store or VanderZalm's, and occupied the street level of 208-210 Washington for nearly four decades, starting from before 1914. The local store was replaced by a national chain store, D&C, in the 1950s, and the VanderZalm Building was renamed the Jonker Building after Jonker Hardware, affiliated with another national chain, V&S, occupied the frontage after 1962. Jonker had moved to this larger building from the one next door, at 212, which it had occupied since 1936, and remained in the hardware business at this location until 1991, for a run of over five decades (see entry for 212 Washington).

This building was erected after the 1889 fire. Clark & Blakeslee of Spring Lake was contracted to construct the building (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1907). In 1910 Chauncey Blakeslee also teamed with J. Edward Clark to build the Peoples Savings Bank Building at 300 Washington in Grand Haven. Lewis Music Studio and Dr. John Nelson Reynolds's office were in the east part of the new building, while John Ver Kuil's [Ver Kuyll] bakery occupied the west half. Ver Kuil opened his business here in 1895, after being the baker at the Cutler House hotel for the previous ten years. On the ground floor in 1894 James VanderZalm started the Cheap Cash Department Store, also called the Novelty Store. About 1930 VanderZalm upgraded his business, and renamed it VanderZalm Variety Store. It was followed in 1951 by D&C Stores, which was open until 1962. In the early 1960s the building housed Jonker Hardware, founded by Hartger Jonker and Peter Robinson when they purchased the Boomgaard Hardware Store. In 1991, the Jonkers sold the building and business to Godwin's Hardware. When Godwin's departed, the building was remodeled to be home to two businesses. The upper level of this building housed various lawyers, doctors, realtors, dentists, and insurance agents, including Dr. John N. Reynolds around 1914, followed by Dr. Charles Long, the Charles K. and Birney Hoyt & Company General Insurance Office, John M. Cook, who sold real estate in the early years, and Vandeven and Ehrmann, general insurance agents, in the 1920s and 1930s. Isaac N. Tubbs also relocated his photography studio upstairs around 1916. William Mosher's photography studio was on the second floor in the early 1920s and into the early 1930s. In the 1940s space on the second floor was occupied by Elmer J. Justema, Dentist; Charles E. Long, Physician; Lawrence Dornbos, insurance agent; Ottawa Laboratories, owned by John H. Hyde; U.S. Public Health, Inc., supervised by Dr. Charles Long; and Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. (Ewing 2013a: 167-68).

Hartger Jonker was born in Grand Haven in 1899. In 1920 Hartger worked at the Eagle Ottawa tannery and by the mid-1920s Hartger and Ello Emery formed the firm of Jonker and Emery, Building Contractors, operating from the Jonker family home at 513 Columbus. Later, in 1921 with Peter Robinson as his partner, Jonker purchased the Boomgaard Hardware Store. The new owners moved the business from 335 Fulton to 212 Washington and then in the early 1960s to 208 Washington. Hartger's son, Al, started working in the store in the early 1940s and took over in 1947, operating it with his wife, Phyllis, until they sold it in the 1990s to Godwin's Hardware. Hartger belonged to the American Legion, V.F.W., Masons, Elks, and also served on the Grand Haven Board of Light and Power, the Hospital Board, and the Memorial Airport Commission (Ewing 2013c: 289).

Ottawa Laboratories was started by John Hyde and Edward A. Schewe in 1946, employed six people producing DDT-based insecticides. Its offices were located in the VanderZalm Building at 208 Washington, and its laboratories were in a building on Taylor Street, near the Pere Marquette Railroad tracks. Financial difficulties forced the business to close two years after opening (Ewing 2013b: 107).

212 Washington. Building (between 1892-99). Contributing. Photo 39, left.

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This two-story rectangular-plan building is a highly distinctive one in the downtown, constructed with end piers and a second-story front of brown coursed ashlar sandstone. The street level façade consists of a door topped by a glass transom at each corner, the two separated by fluted pilasters from a central bay containing three vertical glass windows that rest on beaded board bulkheads and have glass transoms. The pilasters rise to a dentiled wood storefront cornice above which is a strip of long and narrow beaded board panels. The end piers rise to plain "capitals" atop the ground story and then continue through the second story to terminate in pyramidal finials poking slightly above the flat parapet between them. The second story's fenestration consists of a broad square-head triple window composed of paired double hung sash on either side of a large fixed pane. The original window lintels are still partly present, consisting of triple stone arches that once spanned separate arched windows now combined into the single broad zone of windows, the arches' lower portions partly cut off by the broad flat-top window that now spans the space. Above these, the stone frieze is composed of decorated masonry panels that alternate with two large ashlar stone blocks, which support a dentiled stone cornice. The interior retains its original hardwood flooring.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was constructed between 1892 and 1899, when it stood on a previously vacant lot and was addressed as 212 Washington. It was occupied by a clothing store, which continues through 1906 until 1912, when it housed a "5-cent & 10-cent" store. This store continues in 1920 when the FOE Hall was located on the second floor, which the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions indicate only "Hall 2nd."

- 1914 Eagles Hall and A. Peters (Osborn 1914:32)
- 1921 Syndicate 5, 20 and 25-Cent Store; Fraternal Order of Eagles (Oakes 1921:48)
- 1924-28 No Listing (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928:207)
- 1931 The Elite Shop (Polk 1931: 187)
- 1936-62 Jonker Hardware (Polk 1935:168; Polk 1954:267; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1962:45)
- 1964-65 Sears, Roebuck & Co. Department Store (Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

The 1964 city directory indicates that Jonker had acquired the VanderZalm Building next door at 208-210 Washington (see entry), renamed it the Jonker Building and continued in business there as Jonker V&S Hardware. The vacated address here at 212 was occupied by a national chain - Sears, Roebuck & Co. Department Store (Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962: 45; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59).

Peter Van Lopik's Clothing House was located here in the early 1900s, followed by the Central Clothing House. By 1914 Peter's Five and Ten Cent Store was at the site, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall was on the second floor, until they moved in 1948. In the mid-1920s, J. P. Moran ran the Syndicate Five, Ten, and Twenty-five Cent Store here. About 1930 the Elite Shop Women's Wear opened up, and in the mid-1930s Jonker Hardware occupied the building and remained there until the early 1960s, when it moved to 208-210 Washington, after which Sears Roebuck moved in (Ewing 2013a: 169).

The local Fraternal Order of Eagles aerie was organized in Grand Haven on December 14, 1904, and for many years the Eagles met on the second floor here at 212 Washington. In late 1949 the lodge planned and moved to a new building at 20 North Second Street (see entry) (Ewing 2013b: 70; Siebold 2004: 866).

Jonker Hardware was a direct descendant of one of Grand Haven's earliest hardware businesses. Boomgaard's Hardware was established in 1870 on Fulton Street. Hartger Jonker and Peter Robinson purchased the business from the Boomgaard family in 1921. When Jonker bought out his partner in the mid-1930s he moved to this building at 212 Washington and renamed it Jonker Hardware. In 1963 the VanderZalm Building next door at 210 Washington (see entry) was acquired as the hardware expanded, and was occupied by it until sold in 1991 to

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Godwin Hardware (Siebold 2004: 619-20).

214 Washington. Building (1892; 1997). Non-Contributing. Photo 39, left edge.

This two-story red brick veneer building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The street level façade has slightly projecting brick corner piers and consists of an offcenter entry placed between a recessed display window and other display windows slanting inward from the building corner. The display windows rest on wood paneled bulkheads and have glass transoms, as does the entry door. The storefront is topped by signage. The second-story fenestration consists of two sets of paired sash windows, with transoms, below flat-arch brick lintels with masonry keystones. Beneath a low bracketed metal cornice a date stone is centered between panels of soldier bond brick; the stone reads "1892." The entire current façade was constructed in 1997. Non-contributing because no exterior historic finishes remain visible.

The Sanborn maps reveal this building was constructed between 1892 and 1899, when a metal-siding-clad building replaced a smaller structure and was occupied by a grocer, a use that continued through 1906 when it received the address of 212 Washington. In 1906 it was occupied by a bakery and a single story addition to the rear sheltered a Bake House. This was labeled an Oven in 1912, and by 1920 the rear was extended to the east, forming an ell and housing a second oven, although this was reduced back to the single bay width in 1931.

The current building owner, Roger Bergman, states that this is a wood frame building that had a concrete block façade covered in wood shingle siding that was very deteriorated. In 1997 he had the current façade applied, which reopened the second story windows and attempted to blend in with the adjacent historic buildings.

City directories listings:

- 1914-24 Grand Haven Baking Co. (Osborn 1914:32; Oakes 1921:48; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1914 (214 ½) Dr. J. W. Mieras, Dr. D.W. Andrews, J. A. Pfaff (Osborn 1914:32)
- 1928 DeYoung's Bakery (Polk 1928:207)
- 1931 Grand Haven Baking Co. (Polk 1931: 187)
- 1936-38 Dee Lite Bakery (Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168)
- 1941 Dahlgren's Bakery (Polk 1941:176)
- 1945 Vacant (Polk 1945)
- 1948 Grand Haven Home Bakery (Polk 1948:214)
- 1950 Ideal Shoe Repair (Polk 1950:190)
- 1952-65 Homer Hayden's Women's Clothing (Polk 1952:230; Polk 1958:299; Polk 1965:59)

The original building on this site was destroyed in the fire of October 1, 1889, and a new building was constructed in 1892. It was occupied by a series of bakeries until nearly 1950, including Grand Haven Baking Company, then De Young's Bakery, Dee-Lite Bakery, Dahlgren's Home Bakery, and Grand Haven Home Bakery. It appears the batter was prepared in the basement, the baking completed on the second floor, and the products sold on the ground level. About 1950 Ideal Shoe Repair moved in on the main floor, followed a few years later by Time Loans Incorporated, Homer Hayden's Women's Clothes, which moved here from 102 Washington, Kimberley's Clothes, Jill Joy Clothes, and Patti Lou's Ladies Shop. On the second floor, in the early 1900s John A. Pfaff, a real estate and insurance agent, had his office, and City Telephone was listed at this address in 1908. John Mieras, a dentist, had an office on the second floor before moving to 300 Washington in 1917. Around 1920 Pfaff & Blakeney, a real estate and insurance office, occupied the second floor. In the later 1950s, VanderMeiden & Koteles, Architects, were on the second floor (Ewing 2013a: 169-170).

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In 1898 Cliff Pfaff, Sr., Robert DeBruyn, an uncle, and George DeYoung formed the Grand Haven Baking Company at 214 Washington. The bakery ovens could turn out 200 loaves of bread per hour. By 1918 Pfaff had bought out his partners and was the sole proprietor. Pfaff sold the bakery ca.1927 (Siebold 2004: 627).

216 Washington. Building (ca. 1890). Contributing. Photo 40, right edge.

This two story rectangular plan brick building presents a renovated street level façade. The principal elevation consists of a recessed corner entry flanked by three fixed pane windows with fixed glass transoms. The windows rest on wood board-and-batten bulkheads, and are topped by a zone of wood clapboarding containing signage. Brick corner piers continue up to the frieze below the building's cornice. The second story is pierced by three sash windows with masonry sills and projecting segmental arch brick hoods formed from stretcher bond. Three soldier bond bricks project beyond the face of each window hood to form a keystone. Corbelled brickwork above the windows supports the frieze, which incorporates three rectangular panels of header bond brick. The simple bracketed cornice spans the brick upper façade plus a narrow, wood framed, clapboard-clad bay that contains the second-story entry door at street level and extends the full height of the building.

Sanborn maps reveal this building was erected on a vacant lot between 1883 and 1892, when it was occupied by a drug store, which continued through 1899, 1906, when it was addressed as 216, and through 1912. In 1920 a single story addition extended the rear elevation, and the building continued to house a drug store through the 1931-49 Update edition.

The 1914 city directory places Van I. Witt and Dr. W. S. Walkley here with Witt's advertisements stating "Two Rexall Stores" (Osborn 1914: 31, 32). The 1921 and 1924 city directories place the Van I. Witt Drug Co. at this address (Oakes 1921: 48; Blodgett & Co. 1924). The 1928 through 1945 city directories place the Ewald Drug Co. at this address (Polk 1928: 207 Polk 1945: 173). In 1948 through the 1965 edition Wheeler Drug Co. is here (Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1965: 59). The city directories and Ewing's research, below indicate that this address housed a drug store for over 75 years.

Henry Baar's Drug Store was located here before 1889, the year it was destroyed in the extensive fire of that year. Dr. Walkley's office was on the second floor then and in the early 1900s. Around 1910 Witt acquired the Henry Baar Drug Store as his second Rexall establishment but by the 1920s he had left his other store at 135 Washington (see entry) to concentrate on his business here at 216, which he considered the better of the two locations. Witt made his own ice cream and both of his drug stores had popular soda bars. Van I. Witt Drug was followed around 1928 by Ewald Drug Company. Ewald was followed in 1946 by Wheeler Drug Company, founded by brothers Arno and Arthur Wheeler, which continued its affiliation with Rexall. It was purchased in 1968 by Ken Wansten, who closed the store in the 1970s (Ewing 2013a: 170; Siebold 2004: 625).

218 Washington. Grand Haven State Bank Building (1901-02). Contributing. Photo 40, right, white.

This two story rectangular plan painted masonry building presents a street elevation composed of an entry door, with sidelights, recessed within a classically inspired portico that has a dentilled cornice supported by thin Doric columns. Above the portico is a transom panel with classical lines. Piers formed of stone blocks with recessed top and bottom margins mark the building ends and separate the entry from the large transomed window adjacent. The display window rests on a plain masonry bulkhead. The brick wall above the storefront rises to a full-width corbelled brick band that also forms a continuous sill for three double hung windows. The flat-arch lintels appear to be of recent origin, and are formed of masonry blocks stepped up to an urn-shaped keystone. The upper façade contains two large slightly projecting brick panels, with stepped upper and lower margins below a simple parapet cap.

Sanborn maps reveal this two-story building was erected on a vacant lot between 1899 and 1906, when it was

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assigned the address of 218 and was occupied by a bank. By 1912 it housed a Gas Office, in 1920 a "Ladies Wear" store. By 1931 the rear had been extended by a single story concrete brick addition.

City directories listings:

218

- 1914 Grand Haven Gas Co. / W. I. Lillie (Osborn 1914:32)
 1921 Vacant (Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 Guillard's (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928-64 Abigail Ladies' Furnishings (Polk 1928:207 Polk 1931:187; Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173; Polk 1948:214; Polk 1950:190; Polk 1952:230; Polk 1954:267; Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962:45; Polk 1964:49)
 1965 Abigail Doody's Inc. (Polk 1965:59)

218½

- 1928 Hugh E. and Leo C. Lillie Lawyers (Polk 1928:207)
 1931 Michigan Title Co. (Polk 1931:187)
 1936 Howard W. Fant Lawyer (Polk 1936:168)
 1941-45 Leo C. Lillie Lawyer (Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1945: 173)
 1950 Vacant (Polk 1950: 190)
 1960-65 Michigan Title (Polk 1960:46; Polk 1962:45; Polk 1964:49; Polk 1965:59)

The Grand Haven State Bank had this building constructed in 1901, and it opened for business in January, 1902. In 1910 it merged with the Grand Haven National Bank, successor to the First National Bank, founded in 1871. The First National Bank was successor to Ferry & Son, established about 1855 as the area's first bank. In 1911, Grand Haven State Bank moved across the street to a newly constructed building at what is now addressed as 229 Washington (see entry). Grand Haven State Bank experienced a series of name changes: Security First Bank and Trust in 1963; Pacesetter in 1972; Pacesetter Bank in 1982; then Old Kent; and most recently, 5/3rd Bank. Before 1926 the Grand Haven Gas Company had offices in the building, as did Guillard's Hat Shop, which was expanded to include women's apparel and a beauty parlor. In the early 1900s the second floor housed the law offices of Walter I. Lillie, who soon was joined by his sons, Hugh E. Lillie and Leo C. Lillie. The Lillie firm purchased the building. They were followed by other lawyers, and at one time a stockbroker occupied the floor, as well as the Michigan Title Company. From 1926 into the 1950s, The Abigail, a woman's dress shop and "Beauty Studio," was the building's primary tenant. The shop was named for Abigail Bos, fashion editor at the *Grand Haven Tribune*. Following The Abigail, the Bagpiper for Men's and Women's Clothing moved in, and then Reichardt's Gift Shop (Ewing 2013a: 171).

At one time the Reichardt family had a cluster of shops located in the 200 block of Washington Street, beginning in 1908 with Reichardt Office Supplies at 222 Washington (see entry). In partnership with Abigail Bos he opened a woman's dress shop, The Abigail, here at 218 Washington in 1926. The Abigail was named for Abigail Bos, a neighbor of the Reichardts and fashion editor for the *Grand Haven Tribune*. The store became the fashion center for Grand Haven. Reichardt "had an eye for style and made a point of flattering women by becoming their personal shopper. He would return from shopping trips to New York and Chicago with the latest styles in the correct size for a particular woman, who invariably would purchase it. And he rarely bought more than one of a particular garment so a lady never 'saw herself' at a dance or social event" (Siebold 2004: 623). The Reichardts' son, Jack, joined the business following World War II, and he and his wife, Libby, continued the tradition of stocking the store with items picked up on shopping trips in Europe. The Abigail closed in the late 1950s and the last of the Reichardt family businesses closed in 1988 (Ewing 2013a: 171, 2013b: 76).

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Abigail Weldon Harbeck Bos was born in Chicago in 1883, the daughter of Dr. William Weldon. The Weldons spent summers at Spring Lake. At the age of eight, following her parents' deaths, Abigail and her sister Ruth were adopted by Herman and Mabel Harbeck. Abigail graduated from Grand Haven High School in 1902 as Gail Weldon Harbeck. She began her work at the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* as a society reporter. During the mid-1920s she went into partnership with Jack H. Reichardt, purchasing the Guillard Hat Shop at 218 Washington and expanding it to include women's apparel. It was called "The Abigail," and after a year and a half she sold her interest. In 1926 Abigail started working full time as a reporter for the *Tribune* and also was a correspondent for other newspapers, including the *Grand Rapids Press*, *Grand Rapids Herald*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Milwaukee Journal*, *Chicago Tribune*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. She promoted civic organizations, including Community Chest, Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, Coast Guard Water Festival, and Lake Michigan Playhouse, and was a member of the Episcopal Church (Ewing 2013c: 71-72).

220 Washington. Kirby Building / Kaden Building (between 1906-1912). Contributing. Photo 40, center.

This two-story two-bay wide painted brick building is shielded by a flat roof. At the street level, broad synthetic masonry piers at the façade's corners merge into a similar finish storefront frieze. A centered entrance is recessed between two display windows resting on wood trimmed beadboard bulkheads. Above the windows and door the storefront consists of a broad band of wood trimmed beadboard with a bracketed cornice. Above this cornice signage is mounted on the broad synthetic masonry panels that extend to the edges of the façade. The brick second story is pierced by a single and a paired double sash windows with painted flat-arch rock-face stone lintels and dressed masonry sills. Above these, a deteriorated stone panel stating "KADEN" is centered beneath a corbel table cornice. As related by Ewing below, it appears that this stone may originally have been carved "KIRBY" prior to alteration by the subsequent owner named Kaden.

Sanborn maps reveal this two-story building was erected between 1906 and 1912, when it replaced a smaller building and was assigned the address of 220. From 1912 through 1920 it was occupied by a jewelry store.

City directory listings:

1914 J. S. Lowe & Co., Dr. W. DeKleine, Dr. C. W. Cotton (Osborn 1914:32)
 1921 J. S. Lowe & Co., Dr. C. W. Cotton, Dr. H. J. Cherry (Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 John S. Lowe, Clarence E. Chamberlain (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 George H. Huizinga & Co. Jewelers (Polk 1928:207)
 1931 Michigan Title Co. (Polk 1931:187)
 1936-48 Kieft Bros. Clothing (Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173; Polk 1948: 214)
 1950-65 Reichardt's Men's Shop (Polk 1950:190; Polk 1965:59)

220 ½

1928 Ernest H. Beemink Physician
 1931 Ernest H. Beemink Physician/ Harper Method Beauty Shop

These directories illustrate that this building has housed a men's clothing store for at least three decades.

The original offices of the Peoples Savings Bank were located here, prior to that institution's move to 300 Washington in 1910 (see entry). The structure was known as the Kirby Building, since the offices of Kirby Coal & Insurance Company also were located here. In the early 1900s United States Express ran an office at this address. After Peoples Bank moved in 1911, the building was purchased by a jeweler named Jack M. Kaden, who had his name chiseled in the stone at the top, thus removing the Kirby name which previously had been visible. His jewelry business was followed by John S. Lowe and Company, which offered not only jewelry, watches, and repairs, but also provided the services of an optometrist and sold optical wares. C. E. Chamberlin, another jeweler, was listed at this address in the mid-1920s, and may have preceded the Lowe Company. After that, another

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jeweler, George H. Huizinga, occupied the building. Then Michigan Title Company moved in, followed by Kieft Brothers Clothing, which moved from 230 Washington around the mid-1930s. Phester (Phes) C. and Wilford F. Kieft owned the clothing store. Dr. Herbert J. Cherry had offices on the second floor as early as 1918 and into the 1920s. Clifford L. Norcross, a dentist, had his office here as early as 1940 (Ewing 2013a: 171).

Phester Kieft and his brother, Wilford, owned Kieft Brothers Clothing in the 1930s until 1950, first located at 230 Washington, later at 220 Washington, and finally at 125 Washington, when Wilford was the sole owner. About 1952 Jack Reichardt bought the clothing business (Ewing 2013c: 303).

At one time the Reichardt family had a cluster of shops located in the 200 block of Washington Street. The businesses began in 1908 when John Reichardt came from Illinois to found Reichardt Business Machine and Office Supply business, with a close connection to Daniels Office Supply in Muskegon. In 1914 John Reichardt married Erma Lynn, who started a gift shop the same year. A woman's dress shop, The Abigail, opened in 1926. In the 1930s Reichardt purchased the Style Shop and its building at 204 Washington. The Reichardts' son, Jack, joined the business following World War II, and he and his wife Libby continued the tradition of stocking the store with items from Europe. The last of the Reichardt family businesses closed in 1988 (Ewing 2013b: 76).

Dr. William De Kleine was born on a farm in Ottawa County in 1877. At the age of 16 he entered Hope College, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1902. He then graduated from the medical school of Northwestern University in 1906 and started his medical practice in Grand Haven on the second floor of 202 Washington. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa County Medical Society from 1911 to 1913 (Ewing 2013c: 142).

Dr. Charles W. Cotton was born in 1871 in Saranac, Michigan, graduated from Northwestern University School of Dentistry and opened his practice in Grand Haven. He served as Alderman from 1910 to 1912. He was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1912 and 1913, and he was Alderman again from 1916 until May 1918 when he entered the military during WWI. Charles returned to be Mayor again in 1923 and 1924. He was a Mason, Worthy Patron of Grand Haven Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, an Elk, and an Eagle (Ewing 2013c: 125).

Dr. Herbert Cherry, a graduate of Northwestern University School of Medicine, practiced obstetrics in Grand Haven. From 1902 to 1913 he was Chief Physician and Surgeon for the Davis Coal and Coke Company in Elkins, West Virginia. While in Grand Haven, he helped organize the first hospital in 1919, and was appointed Public Health Physician. He attended the First Presbyterian Church, where he served several years as Sunday School Superintendent before leaving the area in 1927 to locate in Culver City, California (Ewing 2013c: 106)

Dr. Ernest Beernink was born in Muskegon on July 2, 1894. In 1917 he resided in Coopersville, but by the 1920s he had moved to Grand Haven and opened a physician's office at 222½ Washington, later moving here to 220. He received his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1921 (Ewing 2013c: 43).

222 Washington. Boyden Block (between 1899-1906). Charles Boyden II, Builder. Contributing. Photo 40, left edge.

This two-story rectangular-plan brick building is shielded by a flat roof. The façade's first story features an elaborate classically inspired left-end entry with sidelights and a broad and tall leaded glass fanlight, rising above Scamozzi-inspired Ionic pilasters topped by a low entablature. In contrast, the adjacent triple storefront display windows are enframed with metal panels and topped by an awning. Above this, a projecting masonry stringcourse marks the transition to the second story, which is pierced by two sets of paired sash windows. These are enframed within raised masonry trim and rest on plain dressed masonry sills. Above each pair of windows is a separate masonry hood/cornice and centered over each of these is an elaborate combination of cornucopia, roses,

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acanthus, and floral motifs enveloping and surrounding a central cartouche. An arcaded brick corbel table frieze that has a narrow egg-and-dart band is crowned by the projecting dentil-trimmed classical metal cornice.

This building was constructed of masonry provided by the Spring Lake Brick Co., a major supplier of brick during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other buildings along Washington Street constructed of this brick are the Gray Block built in 1871 at 16, the Savidge Block built in 1873 at 134-136, and the Tribune Building built 1902 at 120 (Siebold 2004: 576).

Sanborn maps reveal this two-story building was erected on a vacant lot between 1899 and 1906, when it was assigned the address of 222 and occupied by a book store. The 1912 Sanborn indicates it was occupied by a boot & shoe store, but the 1920 edition relates that it again housed a "Book Shop." In 1931 a small masonry block addition was made on the rear elevation.

City directory listings:

1914 Juistema & Verhoeks (Osborn 1914:33)

1921 Book Store, Dr. S. L. DeWitt, and Dr. Frank De Heer (Oakes 1921:48)

1924-52 Reichardt's Gift Shop (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1952:230)

1954-65 Reichardt's Gift Shop and Reichardt's Office Supply (Polk 1954:267; Polk 1965:60)

222 ½

1924-65 (various tenures) Frank A. DeHeer Dentist, Stewart L. DeWitt Physician, Clifford L. Norcross Dentist, F. B. Reghel & Co. Insurance, Ernest Beernink Physician, Kirby and Leiffers Lawyers, and Grandview Memorial Gardens Cemetery Office (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1931: 187; Polk 1936: 168; Polk 1938: 168; Polk 1941: 176; Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1948: 214; Polk 1950: 190; Polk 1952: 230; Polk 1954: 267; Polk 1956: 310; Polk 1958: 299; Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962: 46; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 59).

The directories relate that Reichardt's had a gift shop business here for over four decades and the second story was in demand consistently by Grand Haven's professionals.

Shortly after 1900 Charles Boyden II erected a building to house the book store he had purchased from Dwight Lane. The building next was occupied beginning in 1908 by the Star Vaudette Theater, which offered vaudeville entertainment (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1908). By 1914, Juistema & Verhoeks Shoe Store was at this address. By 1921 John H. Reichardt's stationery and bookstore was here, following its move from 228 Washington. The book store operated until the early 1950s, when it was replaced by Reichardt's Gift Shop, managed by John's son, Jack, and Jack's wife, Libby. The office supply business was sold, leaving only the gift shop until it, too, closed. The gift shop, called Ad Lib, was known for its unique inventory that Jack and Libby purchased in Europe and Latin America. Duncan McAlpine, a physician, had an office on the second floor in the early 1900s, and Dr. Stuart L. De Witt later occupied the space. In 1918 a dentist, Charles W. Cotton, had his office on the second floor. Frank Reghel moved to the second floor of this building around 1940, as did Ernest H. Beernink, a physician (Ewing 2013a: 172).

Charles Boyden II was the son of one of Grand Haven's most prominent businessmen, Charles Boyden, who partnered with Healy C. Akeley in the Boyden & Akeley shingle mill. Around 1900, Boyden purchased Lane's bookstore at 129 Washington, and shortly thereafter moved it to a new building he constructed here at 222, but he was out of business by 1910. By 1920, he is a mechanical engineer in California (Ewing 2013c: 78).

Dr. Duncan McAlpine was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1871 and immigrated to Toronto, Canada, with his parents the next year. He was schooled there and received his medical education at the University of Toronto and

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the University of Edinburgh in Dublin. Dr. McAlpine arrived in Grand Haven about 12 years after beginning his practice in Lake City, Michigan, in 1894. He became a well-respected physician and surgeon. Many thought he should relocate to a larger city, but he replied, "Grand Haven suits me" (Ewing 2013c: 356).

In the 1890s Albert Juistema resided at 116 North Third Street, above his retail business, the Excelsior Shoe Store. Later, Albert and John W. Verhoeks owned the Juistema & Verhoeks Shoe Store here at 222 Washington. Albert's brothers, John and Gerrit, owned the Juistema Brothers Shoe Store at 207 Washington (Ewing 2013c: 291).

224-234 (224-30) Washington (see also 250). New Cutler Block (1890). Contributing. VanDongen & Jonker, Grand Haven, Masons. Photo 37, center.

The broad-fronted rectangular plan, two story brick triple storefront block addressed as 224-234 Washington is one of the largest buildings in the business district, even more so when the matching building built as a hotel at 250 Washington is included. The upper story above the window-sill level retains its Late Victorian light brown exterior displaying eleven square-head double-hung windows with dressed sandstone sills and rock-face sandstone slab lintels. A paneled brick frieze rises above the stacked header corbelling and features a band of sawtooth brickwork. A simple, low metal cornice caps the façade. The visible rear elevation is brick. The storefronts beneath the upper façade are of relatively recent construction. The street level facades have all been renovated. No. 224-226 Washington presents side-by-side centered slant sided entrances with display windows resting on brick bulkheads, the windows of 226 lowered in height by the application of wood panels above. The street level of 228 Washington is clad in vinyl panels and trim, the fluted verticals flanking each entrance resembling stylized pillars. Fenestration consists of a display window between two recessed corner entry doors, one of which provides access to the second story. The area above the fenestration is clad in tall plain panels. The 234 frontage consists of three display windows beneath arched panels with appliqué scrolls and a corner entry (which actually is through 250 Washington, next door). The areas below and between these windows are clad in vinyl siding. The signage above and associated siding carrying up to the second story are also of vinyl. The second story unifies the building above the divergent street level alterations (as well as matching the second and third stories of 250 Washington, adjacent). The body is light brown brick laid in common bond, which is pierced by 11 evenly spaced sash windows with dressed limestone sills and ashlar limestone lintels. A brick corbel table above the windows carries upward to a course of sawtooth bond brick that is beneath a row of small rectangular recessed brick panels. The parapet is capped by a simple pressed metal cornice. The visible rear elevation is brick and is pierced by functionally positioned segmental arch windows and doors.

This building was built at the same time as the adjacent 250 Washington. The 1892 Sanborn illustrates the three-story "New" Cutler House occupied the southwest corner of Washington and 3rd streets with two-story fronts in the western two-thirds of the building. These maps reveal this hotel when built included the buildings that were numbered through the 1931 edition as 224 through 234 Washington, which today are addressed as 224 through 250 Washington. Some sources identify these buildings as the New Cutler Block and the corner hotel as the New Cutler House (Siebold 2004: 697). The three story frontage that was the hotel and is addressed today as 250 was addressed as 232-234 Washington in all Sanborn editions.

To fully comprehend the occupational history of the building, Sanborn data for all addresses of the two story Cutler House block, addressed as 224-234 Washington (historically 224-230), are presented here. (The history and occupation of the three story Cutler House hotel at 250 Washington, historically addressed as 232-234, are presented under the 250 Washington entry, which follows.) The 1892 Sanborn reveals that a bank and insurance offices occupied the eastern half of the block along Washington, with offices on the second floor, while a dry goods store occupied the western half, with offices on the second floor. This configuration remained unchanged

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in the 1906 edition, where the dry goods store, with carpets and wall paper added, was addressed as 224-226 Washington, the offices and bank 228-230 Washington. By 1912, No. 224-226 was occupied by a clothing and boot & shoe store and Peter Van Lopik Ladies Waist Factory was on the second floor. The storefront at 228 housed a book store and 230 a clothing store, with offices on the 2nd floor. The 1920 edition is generally unchanged, although an insurance office is in 228, and 230 is identified as a clothing and boot & shoe store. The 1931 edition identifies the second floor of 224 as a garment factory, while No. 226 has paints & oils on the first floor and a photographer on the second.

City directories for each of the addresses list:

224 Washington

- 1914 (with 226) Central Clothing House and P. Van Lopik (in 224½?) (Osborn 1914:33)
 1921 (with 226) Central Clothing House and G. P. Van Lopik (in 224½?) (Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 (with 226) Central Clothing House (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 (with 226) Central Clothing House (Polk 1928:20)
 1931-36 Kroger Co. Groceries (Polk 1931:187)
 1936-48 (with 226) Kroger Groceries (Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173; Polk 1948:215)
 1950 Vacant (Polk 1950: 190)
 1952 (with 226) Western Auto Associates Store (Polk 1952:230)
 1954-64 Anderson's Children's Clothing (Polk 1954:268; Polk 1964:49)
 1965 Jacqueline's of Grand Haven (Polk 1965:59)

In 1936 Kroger Co. grocery store expands from next door to occupy a double storefront at 224-226.

From this address to the corner of Third Street was the site of the first Cutler House, which flourished prior to the fire of 1889. This magnificent and famous resort hotel was destroyed by fire in that year, replaced soon after by the smaller Cutler House. An 1891 article in the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* stated "VanDonogen & Yonker (sic), the masons who are doing the work on the new Cutler block, are rushing business and doing a good job" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1891a). Around 1900 the ground floor of the new Cutler House still occupied the entire site, but a few years later Beaudry & Company, sellers of dry goods, carpets and rugs, and ladies ready-to-wear, took over the entire main level. A newspaper ad of 1900 offered handkerchiefs for sale starting at one cent each. By 1914 Beaudry & Company had moved to what is now the corner addressed as 250 Washington. Beaudry's was followed by Van Lopik's Central Clothing House until about 1930. During the 1930s and 1940s Kroger Grocery and Baking Company occupied the site until 1948, and the Western Auto store moved here from 11 North Second Street two years later. Anderson's Children's Clothing moved in around 1954, followed by Jacqueline's of Grand Haven in 1965 (Ewing 2013a: 172-173).

Nazarie Beaudry was born in Canada in 1841, came to Grand Haven and in 1866 opened a small mercantile establishment near the docks, under the name of Church & Beaudry. As business grew it became known as one of Grand Haven's leading dry goods stores. Later the retail establishment was moved farther east to 224 Washington under the name Beaudry & Safford, with Benjamin D. Safford as his partner from 1871 to 1879. About 1908 Beaudry moved his store next door to the corner of Washington and Third Streets [232-234 Washington] and it became known as Beaudry & Company, which specialized in "gentlemen's furnishings, carpetings, wall paper, etc." (Ewing 2013c: 41).

In 1907, Peter Van Lopik established the G. P. Van Lopik Company, to make naval blouses, raincoats, and uniforms for the Coast Guard. He also was the first local manufacturer to produce surfmen's supplies. Gerrit Peter

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Van Lopik took over the business when his father was appointed postmaster in 1915. The younger Van Lopik also owned and operated the Central Clothing Store in downtown Grand Haven. Peter's son, Gerrit Peter Van Lopik, continued the manufacturing business and the Central Clothing Store in downtown Grand Haven after his father's death. In 1912 Central Clothing moved to 224 Washington in the Cutler Block. In 1919 Peter Van Lopik established a clothing factory on the upper floors of the Cutler Block where he fabricated naval blouses, raincoats and other Surfmen attire. By 1941, Gerritt had resurrected the G. P. Van Lopik & Company name and was in the sporting goods business at 216½ N 7th Street (Ewing 2013b: 43; Siebold 2004: 619-20).

226 Washington

- 1914-24 No Entry/ Ad for Central Clothing House at 224-226 (Osborn 1914:33; Oakes 1921:30; 48; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-31 Jonker Hardware Co. (Polk 1928:207; Polk 1931:187)
- 1936-48 (with 224) Kroger Groceries) Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938:168; Polk 1941:176; Polk 1945:173
 Polk 1948:215)
- 1950 Vacant (Polk 1950:190)
- 1952 (with 224) Western Auto Associates Store (Polk 1952:230)
- 1954 Baar's Market (Polk 1954:268)
- 1956 Vacant (Polk 1956:310)
- 1958-65 Grand Haven Jewelry (Polk 1958:299; Polk 1965:59)

The 1914 and 1921 city directories have no entries for this address, but a top-page advertisement for the Central Clothing House states its address is 224-226 Washington (Osborn 1914: 33; Oakes 1921: 30, 48). In 1936 Kroger expanded from next door at 224 (see above) (Polk 1936: 168). In 1954 this storefront restores its individual address of 226 and is occupied by Baar's Market (Polk 1954: 268). Various professionals in 224 ½ and 226 ½ include Willard B. Blomendahl, Physician, Production Marketing, B&B Engineering, and Michigan Title Co. (Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1950: 190). No. 226½ is identified as the Oakes Building beginning in 1956 (Polk 1956: 310), and 228½ is identified as Masonic Hall.

After the new Cutler House was built, 226 was first occupied by the National Bank until 1911 (Siebold 2004: 613). Then, this site, along with the adjacent store at 224 Washington, became the home of Van Lopik Central Clothing House, and in the 1930s the Gerrit P. Van Lopik midly-blouse company produced garments on the second floor. From the late 1920s until the mid-1930s Jonker Hardware was located here, before it moved to 212 Washington Street. From the late 1930s until the early 1950s Kroger Grocery and Baking Company occupied the site, while Michigan Title Company, and the Charles A. Conklin Post No. 28 had offices and meeting rooms on the second level, where Martin Van Schelven had an office in the 1950s. In the early 1950s this address again became a separate store, no longer combined with the ground floor retail space at 224 Washington. Baar's Meat Market then occupied the site for a few years, followed in the 1960s by Grand Haven Jewelry, begun in 1949 at 115 Washington. In the early 1960s the jewelry store eventually took over the space at 224 Washington as well, and continues in business here today, 65 years after its founding (Ewing 2013a: 172-173).

228 Washington

In 1914, the Reichardt Book Shop, owned by J. H. Reichardt, is here (Osborn 1914: 33). The 1921 city directory places Jas. W. Oakes & Co. here (Oakes 1921: 48). The 1924 and all later city directories through 1965 place Jas. Oakes & Co. Insurance and Real Estate at this address; in fact, the 1958 directory identifies 226½ as the Oakes Building (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1958: 300; Polk 1965: 60). Various professionals had offices at 228½, including Howard W. Fant City Attorney, John O. Staughton Dentist, Willard M Rypkema physician, Jack DeYoung Designer, Fen-Par Exploration Co., Employers Committee for Economic Development, Holland Loan

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Association, WGHN Radio and Tri-Cities Historical Society (Polk 1945: 173; Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1950: 191; Polk 1956: 311; Polk 1960: 46; Polk 1962: 46; Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 60). The Oakes Agency, Inc. occupies what is addressed as 234 Washington today, revealing a tenure of nearly a century in this building.

In 1890 a bookstore was here, the Reichardt family's first business. James W. Oakes and Company Insurance and Real Estate occupied the space from about 1920 until it moved to 234 Washington in the mid-1970s. It was followed by Jackie's Juniors. The second floor housed a variety of businesses, including a father-son attorney team of George Farr I and George Farr II; Peter Ver Duin, Justice of the Peace; Harvey Scholten, Attorney; Howard Fant, Attorney; Willard M. Rypkema, Physician; John O. Staughton, Dentist; Jack DeYoung, Designer; the Gerrit P. Van Lopik & Company, manufacturers of middy blouses and Coast Guard uniforms; the Time Shop, dealing in watches at wholesale; the Tri-Cities Historical Society; and radio station WGHN, which began here at least as early as 1957. Knoppel Engineering Company moved into this address in 1962, headquarters for a national operation manufacturing modular buildings (Ewing 2013a: 173).

The Oakes Agency website states, "protecting what's important to you since 1903" (Oakes Agency 2014). Founded in 1903 by James W. Oakes, the Oakes Agency was located in 1912 on the second floor of the Peoples' Bank building on the southeast corner of Washington and Third Streets, and then at 228 Washington. In 1908 James E. Scott was working with Oakes, and the business was known as Oakes & Scott Real Estate and Insurance. For a few years prior to 1922 Oakes owned the local Studebaker automobile dealership. The founder's nephew, also named James Oakes, was associated with the business until his retirement in 1980. The business moved to 234 Washington in 1974, about a year after McLellan's Five & Ten Cent Store vacated the property. Oakes rented 4,500 square feet on the ground floor for a few years and then bought the building. In 1971 William Crimmins and Larry Dornbos merged their insurance business with Oakes, and the name was changed to Oakes, Dornbos & Crimmins. In the next few years the office bought several small insurance offices, including Rycenga, Vander Veen, and Dugan-Dornan. Dornbos and Crimmins left in 1983, and Elizabeth Voss, John Van Schelven, and Gerald Witherell formed a new partnership. At Van Schelven's suggestion, Gerry Witherell had become part of the Oakes Agency in 1958 at the age of 21, and in 1980 he was named President, a position he continued to hold in 2003 (Ewing 2013b: 69).

James W. Oakes was born in Grand Haven in 1884 and started a real estate and insurance business in 1903 with partner James E. Scott. In 1907 he went into partnership with Henry J. Boer to form the Grand Haven Realty Company. In 1927 Oakes bought the Studebaker dealership at 9-11 South Second Street from the Charles E. Soule family. In 1933 he merged this with Beers Motor Company, and the combined operation offered Dodge, Plymouth, Packard, and Rockne automobiles, as well as Studebakers. He also owned Auto Fill, a Standard Oil service station at 20 North Third Street. Oakes retired from the automobile business to devote full time to his real estate and insurance, retiring in 1954. Originally located at 228 Washington in downtown Grand Haven, the Oakes office moved to 234 Washington in 1974, one year after the property was vacated by the McLellan store (Ewing 2013c: 406).

Attorney Howard Fant was born in Grand Haven in 1911 to William and Theresa Fant, owners of the Fant Monument Works at 301 Fulton (see entry). He attended Western Michigan University and the University of Michigan, where he earned his law degree in 1934. He returned to Grand Haven to work for Attorney Leo C. Lillie, and in 1941 began his own general practice. He formed a partnership, called Scholten and Fant, with Harvey L. Scholten in 1957. He served as Grand Haven City Attorney from 1937 to 1940 and again from 1954 to 1972. Fant acted as legal counsel to several area townships, and served on the County Board of Supervisors from 1937 to 1940 and from 1954 to 1968. From 1941 to 1948 he was County Prosecutor, except during his service in

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the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945. He was active in the State Bar of Michigan, American Bar Association, First Presbyterian Church, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, and Chamber of Commerce Ewing (2013c: 190).

230 Washington

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- 1914 Enterprise Clothing Co. / C.H. Eshelman (Osborn 1914:33)
 1921 Enterprise Clothing Co. and Shipping Room / Lorraine Manufacturing Co. (Oakes 1921:48)
 1924 Enterprise Clothing Co. (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928-31 Kieft Bros. Clothing/Lorraine Manufacturing and Importing Co. (rear) (Polk 1928; 207; Polk 1931:186)
 1936-38 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Grocer (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:169)

230-34

- 1941-65 McLellan's Department Store (Polk 1941:176; Polk 1965:60)

The Enterprise Clothing Company already had become an established business in the Grand Haven area before moving from 106 Washington to this location shortly after 1900. Enterprise remained here until the mid-1920s, when it was occupied by Kieft Brothers Clothing, owned by Phes and Wilford Kieft. The A & P Tea Company was here for a brief period in the 1930s, followed by the McLellan 5 and 10 Cent Store, which also occupied the remainder of the ground floor to the east until 1970 (Ewing 2013a: 172-173).

The Lorraine Manufacturing Co. started in Grand Haven in 1915 with offices above Peoples Bank and a factory at the southwest corner of Third and Franklin Streets. William A. Hanrahan of Grand Haven, one of the organizers, was named Secretary-Treasurer. The company employed 11 salesmen and 50-60 young women in the factory. The firm imported human hairnets from China, English needles, Swedish cutlery, and Irish thread and linens, and manufactured crotchet hooks, pearl buttons, etc. It went out of business in 1928 when Irene Castle, stage and screen star, started the "Bobbed Hair" fashion, resulting in their largest seller, hairnets, becoming a thing of the past (Ewing 2013b: 81).

The founder of the Enterprise Clothing Co., Koene T. VandenBosch, was born in 1864 on a farm in Holland Township, and moved to Grand Haven in 1883. He was employed by his family as a clerk at the Big Store, one of Grand Haven's leading retailers, in the historic district at the corner of Fulton and N 3rd Street. Later, he became bookkeeper for his uncle Gerrit, and later with his brother, John, he organized the Enterprise Clothing Company in the 200 block of Washington Street. He was a Director of the Grand Haven State Bank when it was organized in 1901 and served on the Board until 1914. In 1916 and 1917 he was City Treasurer and from 1918 to 1931 he was City Clerk, then served as Deputy City Clerk until retiring in 1947 (Ewing 2013c: 554).

Phester C. Kieft and his brother, Wilford, owned Kieft Brothers Clothing in the 1930s until 1950, first located at 230 Washington, later at 220 Washington, and finally at 125 Washington, when Wilford was the sole owner. About 1952 Jack Reichardt bought the clothing business (Ewing 2013c: 303).

Martin Andrew Erickson came to Grand Haven in 1924, but had worked at least briefly in Grand Rapids for an unspecified grocery store chain, probably A&P. He was Manager for A&P stores in Grand Haven and Muskegon. He later owned and operated Erickson's Super Market at 416 Franklin Street. His grand opening ad for the A&P on Saturday, July 7, 1934, stated, "We would like to have a chance to earn your confidence and patronage by a trial order on opening day." He retired from the grocery business in 1972. Erickson was on the Board of Directors for Spartan stores, was a board member of the Grand Haven Board of Light and Power, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce, and the Kiwanis Club (Ewing 2013c: 183-84).

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Hartger Jonker and his son Fred emigrated from the Netherlands in 1872 and in 1880 started a concrete and masonry business as Jonker & Son. In addition to the Cutler House, they helped construct the Story & Clark building, the Congregational Church, Akeley Institute, part of Challenge Refrigerator, Dake Engine, and Eagle Ottawa (Ewing 2013c: 288-289).

In 1896 the firm of Van Dongen & Groenevelt was awarded a contract to build Grand Haven's first electric power building (Ewing 2013c: 235). Johannes "John" Van Dongen was a mason by trade and contributed to a number of buildings in the Grand Haven area (Ewing 2013c: 568).

250 (232-234) Washington. New Cutler House / Witherell Building / Masonic Building (1890; 2007)
VanDongen & Yonker, Masons, Grand Haven, Contributing. Photo 37, left.

This three-story rectangular-plan brick building occupies the corner of Third Street. It has a low hip roof. The upper-story finishes duplicate those of the adjoining Cutler House commercial block. Above the window-sill level the building retains its Late Victorian light brown exterior displaying eleven square-head double-hung windows with dressed sandstone sills and rock-face sandstone slab lintels. A paneled brick frieze rises above the stacked header corbelling and features a band of sawtooth brickwork. A simple, low metal cornice caps the façade. The visible rear elevation is brick. The storefronts beneath the upper façade are of relatively recent construction. The broad-fronted rectangular plan, three story brick double storefront block addressed as 250 Washington was built as a hotel and was constructed at the same time as the matching two story triple commercial block building at 224-234 Washington. The street level facades have been renovated. The street level is clad in vinyl panels with broad vinyl trim borders. Fenestration consists of a recessed aluminum frame double entry door flanked to the east by two sets of triple vertical fixed pane windows. The vinyl veneer carries one bay around the Third Street side elevation, which is pierced by a single vertical fixed pane window. The building's walls are of light brown brick laid in common bond, and the façade in each story is pierced by 5 evenly spaced sash windows with dressed sandstone sills and rock-face sandstone lintels. A brick corbel table above the windows carries upward to a course of sawtooth brickwork that is beneath a row of small rectangular recessed brick panels. The parapet is capped by a simple pressed metal cornice. The Third Street side elevation south from the corner bay at the street level is eight bays long, composed of enclosed windows with dressed sandstone sills and brick lintels and a recessed rear corner entrance. The two stories above contain sash windows with dressed limestone sills and arched lintels composed of three courses of header brick. Eight bays extend back from the façade corner to a pier and four additional bays extend from here to the rear building corner. The roofline detailing of this elevation, with its brick corbelling, sawtooth bond and recessed panels, is identical to that of the façade. The visible rear elevation is of brick and pierced by functionally positioned segmental arch windows and doors.

To fully comprehend the occupational history of the building, Sanborn data for this three story Cutler House hotel building, addressed as 250 Washington (historically 232-234), are presented here. (The history and occupation of the two story Cutler House block, historically addressed as 224-230 Washington, are presented under the 224-234 Washington entry, which precedes the current discussion.) The addresses all relate to the three story corner block that was the New Cutler House hotel, which was addressed as 232-234 Washington in all Sanborn editions. The 1892 Sanborn reveals that in 232-234 the Cutler House hotel office was in the northeast front corner and the hotel dining room occupied the remainder of the first floor along 3rd Street back to the rear alley, with a bar and barber in the basement. A kitchen was located at the rear along the west side of the dining room and a separate ice house was located west of the kitchen, both no longer present. This configuration remained unchanged in the 1906 edition. By 1912 the building is no longer identified as the Cutler House. The corner storefront at 232-234 had a dry goods & clothing store, with the U.S. Weather Bureau on the second floor, offices in the second and third floors, and club rooms on the third. The 1920 edition shows the Masonic Temple on the third floor. The 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions do not provide additional information.

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City directories listings:

232

1914 Enterprise Clothing Co., Beaudry & Co. Grand Haven Realty Co. (Osborn 1914:33)

1921 Beaudry Co. Ltd., US Coast Guard, Louis H. Osterhous (Oakes 1921:48)

1928 Jonker Hardware Co. (Polk 1928: 207).

234

1924 Beaudry Co.Ltd. (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

232-34

1931-38 McLellan Store Co. 5-Cent-to-\$1 Store, Masonic Lodge No. 139 (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:169)

230-34

1941-65 McLellan's Department Store (Polk 1941:176; Polk 1965:60)

Professional and office occupants above the street level:

232

1914 Jorgenson College, J. T. Jorgenson, Dr. H. T. Cummings (Osborn 1914:33)

234½

1924 Louis H. Osterhous, US Weather Bureau, US Coast Guard (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

232-34

1928 Masonic Temple - Masonic Lodge No. 139, N Ottawa Oil Co. Louis Osterhous, US Weather Bureau, Ottawa Loan & Finance (Polk 1928; 207)

1931 Masonic Temple Assn., US Weather Bureau (Polk 1931:186)

1936-38 Masonic Lodge No. 139, Fred McRae Real Estate, Citizens Realty Co., Grand Haven Terminals, Fred Syrett consulting engineer (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1938:169)

1936-54 Masonic Temple (Polk 1936:167; Polk 1954: 268)

1941 Boy Scouts, American Red Cross (Polk 1941:176)

1945 Veterans Consulting Center (Polk 1945: 174)

1956 Masonic Building addressed as 228½ in this and all later directories (see entry)

234

1948-54 American Red Cross (Polk 1948: 215; 1954: 268)

This corner building, addressed as 250 Washington today, has had a number of address changes over the decades. Earlier directories through 1945 apparently address the offices upstairs the same as the street level, 232-234. This upper floor professional office area was variously addressed as 234, 234½, and 232-34, "Masonic Temple." The latter identification does not appear after 1954, when beginning in 1956 the "Masonic Building" is addressed as 228½. The early occupations by clothing manufacturers are replaced by two national chains in succession from the late 1930s through the 1960s, A&P and McLellan's. By 1941 McLellan's Department Store had expanded from 232-234 into 230 and was addressed as 230-234 Washington from that edition through the 1965 city directory.

In 1871, Dwight Cutler began construction of the Cutler House on the southwest corner of Washington and Third Streets. This majestic five-story building, done in the Second Empire style, measured 125' by 133', and was dedicated on July 4, 1872. It soon ranked among the most popular in the state. It was destroyed in the disastrous fire of October 1, 1889. Grand Haven began immediately to rebuild, and a second smaller, less ornate Cutler House (the "New Cutler House") rose from the ashes in 1890 and opened in 1891. An 1891 article in the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* stated "VanDonogen & Yonker (sic), the masons who are doing the work on the new Cutler block, are rushing business and doing a good job" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1891a).

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Mason Hartger Jonker and his son, Fred, emigrated from the Netherlands in 1872 and in 1880 started a concrete and masonry business as Jonker & Son. In addition to the Cutler House, they helped construct the Story & Clark building, the Congregational Church, Akeley Institute, part of Challenge Refrigerator, Dake Engine, and Eagle Ottawa (Ewing 2013c: 288-289).

In 1896 the firm of Van Dongen & Groenevelt was awarded a contract to build Grand Haven's first electric power building (Ewing 2013c: 235). Johannes "John" Van Dongen was a mason by trade and contributed to a number of buildings in the Grand Haven area (Ewing 2013c: 568).

The New Cutler House that opened in 1891 was an L-shaped building, having frontage on both Washington and Third Streets. On the Third Street side there was a broad, sheltered veranda 76 feet long, which served as a cool, shady promenade or resting place in the summer. The Western Union office was here, and the lobby was furnished with easy chairs and many potted plants. The dining room was furnished in oak and seated 150 guests. In the basement there were sample rooms for salesmen to display their wares, a barbershop, bathrooms, and a first-class café. While not as ornamental and elaborate as the Cutler House, it was an up-to-date facility. When the hotel reopened on September 1, 1891, rates then were \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. The upper part of the building was reached by a broad, massive oak staircase. The cuisine provided the best foods the market afforded. The hotel had electric and gas lights, an electric call bell system, steam heat and open fires for winter comfort. In the summer months, an orchestra played both popular and classical music throughout the day and evening.

In 1903, Jorgen "John" C. Jorgenson opened Grand Haven Realty Company in the Cutler Building. Besides Western Union, which had an office here in 1914, the United States Weather Bureau was also located at this site, and the numerous storm and weather signals were flown from its flagstaff, which was visible for miles. In 1917, the Masonic Temple Association purchased the building and used the upper floors for meetings and functions for years. John Pfaff's agency also could be found on one of the upper floors of this building shortly after it was built. In 1914, after the hotel closed, Beaudry's store expanded from 224 Washington and occupied the ground level. The First National Bank of Grand Haven and its successor, the National Bank of Grand Haven, were located in the west section of the new building. In 1924 Beaudry's Dry Goods Store was still on the main floor, and the District Headquarters for the Coast Guard was located above it. Beaudry's went out of business in 1930, and it was soon followed by the Green Store, a five and ten cent outlet, which was succeeded by McLellan's Five and Ten Cent Store. McLellan's opened on June 29, 1940, and closed in 1973. The Oakes Agency, which started in 1903 on the second floor of the Peoples Bank and Trust building as James Oakes Real Estate and Insurance, moved into 232-234 Washington after McLellan's closed, and a few years later the company split into the James W. Oakes Real Estate Office and Oakes, Dornbos, and Crimmins Insurance Agency. The Masonic Temple Association in 1979 sold the building to Witherell, Dornbos, Crimmins, & Oakes. In 2004 the real estate operation merged with and adopted the name of Re-Max of Grand Haven. The upper floors at different times housed Gerrit P. Van Lopik's middy blouse factory, the Masonic Temple, Grand Transformer Electrical Assemblies, the American Legion, attorney offices, an insurance firm, various business offices, the Ottawa County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the local Boy Scouts of America. The Tri-Cities Historical Museum got its start in this building in two upstairs rooms leased at no charge from the Masonic Temple Association. James Bussard's law office moved to the second floor in the 1950s. In 2007 the upper floors were converted to nine condominiums (Ewing 2013a: 173).

The local chapter of "Free & Accepted Masons" was chartered in 1863. Corinthian Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered in 1873. In the mid-1870s the Masons were housed in the Gray Block, at 16 Washington. Grand Haven Council No. 51, Royal and Select Masons, was organized in 1881, and occupied the entire third floor of the Howlett Block at 201-203 Washington in the 1880s. In 1917, the Masonic Temple Association purchased this building at 232-234 Washington, and used the upper floors for meetings and functions (Ewing

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2013b: 19).

Jorgen "John" C. Jorgenson was born in Denmark in 1870 and came to the United States in 1880, settling first in Chicago. By 1903 he was in Grand Haven, the same year he opened Grand Haven Realty Company here at 232-234 Washington. Jorgenson offered building lots for \$1.00 down and 50 cents a week payment. As early as 1908 he operated Jorgenson's Auto and Cycle Service Station at 105 Washington (see entry) (Ewing 2013c: 289).

Louis Osterhouse had opened a law office at 232 Washington by 1908. Later he had an office on the second floor of 118 Washington. He was Ottawa County Prosecuting Attorney in 1912 and City Attorney in 1914 and again from 1920 to 1926 (Ewing 2013c: 413).

300 Washington. Peoples Savings Bank Building (1910; 1931; 1979-1980) James Price, Holland, Architect, Clark & Blakeslee, Grand Haven, Builders (1910 building). Non-Contributing

This is a broad-fronted rectangular plan two-story structure of thoroughly modern design, largely dating to 1979-80, but retaining a few exterior vestiges of a building constructed in 1910. It occupies the southeast corner of Washington and S 3rd streets. The exterior is finished in concrete panels and limestone. The broad light gray masonry at the ground level, between the first and second stories, and in the tall roofline fascia, provides it with a horizontal emphasis that is reinforced by the bands of dark tinted fixed pane windows. The building is accessed by an off center metal framed glass double door. A photograph of the original bank building when constructed in 1910 (Siebold 2004: 704) reveals that it is enveloped within the current much larger building dating to 1980. The pre-1980 building forms the northwest section of the current building, most of the Washington Street elevation west of the current entrance, and all of the 3rd street side elevation. The limestone with deeply cut horizontal joints in the masonry walls between the windows that define the extent of the original bank building survives and was duplicated as accents in the new construction. A single-story addition extending the rear of the original building, dating to the 1950s, has also been incorporated with new facing, such that the 3rd Street elevation is that of the bank before its 1980 renovation. The building's eastern half, or more, was new construction in 1979-80

Non-Contributing because the original structure is no longer evident and most of the current building is under 50 years old.

The 1912 Sanborn reveals a rectangular plan two story bank building with a stone face, addressed as 302 Washington, had replaced a dwelling present in 1906. The building was unchanged in the 1912 map and in 1920 had a small rear addition constructed, but by 1931, the original building that was numbered as 300-302 had been doubled in size by the construction of a two story, brick-faced addition extending from the east elevation addressed as 304-306.

City directories list:

- 1914 Savings Bank Building, J. W. Oakes & Co., J. E. Clark & Co., D. Baker & Son., Coburn & Misner, Dr. P. M. Vandenberg (Osborn 1914:33)
- 1921-24 Peoples Savings Bank Building, Peoples Savings Bank, Rupright Engineering Co., Charles E. Misner, Dr. J. W. Mieras (Oakes 1921:48; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-54 Peoples Savings Bank Building, Cornelius J. Addison Physician, John W. Mieras Dentist, Charles E. Misner, Lawyer (Polk 1928:207; Polk 1931:187; Polk 1936:168; Polk 1938: 169; Polk1941:176; Polk 1945:1174; Polk 1948:215; Polk 1950:191; Polk 1954:268)
- 1928-56 Peoples Bank Building (Polk 1956:311)
- 1958 Peoples Bank & Trust Building (Polk 1958:300)

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Dentist John W. Mieras had an office here for over three decades. Attorney Charles E. Misner had his office here for over four decades, with Misner identified as city attorney in 1948 and 1950, adding a partner as Misner & Ponstein in 1950 through 1956; Ponstein practiced here alone by 1958 (Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1950: 191; Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1956: 311; Polk 1958: 300).

In 1910 Peoples Bank was organized and moved from 220 Washington to this building after its construction was completed. A contract, dated April 7, 1910, was signed by J. Edward Clark and Chauncey Blakeslee, co-partners of Clark & Blakeslee builders, to construct the "Bank Building of Peoples Savings Bank of Grand Haven" on the southeast corner of Washington and Third streets for "The full sum of \$11,472"; James Price of Holland was the architect (Siebold 2004: 703). The original building was constructed at a cost of \$20,000, with excavating by J. L. Dornbos, masonry by Clark & Blakeslee, and carpentry by Jake K. Helfge (*American Contractor* 1910: 58).

The architect of the original building, James Price, was born in 1860 and trained in England, arriving in the United States after 1881. He worked in Chicago, then Holland and Grand Rapids, where he designed a number of commercial buildings in the Midwest, and in Grand Rapids designed several schools and churches, among the best known being the Syrian Greek Church, in 1930 (Withey 1970: 489). Price is listed as the architect for a \$7,000 school building in Hamilton, Michigan, in 1907 (*School Board Journal* 1907c), a new school building in Coopersville, Michigan, in 1908 (*Municipal Journal* 1908), a factory for the Holland Furnace Co. in 1915 (*American Contractor* 1915a), and a tannery in Spring Lake in 1913 (*Iron Age* 1913). No information about the architect of the 1979-80 expansion was encountered during literature research, and no sources interviewed at the bank were able to provide any information.

