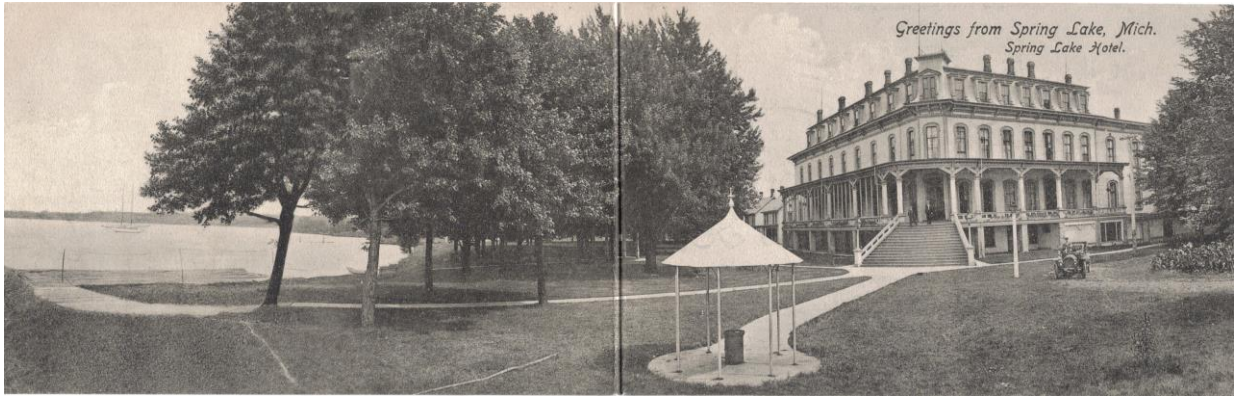


NORTHWEST OTTAWA COUNTY ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY

Volume II Buildings and Sites



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Title page photograph: Spring Lake House, which burned down in 1916. Author's collection.

Last page photograph: Strawberry Point, Spring Lake, 1911. Author's collection.

BUILDINGS AND SITES

Listed by address

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GRAND HAVEN AREA

12 North First Street [approximate number]

Attorney Robert Duncan's office was located at this address from the mid-1800s until about the time of his death in 1903. In 1910, it was the residence of Cyrus and Mathilda Wise and their grandson, Ellis Wise. By 1917 "Dodge Bros. Cars" were offered at this site for "\$1265 F.O.B. Detroit." James J. Perry was the distributor. Nash automobiles also were offered at this address in the same decade. The Elman & De Witt Chevrolet Sales and Service Company opened here in 1925. Frank E. Miller I bought the business from Nick De Witt in 1940 and operated Miller Chevrolet until at least the late 1950s, and then moved to 1701 Beacon Boulevard. After Miller's death, and the death of his son, Frank E. Miller II, Otto Vanden Bosch became president of the business. Grand Haven Chrysler-Plymouth Company came next, followed in the 1970s by Kandu Industries. The site is now a parking lot.

19 North First Street

See 19-21 Washington Street.

20 North First Street

The Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] built this one-story structure and occupied it around 1948. The organization's first building was located at 421 Fulton. Locally the organization was known as the Alvin J. Jonker Post No. 2326. Residential property filled the site prior to the VFW's purchase.

21 North First Street [approximate number]

Robert and Martha Duncan's two-story frame residence was located at this site. His law office was across the street at 12 North First. When Mr Duncan died in 1903, his funeral was held in the house. At an undisclosed time, the Duncan house was moved east on Washington Street to an unspecified site. Not long after his death, Story & Clark Piano Company constructed one of its buildings in this block.

106 North First Street

In the early 1900s Arthur and Daisy Van Etten owned a lodging house at this address. Among their lodgers in 1910 were John and Clarissa Sewell; Gresham and Sarah Gibbs and their children; Grace Hamilton; Louis Lambert; Nelson and Mirindan Hobart; and Nellie Streves. The Van Ettens and their three children also occupied the house.

111 North First Street

Not long after their wedding in 1914, Hilbrand and Johanna Beukema built a home at this address for \$1600. The house was moved to the southeast corner of Leggat and Howard Streets [102 Howard] in 1922, when Story & Clark expanded.

200 and 201 North First Street [approximate numbers]

John Bryce's Foundry and Machine Shop was located on the northeast corner of Elliott and First Streets [Lot 92] by the mid-1870s. Evidently, after fire destroyed the long, frame building in 1881, the owners built a new structure across the street on the northwest corner of the intersection [Lot 85], while keeping a smaller building on the original site. Eventually Henry Bloeker purchased the business and it became known as the H. Bloeker Marine Engine Works. The buildings were still there in 1912.

13 South First Street

John Boyink had a bottling company at this address. He also owned the Health Office Saloon at 24 Washington, where he and his wife, Margaret, made their residence in the early 1900s.

15 South First Street [approximate number]

In the 1880s Gerrit Gringhuis owned a retail establishment here, called G. Gringhuis Clothing Store. He advertised himself as "Dealer in ready-made clothes, gents' Furnishing goods, etc."

17 South First Street

Ada M. Biggar, proprietor of the White Laundry located nearby on Washington Street, lived here in the early 1900s with Eleanor Biggar, Ivan Biggar, and Herbert Biggar.

21 South First

In the early 1930s Ted Barrett operated a "Motor Service Garage" at this site. He also sold Presto-Light Batteries and Franklin oils.

30 South First Street

A rambling, two-story house was located on the southwest corner of Franklin and First streets, before the area was converted to a parking lot. The main entrance faced First Street, with a living room and bedroom downstairs, a long dining room with a built-in pantry, and two bedrooms up a stairway from the reception room. Attached was another two-story building, with a kitchen and woodshed in the back and two bedrooms upstairs. The house dated to at least the 1860s, or possibly the late 1850s, and was built by a Mr. Shack. Dr. Jacob B. McNett wrote in 1886 that the property at this address was the residence of John and Mary Walsh Furlong and their family.

101 South First Street [approximate number]

This was the presumed location of the Franklin Hotel [Lot 72], although the building may have faced Franklin Street. Grand Haven resident Lewis Reghel once managed the hotel.

108 South First Street

David Carver built a residence at this corner site [Lot 105] in 1836 or 1837. The house evidently faced First Street. Carver, who left the area around 1839, also lived at 225 Franklin. William Hathaway I evidently occupied the home after Carver's departure. The house later was occupied by William and Jane Gray Wallace, who were married in 1854. William was a Grand Haven businessman. Jane and their son, Walter, continued to live in the home after William's death in 1905. Later owners were Volker and Suzanne Rutnitzki.

113 South First Street

A milliner by the name of Isabella Patterson resided at this address in the early 1900s. She and May Patterson owned a hat shop at 217 North Seventh.

114 South First Street

Isaac and Mary Sanford and their family lived in a home at this address. Isaac, an early arrival in Grand Haven, was born in 1836 and died in 1911.

119 South First Street [approximate number]

This was the site [Lot 70 of the Original Town Plat] of the second schoolhouse in Grand Haven; used after the structure on Second Street [Lot 186] was vacated in 1851 and before Clinton Street School was erected in 1860. Originally the residence of Timothy Eastman, the building was remodeled and used as a schoolhouse from 1851 to 1860. After the students were moved to the Clinton Street School, the structure again was used as a residence. In the mid-1910s Arthur W. Vander Meiden lived in the house at this address.

200 South First Street [approximate number]

In 1836 William Butts and William Hathaway II, owners of a sawmill at the foot of Columbus, built a house on the southeast corner of First and Clinton Streets [Lot 109]. Who lived there and when the house was destroyed or razed are unanswered questions.

3 North Second Street

In the early 1900s this was the address for Edgar and Mary Bryce. Edgar, an engineer, died in 1919.

9 North Second Street

North of Hostetter's newsstand stood two saloons. One, operated around 1908 by David V. Cooper and later by Charley Ver Murlen, by 1912 was the site of the Difficult Repair Shop, where John Zalsman fixed locks and bicycles. His son, Matthew Zalsman, worked with him. Jim Bosma started working there in 1929, and in 1944 bought the business and renamed it Jim's Bike Shop. On April 11, 1964, a faulty space heater in his apartment above the bicycle shop "engulfed" Jim in flames, as the *Tribune* reported. He died the next day. Barbara continued the business for two or three years. Along with two other sites in this block, the space was converted to a parking lot in the late 1960s.

11 North Second Street

By 1908 Andrew Schaafsma owned a harness store at this address. Andrew and his wife, Jennie, lived in an apartment above the shop. In the mid-1920s the building housed Henry Wierenga's outlet for Maytag products: "Exclusive Dealers for the Famous Maytag Aluminum Washer." The store moved to 133 Washington in 1935. In the mid- to late-1940s, Markham's Floor Coverings did business at this address. Henry V. Koppel's Western Auto moved here from 129 Washington in the 1950s. In 1966 it was an appliance store. Along with two other sites in this block, it was converted to a parking lot in the late 1960s.

12 North Second Street [approximate number]

At approximately this address the Ball warehouse was used around 1900 to store flour. Until recent years a large mural advertising the flour was visible on the west wall of the adjacent Ball Block [201-203 Washington], which was refurbished in the mid-1980s by Gary Sorenson. In the reconstruction process, the mural was painted over.

13-15 North Second Street

Just north of Charley Ver Murlen's place Anselm Fuchs [Austin Fox] also operated a saloon in the early 1900s. Anselm was assisted by his wife Mary. By the early 1930s Brians Novelty Cleaners advertised from this site, and by 1940 the business occupied both sites and remained there until the property was converted to a parking lot in the 1960s, along with other nearby sites. Charles and Nellie Brian owned the drycleaning establishment and lived in an apartment above the shop. They sold the business in 1953. This building and two adjacent ones were razed in the late 1960s to make room for a parking lot.

16-20 North Second Street

In 1948 the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 925, implemented plans to build a lodge at this address for \$100,000. They moved here from 136 Washington the next year. Prior to the Eagles buying the property, Lambert Vyn's home was located on this lot [16 North Second]. Vyn was part owner of the Vyn Company. Before moving here, the Eagles met on the second floor of 212 Washington. The Eagles continued to meet at their lodge house well into the 21st century.

106 North Second Street

In the early years of the 20th century Minnie Duursema, a widow, offered dressmaking at this address, which also was her residence. Living with her was a daughter, Jennie.

112 North Second Street

Josh and Minnie Lehman lived at this address around 1921. Charles Helmers purchased the property around 1930 and converted the house to three apartments. The structure has since been razed.

113 North Second Street

In 2002 the Coast Guard Festival Committee purchased this property from the William Herbst Family Trust. The one-story building previously was occupied by the Ceramic Café. The Committee expected to spend \$60,000 to \$70,000 remodeling the building. The group had been located at 310 South Harbor.

115 North Second Street

Grand Haven Plumbing moved here from 8 South Seventh Street sometime before 1957. By 1971 it no longer was in business.

121 North Second Street

Harry Walter and his wife moved to 1339 Washington from 121 North Second Street, where they had resided since at least 1910. By 1920 they were located at 412 Lake Avenue. Walter was a clerk at the Grand Haven Post Office. He was born in Michigan about 1876 and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Wisconsin approximately a year later.

207 North Second Street

The house on this site was built in the style of the Greek Revival Vernacular. It was occupied by Josh and Minnie Lehman and their family in the early 1900s. Josh Lehman, a barber, lived from 1869 to 1948.

211 North Second Street [approximate number]

In 1838 Horace L. Sheldon opened a tannery on this site, Lot 171. Called Sheldon's Tannery, it was Grand Haven's first manufacturing industry. His home was across the street on Lot 174. The tannery was taken over by Clark Albee in 1854 and eventually moved to Beechtree Street, where it later became known as Eagle Ottawa.

212 North Second Street [approximate number]

Horace L. Sheldon, owner of Sheldon's Tannery, built his residence on this site [Lot 174] in 1837. The tannery was across the street on Lot 171.

214 North Second Street

This Victorian style home was built in 1859 and originally was owned by Reverend William Ferry, Grand Haven's founding father, but probably was built for a member of the Ferry family. Legend has it that Rev. Ferry lived in the home from 1860 to 1865, but this is questionable, since there is no evidence that Rev. Ferry vacated his residence on the southeast corner of Washington and Harbor until it was destroyed by fire in 1866. On that occasion, he and his wife moved in with their grandson, Senator Thomas Ferry, on the northeast corner of First and Columbus Streets [101 Columbus]. Both Rev. Ferry and his wife,

Amanda, died while living at their son's house. The residence at 214 North Second was purchased by Captain Thomas McCambridge and his wife, Philomena [also called Mary]. They installed new windows, woodwork, and cabinets. They resided in the home until 1900, when they moved to 306 South Second. About that time Captain Charles Richter and his wife, Martha, took ownership of the house at 214 North Second. The home had four chimneys, and originally was without a basement, which was added in the early 1900s. This home was long considered the oldest unchanged structure in the City of Grand Haven, and it had an original wood hutch in the dining room for many years.

215 North Second Street

Herman Scherping moved from Saginaw to this address in 1949, a year after his wife, Hattie, had died. Scherping lived from 1874 to 1958. After Herman's death the home was occupied by Paul R. and Minna C. Sherwood.

309 North Second Street

David and Catherine Hanrahan resided at this address around 1900. David died in 1911 and Catherine in 1935.

315 North Second Street

In the early years of the 20th century, this was one of several addresses for Brians Novelty Cleaners.

500 North Second Street

Beyer's Marina was open at this site by the mid-1950s. It was followed by Wharf Marina, with B. Hardy Bedford, president, and William H. Bedford, secretary-treasurer.

7 South Second Street

In 1870 the Grand Haven Concert Band built a performance hall on the northwest corner of Franklin and Second Streets using the Band's own funds, and all concerts, recitals, and civic meetings were held in the big, two-story frame structure. The wooden structure became known as the Music Hall and was the site for concerts, community events, lectures, and traveling vaudeville shows.

About 40 Grand Haven men 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. Although part of the State militia, Company F was a stock company and financed entirely by local "investors." This was in the days when local militias were entirely self-supporting, so no one thought it unusual when in 1881 Company F, without any outside financial assistance, purchased the Old Music Hall for use as an Armory. Because Company F was a social as well as a military organization, the Armory, earlier known as the "Music Hall" and "Opera House," continued to be the community activity center for music and traveling stage shows. It was renamed the Company F Opera House in 1886.

In the early years the militia were seldom called upon for actual service. However, 1881 was a particularly busy year. Company F was sent out twice, once to the county jail to protect a prisoner in danger of being murdered by fellow inmates, and once to Muskegon during a large sawmill strike.

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. Tragedy came again four years later on Thanksgiving Day, when the Opera House was greedily devoured by flames. The destruction of this local landmark was pointedly sorrowful for the town because so many eminent artists had performed there. Within the Armory walls Henry Ward Beecher and James Whitcomb Riley had showcased their oratorical mastery, and audiences had sat enraptured with Adelina Patti's silky voice. Here Joseph Jefferson, one of the best-loved figures in American theater, had performed his humorous dramatizations, and the world-famous Ole' Bull had given a beautiful violin concert.

Entirely by local subscription, in 1905 Company F built the Armory that is still standing at the corner of Second and Franklin Streets. In the new Armory the company resumed its drills once more. Company F merged into the 32nd “Red Arrow” division for WWI combat. Upon their return, the men were met at the Armory by cheering family and friends.

The building was purchased by the State of Michigan in 1920. During World War II Company F saw 21 months of fighting in its 41 months of overseas service in the Philippines and New Guinea. Through the years the Armory gym was used for dances, stage shows, high school basketball games. The stage area was called the Armory Theater and, for a brief time, the Parquet.

In 1958 the Armory’s aging structure received needed renovations to its roof, plumbing, and wiring. In 1967 the soldiers, too, were reinvigorated with their return to civil duty to help quell Detroit’s riots. But the next year the company was divided between armories in Ohio and other locations. The company was briefly reunited in 1989, only to be split up once again in 1993. From 1963 to 1976 the YMCA was located at the Armory, until it moved into its own building at Mulligan’s Hollow in 1975.

Due to the pressures of a shrinking budget, the Armory was forced to shut down in September 1995. In 1996 the building was sold to a local church group, Antioch Christian Center [Grand Haven Outreach Church]. In 1999 this group moved to a vacant church building on 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township. In 2004 plans were announced to remodel the Armory into a residential, retail, and “medical spa.”

The original members of the Grand Haven Concert Band organized in 1868 were:

George Miller	Arend Vander Veen
Will Fordham	C. C. Bailey
James Brayton	Chid Duvernay
George Saxton	David Ross
Stewart White	George Hubbard
Sawin Gale	Henry Thomas
James Stephenson	Cornelius deVlieger
Nat Slayton	

They made such progress the first year that they demanded and received \$200 for performing in the Fourth of July celebration. Prior to the building of the Music Hall, meetings were frequently held at Hubbard’s Hall, a building located on the southwest corner of First and Washington Streets.

Grand Haven’s first Auto Show was held at the Armory in 1935. Twenty-five cars were put on display.

9-11 South Second Street

In 1922 Floyd Sherk purchased the Studebaker business at this address and named it Sherk Auto Company. In 1924 the Studebaker “Big-Six closed cars” sold for \$2,685, plus shipping. Sherk came to Grand Haven in 1914 as a pharmacist, served in the Army during World War I, and entered the real estate business at war’s end. He sold the Studebaker business in 1926 to the Charles E. Soule family, who in turn sold it the next year to James W. Oakes Real Estate. In April, 1933 Beers Motor Company merged with the operation and sold Dodge, Plymouth, Packard, and Rockne automobiles, as well as Studebakers. Oakes retired from the business to devote his full time to real estate and insurance. The A & P Tea Company moved here from 701 Washington Street in the late 1930s and remained into the 1950s.

13 South Second Street [approximate number]

Just north of the former Armory stood American Brass Novelty, which was established at this address about 1892. From 1869 to 1870 the office of the *Grand Haven Herald* occupied the space when Henry S. Clubb owned the newspaper. The three-story, frame building later housed the Wiltshire/Peerless Glove Companies. Both firms were owned and operated by Samuel and Mark Ardis. Samuel Ardis started the

brass factory in 1892 and bought the Wiltshire Company in 1907. The Forrest Brothers Grist Mill was located here as early as 1868.

14 South Second Street

William and Bess Rose purchased Haines Ice Cream Parlor at this address around October 1905 and renamed it Rose's Ice Cream. Later the structure was referred to as the Land & Sons Building. It also was used by Newton Isaac Tubbs Photo and then John William "Bill" Bosman's Dry Cleaning and Pressing in the early 1940s. Bosman, who started his business in 1913 at 15 Washington, was the first to offer dry cleaning services in Grand Haven. In 1957 the Music Mart was located here, followed by Richard's Records. M. F. van den Berg, bought the property and razed the building. By 1962 it was a parking lot.

15 South Second Street

Peoples Savings Association opened at this address, next to the Armory, in 1969. Grand Haven Bank moved in and improved the building in the 1990s, prior to its move to a new structure at 333 Washington in late 1999.

16 South Second Street [approximate number]

In 1836 Grand Haven's first frame building was erected on Lot 186, facing Second Street, approximately the site of the south half of the commercial building on that corner. The plain, 24' by 30' one-room structure with a porch across the front, was used as a public building for church, meeting hall, and courthouse, as well as a school for Mary A. White's classes. It cost \$650 to build and served as Grand Haven's only schoolhouse for the next 15 years, and as many as 120 pupils were in attendance at one time. On December 25, 1851 a group of women from Grand Haven hosted a community Christmas party, termed at the time as a "picnic." The next week the men put on a Bachelors' Festival, this one held at the Washington House on New Year's Day, 1852.

Just before she left the area, Mary A. White was assisted by a second teacher, her niece, Amanda Ferry. Although no longer used officially, the old, plain frame building was still standing near the corner of Second and Washington streets as late as 1893. Sprik's Livery was either on the north or south lot abutting the school.

20 South Second Street

In 1941 Grand Haven Awning shared a shop with the Michigan Specialty Company, which also was located at 22 South Second. The awning business, owned by Jack vanden Berg and Edwin Stuberg, moved to the second floor of 707 Washington. Joe McCrea started Great Lakes Design at 20 South Second in 1978 and later moved the business to 13100 168th Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

22 South Second Street

As early as 1908 Ladd & Son Photography studio, owned and operated by Charles A. Ladd and his son Burrel, was located here and remained in operation until at least 1915.

By 1928 The Radio Shop, owned by Harold Smith, was located here. Michigan Specialty, a sporting goods shop, did business at this address beginning in 1937 and apparently shared the building next door at 20 South Second. The firm had about 3,200 sq. ft. of floor space with complete facilities for all types of heavy and light contract sewing. Albert F. vanden Berg and Martin Van Schelven were the owners. Fire, water, and smoke damaged the company's building in July 1946, the fire originating on the first floor where some sewing machines were stored. Evidently the building was restored, since the company continued to do business at this address into the late 1950s.

100 South Second Street [approximate number]

Luke White built a house at the southeast corner of Franklin and Second Streets [Lot 189] in 1835. The house faced Second Street.

105 South Second Street

Peter De Boef's business was located here around 1920. De Boef offered painting, paperhanging, and sign painting.