J. Edward Clark & Chauncey Blakeslee also had teamed to build the VanderZalm Building at 210 Washington in 1907. Separately, in Grand Haven Blakeslee built the Grand Haven Armory and the Grand Theatre (Ewing 2013c: 58-59). Joseph Edward Clark I [1868-1950] was born in Spring Lake in 1868 and became a mason and building contractor. One of the sons, probably Chauncey R, who was a bricklayer, joined him in the contracting business, which was operating as J. E. Clark & Son by 1914 through 1922, but was no longer active by 1928 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1914; Ewing 2013c: 111). J. E. Clark & Son built a power house in Grand Haven for Story & Clark in 1922 (*Iron Age* 1921a: 1454; *American Contractor* 1921d: 61). J. E. Clark had served as general contractor for a large building addition at Hope College in 1902 (Siebold 2004: 704). Chauncey Clark built the Robinhood Theatre at 217 Washington in Grand Haven in 1916 (demolished) (Siebold 2004: 134).

Dentist John Mieras had an office on the second floor of this building in 1917 and into the mid-1950s. Also located on the second floor was the office of Charles E. Misner, an attorney. In 1974 Great Lakes Financial took over the bank and in 1978 began a two phase remodeling project. Three buildings west of the 1910 building were razed and a two-story bank addition was completed in July 1979 in Phase I, followed by gutting the 1910 structure, remodeling the interior, and constructing a facade over the original front to blend with the Phase I architecture (Ewing 2013a: 175; Siebold 2004: 711).

Jacob L. Dornbos, Cashier at the former National Bank of Grand Haven, and Frederick Forrest, founder of the Arrow Shirt Co. and part-time resident of Spring Lake, saw the need for another bank in addition to Grand Haven State Bank. Peoples Savings Bank was organized in 1909, but didn't start banking until February 9, 1910, after purchase of the property at the southeast corner of Washington and Third Streets from the estate of lumberman Dwight Cutler. Dr. Edward Hofma was an original organizer and the institution's first President, and Thomas Hefferan, William Thieleman, and Derk Baker were its first Vice Presidents. Dornbos was named Cashier. Other Directors were Walter I. Lillie, Charles E. Soule, Gerrit L. Dornbos, John J. Bolt, George D. Turner, Jay F. Johnston, and Edward H. Story. The bank started with assets of \$88,896.10, and after only four months it had

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deposits of \$136,000. Its first year deposits were \$260,000. By 1954 deposits totaled over \$8,000,000. In 1958 the name was changed from The Peoples Bank of Grand Haven to The Peoples Bank and Trust Company. In 1962 Peoples Bank and Spring Lake State Bank merged. On June 30, 1987, the bank's semi-annual report showed assets of \$152,730,000 (Ewing 2013b: 76-77).

Charles E. Misner was born in Otisville, Michigan, in 1882, and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School. He opened his law practice in Grand Haven in 1913, and was City Attorney from 1944 to 1950. He was a semi-invalid and known as "Charley" and "Mr. Democrat." Charles established the Ottawa County Health Department during his service on the Board of Supervisors, was made honorary Chairman of the Ottawa Democratic Club for life, and taught Sunday school in the Methodist Church for twenty years. In 1920 and 1932 Charles was delegate and alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1937 Governor Murphy appointed him to the State Prison Commission. Judge Jacob Ponstein was his partner in the law practice of Misner & Ponstein, which was also located on the second floor here at 300 Washington (Ewing 2013c: 378-79).

Dr. John W. Mieras was born in Grand Haven in 1879 and had a dental practice from 1901 to 1954, first at 214 Washington and later on the second floor at 300 Washington, above Peoples Bank. John attended the Grand Haven Presbyterian Church and was a member of the Rotary Club, Elks, and Eagles (Ewing 2013c: 373).

324 Washington. Post Office and Federal Building (1966). Daverman Associates, Grand Rapids, Architect; Martin Dyke & Sons, Holland, Contractor. Contributing. Photo 43.

This L-plan buff brick and limestone building is composed of a 1½ story central block and single story section fronting on Washington and a two-story block forming its east elevation that overlooks a parking lot extending to 4th Street. The façade provides a stepped appearance, composed of the limestone-clad two story end bay, the six brick and limestone bays of the central section, and the single story western brick bay. Fenestration is composed of an aluminum-framed triple door at the junction of the 1½ and two story sections, five large aluminum framed fixed pane windows in the central section and a single double aluminum framed window in the end bay. The ends and roofline of the central 1½ single story block are defined by projecting limestone piers creating a frame for the windows and door bays that have plain stone panels above and are bordered by raised vertical masonry strips. Common bond brick is used in vertical planes between these vertical members and also for the single story western end bay of the building. The fenestration of the common bond brick two story east side elevation includes an entry door at each corner between which are seven bays defined by slightly projecting strips that frame aluminum framed double windows on both the first and second stories. The single story western bay is pierced by two double aluminum framed windows.

The 1964 city directory lists the Lake Michigan Playhouse at this address and the 1965 edition lists it as Vacant (Polk 1964: 49; Polk 1965: 60).

In 1872, a new post office and Elks' Temple building was erected on the southeast corner of First and Washington Streets at (at 100 Washington). Rural mail delivery started in 1905, the same year a new post office was built on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets (235 Washington). Door-to-door mail delivery began in 1908. As in most small communities, Grand Haven's post office was the hub of activity, a place where townspeople gathered to catch up on gossip, find out about upcoming dances, picnics, and recitals, and to check if they had received any long awaited letters or parcels. On October 8, 1964, the federal government purchased the property now addressed as 324 Washington from the Grand Haven Women's Club for \$30,000 to provide a site for a new post office and federal building (Ewing 2013a: 154, 177; USCCAN 1966: 585). Daverman Associates of Grand Rapids was selected to design the project, using specifications provided by the General Services Administration's Chicago office. The newspapers reported a budget of \$348,000 for the project (*Owosso Argus*

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Press 1964). Joseph T. Daverman had designed the Grand Rapids post office building in 1962, and Daverman Associates designed a number of commercial buildings in Grand Rapids and in other cities in Michigan and across the Midwest (Bowker 1962: 154, 1970: 204). Holland contractor Martin Dyke & Sons was the low bidder for the contract at \$362,000 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 12/23/65). In Grand Haven, the firm also built the large Parish House addition to St. John's Episcopal Church in 1966.

502 Washington. Jacob VanderVeen House (1861). Contributing. Photo 45, right.

This two story compound massed gable-front-and-wing frame house occupies the corner of Fifth Street. It rests on a coursed ashlar limestone foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a front-gabled roof with a single story false-front shed roofed side bay. The façade presents a full width veranda with a hip roof supported on classical columns. A gable rises over the porch's centered entry door, which is aligned with the house's entry. The door is flanked by a sash window and a sliding window. A sash window is centered in the front gabled bay of the second story. The Fifth Street side elevation is of two stories and has two sash windows in each story and a single story rear porch.

The earliest, 1883 Sanborn coverage for Grand Haven does not extend this far east, but the 1892 edition illustrates an L-plan dwelling with a two story main/west section and a single story east section that extends to the rear. It remains unchanged through the 1899, 1906, 1912, 1920, 1931, and 1931-49 Update editions.

City directories list:

1914-28 J. VanderVeen/Jacob VanderVeen (Osborn 1914:33; Oakes 1921:49); Polk 1928:208)
1931-36 J. VanderVeen/ J. Pippel (Polk: 1931:187; Polk1936:168)
1938 Jacob VanderVeen (Polk 1938:169)
1941-50 Kate Pippel (Polk 1941: 177; Polk 1950:191)
1952 Oren Levsay (Polk 1952:230)
1954-65 Arthur V. Pippel (Polk 1954: 268; Polk 1965:60)

This home was built in 1861 by Jacob VanderVeen, brother of Dr. Arend VanderVeen, who later built the house next door at 508 Washington. (Ruger's 1868 lithographic view of Grand Haven clearly illustrates this house was in place by that time [Ruger 1868].) Jacob owned and operated VanderVeen's Drug Store, and the house remained in the family for years (including the tenure of Art Pippel, a grandson) (Ewing 2013a: 180). Jacob VanderVeen and his mother moved to a house in Grand Haven on the southeast corner of Fifth and Washington Streets [502 Washington, see entry] in 1861 (next door to the house his brother, Dr. Arend VanderVeen, later built). Jacob was a member of the first graduating class of 1861 at Hope College, where he got his degree as a registered pharmacist. He then worked in New York with several drug companies and came to Grand Haven, where he started the VanderVeen Drug Store at 136 Washington Street. He operated the store for 35 years until 1914 when he sold it to John W. Mulder. Jacob was City Treasurer in 1920 and 1921 and again in 1923 and 1924. He also was Chief of the Fire Department (Ewing 2013c: 561).

508 Washington. Dr. Arend VanderVeen House (ca. 1873). Hartger Jonker and John Van Dongen, stone masons, Charles Ball, woodwork. Contributing. Photo 45, center; 47, center.

This imposing hip-roof two story compound massed plan brick Italianate house is distinguished by a projecting three story corner tower. The house is shielded by an asphalt shingle hipped roof, while the mansard roof of the tower is sheathed in metal and capped by ornamental cresting. The enclosed entry porch extends across the front tower and is topped by a simple balustrade. The house's fenestration consists of paired and single round arch sash windows, all with dressed stone sills and elaborate cast iron lintels with prominent cartouched keystones. Above the second story, an oculus window occurs in a gable above the paired second story windows over the entry porch, while lunette windows occur above the paired windows in the façade and in the side elevation of the tower.

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The third story tower rises above a short low concave mansard roof above the second story, and is of frame construction with flush boarding. Each tower elevation contains centered paired round arch sash windows with low gabled drip hoods. Above these is an elaborate bracketed wood cornice. The house's side elevation presents a symmetrical piercing pattern continuing onto the projecting rear bay, with all windows trimmed identical to those of the façade. The broadly projecting main cornice has widely spaced single brackets with dentil bands between. Most of the interior elements of the home reputedly survive in original condition. This home is the best example of Italian Villa residential design in the historic district and a landmark in the city. The house was listed in Michigan's State Register of Historical Sites in 1972.

The earliest 1883 Sanborn coverage for Grand Haven does not extend this far east, but the 1892 edition illustrates a two story dwelling at this location. It remains unchanged through the 1899 and 1906 editions, but in 1912 a small single story room was added to its rear/southwest corner. No other alterations are evident in the 1920 through 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions. (Schober's 1874 lithographic view of Grand Haven shows this house with its distinctive tower was in place at that time [Schober 1874].)

The 1914 through 1928 city directories place Dr. A. VanderVeen or Arend VanderVeen here (Osborn 1914: 33; Oakes 1921: 49; Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 208). The 1931 directory places Kate VanderVeen here and, in 1936 through 1945, William Dubee (Polk 1931: 187; Polk 1936: 168; Polk 1938: 169; Polk 1941: 177; Polk 1945: 174). In 1948 through 1965 Mrs. Marian Dubee was the occupant (Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1965: 60). The VanderVeen family owned this home for over 70 years and the Dubees were here for over three decades.

Except for the elaborate lintels above the windows, all work on this home was done by local residents. Dr. Arend VanderVeen and his family were the first residents of this early 1870s home, built in the Italian Villa style. Nicknamed the "boy surgeon" for his service as a young man in the Civil War, Dr. VanderVeen continued to practice medicine in Grand Haven after the conflict was over, and later became a member of Grand Haven's first City Council. Hartger Jonker (later a hardware merchant) and John Van Dongen, both skilled masons born and trained in the Netherlands, were responsible for the stone work and plastering, including the handsome ceilings. The house's foundation was made of huge stones, each one a foot wide and a foot high and two to three feet long. They were faced with brick, over which was laid a smooth coat of cement. Besides a coal bin with a capacity of 32 tons, there was a vegetable cellar, a canned goods cellar, and a smaller coal bin. The woodwork throughout the house was white pine. All the woodwork, including the hand carving on the stairway, was done by Charles Ball. Marinus Albers and his son did the original painting.

A doorway at the left of the front porch led to the doctor's office. An imposing front entrance of glass-paneled double doors opened into a central hall from which a magnificent stairway of 21 steps led to the upper floor. The steps were constructed of white pine. The balustrade and newel post were made of black walnut. Originally there were two living rooms, separated by pocket doors, which permitted conversion into one large room for festive occasions. A door in the south wall of the living room opened into the master bedroom with its connecting bath. A door in the east wall led to the hallway, across from a large dining room. From the dining room there was a small passageway to the kitchen that also served as a butler's pantry. On the upper floors of the house were five bedrooms and an enclosed stairway leading from the back hall to the attic. In the north end of the attic was a small room that gave access via stairway and a trap door to the third story tower. The cupola of this tower, when lit, was visible almost anywhere around town. When a patient with urgent care needs came to the office the tower was lit to call the doctor back to the office. The cupola was also illuminated to celebrate elections won by the Democratic party, and to advise patients that the doctor was in. The VanderVeen's daughter, Marian Dubee, lived in the house for nearly 100 years until her death in 1973. A nephew, Jerald Jay Reminga, of Grand Rapids, purchased the

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house from Ms. Dubee's estate in 1983, and it was conveyed to his son, Jay Randall Reminga, in 1999 (Ewing 2013a: 180).

Born in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, on September 19, 1840, Arend VanderVeen was the brother of Christian, who became minister of the First Reformed Church in Grand Haven, and Jacob, who became a druggist, also in Grand Haven. In 1847, Arend and his family joined the second Van Raalte colony from The Netherlands that settled on Black (Macatawa) Lake near Holland, marking the beginning of the Dutch "Colonie" in West Michigan that today forms the largest settlement in the nation of persons of Dutch ancestry. Arend studied for the ministry at Hope College, but did not become a preacher and began instead to study medicine under the tutelage of a local physician. On September 11, 1861, just months after the Civil War broke out, at age 18 he joined Company D of the Michigan Infantry, called the "Wandering Regiment," and became known as the "boy surgeon." He was named Assistant Surgeon on February 26, 1863, and discharged in July, 1865. Arend was on guard duty in Washington, D.C. after the war and was a witness to the court martial of the group that assassinated President Lincoln and the hanging of David Herold, Mary Surratt, George Atzerodt, and Lewis Payne in the Capitol Prison courtyard. Following his discharge, Arend attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and returned to Grand Haven in 1868 to begin his practice of medicine. He did a special study of malarial diseases at the University of Alabama where he obtained his medical degree. Arend was said to have delivered over 4,200 infants during the 60 years of his professional career, and he was called to nearby cities for consultations. He had a gold colored horse called "Ned" who was well-known around town and which he used even after the auto had been perfected. If the doctor was out on sick calls, his wife mounted the stairs to the tower in their home at 508 Washington Street, signaled him with a lantern to let him know there was an emergency call, and dispatched a man to tell the doctor where he was wanted. Arend was Alderman for the First Ward, a member of the first City Council in 1867, a member of the Board of Health, and a member of the Grand Haven Concert Band. He died in 1930 (Ewing 2013c: 560).

The VanderVeens' daughter, Marion, married Henry Dubee in 1891. Dubee was born in Germany in 1861 and educated there in languages and music. Unwilling to serve in the military in Germany, he came to the United States in 1880. He graduated from Harvard with a Ph.D. degree and was a professor at Olivet College and at Ripon College in Wisconsin. During much of the time Dubee was studying and teaching, Marion and the children lived at his fathers-in-law's home here at 508 Washington Street. Henry then taught at Radcliff for a time, and eventually moved his family to Ann Arbor, where he taught at the University of Michigan until 1908, when he moved his family to Beloit, in Wisconsin, where he taught at Beloit College. In 1911, Dr. Dubee spent his sabbatical in Europe and his family again moved in with the VanderVeens. Henry Dubee died in 1945, and after her husband's death, Marian Dubee continued to reside at 508 Washington until her death in 1973 at the age of 103 (Ewing 2013c: 165).

512 Washington. House (Pre-1892). Contributing. Photo 45, center left; 47, left.

This rectangular plan, two story house rests on a coursed ashlar limestone foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is shielded by a hip roof. The façade features a hipped roof full-width entry porch with modern square pillars and balustrade. On the first story the entrance is located in a projecting bay centered between two sash windows. In the second story a double hung sash window occurs near each façade corner. The most distinguishing feature of this house is its large cupola at the apex of the hip roof. Also having a hip roof, the vinyl clad cupola is pierced by two small sash windows on each elevation. The corners display large brackets with pendils in each face, between which is a band of small modillions. The side elevations display functional fenestration composed of sash windows. The two story rear elevation steps down from the main body of the house and contains an entry porch.

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Although this house with its wide eaves and cupola looks older architecturally, Sanborn maps reveal a house with the footprint of the current building did not occupy the site until sometime between 1906 and 1912. While the earliest 1883 Sanborn coverage for Grand Haven does not extend this far east, the 1892 edition illustrates a large two story dwelling at this location. The western portion of this house had a footprint and location equating to the dwelling at 512 Washington today. It seems probable that the eastern portion of the original dwelling was removed between 1906 and 1912 and the current building is the result. This building remained unchanged through the 1920, 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions.

City directories listings:

1914 George E. McCabe (Osborn 1914:33)
 1921 Albert Juistema (Oakes 1921:50)
 1924-31 Ralph VanToll (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928:207; Polk 1931:187)
 1936 Vacant (Polk 1936:169)
 1938 Herman Rogail (Polk 1938:169)
 1941-48 John Karwacki (Polk 1941:177; Polk 1945:174; Polk 1948:215)
 1950-60 Carson Corbett (Polk 1950:191; Polk 1956:311; Polk 1960:47)
 1962-64 Harry Krey (Polk 1962:46; Polk 1964:50)
 1965 Vacant (Polk 1965: 60)

George McCabe was a printer who was born in Iowa in 1878 and was in the printing business in Grand Haven as early as 1908 through at least 1910, and was a charter member of the Elks Grand Haven Lodge in 1910 but had moved to Chicago by 1920 (Ewing 2013c: 357; Siebold 2004: 867).

Albert Juistema was born in Grand Haven in 1862 and around the turn of the 20th century resided at 116 North Third Street, above his retail business, the Excelsior Shoe Store (see entry). Later, by 1914 he and John W. Verhoeks owned and operated the Juistema & Verhoeks Shoe Store at 222 Washington (Ewing 2013c: 291).

Ralph Van Tol (or Van Toll) was born in Grand Haven in 1874, and was listed in the 1908 city directory as a marine engineer. During the 1910s he and John Walsma owned the tugboat *Gunderson* and towed aggregate from their gravel pit eleven miles up the Grand River. In 1922 they sold the gravel pit to Construction Aggregates. About that time, Ralph and his partner, Dan Riley, purchased from Edward C. Smith the Washington Garage at 9-11 Washington. Ralph and his wife, Anna, lived at 120 South Third in the early 1900s, 307 Clinton around 1920, and here at 512 Washington in the late 1920s into the 1930s, before moving to 108 South Second Street (Ewing 2013a: 180; Ewing 2013c: 576).

524 Washington. St. John's Episcopal Church (1869; 1877; 1945; 1966-67; 1986; 1995-96). Stained Glass Windows (1945) Willet Studios, Philadelphia; Parish House/Addition (1966-67) Stone & Parent, Architects, of Kalamazoo, Martin Dyke & Sons, Contractors, Holland; Nave Connecting Hall (1986) the Architects Collective of Holland, Michigan; Sanctuary/Nave Addition (1995) Van Wienen Professional Group, Architects, Grand Rapids, Lakewood Construction, general contractor, Holland, Michigan. Contributing. Photo 45, left; 49).

This rectangular plan frame Gothic Revival church is Grand Haven's oldest church building. Resting on a masonry and concrete block foundation, the now vinyl-sided church has a very steeply pitched gabled roof with its gable end facing the street, intersecting cross gables, and a square-plan tower that, located at the west front corner, contains the original main entrance and is topped by a louvered belfry with tall cross-tipped pyramid roof. The large rear L-plan section of the church complex, faced in brick over concrete block, was built in 1966-67. The front part of the original church has a central triple arched stained glass window in the street-facing front

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gable. The west side elevation, behind the tower, has been extended by two cross-gabled transept-like bays, with shed-roof areas between, behind (south of) the tower (the tower itself also has a gable on its west face matching those to its south). The east side elevation has three single Gothic arch stained glass windows in the nave, these windows located between two more of the cross-gabled windowless projections like those on the west side, the rear one having a steel entry door – the windows have triangular-head forms on the outside because of the vinyl siding, but viewed from the inside have pointed arch forms. At the rear, the frame building continues as a stepped down gabled unit whose sides are pierced by small triangular arched windows.

The original St. John's Church at the front (north end) of the present church complex now serves as a chapel off the north end of the present, much larger 1966-67 church proper directly to its south, a broader and taller space with its chancel at the south end. The former church interior, although reoriented with its pews now facing north toward an altar now relocated to the north (from the south) end beneath the triple window facing Washington, retains much of its historic interior finish. The interior of the church's nave has stuccoed walls and a dark wood truss system of bowed round arches supported on the interior by diagonal members and across the base by horizontal beams that span the nave. The nave's side walls are pierced by a series of trefoil arched stained glass windows, while the wall behind the chancel features a large triple gothic trefoil arched stained glass window.

The large brick addition to the church extends from an ell at the rear of the original frame building. It is two stories in height with a large expanse of steeply gabled roof whose height and slope approximate those of the frame edifice. Windows are triple aluminum sash on each floor, mounted over one another and separated by masonry spandrels. The addition to the rear of the church is composed primarily of an expansion of the worship space with slightly bowed open trusses extending between masonry walls containing square-head stained glass windows.

The first Sanborn maps to extend coverage to the 500 block of Washington date to 1892 and illustrate a T-plan Episcopal Church with a tower at the edifice's northwest corner on Washington Street. By 1899 a slightly offset full-width rectangular room had been added to the rear of the church, creating a plan that remained unchanged through the 1906 and 1912 editions. By 1920 another large slightly offset full width rectangular room had been added to the rear of the church, creating a plan unchanged through the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions. It appears that the multiple single story cross gabled bays extending from the side elevations of the nave were constructed after the 1931-49 Update.

As early as 1843 an Episcopal group gathered for worship in Grand Haven, and monthly services were held above a hardware store as early as 1862. In 1866 an Episcopal parish was organized in Grand Haven. The cornerstone of St. John's Episcopal Church was laid May 10, 1869. The lot on which the church was erected cost \$400, and the original rectangular building and furnishings were purchased for \$6,000. Designed by five ship builders, the early church building was a plain, rectangular building with an "inverted ship's design." Although the congregation of the First Reformed Church was established first, St. John's Episcopal Church has the oldest local church building in continuous use, occupied by the church since 1870.

After the building was damaged by fire in 1877, the congregation decided to repair and improve the church. A parish member, Mrs. John Macfie, had seen a small Anglican church on a trip to Scotland and had found it so charming that it was decided to pattern the church building after it. The church authorized Mrs. Macfie to obtain drawings of that church. The Episcopal church was enlarged through the addition of a chancel, vestry room and vestibule, and the edifice was given a Gothic finish. Shortly thereafter, the bell tower, complete with a bell supplied by the Ladies' Society of the church, was constructed above the narthex.

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In 1881 the church ordered a pipe organ from Hook & Hastings of Boston, and by 1882 an organ chamber was built that extended out from the east end of the chancel. (This organ was replaced in 1955 by another manufactured by M. P. Moller, Inc., which was rebuilt by Lauck Pipe Organ Co. in 1996 when it was moved to the opposite end of the sanctuary [Organ Historical Society 2015].) A brass altar cross was obtained in 1886, and a brass processional cross in 1903 (St. John's Episcopal 1996; Ewing 2013a: 161). In 1887 H. C. Akeley made a gift of several lots and his house to the Presbyterian Church, but the gift was rejected. The gift wound up going to the Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan, and the home was used to create Akeley Hall, a boarding school for girls that was a Grand Haven landmark well into the 20th century (St. John's Episcopal 1966, 2014).

After the church burned its mortgage in 1944, the church nave was rebuilt and given new furnishings. The work included tie rods to provide better support for the roof structure and new stained glass windows designed by Henry Lee Willet of the famed Willet Studios of Philadelphia (Willet n.d.). The three east side nave windows have medallion and shield motifs representing Crown of Thorn and Nails, Dove and Lilies, Lion and Star, and Cross and Bible and Scroll, while the subjects of the four west side windows are the Lamb of God and the Holy Ghost, the Good Shepherd and Little Child, the miracles of Changing of Water into Wine and the Raising of Lazarus, and the Last Supper. The three-lancet Chancel window contains symbols of Passion Week, including the Chalice, the Torch, the Money Bag, Peter's Sword, the Flogging Post and Flail, the Crown of Thorns and Nails, the Spear and the Sponge, the Seamless Robe and the Dice, and the Empty Cross and Winding Sheet. The three-lancet front window has symbols representing aspects of the Resurrection, including IHC (Greek Jesus), the Peacock, Easter Lilies, Phoenix and Butterfly, and the Passion Flower. The narthex windows represent the Search for the Holy Grail "in honor of those who have gone from the church in service to their country," and a series of events from the life of St. Francis. Beneath the three-lancet front window is an inscription stating that the windows were erected by the Hatton family in memory of William Hatton, 1864-1944 (Willet n.d.: 4).

In the 1960s the parish considered moving to another location outside the central part of the city, but decided to stay put and, instead, bought more property around the church building so that the church plant could be expanded. A \$309,000 addition housing offices and a banquet hall, referred to as the Parish House, was constructed southward from the original church building in 1966-67 (GHHDC 1995; Siebold 2004: 125). Stone & Parent, Architects, of Kalamazoo designed this large addition, which was built by contractors Martin Dyke & Sons, of Holland, Michigan (St. John's Episcopal 1966: 22).

In 1986 a hall connecting the nave to the 1960s addition was designed by the Architects Collective of Holland, Michigan. In 1995-96 the church was enlarged to increase seating capacity with the objective "to preserve the appearance of our historic church" and "maintain the original Gothic appearance of the 1869 historic structure" (St. John's Episcopal 1996). The original building was extended southward to the parish house, and the altar and sanctuary were reversed to the Washington Street (north) end, with the interior's exposed beams and woodwork and five new stained glass windows designed to replicate the church's historic elements. The architect for this project was Van Wienen Professional Group of Grand Rapids and the general contractor was Lakewood Construction, of Holland, Michigan (St. John's Episcopal Church parish records).

The Willet Studios of Philadelphia, which fabricated the church's stained glass windows in 1945, was one of the leading companies in its field, established in 1899 and continuing today as Willet Hauser Architectural Glass. The company completed work for numerous churches and other buildings across the country, including chapels at Princeton University and West Point Military Academy, the National Cathedral, Michigan State University, and more than 50 churches and buildings in the Detroit area (Tutag 1987; Willet Company 1921; Willet Hauser 2014). The company was known for experimenting in stained glass and new methods, such as the dale-de-verre method that used simple shapes and strong colors in designs that were often abstract or semi-abstract (Tutag 1987: 153)

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The architects for the large 1966 addition, Stone & Parent, of Kalamazoo, in 1954 also designed the First Presbyterian Church in Grand Haven.

The Architects Collective of Holland, Michigan designed the 1986 hall connecting the nave to the 1960s addition. The firm was founded in 1980 (Cramer and Jennifer Yankopolus 2005: 306).

The architect for 1995-96 Nave addition was the Van Wiene Professional Group of Grand Rapids, which has as principals, William E. Van Wiene, AIA, Dennis B. Jensen, AIA, Dennis J. Bekken, AIA, and Paul J. Rozeboom, PE. Among its designs are the Starr Elementary School built in Hastings in 1997 (SchoolDesigns.com 2015).

The general contractor for the large 1966 addition, Martin Dyke & Sons, of Holland, also built the Grand Haven Post Office at 324 Washington in 1966, as well as Nykerk Hall at Hope College in 1969 (*Michigan Contractor and Builder* 1969: 114, 198).

The general contractor for 1995-96 nave addition, Lakewood Construction, began business in 1971 and has completed a portfolio of work that includes an extensive list of industrial, healthcare, education, commercial, and municipal clients throughout Western Michigan, as well as "in-depth experience with church and religious campuses" (Lakewood Construction 2015).

600 Washington. Second Reformed Church (1890; 2014). Sidney J. Osgood, Architect, Grand Rapids. Contributing. Photo 50.

This rectangular plan, wooden church building has recently been renovated into a private residence. The exterior work done has most sensitively respected the building's historic character. This cross gabled frame edifice occupies a sloping lot at the corner of 6th Street which exposes its new rock-face concrete foundation, particularly at the north end. This reconstructed masonry retains the original limestone dedication plaque inscribed "SECOND REFORMED / CHURCH / ERECTED A.D. 1872." The primary entry is in the base of a three story corner tower pierced by narrow paired windows in the second story before rising to an open belfry, with balustrades and round arched trim, that is capped by a finial-topped pyramid roof with flared eaves. The façade features a tall front-gabled bay that is largely occupied by a broad and tall round-arch stained glass window above a shallow hipped roof projecting bay, and also narrow vertical stained glass windows in the left-hand side complementing the right-hand entry. The 6th Street side elevation also features a prominent slightly projecting cross-gabled bay that is largely occupied by another round-arch stained glass window occurring above and between groups of three and four narrow vertical stained glass windows. A cross gabled single story entry bay is located at the corner of the rear elevation, leading to a larger 1½ story hipped roof bay that extends the rear of the original building. The east elevation has a centered projecting bay with angled corners and lacks windows. A two-bay garage is currently being added to the rear elevation. Although being renovated into a private residence, the construction appears to be retaining the building's primary architectural attributes, particularly the expansive arched stained glass windows.

The first Sanborn maps that extend eastward past 6th Street date to 1892. In this map the Second Reformed Church occupies the southeast corner of Washington Avenue, as a rectangular plan edifice with a northwest corner tower, a projecting east side bay, and a single story room centered on the rear elevation. This footprint continues through 1899, but in 1899 a small single story room is added to the east side of the room at the rear of the church. By 1912 the rear elevation was again expanded to the south and to the west, extending the west elevation slightly beyond the main structure towards 6th Street. No building changes are evident in later editions.

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The Second Reformed Church of Grand Haven was an outgrowth of First Reformed in Grand Haven, and was established on November 22, 1871, with twenty families from the "mother church." The first church was built on this site [Lot 1, Block 19, Munroe and Harris Addition] and dedicated on November 26, 1872. That church was destroyed by fire on March 9, 1890, and their second church was dedicated on December 10, 1890. The church building was sold to the Seventh-day Adventists in December, 1954, but the congregation continued to use it until their new church was completed in July, 1957, at 1000 Waverly (Ewing 2013a: 182).

This church building was designed by Grand Rapids architect, Sidney J. Osgood. He was an important Michigan-based designer of Protestant churches through the 1880s and 1890s, and was favored by Dutch Reformed congregations for his imposing but modestly priced buildings (Osgood 1892; Harms 1991: 16).

608 Washington. Henry J. Dornbos House (Built between 1906-12). Contributing. Photo 50, left.

This rectangular plan two story house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is shielded by a hip roof. The façade is distinguished by a full-width porch supported by battered corner piers extending to the ground. Two plain brick piers flank a centered masonry entry stair, and the east bay of the porch is enclosed and contains a triple window having a large central window flanked by narrow ones. The second story fenestration consists of large double hung sash windows occurring on either side of a small central window, while the roof above has a central hip roofed dormer. The side elevations have more functional fenestration, but include shallow bay windows on the first story and hipped roof dormers on the roof. The 2,970 square foot home has leaded-glass windows, oak woodwork, and hardwood floors. A two bay hip roofed garage stands off the southwest corner of the house.

The 1906 Sanborn map indicates a vacant lot at this location, but the 1912 edition illustrates a rectangular plan two story dwelling with a full-width front veranda and a bay window on each side, which is the footprint of the building at 608 Washington today.

The 1914 and 1921 city directories place H. J. Dornbos' residence here, and the subsequent city directories place Henry J. Dornbos here from 1928 through 1945 (Osborn 1914: 33; Oakes 1921: 50; Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 208; Polk 1945: 174). By 1948 through 1958 Mrs. Mary Dornbos is here (Polk 1948: 215; Polk 1958: 300). The 1960 through 1964 directories place Anthony Francik here (Polk 1960: 47; Polk 1962: 46; Polk 1964: 50). The Anton [Anthony] Francik family owned the house for a few years in the late 1950s, and then sold it to Bill and Mary Boyer, who sold the home to Tony and Michelle Ciccantelli in 1986. They opened it in the spring of 1987 as the Washington Street Bed and Breakfast (Ewing 2013a: 183; Ewing 2013b: 55; Ewing 2013c: 161; Seibold 2004: 663-64).

Henry J. Dombros emigrated from the Netherlands in 1882, and in 1889 he established a fish business in Grand Haven in association with his brother, Gerrit L. Dornbos, under the name, H. J. Dornbos and Brother. By the 1960s the company reputedly had grown into one of the largest smoked fish processing companies in the country, supplying national chains such as A&P and Kroger (Ewing 2013a: 183; Ewing 2013b: 55; Ewing 2013c: 161; Seibold 2004: 663-64; Lillie 1931: 372). Outside of the fish business, the Dornbos brothers helped organize the Peoples Savings Bank in Grand Haven in 1909, with Henry as Vice President and Gerrit L. as first Vice President. In 1936 Henry became President and Chairman of the Board (Ewing 2013a: 183; Ewing 2013b: 55; Ewing 2013c: 161; Seibold 2004: 663-64).

FRANKLIN AVENUE, NORTH SIDE

[215] (alley). Parking Lot Shelter (ca. 2000?). Non-Contributing

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This small structure is located on the alley mid-block north of Franklin Street at the northeast corner of a municipal parking lot. It is a single story shed-roofed rectangular plan refuse dumpster shelter with red brick walls and metal corner posts. The structure is open on all four sides between the brick walls and roofline. It is Non-Contributing because it does not meet the Age criterion.

225. Sidney P. Williams House (1837?). Contributing

This two story gable-front building is clad in clapboard. A shed-roofed single story porch wraps around from the façade to the east side elevation, which is supported by plain pillars that are linked by a balustrade of plain verticals. The façade is three bays wide, composed of an entry door near the east corner and two full-height sash windows on the first story, and in the second story, two sash windows and a paired window above the entry door. The gable above the second story's center window is pierced by a large window-sized louvered wood vent. All fenestration has plain wood surrounds, while the door is framed by pilasters supporting a classical cornice. The side elevations feature functional fenestration. The northern bay of the west side elevation is bumped out to incorporate an entry in the first story and a sleeping porch above. A cross gabled single story section has been added to the rear of the building and extends eastward, forming the L footprint.

The earliest Sanborn available for Grand Haven dates to 1883, and shows a two story rectangular plan dwelling with a wrap-around front porch and single story rear room represents the current building at 225 Franklin. By 1892 the side walls towards the rear of the house had been bumped out at a one-story height to enclose the rear portions of the wrap-around porch. In 1899 the rear elevation had been extended. In 1906 the dwelling is first addressed as 223 Franklin, and the western portion of the wrap-around porch was removed so that the porch shielded the gable front and east side of the house, as it does today. This plan remained unchanged through the 1906 and 1912 editions, when the house is renumbered as 225 Franklin, and in the 1931 and 1931-49 Update editions.

The 1914 city directory places Archie Campbell here (Osborn 1914: 21). The 1921 and 1924 city directories place Archibald Campbell here (Oakes 1921: 33; Blodgett & Co. 1924), and the 1928 through 1936 city directories Arch Campbell (Polk 1928: 190 Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155), but in 1938 through 1945 Ida Campbell is listed (Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1945: 156). In 1945 through 1954 Mrs. Ida Campbell is listed here (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1954: 247). In 1956 and through the 1965 city directories Archibald A. Campbell is here (Polk 1956: 288; Polk 1965: 60). These listings show that this house was in the Campbell family for at least half a century, and Ewing, below, states that it was in the family for over 90 years.

Tradition says Grand Haven's first physician, Dr. Sidney P. Williams, built a house around 1835 on Lot 222 [225 Franklin] to share with David Carver, and that it was their house that has remained there ever since. (However, another source states Grand Haven's first frame building was erected in 1836, on the south side of Second Street between Washington and Franklin, as the village school, meeting house and courthouse [Seibold 2004: 3].) Carver left the area about 1837, and in 1840 Dr. Williams died from malaria. The house is clearly illustrated on the 1868 Ruger lithograph of the city. George Parks, a passenger boat captain and businessman who was also the first Mayor of Grand Haven, lived in the house for a time. He died in 1880 and his wife, Permelia, passed away in 1891, the same year that John V. B. Goodrich of Coopersville became Probate Court Judge and moved into the house. He and his wife remained there until the judge's retirement in 1901. That year Goodrich sold the home to Archie Campbell, Grand Haven's Mayor from 1909 to 1911. Campbell's son, Archie II, lived in the house until his death in 1992 at the age of 87. Featuring seven-foot parlor windows and a trellised L-shaped porch, this Greek Revival home was virtually unchanged since the days of the Civil War. In 1994 the Campbell residence was purchased by Edward and Helen Lystra, who restored the home (Ewing 2014: 63).

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Dr. Sidney Williams, who was educated in Europe, in 1835 came to Grand Haven from his home state of Massachusetts at the suggestion of Lucas White. The same year he became a partner with Rix Robinson and White in forming a second Grand Haven Company, called, appropriately, Robinson, White, & Williams. Their store was at the foot of Franklin Street, on the banks of the Grand River. Williams later joined with Thomas White and Rix Robinson in organizing the Grand Haven Steamship Line, which ran ships on the Grand River between Grand Haven and Grand Rapids around 1840. Williams was one of the county's first physicians. He and David Carver shared a residence at 225 Franklin [Lot 222], where he and his fiancée, Mary White, intended to live. Dr. Williams died from malaria about 1840, a week prior to the wedding date (Ewing 2013c: 623).

George B. Parks I was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1817 and moved to Grand Haven with his wife in 1844. In 1852 he erected a two-story commercial building two doors west of the "Washington House," near the site of the later Grand Theater. In 1855 he erected another building in the neighborhood of the Washington House, which became the offices of the *Grand River Times*, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, and the post office. Captain Parks was County Supervisor and owned the schooner *Michigan*, which made its trial trip down the Grand River on May 17, 1853, before operating as a passenger boat between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. He was elected Treasurer of Ottawa County in 1854 and served several terms. He also was Justice of the Peace, and a charter member of the Ottawa County Agricultural Society. In 1862 he became a Trustee of the new Grand Haven Union High School. Working with Ebenezer W. Barnes, he went into the freight forwarding business in 1864, and was affiliated with Captain Jesse Ganoe in the Grand Haven & Grand Rapids steamboat line. Also in 1864 he was elected Judge of Probate. On April 1, 1867, the new City Council of Grand Haven met for the first time and George was elected Mayor. About the same time, George and his son Byron W. built the first steam-powered planing mill in Grand Haven for the production of shingles, blinds, doors, and window sashes. It was a short-lived business. George died in 1880 and his wife Permelia continued to live in the family home at 225 Franklin Street until her death in 1891 (Ewing 2013c: 420).

John Van Buren Goodrich was born in New York in 1839, came to Hillsdale County and was admitted to the bar. After living in California for a time, Goodrich returned to Michigan in 1875 and resided in Coopersville. He was a member of the State Legislature for two terms, the second term as Chair of the Judiciary Committee. Goodrich was in the lumber business in Coopersville under the name Goodrich & Son. He served as Mayor of Coopersville, in 1892 was elected Judge of Probate for Ottawa County, and in 1897 was elected Mayor of Grand Haven. He was a member of the committee that helped beautify Central Park, which formally opened on July 17, 1901, but soon moved from Grand Haven after he retired as Probate Judge that same year (Ewing 2013c: 227).

Archibald Campbell came to the Grand Haven area in 1879 at age 19. In the early 1890s he established a foundry with Edward Gillen, at the corner of Seventh and Monroe. Gillen & Campbell fabricated parts for the Dake Engine Company. In 1905 when Dake Engine and Campbell's company were merged, Campbell became Vice President. He was a staunch Democrat, and served as Mayor of Grand Haven from 1909 to 1911. He was President of Dake Engine Company from 1924 to 1936. He was a Mason, and a member of the Order of Eastern Star and the Elks. In 1887 Campbell married Ida L. Andres, daughter of Ernest and Ida Andres of Grand Haven. Campbell died in Grand Haven in 1936 and his wife in 1951. Their son, Archibald Campbell II, who was born in Grand Haven in 1904, became General Manager of Dake Engine The Campbell family lived at 225 Franklin Street for so many years the residence was commonly known as the "Campbell House" (Ewing 2013c: 98-99).

315 Franklin. House (1931-35). Contributing

This single story rectangular plan house is clad in EIFS synthetic stucco and is shielded by an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof pierced by a brick chimney. The entry occurs in a recessed bay at the southeast corner of the building, while a projecting subsidiary front-gabled bay pierced by a large triple casement window composes the

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rest of the façade's fenestration. The west side elevation is pierced by large double and triple casement windows beneath a louvered gable vent in the main body of the building, while a single story flat roofed bay pierced by an entry and double casement window is located off the rear elevation. The east side elevation fenestration consists of a triple casement and single fixed pane window.

Sanborns reveal the current building at this address was not constructed until after 1931, replacing an earlier house with a much different footprint by the time of the 1931-49 Update edition.

The 1931 city directory places Ira Page at this address and the 1936 city directory places Mrs. Marion Bowles here (Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155). Beginning with the 1938 and in subsequent city directories, Girl Scouts is the listing for this address (Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1950: 191).

This house was acquired by the Grand Haven Girl Scouts in 1941 after the death of its owner, Eleanor Griffin McNett, who was born in Grand Haven in 1850. She attended the first school in Grand Haven, graduated from Elmira College in New York, and taught in Grand Rapids and Milwaukee schools and at a school for Native Americans in Arizona. In 1892 Eleanor married DeForrest McNett, a carpenter and later a boat builder. They moved to Grand Haven before 1915, the year Eleanor started her two-year term as President of the Grand Haven Woman's Club. After DeForrest died in 1916, Eleanor devoted herself to the community. She was the first Executive Secretary of the Ottawa County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and served in that capacity from 1917 to the mid-1930s. In her will, she donated scrapbooks of family history to the archives of Loutit Library and stipulated that her house at 315 Franklin Street and four adjoining lots were to be used for a museum. The legacy room, as specified in the will, was to contain antiques and pictures from the Griffin family. Although that plan was never realized, the Griffin-McNett House has been the location of the Girl Scouts for nearly three quarters of a century (Ewing 2014: 64; Ewing 2013c: 365).

509 Franklin. Robbins House Carriage House (1899-1900; c. 1990). Probable Builder, Baltus Pellegrom. Contributing

This building was originally the carriage house for the Robbins Mansion, located diagonally to the northwest on what is now a separate property at 20 S Fifth Street (see entry). This rectangular plan two story vinyl-clad building is shielded by a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof, which supports a central bell-roofed louvered cupola that is centered between two gabled dormers. The three bay façade features a projecting front-gabled central entry bay with fluted Ionic corner pilasters supporting a classical cornice with large returns. At the street level this bay has a recent vintage entry door, with sidelights, outlined by vertical wood panels that fill the large former vehicle entrance. In the second story above is a pair of multi-light windows occurring above panels and beneath a fanlight, all enclosed by classical pilasters and cornice. The flanking bays each have replacement windows consisting of central paired sash on the first story and a triple fixed pane window on the second, aligned beneath the dormers. The symmetry of the façade is not matched on the side or rear elevations, which are pierced by functionally placed sash windows, although the corners of the rear elevation and its projecting center bay repeat the fluted corner pilasters found on the façade.

In 1899 Nathaniel and Esther Robbins built one of the city's outstanding houses at 20 S. Fifth Street at a cost of \$25,000. Robbins hired Baltus Pellegrom, a ship's carpenter, to do much of the finish work. Pellegrom may have also constructed this carriage house. The house and carriage house were laid out in the Classical Revival style. Robbins was a successful businessman, and his wife Esther was the daughter of early and prominent Spring Lake lumberman Hunter Savidge. After Robbins died in 1940, the house passed to new owners Gordon and Joan Laughead. Laughead founded the Gordon Laughead Piano Company of Grand Haven at (see entry for 120-22 Washington). In 1988, when she was 97 years old, Joan Laughead sold the house to Greg Johnson, who in turn

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sold it to Larry and Yolanda Dahlman. This carriage house, which in its early years had sheltered horses and later, limousines, was not assigned a separate address of 509 Franklin Street until the 1928 city directory, when Mino J. Smith was located here, continuing through the 1941 edition, after which the building was occupied by Gordon Laughead in the 1945 through 1948 directories. In 1950, Preston J. VanKolken, a physician, moved in and continued here through the 1962 directory, after which physician Richard A. Poel had the property through the 1965 directory, and then Dr. Robert G. VanKolken in the 1966 edition (Polk 1928: 191, 1941: 160, 1945: 157, 1948: 197, 1950: 177, 1962: 17, 1964: 19, 1965: 23, 1966: 36). In the 1990s the carriage house was converted by the Dahlmans into offices for a law firm (Ewing 2013: 22, 65).

The 1940 US Census reveals that Mino Smith was born in Grand Haven in 1885, but research discovered no other information relating to this person, other than that he was a contributor to the Grand Haven Centennial celebration in 1934 (Grand Haven Centennial 1934: 12). Dr. Preston J. VanKolken (1912-1971) attended Hope College in the early 1930s and married Dorothy Neher in 1936, before graduating from the University of Chicago Medical School in 1938. The couple lived in Maine and Kentucky before moving to Cameroon in central Africa in 1943. They settled in Grand Haven in 1948, living on the second floor of the Robbins Carriage House where Dr. VanKolken, a General Practitioner, had a medical practice downstairs. The VanKolkens also spent two years in American Samoa, where Dr. Vankolken was Chief of Medicine (Hope College 1930: 2; University of Chicago 1957: 72; findagrave.com 2015; ancientfaces.com 2015).

FRANKLIN AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE

10. Ernest Andre House/Sailors Hotel/River View Hotel (1874; 1922). Contributing

This is a rectangular plan two story painted brick building with a flat roof, whose first story is sheathed in vertical wood panels and a broad bright red cedar shake pent roof. The fenestration of the current street level façade consists of a recessed off center entry door flanked on the west by a single recessed sash replacement window and to the east by a series of equally spaced windows identical to the first. Above the cedar shakes, the brick second story is pierced by six equally spaced double hung sash windows with jack arch brick lintels and masonry sills. The roofline parapet is stepped in five broad sections from west to east, indicating the present broad front was originally a side elevation and the current narrow west side was the façade. The wood panels and cedar shakes continue from the current façade around to this west side elevation, which lacks fenestration in the first story. The brick second story here is pierced by four windows with segmental arched heads and masonry sills, but the window centered in this elevation is tall and narrow, and the opening may once have functioned as a door. The current east rear elevation carries around the vertical panels on the first floor, but lacks fenestration, and the cedar shakes are applied flat to the wall rather than as a pent roof. The brick second story is pierced centrally by a segmental arch window with masonry sill. The visible second story of the brick south side elevation is pierced by six segmental arch windows with masonry sills, matching those on the other elevations.

The 1883 Sanborn reveals that the brick veneer Andrews House occupied the southeast corner of Water and Franklin streets. It was a U-plan structure of two stories opening north to Franklin Street. There was a 1½ story hipped roof block along the east side within the opening formed by the two-story "U." The main building had three rooms facing Water Street, including a saloon at the corner of Franklin, a kitchen behind the southernmost bay, and a dwelling unit forming the easternmost bay section of the "U." By 1892 the former corner saloon was occupied by an office, the saloon had moved to the next room east on Franklin Street, and a small square-plan room had been added to the south side of the main building along Water Street within the "U." By 1899 the building had been renamed the Riverview Hotel and the entire interior of the "U" had been closed in by a single story section, creating a rectangular plan building. The 1906 edition indicates no changes and the building was assigned an address of 102 Water Street. By 1912 the building had the same footprint, but the interior was

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reconfigured, with the single story and 1½ story sections replaced by a two-story block in the rear/east half occupied by a larger dining room and a “bar” created by enlarging the former saloon room eastward along Franklin Street. This plan and form were unchanged in the 1920 edition. By 1931 the front half of the hotel along Water Street had been removed and replaced by an auto service station, which abutted the hotel’s west side at its southwest corner. The hotel now fronted on Franklin with an address of 10 Franklin, and consisted of the two story section that had housed the dining room in the former hotel, with a single story addition to its west side at the north corner, forming an L-plan building. Designated as “Hotel” in 1931, it is classified as a “Store” in the 1931-49 Update edition, with an unchanged footprint that continues to today. (The southwest corner of this building appears to be attached to 102 S. Harbor Drive, an automobile service station, which has a separate property/tax identification number and ownership, outside the historic district.)

City directories listings:

1908	10 Franklin	Riverview Hotel and Riverview Bar (Siebold 2004: 497)
1914-21	10 Franklin	No Entry (Osborn 1914:21; Oakes 1921:33)
1913-21	08 Franklin	Thielman Auto Co. (Osborn 1914:21; Oakes 1921:33)
1914	100 Water	Riverview Hotel (Osborn 1914:34)
1921-24	100 Water	Hotel Franklin (Oakes 1921:52; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
1928	10 Franklin	No Entry (Polk 1928: 190, 210)
1936-38	10 Franklin	Harbor View Chicken Inn (Polk 1936:169; Polk 1938: 155)
1941	10 Franklin	Ferry View Hotel (Polk 1941:160)
1945	10 Franklin	Vacant (Polk 1945: 156)
1948-58	10 Franklin	Ferry View Hotel (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1958: 275)
1960-65	10 Franklin	Tip A Few Inn (Polk 1960; 18; Polk 1965:22)

This building originally fronted on and was addressed on Water (Harbor) Street. An advertisement in the 1921 city directory states the Hotel Franklin was at the “corner Franklin and Water Streets,” and was “completely refurbished, café in connection” (Oakes 1921: 27). After its front section was removed, it received the address of 10 Franklin, and the frontage on Water was set off and received a separate address. In the directories it served as a hotel for over four decades, and according to Ewing, below, it provided accommodations for over 80 years.

The Andres House was built in 1874 by Ernest Andres. It was positioned to take advantage of the move of the railroad depot to the Grand Haven side of the river. It had inexpensive rooms and as a result the establishment took on the name “Sailors” hotel for its primary clientele. The two-story brick building had a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 75 feet. It could accommodate 50 guests. The ground floor had offices, a parlor, and a dining room. After Andre’s death in 1882, his son Edward took over management of the hotel. In 1891, Joseph Rue leased the building and purchased its furnishings, owning it until at least the mid-1890s. William Bading was Proprietor of the hotel in the early 20th century. By 1908 Andy Floto purchased the Andres House and renamed it the River View Hotel, and the River View Bar occupied a portion of the premises. In the 1910s Charles Reghel bought the hotel, but soon sold it to Herbert Hillman. In 1922 Hillman removed about one-half of the original building fronting on Water Street and replaced it with Harbor View Super Service at the separate address of 102 South Water Street. The remaining half of the building retained its original configuration that also offered a bar. During the later 1920s the business was acquired by Charles Carew and renamed the Harbor View Chicken Inn and Restaurant. From 1941 to 1956 the Ferry View Hotel and Tavern was here. By 1956 it became the Tip-A-Few Tavern, which has now been in place for nearly six decades (Ewing 2013a: 60; Siebold 2004: 495-96; Ewing 1931: 338).

In 1858 Ernest Andres opened his first Grand Haven hotel, the Milwaukee House, at the foot of Dewey Hill. It

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burned down in 1861. Andres opened a new place with the same name in 1863 on the northeast corner of Franklin and Harbor [Lot 26]. Ed Killean was the manager. Evidently the hotel closed in 1870. Ernest Andres built the Andres House, his third hotel in the area, on the southeast corner of Franklin Street and Harbor Drive in Grand Haven near the Grand River, in 1873 or 1874. Andres offered meals for 25 cents, and rooms were \$1.00 a day (Ewing 2013b: 17, 20, 35). The hotel apparently also appealed to ethnic German travelers - an advertisement in the 1875 state gazetteer proclaimed, "Andres House, Deutsches Gasthaus, Corner Franklin and Water Streets, E. Andres Proprietor, Good Barn Attached" (Polk 1875: 379). (A gasthaus is a German style inn or tavern with a bar or restaurant and hotel rooms.)

Ernest Andres was born in Germany in 1832, moved from Port Huron to Grand Haven with his wife around 1856, and is listed in the 1856 *Michigan Gazetteer* as manager of the Grand River House. In 1858 he opened the first bakery in Grand Haven, a restaurant, and a hotel, called the Milwaukee House, on the east side of the river, which at that time was the terminus for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. Both buildings burned in 1860. He later ran the Washington House in Grand Haven, and in 1863 built a new hotel, which he also called the Milwaukee House, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Harbor Streets. In 1867 he built a gristmill on the Grand River and adjacent to Potawatomie Bayou, which he later converted to a shingle mill before it was destroyed by fire in 1874. That same year he built the Andres House, later called the River View Hotel, at 100 South Water Street. He was a Grand Haven Alderman from 1877 through 1880, and a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church. Ernest's son, Edward H. Andres, was born in Grand Haven in 1864. After his father's death in 1882, Edward assumed management of the Andres House, located at the southeast corner of Franklin and Water, which he leased in 1891 to Joseph Rue. He and a brother, William L., managed the New Cutler House when it opened in 1890 after the big fire the previous year destroyed the original hotel (Ewing 2013c: 16).

100 Franklin. Gerrit Ball House (Built between 1892-1899). Contributing. Photo 7, right.

This two story cross gabled and hip roof house has a single story end-gabled rear section, rests on a coursed ashlar stone foundation and is shielded by an asphalt shingle roof. It is clad in asbestos shingle siding but retains its original fenestration. The shed roof wrap-around corner porch is supported by turned columns with scrolled eave brackets, extending from above the corner entry door at the northeast corner of the façade to a second door in the side elevation. The porch apron has patterned cut-outs. The windows are predominantly double hung sash in various sizes, although the front has a large picture window, all set within plain surrounds. A single bay hip roof asbestos shingle clad garage sets off the southeast corner. This house exhibits Queen Anne style influences.

Sanborns

1892 Not built

1899 House with current footprint present by time of first Sanborn coverage.

1906 same but assigned address of 102 Franklin

1912 same and assigned address of 100 (102)

1920 same address of 100

1931 same as today

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914-28 Gerrit Ball (Osborne 1914: 21; Oakes 1921: 33; Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 190)

1931-48 Mrs. Dora L. Ball (Polk 1931: 174; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160; Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197)

1950-65 Fred J. Borchers furniture buyer (Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247; Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

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In 1878 Jurrien and Gerrit Ball opened a store at 201-203 Washington (see entry), and for many years the building was known as "The Ball Block." Jurrien [Jurren] Ball & Company Dry Goods operated here until 1947. Initially the Ball brothers, Jurrien and Gerrit, worked together and offered groceries and dry goods. Later Gerrit concentrated on groceries, located on the east side of the building, and Jurrien operated the dry goods store on the other side. Gerrit in the 1920s moved his City Grocery to 208 Washington (Ewing 2013a: 165). The Ball family owned this house possibly for over six decades.

Fred and Jessie Borchers lived here in the 1950s and beyond. Fred John Borchers was born in 1900 in Nunica. Borchers was a farmer and a trapper, and was employed at Eagle Ottawa. In 1923 he married Jessie B. Chittenden. Jessie died in 1986 and Fred John died in 1994 [*Tribune* obituary, August 16, 1994]. Local attorney Sheila McNally then purchased the property for her residence (Ewing 2013a: 61; Ewing 2013c: 71).

106 Franklin. Captain Frederick Kendrick House (Built between 1912-20). Contributing. Photo 7, 2nd from right.

The rectangular plan 1½ story side gabled house has a single story end gabled rear section. It rests on a rock-face block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A front-gabled front porch is supported by square-plan posts that are linked by a plain balustrade. The center entry door is flanked by paired double hung windows on one side and triple double hung ones on the other. Windows in the 1/2 story above rise up to the eave line, and consist of double hung sash and casement windows. The side elevations are pierced by functionally placed double hung sash windows. This house appears to be a variant of the vernacular hall and parlor type.

Sanborns

1912 Not built

1920 House first appears with its present footprint and porch footprint

1931 Apparently same as today although entire footprint is described as two story

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914 No entry (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921-41 Mrs. Emma Kendrick (Oakes 1921: 33)

(Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 174; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160)

1945 Ernest T. Cameron (Polk 1945: 156)

1948-50 Gerrit Peterson (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176)

1954 Raymond E. Kosikowski (Polk 1954: 247)

1958-62 Raymond E. Koskie (Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17) changed name

1965 Raymond I. Kosikowski (Polk 1965: 22) son?

Frederick Kendrick was born in England in 1845, came to the United States in 1851, and entered government service in 1873. He was in charge of the harbor tug *Colonel Graham* at Ludington and was instrumental in a dramatic rescue. "A [Congressional] gold medal was awarded to Captain Frederick Kendrick, master of the government harbor tug at Ludington, MI, in recognition of an act of magnificent gallantry, resulting in the saving of forty-four persons from the large grain barge, *J. H. Rutter*, on the first of November 1878." He was later transferred to Grand Haven, where he was put in charge of government ships that wintered in Government Pond. He resided here at 106 Franklin with his wife, Emma, who was born in Michigan in May, 1860. Frederick died on

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September 1, 1918. ["Magnificent Gallantry of Local Sailor." Tri Cities Historical Society, September 5, 1981] (Ewing 2013a: 61; Ewing 2013c: 300).

108 Franklin. House (Built between 1912-20). Contributing. Photo 7, 3rd from right.

This front-gabled two story house rests on a masonry foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. The façade has a full-width two-story porch, with vinyl pillars and balusters, which shields a corner entry flanked by paired double hung windows on the first story and opens onto a sliding glass door on the second story. Behind the first set of sash windows, the west side elevation projects one bay to incorporate single sash windows on each story. The other fenestration is functional in placement.

Sanborns

1912 Not built

1920 House built with current footprint having front porch $\frac{3}{4}$ across façade from northeast corner

1931 same as today

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914 A. C. Maxwell (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 William A. Dalton, Frank E. Mason (Oakes 1921: 33)

1924 Eric Anderson, Peter Thompson (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Martin A. Erickson, Louis H. VanSchleven (Polk 1928: 190)

1931 Louis H. VanSchleven (Polk 1931: 174)

1936 Arthur Huisman (Polk 1936: 155)

1938 Karel Justin (Polk 1938: 155)

1941 Garland Parish (Polk 1941: 160)

1945-48 Ward Fulsher (Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197); there is also a 108 $\frac{1}{2}$

1950-54 Homer Rowland (Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247)

1958 Vacant (Polk 1958: 275)

1962 Albert E. Spencer (Polk 1962: 17)

1965 Mrs. Isabelle Hartenberg (Polk 1965: 22)

In the early 1900s Charles and Marietta Dickinson resided at this address with their daughters Florence and Fanny. Although the Sanborns show that this house was not built at the time of the 1912 edition, Ewing states that the Dickinsons resided here at 108 Franklin Street in 1908, before moving in 1910 to 307 South Fourth Street, where they remained the rest of their lives. Charles Dickinson was born in New York in 1841, and lived in Coopersville before moving to Grand Haven about 1867, where he later became agent for Prudential Insurance. He acquired the *Grand Haven Herald* from Henry S. Clubb, in December, 1872, and sold it to Sylvester L. Morris in March, 1873. Charles was County Treasurer in the late 1870s and in 1882 he was Treasurer of the Herald Publishing Company. In the mid-1880s he was one of the owners of the Grand Haven Broom Company. Charles was Justice of the Peace for 14 years. In 1913 and 1914 he was on the Board of Superintendents of the County Poor Farm. He was Deputy Postmaster under Thomas Parish, who was Postmaster from 1894 to 1898. Charles was a member of the Masons, Order of the Eastern Star, Blue Lodge, and Corinthian Chapter, and of the Presbyterian Church, but after his second marriage attended the Methodist Church. He died January 5, 1931 (Ewing 2013a: 61; Ewing 2013c: 153).

112 Franklin. Henry Bloecker House (Built between 1899-1906). Contributing. Photo 7, 4th from right.

This two story front-gabled house rests on a coursed ashlar stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. It has a

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shed roof single story porch that extends across the façade and down the full length of the west side elevation. The porch is supported by square posts and has rail balustrades and a latticework apron. The façade's fenestration is aligned vertically, the three bays of the first story consisting of a corner entry door, with sidelights, that is flanked by two double hung sash windows, while the second story has three sash windows. The vertical alignment extends to the side elevation, which has five equal bays formed by double hung sash windows.

Sanborns

1899 Not built
1906 built with same footprint as today
1931 same as today
1931-49 same as earlier edition but identifies this as rooming house

City directories

1914 Vacant (Osborne 1914: 21)
1921 Robert M. Bloecker (Oakes 1921: 33)
1924 Lawrence V. Bright, Chester Brockway (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
1928-31 Mrs. Francis H. Lehmann (Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 175)
1936-38 Rock Garden Inn, Mrs. Ethel S. Day (Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155)
1941 Rock Garden furnished rooms (Polk 1941: 160)
1945-48 Rock Gardens furnished rooms (Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197)
1950 Rock Gardens tourist home (Polk 1950: 176)
1954 Mrs. Ethel L. Day, Edward C. Hamm (Polk 1954: 247)
1958 Mrs. Ethel L. Day furnished rooms (Polk 1958: 275)
1962 Lou Chris, Louis Hudleston, Raymond Lore (Polk 1962: 17) 1st time no Ethel Day
1965 Fred Bierman (Polk 1965: 22)

Henry Bloecker was the first owner of this house. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1845, was educated and learned the trade of machinist there, following that profession as a journeyman. He traveled to many of the principal cities of Germany and France. In 1867 he came to Grand Haven and worked at the Ottawa Iron Works in Ferrysburg. In 1879, in partnership with John Bryce, he formed Bryce & Bloecker to manufacture general marine engines and all kinds of machinery for tugs, steamers, and any vessel using steam. The plant burned in 1881 and the company sustained heavy loss. It was reorganized and in 1883 the name changed to Bloecker & Company, and still later to Henry Bloecker & Company. Bloecker served in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 as Alderman of the First Ward and was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1893. He was U.S. Inspector of Boilers from 1894 to 1895, President of the National Dotare Association (a short-lived mutual benefit organization) and the German Workingmen's Society, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Maccabees, and one of the leading Germans of Grand Haven. In 1868 he married Mary Magdalena Glazat in Grand Haven. The Bloeckers had eight sons and one daughter, including Robert M., born in 1878, who became Chief Engineer of the car ferry *City of Grand Haven*. The family resided at 112 Franklin, where Henry died on February 16, 1910 (Ewing 2013c: 59-60).

This house later was the residence of Minnie [M. Frances] and Josh Lehman, and they rented apartments under the name "The Frances." Josh Lehman owned the barbershop at 209 Washington (see entry). Joshua C. Lehman was born in 1869 and arrived in Grand Haven 1885 to learn the barber trade from his brother Louis at their shop located at 12 Washington. Two years later they established Lehman Barber Shop in the basement of the Cutler House, located on the southwest corner of Washington and Third Streets. Their shop included "The Only Bath Rooms in the City." When the building was remodeled Josh moved to 209 Washington, where he was active until 1945. He sold his business to his nephew, Joseph Lehman, who operated a shop at 132 Washington. An ardent

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believer in temperance, Josh was made an honorable member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A man who loved children and youth, he gained the support of civic organizations in establishing the first playground system in Grand Haven about 1925. In 1930 Lehman was residing at 112 Franklin Street with other family members. Lehman died October 6, 1948, at the home of his daughter at 112 Franklin [Chronicle article "Days of Shaving Mugs Recalled," September 2, 1948, and Tribune obituary, October 7, 1948.]. The Lehmans' daughter, Ethel Day, later operated the Rock Gardens Hotel here, as well as a rooming house. In late 2000, Grand Haven attorney and Mayor Ed Lystra and his wife, Helen, bought the house. They restored the structure and reopened it as an apartment house (Ewing 2013a: 61; Ewing 2013c: 333).

It was not until 1936 that "furnished rooms" were advertised in the City directory. The first was the Rock Garden Inn at 112 Franklin, which had seven guest rooms and was managed by Mrs. Ethel Day and Joshua Lehman, Lehman also a barber with a shop at 209 Washington Street. The large two-story home had been built by Henry and Mary Bloecker, who raised nine children there. Following the death of Josh Lehman in 1948, the Rock Garden Inn was used as an apartment house. The term "furnished rooms" became passé when, in 1941, Minke Kieft advertised his Friendly Home at 1008 Fulton Street as a "tourist home," Fulton being the route of US-31 as it passed through Grand Haven. This new term quickly caught on and those that had formerly been advertised as "furnished rooms" became "tourist homes" (Siebold 2004: 521) including the Rock Garden (see 1950 city directory entry above).

122 Franklin. Marinus Kamhout House (1894). Contributing. Photo 7, 5th from right.

This two story cross-gabled house has a coursed ashlar stone foundation, is clad in clapboard, with fishscale shingling in the gables above the second story. The façade is distinguished by the square plan tower tucked into the ell behind the full-width shed roof entry porch. The tower retains the original polychrome patterned shingles in its pyramid roof, which rises above a paneled frieze and is capped by a finial. The pedimented gable of the porch above the entry is embellished with scrollwork and its roof is adorned with iron fretwork. The porch's turned columns have broad eave brackets, and the balustrade between them consists of an upper level of panels with open central circles supported on stickwork brackets. The apron below contains a repeating pattern series of vertical motifs. Fenestration includes large paired and single square-head windows, while the shingled gable is pierced by a triple square-head window whose central part is raised. The east side elevation has a bay window with a paneled frieze and eave brackets, and polychrome sawtooth shingles in the gable, while a porch at the corner of the rear elevation repeats details of the façade porch. A gabled carriage house that repeats some of the Eastlake elements of the house is located at the rear of the lot. This house is the best example of Eastlake style architecture in the district.

Sanborns

1892 Not built

1899 House with current footprint present by time of first Sanborn coverage.

1931 same as today

1931-49 same as earlier edition but identifies this as rooming house

City directories

1914 M. DeGlopper (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 Martin DeGlopper (Oakes 1921: 33)

1924 Martin De Glopper (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Martin DeGlopper (Polk 1928: 190)

1931 Mrs. Mary DeGlopper (Polk 1931: 175)

1936-54 Kathryn DeGlopper (Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160; Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197;

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Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247)

1958-65 Kathryn DeGlopper with furnished rooms (Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

Marinus Kamhout, saloon owner in downtown Grand Haven [133 Washington], had this Queen Anne home built here in 1894. The impressive tower, which rose 40 feet above the second story, had patterned wooden shingles. The inside of the house retains the original woodwork of ash, oak, and sycamore. Kamhout's china cupboard in the dining room was made of quarter-sawn oak. His fireplace, with a beveled mirror, was made of sycamore with copper ornamentation. Iron bars were placed on the basement windows so that Kamhout could protect the "supplies" for his saloon. Around 1900, Helen Miller, widow of David Miller, lived here, as did Herbert Milliman and his wife, Belle, so it may have been a boarding house at that time. In 1908 Martinus DeGlopper purchased this home and the lot to the east. The home at 122 Franklin remained in the DeGlopper family until the mid-1970s. At that time the property was purchased by Dr. Charles and Kay Adams, who did some remodeling of the structure. A later owner, Marilyn Long, enhanced the home's elegance by reinstalling a Victorian iron fence that she discovered in the barn. She opened the Carriage House Antique Shop in late May, 1995, in the barn at the back of the home, where the DeGloppers had kept their horse and buggy and a few pigs. Among its many attractive features are the wide plank floor in the living room, the maple parquet floor in the dining room, the built-in carved wood china cabinet, and the sycamore and copper ornamentation around the fireplace (Ewing 2013a: 62).

Marinus Kamhout was born in Grand Haven on October 31, 1862, and died in 1906. He ran the Bank Saloon at 133 Washington Street in the 1890s into the early 1900s. He advertised that he was a dealer in "Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, also Agent for the Celebrated Guckenheimer Rye Whiskey." Prior to that he was a laborer at the Boyden & Akeley Shingle Mill. In 1884 he married Mary Jane Tourville (Ewing 2013c: 293).

Martinus DeGlopper, who was born in The Netherlands in 1844, immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1849. Martinus became a blacksmith in Grand Haven. In 1867, in Muskegon, Martinus married Metje "Maria" VanderVere [VanderVeere], who arrived in the area with her parents in 1850 and lived in Grand Haven for 84 years. The DeGlopper family belonged to the First Reformed Church, and lived at 107 North Second Street before buying a house at 122 Franklin Street in 1908. DeGlopper served on the City Council in 1891 and was a director and one of the larger shareholders when the People's Savings Bank was incorporated in Grand Haven in 1910 (Siebold 2004: 139, 703). Among the DeGloppers' children was Kathryn, who inherited the house at 122 from her parents; she was born in 1885 and died in 1969. Martinus died August 20, 1929, in Grand Haven, and Maria passed away on August 17, 1934, at her home on Franklin Street (*Tribune* obituary, August 17, 1934) (Ewing 2013c: 141).

126 Franklin. R. L. Cook House (1910). Contributing

This rectangular plan front gabled 1½ story house rests on a rock faced block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The full width front-gabled entry porch shields a corner entry flanked by two double hung sash windows, and above are two double hung sash in the second story. The side elevations display functionally placed double hung sash windows. The porch and windows result from a recent renovation.

Sanborns

1906 Not built

1912 Built with footprint showing full width front porch and assigned address 126 Franklin

1920 same but renumbered from 126 to 124 Franklin

1931 same as today but renumbered from 124 to 126

1931-49 same as earlier edition

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1914 R. L. Cook (Osborne 1914: 21)
 1921-24 Arthur John Landaal (Oakes 1921: 33; Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 Michael Hanrahan (Polk 1928: 190)
 1931 Hames A. Gramas (Polk 1931: 175)
 1936-38 Arthur J. Landaal (Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155)
 1941-50 Wesley Dexterhouse (Polk 1941: 160; Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176)
 1954 Jack C. Gale (Polk 1954: 247)
 1958 Richard B. Borman (Polk 1958: 275)
 1962-65 John DeVries (Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

Around 1910 Martinus DeGlopper built the home at this address for his daughter Kathryn. The DeGloppers lived next door at 122 Franklin (Ewing 2013a: 62).

Richard L. Cook was born in Grand Rapids in 1884, moving to Grand Haven as a young boy with his parents. He graduated from Grand Haven High School in 1902, attended the University of Michigan, then went to a business college in Grand Rapids. He bought his father's business in 1903 and operated the Cook Mercantile Company with Cornelius Donker from that date until 1917. It was located at 216 to 222 North Third Street in Grand Haven. During World War I he served with the Red Cross on the Italian Front, and returned home in 1919 to continue business at the Grand Haven Co-Op as General Manager and director for six years. He then became a wholesale importer and for a year ran a store in Holland, retiring in 1935, the same year he was elected Mayor of Grand Haven. He served six consecutive terms in that post, ending in 1941, when he was appointed to the Ottawa County Board of Supervisors, serving until 1965. He was Vice-Chair of the Board from 1963 to his retirement. During Cook's time as Mayor, the police and fire station and Municipal Hospital were built and the Coast Guard Festival was expanded and became an annual event. He married Martha J. Mansfield of Chicago on March 23, 1908. They resided here at 126 Franklin Street (Ewing 2013c: 122; Siebold 2004: 341-342).

134 Franklin. Joseph Koeltz House (Built between 1874-1883). Contributing

The two story gabled ell house rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The wraparound shed roof porch is supported by vinyl posts that are linked by plain vinyl balustrades. The entrance is in the front of the ell near the upright and is flanked by a large picture window. The front-gabled section has a slider window on the first story and two double hung sash windows in the second.

Sanborns

From the 1883 to the 1931-49 Update edition the footprint of the house remains the same, showing a single story bay on the west side and the porch continuing all the way around onto the rear elevation. (Corner Lot 401 on Franklin and Lot 706 on S 2nd – house may have fronted on S 2nd Street addressed later as 101 S 2nd.)

City directories

1914 Joseph Koeltz (Osborne 1914: 21)
 1921 William Krause (Oakes 1921: 33)
 1924-31 Mrs. Emma Krause (Blodgett & Co. 1924; Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 175)
 1936-65 Robert W. Krause (Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160, there is a 134½; Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247; Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

Note: The 1883 Sanborn only covers the south side of Franklin for the 100 block, and the coverage in the 200 and

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300 blocks only extends to the north side of Franklin. The 1868 lithograph of the city shows a vacant lot at this corner, and the 1874 lithograph illustrates a side-gabled house different from the current one (although it could conceivably be the east wing of the current house with the gable-front section added later) at the southwest corner of Franklin and 2nd streets (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874). The 1894 lithograph appears to show this building on this corner lot (Pauli 1894).

Joseph Koeltz was born in Bavaria in 1841, and died in Grand Haven in 1926. In the early 1900s he manufactured cigars at 130 Washington (see entry), including the "Little Bessie, Havana Filler." "Little Bessie" was a cigar named for a daughter, and he was still rolling cigars in 1925, which gave basis to his claim of being the oldest cigar store in Ottawa County (Siebold 2004: 648). He also made cigars in Grand Rapids. He and his wife Mary lived here at 134 Franklin. Joseph served on the City Council from 1886 to 1889 and again from 1892 to 1894. He was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1895 and served one term (Ewing 2013a: 62; Ewing 2013c: 316-317).

William A. Krause was born in Grand Haven in 1886. He earned his captain's papers and operated local fish tugs and tugs for Construction Aggregates Company in Grand Haven. In 1907 he married Emma Brems, and they had two sons, Harold, born about 1908, and Robert, born about 1911. Krause died in 1939 (Ewing 2013c: 323).

200 Franklin. House (Built between 1874-1894). Contributing

This two story cross gabled house has a rectangular plan, is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a rock faced block foundation. A flat-roofed entry porch is supported on vinyl posts. A cottage window is located next to the entrance, while three asymmetrically positioned double hung windows pierce the façade's second story. Wider exposure vinyl occurs in the sharply peaked gable above the second story, which is pierced by a triple window. The house's roof gable continues down the east side elevation onto a 1½ story bay that occupies the ell of the primary façade and side cross gables. The side elevations display asymmetrical fenestration, with the cross-gable above the projecting section of the side elevation having contrasting vinyl siding similar to the facade.

Sanborns

Note: The 1883 and 1892 Sanborns only cover the south side of Franklin for the 100 block, and the coverage in the 200 and 300 blocks only extends to the north side of Franklin.

1899 House had been built

1906 same but has address of 204 Franklin

1912 addressed as 200 (204)

1931 same as today

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914 W. I. Lillie in 200 (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921-24 Mrs. Ella H. Lillie (Oakes 1921: 33; Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928-41 Hugh E. Lillie (Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160)

1945 Arthur VanTol (Polk 1945: 156)

1948-50 Walter F. Wetterman (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176)

1954-62 Apartments (5 listed) (Polk 1954: 247; Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17)

1965 Korner House (Polk 1965: 22)

The 1868 and 1874 lithographs of Grand Haven illustrate a vacant lot at the southeast corner of Franklin and 2nd streets (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874). The 1894 lithograph shows a two story cross-gabled house at this location, which appears to be the current building (Pauli 1894).

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Walter Irving Lillie, his wife, Ella, and their four sons, Harold Irving, Leo Cecil, Walter Ivan, and Edward, lived in this house in the early 1900s (Ewing 2013a: 62). Walter Irving Lillie was born on a farm in Ottawa County in 1856, graduated from Michigan Agricultural College (MSU) in 1881, studied law under George A. Farr of Grand Haven, and was admitted to practice in 1884, the same year he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1886 and 1888 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and he was City Attorney 1900-03 and 1917-19 (Siebold 2004: 139-40). He opened his law office on the second floor of 218 Washington (see entry), where his sons, Leo and Hugh, joined him. In 1901 he was appointed to the post of Assistant U.S. District Attorney, and from 1906 to 1913 he served as the last Collector of Customs for the Port of Grand Haven. He was a director and one of the major shareholders of the Peoples Savings Bank when it was established in 1910 (Siebold 2004: 703). He was a Republican and was affiliated with the United Workmen, the Maccabees, and the Elks. In the mid-1880s he was part owner of the Grand Haven Broom Company. In 1886, Lillie married Ella M. McGrath and the couple resided at 200 Franklin. They had four sons: Harold I., born on May 6, 1888; Leo C., born on November 18, 1889; Walter Ivan, born in 1891; and Hugh E., born on October 1, 1893. Harold and Walter became well-known medical doctors, and Leo and Hugh became attorneys. Leo C. Lillie was also a historian, the author of the 1931 *Historic Grand Haven and Ottawa County*. The elder Lillie died in Grand Haven on May 20, 1921, and his wife died six years later on October 27, 1927 (*Tribune* obituaries September 20, 1893, and May 20, 1921, and *Tribune* article, "Early GH Residents," November 2, 1984). Hugh Edward Lillie graduated from Grand Haven High School and the University of Michigan. He was a World War I veteran. He served as City Attorney in 1927-29, about the same time he was co-chairman of the Grand Haven-Holland Good Roads Committee that advocated construction and improvement of state trunk lines to handle the increasing automobile traffic and tourism (Siebold 2004: 140, 402). He moved to Kansas City, and later was named Senior United States Attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission in Columbus, Ohio (Ewing 2013c: 337, 338).

208 Franklin. Derk Baker House/Kammeraad Funeral Home (Built between 1899-1906; 1953).
Contributing. Photo 8, right.

This large Queen Anne house with funeral home front addition has an irregular footprint and is clad in vinyl siding and random ashlar coursed limestone. The original Queen Anne portion of the building has a tall hip roof with subsidiary front and side gables and gabled dormers, but shallow-pitch shed-roof additions extend two stories across the center of the front and one story along the east side, with a small second-story section below an east side gable. The west side has a shed-roof single-story single-bay garage set back from the front. The house's first-floor front and side façades, including the garage, are faced in rock-face random ashlar limestone, often ranged in two-against-one form, and a drive on each side of the house has chest-height square-plan gateposts of the same stone and construction flanking the entry on each side back of the sidewalk. The stone front contains an off-center entry flanked by a large double-hung window to the right and large glass block window to the left. The building front is spanned by a square-plan wood-post porch with a front-facing gable spanning the two-story part of the front and shed-roof portion fronting the one-story part to the east. The second-story shed-roof additions and original house in the east side's second story are sided in vertical boarding, the second-story west side of the original house in vinyl siding, and the gables finished in alternating bands of plain and patterned shingling, with triangular and rectangular panels of rough stucco outlined by stickwork below the gable peaks and in the front dormer gable, that appear to be original material. The building appears to retain its historic appearance from its period of use as a funeral home with residential quarters upstairs.

Sanborns

Note: the 1883 and 1892 Sanborns only cover the south side of Franklin for the 100 block, and the coverage in the 200 and 300 blocks only extends to the north side of Franklin.

1899 Not built

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1906 House built

1931 same house

The 1931-49 edition illustrates this original houses prior to the façade and side additions that greatly expanded its footprint.

City directories

1914 D. W. Baker (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 Dirk Baker (Oakes 1921: 33)

1924 No Entry (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928-41 Mrs. Sena Baker (Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160)

1945 Della B. Steininger (Polk 1945: 156)

1948-65 Kammeraad Funeral Home, Joseph E. Kammeraad (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247; Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

Originally the residence of lumber merchant Derk Baker, this large frame home in 1926 became the home of the Van Zantwick Funeral Home, owned and operated by Govert Van Zantwick. Van Zantwick moved to 620 Washington and, between about 1953 and 1977, Joseph E. Kammeraad, founder of the Kammeraad Funeral Home, operated at the same address and resided there. WGHN operated from this address in the 1960s and into the 1970s, when it moved to 120 South Seventh. From that point on the building has housed a variety of offices (Ewing 2013a: 62). The former funeral home also housed the Grand Haven Sesquicentennial Committee in 1982 (Siebold 2004: 172).

Derk [Dirk] W. Bakker [Baker] was born in The Netherlands in 1844 and immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1846. They first settled in Saugatuck, and then moved on to Holland. In the censuses of 1850 and 1870 Bakker was living with his parents in Olive Township. By the early 1900s the family spelled its name "Baker." By 1870 he was employed at a sawmill and in 1871, with his brother Jeltz, he began the Derk Bakker Sawmill at the foot of Third Street, just south of the Boyden & Akeley Shingle Mill. It had a capacity of 40,000 board feet a day. Until that time all lumber mills in the Grand Haven Area were located on the water for convenience of shipment by boat. In 1870 the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad and the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad had completed the rail bridge across the Grand River as a joint venture. Derk and Jeltze Bakker recognized rail as being the next possible conveyer of sawmill products and built their mill on the South Channel next to the railroad tracks, thereby making their mill accessible to both boat and railroad (Siebold 2004: 53). By 1893 the business name was Bakker & Son, but it was listed as D. Baker in an advertisement in the 1908 *Directory*. After the mill burned in 1894, Baker rebuilt as a retail lumber yard (Siebold 2004: 53). About 1912, he and his son, John, opened the D. Bakker & Son Lumber Company at 722 Pennoyer. When John died in 1920, the senior Baker resumed control of his lumber business. Baker's son, Douglas, and later his sons, Dick and Bruce, carried on the family business into the 21st century. Derk Baker was on the Board of Directors of Peoples Savings Bank of Grand Haven in 1920. After his first wife died, Baker married Sena (Lina) Lamann (Lamen) in Grand Haven in 1886. She was born in Germany in 1860, and came to America in 1878. The Derk Bakker family resided here at 208 Franklin Street. Derk died in 1925 and Sena died in 1941 (*Tribune* articles, August 18, 1920, "Expressions of Sympathy," and "DB Becomes Owner of Lumber Yard;" Ewing 2013c: 30; Siebold 2004: 73).

Joseph E. Kammeraad was born in Grand Haven in 1908 and died in Manatee, Florida, on March 24, 1980. He was one of five children who helped their father maintain the grounds at Lake Forest Cemetery, where he was sexton. Later Kammeraad owned and operated funeral homes in Grand Haven, Spring Lake, and Coopersville during a career that spanned 40 years. Kammeraad had also served as County Coroner for 14 years. The Grand Haven funeral home was located here at 208 Franklin, which also served as the Kammeraad's residence.

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Kammeraad bought the home in 1953, renovated and expanded the building, and opened the Grand Haven Kammeraad Funeral Home. He operated both the Coopersville and Grand Haven funeral parlors for two years and then sold the Coopersville business. In 1977 the VanZantwick Memorial Chapel, Kinkema-Bartels Funeral Home and the Kammeraad Funeral Home merged to become VanZantwick, Bartels & Kammeraad Funeral Homes, Inc., and the Kammeraad's Grand Haven home at 208 Franklin Street was closed (Ewing 2013c: 294; Siebold 2004: 192-193).

220 (formerly 216 and 214) Franklin. Peter DeBoe House (Built between 1899-1906). Contributing. Photo 8, center.

This large two story rectangular plan house rests on a coursed ashlar stone foundation and has a cross gabled roof. The shed roofed wraparound porch has a gable filled with sawtooth shingles above the front entry steps. It is supported by paired columns resting on brick piers that are linked by simple balustrades. The corner of the façade beyond the porch is occupied by a two story bay window. The front and side gables above the second story are each pierced by a large sash windows. Other fenestration is asymmetrical, composed mostly of double hung sash windows, but including an oval window in the second story in the front face of a recessed corner of the façade containing the entry, and a Palladian window in the side gable. The Queen Anne house is of the "Free Classic" type displaying Colonial Revival style influences.

Sanborns

1899 Not built

1906 built and addressed as 216 Franklin (same in 1912)

1920 readdressed as 214 (216)

1931 same as today numbered 214

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914 Dr. Mieras at 220 no. 214 or 216 (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 J. E. Clark at 214 (no 220) (Oakes 1921: 33)

1924 Peter DeBoe (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Peter DeBoe at 214 (Polk 1928: 190)

1931 ditto (Polk 1931: 175)

1936 Peter G. DeBoe, George W. Wenger (Polk 1936: 155)

1938 Peter G. DeBoe, James Logan, Peter R. Thompson (Polk 1938: 155)

1941 Peter G. DeBoe with Joseph M Davis, Edward F. Bares (Polk 1941: 160)

1945 Elizabeth VanWestrienen, Joseph M. Davis, Donna Tietz (Polk 1945: 156) (only time no DeBoe=WWII?)

1948 Elizabeth VanWestrienen, Joseph M. Davis, Donna Tietz, Peter G. DeBoe, Sidney Shaver (Polk 1948: 197)

1950 Peter G. DeBoe and Shaver (Polk 1950: 176)

1954 Peter G. DeBoe and Benjamin Mellma (Polk 1954: 247) there is a 214½

1958 Peter G. DeBoe and Aug Hahn and Mrs. Kate Jones (Polk 1958: 275)

1962 Aug Hahn, Lee K Rice, Mrs. Barbara Gellick (Polk 1962: 17) 1st time no DeBoe

1965 Oakwood House (Polk 1965: 22)

Peter DeBoe owned a candy store at 104 Washington and resided here. In the mid-1950s and into the 1960s Ken and Betty Kammeraad resided here. Around 1960 they loaned the upper floor of their barn to a group of artists who were forming an association that became known as the Lakeland Painters. The artists called their quarters "The Garret." Within a few years they moved to another "Garret," this one behind Dr. Peter DeVries's office at 321 Washington (Ewing 2013a: 62).

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John William Mieras was born in Grand Haven 1879. He had a dental practice from 1901 to 1954, first at 214 Washington (see entry) and later on the second floor at 300 Washington, above Peoples Bank (see entry). His parents, William and Katie, were both natives of The Netherlands. William was a grocer in Grand Haven. Although John never married, he had two foster children. In the early 1900s he lived in the family home here at 216 Franklin. Later he resided at 1035 Washington. He was a member of the Grand Haven Presbyterian Church, the Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member, the Elks, and the Eagles. He died in 1960 (Ewing 2013c: 373).

Joseph Edward Clark was born in 1868 in Spring Lake. He became a mason and building contractor, and was joined by a son in a contracting business, J. E. Clark & Son, operating between 1914 and 1928. J. E. Clark was a city Alderman between 1916 and 1920. In the early 1900s the Clark home was at 520 Pennoyer, but by 1920 they had moved here to 214 Franklin Street. Clark died in Florida in 1950 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1914; Ewing 2013c: 111; Siebold 2004: 140).

Peter Gilbert DeBoe was born in Holland, Michigan, in 1876. As Peter grew up he enjoyed watching candy being made in a factory across the street from his home. About 1899 he bought an existing candy store from A. L. Jackson at 120-122 Washington (see entry), where he began making his own chocolate confections. In 1902 he rented space at the same address in a building erected that year by Horrace Nichols. In 1907 Peter moved his shop to 108 Washington. Peter was in business for over 58 years at different sites in the 100 block of Washington, as well as at 635 Fulton (Square Drug Store). In his later years Peter occupied a corner of Hostetter's in the 1940s and 1950s, where he sold his chocolates until he died. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, the Maccabees, the Masons, and the Chamber of Commerce, and he was the first Treasurer of the Rotary Club. DeBoe married Mabel W. Calkins in 1899 in Grand Haven. The family lived at 106 North Sixth Street in the early 1900s. When DeBoe passed away in 1959 he was living here at 214 Franklin (*Tribune* obituaries, December 22, 1910, October 18, 1921, and March 5, 1921; *Tribune* article, "Pete is Serving Fourth Generation," December 10, 1951; Ewing 2013c: 138-39).

224 Franklin. William Baker House (Built between 1899-1906). Contributing. Photo 8, left.

This two story rectangular plan house rests on an ashlar stone foundation and is shielded by a hip roof. It is clapboard clad on the first story and shingled on the second, with cornerboards linked by horizontal boards that are placed at the level dividing the first and second stories. The entrance is located in the façade corner and is shielded by a recent vintage flat roofed porch that is supported by four plain pillars and wraps around to a second door on the east side elevation. Original fenestration on both the first and second stories consisted of large double hung sash windows, but a paired French door now pierces the wall above the entry porch. Hipped roof dormers with twin square windows break the roof planes. A tall brick chimney breaks the roof plane inside the west side elevation. This house is an excellent example of the American Foursquare type.

Sanborns

1899 Not built

1906 House built and addressed as 222 Franklin. Same in 1912

1931 same as today but numbered 222.

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914 John J. Gleason at 222 (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 John J. Gleason at 222 (Oakes 1921: 33)

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1924 Charles E. Long (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928-62 Dr. Charles E. Long (Polk 1928: 190; Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155; Polk 1941: 160; Polk 1945: 156; Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247; Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17)

1965 Mrs. Cynthia E. Long (Polk 1965: 22)

According to Ewing, the house located here since the very early 1900s was moved from Third Street. Occupants in the early 1900s were William D. "Will" and Mattie Farnham Bakker (Baker). Baker was the original "son" in the Baker & Son Lumber Company (see discussion 208 Franklin). William, the son of Derk Bakker, was born about 1875. In the early 1900s he worked at the family lumber yard. He married Mattie (Matie) Farnham and they lived at 222 Franklin. By 1910 the Bakkers were residing in Battle Creek, where he continued to work in the lumber business. Dr. Charles E. Long, his wife, Cynthia, and their children lived at this address, where he also maintained his medical practice in the 1920s before opening an office at 210½ Washington. By the mid-1970s James L. Bolthouse ran a complete real estate office at this address (Ewing 2013a: 30, 62-63).

John J. Gleason was a city Alderman in 1914 and 1915 (Siebold 2004: 139-40).

Charles Edward Long was born in Cortland, New York, in 1877, attended Alma College, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago and the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in Detroit, where he graduated in 1906. He practiced in Elks Rapids, Michigan, from 1907 to 1914, and then came to Grand Haven and opened an office at 210½ (208½) Washington Street (see entry), where he practiced for decades. He served on the Grand Haven School Board for 17 years. Long was a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan State Medical Society, Ottawa County Medical Society, Rotary Club, Elks, Citizens Historical Association, and the Presbyterian Church. He married Cynthia E. McAlpine in 1910 and they later resided here at 222 Franklin Street. Long died in 1965 (*Michigan Alumnus* 1965) and Cynthia passed away in 1969 in Seattle, Washington (*Citizens Historical Association*, September 20, 1941; Ewing 2013c: 340).

300 Franklin. Dr. Jacob McNett House (1858-59). Contributing. Photo 9, right.

The rectangular plan two story Italianate house rests on a concrete faced stone foundation, is clad in clapboard and has a hipped asphalt single roof. The façade has symmetrical fenestration, its five bays formed by double hung sash windows on both stories except for the central entrance. The elaborate entrance has a pilaster-framed door, with sidelights, and transom topped by a flat-top hood supported by large brackets. A wide frieze above the second story is punctuated by large scroll brackets at the house's center and corners. The side elevations contains double hung sash windows of various sizes. A single story flat roofed block extends across the rear elevation of the building.

Sanborns

Note: the 1883 and 1892 Sanborns only cover the south side of Franklin for the 100 block, and the coverage in the 200 and 300 blocks only extends to the north side of Franklin.

1899 Current house has been built

1906 Same but addressed as 302 Franklin

1912 same but addressed as 300 (302)

1931 same dwelling but a porch extended across the western ¾ of the façade and wrapped around to the side elevation, while the rear single story bay extended only across one-half of rear elevation

1931-49 same as earlier edition

City directories

1914-24 Mrs. Susie Baughn (Osborne 1914: 21; Oakes 1921: 33)

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- 1924 No Entry (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
 1928 Daniel W. Andrews (Polk 1928: 190)
 1931-38 Albert C. Kachler (Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155; Polk 1938: 155)
 1941 Mrs. Nellie V. Kachler (Polk 1941: 160)
 1945 Colonial Apartments, Peter G. DeBoe (Polk 1945: 156)
 1948-54 Willard B. Bloemendahl physician and Robert B. Hoek dentist (Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247)
 1958-65 Willard B. Bloemendahl and Armin W. Bohn dentist (Polk 1958: 275; Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

The 1868 lithograph of Grand Haven shows this house but without a front porch, while the 1874 lithograph illustrates this house with a full width front porch (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874).

Dr. Jacob McNett constructed this Italianate-style house in 1858-59, and it remained his family's home for more than four decades. After Dr. McNett died in 1899 the house served for awhile as a single-family residence, but at some point it was converted to apartments. In 1920 Susie Baughn operated a rooming house at this address. Susie was the widow of George Baughn, who died in 1880. In 1930 the house was occupied by Albert and Nellie Kachler. Kachler, a baker, was born in Illinois in 1878. Dr. Willard Bloemendahl used the lower level as his office, starting in the 1950s. In 1966 local businessman Vyn Erickson remodeled the interior for use as his office. Attorney Ed Lystra purchased the house in 1985 and remodeled it with period woodwork, light fixtures, and floor tile. He also reopened the upper level. In 1988 the City of Grand Haven designated the house a local historic landmark (Ewing 2013a: 63).

Dr. J. B. McNett established his practice in 1857 in Grand Haven, as indicated by a Business Directory published in the February 4, 1857, edition of the *Grand Haven News* that stated, "J. B. McNett Physician and Surgeon . . . is now permanently located in this village and will attend to all calls on his profession" (*Grand Haven News* 1857). On February 23, 1859, the *Grand Haven News* in an article discussing the progress of Grand Haven village noted the "large and beautiful residences . . . erected by our business and professional citizens" and specifically mentioned "the one now in course of erection by Dr. McNett." These new houses, it said, are "all fine specimens of taste and convenience as well as of size and architectural beauty" (*Grand Haven News* 1859). In 1860 the *Grand Haven News* mentioned that Dr. J. B. McNett had an office "second door above the News office" on Washington Street (*Grand Haven News* 1860). During a small pox epidemic in Grand Haven in May, 1865, the Board of Public Health appointed Dr. McNett director of the hospital established to house victims (*Grand Haven News* 1865).

Born in New York in 1816, Jacob McNett was the oldest of ten children. He graduated in 1845 from Geneva College, studied medicine with two prominent New York physicians, and began to practice in New York. He arrived at Nortonville on the steamer *Pontiac* in 1857 and continued on to Grand Haven that December. McNett came as a replacement for Dr. Stephen Munroe, who wished to retire. He served the area from Muskegon to Port Sheldon and east to Nunica at a time when there were no railroads, no bridges, and poor roads or no roads at all. On January 1, 1863, he enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the Michigan Sharpshooters, in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Colonel DeLand. Later Jacob took charge of the Fort Wayne hospital in Detroit. He resigned from the service on April 9, 1864. After the war Jacob was appointed surgeon of the Navajo Indian agency in Arizona where he remained nine months. In 1883 Michigan Governor Josiah Begole appointed him Physician of the State Prison at Ionia, where he remained for two years. He served as city physician for several terms and was a pension examiner in the Grand Haven District for about eight years. Jacob retired in 1892. He was a member of the Masons and the Democratic party. Jacob died in Muskegon on February 10, 1899, and was buried in Lake Forest Cemetery with his wife and two sons (*Tribune* obituary, February 2, 1899; Ewing 2013c: 365).

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After George Baughn died in Grand Haven in 1880, Susan Baughn managed a rooming house on the corner of Franklin and Fourth Streets. She was a member of the Grand Haven First Presbyterian Church and the Order of the Eastern Star. She passed away on Grand Haven in 1923 (Ewing 2013c: 31).

Daniel Andrews was born in Michigan in 1857 and married Anna Angel of Grand Haven. Andrews was an insurance agent who worked out of his home at 532 Lafayette, formerly Anna's family home. Anna was one of the founders of the Christian Science movement in Grand Haven. Daniel died in 1929 and Anna died the next year (Ewing 2013c: 16).

Little information was discovered relating to Albert Kachler. He may have been an insurance underwriter. In 1920 he lived in Muskegon and the 1930 United States census reveals that he resided in Grand Haven and was born in 1878 in Illinois and was married to Nellie (US Census 1930).

308 Franklin. Charles E. Wyman House (Pre-1868). Contributing. Photo 9, 2nd from right.

This two story gabled ell house rests on a concrete faced foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The hipped roof entry porch that fronts the ell of the façade is supported on pillars with simple capitals and shields a picture window. On the west side elevation is a box bay window with an elaborate cornice punctuated by scroll brackets and dentils. The other windows in this house are all double hung, defining two bays in the gable front section. The rear of the house is extended by a two story end gabled section.

Sanborns

Note: the 1883 and 1892 Sanborns only cover the south side of Franklin for the 100 block, and the coverage in the 200 and 300 blocks only extends to the north side of Franklin.

1899 Current house built by this edition but extended south to stable at rear lot line at midblock

1912 rear section and stable removed achieving 1931-49 (current?) footprint

1931 same as earlier editions.

1931-49 same as earlier edition but is identified as apartments

City directories

1914 John Boyd (Osborne 1914: 21)

1921 Z. E. Gooding (Oakes 1921: 33)

1924 Henry Jenkin (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 Henry Jenkins (Polk 1928: 190)

1931 Mrs. Lydia Jenkins, Glenn L. Lampson (Polk 1931: 175)

1936 No Entry (Polk 1936: 155)

1938 Louis B. Barber, Mrs. Mae Bush, Marion F. Baron (Polk 1938: 155)

1941 Mrs. Anna Anna Dense, Leon Sears (Polk 1941: 160)

1945 Mrs. Anna Anna Dense, John Kastner, William Michaels (Polk 1945: 157)

1948 Mrs. Anna Dense, John Kastner, Master Outboard Sales & Service (Polk 1948: 197)

1950 Mrs. Anna Dense and John Kastner, Master Outboard Sales & Service (Polk 1950: 176)

1954 Mrs. Anna Dense (Polk 1954: 247)

1958 Dense and Mrs. Dora DePersia (Polk 1958: 275)

1962 Dense and Mrs. Dora DePersia (Polk 1962: 17)

1965 Mrs. Anna Dense (Polk 1965: 22)

The 1868 and 1874 lithographs of the city clearly illustrate this house (Ruger 1868; Schober 1874).

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Lumberman Charles E. Wyman lived here with his wife, Harriet, and their four children. Charles died in 1899 (Ewing 2013a: 63). Born in New York in 1826, Charles Wyman came to Michigan in 1852. In 1864 Charles built a sawmill in Blendon Township, which he sold in 1865, before moving to Pennsylvania and going into the oil business. Returning to Grand Haven in 1866, Charles formed a partnership with Henry W. Buswell, forming the Wyman and Buswell Lumber Co. They bought the Ferry Mill at the foot of Columbus Street, and when that mill burned down in 1868 they erected a new mill a little farther up the river. In addition, the company had timber interests in Montcalm and Newaygo counties and also opened a mill on the Muskegon River at White Cloud. That mill employed about 35 men and produced approximately 50,000 board feet a day. By 1878 Averill T. Cairns was part of the company, which by then was called Wyman & Cairns. In 1882, a 234 ton schooner named the Charles E. Wyman was built for Wyman by Grand Haven's Robertson & Co./Grand Haven Ship Building Co. shipyard. After the mill was destroyed by fire in 1884, Buswell retired from the lumber business. When the Grand Haven Broom Co. was established in 1885, Buswell was part-owner and President. In 1887 Charles was named a director of the newly formed Dake Engine Company and was one of the major shareholders of the company. The Wyman home was here at 308 Franklin Street. However, Charles died at another home near Nunica on May 11, 1899. He was buried at Lake Forest Cemetery (*Tribune* obituary, May 11, 1899; Ewing 2013b: 21, 25, 50; Ewing 2013c: 631-32).

John Boyd opened the Overland Automobile sales office in 1910 at 20 N. Third, the southeast corner of Third Columbus streets (Siebold 2004: 642).

312 Franklin. Mabel Janssen House (Built between 1921-1931). Non-Contributing

This rectangular plan building is composed of a single story gabled and low slope shed roofed front section, a taller one-story jerkinhead gabled midsection, and a single story flat roofed rear section, all resting on a rock faced block foundation and clad in aluminum siding. The façade is three bays wide, formed by a center entry flanked by horizontal fixed pane windows in the shed-roof part. Behind, the front gable contains two small three-light windows. The west side elevation has functionally placed double hung sash windows and the east side is pierced by a single small fixed pane window near the façade corner and two large fixed pane windows in the front and jerkinhead gable sections. An enclosed exterior stairway at the southeast corner leads to the basement. This bungalow is considered Non-contributing because of extensive alterations to the building fabric.

Sanborns

1912 previously existing house that was addressed as 314 is readdressed as 312—bigger/not the current building.

1920 same as above

1931 built with address of 310 Franklin.

City directories

1914 has addresses for 308 and 312 but no 310 (Osborne 1914: 21-22)

1921-24 Mrs. Mabel Janssen (Oakes 1921: 33; Blodgett & Co. 1924) 310; has addresses for 308 310 312

1928 Robert Heyer (Polk 1928: 190) has addresses for 308 310 312

1931-36 Mrs. Mabel H. Janssen (Polk 1931: 175; Polk 1936: 155)

1938 Mrs. Mabel H. Janssen, Gerald J. Laughton (Polk 1938: 155)

1941 Mrs. Mabel H. Janssen (Polk 1941: 160)

1945-54 Kenneth W. Janssen (Polk 1945: 157; Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1950: 176; Polk 1954: 247)

1958 William Heard physician (Polk 1958: 275)

1962-65 Robert H Sluiter optometrist and Eric W. Beeson optometrist (Polk 1962: 17; Polk 1965: 22)

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Mabel Janssen was the widow of surfman William L. Janssen who drowned on June 12, 1918, on South Manitou Island (United States Navy 1918: 351).

508 Franklin. First Presbyterian Church (1954; 1964; 1975). Church: Harold H. Fisher & Associates, Detroit, Architects; Willet Studios of Philadelphia (stained glass); 1964 Education Building: William A. Stone, Kalamazoo, Architect; 1975 Education Building work: VanderMeiden & Koteles, Architects, Grand Haven. Contributing. Photo 10 (church proper).

The limestone-trimmed brick church complex occupies most of the blockfront on Franklin's south side between South 4th and 5th Streets. The church proper stands at the east end of the complex. A brick, two-story flat-roofed educational wing and a single story hipped roof section with a central spire extend the church footprint westward to 5th Street. The additions have all been carefully designed to complement the design of the 1954-55 church building.

The church proper has orange buff-colored brick side walls and a limestone front. It has a low gable roof with hip in front that rises behind a flat-topped parapet that conceals its lower portion. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The church is two stories in height with a gently bowed front that features a central entrance set within receding segmental arches. Above the entrance is a frieze with a central keystone displaying carved representations of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. To the left is carved in Gothic script "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life," and to the right, "No man comes to the Father but by Me." Above this, a tall rectangular stained glass window, recessed well back from the limestone upper façade on either side, occupies the central third of the facade. At each of the upper corners of this window, set within a broad limestone frieze, is a relief depicting an angel, open-mouthed, holding an open book, facing inward toward one another. Just back of the apex of the hip roof over the façade stands a limestone-clad octagonal belfry, with louvered openings set in shallow projections in four faces. Above each louvered opening is a representation, carved in relief in the limestone, of one of the four Evangelists. The belfry is topped by an octagonal drum from which rises a slender metal spire whose peak is capped by a Greek cross.

The front's limestone finish continues around the first bay on either side wall as outlines for irregular panels of brickwork. The rest of each side is finished in brick, but with limestone trim used as surrounds for short, nearly square-plan stained glass windows in the projecting lower aisle section along the east side and for tall rectangular stained glass windows that open into the nave on both sides, and also as coping for the parapet that continues around the side walls, concealing the roof's lower portion. The east side elevation includes a recent masonry and metal panel porte cochere addition shielding an entry composed of paired aluminum framed glass doors.

To the west of the church is a flat-roofed single-story block whose broad facade is sheathed in limestone panels rising to a shallow pitched gable. An outward curving portico with letters forming the name "First Presbyterian Church" that shields the entrance is supported on limestone columns. The entry consists of paired aluminum-framed glass doors flanked by full-height fixed pane windows. West of this section, the two-story flat-roofed block extends six bays, all defined by fixed pane windows on the ground and second stories. These occur within masonry surrounds that enframe the windows and the limestone panel spandrels between the floors. An ell links this section to the single-story chapel with its hipped roof. Its four recessed window bays are set within limestone surrounds.

The church's auditorium with its gabled nave and low side aisles reflects a modernized Gothic. The gabled roof of the nave displays pointed-arch oak trusses that rise from the midpoints of the wall sections between the stained glass windows to support large wooden rafters that in turn support two sets of purlins on each roof slope plus the rooftruss, the purlins then upholding three more sets of smaller rafters in each slope between each two arches. A

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broad arched opening in the wall that separates the nave and the rectangular worship center is faced in what is made to look like tabbed masonry painted white. The church's stained glass windows were made by the Willet Studios of Philadelphia. The largest of these are broad ones, with low pointed tops, that occupy the central positions at each end of the church – above the narthex, visible above the rear organ/choir gallery, and dominating the south wall of the worship center. The front window depicts Christ, the worship center one the Resurrection. Another window depicts the four buildings which have been home to the congregation: the trading post in which the first worship service was held, the first building that was built on the current site in 1885, the "church house" that was built in 1911, and the current church that was built in 1955 (1st Presbyterian 2014a). The 17 stained glass windows in the church have as their subjects: Rev. William Ferry, Founder of Grand Haven, Michigan, and First Presbyterian Church in 1836; the 1643 Westminster Assembly; the First General Assembly Held in Philadelphia in 1789; the 1948 World Council Held in Amsterdam; "I Am Come Forth From The Father"; "I Am Come Forth In My Father's Name"; "I Am Come Not To Destroy But To Fulfill"; "I Am The Alpha And The Omega"; "I Am The Bread Of Life"; "I Am The Door"; "I Am The Light Of The World"; "I Am The One The Prophets Foretold"; "I Am The Son Of God"; "I Am The Vine"; "I Am The Way"; Resurrection; and Christ (First Presbyterian 2014b). The organ was originally built by the Austin Organ Company in 1937 for the church's previous building. It was moved to the current one in 1955 and has seen a number of additions and changes by Austin from 1937 to 1986, and in 2002 (Organ Historical Society 2014).

The church was incorporated as the Presbyterian Church on May 10, 1849, and adopted Articles of Religious Association on March 15, 1858. After meeting many years at the "community building" on Second Street across from the Armory, church leaders laid a cornerstone for a new building on September 19, 1855, at approximately 212-216 Washington Street. In 1872 the members of the church approved the purchase of a parcel of land at the southeast corner of Franklin and Fifth Streets and built a new church, which was moved in 1885 to the new site on Franklin Street. Plans for the present church were prepared by well-known architects Harold H. Fisher & Associates of Detroit, ground was broken for a new church on July 4, 1954, and the building was dedicated 17 months later. In 1956 the earlier church was razed to make room for a new chapel. That same year the congregation approved an expenditure of \$45,000 for a series of stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The windows, designed by Willet Studios of Philadelphia, represented scenes from the New and Old Testaments, worldwide religious movements, and local history. Four local families pledged \$20,000 toward their purchase if the congregation could raise the remainder (Ewing 2013a: 65). In 1963 the church proposed construction of a \$300,000 Christian education center and chapel (*MMFR* 1963), which is the brick, two-story flat-roofed educational wing and a single story hipped roof section with a central spire that extended the church footprint west to 5th Street in 1964. This addition was designed by Kalamazoo architect William A. Stone (First Presbyterian Church 1990: 13; Derby and White 1981: 177). In 2007, the entry area of the educational wing was enclosed and expanded and renovated (Classic Engineering 2014; American Subcontractors Association 2015).

The company responsible for the stained glass windows in this church was the Willet Stained Glass Studios of Philadelphia, one of the leading companies in its field for over a century.

Architect Harold H. Fisher (1901-2003) of Fisher & Associates, of Detroit, was an award winning church architect who designed many churches in Detroit and throughout the Midwest – over 500 for more than 50 denominations, often, as here, loosely basing designs on traditional forms while endowing them with thoroughly modern finishes. His firm specialized in church architecture, and he continued in practice until after he was 100 years old (PR Newswire 2002; Johnston 2014: 176-177).

Architect William Stone, Jr. (1902-1976) of the firm of Stone and Parent in Kalamazoo, was active in western Michigan, particularly in his home city during the mid-twentieth century. He completed residential and

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commercial buildings and several churches in Kalamazoo and Allegan (Husband 2002). He also designed the Parish House addition to St. John's Episcopal Church in Grand Haven built in 1966-67.

The architectural plans on file in the Presbyterian Church office appear to indicate Stone may have been assisted by or renovations were later completed using Stone's plans, with a date of 1975, by VanderMeiden & Koteles, Architects, of Grand Haven. The firm was formed by principals John VanderMeiden and Michael J. Koteles in 1956 and was active at least through the 1970s. In 1949 John VanderMeiden graduated from the University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design with a B. A. in Architecture, as did Michael Koteles, in 1951 (University of Michigan 1949: 120; Bowker 1962: 392). In west Michigan, the firm designed a number of schools, public buildings, commercial buildings, and churches. Identified commissions for VanderMeiden and the firm include the Howell School 1966, Zeeland Middle School 1968, General Telephone State Headquarters Building in Muskegon 1968, Foremost Insurance Office in Grand Rapids 1966, and Fruitport Middle School 1969 (Bowker 1970: 940). For Michael J. Koteles principal works include the Ottawa County Board Building 1958, Mary A. White School in Grand Haven 1959, Golden Community School in Mears 1960, Orchard View High School in Muskegon 1960, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Muskegon 1961, the Ottawa County Jail in Grand Haven 1961, Hudsonville Senior High School 1964, and Grand Haven Junior High School 1966 (Bowker 1962: 392, 1970: 507).

NORTH HARBOR DRIVE, WEST SIDE

1. Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot (1869-70; 1922). Contributing. Photo 11).

This narrow rectangular plan single story white brick Italianate building rests on an ashlar limestone block foundation and is shielded by a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The brick is laid in common bond, with projecting piers dividing the façade into seven bays. A large cast iron bracket, with circular and triangular cut-outs, projects from the center of each pier outward to support the roof's wide eaves. Each of the bays is pierced by one or two windows and/or doors in combination, all with brick round arch lintels and limestone window sills. The doors are located in the southernmost bay and in the third and sixth bay north. Except for a narrow window centered in the façade, the seven double-hung windows are identical. This smaller opening may have been a ticket window. The façade's brickwork culminates in a corbel table formed by cantilevering three courses of bricks. The end elevations are three bays deep and have symmetrical fenestration consisting of double hung sash windows identical in composition to those of the façade.

The earliest Sanborn covering Grand Haven, published in 1883, reveals the current building occupied the site and was identified as the "D & M R. R. Passenger Depot." It had a long platform between the west side of the building and adjacent railroad track. By 1892 this same structure is identified as the D. G. H. & M. R. R. Co.'s Passenger Depot, and in 1899 and 1906 as D. G. H. & M. R. R. Co.'s Station. By 1912 it is identified as the Grand Trunk R. R. Passenger Station and General Offices, and by 1920 as the Grand Trunk Railway System Passenger Station and General Offices. Later editions identify it only as Passenger Depot.

The building is illustrated, albeit inaccurately, on Schober's 1874 lithographic view of Grand Haven (Schober 1874). The 1914 and 1921 city directories place the D. G. H. & M. Railway Station here (Osborn 1914; Oakes 1921: 51). The 1928 through 1954 city directories place the Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Station and Freight Depot and American Railway Express Co. here (Polk 1928: 206, Polk 1948: 197; Polk 1954: 271). The 1956 and later city directories locate only the Grand Trunk Railway System freight station here (Polk 1956: 313; Polk 1965: 62).

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When the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad reached the Grand Haven area in 1858 it built its depot at the foot of Dewey Hill, on the opposite side of the Grand River from Grand Haven. The railroad had not constructed a terminal on the Grand Haven side because of the expense of bridging the Grand River. All passengers, luggage, and freight to and from Grand Haven had to be ferried across the river. The people of Grand Haven voted to advance \$52,000 to the railroad for construction of a track to Ferrysburg and a new depot and warehouse on the south side of the river. The Muskegon & Ferrysburg and Grand Haven & Holland lines—two railroads which also had to ferry passengers and freight across the Grand River—decided to join in building the bridge. This new depot opened on January 1, 1870. It was updated in 1922. In 1958—100 years after the line reached Grand Haven—the last passenger train left the Grand Trunk depot. Freight trains continued to pull into the station until 1966, after which the building was vacated. The City acquired the building in 1967 with plans to raze it for waterfront improvement. Area citizens and the Tri-Cities Historical Society rallied to save the building and leased the depot for use as a museum from the city. The structure was renovated at a cost of almost \$50,000, and the Tri-Cities Museum opened to the public on May 23, 1972. It was recognized by the City of Grand Haven as a site of historical significance, and was listed (No. 785) in the Michigan Register of Historic Sites (Ewing 2013a:80-81).

The D. & M. began in 1834 as the Detroit & Pontiac Railroad Company, and in 1838 completed a short line from Detroit to Royal Oak. As authorized by the Michigan Legislature on February 13, 1855, the Oakland & Ottawa Railroad, planned to form the rest of a line from Detroit to Grand Haven from Pontiac, merged that year with the Detroit & Pontiac to form the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company. The new company reached Spring Lake, east of Grand Haven, on September 1, 1856. Service to Ferrysburg and Grand Haven was inaugurated on November 22, 1858. The Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company went into foreclosure on October 24, 1860, and it was reorganized as the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company, with the Great Western Railway of Canada, which had largely financed its construction, taking a controlling interest. In 1878 the line went into receivership again, and was sold at foreclosure to the newly-incorporated Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway. The Great Western retained control until February, 1883, when it merged with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The company merged in 1928 with Grand Trunk Western (Ewing 2013b: 16, 40).

NORTH HARBOR DRIVE, EAST SIDE

20. Building (1979; 2014). Non-Contributing

This rectangular plan, flat roofed building, which occupies the southeast corner of the intersection of Harbor Drive and Columbus Streets, is clad in vertical wood panels. The symmetrical façade consists of a central section pierced by three fixed pane multi-light windows, which is flanked on each side by bays that each hold a full-height double fixed pane window. The storefront fascia is finished in synthetic panels and contains signage. The south side elevation contains an aluminum frame glass entry door at the façade corner and a multi-light fixed pane window, while the north side has a full-height double fixed pane window near the façade corner. The building interior was most recently remodeled in 2014 when the building exterior received its current paint scheme. This building is Non-Contributing because it does not meet the age criterion.

Wirick's Office Supply store moved from 223 Washington to a new building on this site in 1979. It operated from here until 2013. In the 1950s Sherman A. Wirick was founder and owner of the Wirick's, Incorporated, office supply store. It was first located at 233 Washington and in 1979 moved to 20 North Harbor. Wife Marilyn was Vice President of the business (Ewing 2014:77, 81; Siebold 2004: 613).

100-220. Story & Clark Factory (North Section)/Harbourfront Condominiums (1900-01; 1986-87).

This part of the former Story & Clark Piano Factory complex property located north of Columbus Street has been redeveloped, with some additions, as the Harbourfront Condominiums, containing in all sixty-seven units. The

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site extends northward from Columbus Street to Elliott between 1st Street and Harbor Drive, with a long east façade on 1st and parking lots associated with it extending westward toward Harbor Drive. The complex comprises two buildings – one that formed part of the plant at the south end and a newer non-contributing three-story townhouse row at the north end.

100. Story & Clark Factory (Contributing. See Photo 16, right; 17, 18, 22, 23, 24): The north-of-Columbus section of the factory has an F-shaped footprint, with the F's long upright along 1st Street and the head extending west along Columbus's north side. A second westward-extending wing is located north of and parallel with the southern wing along Columbus. The main part of the structure, extending along 1st between Columbus and Fulton streets, is three stories in height and has walls of buff brick. At the north end the 1st façade extends north from opposite Fulton's west end another approximately 100 feet at two-story height. The three-story building has one-over-one double-hung windows set into segmental-arch-head openings – there are also a few doors, with tall transoms, set into segmental-arch-head openings in this and other facades – and the walls are capped by a plain brick frieze with two-course corbelled brick strip beneath and three-course tall corbelled brick band above topped by metal flashing. The building's ground story at the south end of the 1st side near Columbus retains a broad arched entry and three adjacent wide round-arch windows. The south side facing Columbus displays the same finishes, including three more of the broad round-arch windows near the 1st corner.

Exterior renovations carried out to serve the present condominium use included creating garage entrances in a number of ground-floor bays in the spaces occupied by two adjoining windows with the narrow wall spaces between and lengthening window openings here and there to create doorways out onto projecting decks, with simple industrial-looking metal railings, in front of them. The garage doors and deck openings are capped by permanent slanting-roof green awnings. In addition two large and three small vinyl-sided additions were made atop the roof fronting on 1st. Three of these, toward the north end, are narrow-fronted, two-window wide one-story structures with flat roofs. Another, near the center of the 1st façade, is a two-unit wide three-story structure with shed roof that slants gently downward toward the west. Its façade on 1st displays a combination of broad and narrow single-light windows. A fifth one, standing atop the southeast corner at Columbus Street, is a two-story square-plan flat-roof structure. Also sided in vinyl siding, it contains three sets of sliding glass doors opening onto small railed-in decks in each story overlooking 1st. Despite these highly visible alterations, the building's long 1st Street façade very much retains its old industrial character.

The west/rear of the three-story building displays the same finishes and alterations as the front. This part of the building contains two westward-projecting wings. The three-story more northerly wing (the lower fork of the F footprint) has a partly modern buff brick, partly painted older brick, and partly white stucco or EIFS-clad finish and square-head door and window openings, with more of the projecting decks with green awnings. Just off the west end of its north side stands the cylindrical lower portion of a once much taller brick smokestack, the upper portion blown down in a windstorm in 1998. The stack displayed STORY & CLARK in dark brown brick letters against the lighter-hue base brickwork; only the final K and lower part of the R remain.

The rear façade of the main section fronting on 1st features a perhaps fifty foot wide courtyard between the north wing just described and the south wing that fronts on Columbus Street. At the back (east end) of the courtyard the rear façade of the main section rises into a four-story "tower" that, topped by a metal-clad green roof, presumably contains stairs and elevator. The three-story buff brick south wing facing Columbus Street displays the same finishes as the main section along 1st.

A two-story portion of the building extends north of the three-story main section about 100 feet along 1st's west side. (A narrow alley separates its north end from the adjacent non-historic townhouse section to the north). Its

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ground story displays more of the double-hung windows in segmental-arch-head openings and two of the small projecting balconies with awnings. This section's second story is faced in brick that matches fairly closely the older brick below and contains only a single small rectangular window. The last, 1949, Sanborn map shows a single-story building here, and it seems likely the second story along the 1st Street frontage was part of the condominium project work. The larger back part of the building is a flat-roof one-story structure, with angled southwest corner. The eastern part of the one-story section may form part of the building as it was enlarged by 1920. It has been expanded into what seems to be a restaurant or clubhouse space, with large windows and an open deck along the west side – but, again, the simple brick finishes, industrial metal railings, and green awnings complement the historic industrial character.

Bridge (Photo 16, 17, 23 (center right)).

A two-story tall vertical wood siding-clad, low gable-roof enclosed pedestrian bridge spans Columbus connecting this building and the south building (41 Washington) of the former Story & Clark complex. Supported by an open riveted-connection steel trestle-type pier on each side of the street, it is set well back from the 1st Street front. The bridge shows in the 1906 Sanborn map, but the present paired single-light windows and crimped metal roofing are clearly modern renovations.

220 N. Harbor Dr. Townhouses (Non-contributing. Photo 25).

An eleven-unit long row of townhouse condominiums extends north along 1st Street nearly to the intersection with Harbor Drive from just north of the two-story section of the former Story & Clark factory, with an alley-width separation between the two buildings. The building presents a virtually windowless bare white-painted concrete block façade to 1st Street. The west façade facing the Grand River harbor reads as the front, each unit divided into three stories, with garage at the base and two glass-fronted (with vinyl siding) stories above, each fronted by a balcony and topped with a green awning. The narrow north end is built of concrete block. This building was constructed as part of the redevelopment of the Story & Clark site in the 1980s.

This north-of-Columbus area of the Story and Clark piano factory was the northern portion of the complex accessed by railroad sidings that ran along its west side. In the mid-1980s the City of Grand Haven encouraged developer Jack Bosgraaf and his partners to redevelop the old Story and Clark Piano factory, which included this area and also the part of the plant located south of Columbus (see 41 Washington). Bosgraaf purchased the entire area between First Street and North Harbor Drive. Renovation of the buildings into restaurant, retail shopping, and condominiums began in 1986, and tenants started moving into their new condominiums in March of 1987 (Harbourfront Condominiums 2014). Most of the landmark smokestack tumbled during a storm in 1998. The other piano factory building at 101 Columbus (see entry) were purchased in 1994 by the Covenant Church of Life for \$300,000 and developed into their worship center (Ewing 2013a: 48, 153; Siebold 2004: 547).

See 041 Washington Street for comprehensive history of Story & Clark Co. complex.