107 South Second Street

Frederick Mansfield, who worked for the State of Michigan, lived at this house with his wife Mary.

108 South Second Street

Ralph and Anna Van Toll moved here from 512 Washington sometime after 1930. Ralph lived from 1874 to 1966. Marie Harris Springer was a resident here in the 1950s. The home was converted to rental complex called Carriage House Apartments.

111 South Second Street

This house is representative of the Italianate style. At one time it was the residence of Bertha and William Thielemann. Thielemann was a saloonkeeper and later went into the automobile business with his son, Gust Thieleman.

120 South Second Street

Dwight A. Lane lived here with his wife, Jennie. Lane was listed in the 1908 *City Directory* as a stereopticon operator. A stereopticon, also called a "magic lantern," provided public entertainment. Lane was credited with operating the first bookstore in Grand Haven from at least 1890 until 1902, when he sold the business to Charles Boyden. Boyden constructed the buildings in the 200 block of Washington that later housed Reichardt's enterprises. Lane managed the Reichardt bookstore, too. Around 1905 August Boseker rented the house on Second Street for his family but lived in it only a year.

215 South Second Street

See 219 South Second Street.

216 South Second Street

In the mid-1920s Paul Hostetter lived here and operated the Colton News Agency at the same address. By the late 1920s Paul's residence was located at 222 Lafayette and his business at 112 Washington, in space he shared with Bill Grunst's Cigar Store.

219 [215] South Second Street

In the early 1900s this was the residence of Nazarie Beaudry, owner of Beaudry's Dry Goods Store in downtown Grand Haven. The Hillcrest Nursing Home was at this address in the 1950s. The original structure was razed after the nursing home vacated the property, and an eight-unit apartment complex was erected in its place. The new building was given the address 215 Lake Avenue.

302 South Second Street

John and Jennie Van Lopik resided at this address. John, who drove a delivery wagon, died in 1911. Jennie, who was still residing at this address in 1930, died in 1937.

303 South Second Street

William and Fanny Harper built the house at this address in the early 1870s. At that time the hill was so steep that even a pedestrian negotiated it with difficulty, and it was absolutely impassable to teams of horses. The lumber for Harper's house was hauled up the hill by way of Sherman Street, and the couple occupied the home more than two years before teams of horses could ascend Second Street hill from the north. It was only when the city laid a plank road that it really became a street and even then it was a four-horse pull with any sort of load. William died in 1934.

306 South Second Street

Captain Thomas McCambridge and his wife Mary moved to this address in 1900. By the 1970s the home had been converted to a three-unit apartment.

309 South Second Street

This was the residence of Captain John Cavanaugh, his wife Ann, and their family in the early 1900s. Captain Cavanaugh commanded the steamer *Nyack*. Prior to that the home was occupied by Ann's parents. The Cavanaugh's daughter Katherine lived in the home until her death on December 23, 1978. Shortly after that, Leonard and Jerry Lamb moved here from 820 Lake.

313 South Second Street

The Four-Square design of this home was representative of many similarly constructed houses in the city. In the 1890s and early 1900s it was the residence of James and Catherine Riley. James operated an "omnibus" line in the 1890s. In 1930 James and Edwina Eaton occupied the house. James was general manager at Story & Clark.

314 South Second Street

In the early 1900s Fred and Jennie McEachron resided here. Also occupying the house at that time was Anna, widow of Henry McEachron. The McEachrons moved to Hudsonville in 1911. Jim and Mary Oakes were living here by 1920 and into the 1930s. The solidly built, symmetrical brick home at one time was converted to a two-family home. When Kitty Daniels purchased the home, she restored it to a single-family dwelling. The only clue to its age was a brick in the front of the house dated 1886. The house had three sunrooms, giving it a spacious and airy effect.

318 South Second Street

The rambling, one-story cottage on the northeast corner of Lake and Howard Streets was said to have been built in the 1860s, making it one of the oldest existing homes in the area. The Charles Edmonds family lived in it in the early 1900s. Edmonds died in 1908 and his widow, Shirley [Shurly], remained in the home into the 1950s. A sampler in the dining room reflected the philosophy of this home: "I love everything that is old: old manners, old books, old houses and old friends."

Robby Cramer's dream home became a reality when she was able to purchase the home she had loved for so many years. Originally built as a summer home for a family of five, the eleven-foot ceilings helped keep the home cool. Each room reflected her tastes. Hand painted furniture and cabinets, quilts, needlepoint, and fiber arts were visual treats that reflected the whimsy, heart, and soul of folk art. Bricks for the kitchen archway were gathered from an old school house in Saugatuck, and ceramic tile on the kitchen counters were specifically designed for this house. Orson Vander Hoef, who died in 1915, was an early inhabitant of the home.

319 South Second Street

This Victorian home, built in the late 1800s, was purchased in more recent years by Curtis and Tania Van Dyke. Much of the charm of this century-old home was lost to remodeling, but the Van Dykes restored most of the home to its original state by removing the dropped ceilings and returning to 12-foot ceiling heights. Substantial amounts of the woodwork were replaced to match the original woodwork. The home featured a wrap-around front porch and a large sun deck off the kitchen. The interior decorating was a combination of Victorian country and contemporary styles. Home improvement projects continued with the addition of a two-stall garage.

12-16 North Third Street

Dr. Arend Vander Veen's office was located at 12 North Third, behind the First Reformed Church. The office remained in use until 1946 when Gust Thieleman, who in 1926 moved his Ford dealership from the

northwest corner of Franklin and First Streets [33 Franklin], built a showroom and garage at this address on Third Street. He retired in 1952 and sold the dealership to Aubrey Ernst and Arnold Redeker. Ernst had started work for Thieleman in 1924 and became manager in 1940. From 1966 to 1973 Arnold Redeker and Burton Imig ran the dealership under the name Imig & Redeker. Imig sold his interest and his name was dropped. Redeker Ford moved to 1401 South Beacon Boulevard in 1980. That same year the church removed the building at this address. This also would have been the approximate location of John Thorpe's residence, destroyed in the 1889 fire. In 1918 the Star Shoe Store was situated at 16 North Third Street, selling "Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps in all the new colors of the times."

15 North Third Street

Carnegie Public Library opened at this address in January 1914, and it remained the city library until a new one was constructed at 407 Columbus in 1967. That year it was torn down to provide parking space for a bank building that was erected on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Street. The first library in the area was a subscription system, known as the Grand Haven Library Association, dating to 1874, and its first location was in a room provided by Edward P. Ferry above his office on First Street. The room was furnished with a stove, desk, chairs, and shelves. The public library came into existence in conjunction with the public school. In 1880 the school district library was open to the general public. The 1901 fire at Central School destroyed the library and 4,000 books. A library was included in the new school, but it was not sufficient to meet residents' needs.

Under the leadership of Dr. Elizabeth Hofma and the Women's Club, a grant of \$12,500 was obtained from Andrew Carnegie Endowment Foundation for a new building. A bequest from lumberman Webster Batchellor also would have provided some funds for the building and for new books, but the city could not meet the two-year time limit specified in the will. Finally, after years of negotiation with the Carnegie Library Foundation, in 1913, ground was broken for the construction of a new library on this site. Residents donated books, magazines, and furnishings, and Grand Haven schools presented 2,500 volumes. The building opened to the public on January 3 the next year, with Isabel Thomson as first librarian. She was followed in 1924 by Helen De Young, who held the position until 1959, when Elizabeth von Oettingen became Head Librarian. Von Oettingen retired in 1979. During her term the library in June 1967 moved from the Carnegie building to its new quarters at 407 Columbus, thanks to a gift from the Loutit Foundation of more than \$815,000 in cash and the land on which the library was built.

20 North Third Street

Legend has it that a large frame structure at this corner site, built around 1860, was moved about 1885 to the Grand Haven Basket factory site on the south side of Madison [626 Madison], and later to the Challenge Corn Planter factory site on North Seventh. Another building, known as the Cutler House barn, was constructed on this site and destroyed in the fire of 1889. Another building was erected on the site, known around 1900 as Stone's Livery, owned by Enos Stone. A short time later Dan Riley took over the business. He advertised that his livery was open all night and offered "Up-to Date Rigs" and "Bus and Baggage Line." Riley moved his business to 11 Washington. By 1910 John Boyd Overland Auto Company was located on this corner site. By 1922 Boyd was offering Saxon automobiles. A two-door coupe could be bought for \$395. In 1922 James Oakes opened Grand Haven's first off-street filling station. It was called the Auto Fill, a Standard Oil station tended by John Van Schelven. Peter Van Lopik operated it as a Conoco station in the 1930s and 1940s. In the early 1940s Lewis H. Dornbos was owner, and in the 1950s Joe Miller, who earlier had a station at the northwest corner of Jackson and Seventh Streets [501 Beacon Boulevard], ran the station. At the time the service station at this site was torn down in the 1980s, it was known as Gil's Standard Service.

19-25 North Third Street

Lambertus Mulder and his son John had a tailor shop here until the 1930s and also offered dry cleaning, pressing, and repairing. The building next housed Glerum Shoe Repair until the 1950s. This building, among others in the block, was razed in 1967 to make parking space for the new bank building, which opened as Security First Bank [Old Kent Bank/Fifth Third Bank].

100-104 North Third Street

Gerrit Vanden Bosch was the founder of the retail business located here, starting in 1875, which at first included groceries and dry goods. In 1884 a clothing department was added under the management of Gerrit's brothers Tamme "Tommy" and Henry Vanden Bosch. The three Vanden Bosches 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 NECKWEAR, AND JEWELRY, TRUNKS AND VALISES. THIRD STREET, GRAND HAVEN, MICH." An advertisement featuring a baby buggy appeared two pages later: "G. Van Den Bosch & Bro. THIRD STREET, GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN. Dealers in the most Complete Lines of DRY GOODS. NOTIONS, CLOAKS, JACKETS, CARPETS, WALL PAPER, LAMPS AND TOYS. Baby Buggies A SPECIALTY." Evidently by this time Peter Klaver had taken over the grocery business. The building was saved from destruction in the fire of 1889 by wetting the roof with a small hose.

In 1897 Tommy retired and two years later Thomas died, but their sons Charles, Conrad, and Bert continued the enterprise. By 1908 at least six Vanden Bosches were associated with the business. The original building erected on this site in 1884 was informally known by 1900 as the "Big Store," although it really was Vanden Bosch Clothiers and Dry Goods. A number of Vanden Bosches remained in the business, including Bert, Charles, Conrad, Gerrit, and Henry. The frame building had entrances on both Columbus and Third Streets. Several businesses shared the buildings over the years, including Jean Yock's Millinery, Ver Duin's Sporting Goods, Peter Klaver's Market, and an A & P grocery store. In the fall of 1926, the owners bought three adjoining houses on Third Street, razing one and moving the other two to De Spelder Street.

Ed Baas acquired the clothing business in 1943, and in 1951 he replaced the wooden structure with a new building. The business took the name of Baas' Men's Store in 1970. When Ed retired in 1979, his son Gary took over the business. The store closed permanently in late 1999. Another shop, located in Holland since 1990, closed its doors in late spring 2002.

The law firm of Scholten, Fant purchased the building in the fall of 2003, remodeled it substantially, and occupied it in the fall of the following year.

101 North Third Street

Around 1900 this was the site of Hansen's Furniture and Funeral Store. Furniture and funerals frequently were combined in those days because the furniture maker had the skill and materials to make caskets. Klaver's Grocery and Meat Market originally was located here before moving across the street to 106 North Third. In 1921 Mae McLachlin ran The Hat Shop here. Jennie [Jean] Yock's Millinery Shop was in the same space before moving across the street in the 1930s. The *Grand Haven Tribune* bought this and abutting property, put up a new building, and moved here from 120-122 Washington in early January 1937.

102 North Third Street

By the mid-1920s the Baker & Baker Furniture Company occupied the building at this site and sold "Rugs, Linoleum and Window Shades." Jean [Jennie] Yock moved her millinery business to this address from across the street in the 1930s.

104 North Third Street

In the late 1920s Thomas C. Stores had a grocery store here. From 1939 to 1941 the Prins Heating Company, owned by brothers Richard and Arie Prins, operated their new business from this address. They then relocated to 1103 Washington. Verduin's Sport Centr and Marine & Fishing Supply Company occupied the site in the late 1940s.

106 North Third Street

Peter Klaver, who took over the Vanden Bosch grocery, opened Klaver's Meat Market at this address at least as early as 1928. His son John later ran the store. They were still in business in the late 1940s.

108 North Third Street

In the early 1900s Misner Millinery Store did business here. Sophia Misner, owner and manager, lived with her husband, Hugh, at the same address. Jean Yock moved her hat business here from 101 North Third in the 1930s.

110 North Third Street

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 later to Goodyear Tire Company. Eventually it became the site of Baas's Country House. The Country House started as a department in Baas's store at 100 North Third in 1960, moved across the street to 320 Columbus in 1965, then to 110 North Third in 1978. In the mid-1990s this women's clothing store moved back to 100 North Third. In 1998 Republic Bank took over the space at this address.

111 North Third Street

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 converted it to 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 officially changed the name to Porenta's Grand Haven Furniture. By 1984 the store encompassed 21,000 square feet.

114 North Third Street

This building, constructed in 1888, served as a warehouse for many years, but around 1900 it was the site of Albert Juistema's Shoe Store. In addition to shoes, Juistema offered "leggings, gaiters, wool soles for slippers, or anything in this line" [See also 116 North Third Street.] Later Arie Warnaar had a paint store here [see 116 North Third], and after that it was a print shop and a music studio. In the fall of 1982 the *Muskegon Chronicle* opened its first Grand Haven office. Later the newspaper moved to 213 Washington. At sometime early in its history, the building was enlarged.

115 North Third Street

The residence of the John Zalsman family was located here. He died in 1941. As early as 1928 Olaf Johnson offered "2nd Hand Goods."

116 North Third Street

The small frame building at this site housed Albert Juistema's Shoe Store as early as 1892, when the business was called Excelsior Shoe Store and Juistema Brothers. Juistema and his wife, Gertrude, lived above the shop. [See also 114 North Third Street.] Around 1920 Henry Vander Laan operated Van's Shoes at the same address. Later Arie Warnaar had a wallpaper and paint store [but see 114 North Third Street], and in the early 1940s John De Vos operated a printing shop here. The building eventually was

taken over by Ed and Gary Baas. Three houses between 116 and the clothing store were razed and a new building took their place in 1951. It became the site of another Baas store.

117 North Third Street

Owners Edwin Stuberger and Jack vanden Berg started Grand Haven Awning at 20 South Second around 1940 and then moved to the second floor of 707 Washington. In the mid- to late-1950s Edwin Stuberger started his own business, Stuberger Awning Company, and vanden Berg relocated Grand Haven Awning to 119 South Fourth Street. By the early 1970s Stuberger's business had relocated once again, this time to 21 South Beechtree.

118 North Third Street

A grocery store, owned by Peter Verduin [Ver Duin], was located in this building originally. In the 1893 *Compendium* Verduin advertised: "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. 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, 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. Linda Stansberry and Linda Forbes opened Earthly Possessions at this site in 2002. Forbes also owned Second Impressions, located at 310 Fulton. She closed Earthly Possessions in the winter of 2009. Kathryn Day-Murray followed Forbes with the Stock Exchange in September 2009. The Stock Exchange dealt primarily in the resale of period furniture and accessories.

119 North Third Street

In 1918 William Fant's Monument Works was located here before moved to 301-307 Fulton Street. In 1920 the building housing Peter Koopman's Eagle Saloon at 122 North Third was moved to this site and occupied by Hartel's Tin Shop, owned by Frederick and Frederick Hartel. A few years later the business was called Hartel's Metal Works.

120 North Third Street

Peter Koopman II owned the Eagle Saloon at this address in the early 1900s. He and his wife Kate lived at 310 Fulton. [See 122 North Third.]

122 North Third Street

At the corner of Third and Fulton Streets stood Peter Koopman's Eagle Saloon around 1900. [See 120 North Third.] In 1920 the building was moved across the street [119 North Third] where it housed Augie Hartel's Tin shop.

123 North Third Street

In 1890 John M. Cook joined Corneil Addison as owners and managers of a grocery store on the southwest corner of Third and Fulton Streets. Two years later Cook bought out his partner, who then opened a dry goods store at 200 Washington. Later the Polish Hall was located here, and finally a bottling company before the building was razed and later made into a parking lot. In the 1930s it became a residence, and in the 1940s, along with the Zalsman home at 115 North Third, it was destroyed to make room for the expansion of the Grand Haven Furniture Company [Porenta's Furniture].

203 North Third Street

Vyn Brothers Storage and Transfer advertised their business at this corner location around 1940, but also used the address at 235 Fulton. The brick building, built by the Vyns in 1923, replaced the frame structure that initially housed their business.

207 North Third Street [approximate number]

The first building owned by the First Reformed Church was built at this site [Lot 254] not long after its founding in 1851. It was called the “slab church,” because it was constructed from scrap lumber donated by Clark Albee. In 1857 a new building was erected at the southeast corner of Third and Washington [301 Washington].

210 North Third Street

Herman Luhm and his wife, Reka, lived at this address in the early 1900s. Herman was a saloon keeper.

212 North Third Street

William Bronsema had a “Transfer-Storage” business here around 1930. No later than 1941 he changed it to a “Transfer & Coal” company and still was doing business here as late as 1957. By the early 1970s it was located at 216 North Third, and a few years later the business was moved to Muskegon.

216-222 North Third Street

A June 25, 1929 article in the *Tribune* noted that William Van Schelven had operated Van’s Meat Shop at 216 North Third for 40 years. He lived from 1866 to 1933. By 1920 his son assisted him in the business. At the same time, 216-222 was the address of Cook Mercantile Company, owned by Richard L. Cook and Cornelius Donker. At different times the business also was known as the Grand Haven Merchandise Company (“The Home of Good Coffee”) and Grand Haven Co-Op. Most of the rambling, two-story frame building burned down, but the north portion was salvaged and continued to be used as a retail shop. William Bronsema’s Transfer Company moved to this address around 1970.

220 North Third Street

Louis [Luitje] Dornbos owned a shoe repair business at this address around 1900. He and his wife, Martha, and their family resided at 638 Jackson.

221 North Third Street

In the early 1900s William and Barbara Nyson lived in a home at this address. Nyson opened a steam laundry in downtown Grand Haven in 1893. Tri-County Realty, headed by Alexander A. Mergener, Broker, had an office here in the 1950s.

255 North Third Street

August Hubert started the Grand Haven Wagon Works at this site in 1872. By 1891 it was known as Grand Haven Manufacturing Company, and Gustave Hubert, a brother, was part-owner. In the 1893 *Compendium* the owners advertised themselves as “Manufacturers of the Celebrated FOLDING SELF-ACTING SWING.”

310 North Third Street

In the early 1900s Austin Fox [Anselm Fuchs] managed a saloon at 13 North Second. This address on Third Street also was his residence. Living with him were Clarence, Cora, Leo, Ollie, and William.

319 North Third Street

In the mid- to late-1940s Andrew Hoegh operated Andy’s Auto Shop at this address. He advertised “Complete Auto Repairing.” During the 1950s, Thieleman’s Auto Company Body Shop had a garage here. It remained an auto repair shop through the years, including Muffler City Service Center and Auto Repair Unlimited.

1125 North Third Street

Neitring’s Coal and Dock advertised in the 1957 *Grand Haven Telephone Directory* that it offered “High Grade Coal For Every Heating Need.” 1125 was located on City Island [Harbor Island]. The firm’s business office was located at 205 Fulton.

13 South Third Street

Peter De Heer, a machinist, lived here with his wife, Elizabeth, and their family in the early 1900s.

14 South Third Street

The residence once located here was the home of William and Frances Phillips. Phillips was special deputy collector of customs.

15 South Third Street

John W. Hopkins, owner of a sawmill, built a two-story frame residence on this site sometime prior to 1864. Hopkins died on February 9, 1883, and the property was sold to Stephen L. Munroe, who owned it at the time of the Great Fire of October 1, 1889. The home, located next to the Cutler House, was damaged severely when one of the hotel's brick walls fell on it. The property was next purchased by Colonel George Olson, who in the mid-1920s moved the house to the northeast corner of Third and Sherman Streets [301 Sherman]. The Elks Club, once located on the second floor of the post office at the southeast corner of Washington and First Streets [100 Washington], constructed the masonry building with a tile roof at the site on Third Street and moved in upon its completion in 1928. The cost of the new building was estimated at \$50,000. William Hatton donated \$1,000 and all the leather needed to furnish the place.

19 South Third Street

In the 1920s Dick O'Brien operated his sign painting business from this address, where he also resided with his mother, Jenny. By 1930 Dick was managing a jewelry store in Grand Haven.

114 South Third Street

Henry Albers, a painter and decorator, worked from this address around the mid-1920s. He and his wife, Dora Maria Vis, lived here, as well. The house had been built in 1880 by his father, Johannes M. Albers I, also a house painter. Henry was in the painting business, first with his father and then with his brothers, Johannes II and Frederick. In the summer of 1988 the house was moved to the 400 block of North Sixth Street.

115 South Third Street

In 1921 Frederick Albers advertised his painting and decorating business at this address. He and his wife, Adrianna Van Tol, also resided here. Frederick was in business with his brothers, Henry and Johannes II. Albers built the house and was residing in it by 1900.