SOUTH HARBOR DRIVE, WEST SIDE

001. Goodrich Steamship Ticket Agency/Office Building (Built between 1906-12; 1946; 1984). Ticket Agency Building: Contributing; Office Building Addition: Non-contributing

This building results from two construction episodes. The original structure is a rectangular plan single story building that is clad in synthetic stucco and is shielded by a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The entrance is located in a narrow corner bay that is set at 45 degrees to the side elevations. The building's fenestration consists of double hung sash replacement windows, with four occurring in the Harbor Drive elevation and two in the north side elevation. Plain wood trim surrounds the windows and enframes the entry door, and serves as a frieze board

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and continuous lintel linking the windows to the building corners. Above this horizontal element is a broad covered stuccoed band that, extending to the building eave, displays raised flower and curvilinear vine motifs. The corner of the roof over the angled door is supported on brackets projecting from the ends of the wall on either side. A very much larger one and two story red brick addition extends to the rear (west) of the original building, extending to the south as well toward its west end. The ground slopes downward towards the Grand River so that the flat-roof addition's front end is one story in height barely visible when looking at the old ticket office's front while the back end is a full two stories in height. The north and west elevations of this flat roofed section have sawtooth footprints with each bay containing a large fixed pane window in each story. The east elevation offers an uninterrupted brick wall that extends to an entry beneath a triangular hood near the building's southeast corner. The addition was originally constructed as a manufacturing space by Harbor Industries in 1946 and was renovated into office space in 1984, leaving none of the 1946 exterior finishes visible (Joy Gaasch, Chamber of Commerce 12-15-14).

The earliest available Sanborn maps for Grand Haven, published in 1883 and 1892, reveal a small rectangular plan building identified as "Steamboat Freight House" occupying Lot 306/Lot 8 and the southern part of Lot 307/Lot 9 along Water Street. Between 1892 and 1899 a larger rectangular plan building identified as "Leased By Goodrich Transportation Co. Freight House," was added to the north side of the original structure, which is identified as "Freight House." In 1906 the northern part of this building is identified as "Goodrich Transportation Co. Freight House" and the southern part as "Freight House." Between 1906 and 1912 a new building identified as "Goodrich Line Freight House" replaced the former structure, based on a slightly different plan and an orientation that no longer parallels Water Street as did the earlier building. The Sanborn also clearly illustrates the widely overhanging eaves not present in the earlier structure. This building appears to be unchanged through the 1920 edition. By 1931 the property is identified as N. Robbins Freight & Building Supplies, and the northeast corner of the building had been angled at 45-degrees to the north and east walls, achieving the footprint of the original portion of the structure that survives today. The 1931-49 Update edition reveals no building changes, but Peel Brothers Freight & Building Supplies had ownership.

City directory listings:

1914-21 Goodrich Boat Dock (Osborn 1914; Oakes 1921: 47)

1924 Goodrich Transit Co., N. Robbins (Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928-36 Goodrich Transit Co., N. Robbins, Wisconsin & Michigan Transportation Co. Polk 1928: 207 Polk

1931: 189; Polk 1936: 170)

1938 N. Robbins (Polk 1938: 170)

1941-45 Inter-State Motor Freight System (Polk 1941: 178; Polk 1945: 176)

1948-50 Inter-State Motor Freight System, Bender & Loudon Motor Freight (Polk 1948: 217; Polk 1950: 193)

1954-65 Grand Haven Harbor Industries office (wood products) (Polk 1954: 271; Polk 1965: 62)

A small building at this site was erected in the 1890s to serve as the ticket office for the Goodrich Steamship Line. Ships sailed daily to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Great Lakes ports. In 1887 Nathaniel Robbins had purchased H. L. Chamberlain's and Charles B. Winslow's business on the southwest corner of Washington and Harbor Streets. The company dealt in coal, lime, fire brick, hair [for plaster walls], and cement. Under Robbins' ownership the facility developed into a large dock and warehouse operation serving Great Lakes passenger and freight service. During the halcyon days of lake cruise ships, the Robbins Dock was the mooring spot in Grand Haven for Goodrich steamships. The Sanborns indicate that between 1906 and 1912 the smaller ticket office was replaced with the present somewhat larger building, labeled in the 1912 and 1920 maps "Goodrich Line Ticket Office." Passenger steamer service to Grand Haven ended by the mid-1930s. The 1931 Sanborn shows the building serving as the office for Nathaniel Robbins' Freight and Building Supplies operation (perhaps it also then

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still served as the ticket office) housed at the Robbins Dock. In the 1930s and 1940s the Inter-State Motor Freight Office was located here. Peel Brothers had their trucking operation at this site in the later 1940s and into the 1950s. About the same time, City Cab Company had an office at this address. The deserted Robbins Ticket Office was considered prime waterfront property and there was danger of it being torn down.

In 1946 Henry T. Parker bought the Ferry depot and buildings. In partnership with Norwood Hubbel, Parker formed Harbor Industries for the manufacture of "point of purchase" advertising equipment and built the large rear addition. In 1951 Parker, Hubbel, and others formed Fleetwood Furniture Corporation, a juvenile furniture manufacturer. In 1963 the building was purchased by Meridian, another furniture manufacturing firm. By the 1970s the property and building were vacant. The Loutit Foundation was acquiring property along the river for the city to improve the appearance of the waterfront, and purchased this building and turned it over to the city. It remained idle, except for special use during the Coast Guard Festival and Winterfest, and slowly deteriorated. In 1982 the city sold the building with preservation covenants to retain the integrity of the old Robbins Ticket Office. In 1984 the 1946 factory addition was completely redone to serve as up-to-date office space and the Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce moved into the former ticket office (Ewing 2013a: 83-84).

Captain Albert Edgar Goodrich founded the Goodrich Line in 1856 and started carrying passengers between Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon. Among the other ships of the Goodrich Line that visited Grand Haven harbor were the *City of Grand Rapids*, *Alabama*, and *Naomi*. Goodrich died in 1885, and his son, Albert W., continued the business until 1920, when he sold the line to H. W. Thorp. Thorp filed for bankruptcy in 1932 and the line discontinued service on July 10, 1933 (Ewing 2013b: 14; Hilton 2002: 167).

Nathaniel Robbins was born in 1866 in Benton Harbor, and was the eleventh member of the seafaring Robbins family of Cape Cod, Massachusetts to bear the name Nathaniel. He sailed with his father before the age of 10. He came to Grand Haven in 1884 to join the firm of H. L. Chamberlain & Company, later renamed C. B. Winslow & Company, which dealt in cement and coal, and he also sold hair, firebrick, and clay, and handled anthracite, bituminous, and cannel coal. In 1884 he also became agent for the Goodrich Steamship line, with an office located at Washington and Water (Harbor) Streets. In 1925 he became a director of the Goodrich, Graham, and Morton Steamship Line, whose Grand Haven operations used his wharf and warehouse near the foot of Washington Avenue, known as the "Robbins Docks." In 1933 he partnered with the former President of the Goodrich Line, E. E. Taylor, and purchased the *City of Grand Rapids* and *City of Holland* to continue service between Grand Haven and Chicago. On July 15, 1935, "Robbins Day" was celebrated when the steamer *Missouri* resumed cross-lake passenger service to Chicago, which continued until 1941. Robbins was a member of the Elks, director of the Grand Haven National Bank, treasurer of the Board of Trade, Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a major stockholder in the Vyn Trucking Company, where he became President in 1927. In 1891 Nat married Esther Savidge, and in 1899 the couple purchased the Reuben Vander Hoef property at 20 North Fifth (see entry), tore down the existing house, and about a year later moved into a large home they had constructed (in the historic district and individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places). He was elected Mayor of Grand Haven in 1914 (Ewing 2013b: 14, 2013c: 460-61).

SOUTH HARBOR DRIVE, EAST SIDE

22. The Zephyr (2006). Non-Contributing

This large rectangular plan four story low hipped roofed building is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer. The foundation of the façade is faced in rock-faced block while plain concrete block is used in the side elevations, and masonry panels are employed to face the main entrance's projecting vestibule, the façade's projecting angled south corner bays, and balcony pillars. The building's entry occurs within a projecting hipped

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roof porch beneath a segmental arch opening that contains the label "The Zephyr." The complex façade has seven bays, with projecting central and end units containing open balconies and fixed pane windows, which alternate with windowed bays without the projecting balconies. The junction of the façade with the south side elevation is occupied by a projecting three-sided section that has open balconies above the first story, and an identical block occurs at the south side elevation's junction with the rear elevation. The façade's hipped roof plane is broken by a series of shed roofed dormers. The six bays of the side elevations are otherwise defined by fixed pane windows. This building was constructed on the site of a Zephyr gas station, from which it derives its name. This building does not meet the age criterion and is Non-Contributing.

SOUTH 1ST STREET, WEST SIDE

11. Grand Theatre Condominiums (2007). Non-Contributing. Photo 12, left; 14, background).

This large rectangular plan building has a flat roof and is constructed with walls of concrete block with brick veneer, although the street level walls, corner quoins and six story corner section facing the intersection are faced in limestone panels. The building is five stories tall with the exception of the six story block at the northeast corner, whose contrasting facing provides the illusion of a corner tower. The street level of the 1st Street façade has a central vehicular entrance flanked by two pedestrian doors, all shielded by projecting metal canopies. Each of the four stories above is pierced by four pairs of double hung sash windows with ashlar masonry sills and soldier bond brick lintels. Similar windows occur in the six story building corner, but these are enframed by brick surrounds contrasting with the limestone wall planes. On the two faces of this corner vertically oriented letters proclaim "Grand Theatre," above which the "tower" culminates in a dentilled EIFS cornice. The north side elevation features five bays of paired sash windows, while the south side elevation consists of five bays of voids with grillwork on the ground story parking garage, and five bays of recessed balconies in the four stories of condominium units above. This building was constructed in 2007 (Zillow 2014a), and occupies a portion of the site of the Grand Theatre that formerly occupied this space, hence its name. This building does not meet the age criterion and is Non-Contributing.

This building is located on a lot that originally was occupied by the main body of the Grand Theatre, which was demolished to make way for it. See 22 Washington for discussion of history of the Grand Theatre.

SOUTH 1ST STREET, EAST SIDE

No Buildings – Outside of Historic District

NORTH 1ST STREET, WEST SIDE

This is all former Story & Clark complex that now backs onto 1st Street/Harbourfront Place. See discussions under 41 Washington and 100 N. Harbor Drive.

NORTH 1ST STREET, EAST SIDE

20. Veteran of Foreign Wars Sgt. Alfred Jonker Post 2326 (1956). Contributing

This rectangular plan flat roofed single story building is constructed of concrete block and brick veneer. The façade has a recessed entry bay, composed of an aluminum frame glass door flanked by full height fixed pane windows, at one end. A limestone panel-clad wall slants outward from the entrance within the recess on one side, containing the building identification and brass memorial plaques. From this masonry, a plain brick wall extends across the rest of the façade to a recessed corner bay containing an entry facing the side elevation. The lower narrow front section of the building steps up to the taller main mass of the building, whose side elevations are of concrete block.

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The Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] bought the house formerly on this site in 1946 and met in it until building this one-story structure in 1956 (Siebold 2004: 870). Grand Haven's VFW post, the Alvin J. Jonker Post No. 2326, continues to use the building. There has been a V.F.W. Honor Guard in Coast Guard Festival and Memorial Day parades since 1937. In 1946 the Honor Guard took on the new responsibility of providing the Military Burial Ritual (Ewing 2013a: 7).

SOUTH 2ND STREET, WEST SIDE

15. Peoples Savings Building (1969; 1990s). Non-Contributing

This rectangular plan building presents a distinctive profile, with a narrow-fronted two story projecting flat-roofed southern bay adjacent to a much broader single story section whose shed roof extends upward over a one-story part of the building nearly to the height of the two story bay. The two story portion is clad in EIFS lined out into panels, as is the ground floor of the single story unit, whose slanting roof upper portion extending to the two-story bay is sheathed in vertically seamed metal paneling. The building entrance, formed by paired aluminum frame glass doors, is in the corner of the single story section and outlined by piers of random ashlar limestone. Fenestration in the façade and side elevation consists of large fixed pane windows beneath smaller fixed pane transom lights, the windows grouped in a pair in the two story section, as a triple group in the single story façade, and as a ribbon of six in the side elevation, which runs to a random ashlar limestone panel at the corner with the rear elevation. This building does not meet the age criterion and is Non-Contributing.

Peoples Savings Association bank opened at this address in 1969. Grand Haven Bank moved in and improved the building in the 1990s, but then moved to a new structure at 333 Washington in 1999 (Ewing 2014: 10).

17. Grand Haven Armory (1905). Architect: Fred Gronevelt, Grand Haven; Contractors: George M. Sumner, Grand Haven, Leo B. Patterson, Spring Lake, and Chauncey Blakeslee, Spring Lake. Contributing. Photo 2.

This two story rectangular plan buff brick building occupies the northwest corner of 2nd and Franklin Streets. It rests on a rock-faced block foundation having a smooth masonry water table, and is shielded by a shallow pitched front gabled roof. The front's street level displays a large round arched recessed central entrance flanked on each side by two square-head double hung sash windows. The apex of the projecting brick arch enframing the entry is composed of five courses of header bond brick. The five double hung sash windows in the second story have rock-faced sandstone lintels and dressed sandstone sills, as do all windows in this building. Brick piers at the building corners carry up to a cornice formed of corbelled and dentilled brickwork beneath a parapet capped by simple metal trim. The central part of the front gable is raised and has a flat top. Below is a large ornamental metal (possibly galvanized iron) plaque listing the building's purpose, "ARMORY," in large raised letters. The 15 bays of the Franklin Street side elevation are defined by narrow brick piers, pierced by a first story window in the second bay and then in alternate bays from the fifth through the eleventh bay. A steel overhead door occupies the rear corner bay and a steel pedestrian door is located in the adjacent bay. The second story only has small windows in the three bays at the southwest building corner. The side elevations rise to a corbelled brick cornice, now covered up by a modern sheet metal finish below the eaves. The rear elevation is pierced by four equally spaced sash windows in both the first and second stories. This large but utilitarian building exhibits a no-nonsense meant-for-business design that only hints at "style" in its arched entry – a hint, perhaps, of Richardsonian Romanesque design. Since 2000 the interior has been renovated into office and commercial space, with three condominium units on the second floor (Jim Anderson, owner, 4/20/15). However, the building retains portions of the original maple hardwood floors on the first floor and pressed metal ceiling above the stairway to the second floor.

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The 1906 Sanborn illustrates the current two-story building, which is described as "Armory," and having a wood truss roof, which replaced a slightly smaller single story structure evident on the 1899 edition. The 1912 edition identifies it as the National Guard Armory, having in the front part Club Rooms on the 1st and a Gym on the 2nd floor. All directories through the 1965 edition continue to identify it as the armory building, state armory, or other variations of the name here. This appears to be Michigan's oldest standing National Guard armory building.

In 1870 the Grand Haven Concert Band built a performance hall on the northwest corner of Franklin and Second Streets. The wooden structure became known as the Music Hall and was the site for concerts, community events, lectures, and traveling vaudeville shows. In 1881 Company F, Second Regiment, of Michigan State Troops purchased the Old Music Hall for use as their Armory. It was renamed the Company F Opera House in 1886. About 40 Grand Haven men had organized themselves into the "Yates Light Infantry" in April, 1879. When the group was appointed for state service, the members were mustered in as Company F, Second Regiment of the Michigan State Troops. Ordered to mobilize for service in the Spanish-American War in late April, 1898, Company F was linked up with the 32nd Regiment of the Michigan Volunteer Army. Although the men saw no fighting, many were stricken by disease because of unsanitary conditions. Company F merged into the U.S. Army 32nd "Red Arrow" Division for World War I combat. During World War II Company F engaged in combat in the Philippines and New Guinea. In 1967 the soldiers were sent to Detroit in response to that summer's civil unrest (Ewing 2013a: 10-11; Ewing 2013b: 41-42).

In 1892 the wood Music Hall building was destroyed by fire. The Grand Haven unit then lacked an armory building and met for years in other buildings such as the Cutler House Annex. But in 1905 the U.S. Army inspector for the Michigan National Guard indicated that an adequate armory must be built or the unit would be mustered out of service ("Must Build or Quit," *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1905a). The unit had received a \$3000 insurance settlement after the former armory burned, and had solicited several plans for rebuilding, but the bids had come in higher than the unit could afford (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1905b). A citizens committee was formed to assist in raising funds for building, but there was apparently some resistance because the old armory had been built without much public support.

Local contractor Fred Gronevelt (also spelled Groenevelt) was authorized to draw up plans for the new armory and soon afterwards notices requesting bids were published in the newspaper (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 4/11/05, 4/25/05). Apparently wishing to assure the public and potential donors that money for the new building would be spent wisely, the newspaper reported the armory "will not be a pretentious affair" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 5/5/05). The contract was let to George M. Sumner, a Grand Haven masonry contractor, and Leo B. Patterson, a builder from Spring Lake, for a bid of \$6629.00. Among the losing bidders from Muskegon and Grand Haven was Fred Gronevelt, who had prepared the building plans (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 5/16/05). However, later newspaper articles reported that "contractors Sumner, Patterson and Blakeslee" and "mssrs. Blakeslee, Sumner and Patterson" were doing an excellent job," indicating that Grand Haven builder Chauncey Blakeslee was also involved (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 8/5/05, 9/14/05, 11/17/05). The armory was to be 65 feet wide by 100 in length and include in the front part officers' quarters, a parlor, ladies toilet, a kitchen and quartermaster's room in the first story beneath a 25x63-foot assembly room/gymnasium. The larger back part of the building would contain a two-story tall 63x73-foot, 24-foot high drill hall/auditorium. A 10 foot tall basement would contain a shooting gallery (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 5/16/05, 11/17/05). Bricks from the Fruitport Brick Co. were used to build the armory, and the first brick was placed by Capt. Sherman B. Dickinson, the commanding officer, who placed a military medal under the brick "to serve as a talisman of good fortune for the company" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 8/1/05). The armory was dedicated with a "Grand Military Ball" attended by 300 people on December 27, 1905 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 12/28/1905).

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The 1905 Michigan Inspector General's Report noted that Company F had moved into its new armory, valued at \$8,000 (on which was owed \$3,500), noting the "large, well lighted and ventilated" locker room and a "very good gallery range with two iron targets in the basement" (Adjutant General of Michigan 1907: 102-103). The building was purchased by the State of Michigan in 1920. (The state appropriated \$15,000 and spent \$6810.55 to acquire the armory in the 1920 fiscal year {Auditor General 1920: 467-468}.)

Grand Haven's armory appears to be Michigan's oldest standing building constructed as a National Guard armory, and the only one still standing in the state whose construction preceded the 1909 beginning of the state's program of financing and erecting National Guard armories (Robinson 1996: 8, 29-30).

The Grand Haven armory, like all of these structures, was built both for military-related National Guard purposes but also as a multi-purpose public auditorium space. Grand Haven's first Auto Show was held at the Armory in 1935. Through the years the Armory gym was used for dances, stage shows, high school basketball games, and from 1963 to 1976 it housed the newly organized Grand Haven YMCA. For a time it housed the Armory Theater and, for a brief time, the Parquet. In 1958 the Armory received renovations to its roof, plumbing, and wiring. The armory was closed in September, 1995, and in 1996 was sold to a local church group, Antioch Christian Center, which held services there until 1999.

In Grand Haven, the designer of the armory, Fred Gronevelt/Groenevelt, worked as a carpenter in the 1890s, forming a partnership as Van Dongen & Gronevelt, which built the city's first electric power plant building in 1896 (Ewing 2013c: 233). In Grand Haven contractor Chauncey Blakeslee also built the Grand Theatre and the 1st Presbyterian church that was demolished for the current structure (Ewing 2013c: 58). No other buildings attributable to contractors George M. Sumner or Leo B. Patterson have been identified.

SOUTH 2ND STREET, EAST SIDE

[16]. Public Restroom (ca. 2000). Non-Contributing

This small single story semi-octagonal plan building sets at the southwest corner of a large public parking lot at the northeast corner of 2nd and Franklin Streets. It is a concrete block and brick veneer structure that is shielded by a hipped asphalt shingle roof whose ridge has a small louvered cupola at each end. Fenestration is limited to the façade and is composed of two steel entry doors associated with small plaques stating "Women" adjacent to the southern entrance and "Men" next to the northern. This building does not meet the age criterion and is Non-Contributing.

NORTH 2ND STREET, WEST SIDE

No Buildings

NORTH 2ND STREET, EAST SIDE

20. Fraternal Order of Eagles #925 (1948). Contributing. Photo 1.

This rectangular plan one story (on raised basement) flat roofed brick International style building occupies the southeast corner of N 2nd and Columbus Streets and has walls constructed of brick over concrete block. The south corner of the façade has an aluminum frame glass entry door shielded by a flat roof porch, supported by outward slanting brick pylons, the porch topped by a glass block window. Positioned above this glass block window is a neon sign, perpendicular to the wall plane, stating "FOE 925." The partly below ground lower-level fenestration consists of three large nine-light fixed pane rectangular windows located just above the sidewalk level. The

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fenestration in the story above aligns with these windows and is similar in having a nine-light composition, but with larger windows and the central light in each a hopper window. A three-light fixed pane vertical window is located to the south near the entry bay. These four main second story windows are outlined by a limestone or concrete frame within which the windows are separated by zones of red brick, contrasting with the blond brick used in the rest of the building. The façade is capped by a masonry coping. The fenestration of the south side elevation consists of a vertical glass block window near the façade corner and one nine-light horizontal and two three-light vertical fixed pane windows, all with masonry sills. The glass block windows at the building corner light the entrance lobby and staircase area. A bronze plaque at the entrance states that Aerie 925 was organized in 1904 and this building was dedicated in 1949.

The 1931-49 Sanborn reveals a dwelling on this site that shows in the 1931 edition was replaced by the current rectangular plan building. It is labeled Eagle's Hall, with walls of brick-faced cinderblock, steel joist construction, a concrete floor and roof, and concrete or plaster applied to metal lath on wood studs.

The 1948 city directory has this address as a residence, but the 1950 and all subsequent city directories through 1965 have the Eagles Club Aerie No. 925 FOE at this address (Polk 1948: 208; Polk 1950: 166; Polk 1965: 2).

The Fraternal Order of Eagles aerie in Grand Haven was organized on December 14, 1904, with Ed Pennoyer as Worthy President; John Bryce, Vice President; Emil H. Hansen, Chaplain; Charles W. Cotton, Secretary; Jack M. Kaden, Treasurer; Louis Fishback, Conductor; Charles Van Norman, Inside Guard; Fred Cooper, Outside Guard; Duncan McAlpine, Aerie Physician; and Marinus Kamhout, Edward C. Smith, and Jens A. Olsen, Trustees. For many years the Eagles met on the second floor of the building at 212 Washington (see entry). In 1948 the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 925, implemented plans to build a lodge hall at this address for \$100,000. The Eagles continue to meet here today (Ewing 2013a: 9, 169; Ewing 2013b: 70).

SOUTH 3RD STREET, WEST SIDE

15. Elks Lodge 1200 (1927). Wernette & McCarty Architects, Grand Rapids. Contributing. Photo 3.

This two story rectangular plan brick building occupies the northwest corner of S 3rd and Franklin Streets. The building has a five-bay symmetrical front, built of common bond brick that is distinguished by a random pattern of individual bricks that project slightly from the wall plane. It is shielded by a hipped red Spanish tile roof. The façade's five street level bays are anchored by a single story projecting centered entrance block. Its doorway is enframed by masonry pilasters supporting a full entablature, with frieze embellished with floral motifs, surmounted by a cornice. Above this is an open balcony with a solid masonry parapet having recessed quatrefoil elements above an arcaded base. The door leading to the balcony is enframed with tabbed masonry and has a simple cornice. On each side of the entrance are two triple fixed pane windows with masonry sills. Each has a flat rowlock brick lintel topped by an arch formed by soldier bond brick that is filled by a field of stack bond header bricks, within which is a centered masonry shield element. The northeast corner of the façade is extended by a single story bay containing a round-arch entry beneath a parapet that curves downward from the main building. A masonry cornerstone in the southeast façade corner facing 3rd Street reads "BPOE/1200," and facing Franklin Street, "1927." In the second story, on each side of the center balcony are paired sash windows with masonry sills and soldier bond brick lintels. Above these a narrow masonry beltcourse is topped by a frieze formed of patterned brickwork in alternating sections of vertical and horizontal bond. The narrower Franklin Street side elevation is dominated by a two story projecting enclosed porch that is reduced in height from the body of the building. The first story is occupied by an arcade of three large round arch windows, while an arcade formed by six smaller round arch windows occurs in the second story above. The porch's narrow side elevations contain a single window of the same type in each story at each end. The first story windows have been replaced and the arch

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infilled, but the second story windows are six-over-six light sash with fanlights. The porch's front and sides have red tile pent roofs between raised corner pedestals. The north side elevation has functional fenestration and a single story bay at the northwest building corner, which has a door duplicating that of the opposite façade corner. The low pitched hipped roof of red tiles, reduced size of second story windows in relation to the first story, use of arched openings, and entry treatment reveal this building was inspired by the Italian Renaissance style.

The 1931 Sanborn reveals that a dwelling on this corner addressed as 235 Franklin had been replaced by the current two-story rectangular plan building at 19-23 South 3rd Street. The new structure was described as the B.P.O.E. Temple, with a Lodge Hall on the second floor, and constructed with steel columns and beams, gypsum block partitions, tile or brick-faced. This is unchanged in the 1931-49 edition.

Organized in 1910 as Lodge No. 1200, the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks organization (BPOE) in its early years met in the upper floor of the VanderVeen Building at 136 Washington and then on the second floor of the old post office building at 100 Washington (see entries). The first leaders were Exalted Ruler, Joseph W. O'Brien; James P. Armstead, Leading Knight; Edward Seligman, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Herman Harbeck, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Charles W. Cotton, Secretary; Nat Robbins, Treasurer; and Gust Thieleman, Tiler. In 1928 the members completed "an elaborate temple," the present building, at a cost estimated at \$50,000. William Hatton, general manager of the Eagle Ottawa Leather Co., donated \$1,000 and all the leather needed to furnish it (Ewing 2013a: 17; Ewing 2013b: 78).

In 1927 a trade journal reported the "Grand Haven Lodge of Elks will soon break ground for the construction of its new \$50,000 temple. Wernette and McCarty, of Grand Rapids, are the architects" (*MMFR* 1927: 22). John J. Wernette had owned an engineering consulting firm since 1907, and been a principal in Wernette, Bradford and Mead from 1913 to 1918. In 1918 he formed the J. J. Wernette Engineering Co., and sometime before 1922 he was joined by architect William H. McCarty as a principal in the firm, prior to the establishment of the Wernette & McCarty partnership. The Grand Haven Elks Club is one of the few commissions thus far identified as by the Wernette & McCarty firm, which had been formed in 1926 (*MMFR* 1919: 38; *Michigan Architect & Engineer* 1920: 58; Polk: 1922: 69; *MMFR* 1926: 76).

SOUTH 3RD STREET, EAST SIDE

No buildings

NORTH 3RD STREET, WEST SIDE

101. Grand Haven Tribune Building (1937). Contributing

This single story, rectangular plan, flat roofed brick building occupies the northwest corner of N 3rd and Columbus Streets. Its most distinguishing feature is the use of broad limestone-trimmed brick piers at the building corners and regularly spaced narrower brick piers subdividing the façade and Columbus Street side elevation, which provide a vertical counterpoint to the building's otherwise low horizontal profile. The façade is divided into three sections by the brick piers with plain masonry bases and capitals and upper shafts having corners formed by vertical chamfer edged masonry that extends to the block "capitals." The façade's centered entrance, occupied by double aluminum framed glass doors, occurs between brick piers that differ slightly from the others in the building in that they extend slightly above the roofline. On each side of the entrance piers, four replacement windows have masonry sills. Immediately above the door and windows, the upper portion of the façade and the other building elevations is now faced in a horizontal dark anodized bronze aluminum sheeting band running between the brick piers, above which is a much taller zone clad in vertical panels of the same material between the piers, which extends to the roof line – these presumably covering over more red brick and

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limestone trim. Mounted on the piers on each side of the door are bronze plaques that state, "Grand Haven Tribune / Established 1885." The Columbus Street side elevation's six bays are defined by piers identical to those described for the façade, separated by masonry-silled windows alternating with aluminum-framed glass pedestrian doors.

The 1931 Sanborn reveals a dwelling and store building at this location. In the 1931-49 Update edition, the current building is illustrated. It is described as a single story structure of cinderblock, concrete brick and brick construction with concrete floor and pilastered walls and cinderblock interior walls, whose plan had Offices across the front section facing on 3rd Street, Printing across the middle and northwest corner of the building, and a Paper Room in the southwest corner.

The 1938 city directory reveals that the *Daily Tribune* is at 101-103 N 3rd, replacing a service station in the 1936 edition (Polk 1936: 166; Polk 1938: 166). The *Daily Tribune* continues through 1948 (Polk 1941: 174; Polk 1945: 171; Polk 1948: 212), but in the 1950 through 1952 city directories, changes to the Tribune Building listed at 101-113 Washington, occupied by the *Grand Haven Tribune* (Polk 1950: 166). In the 1954 through 1956 directories 101-103 N 3rd Street is identified as the Tribune Building, home of *The Tribune* and in 1958 and later city directories as the *Daily Tribune* (Polk 1954: 234; Polk 1956: 274; Polk 1958: 262; Polk 1965: 2).

Horrace Nichols began publishing *The Evening Tribune* in 1891 in the *Courier-Journal* office, which was located on the second floor of the former Henry Griffin Drug Store at 29 Washington Street. In 1904 Nichols moved his newspaper business to 120 Washington and changed the paper's name to the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*. In 1937 the business moved to new facilities in this building here at 101 North Third where the *Grand Haven Tribune* continued as a daily publication. The *Grand Haven Tribune* had bought this and abutting property, put up a new building, and moved here from 120-122 Washington in early January, 1937 (Ewing 2013a: 15, 160).

In 1885 Edward Northrup bought the *Daily Herald* and changed its name to *The Evening Venture*. It later was renamed the *Evening Tribune*, after that it became the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*, and ultimately it was known as the *Grand Haven Tribune*. Charles K. Esler and Joseph Esler bought the paper from Northrup around 1887. Charles Esler became editor, and Horrace G. Nichols was hired as printer. Nichols, who already owned the *Grand Haven Courier Journal*, purchased the paper in 1891 for \$1,500 and continued as owner-publisher until 1915. At that time he sold the business to his son, Harry, and Kingsbury Scott. When E. J. McCall and Felix M. Church bought the paper in 1927 it was called the *Grand Haven Tribune*. At that time the paper's circulation was 2,536. It was during McCall's ownership that the newspaper moved from 120 Washington (see entry) to a new facility at 101 North Third. McCall died in 1950 and his son, Almon W. McCall, and nephew, J. Watson McCall, took over. The McCalls sold the business in 1969 to the Grand Haven Publishing Company. Circulation by this date had grown to 7,850 (Ewing 2013a: 15, 160).

111 N. 3rd. Grand Haven Furniture Co. Building (ca. 1946; 1965; 1967; 1974). Non-Contributing

This two story L-plan flat roofed brick and concrete building and associated parking lot occupies the southwest corner of 3rd and Fulton Streets. The street level of the 3rd street façade (one foot of the L) is formed by three brick piers with masonry bases and capitals that enframe two recessed bays containing recent vintage fixed pane windows and a glass entry door at the north corner. Above these and between the piers a horizontal brick field occurs beneath horizontal wood panels supporting signage. The second story is clad in board and batten siding pierced by two large six unit fixed pane windows centered over the recessed bays of the first story. A narrow fixed pane window is centered between the larger ones, positioned above the center pier. The brick walls of the north side of this wing of the L and the east side of the other part extending northward from it to Fulton Street display functionally placed fixed pane replacement windows. These windows pierce through a painted ghost sign

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on the upper portion of the ell that appears to have been for "Grand Haven (Furniture) Co." (based on historical occupancy described below). The north end of the building at the end of the wing facing Fulton Street is clad in metal panels, and is pierced by a glass and steel overhead door on the ground floor and by two large fixed pane windows on the second. This building is considered Non-Contributing because its original architectural fabric is not evident.

There is no entry for this address in city directories prior to 1948, when the Grand Haven Furniture Co. is first listed at this address, continuing through all later city directories (Polk 1948: 212).

In 1946 brothers Joe, Stan, and John Porenta began the Grand Haven Furniture Company at this address, but in a smaller building. The brothers later purchased Olaf Johnson's Antique Store, the neighbor to the north, and replaced it with a parking lot. In 1965 a second story was added to the store, and in 1967 and 1974 other additions were made. At one time the store advertised "Electrical Appliances and Kalamazoo Heating Systems," but eventually appliances were dropped and the company concentrated solely on furniture and bedding. In 1978 Jim Porenta, Joe's son, and Dave Dornbos purchased the business and real estate and changed the name to Porenta's Grand Haven Furniture. By 1984 the store encompassed 21,000 square feet. The building now is now occupied by the Bank of Holland Lakeshore Business Office (Ewing 2013a: 14, 111; Ewing 2013b: 108).

The most recent, 1931-49 Sanborn, illustrates a single story rectangular plan building at 111 N 3rd occupied by a furniture store with Upholstering towards the rear and a small concrete block room at the rear labeled warehouse. A store and dwelling was adjacent to the north, at 115 N 3rd, while on the corner lot at Fulton a tin shop and storage building were addressed as 117 and 119 N 3rd Street, respectively. It is possible that this furniture store building, which stood along the south lot line and extended west from 3rd Street, was enveloped within the current building as it added a second story and expanded northward, creating the L-plan structure here today.

201 N. 3rd. See 235 Fulton

NORTH 3RD STREET, EAST SIDE

100. Big Store Building (1951; 1971; 2003). Non-Contributing

This two-story building occupies the northeast corner of N 3rd Street and Columbus Street. A single bay faces the intersection and is set at a 45 degree angle to the 3rd and Columbus Street elevations. The building is rectangular in plan (except for the diagonal corner), flat roofed, and clad in brick veneer and synthetic masonry (EIFS) panels. On all elevations the first story is faced in red brick and the second story predominantly in EIFS panels. EIFS belt courses serve as continuous window sills in both stories, and all first floor windows have EIFS lintels, while the second story displays window surrounds alternately EIFS and brick. The side facing 3rd Street is pierced by four fixed pane windows on each story, with the second story windows paired within a brick field filling a segmental arch above the lintels. An identical treatment occurs in the single bay facing the intersection. The 12 bays of the Columbus Street side exhibit a similar treatment, with alternating pairs of segmental arched brick fields and EIFS enframed windows. A narrow recessed full height glass strip separates this block of the building from an adjacent second block pierced by three windows on the second story and a fixed pane window and corner entry on the street level. The main entrance of the building is located in the east end elevation opening onto a large parking lot. This building is considered Non-Contributing because the character of the original building is totally obscured.

In the 1948 through 1965 city directories The Big Store is listed at this address (Polk 1948: 212; Polk 1965: 2).

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In 1941 Ed Baas purchased H. VandenBosch & Company from the VandenBosch estate, operating his clothing business with the same name, the "Big Store." The old wooden structure was razed in 1950 and replaced by a single-story masonry building. Ed's son, Gary, joined his father in the business in 1964. In 1970-71 the second floor was added to the business, at which time the store's name was changed to Baas' Store for Men and Boys. Baas was recognized by the Historical Society of Michigan as a Centennial Business in 1984. The store closed permanently in late 1999 after there had been a clothing store at 100 N. Third Street for 115 years. The law firm of Scholten, Fant purchased the building in the fall of 2003, remodeled it completely, and occupied it in 2004 (Ewing 2013a:14-15; Siebold 2004:622).

Gerardus "Gerrit" VandenBosch was born in 1851 in The Netherlands and came to Grand Haven with his parents in 1856. About 1875 he opened a grocery and dry goods business here on the northeast corner of Third and Columbus Streets. In 1884 a clothing department was added under the management of Thomas and Henry VandenBosch, and the three VandenBosches then formed a partnership, although they advertised as different businesses. For instance, this ad ran in the 1892 *Historical and Business Compendium*: "T. Van Den Bosch & Bro. Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Gentlemen's Underwear of All Kinds, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Neckware, and Jewelry, Trunks and Valises." An advertisement featuring a baby buggy appeared two pages later: "G. Van Den Bosch & Bro. Dealers in the most Complete Lines of Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Jackets, Carpets, Wall Paper, Lamps and Toys. Baby Buggies a Specialty." Evidently groceries had been dropped. In 1894 Thomas died. Three years later Martin retired from the business, and their sons Charles, Conrad, and Bert joined the firm, which then became G. VandenBosch & Sons. By 1908 at least six VandenBosches were associated with the business. The original building erected on this site in 1884 was known by 1900 as the "Big Store" and advertised itself as such, although it also was referred to as VandenBosch Clothiers and Dry Goods. The frame building had entrances on both Columbus and Third Streets. Several businesses shared the building over the years, including Jean Yock's Millinery, VerDuin's Sporting Goods, Peter Klaver's Market, and an A & P grocery store (Ewing 2013c: 553-554).

Edward M. Baas left his hometown of Grand Rapids and moved to Grand Haven in 1943 as owner and proprietor of the well-established Big Store at 100 North Third. Accompanying him were his wife, Ruth Dornbos, and their son, Gary. Gary joined his father at the Big Store in 1964 and in 1970 changed the business name to Baas' Store for Men before Edward retired in 1979. Edward was a director of Security First Bank, served on the Grand Haven Christian School Board and on the United Way Fund Board where he was fund drive chairman, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, and of the Second Christian Reformed Church, where he was deacon and Sunday school teacher (Ewing 2013c: 43).

110 N. 3rd. A&P Grocery (1949; 1998). Contributing

This is a rectangular plan flat roofed single story brick building with a molded metal cornice. The three bays of the 3rd Street elevation all have EIFS bulkheads and broad lintels which are set within openings framed by slightly projecting stack bond brick. The glass entry door is located near the building corner next to a fixed pane window in the northern bay, while the other two bays are filled with paired fixed pane windows. The long side axis of the building opens into a parking lot and contains a projecting off-center bay having an entry door shielded by a pent roof. The other fenestration consists of windows identical to the other elevation.

The 1931-49 Sanborn Update map reveals the current building post-dates this edition, which illustrates its location as a vacant lot.

In the 1948 and prior city directories there is no listing for this address, but by 1950 through 1956 the A&P Food Store is addressed as 108-112 N 3rd Street (Polk 1948: 212; Polk 1950: 166; Polk 1956: 275). There is no listing

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for 108-112 in the 1958 city directory, but in 1960 the A&P Food Store is listed at 110-114; the address is Vacant in 1962, but in 1964 and 1965 is the location of the Grand Haven Furniture (display store) (Polk 1958: 262; Polk 1960: 2; Polk 1962: 2; Polk 1964: 3; Polk 1965: 2).

Three houses between 116 and the clothing store at 100 N 3rd were razed and a new building took their place. Ed Baas, owner of Baas' Store, bought this building when it was erected in 1949. It was leased first to the A & P Grocery Store and from 1966 to 1977 to the Goodyear Tire Company. In 1980 it was the site of Baas' Country House. The Country House started as a women's clothing department in Baas' store at 100 North Third in 1960, moved across the street to 320 Columbus in 1965, then here to 110 North Third in 1978 or 1980, until the mid-1990s, when it moved back to 100 North Third. In 1998 Republic Bank was the occupant (Ewing 2014: 15; Siebold 2004: 622). (See also discussion of Baas under 100 N 3rd Street, above.)

114 N. 3rd. Juistema Shoe Store Building (Built pre-1883). Contributing. Photo 4.

This rectangular plan, two story falsefront gabled frame building is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The street level façade has a slant sided center entry, accessed by wide concrete steps, flanked by large display windows that rest on narrow paneled wood bulkheads. Paneled pilasters at the building corners rise to the storefront cornice and signage in the frieze. The two bays of the second story contain double hung sash windows with low gabled lintels. The falsefront above terminates in a simple projecting cornice that is clad in metal. A gabled addition extends from the rear elevation. The south side elevation is pierced only by a single entry door towards the rear of the original building, while the second story has functionally positioned single and paired double hung sash windows.

The first, 1883 Sanborn shows a building with the present footprint, including the rear section whose south side projects slightly south of the front section. The 1883-1906 maps all show the building housing a boots and shoes store. The 1906 Sanborn does not assign the building an address because it was on the same lot as a dwelling adjacent to the south that was numbered 112. The 1912 Sanborn assigns this building an address of 116 N 3rd. This edition reveals that the building was occupied by a millinery, while in the 1920 Sanborn it was occupied by a shoe store, in 1931 by a store, and in the 1931-49 edition by a printing shop. This is one of the few surviving frame commercial buildings in the historic district.

City directories listings for 116 N 3rd Street (no entries for 114)

1914 Price & Fowler, Mrs. M. E. Price (Osborn 1914: 31)

1921-24 Star Shoe Store (Oakes 1921: 46; Blodgett & Co. 1924)

1928 William VanSchelven Meats (Polk 1928: 205)

1931 Prim's Music Store warehouse (Polk 1931: 185)

1936-45 John D. DeVos, Printer (living upstairs at 116½) (Polk 1936: 166; Polk 1945: 171)

1948-52 Grand Haven Wall Paper & Paint (Polk 1948: 212; Polk 1952: 206)

1954 Volunteers of America (Polk 1954: 234)

1956 Schuitema Music Studio (Polk 1956: 275)

1958-65 Vacant (Polk 1958: 262; Polk 1960: 2; Polk 1962: 2; Polk 1964: 3; Polk 1965: 2)

None of the city directories have a listing for 114 N 3rd Street, indicating that the current building at this address was re-addressed from what was formerly 116 N 3rd some time after 1965.

The small frame building at this site housed Albert Juistema's Shoe Store as early as 1892, when the business was called the Excelsior Shoe Store. Juistema and his wife, Gertrude, lived above the shop. Around 1920 Henry Vander Laan operated Van's Shoes at the same address. Later Arie Warnaar had a wallpaper and paint store, and

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in the early 1940s John De Vos operated a printing shop here. The building eventually was taken over by Ed and Gary Baas (Ewing 2014: 15-16).

Albert Juisterna resided here at 116 North Third Street, above his retail business, the Excelsior Shoe Store. Albert's father Simon was a pioneer shoe retailer in the Grand Haven area. Later, he and John W. Verhoeks owned and operated the Juisterna & Verhoeks Shoe Store at 222 Washington (see entry). Albert's brothers, John and Gerrit, owned the Juisterna Brothers Shoe Store at 207 Washington (see entry) (Ewing 2013c: 291).

118 N. 3rd. VerDuin Grocery Store Building (Built pre-1883). Contributing

This rectangular plan, single story falsefront gabled frame building is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete-clad foundation. The street level façade has a slant sided center entry accessed by concrete steps, which occurs between two large fixed pane replacement windows. The plain storefront cornice is sheathed in metal as is the upper building cornice above the tall falsefront wall plane. The visible side elevations lack fenestration and a gabled addition extends from the rear elevation.

The first, 1883 Sanborns show a one-story grocery store building, shorter than at present, at this location. The 1892 and 1899 maps show the same footprint, but with a small L-plan rear extension added. The 1906 Sanborn shows the rear extension replaced by a new rear section that added half again to the building's length but with the same width as the front section. The 1906 map reveals that this building, on Lot 736, was addressed as 118 N 3rd for the first time. The grocery use continued through the 1912 edition. By 1920 the building was occupied by a millinery. This is one of the few surviving frame commercial buildings in the district and the only example of the single story type.

City directories listings:

- 1914 No entry (Osborn 1914: 31)
- 1921 Elmer Bradley Tire Repair and Charles Severance General Repair Shop here (Oakes 1921: 46)
- 1924 Ary Warnaar (Blodgett & Co. 1924)
- 1928-38 John J. Boer & Son Warehouse (Polk 1928: 207; Polk 1931: 188; Polk 1936: 169; Polk 1938: 166)
- 1941 Grand Haven Upholstery Co. (Polk 1941: 174)
- 1945 John J. Boer & Son Used Furniture (Polk 1945: 171)
- 1948 Robinson-Stuberg Awning Co. (Polk 1948: 212)
- 1950 Kastner's Outboard Service (Polk 1950: 166)
- 1954 Volunteers of America (Polk 1954: 234)
- 1956 Schuitema Music Studio (Polk 1956: 275)
- 1958-65 Vacant (Polk 1958: 262; Polk 1960: 2; Polk 1962: 2; Polk 1964: 3; Polk 1965: 2)
- 1952-62 Art's Outboard Service (Polk 1952: 206; Polk 1958: 262; Polk 1960: 2; Polk 1962: 2)
- 1964-65 Vacant (Polk 1964: 3; Polk 1965: 2)
- 1914 City Directory has entries for 116 and 120 N 3rd Street but there is no entry for 118 N 3rd (Osborn 1914: 31).

A grocery store was located here by 1883. In 1893 the grocery store of Peter Verduin [VerDuin], located here, advertised in the *Compendium*, "General Groceries, Sweet and Canned Goods, Provisions." During the 1920s the building served as a warehouse for the John J. Boer Furniture & Undertaking Company at 121 Washington (see entry). In the early 1940s Grand Haven Upholstering operated from this address, and in the later 1940s and into the 1950s several gift shops were housed here. The 1950s ended with Art's Outboard Service. In the next decade it became the home of the ETC Shop (a specialty store), in the 1970s it was the site of Nancy Burnside Brolick's Dress Shop, and in 1979 it housed Peter Cole of Florida, a shop for men's and women's clothing. Earthly Possessions was at this site in 2002 until 2009, followed by the Stock Exchange, a resale shop (Ewing 2014:16).

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SOUTH 4TH STREET, WEST SIDE

No Buildings

SOUTH 4TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No Buildings

NORTH 4TH STREET, WEST SIDE

17. Ottawa Area Intermediate School District Building/Central Park Building (1967). Non-Contributing

This building occupies the block facing the west side of Central Park at the southwest corner of N 4th and Columbus Streets. It is a roughly (lower case) h-plan flat roofed concrete-trimmed brick veneer building created by an asymmetrical U-footprint front section on the northeast corner towards 4th Street and a roughly L-footprint rear section facing west. It has a raised concrete base supporting red-brown brick wall planes that are pierced by narrow vertical fixed pane windows set in projecting masonry surrounds. These extend to the base of a broad concrete fascia below the roofline. The building's central mass is a single story in height while the end blocks, which project outward and contain the entrances, are two stories in height. The entry in the northern section is located beneath a flat masonry canopy, while that to the southern section is recessed beneath a masonry parapet. The side elevations, which lack entrances, repeat the architectural elements of the façade. This building's overall massing, composition and details, such as the vertical windows and the entry canopy, reveal Mid-century Modern architecture influences. Non-Contributing because it does not meet the NRHP age criterion.

This building post-dates the 1931-49 Sanborn edition, which shows a dwelling at this location. In 1967 the office of the Ottawa Area Intermediate School District moved to the southwest corner of Columbus and Fourth (17 N. 4th) from the County Building at 12 S. 4th Street, into a modern facility built and owned by Edward Baas. In 1976 the school offices moved to the new Ottawa Area Intermediate Careerline Tech Center at 13663 Port Sheldon Street (Siebold 2004: 105). Now called the Central Park Building, the building appears to house private offices.

NORTH 4TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No Buildings; See Central Park

SOUTH 5TH STREET, WEST SIDE

No buildings

SOUTH 5TH STREET, EAST SIDE

20. Nathaniel Robbins House (1899-1900). Baltus Pellegrom, builder. Contributing

This large two-story hip-roof wooden Colonial Revival home, built for Grand Haven businessman Nathaniel Robbins and wife, Esther Robbins, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.

In 1899 Nathaniel and Esther Robbins bought from Reuben and Phebe Vander Hoef the property at the northeast corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets [Lots 6 and 7, Akeley's Addition]. The Robbins razed the old house and built a new home at a cost of \$25,000. The architect has not been identified, but it is known that Robbins hired Baltus Pellegrom, a ship's carpenter, to do much of the finish work. Robbins was a successful businessman, and Esther was the daughter of Spring Lake lumberman Hunter Savidge. After Robbins died in 1940, the house passed to new owners Gordon and Joan Laughead. Laughead founded the Gordon Laughead Piano Company of Grand Haven at 120-22 Washington (see entry). The Laugheads refurbished the home in 1943 and resided in it for 50

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years. In 1988, at age 97, Joan Laughead sold the property to Greg Johnson, who in turn sold it to Larry and Yolanda Dahlman. The carriage house, which had a separate address since the 1920s, was converted into commercial space (see entry 020 S 5th Street) (Ewing 2013a: 22). (See also Robbins under Goodrich Line Ticket Building, 001 South Harbor Dr.)

Born in Michigan in September, 1858, Baltus Pellegrom worked on the railroad before becoming a ship's carpenter and then a building contractor. In 1915 the Grand Haven City Council awarded him a contract for \$3,302.50 to build a bridge over the south channel of the Grand River at 7th Street (*American Contractor* 1915d). Pellegrom also built his son, Nelson's, home at 302 Sherman in Grand Haven prior to 1928. Pellegrom served as a Grand Haven alderman from 1910 through 1913 and again from 1929 through 1932 (Ewing 2013c: 424; Siebold 2004: 139-140, 145).

NORTH 5TH STREET, WEST SIDE
No buildings

NORTH 5TH STREET, EAST SIDE

18-20. Grand Haven Police and Fire Department Building (1935-36; 1973). Original building: Architects Robinson and Campau, Grand Rapids. Contributing; 1973 Public Service Building Addition: Gray/Lundwall/Borgeson, Grand Haven, architects. Addition Non-contributing. Photo 5.

This building occupies the southeast corner of 5th and Columbus Streets. The original structure is a 1½-story domestic-looking rectangular plan gable-roof brick Colonial Revival building with a slate roof. A large flat roofed single story block has been added extending the rear elevation to create a massed plan structure. The front of the original side-gable building has an off-center projecting front-gabled section that contains the entrance, which is located in the central of three round-arch-head spaces in the gabled projection. The flanking openings have twelve-over-twelve full-height double hung sash windows, each, like the central door, topped by blind wooden fanlights below the arches. The arches are formed of rowlock bond brick with masonry keystones and each one's wood panel contains an urn motif, above a continuous masonry lintel. Three second-story windows aligned directly above have masonry sills, flat arch brick lintels and solid shutters with small cut-outs. The tall gable above has a small louvered vent and prominent returns associated with a wide frieze. The bay to the south of this gable-front section is pierced by a six-over-six double hung sash window, with a masonry sill, which extends upward to the building's wide frieze. To the left of the gable front are four broad vehicular bays that have segmental arch brick lintels with masonry keystones. They are now filled with recent vintage multi-light fixed pane windows. Above each entry bay the side-gable roof is broken by a hipped dormer fronted by a six over six double hung sash window. The north gable end elevation has three six-over-six double hung sash windows in each story, repeating the flat-arch brick lintels and masonry sills installed in the building's other walls. The south end elevation is pierced centrally in both stories by paired six-over-six double hung sash windows, with a single small sash window in the first story near the building corner. The visible original rear elevation is composed of a gable-front section and fenestration identical to that of the façade, while the adjacent roof slope has three hipped dormers also identical to the façade's. The most notable feature of the rear elevation is a tall rectangular-plan brick hose drying tower that extends upward two stories and more above the eave line. It is capped by a jerkinhead roof and square masonry capped section (presumably a chimney). This building is a fine example of Colonial Revival public architecture.

A single story flat-roof rectangular rear extension adds two thirds or more area to the building's footprint. Its windowless facades are built of red brick matching the original building. The rear extension stands on sloping ground so that its rear (east) façade is much taller than the west end portion near the 1935 building and

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incorporates a large rear vehicle access steel overhead door and adjacent steel pedestrian door and small louvered vent. Except for a single steel pedestrian entry door, this section lacks fenestration on Columbus Street.

The 1931 Sanborn reveals a vacant building that had housed the former Akeley Institute occupied the southeast corner of Columbus addressed as 24 N 5th Street. The 1931-49 Update illustrates the current building with concrete floors with exposed steel beams in the fire hall, "Built 1936." It lists the Police and Fire Alarm Office in the single story southern part of the building fronting on 5th and the Fire Department in the 1½ story north portion, with a two-story concrete floored and roofed boiler room section to the east. A single story concrete Municipal Garage was attached to the eastern elevation, although its footprint differs from the current one. The current rear garage extension is believed to have been added between 1960 and 1975 (MaryAnn Poel, Planning and Community Development Dept., 5/20/15).

In 1935 the city hired the Grand Rapids architectural firm of Robinson & Campau to design a new home for the police and fire departments. Construction began on November 10, 1935, and was completed at a cost of \$67,169. The federal government's WPA paid about half that amount, the City of Grand Haven the remainder. When the police and fire departments moved to 525 Washington Street (see entry) in 1975, this became the home of the Senior Center. Upstairs were offices for the Tri-Cities United Way, and at one time the American Red Cross had an office on that floor, too (Ewing 2013a: 21). Commonly called the Old Fire Barn Building, today it houses the city's Planning and Development Department, the Downtown Development Authority, and Grand Haven Main Street office.

The architectural firm responsible for the 1935-36 Police and Fire Department Building, Robinson & Campau, designed a number of public buildings in the Midwest during the first half of the 20th century, specializing in schools but including churches and hospitals as well as commercial buildings (see Significance section).

The current rear portion of the building, built in 1973 as the R. V. Terrill Public Service Building to house the City of Grand Haven's public works department, parks department and central garage operations, was designed by the Grand Haven architectural firm Gray/Lundwall/Borgeson and built by contractor Highland Construction Co. of Holland, Michigan. This architectural firm was hired by the city in 1970 to plan new facilities for the Police, Fire, Civil Defense, Public Works, and Parks Departments to replace facilities built in 1935. This Terrill Public Service Building was followed in 1975 by the Police-Fire-Civil Defense Complex at 525 Washington, also built by Highland Construction (City of Grand Haven 1975).

SOUTH 6TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No buildings.

SOUTH 6TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No buildings.

NORTH 6TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No buildings.

NORTH 6TH STREET, EAST SIDE

No buildings.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

The Grand Haven Central Historic District meets national register criterion A under Commerce as the location of Grand Haven's central business district since the city's beginning, retaining buildings that, dating from the late 1860s to the early 21st Century, collectively have housed much of the city's commercial activity, including leading stores, banks, hotels, and professional offices, over the years. The downtown also possesses historical importance under A in terms of Industry for retaining the complex of buildings that once housed the Story & Clark Piano Co., a mainstay of the city's economy through much of the twentieth century. The district meets national register criterion A under Government for containing the 1933 City Hall and 1935 Police and Fire Department Building, and the U.S. Post Office/Federal Building built in the mid-1960s. The district is also important under criterion A in relation to Social History and Recreation for fraternal hall buildings such as the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Elks Temples, which served as meeting places for a variety of fraternal and social organizations, and surviving buildings that served as recreation and entertainment centers, including saloons. Under criterion A in terms of Ethnic Heritage the district is also notable for its many buildings that reflect and illustrate the important role in the community and in downtown development of the Dutch ethnic group, present in the city and the downtown area for nearly all of the community's history. This ethnic history is represented in two church buildings and very many of the downtown's older commercial buildings built and/or occupied by members of the city's Dutch community, part of a much larger Dutch ethnic settlement in the West Michigan area that, centered in the Holland-Grand Rapids area but much more widely distributed, began in the 1840s. Under criterion A, finally, the district possesses significance in terms of Transportation for retaining several buildings that relate closely to its historic railroad and steamship transportation. In addition, the district meets criterion C for its many commercial, governmental, institutional, church and residential buildings that illustrate and represent a broad range of high style and vernacular late nineteenth and twentieth-century currents in American architecture. The district includes some surviving examples of the simple frame two-story late nineteenth-century commercial buildings, a number of fine examples of Italianate and Late Victorian, early twentieth century Commercial Brick blocks, Depression era Colonial Revival public works architecture, and Mid-century Modernism.

City of Grand Haven, Historical Overview and Associated Buildings

Early Grand Haven (1825-1870)

Grand Haven traces its origins to 1825 when Rix Robinson, the American Fur Company's trader at what is now Ada, located forty miles east of Grand Haven along a Grand River tributary, established a fur-shipping depot near the mouth of the Grand River, approximately at what is now the corner of 4th and Franklin Street (Page 1882: 20, 24). Robinson at this time pre-empted a quarter section of land in what is now the heart of the city and was technically Grand Haven's first Euro-American settler, but several years later he sold half of his preemption to Robert Stuart, head of the American Fur Company's operations headquartered at Mackinac, who invited his friend, the Rev. William M. Ferry, Presbyterian missionary at Mackinac from 1821 up til then, to associate with him in developing a settlement and sawmill industry (Scripps and Polk 1873: 300). Ferry arrived with twenty-two family members and relatives in 1834 and settled on the site in 1835, becoming the first permanent settler and the true founder of Grand Haven (Page 1882: 16, 38). Robinson, Ferry, Nathan M. White, Ferry's brother-in-law, and Robert Stuart, Ferry's friend and financial supporter, formed the Grand Haven Company to buy timber land, build sawmills and develop a lumber business (Ewing 2013: 40).

Settlement of Grand Haven soon gained momentum. Ferry built the first frame house at the fledgling settlement

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in 1835, the same year Butts & Hutchins (William Butts and William Hathaway) built a mill at the foot of Columbus Street and the Grand Haven Company acquired large tracts of land in the vicinity and built a mill (Page 1882: 39; Scripps and Polk 1873: 300; Lillie 1931: 149). Also in 1835 Rix Robinson's original plat of the Village of Grand Haven was recorded. The plat was bounded on the north by Elliott Street, on the east by Fourth Street (with a cemetery extending to Fifth Street at the site of the present park), on the south by Howard Street, and on the west by the Grand River (Subdivision plats 2014). In 1838, the year after Ottawa County was organized, Grand Haven was established as the county seat, the United States purchased an acre at the mouth of the Grand River for a lighthouse, and the first lumber rafts arrived from upstream on the Grand River, beginning the period of an economy largely based on lumbering (Page 1882: 27, 40; Lillie 1931: 169). The 1838 *State Gazetteer* describes Grand Haven as situated on "the best harbor on this side of the peninsula," having a post office, "3 steam mills, 2 stores, a large grocery, 6 spacious warehouses, a druggist, and 2 physicians" (Blois 1838: 291). Steamboats and schooners were already running between Grand Rapids and the village, and lake boats already connected Grand Haven with Chicago and Detroit. This early gazetteer also states that, "the village is now flourishing and increasing in population. Three years ago there were but 20 individuals; there are at present 400 inhabitants" (Blois 1838: 291-292).

In 1839 Campau's Addition to the settlement was platted and recorded, extending south from the original plat (Lillie 1931: 186), the same year the settlement's first tavern opened, operated by Nathan Throop, on the southwest corner of Washington and First streets (Lillie 1931: 184). By the 1840s, Grand Haven had developed overland connections, the River Road leading to Grand Rapids and the Lake Shore Road to Chicago, with other roads connecting the settlement to Grandville and Muskegon.

Grand Haven had been selected as the county seat due in large part to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Ferry who donated the public square now occupied by county government buildings and "used every inducement to fix the county seat permanently in Grand Haven" (Page 1882: p.44). However, Grand Haven's location in the far northwestern corner of the county caused some opposition. In 1840 the county commissioners voted to move the county seat to Warren City (apparently a paper town, platted but never realized), although the courts continued to meet in Grand Haven. In 1856 the county commission vote for designating a county seat tallied Ottawa Centre 11 votes, Grand Haven 3, and Eastmanville 2, but a county-wide public referendum on moving the seat failed by a large margin (Page 1882: 43; Lillie 1931: 279-280). To buttress Grand Haven's case as the proper seat of government, in 1846 the first public building, the county jail, was constructed on donated land at the southeast corner of Washington and Fourth streets (Lillie 1931: 209). The first true county courthouse was erected nearby in 1857 (Lillie 1931: 282, 330).

The settlement soon was large enough to support a newspaper, the *Grand River Times*, first published in the settlement in 1851. Its first issue described Grand Haven as having a "fine court house, also used as a church, jail and schoolhouse, costing \$2000 with 100 scholars," "three public houses, one of which, the Washington, is three stories high with a hall in the attic used by the Odd Fellows, five stores, three forwarding houses, two shops, several groceries, a large tannery, tailor shop, blacksmith and carpentry shop, and several fisheries," with lumber serving as the principal business. The town and nearby area then boasted 14 steam and water mills, shipping 30 million feet of lumber a year (Lillie 1931: 238-239).

In 1853 the first serious fire in Grand Haven destroyed six buildings in the fledgling business district along the north side of Washington Street between Water and First streets (Lillie 1931: 256). Several years later, in 1856 Fire Co. No. 1 was organized, but Grand Haven merchants failed to subscribe to support the department and the effort came to nothing (Lillie 1931: 273). In 1866 a fire again destroyed most of the buildings along Washington

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between Water and First streets, this time resulting in the establishment of a city fire department in 1869 (Lillie 1931: 311, 326). The inadequate response to the danger of fire may have been a major factor in the decision to seek incorporation as a city, accomplished the following year. To further inhibit the spread of fire, in 1877 the city passed a fire limit ordinance prohibiting buildings of wood construction in the city in an area roughly from the Grand River to 3rd Street between Columbus and Franklin streets (Seibold 2004: 444).

Grand Haven developed in tandem with its water and land connections and the lumber industry. Grand Haven's first lighthouse was built in 1839 but was poorly sited and destroyed by storms and erosion in 1852. In 1855 a 150-foot stone lighthouse was built on the bluff on the south side of the harbor, and was equipped with a \$4,000 French Fresnel lens (Page 1882:43; Lillie 1931: 267-268). In 1876, the U.S. government Life Saving Station replaced a volunteer life saving corps, and occupied a two-story building complete with a roof lookout on the north harbor pier (Page 1882: 43). When the South Pier was lengthened in 1893, it was equipped with a pier-head light, but the Bluff Light remained the main port beacon until 1905. In the fall of 1904 a 52-foot steel tower was placed on the end of the South Pier and in 1905 the Fresnel lens was moved from the bluff to the new tower. In 1907 the South Pier tower and light was moved 600 feet back from the end of the pier to its present location. In 1910 the Bluff Light's brick tower was torn down and replaced by a brick addition to the living quarters. It served as a residence for the lighthouse keeper and his family until 1939 when the Lighthouse Service became part of the Coast Guard (Seibold 2004: 304).

The 1856 state gazetteer stated that Grand Haven had "one of the best harbors on the west side of the peninsula and is rapidly growing in importance, and on the completion of the Detroit & Milwaukee and Port Huron & Milwaukee Railways . . . it will add an immense amount of business and commerce to its already enormous lumber trade" (Lee and Sutherland 1856: 117). This gazetteer reported that Grand Haven's population had more than tripled between 1852 and 1856, from 500 to 1,600. Only seven years later, the 1863 state gazetteer describes Grand Haven as a "flourishing" place with about 2,000 inhabitants, having an extensive lumber trade, and possessing good facilities for manufacturing. It had three churches, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian, as well as a recently organized Catholic church. Two newspapers were published, the *Weekly Clarion* and the *Grand Haven News*. There was a Masonic Lodge and an Odd Fellows Lodge. It supported "some fifteen stores of various kinds," a large saw mill, an extensive tannery, several manufactories and mechanic shops, one private banking house, and several excellent schools. The "List of Professions, Trades, etc." had nearly seventy entries (Clark 1863: 322).

From the earliest times religion had played an important role in Grand Haven, and as the village grew and matured, churches were built by the faithful. By 1869, the newly chartered city boasted four churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational and Dutch Reformed, and the Lutherans were organizing (Page 1882: 40). The Presbyterian Church was organized as early as 1836 by William Ferry in one of the first frame buildings in the settlement, south of Washington on South 2nd Street. This building was replaced by a new church in 1857 along the south side of Washington between 2nd and 3rd streets, which was moved to Franklin and South 5th streets in 1885 (Seibold 2004: 115-116; Lillie 1931: 283). The Dutch Reformed Church was organized as Grand Haven's second church in 1850, building a humble church of slab wood in 1851 in the 200 block of North 3rd Street (Seibold 2004: 117-118). In 1853, a more permanent edifice was erected at the northeast corner of Washington and 3rd streets to serve the numerous Dutch who were arriving in the city to work at the lumber mills. This would remain the location of the congregation through construction of succeeding church buildings in 1870, 1890, 1908 and 1914 (Seibold 2004: 117-119; Ewing 2013d: 31). The Congregational Church was organized in 1858, and in 1859 built a church on Washington St. near Second St., which burned and was replaced in 1874 by a new edifice at Washington and 6th streets (Page 1882: 46; Seibold 2004: 127). St. Paul's Episcopal

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Church was organized in 1864 and in 1869 built the first part of the church that still stands at 524 Washington Page 1882: 46; Seibold 2004: 125).

While lumber was king, another extractive industry, commercial fishing, was in its early stages by 1851 and had become important by 1857, when Milwaukee fishermen were using twenty boats and employing about 160 men to harvest about 500 barrels per boat to ship to the Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland markets (Ewing 2013b: 54). The industry prospered, and by the 1880s Grand Haven was the base of "one of the most extensive fishing stations in the state" (Lillie 1931: 364). These industries and good shipping connections by boat and rail fueled Grand Haven's growth, resulting in its chartering as a city in 1867, with population booming to 3,140 residents in the 1870 census, and to 4,368 by 1874, and 4,861 by 1880 (Page 1882: 32; Lillie 1931: 315).

Key to Grand Haven's growth was the opening of a railroad connection. The first railroad, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, reached the mouth of the Grand River in 1858. Its terminal was on the opposite side of the river from the heart of the village, and passengers took a ferry across the river from the foot of Washington Street (Scripps and Polk 1873: 300; Lillie 1931: 287-288, 297). The December 22, 1858, edition of the *Grand Haven News* proclaimed, "Grand Haven has at length been connected with the great world . . . We are on the high road to advancement. We see no reason why we should not become the Milwaukee of Michigan" (in Lillie 1931: 289). Another early line that served the Grand Haven area was the Muskegon & Ferrysburg Railroad, which became part of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad in 1869 (and in 1881 merged into the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad) (Lee and Huntington 1856: 33; Page 1882: 33).

In 1869 a movement began to push the Muskegon & Ferrysburg and the Grand Haven & Holland Railroads to combine and join with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad (D & M) to work together to build a bridge from the north side of the river (Ferrysburg) to Grand Haven. With the city raising \$53,000 through a bond issue to support the project, the railroad bridge was built and the D&M moved its depot and support complex into Grand Haven (Page 1882: 37; Lillie 1931: 325). The D&M's brick railroad depot, built soon afterwards in 1870, still stands at 1 N. Harbor Avenue in the district.

Virtually all of these developments and Grand Haven's growth during the 19th century were fueled by the lumber industry, which served as Grand Haven's economic anchor. The lumber industry was a primary catalyst in the growth of Grand Haven's economy and population – by 1850 there were six mills operating with an estimated daily capacity of 60,000 board feet (Lillie 1931: 232). In 1856 an estimated 45 million feet were shipped (Lillie 1931: 278). By 1860 there were ten mills in Grand Haven with a daily lumber capacity of 300,000 feet (Lillie 1931: 296). Lumber had been a way of life for the city from its earliest years, and by 1863, "in respect to the manufacture of lumber, it is the fifth county of importance in the state" (Clark 1863: 117).

Grand Haven Development in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The commercial district of Grand Haven grew from the waterfront eastward. Washington Avenue quickly developed into the city's primary commercial artery, and was early recognized as the city's "principal thoroughfare" (Page 1882: 37). The original 1835 plat of the city was bounded on the north by Elliott Street, on the east by Fourth Street, on the south by Howard Street, and on the west by the Grand River (Ottawa County 2014a; SMDLRA 2014a). The city's rapid growth after the railroads were in full operation is revealed by the recording of two plats in 1867 that extended east from the Original Plat and comprise the eastern portion of today's historic district. In 1867 Akeley's Addition extended east from Fourth Street in the Original Plat, encompassing the blocks eastward to a north-south line running just east of N 5th Streets (Ottawa County 2014b; SMDLRA 2014b), while the Monroe & Harris Addition primarily abuts Akeley's Addition to the east and

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extends past 7th Street between approximately Lafayette and Madison streets (Ottawa County 2014c; SMDLRA 2014c). The early business district spread along Washington Avenue and Water Street (now Harbor Avenue), which was essentially the center of the downtown, with the core of development extending as far as 1st Street by c. 1870. Early photos show the business district made up primarily of two-story gable-front and falsefronted wooden buildings in Greek Revival and Italianate dress, with a few one-story buildings as well.

Buildings Constructed ca. 1840 to 1869

Grand Haven's primary commercial artery has always been Washington Avenue. However, four of the six oldest buildings in the historic district are houses located on the periphery of the city's early commercial district. Built prior to the Civil War, three of these houses were erected along Franklin Street. The vernacular Greek Revival-inspired Williams House at 225 may date as early as the late 1830s, while the Italianate McNett House at 300 was built in 1859, and the Wyman House at 308 prior to 1868. The Jacob VanderVeen House at 502 Washington was built in 1861. The oldest commercial building in the central business district appears to be the building at 135 Washington, built about 1868 and occupied by John Van Dam's dry goods store about that time. Rounding out the earliest buildings is St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 524 Washington, which was built in 1869 in the Carpenter Gothic style and is the oldest church building in the city.

- 225 Franklin, Sidney Williams House (c. late 1830s)
- 300 Franklin, Dr. Jacob McNett House (1859)
- 502 Washington, Jacob VanderVeen House (1861)
- 308 Franklin, Charles Wyman House (pre-1868)
- 135 Washington, Van Dam's Dry Goods Store (?) Building (ca. 1868)
- 524 Washington, St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1869)

Grand Haven and the Peak of the Lumber Era (1870-1890)

Grand Haven's lumber mills continued to expand production during the 1870s, with board feet produced by the city's mills growing from 59 million in 1870 to 191 million in 1880. The 1872 county atlas stated that the city had seven sawmills producing 1,500,000 feet per week plus a shingle mill capable of producing 200,000 per day, as well as a planing mill and rake factory (Scripps and Polk 1873: 300). In 1876 Grand Haven had eight saw and shingle mills, and in 1882 its mills processed record numbers of logs and produced record amounts of product. The 1882 county history proclaimed Boyden & Akeley as the "greatest shingle mill in the world" (Page 1882: 37). Charles Boyden and Healy C. Akeley built the Boyden & Akeley shingle mill on the south side of the South Channel between Second and Third Streets, and it operated between 1871 and its destruction by fire in 1882. The company, with 240 employees, produced 160,000,000 shingles in 1881 (Ewing 2013b: 33).

By the mid-1880s the forest had been cut over, and production declined (Lillie 1931: 346, 370-371, 376). Production figures comparing the peak years prior to 1883 with 1890 demonstrate the dramatic and abrupt decline of the lumber industry in Grand Haven. The Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co. reported it sawed 46,523,089 feet of lumber in 1881, 47,056,753 in 1886, and 1,576,180 during a partial year of operation before it shut down for lack of logs in 1891. The Ottawa Booming Co., which controlled the log drive on the lower Grand and delivered the logs to the mills for the various companies, delivered 650,068 logs scaling 149,334,891 feet in 1880 but only 333,445 logs and 70,559,619 feet in 1885 and to 84,625 logs and 18,051,814 feet in 1890. The Monroe Boyce & Co. mill sawed 7,592,815 feet in 1888, 4,751,326 in 1885 and shut down because of a lack of logs in 1890. The Spoon & Thompson mill reported it manufactured 11,010,000 feet of lumber in 1881, 1,125,000 in 1886, and ceased operations by 1890 (Lillie 1931: 376). In 1889, 22,288,177 board feet of lumber were produced by all surviving mills in the year of the last log drive on the Grand River (Seibold 2004: 47).

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By the early 1870s, the city was also benefiting economically from the growing fruit culture in this part of the Lake Michigan fruit belt. It had nine churches and two others under construction, two ward schools and a union school building, and two newspapers, the *Grand Haven News* and *Grand Haven Herald*. By 1880 regularly scheduled steamship service also connected Grand Haven across the Great Lakes, taking passengers and freight primarily to Milwaukee and Chicago, in tandem with the railroads enhancing Grand Haven's role as an important freight and passenger node (Page 1882: 37; Lillie 1931: 388).

Although lumber was the undisputed king in Grand Haven's economy, other businesses had developed and grew to take on greater importance. Grain shipment became an important part of Grand Haven's economy – lake ships brought the harvest from points west into Grand Haven where it was loaded onto railroads for shipment to points east, with the trade “especially active when the straits of Mackinaw are closed” during the winter months (Page 1882: 44).

Religion continued to be integral for Grand Haven citizens, and as the city continued to grow, congregations constructed prominent church buildings. The Second Reformed Church of Grand Haven was an outgrowth of the First Reformed, and was established in 1871 with twenty families from the “mother church.” The congregation's first church was built on the corner of Washington and 6th streets and dedicated in 1872, but was destroyed by fire and replaced in 1890 by a building that still stands within the district.

Grand Haven Development through the Lumber Industry Boom Times (1870-1890)

After several disastrous fires, there was a steady movement to replace early frame commercial buildings with more substantial and permanent brick buildings. This transition moved from the blocks closest to the harbor along Washington Avenue eastward. In 1877 the city passed a fire limit ordinance prohibiting buildings with wood exterior construction in the city in an area roughly from the Grand River to 3rd Street between Columbus and Franklin streets (Seibold 2004: 444).

These mandates encouraged the expansion of the local brick industry. Clay deposits at Stahl's Bayou at the northern end of Spring Lake furnished raw material for companies. The Spring Lake Brick Co. was formed in 1861 and produced a distinctive white brick. Over the years the Spring Lake Brick Company and its successors were by far the largest producers of clay products in the Grand Haven area, supplying the brick for many of the major structures throughout north Ottawa County as well as several large buildings in Milwaukee (Seibold 2004: 576). The most prolific of the successor firms was Fred J. Bertschy & Co., established in 1888, which later became Bertschy Brick & Tile Co., whose bricks were used to build many Grand Haven buildings including the original Ottawa County Jail and its replacement, the second Ottawa County Court House, the old Central High School, the Savidge (Odd Fellows) Block, the Gray Block, the old City Hall, the City Electric Light Plant, the Nichols Block and the Boyden Building (Lillie 1931: 373).

Buildings Constructed c. 1870 to 1880

During the 1870s, thirteen buildings were constructed in the historic district, including eight of the oldest commercial buildings surviving in downtown Grand Haven. In general, the oldest commercial buildings cluster in the 100 and 200 blocks of Washington, architecturally representing the Victorian Commercial style. The landmark Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad depot at 1 North Harbor was completed in 1870, followed in 1871 by the Gray Block at 16 Washington and the Akeley Building at 200 Washington. The Post Office Building at 100 Washington and the Howlett Block at 201 Washington were built in 1872, with the Kirby House at 2 Washington and the Savidge (Odd Fellows) Block at 136 Washington following in 1873 – the latter has been greatly altered

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but remains the largest frame commercial building from the period left in the downtown. The brick Andres House hotel, built at 10 Franklin Street in 1874, is an example of the working man's hotel from this period. A rare frame commercial building from ca. 1874 survives at 209 Washington, and an adjacent frame building at 211 may date to the same period (presumably before the fire limits ordinance of 1877). The Hubbard Block at 117 was constructed in 1879. Two other non-commercial buildings also survive from this period, built on the periphery of the business district. These include three residences, the 1873 brick Italianate Arend VanderVeen House at 508 Washington and two others that may date as early as the 1870s, the Koeltz House at 134 Franklin Street and another dwelling at 200 Franklin Street. The surviving buildings in the historic district, built between ca. 1870 and 1880, are:

- 1 North Harbor, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Depot (1870)
- 16 Washington, Gray Block (1871)
- 200 Washington, Akeley Building (1871)
- 100 Washington, Post Office Block (1872)
- 201 Washington, Howlett Block (1872)
- 2 Washington, Kirby House (1873)
- 136 Washington, Savidge (Odd Fellows) Block (1873)
- 508 Washington, Arend VanderVeen House (1873)
- 10 Franklin, Andres House (1874)
- 209 Washington, Store (ca. 1874)
- 117 Washington, Hubbard Block (1879)
- 134 Franklin, Koeltz House (1870s)
- 200 Franklin, House (1870s)

Buildings Constructed c. 1881 to 1890

In the next decade as lumber production peaked and began its abrupt decline through 1890, thirteen buildings were constructed, mostly basic two-part commercial blocks. Eleven of these were commercial buildings in the 100 and 200 blocks of Washington Avenue. The others include the Second Reformed Church built in 1890 at 600 Washington, and the Juistema Shoe Store Building built ca. 1888 at 114 N 3rd Street, which is a rare surviving frame commercial structure in the business district. The building at 211 Washington is one of only three frame commercial buildings left in the downtown, and was built some time prior to 1883, perhaps prior to the 1877 fire limit ordinance. The VerBerkmoes Building at 110 Washington was also erected before 1883. A number of buildings in the 200 block were constructed in 1890 after a devastating fire, including the New Cutler Hotel Block at 224-250 Washington. Although 123 Washington (Floto's) dates to this period, the building's renovated façade now presents a Mid-Century Modern appearance that has taken on significance in its own right. The nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the historic district built between ca. 1881 and ca. 1890 are:

- 106-08 Washington (ca. 1881)
- 110 Washington, VerBerkmoes Building (pre-1883)
- 211 Washington, Store (pre-1883)
- 123 Washington, Floto's Gifts, two combined buildings (1883-92)
- 128 Washington, Koeltz Cigar Store Building (1883-92)
- 114 N 3rd, Juistema Shoe Store Building (ca. 1888)
- 205-07 Washington, Bottje & Son Hardware Building (1889)
- 202 Washington, Gale's Drug Store Building (1890)

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- 206 Washington, Store (ca. 1890)
- 216 Washington, Store (ca. 1890)
- 224-34 Washington, New Cutler Block (1890)
- 234-50 Washington, New Cutler Hotel (1890)
- 600 Washington, Second Reformed Church (1890)

Grand Haven After the Lumber Boom (1891-1900)

After the mills' lumber supply was exhausted, Grand Haven experienced a serious depression. Reeling from the loss of the lumber industry, from 1880 to 1890 Grand Haven's population fell from over 5,000 to near 4,000 (Lillie 1931: 378). But the city fathers believed it could rebound, because it was a port city on one of the best harbors in west Michigan and had excellent rail connections. In the 1890s Grand Haven was the western terminal of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, which connected the city with the Michigan Central Railroad at Owosso for northern destinations, with the Grand Trunk Railroad in Detroit for all points east and major cities along the Atlantic seaboard, as well as with several other railroads at Durand for other destinations (Lillie 1931: 388). In addition, the Chicago & West Michigan Railway connected the city to other points north and south.

Grand Haven also had existing industries that were not based on lumber, including a burgeoning tourist trade based on its mineral springs and Lake Michigan beaches (Michigan Engraving 1892: 20). Within a decade after the end of the Civil War, Grand Haven and other towns along the west coast of Lake Michigan became favorite destinations for the prosperous residents of Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Midwestern cities who sought to escape humid summer heat and urban environments. The Magnetic Mineral Springs located in the city's downtown was established as a business in 1871 and its reputed healing powers continued to bring visitors from elsewhere for several decades. The springs soon resulted in construction of the five-story Cutler House Hotel directly across the street, and the two were combined into a single tourist destination after the New Cutler House rose from the ashes of the first in 1890. The resort economy also received a boost from the development of Highland Park, a summer resort developed in the sand dunes south of the mouth of the Grand River. In 1886 a group of local citizens formed the Highland Park Association with the purpose of building a summer resort on land leased from the City of Grand Haven. Charter members of the Park Association included Grand Haven lumberman Dwight Cutler and prominent city families such as Bottje, Boyce, Walkley, VanderVeen, and Kirby. Other founding members were summer guests from Chicago and St. Louis. Highland Park was the beginning of much additional resort and cottage development along and near the shore. Travel to Grand Haven was easy aboard the stately passenger steamers of the Goodrich Line. The Pere Marquette and the Detroit & Milwaukee railroads brought visitors from the south and east. In 1895 the Grand Haven Street Railway Company began shuttling resorters and day-trippers, using a small steam-powered locomotive, between the city and Highland Park, where the company had a dance pavilion and public beach house (Ewing 2013d: 121).

The objectives for city fathers were stable industries and economic diversity to carry it into the 20th century. An example of this diversified industrial base was the Challenge Corn Planter Co., which had been established in the city in 1882 to produce corn planters and other agricultural machinery, but reoriented itself to refrigerators. These eventually became its primary focus as it grew into the Challenge Refrigerator Co., and became a major producer and employer in Grand Haven (Lillie 1931: 364). In addition, Grand Haven was also known for its ship building, having built eighty steam ships plying Great Lakes waters by 1895 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1895).

Hard economic times had been exacerbated by a huge fire in 1889 that destroyed the Cutler House block and about thirty other buildings and damaged others. The affected area included both sides of Washington Street

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north to Franklin Street, from east of Third Street to the city park and courthouse square at Fourth Street, and south of Columbus Street east to Fifth Street. It caused about \$800,000 in damage and forced about 500 people out of their homes. The fire destroyed "four of the best blocks in the city . . . and left in smoking ruins the most costly and important buildings in the city" (Lillie 1931: 373-375). In response, the city literally rose from the ashes, as typified by construction of the New Cutler House. New industries moved into vacant lumber company buildings or built new factories, such as the Grand Haven Furniture Co., which began operations in 1890, and the Globe Match Co. and the American Mirror and Glass Beveling Co., both in 1892 (Lillie 1931; 379; 381). The city also was progressive in installing electric lights after a public vote in 1891, cement sidewalks beginning as early as the mid-1890s, and a new electric plant by 1897 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1891, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898). In 1895 the Grand Haven Street Railway Co. was established, with a terminal constructed on Second Street between Franklin and Washington Streets. In 1902 the line was merged into the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway Co. electric interurban system (Lillie 1931: 385-386). It "had a heavy traffic in fruit, mainly in connection with the steamers," and its schedules were closely coordinated with them (Hilton 1964: 289). The line shut down in 1928.

One of the catalysts in Grand Haven's economic transformation was its Board of Trade, established in 1899 by the city's prominent businessmen, most of whom were based in the central business district. Perhaps the best example of how the group operated, and its most significant achievement, is the relocation of the Story & Clark Piano Company to Grand Haven from Chicago. George McBride, Grand Haven businessman, heard that Holland, Michigan, was negotiating with the Story & Clark Piano Company of Chicago to move its operation there. While other cities were actively recruiting businesses, Grand Haven had no focus or intent to market itself. McBride and Dudley Watson, who had a dry goods store in the Akeley Block, began an initiative that resulted in the Grand Haven Board of Trade. McBride and Watson contacted other community leaders and acquired an option on property bounded by Harbor, Washington, First and Elliot streets, which could be offered to Story & Clark. A delegation traveled by the Goodrich Line steamer to Chicago to negotiate. The Board of Trade emphasized Grand Haven's robust lake and rail transport capability, and that the city had a skilled and available work force whose skills could be easily adapted to piano construction. The effort was a success, and in December 1899, Story & Clark was secured as the first large business the Board of Trade would bring to Grand Haven (Seibold 2004: 547). The piano company soon employed hundreds of men and became a pillar of industry in Grand Haven.

Buildings Constructed c. 1891 to 1899

Eight buildings were built between 1891 and 1899, the slowing pace of construction most likely reflecting the hard economic times associated with the collapse of the lumber industry in Grand Haven. This trend may also reflect the depressed national economy following the financial Panic of 1893. The impact of a poor economy on the commercial life of the city is emphasized by the fact that two-thirds of the new buildings erected during this period were residential rather than commercial construction. In addition, the commercial buildings constructed during this period are two-part blocks that were smaller in scale than those built during boom economic times. One of these buildings, at 118 N 3rd, on the northern periphery of the business district, was of frame construction. The dwellings in this group include the substantial frame Queen Anne built for the Magnetic Springs proprietor, Willard Sheldon, at 321 Washington, the more modest frame VerBerkmoes House at 320 Columbus, and the Ball and Kamhout houses at 100 and 122 Franklin, the latter an excellent example of the Eastlake style. The buildings built between c. 1891 and 1899 are:

- 214 Washington (1892)
- 320 Columbus, VerBerkmoes House (1892-98)

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- 100 Franklin, Gerrit Ball House (1892-99)
- 122 Franklin, Marinus Kamhout House (1892-99)
- 10 Washington (1892-99)
- 212 Washington (1892-99)
- 321 Washington, Willard C. Sheldon House (1892-99)
- 118 N 3rd VerDuin Grocery Store Building (1899)

Totaling all buildings in the historic district built through 1899, some forty buildings, or over one-third of the building stock in the historic district, date to the nineteenth century, concentrated in the 100-200 blocks of Washington Avenue and along Franklin Street.

Economic Rebirth and Manufacturing Diversification (1900-1920)

Having declined with the lumber industry to 4,743 residents in 1900, Grand Haven's population increased again in tandem with the success of its efforts to promote industrial and commercial diversification, expanding to 5,856 in 1910, and 7,025 in 1920, after Story & Clark was in full production (Ewing 2013d: 171; Seibold 2004: 137). In the early 1900s, the city was described as one of the most important ports on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan (Polk 1907: 1002). The initiation of the Grand Trunk Railroad car ferries, which began cross-lake service in 1903, was significant in Grand Haven's development into one of the busiest ports on Lake Michigan and its ability to attract new industry. The city prospered as the eastern terminus of the ferries to Milwaukee, and was linked nationally by three ship lines, two railroads and an interurban line. The economy was also enhanced by the city's location "in the center of the great fruit belt of Michigan," while commercial fishing remained important, as demonstrated by wholesaler H. J. Dornbos & Brother's claim to be the largest smokers of whitefish in the United States (Polk 1907: 1002). The tourist and resort industry continued to grow in importance, and in 1902 the local newspaper argued such efforts should be formalized: "Grand Haven Needs a Tourist Board" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1902). The Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon Railway interurban provided fast, cheap transportation between Grand Haven, including Highland Park, and Grand Rapids. By 1917 and World War I, about 107 cottages had been built (Ewing 2013d: 121). Civic improvements continued, with cement sidewalks ordered throughout the city, including along Washington Street and the Courthouse by 1900, and most of Washington by 1905, and street paving (with brick) along Washington and Harbor Streets beginning in 1910, and by 1911 spreading to Fulton, Third and Seventh streets, with Washington beyond Fourth Street paved in 1913 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1899, 1901, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913).

Boosters noted that while the city's population had grown by nearly a quarter between 1900 and 1910, the number of factories had increased by 100%, the number of men employed by 350% and bank deposits by 250% (Osborne 1914: 1). Many of the companies lured to Grand Haven in the first decades after 1900 flourished through the mid-20th century. The momentum provided by the Board of Trade was enhanced when local residents in 1900 approved a bond issue of \$122,000 to provide funds to be given as "bonuses" to companies agreeing to relocate and remain in the area, which proved effective in luring the Challenge Machinery Company and Fountain Specialty, retaining Story & Clark, and allowing Eagle Ottawa Co. to purchase Grand Haven Leather to enlarge its capacity (Ewing 2014b: 63). These new manufacturing plants were catalysts in the rebirth of Grand Haven, and testified to the diversity in the economy that would carry Grand Haven into the 20th century.

Buildings Constructed c. 1900 to 1910

The civic renewal fueled by Grand Haven's post-lumber era manufacturing-based economy, perhaps most directly illustrated by the arrival and expansion of the Story & Clark Piano Co., is reflected in the fact that twenty-two buildings in the historic district date between ca. 1900 and 1910. The brick structures at 41

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Washington and 100 N. Harbor were constructed 1900-1905 for the Story & Clark Piano Co. (and enlarged in later years). Many of the buildings dating to this period are modest brick two-part commercial blocks built along Washington Avenue, such as the Tribune Building at 120, dating to 1902, the Grand Haven State Bank Building built in 1901 at 218, the Boyden Block built prior to 1906 at 222, and the VanderZalm and Kirby Buildings built 1906-12 at 210 and 220. Notable buildings from this decade include the distinctive Grand Haven Armory built in 1905 at 17 S 2nd Street, the pre-1910 rock-faced concrete block Fant Monument Works building at 301 Fulton, and the Goodrich Steamship Line-related building at 1 S. Harbor, which, with the adjacent D&M Railroad depot, best represents the city's important historic transportation context.

More buildings were constructed in the historic district in the first decade of the 20th century than any other comparable period. Ten of the twenty-one buildings from this period were originally residential, built on the periphery of the business district, mostly along Franklin Street where the city's businessmen were building dwellings that reflected their success. The substantial national register-listed Classical Revival Nathaniel Robbins House at 20 S 5th was built in 1899-1900, along with its carriage house, now a separate address at 509 Franklin Street. The less opulent houses at 112, 126, 208, 220 and 224 Franklin are all frame buildings built prior to 1906, including lumbermen Derk and William Baker's houses at 208 and 224 and merchant Peter DeBoe's house at 220. The frame house constructed at 512 Washington ca. 1910 may have been built for George McCabe, a printer, and the American Foursquare Dornbos House was built at 608 Washington for the owner of a nationally known fish marketing concern, while the ca. 1910 brick Koopman House at 310 Fulton housed a saloon owner. An important reminder of the city's steamship transportation context is the one time Goodrich Steamship Line ticket office at 1 S. Harbor. The City's Central Park, along the north side of the 400 block of Washington, was also formally dedicated in 1901. Examining the total building stock through the first decade of the 20th century reveals that over one-half of the buildings in Grand Haven's historic district are over a century old. The buildings built between c. 1900 and 1910 are:

- 112 Franklin (1899-1906)
- 208 Franklin, Derk Baker House (1899-1906)
- 220 Franklin, Peter DeBoe House (1899-1906)
- 224 Franklin, William Baker House (1899-1906)
- 222 Washington, Boyden Block (1899-1906)
- 100 N Harbor Story & Clark Piano Co. (1900-01)
- 20 S 5th, Nathaniel Robbins House (1900)
- 509 Franklin, Robbins House Carriage House (1900)
- 218 Washington, Grand Haven State Bank Building (1901)
- 41 Washington, Story & Clark Piano Co. (1904-05)
- 120 Washington, Tribune Building (1902)
- 608 Washington, Dornbos House (1902-12)
- 17 S 2nd, Grand Haven Armory (1905)
- 301 Fulton, Fant Monument Works Building (1906-10)
- 1 S Harbor, Goodrich Steamship Ticket Agency Building (1906-12)
- 210 Washington, VanderZalm Building (1907)
- 220 Washington, Kirby Building (1906-12)
- 512 Washington, George McCabe(?) House (1906-12)
- 310 Fulton, Koopman House (1908-12)
- 126 Franklin, Cook House (1910)

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- 300 Washington, Peoples Savings Bank Building (1910)

Also,

- 400 Block Washington, Central Park (1901)

Buildings Constructed c. 1911 to 1920

As the city continued to diversify and mature, eight buildings in the historic district were built between 1911 and 1920; half of these were commercial blocks. Perhaps the most impressive of the business buildings is the 1911 Neo-Classical Grand Haven State Bank at 229 Washington, now joined to a more recent structure but continuing in bank use today. The brick blocks at 107 and 118 Washington and the Boer & Son Furniture building at 121 Washington, built 1912-13, exemplify the Commercial Brick style. Another Grand Haven landmark, containing the town clock in its soaring tower, is the First Reformed Church at 301 Washington, built in 1913. Two houses on Franklin Street were built during this period, including the Captain Frederick Kendrick House at 106. The buildings built between 1911 and 1920 are:

- 229 Washington, Grand Haven State Bank Building (1911)
- 118 Washington, Store (c. 1912)
- 107 Washington, Store (c. 1912; 1931-49)
- 108 Franklin, House (c. 1912-20)
- 124 Washington, Store (c. 1912-20)
- 106 Franklin, Captain Frederick Kendrick House (c. 1912-21)
- 301 Washington, First Reformed Church (1913)
- 121 Washington, Boer & Son Furniture Building (ca. 1913)

The "Roaring '20s" and Great Depression (1921-1940)

Grand Haven participated in the nation's 1920s economic prosperity and expansion, as its population continued to grow nearly 20% to 8,345 residents by 1930, although the 1928 city directory "estimated" the population at 10,278 (Ewing 2013d: 171; Seibold 2004: 137; Polk 1928: 10). By 1930 Grand Haven had thirty industrial and manufacturing plants employing over 8,600, which were served by the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette railroads (Polk 1928: 12). National retail chains were beginning to penetrate the Grand Haven market, with grocers Kroger and A&P leading the way. The 1931 city directory described Grand Haven as "primarily an industrial city, with 30 established industries, its harbor ranked second on the east side of Lake Michigan in shipping tonnage," facilitated by Vyn Co. trucking, which the directory described as "probably the largest in Michigan," while the tourist and resort industry had blossomed and ranked second in economic contribution (Polk 1931: 11-12).

In tandem with these developments, during the 1920s automobile tourists and resorters contributed significantly to Grand Haven's economy. Improved roads and rapidly increasing numbers of autos allowed the city to attract visitors interested in recreational and tourist opportunities. Road construction and improvements had been initiated after the State Highway Department was created in 1905, and the 1913 State Trunkline Act increased the aid for upgrading roads. Included in these roads was the West Michigan Pike, which ran the length of the state along Lake Michigan, including Grand Haven. By the 1920s travelers followed a network of "Auto Trails" that crisscrossed Michigan. Grand Haven actively promoted tourism, including the publication of tourist booklets and brochures publicizing boating, hiking, camping, photography, tennis and golf (Seibold 2004: 519). By 1922 Michigan state routes M-11 and M-16 ran to Grand Haven, with the former becoming part of US-31 and the latter US-16 in 1926 following the creation of the US Highway system (Michigan Highways 2014a, 2014b). Of greater

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import, by 1920 Grand Haven purchased thirty-five acres of beach front in the southern part of the city and sold twenty-two acres of it to the State of Michigan for development as a state park, retaining the rest as a city beach. Water Street was extended to the park, and Grand Haven State Park soon developed into one of the most popular tourist destinations in the state (Seibold 2004: 157). (Grand Haven State Park remains today a phenomenally popular summer attraction, with the third-highest visitation of any Michigan state park.) The Highland Park Resort Association continued to attract well-to-do cottage dwellers and day-trippers to the public resort facilities. Locally, businesses related to the automobile and others catering to the tourist trade in both food and retail flourished. Changes in the downtown streetscape resulted from the construction of automobile sales and service facilities and gasoline filling stations along Washington and adjacent streets. As the automobile more firmly linked Grand Haven to the nation, national retail chains became increasingly influential in the city's economy.

Buildings Constructed c. 1921 to 1930

During the "Roaring '20s" Grand Haven's economy continued to grow and mature as the automobile exerted an increased influence, and national economic prosperity was reflected in increased demand for Grand Haven products, notably Story & Clark pianos. The city enjoyed an enhanced reputation as a tourist and vacation destination as state and regional travel was facilitated. Grand Haven residents experienced Hollywood dreams and entertainment through the construction of the Grand Theatre, the city's largest and most exotic movie venue. The construction of the Bell Telephone Building demonstrated the maturation of the city's communication infrastructure. In total, eleven buildings were constructed, one residential and ten that represent the diversity of the city's commercial sector during this period. Several buildings along Washington were constructed after fires in the early 1920s. The developing automobile-related sector is revealed in Jorgensen's Service Station, built after 1920 at 105 Washington. The 1923 Vyn's Drayage & Moving Warehouse at Fulton and N 3rd streets also illustrates this sector, the company eventually growing into what was reputed to be one of the largest trucking firms in the country. Grand Haven's manufacturing growth and the success of Story & Clark is evident in the expansion into a building erected in 1923 at 101 Columbus. Storefronts in the Commercial Brick style were erected between 1923 and 1924 to house diverse businesses at 112, 114-116 and 133 Washington, for the Ottawa Electric Co., the Grand Haven landmark Fortino's, and Kohloff Beverage Co., respectively. Architectural sophistication during this period is evident in the 1927 period revival style Grand Theatre (the front, lobby part facing the street survives) at 22 Washington designed by Detroit architects Christian W. Brandt and H.D. Ilgenfritz, the 1928 Italian Renaissance style Elks Lodge at 15 S 3rd Street from designs by William H. McCarty, and the 1929 Bell Telephone Building at 501 Washington, by Detroit architectural firm Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates. This last building also exemplifies the eastward expansion of the business district during this period.

The historic district buildings built between approximately 1921 and 1930 are:

- 105 Washington, Jorgensen's Service Station (1920-31)
- 111 Washington, Store (1920-31)
- 312 Franklin, Mabel Janssen House (1921-31)
- 235 Fulton, Vyn Drayage & Moving Building (1923)
- 112 Washington, Ottawa Electric Co. Building (1923)
- 114-116 Washington, Fortino Building (1923)
- 101 Columbus, Story & Clark Piano Co. Building (no. 5?) (1923)
- 133 Washington, Henry Kohloff Beverage Co. Building (1924)
- 22 Washington, Grand Theatre Lobby (1927)

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- 15 S 3rd Street, Elks Lodge 1200 (1927-28)
- 501 Washington, Bell Telephone Building (1929)

The Great Depression significantly curbed the nation's and Grand Haven's economy and the formerly rapid growth of the city stalled, with the population increasing only five per cent in the decade, from 8,345 to 8,799 in 1940 (Ewing 2013d: 171; Seibold 2004: 137). Still, the local economy fared better than many other cities, and there were no bank failures (Polk 1936: 11). The Eagle-Ottawa Leather Co. was the largest single employer in the city during this period (Polk 1936: 13). The growing presence of regional and national chain stores in the downtown was reflected in a McLellan's five-and-dime store opening on Washington Avenue in the early 1930s.

Buildings Constructed c. 1931 to 1940

The Depression with its moribund local, state and national economies resulted in the construction of only seven buildings in the business district over this ten year period. Federal government stimulus programs resulted in the construction of two buildings, both Works Progress Administration public works-related projects. These were Grand Haven's new City Hall, built in 1933-34 at 519 Washington, and the 1935 Fire and Police Department Building, also built on the "City Square" at 18-20 N 5th Street. Both are in the Colonial Revival style and designed by Grand Rapids architects Robinson and Campau. Commercial buildings from this period, typified by those at 126, 113 and 104 Washington, are small scale store buildings, some in the Commercial Brick vein, with the most notable private sector commercial construction occurring in the Art Deco-influenced Grand Haven Tribune Building, built in 1937 at 101 N 3rd Street. The historic district buildings built between approximately 1931 and 1940 are:

- 126 Washington, Store (1931)
- 113 Washington, Grand Haven Electric Supply Co. Building (1931-49)
- 519 Washington, Grand Haven City Hall (1933-34)
- 315 Washington, Ottawa Electric Co. Building (1931-35)
- 18-20 N 3rd Street, Grand Haven Fire and Police Dept. Building (1935)
- 101 N 3rd Street, Grand Haven Tribune Building (1937)
- 104 Washington, Store (1940)

Post-Depression Through the Mid-1960s (1941-1965)

Grand Haven resumed its economic vitality in the 1940s, and its population increased to 9,356 by 1950, and by nearly 20% to 11,066 in 1960 (Ewing 2013d: 171; Seibold 2004: 137). The city remained the primary retail and service center for northern Ottawa County. Grand Haven was described as being at the center of a manufacturing area that had developed rapidly "during the past 25 years," with the number of industries increasing by 50% during the 1940s. From the earliest times, the city has consistently encouraged businesses, as realized through early efforts at "boosterism" and civic leadership. Most notable is the Board of Trade in the decades at the turn of the 20th century, which encouraged industrial development and lobbied for civic improvements. The Grand Haven Commercial Men's Association succeeded the Board of Trade in 1912, and it was followed by the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce in 1915 (Seibold 2004: 557). The Chamber joined with chambers in nearby Spring Lake and Ferrysburg to form the Tri-Cities Chamber in the early 1940s to further promote business in the area, and in 1949 occupied a building at 1 Washington (demolished), continuing through the decades to promote the retail and industrial sectors (Seibold 2004: 169, 403, 497).

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All the while the city continued to solidify its position as a “resort center” adjacent to Grand Haven State Park, which ranked first in number of visitors in Michigan (Polk 1945: 16; Polk 1948: 17). The increasing importance of tourism was recognized in the 1941 city directory, which described Grand Haven’s “chief industries” as manufacturing and the resort business. Further, unlike previous editions that recorded a single hotel in Grand Haven, the 1941 directory added “also three resort hotels” and noted that “the resort business is rated as a chief asset” (Polk 1941: 11, 13). Tourism grew faster than industry, with a separate heading of “Resort Center” and five resort hotels recorded in the 1945 city directory (Polk 1945: 13, 16). These trends continued through the 1950s and 1960s; Polk 1958: 14-15; Polk 1965: v-xvi). Through it all, however, Story & Clark remained among the city’s largest employers (Ewing 2013b: 65; Seibold 2004: 549).

Buildings Constructed c. 1941 to 1965

This period of historic district construction extends from World War II through the mid-1960s, but no buildings were identified dating to the war period 1941-45. A total of twelve buildings date from between 1946 and 1956 and two others were built in 1965-66. A number of these buildings were constructed as infill to replace older structures that were demolished. While commercial uses predominated, a variety of uses is indicated. The N 3rd Street corridor near Columbus experienced redevelopment as the Grand Haven Furniture Co. built the original section of what is now a greatly expanded and renovated building at 111 N 3rd in 1947, the A&P grocery moved into a new single story building at 110 N 3rd in 1949, and a Grand Haven retail institution, The Big Store, replaced its original building with a larger one in 1951 at 100 N 3rd, now greatly altered after recent renovations. In general, the buildings dating to this period along the Washington Avenue corridor are smaller than the preceding decades, often only a single story in height, and are of the Enframed Window Wall commercial building type common during the mid-20th century. Examples are the VanCoevering Shoe Store Building at 215 Washington built in 1947, 20 Washington from 1948, 115 and 129 Washington, dating c. 1950, and 213 Washington built in 1965. Most have been renovated in recent years. The larger buildings erected in the historic district during this period were non-commercial, including the International style-influenced 1948 Fraternal Order of Eagles Building at 20 N 2nd, the First Presbyterian Church at 508 Franklin, a 1950s modern interpretation of traditional Gothic church architecture, the 1956 VFW Post 2326 at 20 N 1st, and the United States Post Office Building, begun in 1965 at 324 Washington, one of the best examples of Mid-Century Modern architecture in the historic district. Buildings in the historic district dating to this period are:

- 111 N 3rd Street, Grand Haven Furniture Co. Building (1946)
- 215 Washington, VanCoevering Shoes Building (1947)
- 20 N 2nd Street, Fraternal Order of Eagles #925 (1948)
- 110 N 3rd Street, A&P Grocery Building (1949)
- 20 Washington, Store (post-1949)
- 38 Washington, The Corn Crib Building (1950)
- 115 Washington, Store (ca. 1950)
- 129 Washington, Store (ca. 1950)
- 132-34 Washington, Store (ca. 1950)
- 100 N 3rd Street, The Big Store Building (1951)
- 508 Franklin Street, First Presbyterian Church (1954)
- 20 N 1st Street, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2326 (1956)
- 213 Washington, Store (1965)
- 324 Washington, U.S. Post Office Building 1965-66)

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Recent Decades (post-1966)

In recent decades, Grand Haven's economy has emphasized its natural assets as a Great Lakes recreational port and vacation destination and its cultural assets relating to a picturesque and historic downtown and vibrant tourist Mecca. Residents and entrepreneurs realized one of their best hopes for economic stabilization and growth lay in appealing to outsiders. The need for a shift in focus was perhaps most tellingly demonstrated when Story & Clark, for decades among the city's largest employers, closed its Grand Haven plant in 1984 (Ewing 2013b: 65; Seibold 2004: 549).

The vitality of Grand Haven's central business district and its role as the commercial center of the city has been challenged by new commercial development outside of the downtown area eastward towards and especially along US-31 since the 1960s, and the closure of Story & Clark in 1984, which had been one of the largest property owners in the historic district. The city in recent years has openly embraced its history and preservation of its historic buildings. Recent private redevelopment is best exemplified by Harbourfront Place, a redevelopment of the sprawling Story & Clark complex into upscale retail and condominiums while retaining much of the historic character of over 100,000 square feet of former industrial space. Jack Bosgraaf purchased the property in 1985 and soon renovated the southern end of the complex that included the 1901 and 1905 Story & Clark buildings that dominate the complex as Harbourfront Place, a three-story center for shops, offices, and the Porto Bello Restaurant. In 1985 Bosgraaf converted the north section of the factory into Harbourfront Condominiums. Both developments have served as a catalyst for revitalization of the central business district, offering attractive commercial and residential space. Grand Haven built on this momentum to redevelop the former industrial zone along the river using funding from the local Loutit Foundation and public funding to acquire and redevelop the former railroad yards into a park and marina. The Grand Trunk coal tipple and Pere Marquette Locomotive 1223 stand in the nearby park (outside the district) to remind visitors of this area's historic past.

Grand Haven built on its reputation and marketed its marina and lakeside environment to attract recreational lake traffic, large yachts and the associated tourist dollars to bolster the local economy. Visitors attracted by the environment brought about a transformation as trendy businesses began moving into the historically renovated storefronts in the business district, which has come to offer boutique shops and a wide spectrum of restaurants. While the retail and commercial district retained its share of long-time shops and businesses, new vitality was infused by the introduction of new entrepreneurs offering a variety of products and services, many geared to the tourist trade that had become a primary anchor in the city's economy. The most recent Chamber of Commerce guide states that the downtown district architecture "transports visitors to a bygone era," offering them "an eclectic mix of independent businesses offering everything from children's clothing and toys to gourmet foods and high-end fashions and jewelry, one-of-a-kind gifts, and specialty food shops that capture the local flavor (Chamber of Commerce 2015: 26). The city's growing vitality increased the demand for housing, and new condominiums were built, following the pioneering efforts of the Harbourfront development, most notably the expansive Grand Theatre and Zephyr complexes, offering residential space within a block of the waterfront. While in earlier decades downtown "revitalization" consisted primarily of owners "updating" and "modernizing" their buildings, most recent rehabilitation resulted in historically appropriate facades. New buildings and infill construction are scattered through the historic district. The downtown has been further revitalized by creation of other residential units above existing storefronts or in new construction.

A total of eighteen buildings and structures have been constructed in the historic district since 1966. The infill in the historic streetscape continues, but a notable trend is for construction of larger buildings generally not blending in scale or material or in style with the older streetscape. Perhaps the most notable examples include the broad and modernistic 1999 DeeLite Bar and Grill at 24 Washington (which retains interior vestiges of the

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original 1940s grill), the five story (with six story tower) 2007 Grand Theatre Condominiums at 11 S 1st Street, the Brutalist-influenced 1975 Grand Haven Public Safety Building at 525 Washington, the large 1970 5/3rd Bank at 233 Washington, the Chase Bank at 300 Washington, whose 1980 addition and renovations enveloped the original 1910 People's Savings Bank Building, and the five-story 2006 Zephyr Condominiums at 22 S. Harbor Drive.

The vitality of Grand Haven's central business district stems from the city's location on the Lake Michigan shore near population centers such as Chicago and Milwaukee and the downtown's location near the water and close to marinas and parks. The downtown's role as the commercial, social, and cultural center of the city is demonstrated today by few vacancies and substantial street and foot traffic. Proximity to the river and lake help counter challenges from commercial development to the east along the US-31 corridor. The city appears to embrace its history, and preservation of its historic buildings continues through private investment and the Main Street façade program.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

I. GOVERNMENT

The historic district has been and remains the home of Grand Haven's public sector, housed in a series of buildings through the decades that are associated with governing at the local, county, and federal levels.

City Government

The district retains City Hall and Police/Fire buildings constructed in the 1930s, the City Hall building still in use for its original purpose. Grand Haven adopted a City Charter in 1867. The newly chartered city built a small fire station on N. Second Street, and the Common Council first met at Hubbard Hall on Washington Avenue. In 1878 a City Hall with offices and meeting room on the second floor and a ground floor that housed the fire department was built at the southwest corner of Washington and 5th streets (Lillie 1931: 348; Seibold 2004: 136). This served until the 1930s when the city built new public buildings, assisted by funding from the federal government's Works Projects Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Grand Haven purchased the former Akeley Institute property in the block bounded by Washington, Fifth, Columbus and Sixth streets and erected a new City Hall in 1934 and a Fire and Police Department building in 1935 (Seibold 2004: 137). These adjacent buildings were proposed as the nucleus of a new Civic Center that would also contain "an historical and art museum, a library and a civic auditorium, all grouped in semicircular design or adjacent to the city's central park" (*Michigan Municipal Review* 1935: 1). While this dream was never realized, the City Hall and Police and Fire buildings remain standing and in use for public purposes.

Grand Haven's first firefighting unit was organized in 1856 as the volunteer Grand Haven Fire Company No. 1. In 1866, one year before Grand Haven achieved city status, a devastating fire destroyed a key block of the downtown on the south side of Washington Street between Harbor and First streets (Seibold 2004: 442). In 1867 the formation of a fire department was one of the first major actions of the newly chartered city, and in 1869, a small fire station to house the city's fire equipment was erected on the west side of Second Street just north of Washington. An ordinance creating a fire district requiring the use of fire resistant building material for the downtown commercial district was passed by the Common Council in 1877. The new combined city hall/fire station was built in 1878 at Washington and Fifth streets, and in 1881 an auxiliary fire station was built at the foot of Clinton Street near the river (Lillie 1931: 348; Ewing 2013d: 55; Seibold 2004: 136, 441-444, 449). The fire department moved into the combined Police and Fire Department building at the corner of 5th and Columbus

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streets within the district in 1937. That building served its original purpose until 1975, when a nearby new Fire Station building at the corner of Washington and 6th went into service.

Federal Government

The district contains the present Post Office building, constructed in the 1960s. The post office has always been located downtown in the area encompassed by the historic district. The Rev. William Ferry was the first Postmaster from 1834, when the local post office was established, until 1853 with the post office in his home on the southeast corner of Washington and Water streets (Seibold 2004: 298; Ewing 2013: 40; Blois 1838: 291). Succeeding postmasters housed the post office in their places of business, such as during the period when it was housed in the Grand Haven & Grand Rapids Steamship Line building at 16 Washington Street (demolished in 1871 for the Hubbard Block) (Seibold 2004: 135). In 1872 the post office moved into the three-story Post Office Block at the southeast corner of 1st and Washington streets. In 1905 the post office moved for the first time to a federally owned building at 235 Washington at the northwest corner of Washington and 3rd streets (now demolished). This building was often called the Federal Building, because U.S. government agencies present in Grand Haven in addition to the post office were housed on the second floor. These included the U.S. Weather Bureau, the Steamboat Inspection Office, the Customs Office and the Coast Guard Tenth District Headquarters, which previously had been housed in the Customhouse on the river at the foot of Franklin Street. In 1966 the Post Office moved into the present building built for it at 324 Washington.

United States Coast Guard

The primary U.S. Coast Guard facilities for Grand Haven and this area of Lake Michigan have been located along the river outside the historic district. Today the Group Commander's Headquarters and the Operations Center of the U.S. Coast Guard are located in the 600 block of S. Harbor Drive southwest of the district. From the earliest days of the forerunner of the Coast Guard, the U.S. Life Saving Service, Grand Haven has always had a close and special relationship with the organization. Exemplifying this is Kelly Park, built by the City of Grand Haven in 1933 to honor the memory of Lt. Commander John Kelly, Commander of the Tenth Coast Guard District from 1930 to 1933. In fact, the city was the first officially recognized by the U.S. Coast Guard as a "Coast Guard City," in an act of Congress (Public Law 105-383) passed on November 13, 1998, and Grand Haven proudly identifies itself with its motto of "Coast Guard City, USA." While the Coast Guard and its buildings have been focused on the city's waterfront, it has had a lasting impact on the city as a whole and is represented in several downtown buildings (Ewing 2013d: 49).

The long history of Coast Guard links to Grand Haven and its citizens began when Station No. 5 of the United States Life-Saving Service was established in February 1871. This first crew of volunteer lifesavers in Grand Haven, under Captain William Loutit, was housed in a life-saving station on the north side of the Grand River channel. The Life-Saving Service was combined with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to create the U.S. Coast Guard and its Grand Haven station building was replaced in 1922. In 1989 the Coast Guard moved into a new brick structure on the Grand Haven side of the Grand River channel, where it remains today (Ewing 2013d: 49-50).

During World War II, a Coast Guard training base was established at Grand Haven in Mulligan's Hollow on S. Harbor Drive, using buildings that had housed the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps. The Coast Guard training base trained nearly 6,000 men during that war. Coast Guard crews practiced on a rifle range and Coast Guard cutters fired practice salvos in Lake Michigan that were clearly audible in Grand Haven. After the war the city further demonstrated its ties to the Coast Guard when it changed the name of Kelly Park

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to Escanaba Park in 1949. The park was named for the ship *Escanaba*, which had been stationed at Grand Haven from 1932 to 1941. The long association resulted in close ties developing between the city and the ship and its men and their families. In 1943 the ship with all 101 hands was lost while on convoy duty in the North Atlantic. Toward the end of World War II, a mast from the *Escanaba*, part of wooden material removed from the ship during a 1941 refitting for wartime service, had been brought to Grand Haven, and in 1944 installed in Kelly Park. Today the Coast Guard maintains the two south pier lighthouses at the harbor/river entrance, the flasher on the north pier, and the foghorn (Ewing 2013a: 87-90, Ewing 2013d: 49-50; 115, 132; Seibold 2004: 158, 336-37).

Coast Guard Festival

In 1925 the first community picnic to honor the Coast Guard and its members who were local residents was held in Grand Haven. Grand Haven was in 1934 the site of the annual 10th District Coast Guard picnic, an event that rotated among the cities where the district's stations were located. Held in conjunction with Grand Haven's Centennial Celebration, the picnic was greatly expanded as an event over those of previous years and acknowledged as a resounding success. In response, and because of the unique relationship it had established with the Coast Guard, Grand Haven was designated as the permanent location of an annual Coast Guard Festival. One of the festival's primary attractions was competition among 10th District crews in skills such as rowing, swimming and ballistics, but as the festival grew, crews from other Great Lakes districts, such as the Ninth District headquartered in Buffalo and the Eleventh District in Green Bay, participated. In 1937 the Grand Haven Citizens Committee expanded the event into a huge three-day celebration called "Water Fete," complete with water and land parades, dances, ball games and surfboat races and demonstrations. The *Grand Haven Tribune* estimated that the celebration would attract 100,000 visitors to the city. They could tour the Coast Guard Cutter *Escanaba*, which participated in each Festival until the start of World War II. Grand Haven Mayor Richard Cook proclaimed that the City would sponsor the event as an annual Coast Guard birthday celebration (Seibold 2004:341-343; Ewing 2013d: 48).

World War II nearly halted the celebration, and the festive atmosphere was subdued by the loss of the *Escanaba*. However, a restrained observance was held annually to celebrate the anniversary of the Coast Guard. After the war, the event's name was changed to the Grand Haven Coast Guard Festival, and every Coast Guardsman serving in Grand Haven was made an honorary citizen of the town. In 1981 the Festival was changed from a city function to one run by an independent corporation (Seibold 2004:341-343, 353; Ewing 2013a: 9; Ewing 2013d: 48).

Several buildings in the downtown Grand Haven district are associated with the Coast Guard:

- During the early 1920s, the District Headquarters for the Coast Guard was located on the second floor of the New Cutler Hotel Block at 232-234 (now 250) Washington. It previously had been in the post office building at 235 Washington (demolished), and the 1928 city directory reveals that it had moved back there again (Oakes 1921: 48; Blodgett 1924; Polk 1928: 207; Ewing 2013a: 174-175).
- The building at 105 Washington was the location of a Servicemen's Center during World War II. It opened on August 4, 1942, and served as a home away from home for Coast Guard personnel stationed in Grand Haven until the war ended in 1945 (Ewing 2013a: 156).
- The New Cutler Hotel Block, 224-50 Washington, was the location of the G. P. VanLopik Company, which was established by Peter VanLopik in 1907 to make naval blouses, raincoats and uniforms for the

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Coast Guard. VanLopik traveled to all parts of the country to acquaint himself with marine people and their needs and became well known in Coast Guard circles. In time VanLopik was supplying uniforms to the Coast Guard nationwide. The business was eventually taken over by Peter's son, Gerrit VanLopik, when his father was appointed postmaster in 1915. He operated the 5,800 sq. ft. factory and business until he died in 1929 (Seibold 2004: 621; Ewing 2013a: 173, 2013b: 43, 73, 2013d: 78).

- The William Ferry Hotel, at 2 Washington, was a primary center of activity during the years of the Coast Guard Water Fete between 1936 and 1945 (Seibold 2004: 494).

II. COMMERCE

Washington Avenue and its intersecting streets have served as Grand Haven's commercial heart since the city's earliest days and the area remains an important business center for the city despite the establishment of extensive commercial development along US-31 east of the old downtown. From the 1840s, when the first few businesses were established near the river in the blocks of Washington and Water (now Harbor) streets, and continuing to recent years, the downtown blocks up to 4th Street housed the greatest part of the city's commercial activity.

The historic district buildings housed the entire array of commercial enterprises of this growing city in western Michigan in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The most common establishments were groceries and general stores, dry goods, clothing, and boot and shoe stores, and hardwares. Many remained in business for decades either under a single family or a series of owners. The variety of commerce represented by businesses occupying still standing business blocks in the district included general stores, hardware stores, drug stores, and specialty shops, restaurants, banks, hotels and saloons, and professional offices. By the early twentieth century these businesses and occupations were joined by department stores; gifts, book, and stationary stores; sporting goods stores, home furnishings, electrical appliance, and auto-related businesses, including auto repair garages and dealerships, gas stations, and auto parts stores. Unlike many other cities, national chain stores did not have much of an impact on Grand Haven's business district as they did elsewhere across the nation. McLellan's Department Store moved into the New Cutler Block around 1940, but the most notable incursion of chains occurred in the grocery sector, where A & P and Kroger Food Stores were in business by the 1930s, although these were essentially local operations with national links. In Grand Haven's downtown the best example of the entry of regional department store chains acquiring local businesses is Steketee's of Grand Rapids acquiring the Addison-Baltz Co. during the 1950s. In the second story above many of these storefronts were offices and suites for professionals such as physicians, attorneys and dentists and small commercial establishments such as tailor, millinery, and jewelry shops. The city's social and recreation and entertainment needs were met by buildings in the historic district, which housed fraternal lodges, numerous saloons and pool halls, bowling alleys, and movie theaters.

The heart of the business district from the 1850s and continuing through the 1880s extended from the Washington/Water Street intersection east to 3rd Street and the Cutler House and Sheldon's Mineral Springs resort. Churches and residences were east of here and the court house square and Central Park occupied the blocks between 4th and 5th streets. The commercial district gradually expanded into the side streets off Washington and east along Washington itself, and development became more intensive. By 1872 the downtown included the city's first three story building, the pre-1870 Hubbard Block at 135 Washington, the 1871 Gray Block at 16 Washington, the Akeley Block, built in 1871 at 200 Washington, and the second three-story building, the 1872 Post Office Block at 100 Washington.

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Commercial expansion stalled with the decline of the lumber-based economy in the late 1880s, with development east of 3rd Street not occurring until about 1910, when the People's Savings Bank Building was constructed at 300 Washington. However, in the intervening years empty lots in the downtown were filled and new construction replaced many of the earlier frame commercial structures, among which the frame buildings at 209 and 211 Washington survive. Both in numbers and scale the buildings along Washington increased. Many new buildings replaced structures destroyed by the city's disastrous fires. The New Cutler House Block was constructed in 1890 along with much of the 200 block of Washington to replace the original Cutler House hotel and house numerous businesses. Many other two-story brick commercial buildings date to this period and provide the historic district with its consistent streetscape. The Grand Haven State Bank building at 229 Washington, built in 1911, dates to this period, reflecting the growth and merging of the city's financial institutions.

During the late 1920s and 1930s downtown expansion continued eastward along Washington at the expense of earlier city buildings. On the grounds of the former Akeley Institute, the city's tallest commercial building, the five-story Bell Telephone Building, was built at 501 Washington in 1929.

The downtown district retains a large body of older commercial buildings that possess a collective significance for housing much of Grand Haven's commercial activity over the years. The discussions of the following selected buildings and the stores and other commercial enterprises they housed illustrate the broad range of commerce associated with the district's buildings. Some of them housed businesses important in terms of apparent stature in the community or years in operation while others are significant for housing the same types of businesses over long periods of time.

Hotels

From its earliest days Grand Haven offered accommodations for travelers, including transient travelers and visitors, newly arrived residents, and commercial travelers. Among the first major commercial enterprises in the young settlement of Grand Haven was the Ottawa House, which opened before 1850 at the northeast corner of Washington and Harbor Streets. After the hotel burned in 1860, another Ottawa House was built on the northeast corner of First and Fulton Streets in 1867. Other early hotels built in the city about the same time but since demolished include Ernest Andres' Milwaukee House, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Harbor in 1863, and the National Hotel, built in 1870 at the southeast corner of Harbor and Columbus streets (Ewing 2013b: 9, 20, 26, 31). None of these still stands.