116-118 South Third Street

The 1908 *City Directory* listed Fred, Henry, and Johannes Albers as "painters and paper hangers" at these addresses. In 1867 Fred, Henry, and Johannes II went into business with their father, Johannes M. Albers I, one of Grand Haven's earliest house painters. Albers was a native of The Netherlands who came to Grand Haven in 1854. Some years later bicycle repairman Wilford "Ford" Dake and his wife, Alice Mulder, lived here.

117 South Third Street

Arie and Mary Van Toll, who, up to 1913 was part owner of the Van Toll and Ekkens Grocery Store in downtown Grand Haven, had his home at 117 South Third.

119 South Third Street

John and Hannah Walsma lived here in the early 1900s. Walsma was a marine engineer, and Hannah taught at Rosy Mound School. By 1918 they had moved across the street to 120 South Third. Later Milo Douglas Sovis and his family occupied the property.

120 South Third Street

Ralph and Anna Van Toll resided at this address in the early 1900s. Van Toll was born in 1875 and died in 1960. The couple later moved to 108 South Second. John and Hannah Walsma moved here from 119 South Third before 1920. After John died in 1936, Hannah continued to use this property as her residence. Around 1920 Ralph Van Toll and John Walsma were partners in a gravel business.

9 North Fourth Street

Around 1912 E. C. Felt, eyesight specialist, had an office here. His ad read, "WHY COME TO ME FOR Good Eyesight? BECAUSE YOU WILL RECEIVE The very best that MODERN SCIENCE can afford the person needing eye-attention. The Best Is None Too Good."

13 North Fourth Street

The Park View Apartments at this address were razed in July 1999. The lot was combined with space at the corner of Washington and Fourth to make room for Grand Haven Bank.

15 North Fourth Street

Around 1900 William and Jennie Saunders resided at this address. Jennie continued to live here after her husband's death in 1904. Saunders was Bookkeeper at National Bank. Living in a home at this address since at least 1880 were Miner and Sarah Perkins. Miner died in 1910. After his death, a daughter, Harriet Lealand, lived here. By then the building had been converted to a four-unit apartment complex.

17 North Fourth Street

Lou and John M. Lockie had their home at this address in the early 1900s. Lockie earlier had been Superintendent of the Works for the Wait Manufacturing Company, which was sold to Challenge Corn Planter in 1883.

21 North Fourth Street

Henry and Angeline Kamphuis lived at this address from 1950 to 1950. Henry, a jeweler and watch repairman, ran his business from the same address. Later the structure was occupied by the Ottawa County Intermediate School District, Special Education Division.

102 North Fourth Street

This was the home of Claude and Jane McKillips, who later opened a heating and cooling business in Ferrysburg.

105 North Fourth Street

Boudewijn "Baldwin" Boomgaard and his wife, Antje "Anna," resided with their family at this address. After Baldwin's and Anna's deaths, their son Cornelius "Nace" Boomgaard moved his family to this address. After Cornelius died of pneumonia on February 21, 1921, his sister Frances Irene Boomgaard lived with their mother Della until she married in 1926. Della resided here until the late 1960s. The Boomgards owned a hardware store [Boomgard & Son] at 335 Fulton in Grand Haven.

109 North Fourth Street

Jennie and Cornelius C. Boomgard had a home at this address in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

113 North Fourth Street

In the early 1900s several members of the Verhoeks family lived here: Anna, who married Fred Jonker; John, who was a butcher; Lena; and Nettie, a telephone operator.

203 North Fourth Street

Superior Products, brought here from Chicago by the Chamber of Commerce in 1928, was owned by Ernest P. Mars and located in a store building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Fulton Streets [Lot 337]. It employed eight men in the manufacture of grinding stones for rotogravures and textile printing machines. It had some of the biggest newspapers in the country as its customers.

219 North Fourth Street

Maria, the widow of William F. Dake, lived in the house at this address after her husband's death in 1892. Residing with her was their son, Wilford. She was able to purchase the property from the proceeds of selling her husband's patents to Dake Engine Company. She resided there until her death in 1926. Hans and Lida Dykhuis and their daughter Florence lived at 106 South Seventh Street and at 1100 Pennoyer Street before moving to 219 North Fourth Street, where they lived from at least 1928 until 1964. Hans died on December 4 that year.

317-319 North Fourth Street

From the late 1930s into the late 1960s Northwestern Automobile Sales, owned by George Johnson and sons, located at 334 Madison, also did business at this address.

4 South Fourth Street [approximate number]

Ottawa County's first jail was built at this corner prior to 1864. The frame structure was rebuilt in 1870 and served until a larger masonry building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Franklin Streets replaced it in 1898.

12 South Fourth Street

The Ottawa County Sheriff's office and county jail were located at this address on the northeast corner of Franklin and Fourth Streets from 1898 to 1965. The two-story brick building, which included residential space for the sheriff and his family, replaced the first and second jails, located at the southeast corner of Washington and Fourth Streets. A fourth jail, dedicated on September 29, 1965, was built at 12 South Fourth at a cost of just under \$360,000. It served until a new complex opened on Fillmore Street in Grand Haven Township in 1995. The 1965 building was razed in 2009. This site also had the address 415 Franklin.

13 South Fourth Street

Peter De Heer, a commercial fisherman, lived here with his wife, Adeline, in the early 1900s. Peter lived from 1857 to 1915.

17 South Fourth Street

Johannes and Anna Fisher raised their eight children at this address. Anna continued to occupy the house after her husband's death in 1895. Their son Frank later took title to the property. By 1930 it was the home of Ward and Jessica Bennett and their son. Ward was Coast Guard District Commander from 1933 to 1939.

19 South Fourth Street

Around 1900 George and Agnes Fisher resided here. Apparently they divorced in the early 1900s, and in 1930 Agnes resided with her son, George II, at 127 Clinton.

21 South Fourth Street

William and Gertrude Dalton made their home at this address in the early 1900s.

103 South Fourth Street

The Dutch Colonial home once on this site was torn down to make room for the county parking lot.

105 South Fourth Street

Fleda Nevins, long-time teacher at Grand Haven Junior High School, lived in an apartment on the second floor of this house while still teaching. Some years after her retirement in 1965 she moved to an apartment at 223 South Street in Spring Lake. Like all the other houses in this block of Fourth Street, the house was destroyed in the mid-1980s to make room for the county parking lot.

107 South Fourth Street

George McBride, a Grand Haven attorney, moved the original house on this lot from 107 South Fourth to 332 Franklin. Residential building contractor, Orrie Vander Meiden, lived here around 1930. He and his wife, Irene, later moved to 616 Grand. Vander Meiden died in 1977.

113 South Fourth Street

Gerrit Van Weelden, his wife Pieterella, and their children lived in a home at this address in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Gerrit owned a meat market at 115 South Fourth. He died in 1910.

114 South Fourth Street

Dr. Wyllys Walkley lived in the house at this address and also kept an auxiliary office here for many years, in addition to maintaining an office in downtown Grand Haven. The house was believed to have been built prior to 1856, and it was severely damaged in a fire in 1905. Walkley, who started his medical practice in Spring Lake, moved into the house in May 1885. He died in 1917. In 1919 his widow, Louise, rented a portion of the house to Walkley's grandson, Burke Ewing and Burke's bride, Marjorie. The Ewings lived in the house for less than a year, and in 1920 Louise's parents, Marion and Sarah Lillie, were living with her. By 1930, Louise had moved to Lansing, and around 1932 Ary Warnaar moved his paint and wall paper shop from 706 Washington to this site. Dr Bernie Veenstra bought the property in 1956 and resided here with his wife, Lois J., and their family. Like his predecessor, Veenstra maintained a medical office in the house. The house was demolished in 1986 to make room for an expanded county parking lot. Dr. Veenstra also enjoyed painting and did a pastel of the house that he titled "Old Homestead." After the house was razed, he wrote that his painting reminded him of "the early when it was clothed in arresting red, the growing up years of my kids, and the early years of my medical practice there. The towering old elm succumbed to disease, but the buggy-adorned Medical Practice sign survives as a relic."

115-119 South Fourth Street

In the late 1890s and early 1900s Gerrit Van Weelden owned a meat market at this address. Some years after Gerrit's death in 1910, John Diephouse started a similar business with the name Model Grocery Store. According to Diephouse's grandchildren, he erected a new brick building on this corner site in 1930. He ran an ad in the August 1, 1934 *Grand Haven Tribune*, in which he referred to people going to "the little butcher shop on Fourth Street for Gerrit Van Weelden's famous bologna. That store is no longer there as it has been replaced by a fine, new structure which houses the Model Market—noted for its fine assortment of Groceries and Meats." Diephouse, who died in 1966, lived on the second floor of the building. In 1946 Manting Equipment Company began manufacturing store fixtures at 119 South Fourth. The company sold equipment and supplies to western Michigan restaurants. The company later was located at 8 South Seventh Street. About the same time, Jack R. vanden Berg moved his Grand Haven Screen Company to this address from 707 Washington. From at least 1969 to 1986 Peoples Bank and Trust had a branch at 119 South Fourth. In the late 1980s the Ottawa County Extension Service moved its office from the County Court House to this corner and remodeled the building. The address was changed to 333 Clinton when this section of Fourth Street was eliminated to make room for an expansion of the county parking lot in the mid-1980s.

120 South Fourth Street

Anna and John Juistema built their residence at this address in 1893. Juistema owned and operated a shoe store in downtown Grand Haven. By 1930 the Juistemas were living upstairs and Ralph and Anna Johnson occupied the ground floor.

201 South Fourth Street

Olvert and Trientje Dykema left their native Netherlands in 1849 and had the house on this site built in 1853. By 1914 it was occupied by their son Albert. Albert and his wife, Guila, raised 11 children in this three bedroom house. One of their daughters, Henrietta, married Warren H. Stansberry I of Grand Haven. Later, the family of Sally Tullis Kendrick resided in this house, and for awhile Gary Baas was the owner. In more recent years Connie Farrel lived here.

208 South Fourth Street

In the mid-1920s Lou Nordhouse, a steamfitter, worked from this address.

209 South Fourth Street

Simon and Anna Juistema made their home at this address around 1900. Simon, a Grand Haven shoe merchant, lived from 1825 to 1899. The steeply pitched gambrel roof, end chimneys, shuttered windows, and dormers mark this as an example of Dutch Colonial design. The interior trim and built-in china cabinet were made of brown-stained ash, an unusual feature in the Grand Haven area. Henry Kooiman's family moved into the home in 1904, when the future shoe retailer was one year old. Kooiman spent the next 35 years of his life here. Jerry Scott and Nancy Vander Vere purchased the home in 1972, and Nancy remained there into the 21st century.

215 South Fourth Street

This home was the residence of Jurrien and Dirkje Ball, who owned a dry goods store at 201-203 Washington Street for 41 years. Built by the couple in 1880, the home was neither grandiose nor elaborate, but a conservative house which was inhabited by unpretentious people.

Jurrien, who was born in 1852 in the Netherlands, later visited his homeland and was able to obtain a fine brand of Dutch cocoa. Back in the United States, he imported the cocoa and retailed it, making a profit that could be channeled into the dry goods establishment. Every day for 70 years, Ball was hard at work in the dry goods business. The barn, which stood in the yard of the house, once sheltered the store's delivery wagons and the horses to pull them. The last horses, incidentally, were named Prince and Maude. For more than a century, the home remained in the Ball family. Over the years the house was made somewhat larger. In the early 1900s the Balls replaced the Italianate-style windows with bay windows. They made a number of other changes, such as installing oak pocket doors between the parlor and living room and converting the front porch to the Queen Anne style. After Jurrien and Dirkje passed away, the house was left to daughters Anne and Kitty [Cornelia], who lived there until 1977. Kitty was 102 years old when she died in 1984.

After Karl and Barbara Rowe bought the Ball home in 1980, they made extensive renovations while still preserve the original appearance of the simple Dutch residence. In addition to painting, wallpapering, refinishing the floors, and improving the kitchen, the Rowe family put in new wiring, new plumbing, and an efficient gas boiler. They opened up the old summer kitchen and kept the old iron cook stove for use in wintertime. They also designed their own landscaping and transformed the once barren lot with a new yard and garden. The Ball home was designated an historical site by the City of Grand Haven.

219 South Fourth Street

Around 1909 or 1910 Joseph and Ann Adams moved from 410 Howard Street to this address. By 1913 this home was the residence of William and Orsena [Orcena/Arsena] Walter, who moved here from Robinson Township. William passed away in the house in late 1913, and his widow continued to reside in it. Around 1930 their son Arthur G. Walter, a heating and ventilating contractor, ran his business here

and lived at the same address. Arthur still resided at 219 South Fourth in 1940, but by that time advertised himself as a well-digger. Tom and Cheri Crum purchased the property in 2015, built an addition, and remodeled throughout.

307 South Fourth Street

In 1908 Charles and Mary Dickinson and their two daughters resided at 108 Franklin Street. The next year they purchased property at 307 South Fourth Street from Martha Duncan. There they built a two-story concrete-block house for their permanent residence. In 1910 Florence took title to the house and lived there with her father and his second wife, Cornelia. He died in 1931 and Cornelia passed away three years later. Florence remained in the house until her death in 1944. The house next was sold to Edward and Dorothy Roberts. Edward, a deputy county treasurer, married Dorothy Marie Den Herder. Not long after their marriage, the couple resided at 213 Howard Street, but in 1944 they purchased this house at 307 South Fourth Street, raised their three sons there, and remained in it until 1968. The Roberts family was followed by Robert and Carol Eggebeen [1968-1973], James and Vicki Lantz [1973-1979], Kenneth and Ruth Klages [1979-1983], Charles and Paula Parker [1983-1984], Robert and Carol Grant [1994-1999], Marc and Amber Vanhouwelingen, and Jean Constantine, the current owner.

308 South Fourth Street

Bungalows, an early 20th century type of residential construction and especially popular in the Midwest, generally were one and a half stories with large porches across the front. The house at this address was an example of several bungalows found in Grand Haven. Early occupants of the home Agnes Hartel and her sons, Frederick, Alfred, and William. In 1930 another son, August Hartel II, resided here.

311 South Fourth Street

Claude and Fern Ver Duin moved to this address from 406 Howard Street. Claude lived from 1908 to 1990.

312 South Fourth Street

Peter Ball [Boll/Bol] manufactured concrete blocks at this address in the early 1900s. He resided at 314 Clinton.

319 South Fourth Street

Brothers John and Jack Pol lived in this house most of their lives, until it burned down in 1940. The brothers then moved across the street to 398 Howard. Jacob died the next year and John about 20 years later.

20 North Fifth Street [approximate number]

Healy C. Akeley built his residence on the southeast corner of Fifth and Columbus Streets in 1881 at a cost of \$25,000. In 1887 he donated the home and the grounds around it to the Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan to be used as a school and titled Akeley School for Girls. The Akeley residence was named Akeley Institute [later Akeley Hall.] The school opened on September 12, 1888 with 11 boarding students.

In 1935 the city hired Grand Rapids architects Antoine Campau and Frederick. Robinson to design a new home for the police and fire departments at this address. Construction began on November 10, 1935, and the structure was completed at a cost of \$67,169. The federal government and WPA paid about half that amount, the City of Grand Haven the remainder. When the two agencies moved to the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets in 1975, this became the site 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.

104 North Fifth Street

A 1960 article in the *Grand Haven Tribune* noted that Joe Wierenga, a retired plumber, lived in the house once located at this address all his life. The son of William and Martha Wierenga, Joseph was born in 1888 and died in 1964.

114 North Fifth Street

This home was built about 1879. Chris Fase and his fiancée, Robyn, purchased it in January 1991 and completely restored the first floor. New cabinetry was added, walls were restored, and much of the original craftsmanship was retained.

206 North Fifth Street

As early as 1910 Aart “Arie” Kooiman and his family lived here. They moved to 209 South Fourth Street in 1918, and were followed by Gerrit and Jennie Zaagman, who occupied the house until at least 1950, and then it was occupied by their son Clayton Zaagman. Grand Haven resident Chuck Fuller, who was born about 1958, spent his childhood years at this address. His parents were Richard and Nancy Fuller.

222 North Fifth Street

Around 1940, John Casemier had a grocery store at this address, in addition to his market at 1117 Washington.

314 North Fifth Street

The house on this site was representative of the Italianate Vernacular, marked by the two stories, moderately sloped hip roof with the gable facing the street, windows that are generally tall and narrow with decorative caps, and small or simple porch or entryway. In the early 1900s Edward and Sena Moll lived here.

315 South Fifth Street

James and Clara Dekiep raised their family at this address. After the Dekieps died in 1920, four of their children continued residing here into the 1930s: Orrie, Margaret, Clara, and Ettye [Etta]. Margaret was still living at this address until her death in 1972.

401 North Fifth Street

Peter Cook, one of the first two uniformed policemen in Grand Haven, lived at this address with his wife, Marjorie, in the early 1880s. A daughter, Kate, was born here in 1883. She attended the school located at 606 Jackson. Kate later married Peter Kieft, and when he died she married a Mr. Vanden Bosch.

406 North Fifth Street

Gerrit Kamphuis, who lived from 1844 to 1913, resided at this address with his wife, Grietje, in the early 1900s.

507 North Fifth Street

Elmer E. Bradway, who moved to Grand Haven in 1906, lived here with his wife, Barbara Boomsluiters. Bradway was a cook.

620 North Fifth Street

The house at this address was built in 1887 by ancestors of Jon Carlson, who took title to the property in 1984. In the early 1900s Charles Bahr and his family lived here. Charles was not residing in the house when he died in 1936. On October 31, 1917 the house barely avoided serious damage when fire destroyed the former Kilbourn & Kilbourn building on Adams Street. Jack Hansen lived here in the mid-1920s. The house was destroyed by fire in the early morning of November 25, 2017. One of the owner-occupants, 71-year-old John Carlson, lost his life in the fire.

621 North Fifth Street

In the early 1900s Abel and Bessie Outman and their children resided at this address. On October 31, 1917 this house, like the one across the street, barely avoided serious damage when fire destroyed the former Kilbourn & Kilbourn building on Adams Street. Benjamin Hudson occupied the property in the mid-1920s.

20 South Fifth Street

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 Vander Hoefs had lived on the site since at least 1880. The Robbinses razed the red brick house and built their home at a cost of \$25,000, a significant sum in those days. Robbins hired Baldus Pellegrom, a ship's carpenter, to do much of the finish work.

The three-story house was laid out in the Classical Revival design, made popular by the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, and built with the finest lumber available—not too difficult to come by, since Esther Robbins was the daughter of Hunter Savidge who established a lucrative lumber business in Spring Lake. Roman trim and Greek symmetry were evident inside and out. The foundation walls, made of limestone, were two feet thick, as were the north and east boundaries of the original yard that was encircled with stone. The original pine clapboard siding later was replaced with redwood. Other exterior features were the pedimented and arched window caps at the second floor, the Palladian window in the central dormer, the eave returns on all three dormers, the captured columns at the four outside corners, and the classic order cooped columns at the semicircular entry porch. Each of the six columns was ten feet tall and weighed over 300 pounds. The main floor was composed of four large rooms, a kitchen, and two baths. Motifs from nature, featured on the fireplace tiles, were reminiscent of Victorian era, and the hand-screened wall coverings were Bradbury reproductions. The Robbins's dining room furniture became part of the collection of the Tri-Cities Museum. The original gas lines for the gas light fixtures remained in the walls. The second floor contained five bedrooms and three baths. There were seven baths altogether in the home. The ballroom on the third floor was later made into three bedrooms, two for use by the nurse and the housekeeper. A modern loft-kitchen was added to the ballroom, and a four-foot attic had a hatch going up to the widow's walk, providing a vantage point to see the Grand Haven channel. The top floor originally served as living quarters for a maid, nurse, and cook.

Of special note were the hand-carved mahogany doors, leaded-glass windows, classic columns in doorways, and other fine details. The 8,500 square feet included the entry hall, open stairway, spacious "public" rooms, eight bedrooms, seven baths, plus the ballroom. Each of the six mahogany pocket doors on the main floor weighed several hundred pounds. The carriage barn east of the house had an apartment for the chauffeur's family, which originally housed the horses and carriage. The carriage barn was later sold and converted to office space.

Nat Robbins, an eminently successful businessman and elected mayor of Grand Haven in 1914, died in 1940. The house then passed on to new owners Gordon and Joan Laughead. Laughead founded the Gordon Laughead Piano Company of Grand Haven. When the Laugheads restored the home in 1943, they found not more than one-quarter inch of settling on any floor because the mansion had been so well built and cared for. Even so, they spent more money on renovations than it had originally cost to build the house. The couple resided in the home for nearly 50 years.

In 1988, when she was 97 years old, Joan Laughead sold the mansion to Greg Johnson, who in turn sold it to Larry and Yolanda Dahlman. The carriage house [509 Franklin], which in its early years had sheltered a team of horses and later a number of limousines, was converted by the Dahlmans into offices for a law firm. Laura and Ed Grafton of Spring Lake, the next owners of the mansion, completely refinished it in 1994, and moved their law offices to the second floor. In December 2002 William Swano purchased the property for his Pacor Home Mortgage Company. Sandra Frank Sawyer resided in the house from 2008 to 2020. In late 2021 the mansion opened to the public as the home of Midwest Miniatures Museum.