The "upper end" hotels in the city included the 1871 Magnetic Mineral Springs and Sanitarium resort in the 300 block of Washington, the 1872 Cutler House at 224-234 Washington, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1890 as the New Cutler House, and the 1873 Kirby House at 2 Washington. The Kirby House, built at a cost of \$50,000, was for many years considered the best hotel in the city. From 1900 to 1931 it was known as the Gildner Hotel, and between 1931 and 1947 it was the William Ferry Hotel. From then through the 1950s until it closed in 1965, it was the Schuler. These hotels, as well as the smaller general class establishments, were anchors in the city's downtown district, hosting salesmen, business people and other travelers arriving by coach, steamer and railroad, and later by automobile. Some offered saloons at the street level. They served as a base for these enterprising visitors beyond offering decent lodgings. Some eventually became the residence of long-term tenants. The hotel restaurants became social hubs in the community where travelers and local residents could intermingle. The buildings that housed the Kirby House, which was the oldest and longest serving hotel in the city when it closed, and the New Cutler House, which ceased housing guests in 1914, survive today within the district (Ewing 2013a: 146-147, 174).

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Other smaller and presumably more low-end hotels were located along Washington and adjacent blocks, the hotels that many transient business travelers and other visitors would use. The surviving example of this sector is the Andres House at 10 Franklin, which eventually achieved the second longest tenure of housing guests in the city, after the Kirby House. The Andres House was built in 1874 in part to take advantage of the move of the railroad depot to the Grand Haven side of the river. It had inexpensive rooms and as a result the establishment took on the name "Sailors" hotel for its primary clientele. That this hotel marketed more to lower-end clientele is confirmed by a description in an 1890 Grand Haven guide that states, "the Andre house, Mrs. Ida Andres, proprietor, E. H. Andres, manager, is an exceptionally popular low rate house" (*Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1891a). In the early 1900s it was known as the River View Hotel, in the 1920s the Harbor View Chicken Inn and Restaurant, and in the 1940s and 1950s, it was the Ferry View Hotel and Tavern. Through the decades it offered a dining room and a bar, and since the hotel closed in 1956, the building has continued to house a bar, the Tip A Few Tavern (Ewing 2013a: 60; Seibold 2004: 495-96; Ewing 1931: 338).

Banks

The anchors of downtown commerce and the city's financial life were its banks. Many were built in a legal and economic environment that encouraged the proliferation of independent banks after the financial panic of 1907 and before the Great Depression in 1929. During these years, a golden age of bank architecture in America flourished, when bankers and their architects created monumental bank buildings that would signal to the banking customer that their money was safe and the bank was permanent. High-style architecture and expensive materials reinforced this message (Chicago Landmarks 2012: 3). Bank buildings in Grand Haven include the following:

- 218 Washington and 223-233 Washington have been occupied by Grand Haven's oldest banking institutions, which merged and have been at the same location for over a century. The First National Bank of Grand Haven traces its lineage to Ferry & Sons, Grand Haven's first banking enterprise during the 1850s, which was located on the north side of Harbor Drive between Washington and Franklin streets. In 1871 Ferry & Sons was succeeded by the First National Bank of Grand Haven, which in 1872 moved into offices at 226 Washington in the Cutler House. After the Cutler House was destroyed by fire, from 1891 until 1910 as the National Bank of Grand Haven it occupied space in the New Cutler House. The Grand Haven State Bank was organized in 1902 with offices at 218 Washington Street, just four doors west of the National Bank. In 1910 the National Bank was merged into the Grand Haven State Bank, and in 1911 the combined banks moved across the street to a new building at 223 Washington Street. In 1958 the firm became the People's Bank & Trust Co., and in 1963 became Security First Bank and Trust. In 1969 the original structure was joined to a new larger building that is addressed today as 233 Washington. It remains in business today as a branch of the Fifth Third Bank (Ewing 2013b: 32, 56, 68).
- 220 and 300 Washington: 220 Washington was briefly the location of the original offices of the Peoples Savings Bank, prior to that institution's move to 300 Washington in 1910. The original building at the latter address has been enveloped into a new larger structure built in 1970. In 1987 the bank became NBD Grand Haven, and it remains in business today, over a century later, as a branch of Chase Bank after a series of mergers and acquisitions.

Newspapers and Media and Communications

- Newspapers

16 Washington: A number of newspapers were published in central Grand Haven through the decades.

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Among the newspapers that informed city residents were the area's first newspaper, *The Grand River Times*, founded in 1851, located initially at 29 Washington Street. In 1855 the newspaper's offices and presses were moved to a building at 8 or 10 Washington Street, where it was renamed the *Grand Haven News* in 1858, and the *News Journal* in 1876. These buildings are no longer standing. The oldest building in the district and city associated with a newspaper is the 1871 Gray Block at 16 Washington, where the *Grand Haven Herald* was published in the mid-1870s (Ewing 2013a: 149; Ewing 2013b: 10, 28).

Evening Tribune / Grand Haven Daily Tribune

120 Washington and 101 N. Third: In 1885 Edward Northrup bought the *Grand Haven Daily Herald* and changed its name to *The Evening Venture*. Charles K. Esler and Joseph Esler bought the paper from Northrup around 1887. Charles Esler became editor, and Horrace G. Nichols was hired as printer. In 1891 Nichols bought the paper and the *Grand Haven Courier-Journal*, which had been started in 1868 or 1869. Nichols began publishing *The Evening Tribune* in the *Courier-Journal* office, which was located on the second floor of the former Henry Griffin Drug Store (demolished) at 29 Washington Street. In 1902 Nichols constructed the building at 120 Washington, and in 1904 Nichols moved his newspaper to the building and changed its name to the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*. Nichols's printing presses were located on the west half of the first floor of the new building, and the Nichols family initially lived on the second floor. In 1915 Horrace Nichols sold the business to his son, Harry, and Kingsbury Scott. When E. J. McCall and Felix M. Church bought the paper in 1927, it was called the *Grand Haven Tribune*. In 1938 the newspaper moved from 120 Washington to a new facility at 101 North Third, where it remains today (Ewing 2013b: 10, 38, 49, 2013c: 49; Seibold 2004: 619).

- Broadcast

The community's move into the age of radio began in 1955, when Robert Runyon and Robert Kirby, former employees of WOOD Radio and WOOD-TV in Grand Rapids, began broadcasting in the Grand Haven area with the call letters of WGHN AM. The station had a power of 500 watts, and operated from 228½ Washington (in the New Cutler House Block) until the late 1970s. The radio station moved to 208 Franklin in 1978, then to 120 South Seventh Street, where it remained until relocating to 1 South Harbor in 1985 (Ewing 2013b: 99).

- Telephone

The district contains three buildings associated with the city's long telephone history. Thomas Parish started Grand Haven's first telephone exchange out of his home at 324 Washington. This first phone company office was destroyed in the fire of 1889. Afterward, Parish moved it to the second floor of the VanderVeen Building at 136 Washington and it remained there providing service as part of the Michigan State Telephone Company until that company merged with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. It then moved to the new Michigan Bell Building at 501 Washington, which continues to serve telephone communications today, eighty-five years later. The Citizen's Telephone switchboard, which had about 10 customers, was located in the Van I. Witt Drug Store at 135 Washington until it ceased business in 1923 (Ewing 2013a: 164, 2013b: 44-45).

Dry Goods/Department Stores

From the first days of Grand Haven through the late nineteenth century dry goods stores were an anchor of shopping activity in the central business district, followed by department stores in the early twentieth century. Established by local entrepreneurs, by the mid-twentieth century this market also included national chains.

Among the buildings housing these stores through the decades have been:

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- 135 Washington is one of the earliest surviving buildings that housed a dry goods store, John Van Dam's Dry Goods, c. 1870.
- 200 Washington was occupied by the 1870s by Slayton's Dry Goods, followed by Dudley Watson's Dry Goods. In 1892 Cornelius Addison II opened a dry goods store here, becoming Addison & Killean Co. by 1918, and in 1921 Addison & Company. In 1928 it had evolved to the Addison-Baltz Department Store, often referred to as Addison's Bazaar, which remained in business until acquired in 1958 by Steketee's of Grand Rapids, when it became "Steketee's of Grand Haven." 1991 the Steketee family sold its six stores to the Dunlap Co., which closed the Grand Haven store in 2000.
- 201 Washington was the location of Jurrien Ball & Company Dry Goods, which traced its beginning here to 1878 when Jurrien and Gerrit Ball opened a store, with Jurrien Ball's part selling the dry goods, a store that remained in business at the same location until 1947. Because of this long tenure, this building was commonly known as "The Ball Block." In the early 1900s the Cheap Cash Department Store was here in the half of the building not occupied by Ball.
- 210 Washington was the location where James VanderZalm started the Cheap Cash Department Store in 1894, which was also called the Novelty Store. About 1930 the business was renamed the VanderZalm Variety Store. In the 1950s this local store was replaced by a national chain, D & C Stores. Because of its long association, this address was commonly referred to as the VanderZalm Building.
- 212 Washington was occupied before 1914 by Peter VanLopik's Peter's Five and Ten Cent Store, followed in the mid-1920s by the Syndicate Five, Ten, and Twenty-five Cent Store. No. 212 Washington also exemplifies the increasing presence of national chains, with Sears, Roebuck moving there in the early 1960s.
- 224 Washington was occupied during the early 1900s by Beudry & Company Dry Goods, which moved to 234 Washington by 1914, taking over the entire street level of the building.
- 230-34 Washington was occupied from 1940 to 1973 by a non-local chain, McLellan's Five and Ten Cent Store.
- 100-104 N. Third was the address of a Grand Haven retail landmark, the "Big Store," which started as a general store, then evolved into a department store. Gerrit VandenBosch started the business here in 1875, offering groceries and dry goods. In 1884 a clothing department was added when brothers Thomas and Henry VandenBosch joined the store, and by 1892 the store offered a wide variety of goods. In 1897 the VandenBosch sons were running the store, which by 1900 was informally known as the "Big Store," although officially VandenBosch Clothiers and Dry Goods. Ed Baas acquired the clothing business in 1943. In 1951 he replaced the wooden structure with the current building. In 1970 the business took the name of Baas' Men's Store. It closed in late 1999.

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Clothing, Boots, Shoes

Clothing, boots and shoes, often combined with dry goods, were a major component in downtown Grand Haven's retail scene from the beginning. Typical were:

- 106 Washington was occupied by a clothing store for at least six decades. The Enterprise Clothing Store occupied this space in the early 1900s, followed in 1914 by Van Toll's Clothing Shop until 1922, when Boter and Viening started business there as the Golden Rule Clothing Store. The business continued until the mid-1930s when it became Viening's Clothes Shop, which remained in business at least until the late 1960s.
- 212 and 224-26 Washington were the locations of Peter VanLopik's Clothing House between the 1890s and about 1930, with the Central Clothing House replacing VanLopik's in 212 prior to 1914.
- 218 Washington was a center of women's fashions in Grand Haven for over three decades, beginning in 1926 when The Abigail women's dress shop opened here.
- 230 Washington became the location of the Enterprise Clothing Company after it moved from 106 Washington in 1914, remaining here until the mid-1920s. Kieft Bros. Clothing followed and was in business here until the early 1930s when it moved to 220 Washington. In 1950 it moved to 125 Washington, when Wilford Kieft was the sole owner. In 1952 Jack Reichardt bought the clothing business.
- 107 Washington was in 1914 the location of Van Coevering West End Shoes, later known as Van Coevering Bros., remaining in business here until around 1934.
- 203 Washington: Van Coevering Shoes moved here from 107 Washington about 1934, and then moved to 215 Washington in 1947.
- 215 Washington was a new storefront in 1947 when Van Coevering-Johnson Shoes moved in, becoming Van Coevering Brothers Shoes in the late 1950s. A Van Coevering shoe store was in business for nearly half a century in various downtown locations. In 1960 Tim & Jerry's Shoe Store opened, which remained in business here until 2001.
- 111 Washington housed the Busy Bee Shoe Repair for three decades, between about 1939 and 1969.
- 207 Washington housed shoe stores for a century. This block was built in 1889 to house the Gerrit and John Juistema Shoe Store, becoming Juistema & Son Shoe Store in 1913. In 1924 the business became Juistema & Swart, and then Swart & Kooiman a year later. In 1942 until 1987 the business was named Henry A. Kooiman Footwear. Mieras Family Shoes occupied the site for a few years after Kooiman retired in 1987.
- 114 N 3rd by 1892 was occupied by the Excelsior Shoe Store. About 1920 Van's Shoes was here, followed in 1924 by Star Shoes.

Hardware

Several hardware stores conducted business in the historic district, with the following among the most long-lived and prominent:

- 106-108 Washington was the location of Gerrit Bottje's hardware store in 1881, with John Dykstra as his partner, remaining here until 1887 when the business moved into a new building at 205 Washington.
- 205 Washington was the location of Gerrit Bottje & Son Hardware after its move in 1887 from 108 Washington. In 1918 Claude Beukema bought the building and business, and operated as C. Beukema & Co. Hardware until 1930.
- 117 Washington in 1879 was the site of Hubbard's tin shop and hardware store, followed by Charles and

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Fred Pfaff's Hardware store until 1928.

- 201 Washington, prior to 1877, was the site of A. M. Dickee and Nathan B. White's hardware store.
- 224-226 Washington was the location of Jonker Hardware from the late 1920s until the mid-1930s, the first of three downtown locations for this business. The store was founded by Hartger Jonker and Peter Robinson when they purchased the Boomgaard Hardware Store in 1921.
- 212 Washington was occupied from the mid-1930s by Jonker Hardware until the early 1960s, when it relocated next door to 210 Washington.
- 210 Washington was the location of the Jonker Hardware Store, after 1962, when Jonker acquired this building, moving from its previous location next door at 212 Washington. Upon the move, he renamed this block the Jonker Building, and continued in business there as Jonker V&S Hardware. In 1991 the building and business were sold to Godwin's Hardware.

Furniture

Common to many Michigan cities, the earliest furniture stores in Grand Haven also ran separate undertaking and casket businesses.

- 100 Washington, from the mid-1930s into the early 1940s, was the location of the Bishop Furniture Company.
- 107 Washington was the location of the Exchange Used Furniture Store in the 1920s.
- 121 Washington is a landmark in the city and state in the furniture business. In 1866 the James Barnes Furniture Store opened at 121 Washington Street. In 1904 it became John J. Boer and Sons Furniture and Funeral Store. Boer & Sons remained in business at 121 Washington until 1954, when D & S (Daugherty's) House of Furniture took over the business, continuing until 1981. At that time the business became VanderVelde Furniture, which remained here until 1986. When VanderVelde ceased business here in 1986, this location reputedly had been the site of the longest, continuous tenure for a furniture business in the entire state, a total of 122 years (Ewing 2013a: 161).
- 123 and 125 Washington were occupied before 1900 by one of the oldest businesses in Grand Haven, Kiel Funeral and Furniture Co. The business had been established about 1861 and occupied these buildings into the early 1930s, even though a fire partially destroyed the eastern storefront.
- 202 Washington in the early 1900s was the location of Addison-Pellegrom-Colson Home Furnishings and Furniture Company. The business was also a funeral home. By 1921 they had moved to 304 Washington.
- 111 N 3rd, beginning in 1946, was the location of the Grand Haven Furniture Company, which remained in business here for over four decades.

Groceries/Meats/Fruits

Independent grocery stores and meat markets were key features in the district from its earliest days until well into the twentieth century. Included among these are:

- 114 Washington since 1930 has been the home of Fortino's, a downtown Grand Haven institution. Louis Fortino was born in Saint Ippolito, Italy, in 1878. In 1899 he married Chiara "Clara Mary" Quinterri, who was from the same village. Unable to obtain the necessary papers to enter the United States, in 1900 Louis went alone to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he worked as a cowboy. Three years later, Joseph Fabiano, a friend who had immigrated to Holland, Michigan, and started a fruit business, was able to find work for Louis, allowing him to enter the United States. In 1907 Louis bought a small fruit and cigar business in Muskegon for \$25. By 1911 he had saved enough money to send for his wife and their son, Frank, who was born in Italy in 1900. That same year, Fortino sold his Muskegon business and bought

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Charlie Spadafore's fruit and vegetable store at 126 Washington (demolished) in Grand Haven. Fortino named his shop the Grand Haven Fruit Company and sold both retail and wholesale. In 1923 Louis had a new building erected at 114 Washington, renting out the commercial space and residing with his family upstairs. When the building at 126 Washington was destroyed by fire in 1930, Louis moved his business to the new building at 114, where it remains today. Eventually offering groceries, deli items, candy, and beverages, Fortino's store has become the oldest retail business in Grand Haven to be owned by the same family throughout its existence, and remains a landmark in downtown Grand Haven today (Ewing 2013c: 207).

- 127 Washington from the late 1920s until 1936 was the home of the A & P Grocery.
- 224 Washington in the 1930s until 1948 was occupied by Kroger Grocery and Baking Company.
- 230 Washington was the location of the A&P grocery after it moved from 127 Washington.
- 135 Washington was the location of one of the city's early groceries, VanLopik's Grocery Store, in business here before 1885.
- 209 Washington was the home of the Van Weelden brothers' meat market prior to 1885, followed by the Gerrit VanLopik grocery from 1885 to 1895.
- 201 Washington was the location of one of Grand Haven's earliest and longest-lived groceries. In 1878 Jurrien and Gerrit Ball sold groceries in what came to be commonly called "The Ball Block," and Gerrit Ball eventually ran the City Grocery here.
- 208 Washington was the new home of Gerrit Ball's City Grocery in the 1920s.
- 206 Washington in 1895 housed a grocery store, run by Gerrit VanLopik, which remained in operation for decades.
- 211 Washington in the early 1900s housed Edward H. Kinkema and Co.'s Meat Market, later known as Ed. H. Kinkema Mkt. and Ed. H. Kinkema Meats. About 1937 the business was sold to Mell Wright, who ran it as a grocery store.
- 124 Washington was the location of a series of meat markets, beginning with Seifert's Meat Market about 1887 until 1915, then by the early 1920s Klockstein & Nay's Meat Market, followed in the mid-1920s by Nixon's Meat Market, which was here until the early 1930s.
- 118 N 3rd was the site of a grocery store owned by Peter VerDuin as early as the 1890s.

Confectioners

Grand Haven's and visitors' sweet tooth needs have been addressed by a number of confectioners over the years.

- 100 Washington in 1907 was the location of the Van Wessem Candy Shop and Ice Cream Parlor, in 1914 the Dandy Ice Cream Parlor, then in the 1920s Smith Bros. Soda Grill and Weimer's Ice Cream Parlor, followed by Candyland in the late 1920s.
- 120 Washington was the location of Peter DeBoe's Confectionery and Piper Ice Cream shop from 1899 after he bought a candy shop from A. L. Jackson, until he moved to 106-08 Washington in 1904.
- 106-108 Washington was the home of DeBoe's Confectionery and Piper Ice Cream for over four decades, from 1904 through the mid-1940s. DeBoe was in business for over fifty-eight years at different sites in the 100 block of Washington and at 635 Fulton.
- 110 Washington was occupied in the 1930s by the KarmelKorn Shop before it was acquired and moved to a corner of Hostetter's News at 135 Washington around 1940.
- 135 Washington, long the location of Hostetter's News, also included the KarmelKorn Shop in the 1940s, and had a corner for well-known Grand Haven confectioner, Peter DeBoe, in the 1950s and 1960s.
- 118 Washington was home to Robert's Sweet Shop in the early 1920s, followed by Oswald's Sweet Shop

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in the 1930s.

Bakeries

Bakeries in central Grand Haven have included the following:

- 214 Washington was the location of bakeries for over half a century. The Grand Haven Baking Company began business here in 1898. Their large ovens could produce 200 loaves of bread an hour. In the mid-1920s the bakery became DeYoung's Bakery, but the 1931 directory has the Grand Haven Baking Co. here again. In the 1930s the Dee Lite Bakery was here, followed by Dahlgren's Bakery in the early 1940s, and the Grand Haven Home Bakery in the late 1940s.
- 136 Washington was by 1880 the home of the Star Grocery and Bakery, which later became the Star Bakery.

Restaurants

Restaurants and food-related businesses such as bakeries were always focal points of business district life. Of course, saloons and taverns and some hotels also offered food, and some shifted back-and-forth in culinary emphasis as times dictated – such as Prohibition. Restaurants appear to have increased in number through the decades and increasingly marketed to the tourist trade as the city's economy diversified through the twentieth century. Most notable among these identified businesses are:

- 10 Franklin: in the later 1920s the Harbor View Chicken Inn and Restaurant was here followed by the Haven Restaurant, and in the late 1930s-50s the Grand Haven Restaurant.
- 2 Washington: The Kirby House, a three-story hotel and restaurant operation following a "strictly modern European plan," was erected here in 1873. At the turn of the 20th century, as the Gildner Hotel the hotel contained the Gildner Café, a restaurant described as the best for miles around with a reputation for its fish, steak, and chicken dinners. The Ferry Hotel here in the 1930s and early 1940s continued serving diners, after which the restaurant was operated as Schuler's Restaurant, part of a small chain of southern Michigan restaurants headquartered in Marshall, until 1975. The building continues to house a restaurant, now the Kirby Grill.
- 24 Washington has been the site of the Dee Lite Restaurant since about 1937.
- 38 Washington was the location of the Corn Crib from 1950 to 1993, and then of Mr. Kozak's Gyros.
- 106-108 Washington has housed several restaurants. During the 1940s the Sandbar Sandwich Shop was here, followed in the early 1960s by the Green Door Coffee Shop, and then for a short time in the early 1970s by the Shrimp Dinner Restaurant.
- 232-234 Washington, the Cutler House hotel restaurant, was a fine dining location in the original building that burned in 1889 and in the New Cutler House, from its opening in 1891 until the hotel closed around 1910.

Drugs

Several drug stores were located in the downtown district, and among the most long-lived and prominent were:

- 135 Washington was the site of the Frederick A. Huty Drug Company from around 1907 to 1923.
- 136 Washington was the location of a drug store for nearly a century. The VanderVeen Drug Co. occupied the east half of the building from the late 1800s through the early 1900s, and its block was commonly known as the VanderVeen Building. The Central Drug Store was here in the 1920s, followed

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by Mulder's Drug Store from the 1930s to 1952, and then the Steiner Drug Store from the 1950s to the 1980s.

- 216 Washington housed a drug store for three-quarters of a century, beginning with Henry Baar's Drug Store prior to 1889. The Van I. Witt Drug Company was here from about 1910 until the late 1920s. The Ewald Drug Company was here between 1928 and 1946, followed by Wheeler Drug Company and then a Rexall Drug chain store until 1970.

Jewelry and Gifts

Jewelry and gift stores, while never numerous, were a constant in the downtown retail market, providing the city with "sparkle."

- 111 Washington was the location of Will Boomgard Jewelry by the early 1920s.
- 113 and/or 115 Washington was the location of the Jack M. Kaden jewelry store in 1900, before he moved to 220 Washington in 1911. Grand Haven Jewelry was here in 1949, before moving to 226 Washington by 1956.
- 135 Washington housed a jewelry store from the 1890s through the early 1900s, apparently in association with the Hutty's and Witt's drug stores.
- 220 Washington was the location of the Jack M. Kaden jewelry store, which moved here from 113/115 Washington in 1911. By 1914 John S. Lowe and Co. jewelers was in the building, also offering optical products. C. E. Chamberlin, another jeweler, was also listed at this address with Lowe in the mid-1920s, followed in the late 1920s by jeweler George H. Huizinga, who was here until 1931.
- 123-125 Washington is the home of Floto's, a downtown landmark. Percy and Cornelia Floto bought an appliance store at 123 Washington in 1946, and three years later opened a gift shop. They remodeled and expanded the store, overcoming a 1955 fire to expand to the second storefront at 125 Washington. Although Percy died in 1976 and Cornelia in 2004, Floto's Gifts continues in business today.
- 222 Washington was the location of John Reichardt's Gift Shop from the early 1920s, although it is possible his wife was in business as early as 1914. The Reichardts' son, Jack, joined the business following World War II, and he and his wife, Libby, continued the tradition of stocking the store with items from Europe. The last of the Reichardt family businesses closed in 1988, after the Reichardts had been in the gift business for nearly three-quarters of a century.
- 226 Washington was the home of Grand Haven Jewelry, which moved here in the mid-1950s from 115 Washington. In the early 1960s this jewelry store also expanded next door into 224 Washington, and continues in business here today, sixty-five years after its founding.

Cigars

Cigar sales and manufacturing on a small scale was not an uncommon business in downtown Grand Haven in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- 110 Washington was the location of Cornelius "Kack" VerBerkmoes's cigar store as early as 1892, and possibly the 1880s.
- 112 Washington housed Bill Grunst cigars in the east half of the building from the early 1900s until 1948. The building burned in 1922, but the Grunst shop in the 1923 replacement building occupied the same location until 1948.
- 130 Washington was the site where Joseph Koeltz started his cigar business in 1877, and he was still rolling cigars at this address in 1925, which gave basis to his claim of being the oldest cigar store in Ottawa County.

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Barber Shops

Barber shops were among the earliest and most common occupations in the central business district, but many occupied small buildings and appear to have lasted only a short time.

- 209 Washington has been the location of a barber shop for over three-quarters of a century. Joshua Lehman arrived in Grand Haven at age 16 in 1885 to learn the barber trade from his brother Louis at his shop located in the Washington House at 12 Washington. Two years later they established the Lehman Barber Shop in the basement of the Cutler House. That hotel and barber shop were destroyed in the large city fire in 1889, and the shop then moved here to 209 Washington. By the 1920s the business was known as the Lehman Hair Shop, becoming Lehman's Barber & Beauty Shop from the mid-1930s through the late 1940s, and then the Glo Barber Shop from the 1950s through the 1960s. The barber pole in front of the shop was believed to be the oldest in Michigan when it was removed ca. 2000 (Ewing 2013a: 168).
- 132 Washington was a barber shop owned by Joseph Lehman, a nephew of Josh Lehman. Lehman's Barber Shop was here into the 1950s, followed by Ron's Barber Shop in the early 1960s, and then the Town Barber Shop.

Automobile Sales and Service

Automobile sales and service-related structures comprise another commercial category represented by historic district buildings. Many have been removed through the years, such as the Studebaker dealership at 9-11 South Second Street and the 1910 Overland dealership, later replaced by the Auto Fill Standard Oil service station, at 20 North Third Street. Similarly, around 1930 the front portion of the Andres House Hotel, at 10 Franklin, was removed and a service station built on the corner of Harbor Street. Surviving buildings reveal an association that extends to the early days of the horseless carriage:

Automobile Dealers

- 102 Washington was the location of the Beers Motor Company, which sold Dodge automobiles for a few years during the mid-1920s. During the 1940s Bethke's Auto store was here.
- 123 Washington, about 1930, was the location of Kelbey Auto Sales.

Automobile-Related

- 102-04 Washington was the location of Bethke's Auto Store, which moved here from across the street at 205 Washington in the early 1940s.
- 103 Washington was the location of J. C. Jorgensen's Auto and Cycle Service Station, which as early as 1908 offered "Goodyear Auto Tires" and automobile repair at this address. After World War I Jorgensen installed a hand-operated gas pump, reportedly Grand Haven's first, at the curb on Washington Street in front of his store. The 1921 city directory identifies the business here as Jorgensen's Service Station. J. C. Jorgensen's garage expanded to include 105 Washington during the 1920s. Bethke Auto Supply occupied this space and 205 Washington in the 1930s, followed by the Haven Auto Supply in the 1940s and 1950s.
- 205 Washington and 103 Washington were the locations of Bethke's Auto Supplies during the 1930s before moving to 102-104 Washington in the early 1940s.
- 17 S. 2nd Street, the Grand Haven Armory, was the site of Grand Haven's first Auto Show in 1935.

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Professionals

Many of the upper floors of downtown buildings contained office space occupied by doctors, dentists, attorneys, insurance and real estate agencies, and others. Some city center addresses were more prestigious than others, such as the bank buildings. Among professionals, some individuals and some businesses maintained offices in the central business district for decades.

- 200 Washington was the address of John Danhof's real estate and insurance agency from the early 1890s into the 1920s.
- 210 Washington was for three decades the location of Dr. Charles Long's office.
- 218 Washington, for over four decades, was the location of the Lillie law offices. In the early 1900s the second floor housed Walter I. Lillie's office. He was later joined by his sons, Hugh E. Lillie and Leo C. Lillie. The Lillie firm purchased the building, and Leo continued there through 1945.
- 228 Washington was the location of attorney Howard Fant's office during the 1940s and 1950s. Earlier, in 1934, he was associated with attorney Leo C. Lillie at 218 Washington, before beginning his own practice here in 1941. He formed Scholten and Fant with Harvey L. Scholten in 1957, which had offices at 229 Washington until 2004, when the firm moved to 100 N. 3rd.
- 300 Washington, in 1912, was the office of the James W. Oakes Insurance Agency, founded in 1903. In the early 1920s the office moved to 228 Washington, before relocating to 234 Washington in 1974. In 1971, the Oakes Agency split into the James W. Oakes Real Estate Office and the Oakes, Dornbos, and Crimmins Insurance Agency. In 1979, the Masonic Temple Association sold the building to the then insurance agency of Witherell, Dornbos, Crimmins, & Oakes (Ewing 2013b: 69).
- 300 Washington housed the dental offices of Dr. John W. Mieras for over three decades, from 1921 to 1954. Attorney Charles E. Misner had his office here for over four decades, from before 1914 and through 1954.

III. INDUSTRY

The district contains a number of buildings, including homes, associated with important Grand Haven industries of several types:

Commercial Fishing

Because of its location on Lake Michigan at the mouth of one of the state's largest rivers, fishing was an occupation and way of life for many in Grand Haven from its the earliest years. Commercial fishing had become an important industry in the Grand Haven area by 1857, when companies from Milwaukee employed 160 men and were using twenty boats and employing about 160 men. During this period most fishermen lived on the north side of the Grand River at the base of Dewey Hill.

In 1889 brothers Henry J. and Gerrit Dornbos started a commercial fishing business at 614 Monroe in Grand Haven, which grew into one of the largest fishing industries in Michigan and became known nationwide for its smoked fish. It employed forty to fifty people for decades, distributing two million pounds of smoked whitefish chubs annually. The Dornboses owned no fishing boats themselves, but bought fish from local fishermen. The firm eventually expanded to process fish from other parts of the country, including salmon from Alaska and other Canadian and salt-water fish. Typical of its national reputation, Dornbos shipped about 10,000 pounds of carp to New York for the 1926 Jewish New Year celebration. While the district does not contain any buildings and structures related to the Dornbos fish business, it does contain Henry J. Dornbos' house, located at 608 Washington Street, which was occupied by family members from before 1912 to the late 1950s.

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In 1951 Harold J. Dornbos, son and nephew of the founders, bought the business, and by that time it was one of the largest suppliers of smoked fish in the country. The business, highly successful until then, was destroyed by loss of market following a botulism epidemic in 1963, traced to a load of Dornbos fish that sat in a third party's unrefrigerated truck (Lillie 1931: 297, 316-317, 364; Ewing 2013b: 54-55).

Several buildings in the downtown area were the location of companies that produced and assembled products that were widely distributed throughout the country.

Story & Clark Piano Co.

The former Story & Clark Piano Co. complex occupies the largest area of the historic district, along North First's west side from Washington Avenue northward three blocks and also in part east of N. First. The company was the earliest and largest success of Grand Haven's Board of Trade, which, composed of city leaders and businessmen, promoted Grand Haven as a prime location for new businesses at the end of the nineteenth century and start of the new in the aftermath of the decline of the lumber industry. The company for many years was the largest employer in the city. Story & Clark traces its origins to Hampton Story, who founded the company in Burlington, Vermont, in 1857, before moving to Chicago in 1867.

Motivated by incentives offered by the Board of Trade, Story & Clark moved to Grand Haven in 1900. About the time of the move to Grand Haven, Story relinquished control of the company to sons, Fuller and Edward, married his secretary, and moved to California. Hampton's sons managed to revive the nearly bankrupt company with the move to Grand Haven. The company built the first part of its plant on N. First's west side between Columbus and Elliott. Construction started December 5, 1900, with piano production beginning in 1901. City residents prospered because of the hundreds of jobs created by the new factory. Expanding with success, in 1904-05 the company built a second three-story structure, which had a showroom with large windows facing Washington Street, on First's west side between Washington and Columbus. The two buildings, key landmark buildings in the district, were connected across Columbus Street by an enclosed walkway that survives today.

Story & Clark's pianos had a solid reputation for quality. Parts were hand-tooled, only ivory was used for the keys, and quality control measures were implemented to ensure the finest surface finishes on their product. A Story & Clark promotional booklet from the early 1900s stated the company employed only artisans in each branch of work and paid them by the day. Piece and contract work was abolished in every department, which the company claimed to be unique among U.S. piano factories. In 1909 Story & Clark, with 315 skilled workers, produced more than 400 pianos a month that were shipped throughout the country. The company manufactured small Console and Spinnet pianos as well as French Provincials and Grand pianos.

During World War II, Story & Clark produced wooden glider parts under U. S. government contract. After the war ended, the company stepped up production and added 7,000 square feet of floor space in 1950. In 1961 the Story family gave up control of the business, but the company remained in business until 1984 under various owners. The company closed the Grand Haven plant in 1984, and the rights to the Story & Clark name were sold. The Story & Clark buildings surviving today include the sprawling early 1900s complex at 41 Washington and 100 N. Harbor Drive (now Harbourfront Place and Condominiums) and a separate factory building across First Street constructed in 1923 at 101 Columbus Street, all of these within the district (Ewing 2013a: 7, 48, 152-153; 2013b: 64; Seibold 2004: 548-549).

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The Challenge Machinery Company

The district contains two buildings associated with another major employer in Grand Haven in the twentieth century, the Challenge Machinery Company. The Machinery Co. bought the southern portion of the Story & Clark plant fronting on N. First's west side between Washington and Columbus (41 Washington) in 1948 and continued operations here as their Plant No. 1 until 1965, when operations were consolidated into another plant on Fulton Street (outside of the district). The business began in Chicago in 1870 as Shneidewend & Lee but was reorganized as Challenge Machinery in 1893. It made machinery and equipment for the printing industry. In 1902 the company, lured to Grand Haven by the city's Board of Trade, began work on a new plant at 1433 Fulton (outside of the district), to which operations were soon transferred. At one time the company had three plants in Grand Haven, including Plant No. 1 in the former Story & Clark building, and employed more than 200 people. J. Edgar Lee (1866-1958), the son of James L. Lee, one of the company founders, became president of the company in 1917 and served forty-one years until his death. The house at 321 Washington (within the district) served as the J. Edgar Lee family's residence for three decades (Ewing 2013b: 331).

Gordon Laughead Co.

Started in 1942 by Gordon Laughead at 120-122 Washington Street, the Laughead Company manufactured spinet pianos and aeronautic toys. Gordon Laughead was the son of a piano builder and tuner and had risen through the ranks to a position as sales manager of the Wurlitzer Co., in Chicago, before taking the position of head of sales for Story & Clark and moving to Grand Haven in 1935. Laughead's overall objective was to be in charge of his own piano factory, and he eventually resigned from Story & Clark and in April 1942 opened the Gordon Laughead Piano Company. He began production in the Tribune Building at 120-122 Washington Street (in the historic district). Coming with him was master woodworker and wood finisher, Oscar Anderson, and another joining shortly thereafter was Joseph Klepac, Story & Clark's chief piano engineer. After the war, Laughead's company began manufacturing eighty-eight-key spinet pianos and aeronautic toys, avoiding direct competition with Story & Clark. Sales of his small upright models increased and the company expanded, purchasing the rights to the Kurtzmann and Bennett names that were popular on the east and west coasts. Laughead's son, Gordon, Jr., joined the business in the 1950s. By 1956 the company had outgrown its downtown location and moved to the former Peerless Glove Company building at 633 Elliot Street outside of the district. After Gordon's death in 1969, his son ran the company until a fire in 1974 caused major damage to the plant, which, combined with declining sales and foreign competition, led to the closing of the company by 1977 (Ewing 2013b: 104; Seibold 2004: 598).

G. P. Van Lopik Co. / Gerrit P. VanLopik Middy-Blouse Company

In 1907 Gerrit Peter VanLopik established the G. P. VanLopik Company to make naval blouses, raincoats, surfmen's supplies and uniforms for the Coast Guard. His manufacturing plant was on the second floor of the New Cutler House Block at 224-226 Washington, located within the district. The quality of his product brought Grand Haven into national prominence as VanLopik promoted his lines assiduously, traveling to all parts of the country and establishing a quality reputation in marine circles. Eventually VanLopik supplied uniforms to the Coast Guard nationwide. Expanding his lines, the company added a ladies' middy department whose products became popular and were marketed by some of the largest retail outlets in the country, as well as locally where his firm provided uniforms for students at Akeley Institute. During the 1930s the company's 5,800 sq. ft. factory had expanded in the New Cutler House block to include 234 Washington. VanLopik's son and grandson continued the business, which in 1940 moved to the second floor of 216 North Seventh Street (outside the district). In 1944 the company was sold to the Grand Haven Novelty Company (Seibold 2004: 621; Ewing 2013b: 43).

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Lorraine Manufacturing

The Lorraine Manufacturing Co. started in Grand Haven in 1915 with offices above Peoples Bank and a factory at the southwest corner of Third and Franklin Streets; city directories for this period through 1931 reveal it had manufacturing facilities at 230 Washington within a part of the New Cutler House Block. The company employed eleven salesmen and fifty-to-sixty young women in the factory. It imported human hairnets from China, English needles, Swedish cutlery, and Irish thread and linens, and manufactured crotchet hooks, pearl buttons, etc. It went out of business by 1930, after the "Bobbed Hair" fashion caused the sales of their largest product, hairnets, to crash (Ewing 2013b: 81).

IV. ETHNIC HERITAGE

The arrival of immigrants and their children largely provides the context for the history of Grand Haven and development of its central business district. First among the nationalities of the people who arrived in the city, literally set up shop, prospered, and defined the identity of the city, is the Dutch. The following section discusses the district's important associations with certain of the city's ethnic communities.

The Dutch in Michigan

The first wave of Dutch immigration to the United States dates to the seventeenth century and populated New Netherlands and New Amsterdam and vicinity, in what would become New York in 1664. More germane to Michigan is the second wave of large-scale immigration that was precipitated in part by economic hardships, including potato and rye crop failures, in the Netherlands during the 1840s. However, religious tensions in the Netherlands were perhaps the most significant catalyst behind this mass migration, resulting in a "seceder" movement within the official Dutch Reformed Church. In 1834 there were substantial secessions of individuals and some entire congregations, led by their pastors, from the state church. A number of congregations, led by their pastors, emigrated as groups to the United States during the 1840s and 1850s, settling in a number of locations, including Michigan. In Michigan Dutch Protestants who settled in the Holland, Michigan, area fifteen miles south of Grand Haven on Lake Michigan in 1847 formed the beginning of a Dutch "Colonie" in the west Michigan area centered in the Holland-Grand Rapids-Kalamazoo area and extending north to Grand Haven and Muskegon. The Dutch settlement expanded rapidly through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and today forms one of the nation's largest concentrations of people of Dutch heritage in the United States.

In 1857 another schism divided the newly established Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America, creating the Christian Reformed Church which felt it was more loyal to the 1834 secession and the traditions of Calvinism. The Reformed Church in America adopted American Protestant traits, while the Christian Reformed Church continued to emphasize its more conservative practices, including its emphasis on Christian elementary and secondary schooling, rather than public schooling. This new Christian Reformed denomination would attract the majority of Dutch immigrants during the peak years of the second wave of immigration, from 1880 until 1920. Very many Dutch immigrants to the United States in the nineteenth century headed for Michigan, and by 1900 Michigan counted one-third of the Dutch-born in the country. In Michigan the Dutch were concentrated in five counties – Allegan, Kent, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, and Ottawa – although in the second half of the nineteenth century Dutch culture was centered in Grand Rapids; by 1900 one-third of the Dutch in Michigan lived there, comprising forty percent of the city's population (Sweiringa 2004).

A secondary Dutch migration occurred after World War II, as people embraced new opportunities offered in the United States relative to the war-torn environment of Holland. In 1990 nearly 300,000 residents of Dutch ancestry lived in the five-county region, making it the largest Dutch settlement area in the United States. The

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breakdown was then 35 percent in Ottawa County, 22 percent in Allegan County, 19 percent in Kent County, 12 percent in Kalamazoo County, and 10 percent in Muskegon County (Sweiringa 2004).

The Dutch in Ottawa County

In 1847 the Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte chose the mouth of Black Lake in Ottawa County, which later became the city of Holland, for his colony of religious Seceders from the Dutch national church, the first Dutch to settle in this part of Michigan. The first generation of Dutch immigrants spoke in regional dialects and preferred to live localized among family and friends, thinking of themselves as Zeelanders, Groningers, or Frisians, rather than as Dutch. In Grand Haven, Spring Lake and Muskegon, the Dutch were initially virtually all Groningers. The men found work in logging and in the sawmills, often through word-of-mouth at churches, which remained the center of Dutch life. Since the churches were the focal point of each community, and worship services were uniformly in the old tongues throughout, it was easy for the Dutch to move within the West Michigan region following job opportunities or family members. Membership records show a high degree of circulation among west Michigan churches (Dunbar and May 1995: 247-248; Sweiringa 2004).

The influence of the churches' generally conservative position is also exemplified by the fact that well into the twentieth century, Dutch-owned stores in western Michigan closed on Sundays, and it was not until 2008 that purchasing beer and wine was legal in Ottawa County (Sweiringa 2004; Immigrationinamerica 2015).

The Grand Haven Dutch

The Rev. William Ferry, who settled in Grand Haven in 1834, provided crucial early support for the Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte and his followers who settled in Holland in 1847 (Lewis and DeVries 2009: 9). The first Dutch settled in Grand Haven before 1850, often working in the lumber mills in Grand Haven and Spring Lake. By 1866 Spring Lake, nearby to Grand Haven's east, contained a "Dutch Town," separated by the Muskegon & Ferrysburg Railroad tracks from the rest of that village (Seibold 2004: 85). No similarly named enclave was encountered in Grand Haven, although when the Dutch first arrived they tended to settle in the north end near the South Channel. Grand Haven's population, only 1100 for the entire township in 1858 and 1575 in 1864, rose to 3140 for just the newly established city area as of the 1870 census. People of Dutch heritage by then formed – and continue to form today – a substantial portion of the community's population. The Dutch settlers built a first crude church on Third Street near Fulton in 1851, and, in 1870 a new church was dedicated at the northeast corner of Washington and Third (in the district), which remains the location of the house of worship of the city's oldest Dutch congregation today. The Dutch heritage remains strong in Grand Haven, where over 20% of its residents are of Dutch ancestry (Seibold 2004: 105-06; US Census 2013).

Churches

Dutch immigrant churches were the heart of their communities. The church offered a place where homesick immigrants could find social and economic as well as religious support. Services were usually performed in Dutch well into the 20th century when they began to switch to English in order to appeal to younger generations of Dutch Americans. Sunday schools, clubs, choral societies, and other affiliated groups were popular, and holidays were times for traditional celebrations. While most Dutch were members of the Christian Reformed Church in America, many others joined the Dutch Reformed Church. The historic district contains two church buildings that directly reflect and serve as important historic landmarks for the Dutch ethnic community.

The present First Reformed Church at 301 Washington is the fifth home of the city's oldest Dutch congregation and fourth at the present site. The church was Grand Haven's second religious congregation (after the Presbyterian). Soon after the original Dutch settlement at Holland was established in 1847, some individual

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Dutch began moving to Grand Haven. When their numbers were large enough, they began to worship in a small meeting house on Second Street that was also used by the Presbyterians. In 1850 Johannes VanDruinen and a small group banded together and worshiped in the VanDruinen home, the beginning of the Grand Haven Reformed Church. Dr. VanRaalte visited the young congregation many times. In 1851 the economically challenged Dutchmen gathered slab and cull lumber from the sawmills and built a small "Slab Church" on the west side of Third Street between Fulton and Elliott streets. This first of the four churches to be built at 301 Washington was dedicated May 4, 1870. This church burned in the city's devastating fire on October 1, 1889, the loss only partially covered by insurance. In order to finance a new church the congregation decided to "seek help from American friends." "Outside" aid raised \$15,424, and the new church was dedicated December 2, 1890. This church burned in 1907, and its replacement also burned in 1913, resulting in construction of the current church, which was dedicated in 1914 (Seibold 2004:117-120).

The Second Reformed Church of Grand Haven formed in 1871 when Rev. J. B. DeBeer, then pastor of the Grand Haven First Reformed Church, left the mother church with twenty-nine dissenters and organized a separate church of that same denomination. The church they built at 600 Washington in 1872 was destroyed by fire and replaced by the current edifice (within the district) in 1890. The congregation vacated this building in 1957, and, after being used by other congregations over the years, it is now being made into a house while keeping the exterior substantially intact (Ewing 2013a: 182, 2013d: 32; Seibold 2004: 121).

Dutch Americans in Commerce, Business and Professions

This nomination's inventory entries reveal the importance of the Dutch ethnic community in the downtown's commercial heritage, with more than forty buildings in the district possessing significant associations with members of the Dutch community. Comprising such a large portion of Grand Haven's residents from the mid-nineteenth century, Dutch Americans were significant in virtually every aspect of the city's commercial life. The following are a selection of examples of district properties associated with businesses owned by members of the Dutch community.

Dry Goods

- *135 Washington* contained one of the earliest "Dutch-owned" dry goods stores in Grand Haven, John Van Dam's Dry Goods Store, which was here in the 1860s (Ewing 2013a: 163).
- *201 Washington*, where Jurrien Ball began business in 1875 as partner with Arie Woltman as Woltman, Ball & Company, a grocery and dry goods store. The business went bankrupt, but reopened with Jurrien's brother as a partner in 1878 as the J. Ball Store. Because the business became a retail anchor in the city and occupied this building for sixty years, its building was commonly known as "The Ball Block." Initially the Ball brothers, Jurrien and Gerrit, worked together and offered groceries and dry goods, but eventually Jurrien focused on dry goods and Gerrit on groceries. Jurrien Ball & Company Dry Goods operated here until 1947, while Gerrit moved his City Grocery to *208 Washington* in the 1920s. Gerrit Ball's house at *100 Franklin Street*, owned by the family for at least half a century, also stands in the historic district (Ewing 2013c: 32).

General Stores/Groceries

- *135 Washington*, where, in 1881, Gerrit VanLopik and his sons Peter and Anthony VanLopik started a general store as VanLopik & Sons. The store moved to 209 Washington Street in 1885, and after Gerrit retired, the sons operated the store as G. VanLopik & Company, moving it to *206 Washington*, all still standing in the historic district. Arie Van Tol and Gerrit Ekkens, Gerrit VanLopik's son-in-law, entered

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the business in 1907, continuing under the name Van Tol & Ekkens until 1913. From 1914 until 1953 Gerrit Ekkens, well known in Grand Haven as the "cheese man," operated the grocery.

Department Stores

- *210 Washington*, where James VanderZalm started the Cheap Cash Department Store in 1894, also called the Novelty Store. About 1930 VanderZalm renamed it the VanderZalm Variety Store, and it remained in business until about 1950. The building is commonly referred to as the VanderZalm Building.
- *200 Washington*, where Cornelius Addison II, son of Dutch immigrants, opened a dry goods store in 1892 in the Akeley Building, which in 1928 evolved to the Addison-Baltz Department Store. It remained in business until acquired in 1958 by Steketee's of Grand Rapids when it became "Steketee's of Grand Haven." (In 1991 the Steketee family sold its six stores to the Dunlap Co., which closed the Grand Haven store in 2000.)

Drug Stores

- *136 Washington*, where Jacob VanderVeen opened the VanderVeen Drug Company in 1879, which remained in business thirty-five years at this location, commonly known as the VanderVeen Building. Jacob came to America in 1847 with his parents with the pioneering VanRaalte colony and was a member of the first graduating class of 1861 at Hope College in Holland, where he received a pharmacy degree. He was city treasurer for two terms during the early 1920s and also served a stint as Fire Chief (*Grand Haven Tribune* obituary May 17, 1938). He lived at *502 Washington*, next door to the house his brother, Dr. Arend VanderVeen, later built at *508 Washington*. All three buildings stand in the historic district.
- *135 Washington*, where Van I. Witt had a drug store in 1898, operating it as a Rexall Drug Store into the 1920s. Witt had a second store at *216 Washington* by about 1910, running it through the 1920s.

Hardware

- *108 Washington*, where Gerrit Bottje and John Dykstra opened a hardware store in the 1870s. In 1889, joined by his son Harry, Gerrit Bottje & Son Hardware Store moved to *205-207 Washington*. It became one of the largest hardware stores in Grand Haven. Gerrit retired in 1918 and sold the building and business to Claude Beukema, who remained in business as C. Beukema & Co. Hardware, until selling the building in 1930.

Saloons

- *310 Fulton Street*, in the early 1900s was the home of Peter Koopman, who owned the Eagle Saloon at 120 N. Third Street (demolished). The home still stands within the historic district.

Cigar Stores

- *320 Columbus Street* was in the early 1900s the home of Andrew VerBerkmoes, who owned a cigar store at 110 Washington (demolished) with his brothers, Cornelius and Henry, from as early as 1892 through at least 1928.

Shoe Stores

- *107 Washington* in 1914 was the location of one of the city's longest-lived shoe stores, VanCoevering

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West End Shoes, which began in the early 1900s at *113 Washington* (demolished). It later became VanCoevering & Son Footware and then VanCoevering Bros. Shoes, moving to *203 Washington* (the Howlett Block) about 1934. The shoe store, owned by John and Arie VanCoevering, moved to *215 Washington* about 1950, continuing in business until 1960.

- *116 North Third* in the 1890s was the location of Albert Juistema's Excelsior Shoe Store, and the building's second story served as his residence. The son of Simon Juistema, a pioneer shoe retailer in the Grand Haven area, Albert later joined John W. Verhoeks in business as the Juistema & Verhoeks Shoe Store at *222 Washington* (the Boyden Block) through at least 1914. Albert's brothers, John and Gerrit, owned the Juistema Brothers Shoe Store at *207 Washington*.
- *207 Washington* was built for Gerrit and John Juistema in 1889, and was the location of a shoe store owned by Dutch-Americans for nearly a century. The Juistemas operated it until 1913, when Gerrit sold his interest to Richard Vyn and Sidney Juistema and Son, who operated the business as the Juistema & Vyn Shoe Store and Shoe Repair Shop and as the Juistema & Son Shoe Store. In 1919 George Swart joined the firm, and in 1924 the store name was changed to Juistema & Swart. Henry Kooiman purchased Juistema's share in 1925, and changed the name to Swart & Kooiman, and then to Henry A. Kooiman Footwear after buying out Swart. He retired in 1987, ending sixty-two years in business. This building was known for many years as the "Kooiman Building."

Clothing Stores / Tailors

- *212 Washington* is associated with Henry VanWoerkom, who arrived in the United States in 1870, and whose career demonstrates how the Dutch ethnic connections operated in Grand Haven business. After first working at the DeSpelder grocery store on Seventh Street, he was later employed by Gerrit VandenBosch, who operated one of the early clothing stores in Grand Haven. Later, VanWoerkom was hired by the Enterprise Clothing Company in downtown Grand Haven, and then joined Peter VanLopik, who operated one of the largest stores in the area. VanLopik's business was reorganized as the Central Clothing Company at *212 Washington*, and VanWoerkom became a partner in the business. After that company was dissolved in 1931, VanWoerkom was the proprietor of VanWoerkom's Men's Shop at *126 Washington* through 1938. Both buildings still stand in the historic district.

Camera Shop

- *107 Washington* was the location of Mosher's Camera Shop, which was acquired by Walter Bloeser when Mosher died soon after World War II. In 1954 he moved his business to *104 Washington*, changing the name to Kirk's Camera Supply and then to Kirk's Camera Shop by 1958. He retired as the owner of the city's leading camera shop in 1984.

Electrical Supply

- *113 Washington* from the late 1920s into the 1960s was the location of Grand Haven Electric Supply. The business had been started in the early 1900s by Essel VandenBerg at *111 Washington* (demolished), then moved to *119 Washington* (demolished) from 1918 to 1927, before locating at *113 Washington*.

Furniture (Undertaking)

- *121 Washington* was the location of John J. Boer and Son Furniture and Funeral Store from about 1897 to 1954, Boer being an undertaker as well as a furniture dealer. It became Boer's Furniture & Gifts in the early 1950s. (Excerpt 2013c: 61)

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- *123-125 Washington* from the late 1800s until 1930 was the location of the Kiel Funeral and Furniture Company. Albert Kiel came to Grand Haven about 1861 and established a furniture and undertaking business that he conducted until his death in 1930. Albert was a member of the City Council from 1895 to 1898, and it was largely through his efforts that the municipal power plant was established. Albert's son, Thomas, took over management of the furniture store after his father died, but closed the business less than a year later, nearly seven decades after its founding (Ewing 2013c: 304-05).
- *208 Franklin* was a funeral home operated by Dutch Americans for over forty years. Originally the residence of lumber merchant Derk Baker, the building began to house Govert Van Zantwick's Van Zantwick Funeral Home, reputedly Ottawa County's first actual funeral home, in 1926 before the business moved to another building two years later. This building later housed the Kammeraad Funeral Home, owned by Joseph E. Kammeraad, from the 1940s into the 1960s (Ewing 2013c: 294, 580).

Confectionary / Candy Stores

- *120-122 Washington* in 1899 housed a candy store that was acquired by Peter DeBoe. He began making chocolate confections, which he continued to do for fifty-eight years. About 1907 he moved to *108 Washington*, where he was in business until the mid-1940s, before moving to 635 Fulton. In later years he also occupied a corner of Hostetter's (*135 Washington*), marketing chocolates there until his death in 1959 (Ewing 2013a: 157, 160; Ewing 2013c: 138). He lived at *220 Franklin Street* in the historic district.

Meat Store

- *211 Washington* in the early 1900s housed Edward H. Kinkema & Company's Meat Market, later known as the Ed. H. Kinkema Market, and Ed. H. Kinkema Meats, until the business was sold in 1937.

Lumber Yard

- *208 Franklin* and *224 Franklin* were the homes of Derk W. Bakker (later, Baker) and his son, William D. Bakker (Baker), respectively. Derk Baker owned a sawmill in Grand Haven in 1871, becoming Baker & Son in 1893, and then Baker & Son Lumber (retail yard) in 1894 after the mill burned. In the historic district, the Derk Bakker family resided at 208 Franklin Street for four decades, and William D. Bakker (Baker), the original "son" in the Baker & Son Lumber Company, lived at 224 Franklin (Ewing 2013a: 30; Seibold 2004: 53).

Blacksmith

- *122 Franklin* in 1908 was the home of Martinus De Glopper, who was born in The Netherlands in 1844, immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1849, and later became a blacksmith in Grand Haven. DeGlopper served on the City Council in 1891 and was a director and one of the larger shareholders when the People's Savings Bank was incorporated in Grand Haven in 1910 (Seibold 2004: 139, 703).

Construction

- *320 Columbus*, built between 1892 and 1899, was the home of brothers Andrew, Cornelius and Henry VerBerkmoes, and perhaps was built by their father, Adrian VerBerkmoes, who was a builder and contractor active in Grand Haven in the late nineteenth century. Adrian was born in Goes, The Netherlands, in 1849 and died in Grand Haven in 1924. He worked on buildings at the Akeley Institute and built the imposing Willard C. Sheldon House at *321 Washington* in 1893. In the early 1890s he

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partnered in VerBerkmoes & Stuveling to repair Grand Haven's central school building after a fire and to build a factory and sawmill for Kilbourne & Co. (both demolished) (Ewing 2013a: 66, 2013b: 54; *Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1891b; *Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1893c). In addition to the house built for his sons, Adrian VerBerkmoes also very likely built their cigar store at *110 Washington*, which was built prior to 1883. All three buildings still stand in the historic district.

- *508 Washington*, the Arend VanderVeen House, built in 1873, employed skilled masons Hartger Jonker (1837-1923), and John VanDongen, both born and trained in The Netherlands, to complete the stone work and plastering for the large brick Italianate residence. They also completed the masonry for the New Cutler Block in 1890 (Ewing 2013a: 180; *Grand Haven Tribune* 1891a). Hartger Jonker (Yonker) and his son Fred (1866-1948) emigrated from The Netherlands in 1872, and joined together in 1880 to build concrete and masonry work as Jonker & Son. They helped construct the Story & Clark building, the now demolished Congregational Church, the Cutler House, the Akeley Institute, and buildings for the Challenge Refrigerator Co., the Dake Engine Co., and Eagle Ottawa Co. (Ewing 2013c: 288-289).
- *20 S. Fifth* and *509 Franklin*, Robbins House and Carriage House, were built in 1899-1900 by Baltus Pellegrom, the son of parents who had immigrated from Holland. He was first a ship's carpenter and then a building contractor. Pellegrom also built a now-demolished bridge across the south channel of the Grand River at 7th Street in Grand Haven and his son Nelson's home at *302 Sherman* in Grand Haven prior to 1928 (*American Contractor* 1915d: 30; Ewing 2013c: 424; Seibold 2004: 145).

Professional

Professionals of Dutch heritage occupied many of the second floor offices in the primary downtown buildings and several had homes that survive in the district.

- *229 Washington*, the Grand Haven State Bank Building, through the years contained offices occupied by John VerDuin Physician, Daniel Pagelsen Lawyer, Louis H. Osterhouse Lawyer, and Arend Vyn Dentist.
- *210 Washington*, the VanderZalm Building, had on its second floor Vandeven and Ehrmann, general insurance agents, in the 1920s and 1930s, and in the 1940s Elmer J. Juistema, Dentist, and Lawrence Dornbos, insurance.
- *508 Washington* is the 1873 Italianate home built for Dr. Arend VanderVeen, who was born in Amsterdam in 1840, and in 1847, travelled with his family in the second Van Raalte colony that settled on Black Lake near Holland. An Assistant Surgeon during the Civil War, he returned to Grand Haven in 1868 to begin his practice of medicine. He built and lived in his large home at, next to his brother, Jacob (*502 Washington*) (Ewing 2013a: 180; Ewing 2013c: 560).
- *202 Washington* and *220 Washington*, offices of Dr. William DeKleine, who graduated from Hope College and then the Northwestern University medical school in 1906. He started his medical practice in Grand Haven on the second floor of 202 and later moved to 220. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa County Medical Society from 1911 to 1913 (Ewing 2013c: 142).
- *222½ Washington* and *220 Washington* housed offices of Dr. Ernest Beernink, who received his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1921 and moved to Grand Haven, where he opened an office

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at 222½ and later moved to 220 (Ewing 2013c: 43).

- 321 *Washington*, housed the office of Dr. Peter DeVries, who graduated from Grand Haven Christian School, Grand Haven High School, and in 1943 from the University of Michigan Medical School. He returned to Grand Haven about 1951, opening his office at 321 *Washington*, the Willard C. Sheldon House, in 1958, and practiced there until retiring in 1980 (Ewing 2013c: 148).

Commercial Fishing

Among the earliest families were the Vissers (anglicized to Fisher) and the VerDuins. In the 1930s Claude VerDuin created the Marine Publishing Company to publish *The Fisherman*, a trade journal for the nation's freshwater fisheries that was a standard of the industry for some fifty years. The printing business was located in the 100 block of North Third (in the historic district), probably at 114 N. Third, which the 1931-49 Sanborn map indicates was occupied by a printing shop, before relocating to 623 *Washington* in 1961.

The most prominent Dutch-American associated with commercial fishing in Grand Haven is Henry J. Dornbos, who in 1892 built a house at 608 *Washington* (in the historic district), which remained in the family for over fifty years (Seibold 2004: 658, 660; Ewing 2013c: 584). Henry J. Dornbos emigrated from the Netherlands in 1882, and in 1889 established a fish business in Grand Haven in association with his brother, Gerrit L. Dornbos, under the name H. J. Dornbos and Brother. He started by smoking fish at his home and selling them from door to door. Dornbos's business eventually grew into one of the largest wholesale fish dealers in the country. At its peak, the company handled up to two million pounds of fish, mostly smoked, annually. Much of the success of commercial fishing in Grand Haven was linked to Dornbos, because the firm was the largest buyer of fish caught by the local fleet. Later Dornbos expanded to sources in other parts of the country and Canada. After 1940 the company handled more than 300,000 pounds of salmon, shipped frozen from Alaska to the Pacific Coast and then by train to Grand Haven. After Henry's death in 1944, Gerrit and his son, Harold J. Dornbos, owned and operated the business. In 1963, with thirty-eight employees processing four to five tons of fish per week, Dornbos was reputed to be the largest smoker of whitefish chubs in the country. The company distributed smoked fish to 600-900 stores, including the A&P and Kroger chains, with gross sales averaging close to a half million dollars annually (Ewing 2013a: 183; Ewing 2013b: 55; Ewing 2013c: 161; Seibold 2004: 663-64; Lillie 1931: 372).