109 South Fifth Street

Grace and Duncan McAlpine, who was a physician, lived in the house at this site. In 1965, watch repairman Claude Catron moved to the site from 311 Franklin. He built an addition to the residence to house his growing business, called Catron's Watch Repair.

114 South Fifth Street

George and Christiana Hubbard were the original owners of a two-story frame house that once stood at this address. After the Hubbards bought a house at 220 Columbus, William [Willie] H. Loutit and his wife, Maude, occupied the home, moving from a house at 521 Clinton. Four years after they vacated the South Fifth property in 1915, it became the area's first hospital, made possible through the generosity of William Hatton, president of the Eagle Ottawa Leather Company. Hatton named it the Elizabeth Hatton Memorial Hospital in honor of his wife. The first operation to be performed at the hospital was a tonsillectomy, and the first baby born there was Elizabeth Vyn Meier, on July 4, 1919. The 18-bed, two-story hospital housed an office and men's ward on the ground floor. Patients had to walk upstairs to the operating room, and were carried down following surgery, if they were roomed on the ground floor. Rooms cost \$3 a day, and a tonsillectomy was \$2.50. In its twenty years, the hospital served 7,704 patients and delivered 1,428 babies. Hospital services were moved to a new, brick facility at 1309 Sheldon in 1939. Among the doctors who staffed the hospital were Bloemendal, Beernink, Long, De Young, Rypkema, Ver Duin, and Wells. The first electric refrigerator was installed about December 6, 1929.

When the Loutits occupied the home, the dining room was paneled in oak, including a handsome built-in buffet, topped with a prayer of grace composed by Scottish poet Robert Burns. The south wall had leaded glass windows, and the east side of the second floor was a sunroom. John F. Kieft purchased the property after it was vacated in 1939 and converted the house to apartments. Prior to demolition of the home, volunteers from the Tri-Cities Historical Museum removed the interior of the dining room and rebuilt it for display at the Museum. The lot became the site of the Presbyterian Church Sunday school.

115 South Fifth Street

The Martyn home, originally built by Antoine Bottje in the early 1900s, was a notable example of a large American Four-Square style home. Typically two stories, this design was characterized by a low-pitched roof, usually hipped, with widely overhanging eaves, and accented by a spacious front porch. Visitors were welcomed by the leaded glass front door and accents above the front window. Owners Joyce and Doug Martyn remodeled each of the first and second floor rooms, including new walls, wiring, and floors restored to their original oak and pine surfaces. Coupled with extensive renovations to the kitchen and bathroom areas, the Martyns began most of their major projects in 1980. Prior to their occupancy Jennie Bottje, sister of Gerrit Bottje, was the last of the Bottjes to live here. She died on January 25, 1940.

119 South Fifth Street

This was the home of the Sherman and Henrietta Clark family in the early 1900s. Ada Clark, a teacher, resided with them. Clark was a mail carrier. At the time of his death in December 1962 the family lived at 515 Slayton. In 1920 Mary Barnes, a widow, resided at this address with two of her children. By 1930 Sidney Juistema [Justema] and his family had moved here from 420 Clinton. By 1940 his insurance office also was located at 119 South Fifth.

120 South Fifth Street

The house recently occupied by the Tri-Cities Ministry and Love INC was at one time called the Armstead House and was built by James P. and Myrtle Armstead toward the end of the nineteenth century and were listed at this address in the 1908 *Directory*. The first occupant of the home, however, was a Mrs. Hubbard, who was James Armstead's aunt. The porch attached to the house came from the second Cutler residence when it was torn down. Patty Hickey lived in this house at one time, as did Mary Moody,

widow of George W. Moody. Armstead was secretary and manager of Dake Engine Company. In 2002 Love INC moved temporarily to a house on Franklin and then to permanent headquarters at 1106 Fulton.

201 South Fifth Street

This house was built between 1865 and 1870 by industrialist Andrew Thomson [Thompson] who emigrated here from Scotland in 1865. His son, Andrew W. Thomson was born in the house in 1870 and lived here until he died in 1954. Young Andrew, like his father, was an industrialist and civic leader. He was best known for creating the Thomson Jackie Band, forerunner to the Grand Haven High School band. The saltbox house featured oak hardwood floors, pocket doors, and 12-foot ceilings. During one of the restoration periods, a marble fireplace was salvaged from the old Cutler home and placed in the parlor.

209 South Fifth Street

This home was built in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. In 1930 it was the residence of Anna, widow of John D. Bakker. Living with Anna were her sons, Charles and Douglas, and sister, Isabel Thomson.

215 South Fifth Street

Constructed in 1880, the porch of this residence reflected the Queen Anne style, but the house also was representative of other architectural forms. The original barn remained in the backyard.

216 South Fifth Street

Bernard and Barbara Gellick moved here from 21 North Sixth Street prior to 1932. Gellick was Hull Inspector for the U.S. Steamboat Inspection Service

218 South Fifth Street

Nancy and Gerrit Vanden Bosch lived here. Gerrit was part owner of the Vanden Bosch Company [Big Store] at 100 North Third Street, later occupied by Baas's.

219 South Fifth Street

The home on this site was built by the Sidney Clark family in 1873 following a fire that destroyed their house on First Street. The Clarks lived in the house until 1895. The home had few other owners, although John Duursema, proprietor of the Star Bakery in downtown Grand Haven, lived here with his wife Elizabeth. Around 1900, the original mansard roof was removed and rebuilt in the style still visible today. After moving back to Grand Haven around 1910, Dr. Peter and Grace vanden Berg and their family remodeled the house and made it their home. Vanden Berg died in the house on March 2, 1921. During the 1950s the carriage house was torn down. The salvaged materials were used to build the present garage. During the same period, the wrap-around front porch was removed, and the side porch and siding were added.

Carole and Greg Johnston purchased the property in 1988 and transformed the Victorian home into the Country French style of the day. The Johnstons did extensive work in the kitchen by adding cabinets to match the originals. The oak floor downstairs and the pine floors upstairs were redone, helping to distinguish all the other unpainted woodwork throughout the house. The Johnstons decorated extensively with wallpaper and "creative" painting.

301 South Fifth Street

Charles Boyden built this elegant home in 1872 for Thomas Stewart White and his family, including his novelist son, Stewart E. White, who was born in the house on March 12, 1873 and lived the first eight or nine years of his life here. Eventually Charles and his wife moved in. He and Healy C. Akeley ran the "World's Largest Shingle Factory," which was located on Grand Haven's riverfront. The word around town was that Boyden put shingles on most of the home's exterior to advertise his product line, and it was Boyden who added the elaborate porch. After Boyden's death in 1897, his wife and son, Charles II, continued to reside in the house. In 1915 the property was sold to former Grand Haven Mayor Joseph

O'Brien, also the president of Grand Haven State Bank [Old Kent Bank/Fifth Third]. The gambrel style roof was the hallmark of the Dutch Colonial style, while the bay windows, elaborate porch trim, and the use of several siding textures typified the Queen Anne style. White wicker furniture graced the porch in the summertime, and during the holidays it was often dressed in its Christmas finery. O'Brien died in 1926, and a decade later his wife moved to Grand Rapids and sold the home. The house was divided into six apartments in 1940, and after that it fell into decline from the wear and tear of so many residents. The front porch drooped, the paint was in bad condition, and piles of corroding vehicles lay in the front yard.

Bernie and Corrie Snoeyer purchased the home in 1988 and began renovations. They worked extensively on restoring and, in places where the woodwork was too deteriorated to save, they recreated the pieces themselves. The oak woodwork, floors paneling, windows, and fixtures all lent the home an air of comfort, and it served well as a place of hospitality. Bernie Snoeyer's craftsmanship was noticeable throughout the house in the careful restoration or re-creation of the many fine examples of woodwork. The grounds were refurbished with a variety of flowering plants, trees, a tiny pond, and waterfall giving it a European flavor. Although many large fixtures, even fireplaces, had been moved out or destroyed, the Snoeyers worked around these obstacles and opened the gorgeous Boyden House Inn Bed and Breakfast in 1990. In September 2000 they sold the property to Gail and Tony Kowalski. The Kowalskis continued to operate the Boyden House as a bed and breakfast.

308 South Fifth Street

Perry H. Benjamin and his wife, Ellen, lived at this address in the early 1900s. Benjamin was Secretary of the Wiltshire Glove Company.

312 South Fifth Street

In the 1890s Richard Lewis was Pastor of the Grand Haven Congregational Church. He and his wife, Margaret A., lived at this address on South Fifth. Richard was born November 25, 1824 and died on July 22, 1902. Margaret lived from 1821 to 1907. Maude Isherwood, a member of the Grand Haven High school faculty, resided with Margaret after Richard's death. Isherwood died August 31, 1923. William L. Philips had an insurance business at this address in the mid-1920s.

319 South Fifth Street

Carrie Hamilton, who was listed in the 1908 *Directory* as a "trained nurse," resided here. The daughter of Caslin and Mary Hamilton, she was born in Crockery Township about 1872.

14 North Sixth Street

This house, built around 1850, was another example of the Italianate Vernacular. Cornelius and Katherine Killean lived at this address with their three children in the early 1900s. Killean died in 1915. The house had been vacant for about 25 years when Dr. Jack Roossien, then a medical student, bought the property in 1980. He and his wife, Linda, began a total restoration as they tried to return the home to its original design. They were able to retain some of the leaded glass windows, they refinished the original floors, and they added archways to the kitchen and living room. The walkout basement and walled patio with brickwork obtained from the streets of Grand Haven and an old schoolhouse in Saugatuck were more modern innovations. The Roossiensi called the house "Twin Gables." The property then was bought by Nancy and David Ebans, who added skylights in the kitchen, a gas fireplace, and a second floor bathroom off the master bedroom.

15 North Sixth Street

Jacob Hieftje, builder and contractor, resided here and ran his business from this address in the 1920s.

21 North Sixth Street

Around 1920 this was the residence of Bernard and Alma Gellick on their two children. Gellick was Hull Inspector for the Steamboat Inspection Service in Grand Haven. By 1932 he lived at 216 South Fifth Street with a woman he married in 1924, Barbara Gosse.

22 North Sixth Street

Omri Hendricks and his wife, India E., resided at this address. Ora Hendricks, associated with the Square Drug Store at 635 Fulton, was their son. Omri, a machinist, was born in 1859 and died in 1927.

101 North Sixth Street

This was the residence of Peter Van Lopik when he died on January 10, 1929. His wife, Martha, continued to live here after his death.

106 North Sixth Street

For several decades, Peter Deboe operated candy stores at various locations in downtown Grand Haven. He and his wife, Mabel, resided at this address. Deboe was born about 1876 and died after 1958.

208 North Sixth Street

David and Mary Fritz and their family lived at a house on this site from the late 1950s to 2010, the year David passed away.

212 North Sixth Street

Baxter Laundries and Cleaners had a shop here around 1940. By the 1950s the shop had moved to Peck Street in Muskegon.

300 North Sixth Street

See 602 Elliott Street.

315 North Sixth Street

Albert J. Neitring [Neitering] & Sons Excavating and Coal Yards were located at this address in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Prior to that this was the site of Evaline and John Walsh's home. Walsh was credited with breaking up the great logjam of 1883.

416 North Sixth Street

George McBride, a Grand Haven attorney and owner of this house, moved it from 107 South Fourth to 332 Franklin. After his death, the Howard Rose family lived in it. It subsequently was moved to this address on Sixth Street and converted to apartments.

418 North Sixth Street

In the early 1930s this was the site of Donseler Radio Service. The owner, Cornelius Donseler, resided at the same address with his family.

420 North Sixth Street

In the 1920s and 1930s this was the residence of Adrian Ringelberg and his family. Ringelberg was one of the founders of Challenge Porcelain and Stamping Company and Puffer-Hubbard. The Ringelbergs moved to 215 Grand.

421 North Sixth Street

In the early 1900s Jacob Botbyl was one of the proprietors of the Botbyl Grocery at 534 Jackson. Jacob and his wife, Ethel Rosema, resided at this address on Sixth Street. Jacob lived from 1885 to 1919.

425 North Sixth Street

In the 1940s, and possibly earlier, Fett Brothers Grocery Store did business at this address. Featured in the store's newspaper advertisement for June 18, 1943, was a pound of coffee for 33 cents, a box of corn flakes for a nickel, and a dozen California oranges for 45 cents. Earlier in the 1900s William and Etta Mieras resided here. Mieras died in 1939.

427 North Sixth Street

John Hofman [Hoffman] erected the building at this address in 1891 as a grocery and meat store. Hofman sold out in 1918 when he came down with tuberculosis. His daughter Roelvina, who married Henry Hoebeke, recalled working in the store from dawn to dusk. In the early 1920s Gus Fett bought the building and business from Hofman and Mart Ringelberg. Gus sold in 1924 to his brothers, Ernest and Bill Fett, who opened an IGA Food Market. In the 1950s it became the J & D Food Market, owned by Jake Toxopeus and Dan Wettermen. In 1972 they sold to Phyllis "Pixie" Gifford, who opened Did's Deli. Gifford also started Marushka. Did's Deli was purchased by Mava Maertz in 1977, and five years later Sarah Lyles became the owner. Lyles was still the owner of record in 2002.

508 North Sixth Street

In the summer of 2003 Joseph and Heather Walsh sold their home at this address to the City of Grand Haven for \$150,000. It was to become part of the City's GrandWater commercial and residential development.

521 North Sixth Street

See 614 Monroe Street.

616 North Sixth Street

The Ottawa County Road Commission was founded in 1911 in response to the growing number of automobiles and the call for improved roads. The first garage was located at the Court House, but in the 1930s all operations were moved to this address.

701 North Sixth Street

In 1904 Peter Van Zylén bought out William Thieleman II and went into the lumber business under the name of Van Zylén Lumber Company. The lumberyard was located between Adams Street and the South Channel, near the corner of Sixth Street [Lot 8, Boltwood's Addition]. He dealt in lumber, Pittsburgh paints and varnishes, sashes, doors, roofing, and coal. In the 1930s Van Zylén moved his business to 430-440 North Seventh, but kept the Sixth Street property, which was on a railroad spur, for receiving shipments. After Van Zylén's death in 1957, the lumber business closed and the property was sold to Gerald Weavers I of Grand Haven, who opened Jerry Weavers Iron and Metal Company. After Jerry's death in 1964, his son, Gerald Weavers II, took over the business. In 2002 the City of Grand Haven bought the land from Weavers for its north end development program.

702-710 North Sixth Street

Grand Haven Furniture Company, which was in business from 1890 to 1895, was located at or near this address. It manufactured furniture. Van Motor Company produced motorized vehicles at the site from 1910 to 1912. Evidently another building was erected here in 1924 for the Homel Shirt Company on land originally purchased by the Grand Haven Board of Trade and later given to the City of Grand Haven for industrial development. Two years later Homel went into receivership. Sam Garvin purchased the building in 1926 and leased it for two years to Kinsey [Kinzie] Manufacturing., a maker of clothing. Kinsey moved from town after 1928, and the Kiddie Kover Manufacturing Company relocated here from Detroit in 1930. Kiddie Kover was in business until April 1953. The original owners of this manufacturer of children's playsuits were Abram J. Colman, president, and A. L. Colten. Grand Haven Furniture Company, organized in 1890, was located in the same building or nearby. In April 1953 ASP & Manufacturing Company and B & B Engineering purchased the Kiddie Kover building.

9 South Sixth Street

Henry C. Dunbar, an electrical contractor, lived here in the early 1900s. A son, Harry C., who also was an electrician, lived here as well, as did Elijah and Virginia Dunbar. Harry, who was born in 1867, died in 1936. The Dunbar office was located at 131 Washington.

16 South Sixth Street [approximate number]

The 1908 *City Directory* and a 1927 church directory showed Fredrika and John Balgooyen living in a house at this location [Block 12, Lot 19, Munroe & Harris Addition].

100 South Sixth Street

Charles “Wint” and Emma Calkins resided here in 1930.

106 South Sixth Street

In 1860 the Clinton Street school, a two-story frame building then known as Grand Haven Union School, opened on the southwest corner of the city block bounded by Seventh, Sixth, Franklin, and Clinton Streets. The school board paid \$1,200 for the land and then raised \$10,000 for the new building. In 1862 Charles W. Cushman was Principal, assisted by Nettie Hubbard and Sarah Middlemist. The first Central School, a much larger, three-story brick structure with an impressive bell tower, opened on the highest crest of this site, facing Sixth Street, in 1871. Initially, it housed grades five through high school, and a one-year normal school to prepare teachers for rural schools. Students in the lower grades continued to meet at the Union School, which eventually was razed. The new Central building cost \$47,000, and when classes began at the new building in 1871 there were 11 teachers in 11 classrooms. Four furnaces in the basement supplied heat for the building. Subjects included reading, spelling, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, philosophy, Latin, geography, and Bible studies. It isn’t clear when Union school was razed, since it was included in the 1894 bird’s eye view of Grand Haven, and it also was referred to in the earlier 1882 *History of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties*. Central High School’s first graduating class in 1876 numbered three [Ruel W. Boynton, Margaret E. Pagelson, and John R. Pearce], but by 1900 there were 27 graduating students. By contrast, in 1951 the number had grown to 135 and in 1997 more than 350 students graduated. The brick building burned down on March 5, 1901, with the airshafts, stairwells, and ventilating ducts allowing the fire to spread quickly. Until a replacement school opened the next year, students used classrooms at Akeley Hall. The second Central School also went up in flames on January 28, 1963. This building, too, was replaced, and became Central Elementary School for grades kindergarten through six. In September 1922 a brick high school opened on Seventh Street, and Central served kindergarten through eighth grade. In 1953 a high school was built on land owned by the school board since at least 1938, near the south end of Seventh Street. The old high school on Seventh Street was used for awhile as a junior high school, and then razed when a new junior high school opened on Griffin Street in 1967. In 2002 students from Central were sent to Mary A. White School, and Central became headquarters for the Alternative Education program. To reflect that change, the name was changed to Central High School.

3 North Seventh Street

In the mid to late 1920s this was the location of Evans Dry Cleaning and the Rose-Mary Shoppe, owned and managed by Stella C. Zock. In 1930 Zock was residing in Grand Rapids and employed as a bookkeeper. Around 1930 Evans Dry Cleaning moved to 627 Washington. In 1969 The Grand Haven Education Association had an office at this address. In the late 1970s H & R Block had an office here.

5 North Seventh Street

Around 1928 the Great A&P Tea Company, a grocery chain, had an outlet at this address. Charles Rudershausen opened a photography studio at this address about 1940 or 1941, when he vacated the shop at 515 North Seventh. Harold Bretschneider, Rudershausen’s nephew, learned photography at the studio. After World War II the studio was sold to Sherm and Marshall Robbins, who opened the Robbins Studio.

When Rudershausen's wife, Frieda Braun, died in 1979, she was residing at 1333 Franklin. Around 1960 Edith Snyder ran a real estate office at 5 North Seventh. Toward the end of that decade Olmstead Advertising did business here.

6 North Seventh Street

Egbert Sheffield started the Sheffield Brothers "Food Shop" at this address in the 1920s. Later, the store was called Sheffield Brothers Fruit and Grocery Store [Sheffield Brothers Fruit & Vegetables], which was operated by Egbert Sheffield's sons, Ralph, Orin, and Donald. The brothers moved their business to 415 Franklin before 1932. In 1923 Grand Haven State Bank [Fifth Third] erected a building next door [701 Washington]. The bank branch closed in 1933, at the time of the bank moratorium, and later the building was remodeled to include 6 North Seventh. In 1940 John Meilinger operated Meilinger's Market at this address. He offered "Choice Meats and Live Poultry, dressed while you wait."

The Black Angus Restaurant, owned by Cecil and Pauline R. W. McNeal, was open at this site in the 1950s. The McNeals lived at 215 Grand. Later owners continued operating restaurants at this site: the Red Vest, owned by Muskegon residents Glenn Price and Arthur Charron, in the mid-1960s, followed by the Hanger, owned by Bruce Hendricks of Muskegon, and JW's Food and Spirits, which remains there today.

7 North Seventh Street

In 1927 Andrew U. Hiefte was proprietor of a shop offering "Fresh and Salt Meats." "We Sell Meat that Grandma Can Eat," the ad declared. [See also 15 North Seventh.] In the late 1940s, this was the site of the Deluxe Dinette, owned by Fred and Lena Dove. The Doves were from Alpena and returned there after closing the Dinette. Some years later Dr. Robert E. Michmerhuizen had an office in the building. The elder Michmerhuizen died in July 1965. The next year his son, Robert E. "Rob" II, opened The Gallery at 7 North Seventh Street, where he sponsored monthly art exhibits, offered classes, and sold art supplies from 1966 to 1978.

8 North Seventh Street

Weber's Café, owned by George and Elvira Weber, was located here. They previously owned a restaurant at 7 Washington, which they later moved to 21 Washington before coming to this address. The café was in operation until the late 1940s. Fleetwood Furniture manufactured juvenile "Swing-Line" furniture here beginning in 1951.

9 North Seventh Street

In the early 1900s Leonard Kammeraad was proprietor of a saloon at this address. In the mid-1920s George Weber ran a restaurant here, and at the same time Harm Koenes moved his grocery store to this address from 701 Washington. By 1930 this was the site of the Dee-Lite Bakery, advertised as "THE HOME OF QUALITY." The Kinkema-Bartels Funeral Home opened at this address in the early 1970s under the management of James Bartels. By the end of the decade Montgomery Ward used the site for parking. The catalog outlet was located at 17 North Seventh.

10-12 North Seventh Street

Van Tol Hardware, started by Aart and Frank Van Tol [Van Toll] and later owned and operated by John C. Verseput, moved here from 704 Washington, probably in the early 1920s and was still in business as late as 1957. Earlier in the 1900s Charles Van Norman had a painting and wall papering business here. Charles and his second wife, Maude, also lived at this address. Charles died in 1923. Van Beukering Paint & Wallpaper Store moved here from 11 North Seventh in the early to mid 1960s. By the early 1970s Sevens Paint & Wallpapering occupied the building. Larry Alan Dahlman was manager.

11 North Seventh Street

Van Beukering Paint & Wallpaper Store was located at this address in the 1940s. Gerrit Van Beukering was the owner. Van Beukering moved his store across the street to 12 North Seventh in the early to mid 1960s.

13 North Seventh Street

In the mid to late 1920s the Colonial Flower Shop was located here and at 15 North Seventh. William E. Pew was the owner.

14-16 North Seventh Street

John Van Dongen, a Grand Haven mason in the late 1800s, lived at 14 North Seventh with his wife Ida. By 1940 this was the location of Michigan Auto Parts, started by John Steinbach in 1926. The house was moved to 1020 Columbus in July 1949 and a new building was erected to house the auto parts store. Upon John's retirement, brothers John and George ran the business. It took the name Lake Michigan Auto Parts when the business was incorporated in the early 1960s.

15 North Seventh Street

In the mid-1920s Colonial Flower Shop did business at 13-15 North Seventh. Owner William E. Pew also resided here with his sister Caroline. The Flower Shop was followed by Central Food Market, specializing in meat products, sometime before 1939. Andrew U. Hiefe was owner. [See also 7 North Seventh.] In the 1950s Allen's Restaurant, featuring "The Finest In Home Cooking," opened its doors.

16 North Seventh Street

Augustus M. Cosgrove had a plumbing and heating business at this address by 1915 and as late as 1928. After that it was known as Joldersma's Plumbing and Heating. Michigan Auto Parts moved from 531 Fulton Street around 1940. Among other automobile-related items, the company sold Goodrich Tires. Michigan Auto Parts advertised from 14 North Seventh in 1957 and in more recent years, known as Lake Michigan Auto Parts, was located at 18 North Seventh. At this address in the 1950s and into the 1960s was the Bungalow Book & Gift Shop, a "Christian Supply Center." In the mid-1980s the building was razed to make room for a parking lot.

17 North Seventh Street

By 1930 Middag's Barber and Beauty Shoppe was open here. The parlor announced, "Our Experts Create New Beauty for Milady." A year later Roloff's Barber and Beauty Shop was at this site, followed in the 1950s by Cole's Laundry and Cleaners. In the 1970s Montgomery Ward had an outlet here.

18-20 [22] North Seventh Street

Around 1940 the Grand Haven Gospel Hall called 22 North Seventh Street home. A later occupant was Chapel of Christ. Around 1980 Lake Michigan Auto Parts moved in. The company's former site, 14-16 Seventh Street was razed in the mid-1980s to provide additional parking.

100 North Seventh Street

In the mid-1920s the Schroeder-Lindgren Auto Co. was located here. The firm carried Pontiac automobiles. Charles Schroeder and Carl Lindgren were the owners. In 1928 the owners advertised a two-door model for \$745 ("at the factory"). The two men also owned the Natural Ice Company at 436 North Seventh. Carl died in 1935. In 1932 the Bulhuis and Van Beukering Tire Company was located here, and a few years later the Firestone Company had an outlet at this address. In addition to tires, batteries, and other accessories, the store offered "Skilled Glass Service." Charles Gould and Arthur De Witt were specialists. City Auto Trim, owned by Abram Bulhuis, was at this address at least as early as 1940. In 1962 Bill Arnold bought the business. The name was changed to City Glass & Mirror in more recent years.

102-104 North Seventh Street

Jobbers Outlet Grocery Store did business here in the 1940s, and perhaps earlier. In an April 12, 1945 ad in the I, Wheaties were on sale for 8½ cents a pound, Chase & Sanborn coffee for 29 cents a pound, and sugar for 6½ cents a pound. Hilbrand Bol of Grand Haven was the owner. In 1928 the building was occupied by Grand Haven Sales Service, selling wholesale groceries. Fred J. and Fred G. Van Dongen were the owners.

105-107 North Seventh Street

Austin Baker ran an ice cream and candy store here in the early 1900s called Baker's Ice Cream Store. He and his wife Isabelle resided at the same address. By 1928 this was the location of Marv's Tire Shop, "The Shop Where Service Smiles." Marvin J. Elenbaas was the owner. In the mid-1930s, 107 was the home of Washington Auto Accessories, managed by Edward L. Van Hall. His slogan was "Everything for the Automobile."

106 North Seventh Street

Hale's Barber Shop, located originally at 113 North Seventh, moved to this address many years ago. In the 1950s it also was the address for J. M. Cleminshaw Company, which did real estate appraisals.

109-111 North Seventh Street

In the early 1900s the People's Mercantile Company was located here. Tony Baker was president of the company, and William J. Baker was vice secretary. Tony Baker and his wife, Sena, lived at the same address. The name was changed to Baker's Food Store by 1940 and was restricted to the 111 address. Next door, at 109, the Moll Shoe Store was in operation from 1904 until at least the late 1950s. By that time, Baker's Food Store was gone. Grand Haven Auto Supply moved into the building in 1973.

113 North Seventh Street

Gerrit J. Muller's tobacco store was located here in the early 1900s. In 1932 Maurine Hanson operated a beauty shop under her name. By 1940 it was the location of Hale's Barber Shop. Hale later moved to 106 North Seventh.

200 North Seventh Street

In the early 1930s Campbell-Stine sold Reo, Nash, and Lafayette automobiles from this site. Fred Pelton's Super Service gas station was here around 1940. In 1946 Fred called it Pelton's Deluxe Service Station. He was still at the Seventh Street address in 1957. Pelton carried Phillips 66 gasoline and other products. The station also was known as Fred's Super Service.

202 North Seventh Street

John C. Behm ran a draying business and sold windmills and pumps from this address. It was also his residence for him, his wife, Mathilda, and a son, Ferdinand. John died in 1917.

204 North Seventh Street

The Harry Beukema Feed Store was here around 1940.

207 North Seventh Street

Dick Bolt had a meat market and grocery at this address. Earlier he and his father-in-law, John Powell, owned the market. In 1914 it was known as Bolt & Casemier. Henry Casemier was Bolt's partner at that time. Dick and his wife, Margret, resided at 219 North Seventh. Clara, Edward Dake's widow, lived above the store in the early 1900s. Bolt died in 1938. From about 1945 to 1949 Mike Kalogerakis operated the Coney Island restaurant here. Kalogerakis and his wife, Helen, resided at 600 Fulton. In the early 1950s it was Mike's Coffee Shop, then Warren's Café, and in the early 1990s it was known as Charlie Mac's, owned and operated by Charles and Cindy McCarthy.

210 North Seventh Street

Martin Van Doorne sold farm implements and “carriages, buggies, & wagons” from this address in the early 1900s.

211 North Seventh Street

From at least 1914 and into the 1920s John E. Lemon owned a barber shop at this location. He and his wife Elizabeth resided at 720 Washington. John lived from 1857 to 1925 and was buried at Lake Forest Cemetery. By 1928 Charles D. Wheeler, a Grand Rapids resident, had taken over the barbering business. From the early 1930s to the mid-1940s La Verne H. De Witt ran the barbershop. La Verne and his wife, Elayne, first resided in Spring Lake Township, but by 1941 were located at 718 Elliott. In 1945 he was listed as a barber working from his residence and Sidney Hiler was using the building as his residence. For a short time the American Automobile Association [AAA] had an office here, but by 1950 Reliable Insurance made use of the space. The agency, owned by Eugene Krause and George H. Vander Veen, was at this location until approximately 1980. In the early 2000s the Watts Group, a company that worked in electronics, occupied the site. It was followed by ThaliBistro, which opened on May 9, 2006. The bistro, owned and operated by Dileni Ratnayake, featured a Sri Lankan menu. Ratnayake was born and raised in Sri Lanka, but worked many years as an investment banker in New York City before moving to Grand Haven. The restaurant closed permanently in April 2008.

213 North Seventh Street

Emma B. Smith had a grocery store at this address around 1940. In the 1950s it was the site of Bernie’s Used Furniture and Appliances.

215 North Seventh Street

John and Catherine Powell’s two-story, frame home was at this address. He owned a meat market at 207 North Seventh.

216 North Seventh Street

Martin Bol’s barbershop was located here in the early 1900s. He lived on the premises with his wife Katie. By 1921 Kooiman Buick Automobile dealership and around 1930 Kooiman Tire & Battery Company operated in the two-story, concrete block building. The business sold Reo automobiles as well as Buicks, and offered hearse and taxi service, too. Kooiman later moved to 219 North Seventh and opened as Kooiman Auto Repair. Also occupying the building in 1930 was Ryder Auto Company, which sold and serviced Oakland and Pontiac cars. In 1941 the *City Directory* listed the G. P. Van Lopik Company as a sporting goods manufacturer on the second floor of the building at this address. About the same time Welded Products, owned by James Scott and Duane Brady, had a manufacturing business here. Brown Mfg. Company, which made machine and formed metal products, had space in the building in the early 1940s, too. In the late 1940s this was the location of Central Auto Body. Joseph Woodford moved his company, Nidel Manufacturing, to this address from 604 East Savidge and then relocated again by the mid-1970s to 14080 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

217 North Seventh Street

Around 1900 May and Bell Patterson ran the Patterson & Patterson Millinery Shop from at this address. May lived at 532 Lake Avenue and Bell at 113 South First. As early as the mid-1920s, it was the site of the Kooiman Auto Company, offering DeSotos, Plymouths, and Nashes. By 1940 a gas station, called Kooiman Super Service, was at this spot. In 1953 the owner of the Nash dealership was Gordon Dexter.

219 North Seventh Street

In the early 1900s Dick Bolt, who ran a meat market and grocery at 207 North Seventh, resided next door in the two-story frame house at this address. Bolt was listed as a cooper in the 1908 *City Directory*. Kooiman Auto Repair operated at this address around 1940, complementing the gas station next door. In the mid-1950s, Kooiman Sport Shop was here. Jason Kraai opened a skating rink in the building. Kraai

operated Grand Haven Roller Rink from 1959 to 1987. Rock bands also appeared, including Alice Cooper in his early years. In 1987 James T. Fuller of Muskegon purchased the building. He sold it to West Coast LLC, owned in part by Tony De Vect, who closed the rink in late winter 2006 and converted the building to office and retail space. Molli and Steve Laham and their two sons opened Chocolates by Grimaldi in July 2012.

222 North Seventh Street

With the backing of Henry Fase in 1883 John Verhoeks established John W. Verhoeks & Company at this address. It offered “Dry Goods, Groceries, Family Medicines, Etc.” Corneil Van Zanten and Charles Fisher in 1905 bought the store from Ver Hoeks and called their shop Van Zanten and Fisher General Store. It was followed by Schoonveld’s Food Market, which was in operation by at least 1940. By 1953 it was known as Miller’s Food Market.

300 North Seventh Street

See 633 Elliott.

306 North Seventh Street

Peter J. Rycenga owned a grocery store at 434 Fulton Street in the early 1900s. He and his wife, Henrietta, lived at this address on North Seventh.

321 North Seventh Street

In 1914 Mutual Sales Company, a manufacturer of fruit packaging containers, operated at this site. In the mid-1940s Hul’s Super Service was located on this site. It previously had been located at 122 North Ferry. Brothers Ed Huls and John Huls II were owners. They later moved to 1441 Slayton. Some years later Dick’s All-Car Service moved here from 327 North Seventh.

322 North Seventh Street

In the early 1900s Thomas and Henrietta Ruiter lived at this address. Ruiter had a cement contracting business. Around 1940 John M. Cleveringa opened a candy and ice cream shop here.

323 North Seventh Street

An 1874 bird’s eye view of Grand Haven showed an “Agricultural Implement Manufactory” near this site. It took up a large part of the block, but the publisher did not give the factory a name. See 626 Madison for more information. Around 1940 Stanley E. Swears had a gasoline station here.

North Seventh Street [see also North Beacon Boulevard]

401 North Seventh Street

The Rendezvous Grill opened at this address in 1963. Mirko and Evan Peric were early owners, followed by Jay and Willetta Glaser. In June 2000 they sold the business to Pam Paquin, but she decided to give it up after a little more than two years, and it reverted to the Glasers. On June 14, 2004 Bill and Dee Peek of New Jersey purchased the property and business. The restaurant closed permanently on January 31, 2021.

403 North Seventh Street

Ray E. Johnson’s Service Station offered gasoline, Goodrich tires, and other automotive needs here in the 1940s. Johnson died in 1969. In the late 1940s and into the 1950s it was Weavers Texaco Service Station, featuring Sky Chief gasoline “For those who want the best.” The station was owned by Ed and Gerrit Weavers and later by Gerrit’s son, Gerrit II. By 1960 the station was closed. Soon the Rendezvous Grill occupied the site, with the address 401 North Seventh.

406 North Seventh Street

Gomer Vette lived in a house at this address with his wife, Jane. He owned a grocery store at 402 Jackson. Gomert lived from 1867 to 1920.

409 North Seventh Street

In the mid-1920s Henry Austin Lucas owned the Grand Haven Auto Trim Shop at this address. Lucas also sold awnings, tents, and camping supplies. By the early 1930s the Haven Tire Shop did business here, selling Goodyear products. In the 1940s, and perhaps earlier, Tony Van Burdel sold second-hand goods from a store at the same site. As early as 1948 this was the location of the Lake Upholstering Company.

410 North Seventh Street

Charles Salisbury ran one of two poultry shops in this block around 1940. See also 439 North Seventh.

421 North Seventh Street

In the mid-1950s Boulevard Used Cars relocated from 750 East Jackson Street to this address. Bruce Joseph and Wayne Boes were the owners.

426 North Seventh Street

The residence of Jakob and Emike Rycenga was located here. When U.S. 31 was relocated in the mid-1950s, the portion of Seventh Street north of Madison was called Beacon Boulevard. This block, on the east side of the street, became the location of the Meijer Store, which used the address 430 North Beacon.

430-440 North Seventh Street

In the 1930s Peter Van Zylén Lumber Company moved to this site from its location on Adams Street and was located here until the business closed in 1957. Meijer Department Store was located at this address from about 1961 to May 4, 1999, when it moved to Grand Haven Township. Prior to the arrival of the Van Zylén Lumber Company, this neighborhood along Seventh Street was a residential block.

436 North Seventh Street

In the 1920s the Schroeder and Lindgren Natural Ice Company did business at this address. Charles Schroeder and Carl Lindgren, the owners, also operated the Schroeder-Lindgren Auto Company at 100 North Seventh at the same time. Charles and his wife, Nellie, also resided at this address on Seventh Street.

439 North Seventh Street

John Vanden Belt owned the second poultry store in this block as early as 1932 and into the 1940s. It was called the U.S. 31 Poultry Market. See also 410 North Seventh.

441 North Seventh Street [approximate number]

In the early 1890s the Bryce, Barnes & Green Planing Mill had its plant at this southwest corner of Jackson and Seventh Streets. In the mid-1950s Seventh Street from this block north became part of the new U.S. 31, known in Grand Haven as Beacon Boulevard.

442 North Seventh Street

Peter Van Zylén and his wife, Dena, lived here. Van Zylén dealt in coal and lumber. By the late 1940s S & S Café had opened here. It was still in operation in 1954. Around that time, the street was renamed Beacon Boulevard, and the neighborhood became the location of the Meijer Store before its move to Grand Haven Township in 1999.

445 North Seventh Street

In the 1960s the Zephyr Gasoline station moved to this address from 22 South Harbor. Zephyr vacated the property about 1996 and seven years later the building was razed to make room for a new business. Zephyr did business under the name United Oil. In recent years, this site has been the home of a Sprint store.

500 North Seventh Street

Minno [Mino] and Viola Cleveringa lived here in the early 1900s. Cleveringa was a carpenter.

501-507 North Seventh Street

In the mid-1920s Roy Musselman had a “filling station” at this address. Joe Miller’s Standard Service Station started doing business here before 1940. Miller moved from this address in the 1950s and opened a Standard station at 20 North Third. The North Seventh Street address was changed to 501 North Beacon Boulevard when U.S. 31 was improved and rerouted. For many years this was the site of the Ashcraft Standard Service, “Where Good Service and Good Gasoline Are Both Standard.” Bernard L. Ashcraft was the owner. In recent years the station changed to an Amoco dealership. The corner site was sold to the City of Grand Haven in 2003 for \$840,000 and was to become the south entrance to the 25-acre GrandWater commercial and residential development. The building was razed the same year and replaced by Culver’s Restaurant.

507 North Seventh Street

Before there was a service station on this corner, the house at this address was the residence of Mark and Loretta Doddington. A house painter, Mark died in 1913.

515 North Seventh Street

Charles and Frieda Braun Rudershausen bought a house at this address during the Depression. They built a lunchroom in front, calling it Charlie’s Lunch, where Mae Norris was cook for awhile. A professional photographer, Rudershausen opened up his second studio at 5 North Seventh Street and about 1940 sold the real estate to George and Harriet Schippers.

519 North Seventh Street

In the early 1900s Daniel and Charlotte Wachs had a home at this address. Wachs died in 1932. Around 1940 the Suburban Service Station could be found here, and in the next decade the Seventh Street Shell Service, also called John’s Service, was doing business at the site. By the mid-1970s the Tuff Kote Dinol Automotive Rustprotection business was located on the property. Like other properties in the area, this was sold in August 2003 to the City of Grand Haven and razed the same year. It became part of the 25-acre GrandWater development.

601 North Seventh Street

This was at one time the mailing address for the Dake Engine Company. Later the company’s address was given as 533 Monroe. More recently the company relocated to 724 Robbins Road.

620 North Seventh Street

As late as 1930 Jackson Street extended only a hundred feet east of Seventh [Beacon]. The dozen or so buildings belonging to Challenge Refrigerator [Challenge Porcelain], which started as Challenge Corn Planter, extended along the east side of Seventh Street from approximately Monroe north to the Grand River. One of the large frame buildings had been located at 626 Madison [and before that at 20 North Third]. When Challenge purchased the assets of Wait Co., the building was moved to this site and became part of a larger manufacturing complex. In 1929 Challenge Refrigerator became known as the Challenge Stamping and Porcelain Company.

The long, plain, large, white masonry building on the northeast corner of Jackson and Beacon was replaced by Randy Postma’s commercial development in the mid-1990s. The first business to use the

building was Grand Haven Cooperage, which was there from 1935 to 1937. The Cooperage firm was replaced by Oldberg Manufacturing in 1937, the same year that Camfield Company leased the north one-half of the building until 1944. Anderson-Bolling used the north section of the plant after that. Anderson-Bolling, a stamping and die cutting factory, then moved to East Savidge in Spring Lake. Around 1940 the muffler division of McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company was at the 620 North Seventh address. AP Parts occupied the building after Challenge and Puffer-Hubbard dissolved in 1979 and the Refrigerator Company moved to 741 Jackson in Grand Haven. The building was razed in 1980.

718 North Seventh Street

Camfield Manufacturing opened up in the early 1940s under the management of Russell W. Camfield, R. H. Lillyblad, and Lawrence V. Meyering. The company manufactured wooden trays, tables, shaped wood products, plywood products, and electric toasters. During WWII the company produced radio antenna and aircraft propellers. In the mid-1940s the firm moved to 1301 Fulton Street.

800 North Seventh Street [approximate number]

At or near this site the first bridge joining Spring Lake and Grand Haven was built in 1866, 13 years after the Sawdust Road was laid out from Grand Haven to the ferry's landing. Prior to that date ferry service took people, their vehicles, their livestock, and their goods across the river. The first pedestrian-vehicle span extended from the end of Seventh Street—today Beacon Boulevard—across the south channel to the site of Grand Isle Marina. Because the road connected many of the sawmills in Grand Haven and Spring Lake, it was called the Sawdust Road. It then continued across the Grand River to the future site of the Holiday Inn. This was also site of the bridge for the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Electric Railway [Interurban]. A second bridge, somewhat west of the first one, was opened on November 11, 1924, which was then replaced by a third bridge dedicated on July 9, 1955. A railroad bridge between Ferrysburg and Spring Lake was constructed as early as 1858, and twelve years later the track was routed across the river to Grand Haven. That bridge was still in use in the early 21st century. East of the bridge on the south bank of the Grand River, is Rix Robinson Park, which is marked as an Historic Site. The historic marker told viewers, "Grand Haven. This town began as a fur trading post established by Rix Robinson in the 1820s. Robinson, an agent for the American Fur Company, used this as one of his leading western Michigan posts. The Rev. William M. Ferry came here in 1834 from Mackinac to work with Robinson in developing a town. The Grand Haven Company was formed, and lots were platted and sold. By 1837 the town had more than 200 inhabitants. A heavy influx of settlers in the 1840s caused the decline of the fur trade. Lumbering soon became the leading activity, and by the 1870s there were several sawmills, a shingle mill, and a sash and door factory in the community of 6,000. Grand Haven became a popular health resort in the late 1800s, famous for its Magnetic Mineral Spring." The park, dedicated on May 4, 1968, was made possible by a \$3,000 grant from the Grand Haven Jaycees, who also spent three years preparing the site.