However, in September, 1963, a shipment of Dornbos fish was mishandled by third-party shippers, resulting in multiple cases of death and illness in Michigan and Tennessee. In the wake of this incident states immediately established new food processing standards for the fishing industry. A barrage of suits and countersuits followed, and Dornbos's out-state smoked fish business, 90 percent of its marketing operation, was destroyed. In 1966, after seventy-seven years in the smoked fish business, Dornbos ceased operations (Seibold 2004: 664-65).

V. TRANSPORTATION: STEAMSHIPS / RAILROAD / CAR FERRIES

Grand Haven was early recognized as a strategic location for commerce and trade, well positioned on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Grand River. In 1837 the legislature of the newly established state of Michigan identified Grand Haven as the western terminus for an important part of its planned program of internal improvements, the northernmost of three cross-state railroads. This planned program of state-funded transportation improvements died with the economic depression of the late 1830s, and it was more than twenty years before a railroad actually reached the city. Through the 1850s Grand Haven's connection to the outside world was primarily by lake transportation and to a lesser degree, overland by poorly developed roads. However, in the late 1850s the city's importance as a transportation center was ensured with the advent of regularly

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scheduled commercial steamship travel that carried passengers and freight to ports on Lake Michigan and beyond, and finally, the arrival of Grand Haven's first railroad. Eventually the rail and ferry connections would combine to link Grand Haven to Detroit and Michigan commercial centers and to points east and rail transport radiating from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to destinations in the western states. Over time Grand Haven's cross-lake railroad linkages assumed great importance because they avoided altogether Chicago, with its rail transportation bottlenecks.

Grand Haven's growth was fueled in its early years by its sawmills and shipment of lumber and wood products to market. As Grand Haven's economy matured and manufacturing and industry diversified through the late nineteenth century, the variety of products produced required multiple avenues of reliable connections to the national transportation grid and distant markets. The combination of lake and rail transportation offered these advantages. At its peak, Grand Haven's waterfront was a transportation complex that included a railroad turntable, an engine repair house, a coal tipple, fifteen sets of tracks to accommodate rail traffic, a huge seven-story grain elevator and the commercial wharves associated with the rail car ferry terminal and other lake transport. Grand Haven's docks served waterborne transportation from the 1840s and 50s til 1941. Car ferry service operated year-round twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. For thirty years, 1903 until 1933, the railroads car ferries formed a significant part of Grand Haven's riverfront activity and greatly influenced the city's economic life (Dunbar and May 1980: 270-271; Seibold 2004: 364- 365).

Steamships and Railroads

Goodrich Steamship Line

The Goodrich Steamship line was Grand Haven's earliest significant commercial link to the outside world and remained a primary transportation anchor for over three-quarters of a century. Eventually it had ships sailing daily to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Great Lakes ports from the "Robbins Docks" complex along the riverfront near the southwest corner of Washington and Harbor Streets. The only part of the Robbins Docks complex that has survived is the former Goodrich Steamship Ticket Agency building at 1 S. Harbor Drive, which is located in the historic district.

The coming of the steamship signified a new era in Great Lakes passenger transportation. The earlier sailing ships offered the few passengers cramped and basic accommodations. The "modern" steamship of the later nineteenth century was designed to provide faster travel and much more in the way of passenger accommodations to the growing number of travelers. Passengers were ferried to the big cities for business or shopping trips and to smaller towns and resorts as excursions. The Goodrich Steamship Co. was founded in 1856 by Captain Albert Goodrich, a pioneer in the Great Lakes steamship business, who formed a partnership with George Drew and began by operating a side-wheel steamboat between Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon. In 1861 Goodrich became sole owner, and after Goodrich died in 1885, his son, Albert W., continued the business until 1920, when he sold the line to H. W. Thorp.

Among the ships of the Goodrich Line that visited Grand Haven harbor were the *City of Grand Rapids, Alabama*, and *Naomi*. Another ship, the *Christopher Columbus*, was built especially for the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1925 Nathaniel Robbins became a director of the line. He owned the Robbins Docks, three hundred feet of wharf, with warehousing, near the foot of Washington Avenue that was leased to the Goodrich line. When the company filed for bankruptcy in 1932 and discontinued service in 1933, Robbins partnered with E. E. Taylor, former President of the Goodrich Line, purchased the ships *City of Grand Rapids* and *City of Holland* at auction, and that summer began runs between Grand Haven and Chicago. The passenger service was augmented during

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the early 1930s by a contract to ship new automobiles across the lake to Milwaukee on the steamers, after the cars arrived in Grand Haven by truck. Passenger service continued until 1941 (Sherman 2003: 57; Ewing 2013b: 14; 2013c: 460-61).

Detroit & Milwaukee/Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee/Grand Trunk Western Railroad

What is today Riverfront Park west and north of Harbor Drive from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century was occupied by the railroad yards. Today this important era of Grand Haven history is represented principally by a tall cast concrete coal tipple that used to service steam locomotives, and the adjacent static display of the Pere Marquette No. 1223 steam locomotive (both outside the district). The railroads funneled passengers and railroad cars through the Robbins Docks to the ferries that transported them across Lake Michigan to Milwaukee.

In 1855 an Oakland & Ottawa Railroad, planned to connect Pontiac with Grand Haven, merged with another line, the Detroit & Pontiac, which had been completed from Detroit to Pontiac in 1843, to form the Detroit & Milwaukee (D&M) Railway. The D&M would thus provide a cross-state route through to Grand Haven, directly across Lake Michigan from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from Detroit. In 1854 the Great Western Railway of Canada had been completed through Ontario from Niagara Falls, on the east, west to Windsor, across from Detroit on the Detroit River, and railroads in New York state connecting with it at Niagara Falls provided a through route to New York City and other points in the eastern U.S. In 1857, when the D&M ran out of money, the Great Western provided the funds to complete the line to a point across the Grand River from Grand Haven, taking a mortgage. The railroad soon went into receivership and emerged under the effective control of the Great Western. The Great Western saw the D&M as both a feeder line from Michigan generating traffic for its line in Ontario and also as a possible future connection to lines running west from Milwaukee (Dunbar 1969: 75-78; Stevens 1960: 117-18). As the name implies, the explicit intent of the D&M was to provide service from Detroit to Milwaukee using the company's rail line from Detroit to Grand Haven, and by ship from Grand Haven to Milwaukee. A ferry service transported freight and passengers across the river between Ferrysburg and Grand Haven. Despite the inadequate connection, Grand Haven entered into a rapid economic and population boom with the completion of the railroad/water link.

Lake Michigan ship crossings directly associated with the railroad began in 1858. The railroad facilitated Grand Haven's success as a lake port by battling the lake and beach sands that constantly threatened Grand Haven's harbor entrance. In 1859 the D&M built a 2,500-foot long south pier at the river mouth extending into Lake Michigan to maintain adequate channel depth. The D&M's cross-Lake passenger and freight service from the Robbins docks to Milwaukee relied on the railroad's sidewheelers *S.S. Detroit* and *S.S. Milwaukee* and the propeller *Michigan*, which also carried the U.S. Mail. Other sidewheelers and steamers connected Grand Haven to Chicago and other Great Lakes ports. The D&M advertised sleeping car service from Detroit to Grand Haven in six hours, and from there by lake steamer to Milwaukee in four hours (Seibold 2004: 358-360).

During this period the D&M's depot was on the west side of the Grand River directly across from downtown Grand Haven (on the east bank), and passengers and freight were carried into Grand Haven by a ferry that landed at the foot of Washington Street. In 1870 a direct route into Grand Haven was completed, with the part of the line from Spring Lake, just east of Grand Haven, reconstructed on a new alignment that brought it to a new terminus near the foot of Washington Street. The project, which included a new railroad bridge spanning the Grand River, was accomplished with support provided by other connecting railroads and a \$52,000 grant provided by the City of Grand Haven voted in 1869. The railroad soon relocated its freight yards to Grand Haven and built the brick depot that still stands within the historic district. New docks were also built near the depot to make connections

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for all railroads to the steamships running to Milwaukee and Chicago (Dunbar 1969: 78; Meints 1992: 84, 170, 2013: 109; Ewing 2013a: 80-81; Lillie 1931: 325; Seibold 2004: 362).

In 1878 the D&M went into receivership again and was reorganized as the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee (DGH&M) Railway, again under the control of the Great Western Railway. The Great Western Railway of Canada was in 1882 absorbed into the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to form the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, although the DGH&M retained a separate identity until 1928, when it was formally absorbed into the Grand Trunk Western (Meints 1992: 84, 170, 2013: 171; Ewing 2013b: 16, 40; Seibold 2004: 364; Stevens 1960: 142-47). This reorganization occurred several years after construction of the tall monolithic concrete coaling station/coal tipple that dominates the Grand Haven riverfront skyline today. In 1955 the last passenger train departed from the Grand Trunk Depot, which was vacated in 1966, and in early 1975 the last Grand Trunk Western freight train left Grand Haven (Ewing 2013a: 81; Ewing 2013c: 117; Seibold 2004: 366).

The Car Ferries

The railroad car ferries operating out of Grand Haven were a significant part of the Lake Michigan car ferry service, which involved at its height ten Michigan ports on Lake Michigan and seven more in Wisconsin. It involved more companies and longer routes and was the most extensive of all rail ferry operations in North America (Meints 2013: 310). All railroads entering Grand Haven in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century had tracks leading to the Goodrich Steamship wharfs at the foot of Washington Avenue, owned by Nathaniel Robbins, and commonly called the "Robbins Docks." Robbins had arrived in Grand Haven in 1884 to join the firm of H. L. Chamberlain & Company, a dealer in cement, coal, firebrick, clay, and hair, the same year he became agent for the Goodrich Steamship line, with an office located at Washington and Water (Harbor) Streets. He purchased the business, located along the river at the foot of Washington Street, in 1887. In 1925 Robbins became a director of the Goodrich Steamship Line, which continued to operate from his wharf. In 1933, after Goodrich ceased business, he partnered with the former President of the Goodrich Line, E. E. Taylor, and purchased the *City of Grand Rapids* and *City of Holland* to continue steamship service between Grand Haven and Chicago. On July 15, 1935, "Robbins Day" was celebrated when the steamer *Missouri* resumed cross-lake passenger service to Chicago, which continued until just after Robbins' death in 1940. Nathaniel Robbins profited from the railroad and steamer business and in 1899-1900 built a large house at 20 S Fifth Street in Grand Haven, in the historic district (Dunbar 1960: 167, 169; Meints 1992: 6, 2014: 61; Dunbar and May 1980: 318; Ewing 2013c: 52, 460).

The first rail car ferries capable of crossing Lake Michigan originated with the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway (operating between Elberta, Michigan, and Kewaunee (Manitowoc beginning in 1896), Wisconsin, in 1892, and railroad car ferries based in Grand Haven followed within a decade. Prior to the car ferries, all goods arriving by train to Grand Haven had to be unloaded from rail cars and reloaded onto steamships, but the car ferries were designed to transport fully loaded rail cars across the lake, resulting in substantial savings in time and cost. The use of cross-lake car ferries had great appeal for the railroads and shippers because shipping across Lake Michigan allowed them to bypass the notorious land route transportation bottleneck at Chicago. Thus, the car ferries and lake transport were a catalyst behind Grand Haven's growth as a railroad hub. The DGH&M / D&M Railroad initially leased the rail ferry business to other shipping companies, such as the Goodrich Steamship Line, but within a few years operated the vessels as an integral part of their business. Passenger traffic was significant, and as the western terminus of the DGH&M /D&M and later Grand Trunk rail lines connecting to lake ferries, Grand Haven was an important node on what came to be called the "Emigrant Route," because so many immigrants used the railroads to reach Wisconsin (Meints 2013: 202; Dunbar & May 1980: 318).

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In Grand Haven, the Grand Trunk Car Ferry Line was established in 1902, and the DGH&M Railroad initially contracted with the Crosby Transportation Company to operate vessels on the cross-lake route that were large enough to ferry rail cars. Service began in 1903. In 1905 the Grand Trunk Railroad, parent company of the DGH&M, assumed responsibility for the car ferry and passenger operations and ordered its first car ferry, the *Grand Haven*. Car ferry service was expanded in 1908 with the addition of the *Milwaukee*. These ships solidified Grand Haven's status as a major rail terminus, and at the height of car ferry service as many as ninety trains arrived and departed daily (Seibold 2004: 364-65). During World War I, the federal U.S. Railroad Administration assumed control of the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Association and operated the two Grand Trunk ships based in Grand Haven. After the war, the lines returned to civilian control. Three car ferries served in later years, the *Grand Rapids* and *Madison* in 1926 and 1927, and the *City of Milwaukee* in 1931 (Meints 2013: 311; Hilton 2003: 135-136).

By the beginning of the Great Depression, Grand Haven's role as a major car ferry port for the Grand Trunk was rivaled by Muskegon, thirty miles to the north. In the early decades of the twentieth century Muskegon had outgrown Grand Haven and was the origination of much more rail traffic, motivating Grand Trunk to consider shifting its eastern Lake Michigan terminal there. Muskegon's harbor was also larger than Grand Haven's and was also less affected by pack ice which delayed or cancelled runs and increased expenses.

The deciding factor arguing for moving the Grand Trunk's ferry terminus to Muskegon – though in the end it became a moot point – was that the ferries were owned by the Canadian government through that government's ownership of the Grand Trunk Western Railway. Section 27 of the federal Merchant Marine Act of 1920 prohibited companies with more than 25% foreign ownership from carrying freight and passengers both originating at and destined for American ports. Because of a lawsuit from a competing railroad, in 1927 the Grand Trunk ceased carrying passengers and freight in that category (this did not affect through traffic not bound specifically for Grand Haven and Milwaukee). In 1935 Congress amended the law in a way that specifically permitted the Grand Trunk to serve the two communities, but the Grand Trunk and the Pennsylvania, which served Muskegon, had already made arrangements by which the Grand Trunk's railroad car ferry service began operating out of Muskegon in 1933. After World War II, the car ferries briefly returned to Grand Haven but were not profitable, and all service was shifted permanently to Muskegon (Meints 2013: 378-379; Hilton 2003: 137, 176-77, 180; Seibold 2004: 364- 365).

In sum, the era of the railroads and car ferries is represented in Grand Haven by the 1870 D & M depot and the ca. 1906 Goodrich Steamship Ticket Agency building at 1 S. Harbor Drive, which anchor the western end of the historic district, the Nathaniel Robbins House near the east end of the district at 20S Fifth Street, and the concrete coal station/coal tipple built in 1925 to service steam locomotives just north of the historic district in the riverfront park (subject of a separate national register nomination currently being completed).

VI. SOCIAL HISTORY

Fraternal Organizations

Americans, particularly in the post-Civil War years and well into the twentieth century, founded an amazing array of clubs, lodges, and benevolent associations for a wide range of cultural, social, educational, and political purposes. These organizations offered collegiality, educational and cultural opportunities, and status. Benevolent societies gave concrete assistance in times of trouble by providing sick benefits and funeral expenses. Fraternal and other social organizations in Grand Haven date back to the earliest days of the city, and several key

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downtown buildings were commonly identified by the names of the organizations that held their meetings in the upper floors.

Nationally the post-Civil War years were a time not only of massive expansion for older fraternal organizations, such as the Masons and Odd Fellows, but also for the founding of new ones. Some of the fraternal organizations were established to promote preservation and celebration of the heritage of specific nationalities or ethnic groups. The later nineteenth century also saw a proliferation of mutual benefit associations that combined a social, fraternal aspect with insurance plans for members by which dues provided some form of life, funeral, or injury or sickness insurance. Such mutual benefit associations had their heyday in the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries when industrial accidents were frequent, governmental oversight of working conditions weak or non-existent, and company provisions for injured or sick workers inadequate or non-existent. In an industrial town like Grand Haven their value would have been recognized.

The earliest city directories reveal there were a number of "halls" along Washington Street during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, many identified as public buildings. Most of these halls were located in the upper stories of commercial blocks, and many fraternal and social organizations had meeting places in them at specified regular times, weekly or monthly. Along Washington Avenue the most important of these that still stand in the historic district are the Gray Block at 16 Washington, the Post Office Block that was also called the Elks Temple Building at 100-102 Washington, the Savidge Block also known as the Odd Fellows Block, at 136 Washington, the Howlett Block at 201-203 Washington, and the Cutler Hotel Block, also called the Masonic Building, at 232-234 Washington. The numerous groups that did not have their own designated halls met regularly in rented halls in these commercial buildings. Some groups were active for only a short time and few records survive, but many others, such as the Loyal Order of Moose, which city directories indicate met in the Gray Block at 16 Washington in the 1910s, may have existed for much longer but went unnoticed by the directories for one reason or another.

An 1882 Ottawa County history makes note of the leading fraternal groups in Grand Haven. These included the Masons, described as "one of the oldest and most flourishing societies" in the city, having completed new rooms that occupied the entire third floor of the Howlett Block. The local Masonic orders included Grand Haven Lodge No. 139, F. & A.M., and Corinthian Chapter No. 84, R.A.M. In 1882 Odd Fellows Lodge No. 46 owned their own hall in the Odd Fellows Block and the Knights of Honor Grand Haven Lodge No. 772, established in 1877, also met in the Odd Fellows Hall (Page 1882: 46).

A review of city directories and local histories identified the following organizations and their meeting locations through the decades in the central city.

The Odd Fellows

- *136 Washington*: Formed in 1850, the Grand Haven Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first organized civic group in the city. The IOOF began meeting on the second and third floors of the Savidge Block at 136 Washington in 1873, the year the building opened, and city directories indicate they continued to meet there until the 1950s. In fact this continuous tenure caused the building to be commonly referred to as the Odd Fellows Block. Because there are no extant records, it is difficult to piece together an accurate history of the group, and even the state headquarters lodge has no records prior to 1956 (Seibold 2004: 863; Ewing 2013b: 10).

The Masons

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- *16 Washington:* Grand Haven Lodge No. 139 received its charter 1862 and was organized and held its first meeting in 1863. In 1872 they began meeting in the upper two floors of the newly constructed Gray Block at 16 Washington Street. Featuring a stone Masonic crest at its cornice, the Gray Block became popularly known as the Masonic Temple. The Corinthian Chapter No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered in 1873, and in 1881 a Grand Haven Council No. 51, Royal and Select Masons, was founded.
- *201-203 Washington:* In 1882 the Masons moved to the Howlett Block at 203 Washington. The Masons purchased the building in 1913 for \$15,000.
- *232-234 Washington:* The Grand Haven Masonic Temple Association was formed in 1916, and purchased the Cutler Block for \$15,000. The Masons spent \$5,000 remodeling the two upper floors and dedicated their new Masonic Temple in 1917. The Masons remained there until 1980 when they moved to a new building at 344 Fulton (Seibold 2004: 864; Ewing 2013b: 19).

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.)

- *100 Washington:* In a 1910 meeting in the Grand Haven Eagles Hall, on the second floor of the Post Office Block at 100 Washington Street, the B.P.O.E. Grand Haven Lodge 1200 received its charter with sixty-five members. Two years later, in 1912, the Elks bought this building at a cost of \$10,000. The building contained club rooms on the second floor and a dance hall on the third floor.
- *15 S. Third:* In 1927 the Elks constructed a new building at 15 S. Third Street. Costing \$50,000, the two-story brick building was dedicated in 1928 and still serves the Elks Lodge. The Elks have contributed to the Grand Haven community through charity and entertainment. The Elks Charity Show was an annual event that raised money for several charitable causes from 1913 into the 1960s. In the 1920s the Grand Haven Elks Club assumed sponsorship of the Grand Haven Concert Band that had formed in the 1890s. The band's free concerts in Central Park were always popular and it was prominently featured in area parades and ceremonies. The onset of World War II ended that band as many of its members were called into service (Seibold 2004: 867-68; Ewing 2013b: 78; Grand Haven Bands 2015).

Maccabees

- *16 Washington: 100 Washington:* Little is known about the Grand Haven chapter of the Maccabees. In the late nineteenth century they met in the Gray Block at 16 Washington, and prior to 1905 they met in Maccabee's Hall in the Post Office Block at 100 Washington (Seibold 2004: 865).

Woodmen of the World

- *16 Washington:* During the 1880s, the Grand Haven Woodmen of the World chapter met in the hall in the Gray Block. The group, also known as the Family Fraternity Protective Service, was an insurance cooperative, similar to many other fraternal organizations. Its meetings had fraternal overtones but its primary function was to provide insurance and burial expenses to its members (Seibold 2004: 866).

Knights of Pythias

- *203 Washington:* The Knights of Pythias Grand River Lodge 224 was organized prior to 1900, but there are no extant records. The group met on the third floor of the Howlett Block through at least 1920, in the hall formerly used by the Masons. The group apparently disbanded during World War II (*American Tyler-Keystone* 1920: 93; Seibold 2004: 617, 865; Ewing 2013a: 166).

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Knights of Columbus

- *203 Washington:* The Knights of Columbus was organized in 1881 to provide Catholic men an alternative to the many fraternal groups that were hostile to Catholics, and the organization grew rapidly. Little information is available about this chapter's early history in Grand Haven. It is known that during the late 1940s the Knights of Columbus met on the third floor of the Howlett Block in the hall formerly used by the Knights of Pythias. In 1955 the group moved to a new building at 1406 Washington (Seibold 2004: 866; Ewing 2013a: 166, 191).

Fraternal Order of Eagles

- *100 Washington:* Aerie 925 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was organized in Grand Haven in 1904. They first met on the second floor of the Post Office Block and held dances on the third floor.
- *212 Washington:* When the Elks acquired the Post Office Building in 1912, the Eagles moved to the second floor of 212 Washington, where they met until 1949.
- *20 N. Second:* In 1944 the Eagles purchased property on the southeast corner of Columbus and Second streets. They began construction of a new Aerie in 1947 at 20 N. Second Street. This new building was dedicated in 1949, and the Eagles continue to meet here today (Seibold 2004: 866; Ewing 2103a: 169).

American Legion

- *224 ½ Washington:* The Charles A. Conklin Post 28 was chartered in Grand Haven in 1920, named in honor of the first serviceman from the city to die during World War I. The group met on the second floor of the Cutler House Block from 1920 until 1938, when they moved to 700 S. Harbor Drive (Seibold 2004: 868-69).

Veterans of Foreign Wars

- *20 N. First:* The Grand Haven Sgt. Alvin Jonker V.F.W. Post 2326 was chartered in 1932, named in honor of one of the last city servicemen to be killed during World War I. The group met at various locations throughout the city until purchasing a house at 20 N. First Street in 1946. The V.F.W. used the house as their meeting hall for nearly ten years before building a new building on the site, which was dedicated in 1956 and remains their home today (Seibold 2004: 869-70; Ewing 2013a: 7).

VII. ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Founded in the mid-nineteenth century as a lumbering town, and having an industrial base as a railroad and shipping town, Grand Haven's downtown had more than its share of venues where one could engage in "manly pursuits" – saloons, taverns, and pool halls.

Saloons

Saloons and taverns proliferated as the city grew. An article in the local newspaper discussing the temperance movement in Grand Haven noted that in 1874 there were thirty-two saloons in the city (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1897). Another source reports that in 1876 Grand Haven had thirty saloons (Seibold 2004: 495). By 1904 the city had passed local option, barring spirits, which encouraged at least one soda pop producer to relocate to the city in anticipation of an increased market for his product (Joyce 1904). The city returned to a license system from local option by ordinance passed in 1911 (*Northwestern Reporter* 1913).

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Nathan Throop, a carpenter by trade, opened Grand Haven's first public tavern in 1839 on the southwest corner of Washington and First Streets; it continued to quench thirsts in 1900 as John Boyink's Saloon. Dating back to 1892, the M. Kamhout Saloon was located at 133 Washington. A review of Sanborn maps reveals about a dozen saloons were located along Washington Avenue in 1883, with most in the 0-100 block. About ten years later, in 1892, fewer than a half dozen saloons are indicated, although some hotels, such as the Andre House/Riverview Hotel and the Cutler House, had bars. By the turn of the twentieth century the total number of saloons in Grand Haven had declined to thirteen. During the c. 1904-11 years of local Prohibition, the directories continue to list "saloons." The 1908 city directory listed five saloons along Washington and nine saloons in central Grand Haven (Seibold 2004: 495-497), and the number listed remains fairly constant between four and six through 1912. At the same time the directories show the presence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, based in a building at the northeast corner of Franklin and S. 1st streets.

Prohibition, which was enacted in Michigan in 1917 and as Federal law in 1919, shut down all legitimate beer and liquor sales. As a result saloons, taverns and night clubs faded from the scene. And, although Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the Great Depression of the 1930s kept the opening of new bars down to a minimum. The 1941 Grand Haven city directory listed five bars or restaurants that served liquor in the downtown. These were Art's Tavern at 124 Washington, the Green Mill Tavern at 100 Washington, the William Ferry Hotel Café at 2-6 Washington, the Harbor Inn at 12 Washington, and the Snug Harbor at 19 Washington (Polk 1941).

Representative of the downtown buildings that once housed saloons are the following:

- 10 Franklin housed hotels, the Andres House from 1874 until the early 1900s, and then the River View Hotel in the early 1900s. The hotels contained a saloon from 1874 until Prohibition. Between 1941 and 1956, the Ferry View Hotel & Tavern offered alcohol, followed by the Tip-A-Few Tavern, which continues in business at this address today.
- 100 Washington was the location of the Green Mill Tavern after Prohibition, followed by a succession of bars and taverns including Gay Haven, Smitty's Bar, the Pickaroon Saloon Tavern in the early 1970s and the Ship O' Fools Tavern in the late 1970s, then Googenheimer's restaurant and tavern in the 1980s (which expanded into 102 Washington), and in 1992, the Rosebud Restaurant.
- 2 Washington – both the 1873 Kirby House and succeeding Gildner Hotel opened in 1895 had saloons in the years before Prohibition.
- 10 Washington housed a saloon before 1892.
- 124 Washington housed another post-Prohibition establishment, Art's Tavern, in 1941, followed by the Clover Bar and Pizza from the 1940s into the early 1970s.
- 202 Washington was the location of a saloon in the 1880s, and Charles Reghel's saloon was here from about 1902 until 1910.
- 232-234 Washington, the 1871 Cutler House and the 1891 New Cutler House, both had a bar, the latter in its basement, until the hotel closed around 1910.
- 120 North Third was the home of the Eagle Saloon prior to Prohibition.

Pool and Billiard Halls and Bowling

Several locations downtown also offered pool halls and billiard parlors. Not infrequently these recreational venues were offered in combination with other businesses. The number appears to never have been great, though some saloons may also have offered pool tables for their customers. Many of the former locations have been demolished, such as John Corey's pool hall at 4 Washington in the early 1900s and Mike Corey's pool room at 8

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Washington in the 1920s.

Another pastime that gained some popularity around the nation in the early twentieth century was bowling. The first bowling alley in Grand Haven appears to have opened in 1902 when the *Grand Haven Daily Tribune* reported "Grand Haven to Have Bowling Alley," followed by several articles about the "new bowling alley," operated by a man named Buxton (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1902). This appears to refer to the alley in the Gray Block at 16 Washington that first shows in the 1906 Sanborn map. A second bowling alley opened in the city in 1905 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1905).

Among the surviving buildings that housed pool rooms, billiard halls and bowling alleys are the following:

- 113 Washington housed Hornstra's Cigar Shop, Barber Shop, and Pool Room in the early 1900s.
- 102 Washington: In 1905 Stewart Stone and William Fant started the Ideal Pool Room, with billiard hall and bowling alley, at this address.
- 016 Washington, the Gray Block, had bowling in 1906.
- 117 Washington, the Hubbard Block, was one of the most popular and longest duration recreation spots in downtown Grand Haven. By the mid-1920s, 117 was home to George Vandenberg's Grand Haven Bottling Works, which also offered billiards and bowling. As early as 1918 Bill and Joe Seifert moved into the building and converted it to a recreation center as Seifert Brothers Recreation, with billiards and pool on the first floor and four bowling alleys on the second floor. Bowling became so popular following World War II that in the late 1940s the Seiferts erected the twelve-alley Arcadia Bowling Lanes at 112 Columbus (demolished), directly behind their Washington Street recreation center (Ewing 2013a: 147, 158-160).

Theaters/Movie Theaters

Theaters have been an important form of entertainment for city residents since the late nineteenth century, evolving through theatrical performances and vaudeville to motion pictures. In 1870 the Grand Haven Concert Band built a performance hall on the northwest corner of Franklin and Second Streets. The wooden structure became known as the Music Hall and was the site for concerts, community events, lectures, and traveling vaudeville shows. In 1881 Company F Second Regiment of Michigan State Troops purchased the Old Music Hall for use as an Armory, and the building was renamed the Company F Opera House in 1886. In 1892 the wood building was destroyed by fire, and it was replaced by the current Armory in 1906. This Grand Haven Armory, at 17 South Second Street (in the district), was used through the decades for dances and stage shows, and in later years its largest space, with stage area, was called the Armory Theater.

During the early 1900s, nickelodeons, small-scale predecessors of movie theaters, appeared in the city, concentrated along the first three blocks of Washington Avenue. A number of these buildings have been demolished through the years. The demolished ones include the Temple Theater and Rivoli Theater at 114 Washington from about 1912 until the building was destroyed by fire in 1922 and the Robinhood Theater, which showed movies from 1916 through 1957 at 217 Washington (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1910; American Motion Picture Directory Co. 1915: 107; Ewing 2013a: 158, 170).

Among surviving buildings in the district that have housed theaters at some time in the past are:

- 22 Washington, the surviving entry section of the Grand Theatre. The theater was built in 1927 as Grand Haven's largest (with over 800 seats) and most opulent movie theater. This building was designed by

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architects Christian W. Brandt and H. D. Ilgenfritz, who designed a number of theaters across the Midwest during the 1920s. It exemplified the picturesque and exotic architectural styles employed in the movie theaters of the pre-Depression era. At the time of its construction the theater's style was identified as "Italian" inspired. After seven decades providing entertainment for residents of Grand Haven, it was shuttered in 1999. The main body of the Grand Theater whose end faced First Street was razed in early 2004 to make way for a four-story condominium complex named the Grand Theater Condominiums. The remaining entry section of the building that faced Washington was converted to The Grand restaurant; it preserves the picturesque and exotic front of the city's grandest theater.

- 16 Washington, the Gray Block, contained the Vaudette Theatre, which opened in 1906 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1906). The 1908 *City Directory* contained an advertisement boasting that it was showing "nothing but the best American European Moving Pictures. Always the Latest in Picture Melodies. Three changes weekly." Following the Vaudette, the Orpheum Theater was located here from 1911 until 1922 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1911).
- 222 Washington, the Boyden Block, housed the Star Vaudette Theater, which opened in 1908 and was in business through 1914. The local newspaper reported that Grand Haven could support two Vaudette Theaters, referring to the first theater as the "original Vaudette" (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1908).

Tourism

Grand Haven's location at the mouth of the Grand River along Lake Michigan's east shore, with its sandy beaches and picturesque sand dunes and tall bluffs made it a vacation and resort destination even in the nineteenth century. The harbor formed by the Grand River's mouth and the railroad lines converging on the city facilitated travel to the city. As early as 1856 the first excursion boats from Chicago arrived at Grand Haven, providing the initial impact of tourism for the city and foreshadowing what would develop into one of Grand Haven's primary economic engines (Lillie 1931: 279). In 1871 W. C. Sheldon established the Magnetic Mineral Springs after drilling and encountering "clear sparkling water . . . highly charged with mineral substances and magnetism" (Page 1882: 45). The landscaped grounds of his nationally advertised spa at the northwest corner of 3rd and Washington (demolished) contained a bathhouse and offered croquet, archery, and bowling; shower and plunge baths; and "Russian, Turkish and sulphur baths" (Lillie 1931: 331; Seibold 2004: 489). The next year, in 1872, Sheldon's brother-in-law, Dwight Cutler, opened his five-story, 150-room mansard-roof Cutler House hotel across from the springs park at the southwest Washington/3rd corner to provide upscale accommodations for its patrons, as well as other tourists (Page 1882: 40; (Lillie 1932: 335; Seibold 2004: 490). Erected at a cost of more than \$200,000, including furnishings, it offered "all the modern improvements" including a steam passenger elevator, and hot and cold running water. The 1882 Page history stated: This "elegant and spacious hotel has done more than anything else to build up the reputation of Grand Haven as a summer resort" (Page 1882: 49). An 1873 report concluded that the city was "destined to become a popular and fashionable watering place" because of its "situation on the lakeshore . . . its newly discovered mineral springs of great curative properties, its complete modern bathing houses and its fine hotel" (Scripps and Polk 1873: 300).

The 1875 state gazetteer included a heading under Grand Haven's listing titled "Attractions As A Summer Resort," which made note of the "Magnetic Mineral Spring" and "the broad area of Lake Michigan, with its surf-bathing" that together had attracted "not less than 15,000 persons during the past summer" (Polk 1875: 376). By 1881 Dwight Cutler had assumed ownership of the springs. To complement his Cutler House hotel across the street, where many of the springs visitors boarded during their stay, he had enticed the "celebrated and popular physician" Dr. W. Paine of Philadelphia to operate the business, labeled "the World's Sanitarium and Mineral

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Springs and Laboratory" (Lillie 1931: 356; Page 1882: 45). In 1890 the magnetic spa resort was renamed the Norris, with the former bathhouse and sanitarium building that dominated the grounds labeled the Norris Hotel, and was operated together with the New Cutler House, which had replaced the original Cutler House destroyed in the devastating fire of 1889. The New Cutler House, opened on a much smaller scale than the original, stands in the historic district today at 250 Washington. The Norris (demolished) became the Cutler Annex in 1892 (Ewing 2013c: 33). Cutler died in 1901, and the Norris House, the spa's former bathhouse, became a temporary armory for Grand Haven's National Guard Co. F the following year (Siebold 2004: 299). The 1906 Sanborn map shows the Norris gone and the new post office building (no longer present) built at the front of the former grounds.

During the heyday of the Springs, Grand Haven had a number of other hotels to cater to tourists and other visitors, such as the Kirby House which, built in 1873, still stands at the southeast Washington/Harbor streets corner, and the now demolished National House, erected at Columbus and Water Streets in 1876 (Lillie 1931: 328, 347-348). The Lake Michigan beach and the wooded dunes and bluffs along the lake, with the easy access by ship and rail, made Grand Haven a popular summer vacation spot. By the end of the 1870s, Grand Haven's "summer tourist trade had become a regular business" (Lillie 1931: 353). By the early 1880s a travel guide describing Grand Haven stated, "The present state of development may be seen in its extended limits, its magnificent hotels . . . and in the fact of its having become a place of popular summer resort. All things seem auspicious of greater prominence in the future" (Page 1882: 40).

From the south end of Second Street well south of the district, Lake Avenue led south and then west two miles through a beautiful natural area of wooded, hilly sand dunes to tall sandy bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan in a part of the city then isolated from the built-up area to the northeast. The road was built in 1873 to provide access both to the lakeside area, already a popular place of resort with locals and visitors, and to land the city purchased the previous year for the first part of Lake Forest Cemetery located a short distance inland from the lake. In 1886 a group of mostly local citizens formed the Highland Park Association and obtained property above the lakeshore around the end of Lake Avenue and platted it for cottage sites. The first cottage was built the following year, and a hotel, the Highland Park Hotel, followed in 1888-89. This was only an early development in a continuing history of summer house and resort development along the lakeshore in the Grand Haven area (Lillie 1931: 336, 380, 389; Siebold 2004: 499). Advertisements from this period emphasized the "pure and bracing" air that was "so clear, dry and invigorating" and was "particularly efficacious in the building up of convalescents or invalids" (Potts 1892 Vol. 3: 33).

These developments formed the genesis of tourism in the Grand Haven Area as we know it today (Siebold 2004: 490). Tourism was encouraged by and provided incentive for the development of interurban lines along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the late nineteenth century. A Grand Haven Street Railway Co., organized in 1895, run by small steam "dummy" locomotives, connected the downtown – steamship dock and railroad station, hotels and spa – with the beaches and Highland Park. The company built its pavilion and dance hall on the beach below Highland Park (Lillie 1931: 385-86; Siebold 2004: 491). The trolley operated until 1928, after which a horse-drawn jitney operated in the summer in the 1930s and 40s (Siebold 2004: 492).

The transition to the automobile age encouraged the further development of tourism. Long distance road travel in Michigan was all but impossible until the state moved along with developing and improving a system of trunk lines. Michigan established a state highway department in 1905 and the legislature authorized establishment of a 3,000 mile state trunkline system in 1913. Alva Brown of Grand Rapids began promoting development of a "Wolverine Pavedway" from Detroit to Grand Haven via Grand Rapids about 1915 and a Wolverine Pike or

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Highway Association was established to advocate for its construction. The State Highway Department supported such efforts and assumed a lead role in improving such a route, which by 1920 was designated as state route M-16 and later became US-16.

In 1911 the West Michigan Lakeshore Highway Association was founded to promote the construction of the first improved highway along Lake Michigan to help bring auto tourists from Chicago around the foot of Lake Michigan to Michigan's west coast communities. The resulting West Michigan Pike, when completed in 1922, extended from the Indiana state line to Mackinaw City at the lake's north end. Initially designated as M-11 in 1917 as one of Michigan's first state trunk lines, it became part of the Dixie Highway in 1923, and was incorporated into the nation's first federal highway system as US-31 in 1926. The 1918 *Automobile Blue Book* described Grand Haven as a "tourist city" located at the terminus of the Wolverine Pike from Detroit at its intersection with the West Michigan Pike (*Automobile Blue Book* 1918: 118; Michigan Highways 2014a, 2014b, 2014c; Arnold 2013).

By the 1930s the tourism and resort industry was ranked second after manufacturing in Grand Haven's economy, benefitting from the city's location between Detroit and Chicago, "as one of the most beautiful spots in Michigan" that offered "many attractions to tourists and 'resorters'" (Polk 1931: 12). The development having the greatest impact on Grand Haven tourism was the city's purchase of a tract of sandy beachfront near Highland Park. Situated just south of the city, it was gifted to the State of Michigan in 1921. The tract was developed into Grand Haven State Park, and within a decade became "the largest park in the State of Michigan from an attendance standpoint," a rank it retained through the ensuing decades (*American City* 1921; Polk 1938: 12; Polk 1945: 16). It still remains today one of the most popular in the state park system. These trends were augmented in the 1950s and 1960s by the addition of the Whitey White Water Thrill Show in 1957, which attracted thousands to the foot of Washington Street overlooking the Grand River, and the Musical Fountain on Dewey Hill, the tall sand dune across the river from downtown Grand Haven, reputed to be "the world's largest electronically controlled musical fountain," completed in 1963 (Polk 1965: xv; Seibold 2004: 161).

VIII. ARCHITECTURE

The Grand Haven Central Historic District's buildings, which include commercial, public and church buildings, houses, and others, present a highly diverse mixture of building types and forms, styles, and building materials to the eye. While there are some architecturally distinguished "pure" examples of Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, International style, and other architectural styles, most buildings have been renovated over the years and combine features of their original character with modernizations, typically rebuilt facades, from decades later. In many cases the major alterations are themselves well over fifty years old and provide the buildings much of their historic character. The district's commercial buildings represent a museum of the historic evolution of storefront and commercial façade design for over 125 years and its public and church buildings present high style architecture associated with prominent architects from Michigan. Many of the houses in the district have been converted to commercial use, but most retain their architectural integrity and illustrate the styles and trends popular in the city from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Aspects of the downtown architecture that stand out include (but are not limited to) several pre-Civil War buildings, other buildings constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the district's collection of buildings with facades of early twentieth-century Commercial Brick design, its high style civic center buildings, and several Mid-century Modern commercial and institutional buildings, including some distinctive renovations of older small-scale commercial facades. The district's outstanding buildings include the National Register-listed Nathaniel Robbins House, the Italianate Arend VanderVeen House and Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot, the

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Queen Anne Willard C. Sheldon House, the Italian Renaissance-inspired Grand Theatre (lobby) front, the Italian Renaissance inspired BPOE Building, the Colonial Revival City Hall and Police and Fire Department buildings, the Georgian Revival Bell Telephone building, and its fine examples of church architecture, ranging from the city's oldest edifice in the Carpenter Gothic St. John's Episcopal Church, through the Arts-and-Crafts- influenced First Reformed Church, to the Mid-Century Modern-influenced First Presbyterian Church.

Three early survivors of wood frame commercial construction deserve mention. The adjacent buildings at 209 and 211 Washington and the Excelsior Shoe Store Building at 118 N Third Street are simple falsefront buildings that represent the type of construction that initially comprised the commercial district prior to the fire limit ordinances of the 1870s. These are functional buildings virtually lacking in ornamentation, having simplified cornices and plain window trim. Also of note are the few stone masonry façade buildings in the historic district, the 1902 Tribune Building at 120 (painted) and perhaps the best preserved example in the commercial block at 212, dating to the 1890s.

A number of the later nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial buildings and a few other industrial and public buildings in the district are built with walls of light-hued brick of a whitish or light tan color that bears similarities to the "Cream City brick" so commonly found in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area. This brick has a pale yellow color. H. Russell Zimmerman's article on Cream City brick reports the first use of that brick in a Milwaukee house in 1836 and states that in 1853 the industry produced six million bricks, with one-third shipped out of state. Much Cream City brick was used in Chicago by the 1850s, and Zimmerman notes Grace Church in Detroit and a store building in Grand Rapids built of it (Zimmerman 1970: 17-20). Two of the downtown Grand Haven commercial buildings are built of pale yellow-hued brick that looks identical to, and may well be, Cream City brick, and the brick's popularity may have facilitated the widespread acceptance of brick somewhat similar in color from sources closer at hand in Grand Haven in contrast to the more typical red brick.

At least four buildings along Washington Avenue within the district were reportedly constructed using bricks provided by the Spring Lake Brick Co. and its successors: the Gray Block at 16 built in 1871, the Savidge Block built in 1873 at 134-136, the Tribune Building built 1902 at 120, and the Boyden Block built ca. 1900 at 222 (Lillie 1931: 373; Seibold 2004: 576). The brick company was formed in 1861 and produced a distinctive "white" brick similar to the pale yellow Cream City brick so commonly used in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area. Over the years the Spring Lake Brick Company and its successors were by far the largest producers of clay products in the Grand Haven area, supplying the brick for many major structures throughout north Ottawa County as well as several large buildings in Milwaukee. In 1889 Fred J. Bertschy acquired the land, machinery and kilns of the Spring Lake Brick Company and changed the name to F. J. Bertschy Brick & Tile Company, reorganized in 1891 as the Bertschy Brick and Tile Company. The Bertschys expanded the operation, building a large, modern plant with its own docks, making it accessible for loading by rail or large lake boats. At the height of its production, Bertschy Brick turned out 20,000 white machinery bricks a day, which were equal in quality to the then famous Milwaukee bricks. By the turn of the century the company's major market was Milwaukee. Annual production often reached two million. However, after several large shipments of Bertschy bricks were lost in Lake Michigan storms and with the source of the clay petering out, Bertschy Brick and Tile closed in 1906 (Seibold 2004: 576).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, construction in Grand Haven's business district was dominated by one-part and two-part commercial blocks. Examples span the transition from Late Victorian to the simplified Commercial Brick architecture that became widespread during the early twentieth century. A few surviving two-story false-front frame examples dating to the late nineteenth century are interspersed among the

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brick commercial blocks. Commercial blocks constructed of brick are more common, with many retaining the embellished cornices, including some executed in pressed metal. Stone masonry is limited in the district, generally confined to foundations or corners, generally dressed in window sills and lintels, but entire facades are uncommon. Architectural embellishment in the district varies among all building types and styles, but is generally restrained, with primary surviving elaboration confined to the cornice area. Classically inspired elements are most common on these cornices, while window treatment is often reduced to simplified square-head rather than arched and hooded lintels.

Grand Haven is fortunate to have preserved a wide variety of commercial buildings, with a high concentration of Italianate, Late Victorian and Post-Victorian commercial blocks particularly along Washington from Harbor east to 3rd Street. The oldest surviving commercial buildings are Italianate in style and with brick walls, some of them of whitish or pale yellow hues similar to the "Cream City brick" so often used in the Milwaukee area. They include the 1869-70 D&M Railroad Depot at 1 N. Harbor and several buildings along Washington – the 1873 Kirby House at 2, the 1871 Gray Block at 16, 1872 Post Office Block at 100, the pre-1883 building at 106-108, the 1868 Hubbard Block at 117, the 1872 Howlett Block at 201, and the c. 1871 Gale's Drug Store at 202. The three-story Gray Block has the round-arch-head windows typical of Italianate buildings and also retains its elaborate bracketed cornice with its rounded pediment central section. No. 205-07 features raised brick surrounds around its second-story windows and corbelled and sawtooth brickwork in its frieze. The 1872 Post Office Block is the most highly ornamental: another three-story building, it displays both round-arch and round-corner windows with highly ornamented window caps in the front displaying carved or cast springblocks and keystones featuring lion head forms. The walls display vermiculated stone blocks, the friezes corbelled brick circular and arch details in raised brickwork, and the upper façade above the angled corner a cartouche-like plaque containing the 1872 building date.

The emphasis on ornamentation in the Italianate buildings so characteristic of American commercial architecture in the 1860s and 70s was reduced in later decades through the turn of the twentieth century as illustrated in Post-Victorian storefronts with simpler cornices and more restrained square-head windows. A key example of these Late Victorian buildings in the district is the New Cutler House Block complex at 224-250 Washington, in which the buildings have square-head rather than arched windows, unornamented window caps, and corbelled brick cornice and frieze. Another fine example is the VanderZalm Building at 210 Washington with its massive rock-face stone beltcourse and simplified bracketed cornice below the building name plaque.

The 1900-01 and 1904-05 Story & Clark factory buildings, 41 Washington and 100 N. 1st Street's west side for the two blocks north of Washington – now rehabilitated as the Harbourfront Place development, containing stores, offices, and restaurants – illustrates in simplified form the evolution in architectural design that was taking place around 1900. The slightly earlier 1900-01 building at the northwest corner of Columbus and N. 3rd still uses the segmental-arch-head windows of an earlier generation of Victorian commercial and industrial buildings, while the southern building, built in 1904-05, features the square-head windows then becoming standard and also a red brick front (facing Washington) in a simplified form of the Neoclassical architecture then coming into vogue for larger public and commercial buildings.

A number of commercial buildings generally dating to the early twentieth century exemplify what has been called "Commercial Brick" design in which patterns in the brickwork – such as panels of basketweave or herringbone brickwork and the use of brick in contrasting hues – rather than references to historical styles form the "style." A fine example is the 1923 Fortino Building at 114-16 Washington, in which brown brick is used in contrast to the lighter base color brick to form strips, outline panels, and add decorative accent features. In the 1931 building at

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126 Washington, the Commercial Brick styling is formed by horizontal rowlock course and vertical stacked headers that form horizontal panels above the first-floor storefront and the second-floor windows, these panels containing alternating three-brick squares of vertical and stacked horizontal bricks in strips and zones of brown brick.

The examples of formal or high style architecture in the district represent a range of inspiration, from the Romanesque Revival references of the 1905 Armory Building at 17 S. Second and the Neoclassicism of the 1911 Grand Haven State Bank Building at 229, through period revivals such as the Italian Renaissance style of the Grand Theatre lobby at 22 Washington and the Mediterranean styling of the BPOE 1200 Elks Lodge at 22 S 3rd Street, both built in 1927, the 1929 Georgian Revival Bell Telephone Building at 501 Washington and the Colonial Revival City Hall (519 Washington) and Police and Fire Department Building (20 N 5th), built in 1933-1935. The ground story front of the 1871, Italianate style Gray Block displays a fine example of early twentieth-century period revival historicism in its Tudor detailing – the large central Gothic-styled entry and Tudor hoods over the shop window to either side. The reconstruction of storefronts over the years as occupants changed, often leaving the upper façade in its older form, is a common pattern in most American downtowns, and such storefront alterations often – very much so in this case – acquire their own historic significance over time in reflecting the historical evolution of their buildings. This addition of the English Tudor-inspired storefront finish reflects the use of part of the building by the Salvation Army beginning in 1922.

The district also contains a few buildings whose crisp, clean lines reference the streamlined International style from the 1940s and 1950s, including the 1956 Veterans of Foreign Wars Building at 20 N. First Street. A particularly notable example in Grand Haven is the 1948 Fraternal Order of Eagles Building at 20 N. Second Street with its outward-slanting pylon-like piers flanking the entry, glass block windows, and broad central front strip containing large windows separated by areas of brickwork in contrasting hue to the building's primary façade color. Like the earlier Eagles building, the 1965-66 U.S. Post Office and Federal Building at 324 Washington also reflects the clean-cut modernism associated with the International style of the 1950s and 60s. There is a studied informality to the design, with its one and two-story sections, the two-story part slightly set back, but the quality materials – the extensive use of limestone in the front – and the setback from the street that provides space for plantings and lawn seem intended to impart a sense both of dignity and permanence appropriate for a key governmental building in the city. In delightful contrast, but also exemplifying the Modernism of the 1950s, is the Floto's store at 123 Washington, with its hey-look-at-me nautical blue metal panel front and projecting sign bearing the store name, a renovation of older buildings beneath that offers contrasting color and form that enlivens the streetscape.

The cohesive blocks of residential neighborhoods built for turn-of-the-twentieth century businessmen and professionals south of the business blocks display a variety of styles popular during this period, such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Craftsman. Several of these buildings constructed as residences warrant individual mention, including the refined simplicity of the ca. 1840 Greek Revival Sidney Williams House at 225 Franklin, the 1859 frame Italianate Dr. Jacob McNett House at 300 Franklin, the elaborate brick 1873 Italian Villa Dr. Arend VanderVeen House at 508 Washington, the picturesque 1893 Queen Anne Willard C. Sheldon House at 301 Washington, and the straightforward 1906 Craftsman Henry Dornbos House at 608 Washington.

The Grand Haven Central Historic District is notable under Architecture for its broad variety of building types and styles dating from the 1840s to the mid-1960s. A number of buildings possess architectural significance as fine examples of their types and styles and some possess importance as notable works of their designers. A sampling of significant buildings and their architects and builders, which include local and Michigan architects

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and contractors identified during research, are presented in the following paragraphs.

Grand Haven Armory

Among the city's public buildings, when constructed in 1905 the Grand Haven Armory at 17 S. Second Street was one of the largest civic venues in the city. Built of Fruitport Brick Co. brick, it is basically a large auditorium with secondary office space. Its straightforward functional design was described as "unpretentious" at the time of construction. The broad arched entry, rock-faced window lintels and repetitive projecting piers of its side walls make quiet references to Richardsonian Romanesque.

Designer Fred Gronevelt (Groenevelt)

The designer of the armory, Fred Gronevelt (or, variously, Groenevelt), worked in Grand Haven as a carpenter in the 1890s, forming a partnership as Van Dongen & Gronevelt, which built the city's first electric power plant building in 1896 (Ewing 2013c: 233). Although not trained as an architect, Gronevelt is not atypical of the era in Michigan when experienced people in the building trades would prepare plans and specifications to construct a building.

Contractor Chauncey M. Blakeslee and James Spencer

Chauncey Blakeslee (1863-1928) worked with his father, William Blakeslee, in Grand Rapids, in the contracting business, where they built many structures, including part of the Michigan Soldiers' Home. By 1893 he was living in Spring Lake. In Grand Haven, Blakeslee was one of the contractors (with George M. Sumner and Leo B. Patterson) who built this Armory. Blakeslee teamed with J. Edward Clark in 1907 to build the VanderZalm Building at 208 Washington and the Peoples Savings Bank Building at 300 Washington in 1910 (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1907; *American Contractor* 1910: 58; Ewing 2013c: 58; Seibold 2004: 703). With his brother-in-law, James Spencer, he built the Grand Theater (1927) and the Presbyterian Church (demolished for the present structure) at the corner of Franklin and Fifth Streets. In Spring Lake in 1893 he built a home on a forty-acre parcel he owned on the east shore of the lake. In 1895 he built the Arbutus Banks Hotel, a large resort named for the arbutus evergreens on his property. The resort's 1911 brochure recorded him as proprietor of Arbutus Banks, which he sold in 1914 (Seibold 2004: 511; Ewing 2013b: 209). Also in Spring Lake, he built portions of the Glaser Pickle Factory in 1893 and at least two houses between 1884 and 1912 (Ewing 2013b: 210, 213, 215). Blakeslee laid the first half-mile of concrete road in the Spring Lake area in 1914 and many additional miles in the years after. With his brother-in-law, James Spencer, he built the Spring Lake Country Club, where Chauncey was an officer when the clubhouse was dedicated in 1926 (Ewing 2013c: 58-59).

Story & Clark Piano Factory

The sprawling complex of the former Story & Clark Piano Co. built in stages between 1900 and 1954 north of Washington east from Harbor Drive past N. First Street, comprises the largest area of land in downtown Grand Haven. Most of the large brick buildings are functional in design, although the building at the corner of Washington and N. 1st, designed with a showroom facing Washington, with its square-topped windows and minimal cornice presents a front of simplified Neoclassical finish to the street. Construction on Story & Clark's buildings was begun in 1900 by Jonker & Son, masonry contractors. The complex today is a good example of how buildings can be renovated and repurposed and retain their overall historic character. The Washington Street façade of the company showroom, the most refined architectural component of the complex, has been preserved. The functional and industrial appearance and characteristics of the side elevations have generally been retained through continuation of the repetitive pattern created by the sash windows. Although a new

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entrance has been appended to the factory wings' ell during conversion to retail and commercial space, it does not rise to the height of the original factory building and is positioned well back from the street at the rear of a large parking lot. Northward from the retail section of the complex the manufacturing buildings have been converted into condominiums. In general the complex's building massing has been retained, and although several units have been constructed above the original third story, they are set back from the side facing Harbor Drive. Most of the original piercing pattern of the walls has been preserved, and the balconies fronting onto the condominiums blend into the building's overall appearance. This adaptive reuse not only provided distinctive housing and shopping venues for a thriving resort town, but also preserved a significant property that historically greatly influenced the economic life of Grand Haven through the first three-quarters of the twentieth century.

Grand Theater

Among the city's commercial buildings, the Grand Theater's surviving lobby area, built in 1927 at 22 Washington, is a key architectural landmark with one of the most distinctive and picturesque fronts in the central business district. The Grand's lobby and entry area are all that remains of what was Grand Haven's largest and most opulent movie house, and the marquee and enameled metal street level date to the 1950s, although they complement the elements of the original façade. The Grand's enameled steel paneling sets off the street level, but the stucco and brick work above and use of glossy ceramic tiles and art tile and distinctive roofline silhouette create a stylish façade that was described at its construction as being "Italian" inspired.

The theater was designed by Detroit architects Brandt & Ilgenfritz and built by Spring Lake contractors Chauncey M. Blakeslee and James Spencer (Seibold 2004: 836).

Brandt & Ilgenfritz, Architects

Brandt & Ilgenfritz apparently were in partnership only for a short time and for a few projects. Among their reported commissions, in Detroit, they designed the 1922 Rivoli Theatre, as well as the 1924 Cinderella Theatre and the 1925 Roosevelt Theatre, each seating over 1700, and both in the "Spanish Colonial style" (Morrison 1974; Cinematreaures 2014).

Architect Christian W. Brandt

Christian W. Brandt (1882-1958) trained as an architect in Ohio before moving to Detroit and joining Smith, Hinchman and Grylls. He also worked for movie theater design specialist C. Howard Crane, before resigning to become supervisor for the construction of the S. S. Kresge Building in Detroit. That job led to his assuming responsibility for supervising all Kresge Co. buildings nationwide. He opened his own office in 1912 and designed a number of Detroit buildings including that of the Aluminum Castings Co., other industrial buildings, and fine residences. He also designed a number of theaters in Detroit, including the Majestic, the Wyandotte, the Delthe, and the Lasalle Gardens (Burton et al 1922: 430). A form Brandt filled out to qualify for federal public works projects reveals that his firm, Christian W. Brandt, was succeeded by Brandt & Associates in 1945, and was responsible for designs for Detroit buildings that included the S. S. Kresge residence, the Senate Theatre, the Cinderella Theatre, and the Michigan State Automobile School, as well as L. A. Young Spring & Wire Co. Factory and Office Buildings in Detroit and Trenton, New Jersey, and the Bowen Products Corporation Factory and Office Buildings in Ecorse, Michigan (Brandt 1946).

Architect Harold D. Ilgenfritz

Architect Harold D. Ilgenfritz (1893-1963) designed the Loop Theatre, a small 550-seat venue in Detroit in 1928 (Cinematreaures 2015). In 1938 he designed a building for Philco Radio & Television

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Corporation on East Grand Blvd. in Detroit (Hyde and Bobbio 1938) and a one-story addition for the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Co. (*Steel* 1937: 97). He apparently concentrated on industrial projects in his later years, such as a defense plant for Extruded Metals Inc. in Grand Rapids in 1942 (*Michigan Roads and Construction* 1942).

New Cutler House and New Cutler House Block

The New Cutler House Block was constructed in 1890 at 250 Washington to replace the original Cutler House, one of Grand Haven's largest and finest hotels. The associated New Cutler House Block was built about the same time at 224-234. The three-story New Cutler House, although reduced in scale from its predecessor, continued as one of the city's finest hostelries, while the associated two-story business block became one of the downtown's most active commercial locations. Identical in finish, the two represent restrained Late Victorian commercial architecture. The mason contractors for the building are identified as Jonker and VanDongen (*Grand Haven Daily Tribune* 1891a).

Masonry Contractor, Jonker and VanDongen

Jonker and VanDongen also built the fine brick Italianate residence for Dr. Arend VanderVeen at 508 Washington in 1873: "Hartger Jonker, and John VanDongen, both skilled masons born and trained in the Netherlands, were responsible for the stone work and plastering, including the handsome ceilings. The house's foundation was made of huge stones, each one a foot wide and a foot high and two to three feet deep. They were faced with brick, over which was laid a smooth coat of cement. The stones were brought to Grand Haven on scows, then transferred to horse-drawn "stone boats" and moved to the building site" (Ewing 2013a: 180).

Mason, Hartger Jonker (Yonker), Jonker & Son

Hartger Jonker (Yonker) (1837-1943) emigrated from The Netherlands in 1872 and started a concrete and masonry business in Grand Haven with Ello Emery, which they named Jonker & Emery Construction Company. When his son Fred, also born in The Netherlands, joined him about 1880, they changed the business name to Jonker & Son. In addition to the New Cutler House, they helped construct the Story & Clark building and a number of other, now demolished buildings (the Congregational Church, the Akeley Institute, part of the Challenge Refrigerator Co., the Dake Engine Co., and Eagle Ottawa Tannery Co.). Hartger died February 27, 1923, and Fred retired from the contracting business in 1927 (Ewing 2013c: 288-289).

Mason, Johannes "John" VanDongen

Johannes "John" VanDongen (1845-1934) was a mason by trade. Under the direction of homeowner Charles Soule, in 1881 he built the first central furnace in Grand Haven at 527 Lafayette by laying a square of brick walls around a 4-foot stove (Ewing 2013c: 568). In 1896 the firm of Van Dongen & Groenevelt had been awarded a contract to build Grand Haven's first electric power building (Ewing 2013c: 235).

Grand Haven State Bank Building

The Grand Haven State Bank Building, built in 1911 at 229 Washington, has a broad pedimented entry portico and large columns that enhance its symmetry and identify this bank as perhaps the best example of the Neo-Classical style in the business district. Grand Rapids architect W. M. Clarke designed the building, whose interior once incorporated murals by Grand Rapids artist, Mathias J. Alten (Straub 2014).

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Architect William M. Clarke

William Mycajah Clarke (1872-1953) was born in Grand Rapids and died at his home in Los Angeles. He was granted a certificate to practice architecture in California by written exam in 1919, and was also an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. Clarke is given credit as the architect for the T.A. Tooney house in Los Angeles in a 1924 issue of *Architectural Digest*, but not much else is known about his architecture practice. He is better known for his architectural photography. The bulk of his work focuses on residential and business projects in Los Angeles taken for *Architectural Digest* magazine from about 1920 through the 1930s (Huntington Library 2014). In Grand Haven William M. Clarke designed the Grand Haven Carnegie Library (demolished), built in 1913, and a house for J. P. Armstrong or Armstead, built in 1915. He also designed several houses in Grand Rapids (*Construction News* 1913: 26; *American Contractor* 1915b: 63-64, 1915c: 64). In Grand Rapids, Clarke's commissions included the F. P. Wilcox home (Alten et al. 1998: 118, 146).