8 South Seventh Street

Grand Haven Stoker and Plumbing Company operated from this address in the 1940s, followed in that same decade by Grand Haven Plumbing, which was operated by Bert Hornstra and Percy Tatroe. Sometime before 1957, Grand Haven Plumbing moved to 115 North Second. In the mid-1950s Manting Equipment Company moved here from 119 South Fourth Street. The company manufactured soda fountains. In 1981 the company moved to 849 Park Street.

9 South Seventh Street [approximate number]

See 632 Washington.

12 South Seventh Street

In the early years of the 20th century, John and Carrie [Carrie] Verhoeks resided at this address. Verhoeks was a butcher. The J. R. Pippel Printing Company occupied the building at least as early as 1940, when a

magazine called the *Great Lakes Journal* was published here. By the mid-1950s the company was known as Pippel Patterson Company and had moved to 800 Columbus. The business in recent years relocated from 1600 Kooiman to 13694 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

15 South Seventh Street

The house once at this address was the residence of the Sherman and Elizabeth Dickinson family in the early 1900s. Sherman died in 1919.

102 South Seventh Street

The Kinkema-Bartels Funeral Home was open here in the early 1970s under the management of James Bartels.

106 South Seventh Street

Located here around 1900 was the residence of Hattie and Harm Koenes. Koenes owned the Corner Grocery at 701 Washington.

109 South Seventh Street

A brick, three-story school was built at this address in 1922 to serve grades nine through twelve. By the early 1950s it was converted to a junior high school, when a new high school was built at 900 South Cutler. When Griffin Junior High School was built about 1967, the brick school on Seventh was razed.

110 South Seventh Street

Maude and William H. Loutit lived at this address immediately following their marriage in 1886. They moved from here to 521 Clinton.

120 South Seventh Street

Kinkema Funeral Home had this address from the 1930s and into the 1970s. Radio station WGHN occupied the site until its move to One South Harbor in 1985. At the same time, Doug Tjapkes and William Mouw offered new and used pianos and organs at this address. Tjapkes owned and managed the radio station at that time.

202 South Seventh Street

Johannas Marinus Albers II built the home at this address. Albers was born in 1851 and died in 1929.

210 South Seventh Street

Frank Anthony Van Toll [Van Tol] and his wife, Magrieta, lived at this address. Van Toll was part owner of a hardware store at 704 Washington, later located at 10-12 North Seventh Street. By 1929 John and Janet Verseput resided here. The Verseputs had purchased the Van Tol hardware store. Janet was the daughter of Frank and Magrieta Van Tol.

214 South Seventh Street

In the early 1990s this was the home of Aart Van Toll [Van Tol] and his wife, Lizzie. Van Toll was part owner of a hardware store at 704 Washington. He died in 1954. In 1930 Thomas H. Paull and his family resided here.

220 South Seventh Street

This home was typical of the Classical Revival style. In 1918 Peter and Henrietta Roossien resided here.

221 South Seventh Street

This frame, two-story house with a wrap-around porch was built in 1884. John J. Danhof II and his wife, Anna Midema, raised their family here. In the spring of 1891 Danhof placed a stone foundation under the

house. The property was not far from the homes of his brothers, James and Peter Danhof, both of whom lived around the corner on Lafayette. John II died in 1930.

222 North Seventh Street

In the 1920s the Van Zanten and Fisher Grocery Store did business at this site. By the late 1940s it was home to Schoonveld Superette, also known as Schoonveld's Food Market. John Schoonveld, who lived above the store, was the owner.

316 South Seventh Street

In 1950 the Grand Haven Methodist Church bought the Edward Huttenga house at this address Street to be used as a parsonage. It was a two-story brick and frame house. Rev. Carl B. Strange and his wife, Donna, and their three children were the first Methodists to inhabit the house as a parsonage. In 1972 two other parsonages were purchased, and this one was sold to Christian Haven Home for \$19,000.

508 South Seventh Street

Maynard Manting and his wife, Katherine, raised their family at this address. Manting, who founded Manting Equipment, died in 1956.

509 South Seventh Street

Vivian Hetzel Nygren recalled that she and her family moved into this bungalow in September 1921, the third and last house built on the west side of that block. Her grandfather, Herman Ott, was a carpenter and helped build the home. As was common then, a team of horses dug the basement. Across the street to the east were small sand dunes growing clumps of beach grass. By 1930 it was the home of Carl and Clara Hetzel and their children. Carl owned a drugstore, later known as Pfaff's, at 1125 Washington.

515 South Seventh Street

Jack and Ruth Biehl built their residence at this address in the 1920s. Biehl was a pharmacist and owned the Square Drug Store at the corner of Seventh and Fulton Streets.

516 South Seventh Street

Minard and Mabel Walcott resided at this address from at least the mid-1950s and on. After Minard's death in 1974, Mabel continued to live at the same address. She passed away in 1998. Minard owned a feed store at 1437 Washington Street in Grand Haven from the 1920s into the late 1940s.

519 South Seventh Street

A two-story brick home was built for the De Voy family at this site in the 1920s. The De Voys moved out within a short time, and Henning Nygren and his family bought it in 1927. At that time, Grant Street was a dirt road from the top of the hill east to the railroad tracks. By the early 1970s Grand Haven attorney Tom Reinsma and his family lived in the house.

16 South Eighth Street

This was the residence of Jennie and James Verhoeks in the early 1900s. Verhoeks worked for the Challenge Refrigerator Company. The house was advertised for sale in May 1912.

112 South Eighth Street

Rudolph Schmidt and his wife, Lydia, lived here in the early 1900s. Schmidt was Superintendent at the Story & Clark Piano Company.

118 South Eighth Street

In the early 1900s, the house at this address belonged to the Glerum family. Anne Glerum, who married Nelson Fisher, was born at this home on March 5, 1906. She was the daughter of Will and Mabel Scott

Glerum. The house originally was built as a one-story, but Will Glerum added a second floor to accommodate his growing family. Later, Charles Glerum, Will's brother, occupied the home and raised the house again, this time to install a basement. In the early 1900s several members of the Scott family resided here: Charles, Edward, James E., John, and Robert.

124 South Eighth Street

In 1921 Gladys Scott lived at this address with her parents, and continued to live in the home with her husband after her parents died. When Gladys died in Ann Arbor on July 5, 1967 her husband, Arnold Vinkemulder, remarried and kept his residence at the same address. By the early 1970s Thomas Tilden occupied the house. Tilden was Chief of the Grand Haven Fire Department from 1963 to 1981, the year he died.

202 South Eighth Street

Edward G. Applegate lived at this address. Applegate was born on June 15, 1909 and died on May 13, 1994.

11801 120th Avenue

In 1958 Robinson School was erected here, representing a unification of seven one-room schools. It covered grades kindergarten through sixth. About 300 students were enrolled the first year. By 1998 that number had grown to 575.

12403 136th Avenue

West Robinson School opened here in 1914.

14145 138th Avenue

The 35-acre Quade Resort, owned and managed by Friedrich "Fritz" and Dirkje Adrianna Quade, was in operation between 1914 and the late 1920s. Their property, on the northwest corner of Green Street in Robinson Township, bordered Stearn's Bayou. The two-story frame home could accommodate as many as 40 people at a time. Adrianna, as Dirkje was commonly known, prepared two meals a day for her guests. It is rumored that during Prohibition, the resort was especially active in the sale of illicit liquor, delivered by boat from Chicago.

Elfrieda Schultz, who married Felix Pytlinkse in 1923, came from Chicago to Robinson Township in the summers to help the Quades. Many of the resort's out-of-town guests came into Grand Haven on the steamer *Alabama* and other passenger boats. Fritz met them at the dock in downtown Grand Haven at 5:00 a.m. and took them to the resort in a double buggy. Swimming and fishing in the river and bayou were common activities, and yard games such as croquet offered additional entertainment.

In 1929, just before Prohibition ended, Elfrieda and Felix purchased the property, by that time reduced to 10 acres owned by "Mrs D. Quade [Adrianna]. The Pytlinskes continued to operate the property as a resort with a restaurant, dance hall, and boat rentals. At the conclusion of Grand Haven's Centennial Celebration in August 1934, they purchased the log cabin that had been in the ceremonial parade as a replica of the first Ferry home. Felix moved the float to their property on Stearn's Bayou and remodeled it as a tourist cabin. John and Margaret Lori bought a portion of the property and converted the cabin to a private residence around 1970. The remainder of the Stearn's Bayou property stayed in the possession of Felix "Bernie" Pytlinske II, who continues to run a business there under the name Felix's Marina.

10030 152nd Avenue [15400 Polk Street]

In 1893 James R. Joscelyn [Jocelyn] paid \$1,000 to John C. Post, an attorney, for 165 acres in Section 14 of Olive Township [later Port Sheldon Township]. Prior to Post's ownership, the land was held by Israel V. Harris, who died in 1886. Joscelyn in 1901 sold 165 acres in Section 14 of Olive Township [today Port Sheldon Township] to Albert and Lena Fridrich of Chicago. They constructed a 21-room hotel and a two-

story house and opened a small zoo as part of a resort they named Fridrich's Point Hotel. Pigeon Creek formed the south boundary of the property. With other purchases, the Fridrichs eventually owned 200 acres in Section 14 and an additional 20 acres in Section 11. In 1920, 19 years after the Fridrich's initial purchase, Edward and Lena Styx bought the resort. The Styxes restored the hotel, which had been idle for several years, and added a dance pavilion. Dances were held Saturday night and cost ten cents. Legend has it that liquor was served, making it a popular place to go during Prohibition. After heavy snow in 1935 collapsed the roof of the hotel, the owners salvaged as much lumber as possible and used it to build several small rental cabins. The Styxes' son William and his wife Phyllis took possession of the house and lived there from 1930 until William's death in 1964. Cloyd and Marjorie Weaver were the next owners, holding title from 1966 to 1998. Ottawa County Parks purchased the property that year for \$500,000. Called Pine Bend County Park, it and the adjacent Hemlock Crossing, another county park, have a total of 239 acres. The Parks Department remodeled the century-old residence for public use. It is called the Weaver House with the address 15400 Polk Street.

13580 152nd Avenue

The first individuals to take possession of the property that includes the house at this address were Jere Bennett, who owned 80 acres in the southwest corner of Section 1 of Grand Haven Township, and Franklin Sawyer, who owned 80 acres in the northwest corner of Section 12., directly abutting Bennett's property. Both purchases were made in 1839, and there is no evidence either man ever lived in the area. By 1864 the acreage in Section 12 was owned by William Shilling and the other parcel by William M. Ferry. In 1876 William Behm was the title holder, and in 1897 George Schuherka was the owner of record, with a total of 140 acres. Around 1910 Terry and Ida Holmes purchased or leased 100 acres in the two sections for the purpose of general farming. Their residence, near the northeast corner of Ferris Street and 152nd Avenue, was built prior to their ownership. In 1915 J. Osowski had title to the 60 acres in Section 12. Louis H. and Ida Losney moved to Ottawa County from St. Louis, Missouri about 1915 and farmed the 40 acres in Section 1. In the mid-1920s, Jacob and Freda Prucha purchased the 60-acre parcel in Section 12 and continued farming it. By 1930 they had purchased from the Losneys the 40 acres to the north. When Jacob Prucha died, his son Frederick took ownership of the farm. In 2011 Robert A. Wilson bought the house and an acre and a half of land around it. The remainder of the property had long ago been sold for residential development.

11250 168th Avenue

The two-story brick house on this 80-acre parcel of land in Section 22 of Grand Haven Township was built about 1880. The adjacent brick and frame barn was dated 1900. An early owner of the property was L. Grissell, who was followed by Aaron and Sophia Barber. The Barbers added an adjacent 80 acres to their farm. By 1900 Friedrich "Fred" and Augusta Bruhn owned the original 80-acre farm. Around the mid-1920s Louis S. and Frances Stankiewicz purchased the 80-acre property. Louis, a Chicago realtor, continued to reside in Chicago with his wife and daughter, Louise, and used the farm as a summer resort. Louise married Elmer Shabart, a surgeon. Eventually she and Elmer took ownership of the property. In 2005 Tom and Melody Jacobs purchased the property for \$1,200,000, including all the furniture and other contents. Ms Jacobs, a Grand Rapids realtor, planned to resell the property or subdivide it into residential lots.

12389 168th Avenue

Frank Hendrych had a 40-acre farm here in the late 1900s. Around 1905 he purchased the German School across the street. Both the farmhouse and the school building were still standing in 1999.

12470 168th Avenue

In 1890 five miles south of Grand Haven on the Holland Road [168th Avnue], there was a German Prussian settlement of about 45 families. In 1870 they organized a German Lutheran Immanuel Church. John Behm, Henry Saul, and Henry Boardman were the original elders and Frederick Behm, William

Behm, and Charles Ladewig were the deacons. When organized it had 23 members, but by 1877 the congregation grew to between 100 and 200 members. As early as 1850 the congregation built a church at the northeast corner of 168th and Warner, on land owned by Ladewig, near the township cemetery. The preaching was in German. When Rosy Mound School was destroyed by fire the displaced pupils used this church as its schoolhouse. In 1905 the church was moved to Agnew, and then in 1952 [1955] it was moved again, this time to a site on M-45 near 144th. The land on Warner changed hands several times, and owners included Charles Ladewig, Louis Schultz, and George Hendrych, who bought it in March 1944 for \$1,500. John Bos bought the property in 1969 and built a residence on it.

13100 168th Avenue

The Stone School was built here in 1911. When the school was combined with Rosy Mound in 1962, it was used by the Grand Haven Schools as a materials center. Great Lakes Design, owned by Joe McCrea, later occupied the building. About 1997 the Chemical Dependency Clinic moved from its space on Ottawa Street, near North Ottawa Community Hospital, to this address. The Clinic moved out in 1999.

13894 168th Avenue

Jack Witteveen owned Grand Haven Heating Company at this address in the 1950s. It later became the site of Jack and Esther Witteveen Tree Farm. After their deaths, the home, outbuildings, and surrounding 118 acres were bequeathed to Grand Haven Township. On March 26, 2016 the residence was razed in a planned burn, monitored by the Grand Haven Township Fire Department.

14394 168th Avenue

In the early 1890s Berend Middag owned a 60-acre farm at this address. By 1930 William and Lillian Vincent operated Sunnyside Dairy on the site. Their residence, a two-story concrete block structure, was built around 1900. Jack Crawford purchased a three-acre corner parcel in 1989 and opened Loose Spokes, a bicycle sales and repair shop, with the address 16780 Hayes Street. He converted the residence to a rental unit and used adjacent barns for his business.

14793 168th Avenue

From the mid-1950s into the 1960 a motel was on 168th Street [then U.S. 31] in Grand Haven Township, across the road from the community airport. It was named, at various times, OK Cabins, Airport Cabins, Airport Modern Cabins, and Airview Modern Cabins.

13690 172nd Avenue

Dama Tool & Gauge Company was organized in 1950 at Warren, Michigan and moved to 1634 Marion Street in November 1964. After an early morning fire in April 1968 destroyed that plant, the company moved operations to a vacant building at 1111 Fulton. On October 1, 1974 Dama relocated to new facilities at this 172nd Avenue address.

13694 172nd Avenue

The Pippel Patterson Printing Company moved here from 1600 Kooiman Street.

13720 172nd Avenue

Haven Tool & Manufacturing opened at this site in 1966. The company provided angle-setting devices and job shop machining.

14080 172nd Avenue

Joseph Woodford's firm, Nidel Manufacturing, had moved to this address from 216 North Seventh Street by the mid-1970s. The company produced brooms.

14260 172nd Avenue

Western Packaging Corporation moved to this address. From 14277 172nd in the late 1970s. William H. Tuggle II was president and Ray Wisniewski was general manager.

14261 172nd Avenue

Atco Rubber Products, begun at this address in 1962 with Charles Anderson and William Tuggle as partners, manufactured molding and special hoses for the aircraft industry. In 1964 the company developed a new drier hose for appliances and marine hoses. In 1968 the company added first extrusion lines for plastic coating wiring used in hose. It started with two employees and in September 1967 it employed 40. In 1978 Atco split into two companies, including Atcoflex, Inc. In October 1979 Atco closed its Grand Haven plant. Plant manager William Van Dop said the plant at 1605 Marion was closed October 19, 1979 and 10 employees were laid off because the product it made was replaced by a new process. Atco produced a duct tape process used for Atco's five other assembly plants in other parts of the country.

14277 172nd Avenue

By the early 1970s Western Packaging Corporation was open at this address. By the end of the decade it had relocated to 14260 172nd Avenue. William H. Tuggle II was president and Ray Wisniewski was general manager.

15051 177th Avenue

In 1924 eight Grand Haven residents organized Lakeshore Baptist Church. The congregation first met in a downtown building and later moved to a building at the northeast corner of De Spelder and Franklin Streets in Grand Haven. Services were held for the first time in the church on 177th Avenue, near Lakeshore Drive, in 1959. In 1984 the congregation purchased 17 acres for an academy, just south of Rosy Mound School [13664 Lakeshore Drive]. The academy included a large gymnasium and six classrooms. An additional 6,000 square feet of classroom space was opened in 1997. In 2001 Antioch Christian Center occupied the 177th Avenue site, vacating its property at 17 South Second Street [the Armory].

415 Adams Street

The 1957 *Grand Haven Telephone Directory* listed Harbor Oil and Mobilgas Distributors at this site.

418 Adams Street

Ottawa Welding advertised from this address in the 1941 *Business Directory*.

500 Adams Street [approximate number]

A wood structure that had housed the B. & D. Fessenden, Silas Kilbourn, and Kilbourn & Kilbourn manufacturing businesses at this site burned down on October 31, 1917. A *Tribune* article suggested the fire had been set as a Halloween prank. Houses at 620 and 621 North Fifth Street were threatened by the fire, but escaped serious damage. At the time of the incident Arie and Peter Koopman, who owned a grain and feed store at 415 Fulton, used the building to store their inventory. Kilbourn & Kilbourn, a cooperage firm, went out of business in 1910.

509 Adams Street

Grand Haven's wastewater treatment plant was located at this address. In November 1973 the newly-formed Grand Haven-Spring Lake Sewer Authority opened a treatment plant at the east end of Washington Street [1525 Washington].

526 Adams Street

The house at this address was moved from 29 Franklin in July 2006.

535 Adams Street

According to the 1941 *Business Directory*, Rooks Transfer Lines, Inc. was located here.

14644 Ammeraal Drive

Harry J. Lock built the home at this address around 1960. After his death in 1977, Ron and Donna Kuiper bought the property.

1700 Air Park Drive

Timothy Gutowski founded Contour Roll in 1975 as a maker of roll-form tooling. Soon Contour was one of the industry leaders in roll form technology, designing and manufacturing various styles of roll forming equipment and pneumatic presses. It had 62 employees. Contour Roll developed a new bumper line for the auto industry and introduced a new light duty line. Gutowski closed the business in 2000.

1028 Arlington Street

Jacob Achterhof, who owned the Achterhof Variety Stores in Ferrysburg and North Muskegon until 1970, married Henrietta Bus on March 16, 1921 in Holland. The couple, who had six children, resided at this address.

North Beacon Boulevard [see also North Seventh Street]

5 North Beacon Boulevard

In the 1970s Gordon L. Knoll operated a Citgo Service Station at this site for Tri-City Oil Company of Ferrysburg. In October 1981 Jerry Swiftney bought the business on Beacon and continued to operate it until his retirement on March 11, 2017. Two days later, on March 13, the service station was reopened under the management of Keith Krizan, who leased it from Tri-City Oil.

20 North Beacon Boulevard

Ray and Lorraine Harz sold the Highway Inn [600 South Beechtree] and in 1960 opened Ray's Drive In. The city's oldest continuing drive-in, it maintained its familiar look throughout the remainder of the 1900s and into the 21st century. Harz died in 1996. On January 2, 2002, Steve Vink and Rodney Lawrence Vink, owners of the Tip-A-Few Restaurant and Tavern on Franklin, purchased Ray's Drive In with the intent of maintaining it "as is."

220 North Beacon Boulevard

C. Hobart "Hoby" Bell 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 this address by 1971. By the mid-1970s Edsko Hekman of Spring Lake was president of the business and Robert Price was manager. Bell, who lived at 18168 Terrace Road in Spring Lake, died in 1985.

317 North Beacon Boulevard

Mr Scribs Pizza, which started in Muskegon, opened a restaurant at this address in 1988. It was preceded by Grand Sports Center, owned by Glenn Gustafson and Robert Westrick; The Woodchucker, a retail shop for woodburning stoves owned by Robert Lupton; and Grand Haven Triumph, which sold motorcycles and snowmobiles, owned by John Gorter.