First Reformed Church

This imposing building with its corner tower containing the city clock, built in 1913 at 301 Washington, is the largest and most recent of five edifices to house its congregation. Like most of the larger Dutch churches in the Dutch area of west Michigan constructed in the early 20th Century, it was built with a broad auditorium church body and an exterior finish, including large windows, intended to look like a house of worship but a modern one without heavy historic style references. Its architectural composition is eclectic, combining elements of Neoclassicism in an inventive, non-traditional way that in overall effect reflects more an Arts and Crafts influence. The Protestant Dutch auditorium churches in the west Michigan area (along with other early twentieth-century examples built by Dutch Protestant congregations as far away as Amsterdam, Montana, reflect this low-key Arts-and-Crafts approach to design that includes combining simplified or abstract Neoclassical or Colonial references with broad round-arch or square-head windows (or even Gothic-arch ones) that may have their roots in European design sources but harken back in only the most general way. These churches, designed around modern auditorium plans, were designed by a number of Grand Rapids-based architects, and it seems clear that the architects were looking over their shoulders at each other's work. In the end the architects seem to have together created a regional auditorium church style. This very fine example of this "West Michigan Protestant Dutch" style was designed by Grand Rapids architect Pierre Lindhout (*Construction News* 1913: 24). (Note: the standard reference work, *Buildings of Michigan*, credits Daverman Associates with the design of the First Reformed Church [Eckert 1993: 285]. It is possible that the Daverman Associates predecessor firm, J & G. Daverman, which was formed in 1904, designed the 1907 church edifice that was soon destroyed by fire and replaced with the current church in 1913.)

Architect Pierre Lindhout

Pierre Lindhout (1887-1940) was born in Belgium in 1887, and received his education at the Royal Academy of Art, in Antwerp, where he specialized in shipbuilding architecture. He migrated to the United States with his family and in 1903 came to Grand Rapids, taking a position in the offices of Osgood & Osgood, a firm that designed a wide variety of structures including churches, commercial buildings, and private residences. Many of Lindhout's later designs reflected elements characteristic of this firm's work. In 1909 he began his own firm as an architect and designed a wide variety of buildings throughout the Midwest and other areas of the country. He was a member of the Michigan Society of Architects and was at one time president of the Grand Rapids Society of Architects. At the time of his death, he was a designer for the W. B. Jarvis Company and had worked as an architect in Grand Rapids for thirty-two years (White 1924: 331; Atomic Object 2014).

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Lindhout apparently was not a member of the AIA and is not listed in the standard architect directories (Bowker 1956; Shettleworth 2012; Withey 1970), but was prolific. In a single weekly edition of the *American Contractor* in November 1915 in Grand Rapids he is identified as the architect for a church, a post office and office building, a theater, an apartment flat and a residence, and in an April 1921 edition is credited with eleven projects in and near Grand Rapids, mostly residences and garages, but also including the 1st Reformed Church in Fremont (*American Contractor* 1915c, 1921e). His most numerous commissions appear to be for private residences, but he designed a range of buildings for a variety of clients. He completed important architectural work in Grand Rapids, including the Wealthy Street Baptist Church, the Cascade Hills Country Club, the Bethany Reformed Church, the Eighth Reformed Church, a two-story addition to the 1st Reformed Church, and in Holland, the first five-story store building in the city (*American Contractor* 1920). A Lindhout specialty was the design of small, neighborhood theaters, including eleven in Grand Rapids, of which at least the Wealthy Theatre survives.

U. S. Post Office and Federal Building

The U.S. Post Office/Federal Building at 324 Washington was built in 1965-66 from designs provided by the Grand Rapids architectural firm of Daverman Associates (*Owosso Argus Press* 1964). It is the second federally owned post office building in Grand Haven (the previous, 1905 building has been demolished). Built for the General Services Administration to house the post office and other federal agencies, the building's crisp, clean lines reflect the Modernist, International style aesthetic embraced by the federal government and nation in general in the 1950s and 60s. As noted a few pages back in this nomination's discussion of architectural significance, the building's design exhibits a studied informality, with its one and two-story sections, the two-story part set back, but the quality materials that include limestone in the front and the setback from the street that provides space for plantings and lawn seem intended to provide a sense of dignity and permanence appropriate for the federal government's primary building in the city.

Architect Daverman Associates

Daverman Associates was formed 1963 as the successor firm to J. & G. Daverman Co., a Grand Rapids firm that, established in 1904, was early in its history known particularly for its churches. In 1939 Robert J. Daverman joined cousins Joseph T. and Herbert G. Daverman, and the company began offering engineering as well as architectural services. Joseph and Herbert had received degrees in architecture and Robert a Masters in Chemical Engineering from the University of Michigan (Bowker 1956, 1962, 1970; Daverman Associates 1964). Herbert served as director of the Kendall School of Design in Grand Rapids. In Grand Haven, in 1960 Daverman Associates also designed the large Educational Wing addition to the First Reformed Church. Herbert and Joseph listed as major Michigan commissions the Calvin College Science Building (1947), Hospital for the Nervous in Cutlerville (1951), Lakeside School in East Grand Rapids (1952), 1st Congregational Church in St. Joseph (1955), and buildings at Ionia State Prison (1955). Joseph Daverman listed as Grand Rapids commissions the Bissell Factory and Office Building (1959), the Osteopathic Hospital (1959), LaGrave Church (1960), the U.S. Post Office Building (1961), and Calvin College New Campus Phase I (1962).

Grand Rapids-based Daverman Associates designed a number of commercial buildings in Grand Rapids and in other cities in Michigan and across the Midwest and had offices in Wisconsin, Florida and California. Among the firm's commissions dating to about the time they designed the Grand Haven post office, in 1965, in Grand Rapids they designed the Old Kent Bank & Trust Building and the Grand Rapids Press Building, in 1966 the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. Building, where the firm had its

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offices, and, somewhat later in 1972, the Gerald R. Ford Federal Building (Bowker 1956: 124, 1962: 154, 1970: 204; MSHPO 2015). They were described as the “leading urban renewal architects in downtown Grand Rapids” (Ellison 2015). The firm was also known for designs and plans relating to college campuses. Daverman Associates merged with Greiner Inc. in the 1980s, and in 1996 with URS Corporation (Bouwman 2015).

Willard C. Sheldon House

This imposing residence at 321 Washington Avenue is the finest example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture in central Grand Haven. Its construction demonstrated the success of Sheldon, a manufacturer of corn planters, and most famously, the proprietor of Sheldon’s Magnetic Mineral Springs spa, near this house on the northwest corner of Washington and Third, a resort with hotel built in 1871. This house was built in 1893 from plans by “Robinson of Grand Rapids,” almost certainly William G. Robinson, based on the house’s date of construction. The contractor was Adrian VerBerkmoes of Grand Haven.

Architect William G. Robinson

William G. Robinson (1837-1907) of Grand Rapids was an important and prolific architect during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, designing private residences and public and commercial buildings and churches in Grand Rapids and Michigan, as well as in other states. Robinson, who would design many Grand Rapids buildings, including schools and churches, worked for Reuben Wheeler as a draughtsman when he first arrived in the city: according to the 1868 Grand Rapids city directory (Barrett 2015). Early in his career, by the publication of the 1872 Grand Rapids city directory, Robinson had designed the “elegant hotel at Grand Haven, known as the Cutler House,” and in Grand Rapids the Ball Block, the Caulfield Block, Henry Grinnell Block, the Dutch Reformed Church, St. James Catholic Church, and the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church (Burch, Polk & Co. 1872: 22, 236), and in 1873 he had designed the Rood Building in Grand Rapids (Wood 2010). By 1873-74 and into the 1880s, Robinson was in partnership with Frank B. Barnaby as W. G. Robinson & Co. or Robinson & Barnaby, designing the Union City Methodist Episcopal Church (1880) and the Holland City Hall and Firehouse No. 2 (1883) (Burch, Polk & Co. 1873: 264; Michmarkers 2015). By the late 1890s his son, Frederick, joined him to form the firm W. G. & F. S. Robinson.

William G. Robinson’s commissions include Queen Anne style houses such as the George W. Metz House (1888), the Carl Voight House (1895), the Ladies Literary Club (1887), and the Ledyard Block (1874) in Grand Rapids, as well as the Anne Perry Hannah House (1891) in Traverse City (Ashlee 1991: 151, 154; Eckert 1993: 253, 255, 260, 426; Heritage Hill 2015). Also in Grand Rapids, Robinson designed St. James Catholic Church (1869) (Goss 1906: 1252), the Fox Brothers’ “Castle” (1884), and the Seventh Day Adventist Church (1894) (Ashlee 1991: 149; Heritage Hill 2015; Michigan Stained Glass Census 2015).

Contractor Adrian VerBerkmoes

Adrian VerBerkmoes was a builder and contractor active in Grand Haven around the end of the 19th century. Adrian was born in Goes, The Netherlands, on August 5, 1849 and died in Grand Haven on July 13, 1924. The Sheldon House appears to be one of his major commissions. It is reported that he worked on buildings at the Akeley Institute, which would post-date 1888 (Ewing 2013b: 54). He apparently was most active in the 1890s. In 1891, “VerBerkmoes and Stuvelling have taken the contract of repairing the central school building where burned. The work is to be finished in fourteen days” (*Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1891b). In 1893, “VerBerkmoes and Stuvelling have completed the Kilbourne & Co.’s

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factory and saw mill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned" (*Grand Haven Evening Tribune* 1893c). Around 1900 he lived and ran his business from his home at 615 Franklin Street (Ewing 2013a: 66; Ewing 2013c: 582). In Grand Haven it is possible that between 1892 and 1899 he built the house occupied by his sons, Andrew, Cornelius and Henry VerBerkmoes, at 320 Columbus Street, and also their cigar store at 110 Washington, which was built prior to 1883, both standing in the historic district.

Grand Haven City Hall and Grand Haven Police and Fire Department Building

The City of Grand Haven is fortunate to have two fine public buildings that are excellent examples of Depression era public works-related architecture. The Grand Haven City Hall, built at 519 Washington in 1933-34, and the 1935 Grand Haven Police and Fire Department Building at 20 N 5th are expressions of the Colonial Revival style popular for government buildings during this period. Both were designed by the Grand Rapids architectural firm Robinson & Campau, whose principals during this period were Antoine B. Campau and Charles A. Crowe. The buildings are handsome examples of the Colonial Revival that was so frequently used for public buildings during the time. During the bleakest years of the Great Depression these two buildings were a major commitment for the city as it partnered with the federal government in a public works program. It signified an optimism for the future as it symbolically and literally broke with the past. Having considered reusing the empty Akeley Institute buildings for local government purposes, it was decided to demolish the old buildings and construct in their place using local labor a brand new civic center anchored by the City Hall and Police and Fire Department buildings. The marble wall plaque inside the entry vestibule of the City Hall crystallizes this perspective: "This City Hall Was Built By The United Effort Of The People In The Years 1933 And 1934 And Is Dedicated To The Attainment Through Government Of A High Level Of Living For Every Citizen."

Robinson & Campau / Robinson Campau & Crowe

This buildings' architects, Robinson & Campau, designed a number of public buildings in the Midwest during the first half of the 20th century, specializing in schools but including churches and hospitals as well as commercial buildings. After F. S. Robinson's death, it appears that the firm carried on as Robinson & Campau until about 1936, when it was reorganized as Robinson, Campau & Crowe. The 1937 Grand Rapids city directory is the first to list the firm with Crowe (Polk 1937). The firm of Robinson, Campeau & Crowe continued to design buildings at least into the 1970s (Michigan Society of Architects 1971: 312).

In Grand Haven, in 1907 Robinson & Campau designed a \$13,000 addition for the Akeley School, which was later demolished to clear the site for the new City Hall (*School Board Journal* 1907b: 27). Later in Grand Haven, in 1940 Robinson, Campau & Crowe were identified as architects for a factory building to be built for the Hatton Leather Co. by contractor Osterink Construction Co. of Grand Rapids (*Steel* 1940: 366). About the time the firm was active designing the Grand Haven civic buildings, Robinson & Campau (Eckert 1993: 252-253) designed the George W. Welsh Civic Auditorium in Grand Rapids (with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls), built in 1932-33.

Frederick S. Robinson (1870-1931) was the son of architect William G. Robinson (1837-1907). He studied under his father, graduated from Cornell, and joined his father's firm, which became W. G. & F. S. Robinson. When William G. Robinson died, Frederick formed the successor firm of Robinson & Campau, with Antoine B. Campau, and "carried on the work in that association, specializing in commercial buildings, until his (Robinson's) death in 1931" (Withey 1970: 517).

Antoine B. Campau (1878-1963) graduated from the Boston Technical Institute in 1901. After studying

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two years abroad at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France, he became a member of the firm of W. G. & F. S. Robinson, and when W. G. Robinson died in 1907, the firm of Robinson & Campau was formed (Fisher 1918: 74). He advertised himself as a school architect in trade journals and was a member of the board of directors of the Kendall School for Design, serving as President in 1940-46 (National Education Association 1918: 187; Campau 1978; Kendall School 1978).

Charles A. Crowe (1889-1982) obtained his architecture degree at the University of Michigan in 1914, and joined Robinson & Campau in 1917. Until at least the mid-1930s, several years after Robinson's death in 1931, the firm retained the Robinson & Campau name, but thereafter became Robinson, Campau and Crowe. In later years Antoine Campau was identified as "a prominent partner in the well-known Grand Rapids architectural firm of Robinson, Campau and Crowe" (Bowker 1956: 118).

Other major west Michigan buildings associated with Robinson & Campau include: the Holland, Michigan, Hospital and the Junior and Senior High School in Rockford, Michigan (*American Contractor* 1921b), and in Grand Rapids, the Augustus Paddock House, built in 1910 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (MSHPO 2014a); the 1921 Butterworth Hospital, and the Y.W.C.A. Building (*American Contractor* 1921a); the Tuberculosis Sanitarium (*American Contractor* 1921c); a number of schools including the Central (with Smith, Hinchman and Grylls) in 1911, the West Side and the South High Schools, and many other public and private edifices . . ." (White 1924: 74) (MSHPO 2014); and the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1915) (Michigan Stained Glass Census 2015; Anonymous 2014).

Bell Telephone Building

This restrained and dignified Colonial Revival building at 501 Washington was built in 1929 from plans provided by the Detroit architecture firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls. The Bell building and the adjacent Colonial Revival City Hall and Fire and Police Department buildings form a fine concentration of Colonial Revival "public" buildings that dominates the east end of the historic district. The Michigan Bell Telephone Company expanded rapidly during the 1910s and 20s through mergers with smaller local companies and in the 1920s carried out a major program of construction of new buildings to house local offices and exchanges. The company's new buildings reflected the popular architectural styles of the time, with Art Deco used for some of the larger buildings, including several in Detroit, but Colonial Revival seems to have been used for many local office/exchange buildings. Regardless of the style, the Michigan Bell buildings from the 1920s were all substantially built and architecturally distinguished structures, built using quality materials and exemplifying high design quality. Grand Haven's building makes extensive use of limestone as trim for its brick exterior face and displays features such as Flemish bond brickwork, arches built in gauged brickwork, wrought iron balconets, and garland and swag panels that would have added to the building's cost just as they add much to its grace of design.

Smith, Hinchman and Grylls

Michigan Bell commissioned Detroit architectural firm Smith, Hinchman & Grylls to design nearly all of their exchange and office buildings from around 1920 through at least the 1960s. As Eckert notes in *Buildings of Michigan*, "in cities throughout Michigan, SH&G created a corporate identity for Michigan Bell" (Eckert 1993: 279). The firm traces its ancestry back to the 1850s and continues in operation today as SmithGroup JJR. It has long been one of Michigan's preeminent architectural firms, having a national reputation and designing buildings across the country. Other Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Michigan commissions include buildings in Ann Arbor at the University of Michigan, in Grand Rapids the 1926 Michigan National Bank Building, in Kalamazoo the 1936-37 Kalamazoo County Building, and in

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Saginaw the 1929-30 Michigan Bell Building (Eckert 1993:144, 145, 222, 252, 323, 254; Michigan State Administrative Board 1941: 312).

Second Reformed Church

Now being converted to a house but retaining the historic church exterior remarkably intact, this wood church building at 600 Washington exemplifies the restrained and tasteful ecclesiastical auditorium church architecture favored by Protestant denominations, including those of Dutch heritage, across Michigan during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Its tall roof and round and pointed arch windows and other elements reveal that it is an eclectic approach to church design that does not emulate any particular historic architectural style. The church was built in 1890 from designs provided by Grand Rapids architect, Sidney J. Osgood, who was a prolific and important designer of churches in the state in the 1880s and 1890s, and is illustrated on page 16 of his book, *Churches* (Osgood 1892; Harms 1991).

Architect Sidney J. Osgood

Sidney J. Osgood (1845-1935) gained experience under his father, trained in Boston, and opened an office after arriving in Grand Rapids in 1876. He practiced for over half a century, forming a partnership with his son, Eugene, in 1904 as Osgood & Osgood, before retiring in the early 1930s. A leading architect in his time in the west Michigan area, Osgood is known for his Richardsonian Romanesque county courthouses, which included the Kent County Courthouse in Grand Rapids (1884) and the courthouses for Allegan, Mason, Muskegon, and St. Joseph counties, all built in the 1887-1900 period. Other important commissions included the Widdicomb Building, Westminster Presbyterian Church (1886), and the Corl-Knott Building (1902) in Grand Rapids (White 1924: 187-188; Withey and Withey 1970: 449-450). He also designed the 1895 Union Depot in Muskegon, the 1889 Grand Rapids & Indiana depot in Harbor Springs, and the 1894 First Congregational Church in Chelsea (Eckert 1993: 389, 392; michmarker 2015).

“The design of churches became an Osgood specialty during the early part of (Sidney’s) career. His ability to create imposing yet modestly priced structures made him a popular architect with the Dutch congregations” (Czurak 2010). About the time he designed the Grand Haven church, an advertisement in an 1891 issue of *Church-Building Quarterly* magazine for “Sidney J. Osgood, Architect” states that he had made “church architecture a specialty during the past 14 years, and during that time 52 churches have been built from my designs” (*Church-Building Quarterly* 1891: 4). An 1889 article stated he had designed 64 churches over the past 11 years, ten of which were in Grand Rapids (Baker 1889: 21). In 1893 Osgood published his *Churches*, a plan book of sixteen of his church designs that illustrated the wide range of his church work. Osgood claimed that all the designs, ranging in cost from \$1800 to \$43,000, had actually been built, and many of the plans name the specific congregation – most in the Grand Rapids-Holland-Kalamazoo area – for which they were built.

Among his numerous church commissions in western Michigan were the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the South Congregational Church, the Church of Christ, the East Street Baptist Church, the Christian Reformed Church on Lagrave Street, and Fifth Holland Reformed Church on Grandville Street, all in Grand Rapids, the Unitarian Church in Manistee, and the First Congregational Church of Kalamazoo, while other non-ecclesiastical commissions in west Michigan included the Michigan Masonic Home, the Muskegon Club house, the Masonic Temple at Cadillac, and the Universalist Church of Benton Harbor (Baker 1889 21-22; *Church-Building Quarterly* 1890: 217-219; *Manford’s Magazine* 1895: 505; Czurak 2010).

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First Presbyterian Church

Built for a congregation with a long history in the United States and Grand Haven, the 1956 First Presbyterian Church combines a basic form loosely modeled on traditional Gothic architecture, with a symmetrical front, low roof with steeple perched atop the ridge, and large square-head windows lighting the auditorium, with bold but austere detailing that speaks to the Modernism of the 1950s. The 1956 church was designed by Harold H. Fisher of Harold H. Fisher & Associates of Detroit, and features stained glass windows by the prominent Willet Studios of Philadelphia. The commission for the educational wing and chapel in 1966, which complements the original building in design and exterior materials, was awarded to architect William Stone, Jr. of the Kalamazoo architectural firm of Stone & Parent. In 1975, interior renovations to this wing were completed by the Grand Haven architectural firm of VanderMeiden & Koteles. During the 1950s this latter firm had offices on the second floor of 214 Washington Avenue in the historic district (Ewing 2013a: 170).

Architect Harold H. Fisher, Harold H. Fisher & Associates, Detroit

Architect Harold H. Fisher (1901-2003) was a specialist in church architecture who designed hundreds of churches in Michigan, the Midwest, and across the nation in a more-than-fifty-year career that continued until past his 100th birthday – a 2002 story, apparently quoting him, says nearly 500 churches. He stated that his first experience with church architecture was as an understudy or apprentice to a church architect in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, at the age of fifteen and that he studied traditional architectural styles and “developed an understanding and appreciation for religious architecture” at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York. Fisher established his own architectural practice, Harold H. Fisher & Associates, in Detroit in 1945. He stated that his interest in church architecture resulted from his own “strongly religious upbringing” and from his appreciation of the beauty of the church architecture of the past. During the early years of practice in Detroit, Fisher specialized in church architecture that, embodied by buildings such as First Presbyterian, interpreted traditional church architecture in contemporary ways appropriate for the modern post World War II world. Fisher’s AIA directory entry listed as principal works Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit (1950), First Presbyterian Church in Jackson (1956), First Presbyterian Church in Birmingham (1960), Christ Presbyterian Church in Madison, Wisconsin (1962), and First Presbyterian Church in Belleville, Illinois (1963) (Bowker 1970: 277). Grand Haven’s First Presbyterian, like First Presbyterian in Jackson, is a fine example of this genre of Protestant church architecture (ABC News; Johnston 2014: 176-177; Tracy F. Ostroff, “The Voice of Experience”; *Zoomer Magazine*). He was a founding member of the Church Architectural Guild, predecessor to the AIA’s Interfaith Forum on Religion Art and Architecture (*Faith & Form* 2003: 91). Honored many times for his work, Fisher received the Edward S. Frey Award in 1992, the highest given nationally for achievement in ecclesiastical design. In 1995 Fisher was among eight architects recognized by *Progressive Architecture* for lifetime achievement. For his contributions to classic tradition in the arts, Fisher won the prestigious Arthur Ross Award in 2000 for “exhibiting excellence and integrity in the application of classical ideals and canons” (*Form and Forum* 2002).

Willet Stained Glass Studios, Philadelphia

Established in 1899, the company became Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co. in 1909, and continues in business today as Willet Hauser Architectural Glass. The company completed work for numerous churches and other buildings across the country, including chapels at Princeton University and West Point Military Academy, the National Cathedral in Washington D.C., Michigan State University, more than fifty churches and other buildings in the Detroit area, and closer to home, for the First United Methodist Church in Grand Rapids (Tutag 1987; Willet Company 1921; Willet Hauser 2014). The

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company was known for experimenting in stained glass and new methods, such as the dale-de-verve method that used simple shapes and strong colors in designs that were often abstract or semi-abstract (Tutag 1987: 153), which would appear to describe the stained glass windows in Grand Haven's First Presbyterian Church. This company also designed and fabricated the stained glass windows installed during the 1945 renovation of Grand Haven's St. John's Episcopal Church.

Stone & Parent, Architects, Kalamazoo

This was a relatively short-lived architectural firm formed by principals William A. Stone and James L. Parent. Stone and Parent were partners with Colbert C. Smith as Stone, Smith and Parent from 1959 to 1963, before becoming Stone & Parent from 1963 to 1966 (Bowker 1970: 692, 886).

Architect William A. Stone, Jr., Kalamazoo

Architect William A. Stone, Jr. (1902-1976) received a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering in 1924 and a Master of Fine Arts in Architecture in 1928, both from the Yale University. He worked with architectural firms in New York City until 1931 when he returned to Kalamazoo and opened his own practice through 1937, becoming Stone & Wagner, Inc., with Randall Wagner from 1937-42. During World War II, Stone contributed to the design of a munitions factory in Dixon, Illinois. After the war he returned to solo practice as William A. Stone in 1945-57, then joining with Colbert C. Smith as Stone & Smith 1957-58, and with James L. Parent as Stone, Smith & Parent in 1959-63 and Stone & Parent 1963-66, before again practicing as William Stone in 1967. Stone's principal works in the Kalamazoo area include the Westnedge Apartments (1949), the J. C. Penney Store on South Burdick Street (1955), the Central Fire Station (1955), Upton Biological Lab (1956), Indian Prairie Schools (1957), Sarah DeWaters Hall at Kalamazoo College (1965), branch banks for the First National Bank & Trust Co. in Kalamazoo (1966, 1967), and the Great Lakes Computer Center in Portage (1968).

Stone's AIA listing included the St. John's Episcopal Church Parish Building in Grand Haven (1964) as one of his principal works, and also the First Congregational Church in Kalamazoo, the Congregational Church in Cooper, Michigan, and an addition for the Church of the Good Shepherd in Allegan. He also prepared the blueprints for several schools and fire stations in the Kalamazoo area. The AIA directory entry states that his major interest was in private residences and that he designed several of the homes in the Orchard Hills development in Kalamazoo. In 1951, the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects gave Stone their Grand Award for Residences for the design of his own home at 529 Pinehurst Boulevard in Kalamazoo (Husband 2002; Bowker 1956: 540, 1962: 680, 1970: 886).

Architect James L. Parent, Kalamazoo

Architect James L. Parent (1927-?) received his degree in architecture from the University of Oklahoma in 1954, becoming a principal in Stone & Parent before forming teaming with Gary B. Phillips to form Parent and Phillips in 1970. Among his principal works in Kalamazoo were the Great Lakes Computer Center (1968) and People's Unitarian Church (1969) and several residences in Kalamazoo in the late 1960s (Bowker 1970: 692).

BPOE (Elks) Lodge 1200

One of the most distinctive and picturesque of Grand Haven's downtown buildings is the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) Lodge 1200 Building, built in 1927 at 15 S. 3rd Street. The low pitched hipped roof of red tile, use of arched openings, and windows and entry treatment define this building as the most fully developed example of the Mediterranean architecture of the 1920s in the central business district. The building was

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designed by the Grand Rapids architectural firm of Wernette & McCarty.

Architect, Wernette & McCarty

A 1926 trade journal reported that "Joseph J. Wernette and William H. McCarty have formed the partnership of Wernette & McCarty" (*MMFR* 1926: 76). In 1927, a trade journal reported the "Grand Haven Lodge of Elks will soon break ground for the construction of its new \$50,000 temple. Wernette and McCarty, of Grand Rapids, are the architects" (*MMFR* 1927: 22). This is supported by architectural renderings on file at the Grand Rapids Public Library (Grand Rapids Public Library 2015a). W. H. McCarty, Registered Architect, had joined the J. J. Wernette Engineering Co. as a principal in the firm before 1922, when an advertisement in that year's Grand Rapids city directory gives him equal billing with J. J. Wernette, Registered Engineer (Polk: 1922: 69). Most of the firm's work was in engineering, but it also undertook architectural commissions, such as St. Peter & Paul Catholic Church in Grand Rapids, completed in 1922 (*American Contractor* 1922: 59). A year after the Grand Haven Elks Lodge commission, in 1928, an illustration on the cover of the July edition of *Architectonics*, the monthly newsletter of the Architectural Club of Grand Rapids, credits Wernette & McCarty with the design of the House of the Good Shepherd in that city (Grand Rapids Public Library 2015b).

Engineer Joseph J. Wernette

Joseph Jabez Wernette (1868-1944) was a Grand Rapids consulting engineer who purchased the Frank A. Simon consulting engineer firm in 1907, and by 1924 had figured in the design for more than 800 projects for industrial and commercial clients in many states and Canada, including "heat, light and power engineering work for virtually all the leading industrial corporations in Grand Rapids" (White 1924: 237). This biography notes he was a member of the Elks in Grand Rapids, which may have facilitated the firm's selection as designers for the Elks Temple in Grand Haven.

The firm of Wernette, Bradfield & Mead was very active in the Grand Rapids region during the 1910s with trade journals from the period revealing commissions for primarily factory and industrial and infrastructure structures, but also for schools and other building types (*American Contractor* 1915b: 64; *American Contractor* 1916: 114). The firm was incorporated in 1913 by J. J. Wernette, William Bradfield, and Harry L. Mead, but was crippled by legal difficulties among the principals, ceasing business in 1918, and was formally dissolved in 1921. J. J. Wernette was in business by himself by April 1918 but incorporated in 1919 as the J. J. Wernette Engineering Co. (*Industrial World* 1913: 969-970; *Michigan Architect & Engineer* 1920: 58; *MMFR* 1919: 38). By 1922 William McCarty had joined the firm as the chief architect, and in 1926 the two men formed Wernette & McCarty (*MMFR* 1926: 76).

Architect, William H. McCarty

Col. William H. McCarty (1892-1970) was a practicing architect in Grand Rapids listed in the 1956 and 1962 AIA directories, and is listed under Necrology by 1970 (Bowker 1956: 348, 1962: 441, 1970: 1115). He was addressed as Colonel because during World War II he was commanding officer of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan district of the army's Sixth Service Command out of Milwaukee, and later was commanding officer of the Michigan Military Area, based in Detroit (*Milwaukee Journal* 1943; *Benton Harbor News Palladium* 1945). A 1951 legal case in which McCarty was involved identifies his firm as Wirnett (sic) & McCarty, which in 1928 had designed residences and a theater (Supreme Court of Michigan 1951). He served as the first Vice President of the Architectural Club of Grand Rapids in 1927 (*Progressive Architecture* 1927: 59) and later served on the Grand Rapids Planning Commission.

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Name of Property: Grand Haven Central Historic District
City or Vicinity: Grand Haven
County: Ottawa **State:** MI
Photographer: William E. Rutter; and Robert Christensen
Dates Taken: May and September 2014, April 2015; and November 2015

Description of Photographs and Number:

- 1 of 50: Fraternal Order of Eagles, 20 North 2nd Street, west (façade) and south elevation, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0001.tif
- 2 of 50: Grand Haven Armory, 17 South 2nd Street, east (façade) and south elevation, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0002.tif
- 3 of 50: South 2nd Street, 100 Block west side streetscape, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0003.tif
- 4 of 50: Juistema Shoe Store Building, 114 North 3rd Street, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0004.tif
- 5 of 50: Old Fire Department Building, 18-20 North 5th Street, south (façade) and east elevation, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0005.tif
- 6 of 50: Story & Clark Radio Factory Building, 101 Columbus Avenue, west (façade) and south elevation, camera facing NE. MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0006.tif
- 7 of 50: Franklin Avenue, 100 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0007.tif
- 8 of 50: Franklin Avenue, 200 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0008.tif
- 9 of 50: Franklin Avenue, 300 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0009.tif
- 10 of 50: 1st Presbyterian Church, 508 Franklin Avenue, west (façade) and east elevation, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0010.tif
- 11 of 50: Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot, 01 North Harbor Avenue, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0011.tif
- 12 of 50: Washington Avenue, 0-38 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SW MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0012.tif
- 13 of 50: Gray Block, 16 Washington Avenue, north (façade) elevation, camera facing S/SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0013.tif
- 14 of 50: Grand Theater, 22 Washington Avenue, north (façade) elevation, camera facing S/SE,

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MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0014.tif

15 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (South Section), 41 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and east elevation, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0015.tif

16 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (Central Section), 100 N. Harbor Drive, west (side) and north elevations, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0016.tif

17 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (North Section), 100 N. Harbor Drive, east (side) and south elevations, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0017.tif

18 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory, 100 N. Harbor Drive, east (side) elevation, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0018.tif

19 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (South Section), 41 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0019.tif

20 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (South Section) Harbourfront Place Entry, 41 Washington Avenue, west elevation, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0020.tif

21 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (South Section) Porto Bello, 41 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0021.tif

22 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (Central Section) Courtyard, 100 N. Harbor Drive, west elevation, camera facing E, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0022.tif

23 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (North and Central Sections), 100 N. Harbor Drive, west elevation, camera facing E, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0023.tif

24 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (Central and South Sections), 100 N. Harbor Drive and 41 Washington Avenue, west elevation and north elevation, camera facing E/SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0024.tif

25 of 50: Story & Clark Piano Factory (Northernmost Section), 200 N. Harbor Drive, west elevation, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0025.tif

26 of 50: Post Office Block, 100 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevation, camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0026.tif

27 of 50: Washington Avenue, 100 Block north side streetscape, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0027.tif

28 of 50: Hubbard Block, 117 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0028.tif

29 of 50: Washington Avenue, 100 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0029.tif

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- 30 of 50: Bottje Hardware Building, 106-108 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevations, camera facing S/SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0030.tif
- 31 of 50: Tribune Building, 120 Washington Avenue, north (façade) elevation, camera facing S, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0031.tif
- 32 of 50: Washington Avenue, 200 Block north side streetscape, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0032.tif
- 33 of 50: Howlett Block / Ball Block, 201 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0033.tif
- 34 of 50: Kinkema & Co. Meat Market Building, 211 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and east elevations, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0034.tif
- 35 of 50: Grand Haven State Bank Building, 229 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations, camera facing N/NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0035.tif
- 36 of 50: Washington Avenue, 200 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0036.tif
- 37 of 50: Washington Avenue, 200 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0037.tif
- 38 of 50: Akeley Block, 200 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevations, camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0038.tif
- 39 of 50: VanderZalm Building, 210 Washington Avenue, north (façade) elevation, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0039.tif
- 40 of 50: Kirby / Kaden Building, 220 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevations, camera facing S/SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0040.tif
- 41 of 50: Washington Avenue, 300 Block north side streetscape, camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0041.tif
- 42 of 50: Willard C. Sheldon House, 321 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and east elevations, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0042.tif
- 43 of 50: Post Office and Federal Building, 324 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and east elevations, camera facing SW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0043.tif
- 44 of 50: Central Park, 401 Block Washington Avenue, camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0044.tif
- 45 of 50: Washington Avenue, 500 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SE,

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MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0045.tif

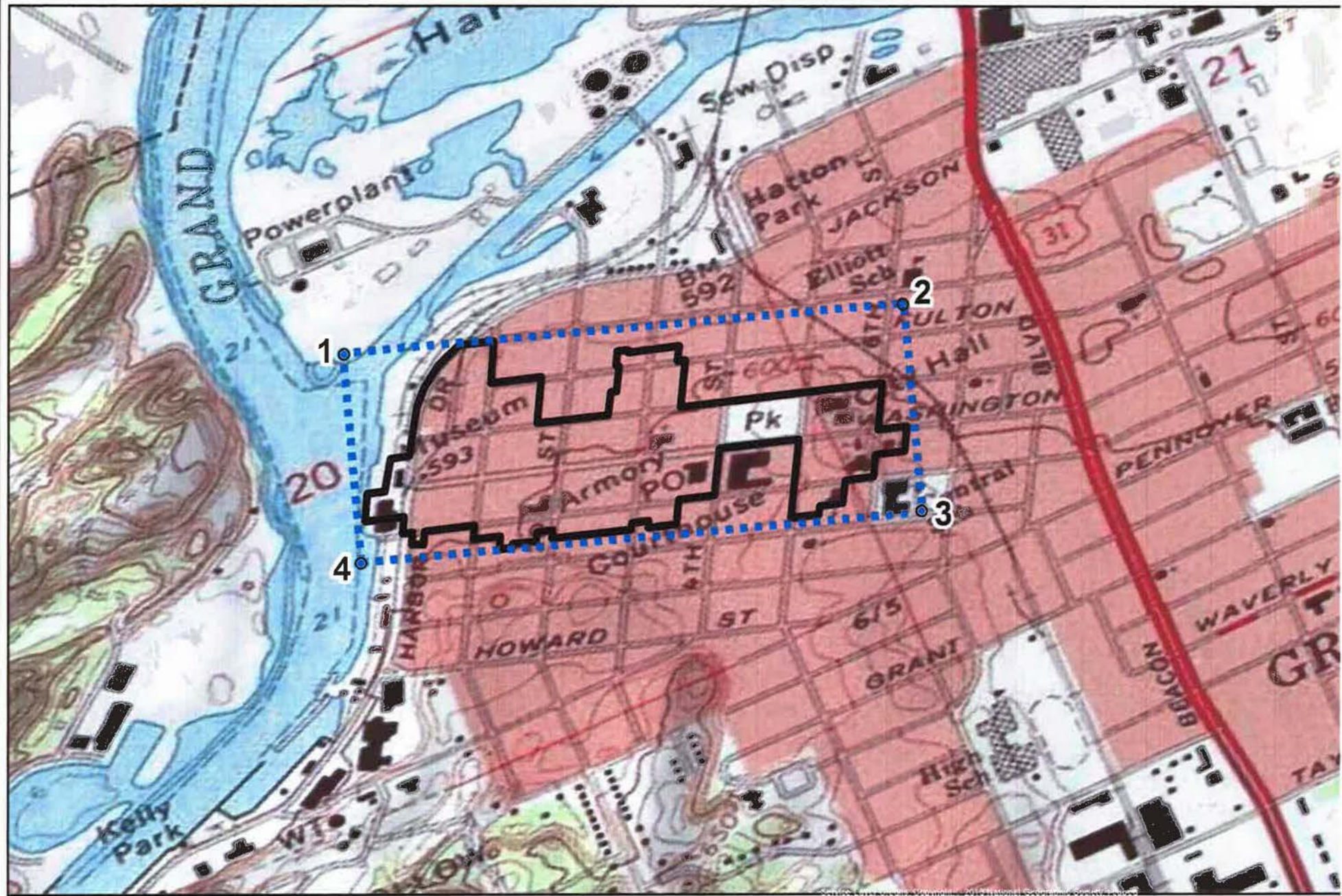
46 of 50: Bell Telephone Building, 501 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and west elevations,
camera facing NE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0046.tif

47 of 50: Dr. Arend VanderVeen House, 508 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevations,
camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0047.tif

48 of 50: Grand Haven City Hall, 519 Washington Avenue, south (façade) and east elevations,
camera facing NW, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0048.tif

49 of 50: St. John's Episcopal Church, 524 Washington Avenue, north (façade) and west elevations,
camera facing SE, MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0049.tif

50 of 50: Washington Avenue, 600 Block south side streetscape, camera facing SE,
MI Ottawa County Grand Haven Central Historic District _ 0050.tif



Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	43.067920	-86.234210
2	43.064230	-86.223120
3	43.060150	-86.224470
4	43.063820	-86.235600

Legend
 District Boundary


Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Degree
 District location coordinates displayed in Decimal Degrees

FIGURE 1
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan





Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	43.067920	-86.234210
2	43.064230	-86.223120
3	43.060150	-86.224470
4	43.063820	-86.235600

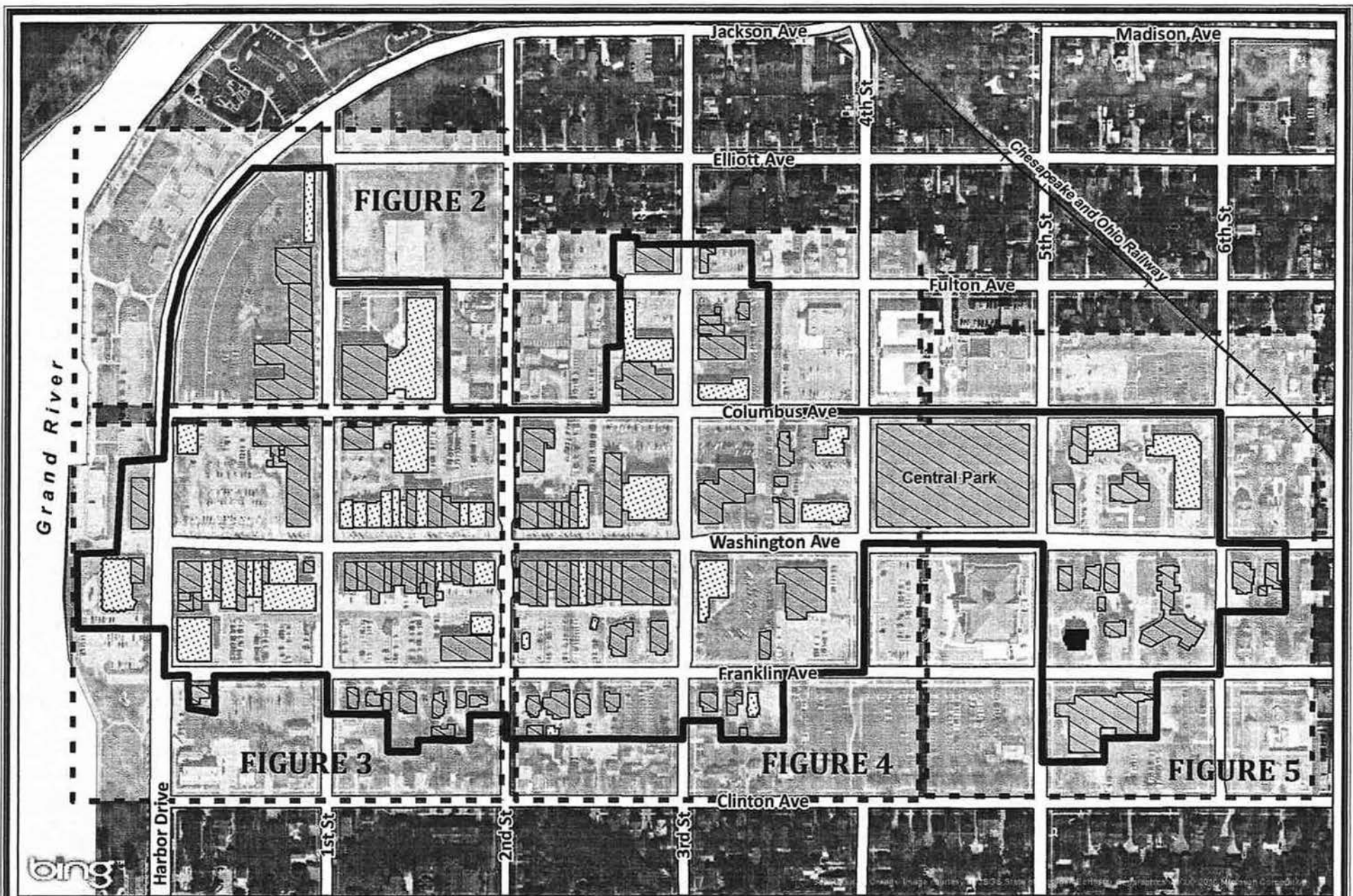
Legend
 District Boundary

Coordinate System: GCS North American 1983
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Degree
 District location coordinates displayed in Decimal Degrees

FIGURE 1
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan



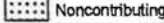

 0 250 500 1,000
 Feet
 Map prepared January 2016





Legend

District Structures

-  National Register-Listed
-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing




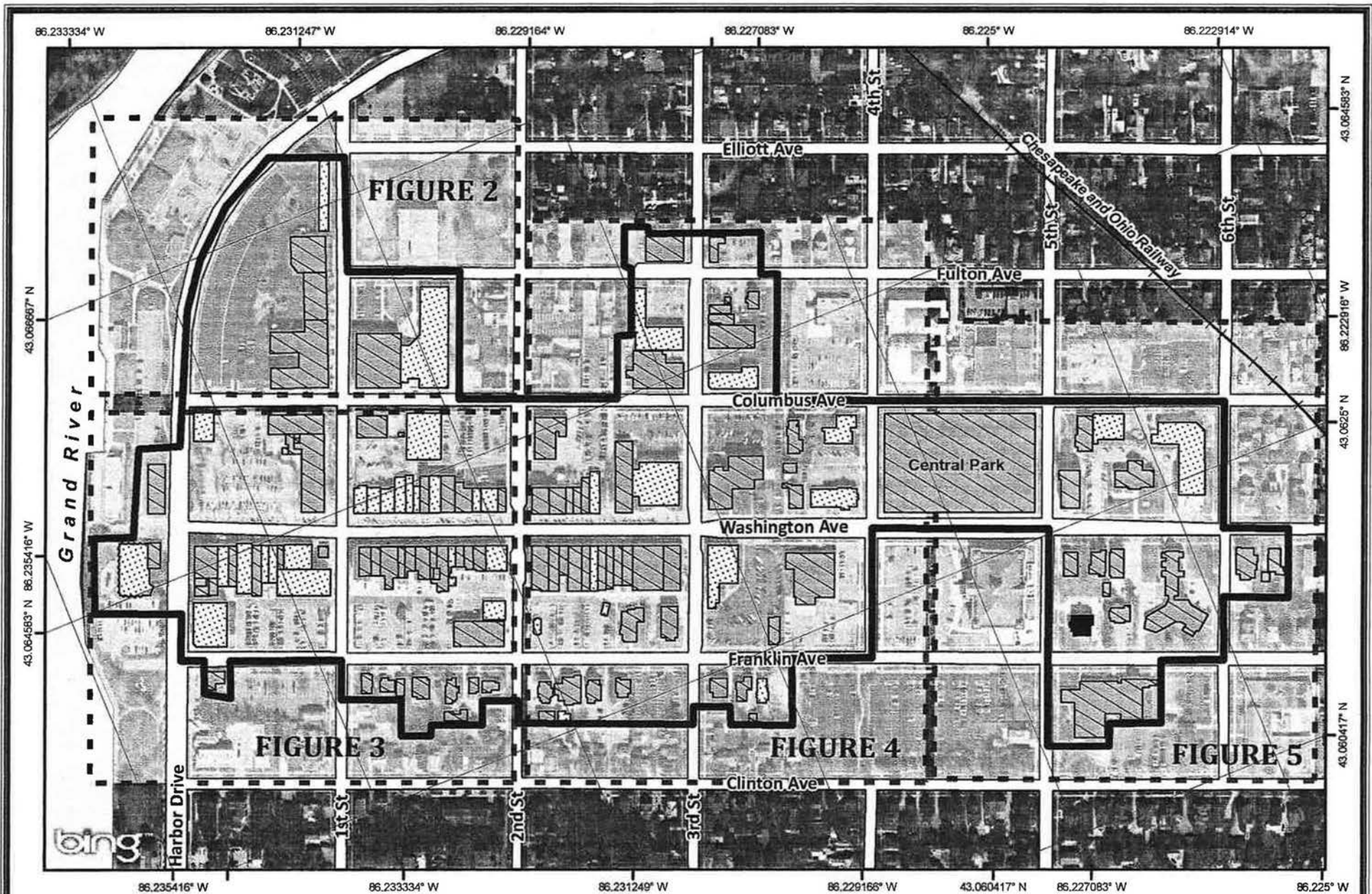
 District Boundary

FIGURE 1
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan

Map prepared January 2016

0 125 250 500
 Feet





Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Michigan South FIPS 2113 Int/Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Datum: North American 1983
 False Easting: 13,123,358.5901
 False Northing: 0.0000
 Central Meridian: -84.3667
 Standard Parallel 1: 42.1000
 Standard Parallel 2: 43.8657
 Latitude Of Origin: 41.5000
 Units: Foot
 Coordinate Grid displayed in Decimal Degrees

Legend

-  District Boundary
-  National Register-Listed
-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing

FIGURE 1
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan

 
 Map prepared January 2016


Grand River

Elliott Ave

Fulton Ave

2nd St

Harbor Drive

220

100

1st St

101

Columbus Ave

Legend

District Structures


Contributing

Noncontributing

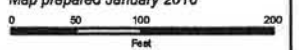
District Boundary

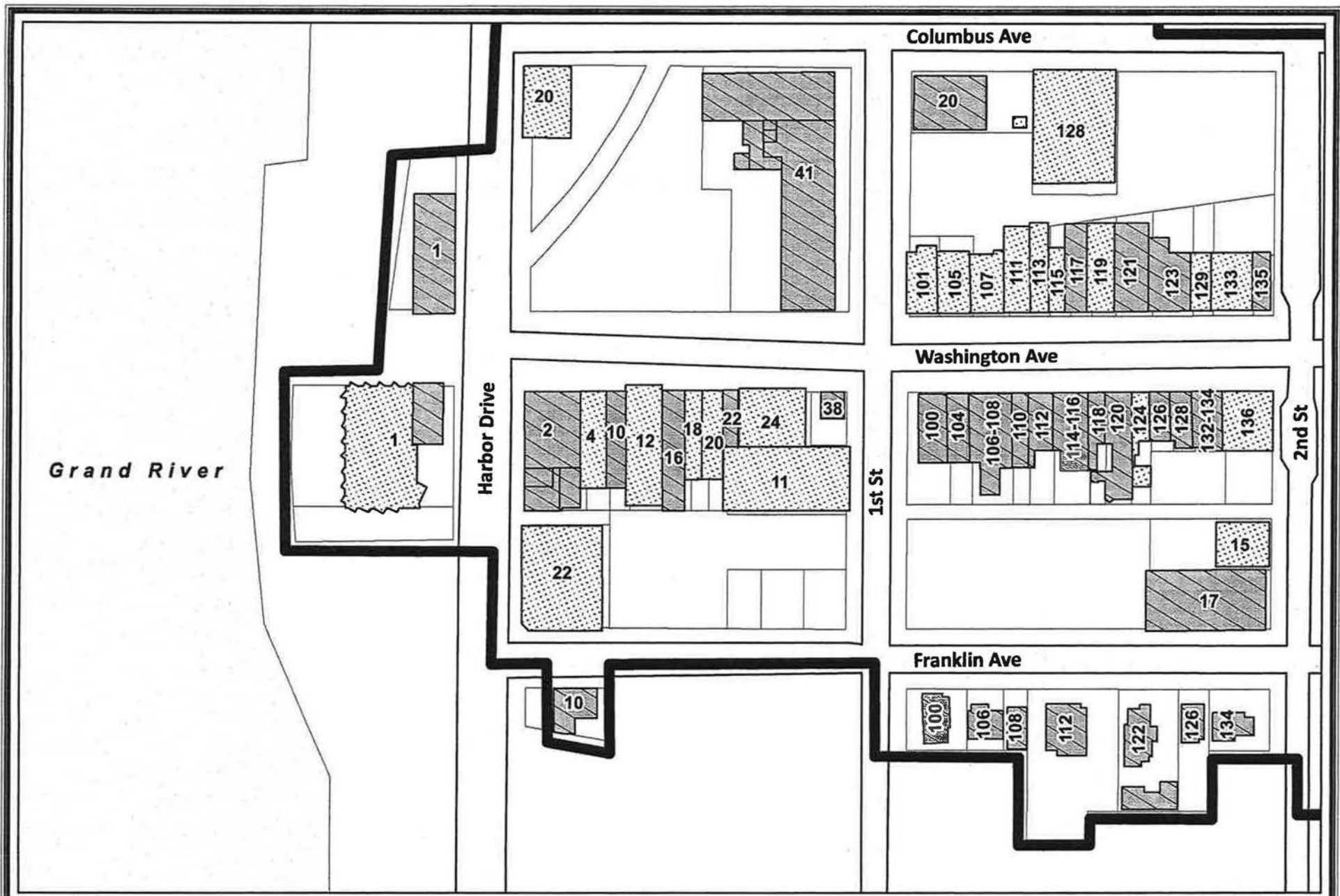
Property Boundaries

FIGURE 2
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan



Map prepared January 2016





Legend

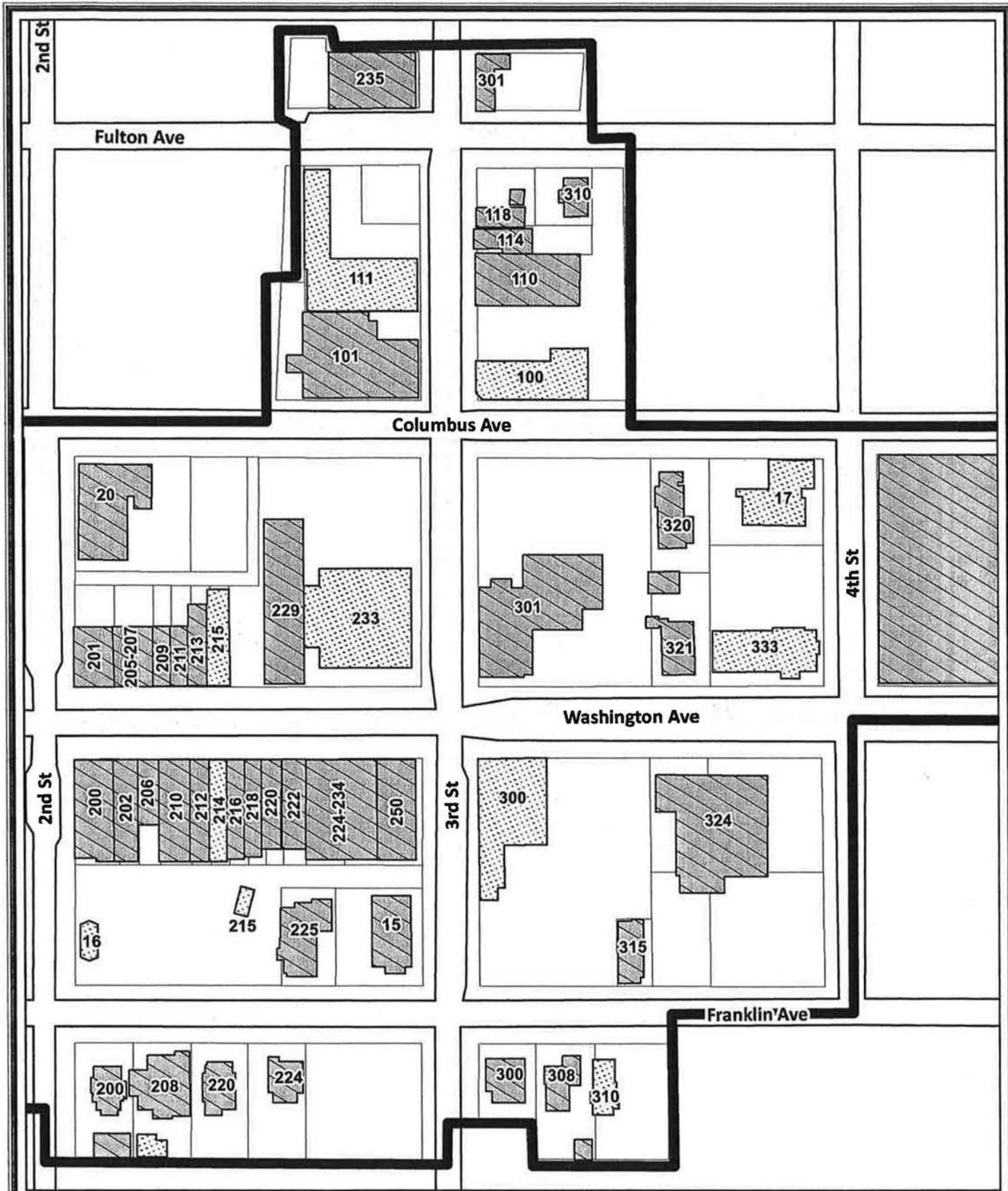
- District Structures**
-  Contributing
 -  Noncontributing
- Boundaries**
-  District Boundary
 -  Property Boundaries

FIGURE 3
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan



Map prepared January 2016





Legend

District Structures

- Contributing
- Noncontributing

District Boundary

Property Boundaries

FIGURE 4
GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan

Map prepared January 2016

0 50 100 200 Feet

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

Columbus Ave

4th St

Central Park
400 Block

5th St

18 - 20

501

519

525

Washington Ave

502

508

512

20

509

524

600

608

Franklin Ave

508

6th St

Legend

District Structures

National Register-Listed

Contributing

Noncontributing

District Boundary

Property Boundaries

FIGURE 5

GRAND HAVEN CENTRAL

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan



Map prepared January 2016

0 50 100 200
Feet



FOE
925

THE
EAGLES
F.O.E. 925

EAGLES
The Eagle Wing Hotel

20

No Parking

No Parking



ARMORY

Grand Haven
Armory

17 South 2nd St

ONE WAY St

SIGNATURE
REALTY
OFFICE RETAIL
CONDOS AVAILABLE
CALL BRYAN BENCH
231-799-9900



FRANKLIN AVE
ONE WAY



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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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OFFICE SPACE
217-438-0482

GOETZNER
LAW OFFICES
1000 W. 10th St.
Des Moines, IA 50319



DO NOT
ENTER

ONE WAY





HARBOR DR

WASHINGTON AVE





Est. 1924
McKAY'S
GRAND

GRAND

HAPPY WEDDING DAY
MADLANE AND SARA
MAY 17
2014



PAVILION'S WHARF BAR & GRILL

maschi

Santo Stefano del Lago
A LITTLE BIT OF ITALY

CALLING FOR BEST
514-835-8785

LUXURIOUS
HOTEL



GRAND

OPENING MAY 17
WEDDED BLISS
STARRING TROY
AND LESA BERGSMA

SPICE
MERCHANTS
SPICES • TEAS • GIFTS

YIELD
HERE
TO



A multi-story building with a mix of red brick and light-colored stone. The ground floor has several entrances with dark awnings. A small tree with autumn foliage is in the foreground. A street with cars and a clear blue sky are also visible.

A small tree with autumn foliage, primarily in shades of orange and red, located in the foreground near the building's corner.

A dark-colored sedan parked on the left side of the street.

A white SUV parked on the right side of the street.

A silver sedan parked on the right side of the street.

A white sedan parked on the right side of the street.

A dark-colored SUV parked on the right side of the street.

A small, circular red sign with white text, possibly a logo or brand name, mounted on the building's facade.

A black street lamp with a white globe, located near the corner of the building.

A black street lamp with a white globe, located on the right side of the street.

A white rectangular sign with a red circle and a slash, indicating a no-parking zone.

A white rectangular sign with black text, possibly a street name or directional sign.

A small white rectangular sign on the ground near the building's entrance.



W. FIRST ST

COLUMBIAN ST

ONE WAY

STOP



DO NOT ENTER

ONE WAY







HARBOURFRONT
PLACE





porto bello
PASTA · PIZZA

RESERVED
PARKING

RESERVED
PARKING

OSINS











1878

Rosebud





135

FINE TOBACCOS CANDY SNACKS GIFTS FOR MEN
HOSUMMER'S NEWS STAND
NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINES BOOKS SUNDRIES



FLOTOS

RE/MAX





Clothes
Loft

GH GRAND HAVEN
V60 VINEGAR & OIL

AMERIWASH
Specializing in Restaurant Hoods
SPRING LAKE, MI

DORAYLLE NIKOLE
HAIR STUDIO



FARM BUREAU
INSURANCE

Max's Cafe

72
THE GREAT
AMERICAN

Pizza

G



Mackinaw Kites

2 C2C GALLERY

ing for your personality
TABILITYTEES

MACKINAW
Approved Surf Kite Lessons

NO PARKING
EXCEPT FOR
LOADING AND UNLOADING
PASSENGERS



OPEN

OPEN



104



TRIBUNE

Great Harvest Bread Co.

Place

Whole Grains

Handcrafted Breads • Sweets

FREE SLICES

OPEN

OPEN

1979

1924



THE
AGLER

WALSH & ASSOCIATES
ESTABLISHED 1868

SECOND ST



WALBURG + ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
701

SECOND ST
WASHINGTON AVE

Carly's and more

gallery uptown gallery uptown

OPEN

THE EAGLES
1888-2011

UPTOWN

NO PARKING

NO PARKING



BLUEBERRY HAVEN

KRISSEY'S
CANDIES

Earthborn

BEACHES

NO PARKING
ANYTIME
ON THIS
STREET

25 SL
ALTIMA

TRAIL BLAZER
CHEVROLET

EYE OVERHAUL



HERE
TO

228 WASHINGTON

232 WASHINGTON

TOTAL QUALITY
First Floor

WILSON
GENERAL CONTRACTORS



AKELEY

TRI-CITIES HISTORICAL MUSEUM



Saunders Winter McNeil
HERSHEY PHARMACY





AKELEY

MUSEUM

Historical posters displayed in the museum windows, including one titled "THE GREAT WESTERN SUMMER 2014".





1892

VANDERZALK

206

ORR'S

212 1/2

HARBORWEAR

The Creative Fringe
Home, Jewelry & Fine Craft Supplies

CCS Technologies
Computer Sales & Service

206

CCS Technologies
Computer Sales & Service

CCS Technologies
Computer Sales & Service

CCS Technologies
Computer Sales & Service

STUDIO 206

Old Things
CONSIGNMENTS, ANTIQUES, & CRAFTS







521

COLQUHOUN & PARTNERS
616.844.9000
ARNE HICKS
616.874.4000

PRICE REDUCED
COLQUHOUN & PARTNERS
616.844.9000

PALMER WEST BANK
Exit Only



CHASE

HELP YOURSELF AT YOUR SERVICE



CITY OF GRAND HAVEN
WELCOME
TO
DOWNTOWN
GRAND HAVEN

↑



Fifth

WORK ZONE
BEHIND
TRAFFIC FINES
DOUBLED



Washington





CITY HALL



524

St. John's
Episcopal Church



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Grand Haven Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Ottawa

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000584

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.6.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

KEVIN ELSENHEIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

July 13, 2016

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Grand Haven Central Historic District in Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, at 517/335-2719 or christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