305 North Beacon Boulevard

Al Phillips of Grand Haven opened Cobb's Chicken Take-Out at this site in 1972. He sold the business in 1990.

320 North Beacon Boulevard

In the late 1960s this address was occupied by Maryland Fried Chicken, owned by Frank E. Miller. By the late 1970s, a Wendy's franchise had taken over the property.

327 North Beacon Boulevard

A variety of service stations and auto repair shops occupied this site since Beacon Boulevard was cut through the city in the mid-1950s, including Dick's All-Car Service and Michigan Stations. The last shop closed in August 2003 and the property remained vacant until plans were announced in early 2010 that Lemon Creek Winery would remodel and add to the existing building and open a retail outlet. [*Tribune* article, "Grant paves way for makeover for vacant fuel station," January 19, 2010.]

424 North Beacon Boulevard

This was the address for Bruce's Drugs and Patio Grill, "For Good Food Breakfast-Lunch-Dinner." The shop comprised part of the Beacon Shopping Center.

430 North Beacon Boulevard [see also 430 North Seventh Street]

Meijer, Inc., occupied this site from 1961 to 1999, when it moved to a much larger building at the northwest corner of Comstock and 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

444 North Beacon Boulevard

Med-1, intended primarily for emergency medical treatment, opened at this address in 1984. Two years later North Ottawa Community Hospital purchased the business and the real estate. By the end of 2003 Med-1 was closed and later razed. Part of its services were absorbed by the hospital, and another part by a branch of Hackley Hospital located at 923 South Beechtree.

1000 North Beacon Boulevard

Randy Postma's Grand Isle Marina had this street address by the early 1970s.

212 South Beacon Boulevard

See 212 Wallace Street.

314 South Beacon Boulevard

See 314 Wallace Street.

400 South Beacon Boulevard

The building at this address was erected by Ralph De Young & Sons Construction Company in 1948 for the Reformed Protestant Church. By the late 1970s it was home to the New Apostolic Church.

415 South Beacon Boulevard

Clyde Hendrick Real Estate of Muskegon opened a Grand Haven office at this address in 1966 in the house on the southwest corner of Beacon and Grant. When the business outgrew that space, a new building was erected to the south and expanded around 1990.

805 South Beacon Boulevard

The South Shore Motel, owned and operated by Don and Pat Benkert, opened at this site in 1959. Later it was run by Arnie and Barb Brondyke, who also owned the Anchor Motel at 1616 South Beacon. The Brondykes ran the business for fifteen years. They were followed by their son, Roger, and Roger's wife, Laura. The South Shore Motel continued to do business under the same name at the start of the 21st century, but closed permanently in 2004. The structure was razed in February 2005 and replaced by a video outlet and pizza shop.

900 South Beacon Boulevard

Shore Haven Nursing Home was located at this corner site at least as early as 1971.

901-923 South Beacon Boulevard

See 901-923 Wallace Street.

1000 South Beacon Boulevard

See 1000 Wallace Street.

1010 South Beacon Boulevard

The Fountain Motor Inn, originally owned by Barbara and Richard Teunis, opened with 12 rooms in the spring of 1969. Within a few years Henry and Doris B. Turson were running the business. Their residence was on site. Building contractor Paul Lampe purchased the motel and added rooms, bringing the total to 47.

1101 South Beacon Boulevard

Rich Abraham in 1986 moved his grocery store business from 1120 Washington to the plaza at this address. He closed the store when Family Fare Supermarket moved into the former K-Mart building next door in 1996. Abraham also operated a store in Spring Lake, which closed in February 2000. The stores were named Rich's Foodland. For a short time beginning in 1992 Abraham had a third store, this one in North Muskegon.

1118-1206 South Beacon Boulevard

In 1968 Donald and La Donna Hughes of Fruitport constructed a group of rental properties known as Williamsburg Apartments. They also managed the property. The six-unit complex was purchased by IPA [Investment Property Associates] of Grand Haven in the summer of 2003.

1305 South Beacon Boulevard

Robert Vander Hoek and Roger Jager purchased Arcadia Lanes at 117 Washington in 1957, and in 1960 opened Starlite Lanes with 20 alleys at this address on U.S. 31. Vander Hoek and Jager continued to operate both Arcadia and Starlite until 1966, when Starlite was increased to 30 lanes and Arcadia was closed. Robert Vander Hoek bought out Jager's share of the partnership in 1965, and in 1992 Vander Hoek sold the business to his son David. The Vander Hoeks owned and operated Driftwood Inn at the same address. Both the Starlite and Driftwood closed in 2018. Planet Fitness moved in, remodeled the building, and opened in 2019.

1313 South Beacon Boulevard

Russ Bouws of Zeeland, Michigan, opened Russ's Restaurant in a new building on this site in January 1976. Bouws started in the restaurant business in the Holland area in the early 1930s. He died in 1992 and the business was continued by his sons, John and Bryan.

1401 South Beacon Boulevard

Redeker Ford moved from its location at 12-16 North Third Street in downtown Grand Haven to this site in 1980. Arnold, Bill, and Jack Redeker were sole owners. On July 31, 2009 the Redekers sold to Joe Betten, who continued the business as Preferred Ford.

1525 South Beacon Boulevard

About 1968 Harry and Tena Koopman and Mr. and Mrs. Vince Kuzma purchased the Beacon Motel, which later became part of the Best Western chain. Beginning in 1981 the motel was managed by the Koopmans' daughter and son-in-law, Carol and Tom Kammeraad. By 1987 the original 36 rooms had been expanded to 101, and the motel offered a heated pool. Around 2000 the Kammeraads razed the original structure and erected a larger building in its place.

1616 South Beacon Boulevard

The Anchor Motel, with 25 rooms, was at first operated by Mr. and Mrs. Jake Groenendal and later by two couples, Henry and Nellie Wagenmaker and Arnold and Barbara Brondyke. The Brondykes also ran the South Shore Motel at 805 South Beacon. The Anchor Motel was razed in the spring of 1998 to make room for a bank and office building.

1617 South Beacon Boulevard

The land at this address, formerly Wallace Street, was owned by James Daane, who raised celery. In 1942 Ralph and Minnie De Young purchased the property, and in 1961 Ralph and his son Hank, a father and son team, built a two-story addition to the family home at this address. It became the Tarry-Ho Motel. After operating the motel for a few years, the De Youngs sold the motel to Henry and Nellie Wagenmaker. The motel, which flourished at this site into the 1970s, advertised itself as “Grand Haven’s only double decked Motel.” The two-story building originally had 13 units, but three more were added. It was torn down to make room for the McDonald’s drive-in restaurant, which opened in December 1977. That building was razed in late 2009 with plans for a new McDonald’s to open as early as December that year. Henry and Nellie Wagenmaker also operated the Anchor Motel.

1620 South Beacon Boulevard

See 1620 Wallace Street.

1622 South Beacon Boulevard

The Michigan State Police Post moved from its Ferrysburg location, near the southeast junction of U.S. 31 and M-104, to a new building at this address in 1960. The Post had been located in Ferrysburg since 1925.

1701 South Beacon Boulevard

Miller Chevrolet moved from 12 North First Street in downtown Grand Haven to this location prior to 1980. Tony Gage bought the business in September 1990, and renamed it Gage Motor Mall. It offered Chevrolet, Dodge, and Chrysler products and servicing.

1705 South Beacon Boulevard

John De Young operated the De Young Oil Company at this address, and also sold used cars.

1709 South Beacon Boulevard

This was the site of the Beacon Restaurant until its closing in the early 1990s to make room for the Old Kent Bank branch. The restaurant offered breakfast, lunch, and dinner. In the early 1970s it was known as Mr. Fables Beacon Drive-In. It was run by the Beacon Corporation, with Earl Wilcox, president and Edward D. Knoll, vice president.

1710 South Beacon Boulevard

In 1978 Burger King announced plans to build a restaurant on this corner site.

Beechtree Street

The name of this street, taken from a large beech tree that was on the riverbank at the road’s north end, was spelled Beech Tree until recently. At one time it was the location of an Indian village, and later the Bailey Mill was located on the Grand River bank. It was in business until at least 1880 and once employed as many as 41 workers.

2 North Beechtree Street

Joseph and Mary Hass and their family lived in a house at this address as early as 1928. Mary continued to occupy the home until at least 1990, long after her husband’s death.

12 North Beechtree Street

In the early 1950s James A. Sinke operated Sinke Auto Sales here. Born in Michigan about 1905 and trained as an auto mechanic, Sinke was the local dealer for Hudson automobiles. Around 1948 Joe Tominica opened Central Auto Body at 216 North Seventh Street, but by the mid-1950s he had moved to 12 North Beechtree, replacing Sinke Auto Sales. Central Auto Body remained for decades at this address under Joe's ownership. Before opening Central Auto Body, Joe worked as a "bump man" at Botbyl Garage. In the mid-1960s Jack Tominica had joined Joe as co-owner. A later owner was Ross Loomis, followed by Fred Reid, who in 1996 changed the name of the business to City Auto Body.

121 North Beechtree Street

The Shamrock Inn slaked local thirst at this site in the 1920s. According to a *Grand Haven Tribune* article, Richard Levingstone, Chief of the Spring Lake Police Department, put up a new building on this site in 1934 and operated it as a restaurant [*Tribune* article, "Rainy Days Café," July 2, 2011]. Another early owner was Mr. Langlois, who started operating the restaurant in 1937. Around 1940 Mildred S. Bessinger became the owner. Glen Dashner, who purchased the café in 1953, operated it for about 25 years. When U.S. 31 followed Beechtree, the Shamrock was a popular truck stop. Peter and Mary Beth Sheffield purchased the real estate and business in 1999 and called it Mary B's Café. They were followed by Maryjo and Ed Klump, who owned and operated it in the 1970s, and then James and Dianne McCarthy took over in the 1980s. Dianne's daughter, Kelly Van Doorne, assumed ownership in the 1990s. Adonna Houle purchased the business in 2006 from her sister, Rainy, who had run it since 2004.

200 North Beechtree Street

The Eagle Ottawa Leather Company moved to this address in 1868, when Clark Albee completed construction of a new plant on this site. Hatton Recreation Center used this address in the 1941 *Business Directory*.

201 North Beechtree Street

Challenge Machinery Company was listed as manufacturing printing equipment at this address in the 1941 *Business Directory*. In 1957 Challenge had plants at 19 North First Street, 850 Jackson, and 1433 Fulton, where it remained.

5 South Beechtree Street

At one time the site of Advanced Radiator & Air Conditioning Service, it also housed Leatherman's Used Cars, owned by Vernon A. Leatherman.

6-8 South Beechtree Street

In the 1920s Asa Marod ran a grocery store at 6 South Beechtree. The Sanitary Food Market did business at this address around 1940, and in the 1950s Quality Food Market was located here. In 1958 Al & Jerry's TV-Radio Service was located at this site. It was followed by the Sportsman Bar, owned by Robert L. Kooiman.

14 South Beechtree Street

Howard E. Bennink moved his barber shop from 22 South Beechtree to this site before 1971.

21 South Beechtree Street

Around 1930 Otto Glueck owned Glueck's Market at this address and advertised "Western Beef and Home Dresses Poultry." Wells Café occupied the site by 1934, and it was followed by Tom Ruiter's grocery store. He also ran a similar establishment at 1120 Washington. In the early 1940s Walter E. Kozicki moved his grocery store here from 1452 Washington. By the late 1940s De Boer's Market sold "Groceries and Fresh Meats" here, and by the mid-1950s it was called the L & M Market. Kozicki died in 1963. Edwin Stuberg moved Stuberg Awning from 117 North Third Street to this address around 1970.

By the end of the decade John Kingma owned the business and called it Kingma Awning and Floor Covering. His outlet included 23 South Beechtree.

22 South Beechtree Street

In 1928 Robert and Gertrude Carew owned Grand Haven Chicken Inn at this address. Two years later the Inn was located at 10 South Franklin Street. William W. Blackaby owned a barber shop at this South Beechtree site by 1944. By the 1950s, Howard's Barber Shop was located here. By 1971 Howard Bennink, the owner, had moved to 14 South Beechtree.

23 South Beechtree Street

Well's Café was located here in the early 1930s and into the 1940s, offering dinners, lunches, and cold beer. By the end of the 1970s this was the location of Kingma Awning and Floor Covering, owned by John Kingma.

24 South Beechtree Street

In the 1940s Beech Tree Home & Auto Supplies operated here. The store offered Firestone tires, radios, hardware, and household appliances, among other items. George B., Walter C., and Bernard J. Schultz were owners. In the next decade the store was known as Schultz Hardware, under the sole ownership of Bernard Schultz.

105 South Beechtree Street

Randolph J. Presley opened Presley Automotive Repair at this site around the mid-1970s.

200 South Beechtree Street

Clara Blease ran a service station here in the 1940s. Beechtree, a continuation of 168th Avenue from Grand Haven Township, was part of U.S. 31 until the mid-1950s. The highway followed Beechtree to Fulton and then to Seventh Street, where it connected with the bridge heading north through Ferrysburg. Numerous gasoline stations, repair shops, and small restaurants served the needs of motorists along the highway.

202 South Beechtree Street

Around 1960 Robert Jeske moved Bob's Super Service Station from 1453 Washington to this site.

207 South Beechtree Street

Lampe's Beechtree Inn was located here from the early 1940s to December 1962. In the early 1930s Lampe had a grocery store and Conoco gasoline station next door at 1452 Pennoyer. Archie Green purchased the lodging business after Lampe's retirement. and renamed it the East End Tavern. In the 1970s the tavern was owned by John Jerovsek.

214 South Beechtree Street

Ted Barrett operated automobile sales and service at this address in the early 1940s.

217 South Beechtree

In 1948 and into the 1950s Schultz Motor Company sold Dodge and Plymouth automobiles at this address. Ottawa Electric moved here from 110 Washington around 1967. It later relocated to 1051 Jackson.

220 South Beechtree Street

In the late 1940s De Sotos and Plymouths were sold at this site, then named Plantenga & McDonald. A few years later Gomery Motor Sales carried the same lines of auto at this address. Charles Gomery, who lived at 407 Ohio, was the owner. The company offered "Complete Garage and Collision Service." Allied

Sheet Metal moved into the building in 1971. Owner Milton Hamstra manufactured heating and air conditioning, ventilating, and custom sheet metal work.

301 South Beechtree Street

The building at this site was erected around 1900 and expanded in 1946 as a warehouse for automobiles. The building originally had a flat roof. By 1948 Van Cura Motor Sales offered Kaiser/Frazer autos from the building. A few years later the owners, Emil and Otto Van Cura, had switched to the sales and service of Plymouths. In 1972 Mike Alles founded Alles Tire Company here. Around 1990 he installed the current pitched roof.

302 South Beechtree Street

Al's Trailer Sales was open at this address in the 1950s. Also the Ritz Drive In did business at the same address at the same time. From 1975 to 1978 John Kistler & Associates, a civil engineering firm, on office here here. In 1983 Dr. Larry Poel opened a Sports Medical Clinic on the site.

317 South Beechtree Street

Raven Printing, founded in 1971, started business in Grand Haven at this address, but was gone by the end of the decade. Paul Verseput, the sales manager, died in 1992.

401 South Beechtree Street

John Casemier's Food Market was located at this address by 1970 or earlier. In the 1940s his grocery store was located at 1117 Washington and 222 North Fifth.

415 South Beechtree Street

Grand Haven Auto Sales, owned and operated by Bill Styx, had a showroom and lot at this address in the mid-1950s.

432 South Beechtree Street

The Seventh-day Adventist Community Center moved to this address from 1119 Washington around the mid-1980s.

434 South Beechtree Street

In the early to mid-1950s, this was the location of L & W Drive In. Wesley L. Buckner was president, his wife Lois was secretary-treasurer, and Ida De Witt was vice president. Ida and Lois were mother and daughter. The drive in closed when U.S. 31 was rerouted, causing a drop in traffic and business.

439 South Beechtree Street

Hall's Service Station was located here about 1940.

482 South Beechtree

Around the mid-1970s Presley Auto Service opened at this site. R. Scott Presley was the owner.

484 South Beechtree Street

Around 1940 Beechtree Automobile Garage was located here.

495 South Beechtree Street

Mastenbrook Brothers Service Station helped motorists with their traveling needs at this address in the 1930s and 1940s. Frank and Fred Mastenbrook were the owners.

500 South Beechtree Street

Isadore [Isidore] Valenti in the 1920s opened the Hitching Post Restaurant at this address. In 1938 Ray and Lorraine Harz of Chicago were visiting Grand Haven in search of a business. On August 1, 1938 they purchased the Hitching Post for \$400 and opened it as the Highway [Hiway] Inn. After selling the restaurant to Merle Lass in the early 1960s, the Harzes opened Ray's Drive In at 20 North Beacon. Prior to housing the Highway Inn, the structure at 500 South Beechtree was the residence of Richard L. and Joyce Groenevelt, who acquired the business. The Highway Inn moved to 600 South Beechtree and was still doing business under that name in the 21st century. In 2004 the Groenvelts sold the real estate and business to their daughter, Christy Bradford. The Groenvelts moved to Spring Lake.

600 South Beechtree Street

The Highway Inn moved to this address from 500 South Beechtree in the 1970s.

616 South Beechtree Street

The Adrian Borgman Monument Company was located here in the mid-1950s. By the late 1970s Henry "Hank" G. and Anjean Van Stedum owned the business. It closed in the late 1990s, when the Allstate Insurance Company moved into the building.

730 South Beechtree Street

In the 1940s Barnett's Garage and Service Station met travelers' needs at this address.

811 South Beechtree Street

A celery farmer, Harm Roossien I, owned acreage at this address in Grand Haven. He built a small windmill on the site in 1896 to draw water for his crops. The adjacent house was built some years after the windmill. The shed supporting the windmill was rebuilt and its blades were replaced three times. Around 1922 the pump- was converted to electricity, but the windmill was still visible on top of a double-shed into the 21st century. The son of Harm II, Henry, and Henry's daughter June lived in the house at this address. Henry, who was born in 1910, died on June 7, 1999. The farm was still producing celery at least as late as 1941, and probably beyond. Harm Roossien I also had a celery farm at 332 North Ferry, where he and his wife, Dena, and their children lived until moving to this address.

1213 South Beechtree Street

In the late 1920s George and Mabelle Johnson bought three and a half acres at this site from John Hawkins, part of land once owned by Fred and Cora Beukema. The Johnsons subsequently built a home on the property. Johnson was an automobile dealer, and he and his sons owned the Northwestern Automobile dealership at 324 Madison. By the late 1970s Marvin Patterson resided here.

1215 South Beechtree Street

In 1923 Fred and Cora Beukema and their three children moved from 714 Pennoyer to a house they hired Gerrit Zaagman to build on this 10-acre site. They purchased the property from William Warber, a dairy farm to the west. Toward the end of the 1920s Fred and Cora remodeled the home and added a bedroom to the three already there. They also screened in a large side porch, so it could be used for sleeping, as well. Fred then put out a sign on U.S. 31 [Beechtree], Rooms for Tourist. The venture was successful, and soon Fred made a larger sign and renamed their lodge "The Golden Rule Tourist Home." Rooms for a husband and wife rented for as little as \$1.75 per night. In the late 1920s they sold the north three and half acres to John Hawkins, who later sold it to George and Mabelle Johnson. The Johnsons built a residence on the property, which was numbered 1213 Beechtree. In the late 1930s the Beukemas subdivided the remaining acreage. All the lots and the original home at 1215 South Beechtree were sold by 1950. In 1960 this address was the headquarters for Great Lakes Septic Tank Company. Three years later, the Grand Haven School Board bought part of the subdivision, along with other abutting land, as a site for a new junior high school, which opened in 1966.

1250 South Beechtree Street

Grand Haven Stamped Products built this factory and moved into it in 1967. The company, which started in 1924, had been located since 1928 at 1305 Madison.

1500 South Beechtree Street

In 1973 Michigan Plastic Products, Inc. built a new plant on a 20-acre site at this address. The plant itself consisted of a Star steel building 450' x 290' with a manufacturing area of 130,500 square feet.

1719 South Beechtree Street

Gateway Church opened at this address in 1977, closed its doors in 2001, and reopened six months later. However, the church sold the property in 2004.

Beechwood Lane

See Highland Park section.

14860 Bignell Drive

Located in Section 1 of Grand Haven Township, this parcel in 2000 was owned by Mark Slachter. The property was bounded by Millhouse Bayou on the south, Mercury Drive on the east, and Bignell Drive on the north. It was identified as Lot 1, Block 25, Section 1. The land had a variety of owners over the years, including Rix Robinson, the original grantee. Following Robinson was Ernest Andres, who operated a shingle mill, and owned a large piece of land along the Grand River between Potawatamie and Millhouse Bayous as early as 1864. After Andres came Grand Haven philanthropist Robert Duncan and his wife, Martha, who on May 6, 1869 sold a parcel near the Grand River and north of Millhouse to Jennie White of Chicago; by then it was known as "the old mill site." On March 1894 George Aiken sold to Ellen H. Hayden. According to the Plat Map of 1912, E. J. White was the next owner. John and Bertha Schannes on May 8, 1918 sold the land to Herman and Mary Schmedtgen for \$6,000. ewasosold to Anna L. Chandler on October 16, 1923 and by 1930 the land was owned by Jamies Bignell, who incorporated it into a development called Potawatamie Lake Resort. Andres's sawmill was located on the south side of nearby Potawatamie Bayou and close to the Grand River. It may have become one of Charles Boyden's mills in the early years. Akeley & Boyden Shingle Mills closed in 1882, but Boyden maintained other lumbering interests until 1890. At one time there was a "pile dock" on the site, built by L. P. White. No relationship has been established between him, Jennie White, and E. J. White. [Thanks to Marjorie Viveen for much of the detail in this entry.]

13675 Bittersweet Drive

The earth-covered house at this address was built around 1986., using Structurwood from the Weyerhaeuser Corporation.

17876 Brucker Street

On July 5, 2003 members of the De Persia family and Land Conservancy officials gathered with others to dedicate the De Persia South Highland Nature Preserve. John and Eileen De Persia purchased the land in 1907, when they lived in Chicago. Eventually they used this address as their residence until their deaths in the late 1980s, and their descendants decided to make the land available at a price far below market value. The preserve included two 140-foot wooded dunes on 13 acres of land. The mission of the Land Conservancy of West Michigan was to protect as much of West Michigan natural beauty as possible.

10367 North Cedar Drive

Allen R. Cordes constructed a barn on his 40-acre farm on North Cedar Drive in 1928. Three years later he converted the barn to a restaurant and dance hall named Jac Jungle. The initials of his wife's name, Julia A. Cordes, supplied the name. Their grandson, Don Cordes, said of her, "She was boss, but you couldn't help loving her. She was only about 5 feet tall, but the best bouncer Jac Jungle had." In addition to food and dancing the Cordeses brought in such special events as balloon ascension, parachutists, and

vaudeville acts. Two local bandleaders played there: Bob Warnaar and Doug Baker. Warnaar said he had to insist on a chicken wire barrier to protect his band from flying objects and other questionable antics. Cordes sold the business to John Freitchen in 1941. George Graham was the owner of the property when, on August 4, 1951 fire destroyed the structure and ended Jac Jungle permanently. Graham subsequently opened the Embassy bar and grill on M-45 [M-50]. In the spring of 1961, Dick's Marina opened on the site, with the address 10367 North Cedar Drive. Richard Ten Brink owned and managed the marina. Later, his son, Todd, assumed ownership. The name of the business was changed to Southern Grand Marina.

10398 North Cedar Drive

The Oaklee Store [Oaklee Party Store] opened here in 1937 and was still operating at the same site 75 years later. The store sold beer, wine, liquor, groceries, pizza, and fish bait. It also carried Citgo gasoline and had a delicatessen. In 2004 Bob and Beverly Lemus purchased the real estate and business. Their son, Edmundo, worked in the family business, too.

1 Clinton Street [approximate number]

An auxiliary fire station was built at the foot of Clinton Street in 1881 at a cost of \$5300. Its purpose was primarily to serve the downtown business district.

8 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s this home with the lofty view of the harbor was occupied by Henry and Henrietta Abbinga. Henry lived from 1846 to 1918. The house was built in the late 1800s and may have been moved from the other side of the river. The house survived an airplane crash in 1931. After the aircraft dived into the house's roof, both pilot and copilot calmly walked down the stairway and out the front door of the Abbinga home. Bob and Mary Janusz of Lansing purchased the home in 1982, just in time to save it from demolition. Over the years the home had been converted into three apartments and was subjected to much serious abuse from weather, vagrancy, and vandalism. The residence had been vacant for six years and was condemned when the Januszes bought it and rebuilt it to suit their needs. A family business, the Calico Cat, was opening in downtown Grand Haven, which Mary helped operate with her formerly retired parents. Without a record of the original features of the house, the Januszes installed woodwork, windows, and flooring salvaged from old houses in Muskegon. Bob's skills as an Industrial Arts teacher were important in the renovation of the house. Two garages and a large screened porch were added to take advantage of the harbor view. The Januszes furnished the home with old wicker and antiques and considered all the furnishings to be a comfortable blend from favorite time periods.

9 Clinton Street

Captain John Noantay and his wife, Catherine, resided here prior to his death on December 26, 1948. John was a tugboat captain that carried gravel from Bass River to Construction Aggregates.

19 Clinton Street

This farm house-style home was built by an unnamed ship's captain about 1900. In recent years it was purchased by Harbor House Inn and converted to a seasonal rental.

30 Clinton Street [approximate number]

One of Lillie's maps showed a house at this address [Lot 57], owned by Butts T. Wheeler in the early 1800s.

107 Clinton Street

Essel and Cora Vandenberg lived here in the early 1900s. Essel owned Grand Haven Electric Supply at 119 Washington. He died in 1930.

127 Clinton Street

The small, one and a half story, frame house at this address sat on the west part of Lot 153, which was on the northwest corner of Second and Clinton Streets. The lot measured 32' by 66'. The earliest recorded deed for the lot at 127 Clinton and surrounding parcels, dated January 24, 1834, showed Rix Robinson as owner. On May 11, 1895 Jeremiah O'Brien and his wife, Anna, purchased the land at 127 Clinton from Cornelia Rood and other heirs of Charles C. Rood of Grand Rapids. Apparently the Roods never resided in Grand Haven, and the O'Briens may have been the first to live in the house. Jeremiah O'Brien died in 1905, but his family continued to live here until September 30, 1910, when Anna passed title to her son, William E. O'Brien, who was employed at a glove factory. By 1920 and into the late 1960s George Fisher II and his family resided here. George was a railroad clerk.

200 Clinton Street

James Vander Zalm I owned the Cheap Cash Department Store and building at 208 Washington Street in downtown Grand Haven. He lived at 200 Clinton with his wife, Johanna. Vander Zalm died in 1938.

209 Clinton Street

This was the residence of John and Martha Cracroft. Cracroft was bartender at the Gildner Hotel in downtown Grand Haven.

213 Clinton Street

Anthony Van Tol, a native of the Netherlands, lived here with his wife, Alice. Anthony died in 1893.

221 Clinton Street

William M. Vincent's Coal and Wood yard was at this address. A dealer in "Hard and Soft Coal," Vincent also offered "General Teaming." His residence was located here, too.

302 Clinton Street

William and Louise Zoerner and their children moved to this address from 513 Jackson in the early 1900s

307 Clinton Street

Ralph and Anna Van Tol moved to this address from 120 South Third before 1920. They relocated again to 512 Washington before 1930.

312 Clinton Street

Emil Hansen owned a barber shop at 32 Washington. He lived on Clinton Street with his wife, Catherine, in the early 1900s. In the 1920s it was the residence of Roy and Beatrice Bell Dillinger, who sometime after 1930 moved to 514 Lafayette.

314 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s Peter Ball [Bol/Boll] had a plant at 312 South Fourth Street to manufacture concrete blocks. He resided at this address, which had been the home of his parents, John and Angie Ball.

317 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s Peter and Ellen Wilsberg lived at this address with their son, Frank. Peter was a laborer.

320 Clinton Street

This home was another example of Greek Revival construction, with gabled roof, symmetrical front, wrap-around eaves, and sidelights on each side of the front door.

321 Clinton Street

Joseph Clark Deremo lived at this address with his wife, Lucy. Deremo, who usually was known by his middle name, died in 1931.

322 Clinton Street

In the spring of 2001 Elizabeth Kammeraad and William Drake purchased this two-story, frame home from Doug Hartjer, who was in the process of remodeling it. Hartjer bought it from Jerry Scott of Grand Haven. The Greek Revival details date its construction to the middle 1860s, probably between 1864 and 1868. The original house had a storage area and two bedrooms on the second floor, and a living room, dining room, and kitchen on the ground floor. A narrow summer porch on the west side ran the length of the kitchen, and an open front porch completed the structure. A bathroom was added later to the second floor. Most of the original 1600 sq. ft. home remained in use at the start of the 21st century, but by 1900 a coal-fired steam boiler and radiators had replaced the wood-burning stoves and electricity replaced the typical kerosene lamps. A small detached garage was added in the southeast corner of the property.

In the early 1900s, and perhaps before that, it was the residence of Gerziena “Sena” Ver Duin, widow of Captain John Ver Duin, who died in 1888. Sena passed away in 1924. After that and into the late 1950s the home was occupied by the Lee R. Eskew family. Lee was born on September 18, 1880 and died in February 1963. His daughter Patricia remembered that it had a stucco exterior when she was growing up in the 1920s. Like many houses in Grand Haven, the basement was put in some years after the residence was built. According to legend, around 1900 rats became a problem in many neighborhoods and the City promised tax reductions for residents who added basements. The concrete blocks for many such basements came from Peter Bol’s plant just around the corner at 312 South Fourth.

327 Clinton Street

Captain Caleb Verduin was a commercial fisherman. He and his wife, Hilda, lived at this address. Caleb died in 1964, five years after his wife.

333 Clinton Street

See 119 South Fourth Street.

406 Clinton Street

Peter and Ida Van Weelden made their residence at this address in the late 1900s. After Peter died in 1900, Ida continued to live on the site with several of their children.

415 Clinton Street

This was the home of Clare and Lawrence van den Berg. Van den Berg held various positions in education in local schools and elsewhere.

416 Clinton Street

Victor L. and Hazel Bottje Colson were residing at this address by 1920. Hazel was Gerrit and Elizabeth Van Toll Bottje’s daughter. The Colsons continued to live at this address until their deaths in the early 1980s. In 1918 Hazel’s brother, Harry Bottje, gave 416 Clinton as his home address.

420 Clinton Street

Built in 1889-90 for a well-known hardware merchant and his family, the architecture of this restrained Queen Anne home reveals a great deal about everybody’s life at the turn of the 20th century. Gerrit A. Bottje, his wife, four sons, and two daughters were the builders and original inhabitants of the residence, which contained many well-preserved original features, both inside and out. At the age of nine, Bottje, one of the first children in Grand Haven born to Dutch immigrants, entered the hardware trade under his father Anthony. He later opened his own hardware store, which remained the largest in Grand Haven until Bottje retired in 1918. Also an active citizen, his wife, Elizabeth, helped organize the Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Reformed Church.

When Chester and Betty Anderson bought the house for \$7,500 in 1949, they made a number of interesting discoveries. For one, there were chimneys “practically in every room,” according to Betty. They were in heavy use before the partial basement was dug out and a coal furnace installed. Hot water heat was added some time later. On the second floor was another peculiarity: one of the three bedrooms could be reached only by walking through the other two. The large bedroom was known as “the boys’ room,” where the Anderson’s found a pair of forgotten exercise barbells. Directly below this room was the dining room, which retained the original fixtures. The kitchen originally had no cupboards and was lit by a single droplight suspended from the ceiling. It also had a pantry off to the side, which the Andersons made into a bathroom. Curiously, the back porch had two sets of stairs, one leading east and the other to the west. The walkway connecting the home to the brick residence next door can be more easily explained: Bottje had the house built for his sons in the hope that they would remain in town and carry on his hardware business. His sons pursued other careers, however, and his plans did not materialize, but Bottje’s younger daughter, Hazel Colson, lived in the home with her husband for most of her adult life.

In 1920 the Bottjes added a two-car garage which originally had doors that swung outward. The door to the east intruded over a portion of the neighbors’ yard, so Bottje bought that triangle of land to prevent any disputes. The Anderson’s found an old note in one of the horse’s stalls with instructions to sprinkle water on the animal’s food, an indication of an asthmatic horse that would have had trouble swallowing dry hay.

Because of the home’s historical significance and exceptional preservation, the residence was recognized as a Grand Haven Historic Site, and it also could be found on the Michigan Register of Historic Sites. The Andersons, honored as the 1994 Historians of the Year by the Tri-Cities Historical Museum, proudly preserved the home’s fascinating heritage.

421 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s Cornelius and Mary Donker resided here. Cornelius and Richard Cook owned Cook Mercantile Company. Captain Adrian O’Beck, who lived from 1846 to 1932, later lived at this address. Among other enterprises, O’Beck was in business with Cornelius Van Zanten. In 1918 this w

428 Clinton Street

In 1915 James and Clara Perry lived at this address. James owned and operated The Dandy Ice Cream Parlor at 100 Washington Street. In 1928 the house was occupied by Mary B. Donker, the widow of Cornelius Donker, who died on February 23, 1920. Mary remained in the house until her death in 1938.

504 Clinton Street

As early as 1908 there was a Christian Science Reading Room at the corner of Washington and Third Streets [probably on an upper floor of the Cutler building on the southwest corner], but it wasn’t officially organized until October 1910. Anna E. W. Andrews was credited with starting the Christian Science movement in Grand Haven. She lived from 1860 to 1930. Louis and Marie Ellingson, considerably younger than Anna, were strong supporters of the church. John Worsfold [1841-1940] was the first Reader, a post later held by Julia Soule [1873-1945]. As early as 1941 the church had its own building at 504 Clinton in Grand Haven. The building, expanded over the years, was sold to Rich Buitenhuis in 2019 and remodeled into a private residence.

514 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s this was the residence of James K. and Minnie Young. James, a ship’s carpenter, died in 1936. In the 1930s it was occupied by Gysbert “Bert” and Jacoba Vaden Bosch. He was an employee of the Vanden Bosch Company at 100 North Third. The Vanden Bosches had been residing at 1107 Washington, until the house at that location was moved to make room for the Crescent Theater.

515 Clinton Street

This was the home of Isabelle and Henry Baar around 1900. Baar owned a pharmacy at 216 Washington. By 1920 William and Clara resided here with their daughter, Marion. Previously they had lived at 128 Elliott.

519 Clinton Street

Charles Cotton, a dentist, was Mayor of Grand Haven in 1913. He and his wife, Margaret, lived here.

520 Clinton Street

The home at this address was built in 1926, and Herbert and Edna Hillman were the first owners. The John A. Vyn family moved here in 1930. The Vyns added the Tudor trim on the exterior. The 1941 *Business Directory* listed the Tol Tea House at this address. By 1944 it was the residence of Warren H. and Natalie Stansberry II. They enlarged the kitchen and removed a back stairwell. In 1981 it became the residence of Gene and Jill Roberts, who installed a swimming pool in the backyard. The house had large rooms and windows, and the den was trimmed with the original cherry paneling and wood ceiling. John Vyn's initials were inlaid in the tile floor of the master bathroom.

521 Clinton Street

Maude and William H. Loutit moved from 110 South Seventh Street to the home at this address. By 1887 they were at 114 South Fifth.

526 Clinton Street

The house on this site was built in the 1800s in the vernacular style and completely remodeled in the 1890s to reflect the then popular Tudor style. It was about this time, in the early 1900s, that Grand Haven physician William De Kleine and his wife, Lucy, lived in the home. Additions included the eastern and westernmost first and second story rooms, the front entry, and numerous windows. The central hallway featured a gracious circular stairway leading to the upstairs bedrooms, one of which included a master suite with one of four fireplaces found in the home. Many years later, the original kitchen cabinetry was retained in a kitchen remodeling undertaken in 1983. By 1950 Matilda and Paul Johnson I resided here. Johnson died in 1956.

534 Clinton Street

May and Joseph O'Brien made their home here, before moving into the Boyden House in 1915. O'Brien was Grand Haven's Mayor in 1900 and 1901.

535 Clinton Street

Around the time Thomas and Eleanor "Nellie" Kiel were married in 1906, they built the house at this address. Kiel owned a furniture store in downtown Grand Haven that had been started by his father, Albert Kiel. A year after World War II ended, Thomas Kiel died, and nine years later Paul and Mary Jane Fortino purchased the property and raised their five children. The house had been vacant until the Fortinos moved in. Fortino owned and operated Fortino's store at 114 Washington. In 1985 a Fortino daughter, Rita, and Rita's husband, John Brook, occupied the property, but postponed improvements until after 1999, the year Paul and Mary Jane died.

536 Clinton Street

This was the residence of Captain Charles Morton and his wife Louise as early as 1900. After the captain died in 1912, Louise continued to occupy the residence. She died in 1944.

602 Clinton Street

Caroline and Charles Christmas lived at this address around 1900. When Charles died in 1912, his widow moved to 400 Lake Avenue, where she remained until her death in 1945. Between 1912 and 1915 Benjamin and Ida Anderson moved in. Benjamin worked as shipping clerk at Challenge Refrigerator

company. By the mid-1920s the house was occupied by Frank and Doris Wilsberg. Frank as a youth lived with his parents at 317 Clinton. He died in 1964, and Doris remained in the house until her death in 1991.

608 Clinton Street

Joseph and Elizabeth Kirkland and their four children resided at this address as early as 1880. At that time three of Elizabeth's siblings also lived here, subsequent to the death of their parents, John and Sarah Bidgood. Joseph, a machinist, died in 1926. Elizabeth and her sister Emily Bidgood were residing in the house as late as 1932.

614 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s this was the home of William and Den Van Loo. William, who was Cashier at Grand Haven National Bank, died in 1927. Later the property was occupied by Dr. Arend Vyn, a Grand Haven dentist, and his wife, Boots. The Vyns eventually moved to Grand Rapids, where he died in 1993.

616 Clinton Street

The exterior details of the home at this address date it to about 1908. Grand Haven architect Dennis Dryer and his wife Barbara purchased it in 1976. Their renovations included removing interior walls, installing new windows with Aspen trim, remodeling the kitchen, and new paint.

620 Clinton Street

According to the 1908 *Directory*, Alexander and Katherine Barnett occupied the home at this address. Barnett, a ship's carpenter, died in 1910.

626 Clinton Street

At least two generations of Callisters occupied this home. First were John and Anne Callister. John lived from 1831 to 1897, and his wife died in 1902. Then their son William and his wife, Lucy, took ownership.

632 Clinton Street

Norman and Lois Ellis had their home at this address. Lois died in 1968 and her husband passed away 15 years later.

711 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s Matilda Burch ran a boarding house at this address and lived on the premises.

724 Clinton Street

Reena and Eilko Wierenga had a home at this address in the early 1900s. Wierenga owned his own contracting business.

726 Clinton Street

In the early 1900s the De Ryke family lived here, including Andrew [Andres] and his wife, Maggie, Cornelia, Gerrit, and Jacob. Many years later Calvin and Grace Vander Meiden moved here from 915 Columbus Street. Calvin died in 1981.

727 Clinton Street

Believed to have been built between 1900 and 1910, the original folk style home was somewhat smaller than the presentday version, with the kitchen and back stairway being added about 10 years later. Originally there were two living rooms and a bedroom downstairs with a larger front porch that extended the entire width of the home. Gail and Tony Kowalski restored the walls and floors in keeping with the tradition of what they believed the original home to be. The kitchen was remodeled and the back entryway removed to enlarge the kitchen area, although the "back," or maid's, staircase, was saved. The

maple floors throughout the lower level were completely restored. Prior to the Kowalskis' purchase of the home the residence was used as a rooming house. With six bedrooms, the Kowalskis combined some rooms to make them larger and create additional bathroom space. The architecture of the home was typical of the folk style which was simpler than most of architecture of that era. Frequently trim was added to accent a home's features. Very large rooms created a workable floor plan, not always the case in homes of this period.

732 Clinton Street

The house at this address was built in the early to mid-1890s, and was known as the last property in this area to raise horses. The owners raised celery and had a greenhouse. Jacob De Ryke was the owner of the site in the 1950s and probably earlier. De Ryke's childhood home was nearby at 726 Clinton. In more recent years it was owned by Joseph S. Roetter, who at one time. Joe's Food Emporium on Washington Street near Seventh [716 Washington]. Roetter restored some of the early features of the house. Later Mike and Doris Campbell bought it.

535 Colfax Street

As early as 1918 Abraham and Johanna Reenders resided here. Abraham Reenders was an employee of Peerless Glove Company.

540 Colfax Street

In the early 1900s Klaas Mulder and his family resided on a farm at this address. In addition to the two-story frame house there was a small barn and extensive rolling fields to the south. The family raised livestock and crops.

738 Colfax Street

Around 1940 the Grand Haven Iron and Metal Company, which collected scrap metal, operated from this address.

1003 Colfax Street

Lester Kammeraad and Homer Benedict started Grand Haven Screw Products in 1947. Lester and his wife, Sylvia, resided at this address. He died in 1962.

1006 Colfax Street

Art Kammeraad, who lived from 1892 to 1973, was sexton at Lake Forest Cemetery. He and his wife, Alice, resided here.

1326 Colfax Street

Kenneth Harris was an accountant for Kloote Contractors when he retired in 1989. He and his wife, Cora De Young, lived here. Kenneth died November 22, 1998.

1622 Colfax Street

Paul Verseput and his wife, Jeanne, lived at this address. Verseput came to Grand Haven in 1965. He worked nine years for Pippel Patterson and became sales manager of Raven Printing when it opened at 317 South Beechtree in 1971. He died in 1992.

12 Columbus Street

The National Hotel, owned by Phillip Rosback, was erected at the southeast corner of Columbus and Harbor in 1870. The two-story frame building was L-shaped and stretched along both Columbus and Harbor. See also 20 North Harbor Drive.

20 Columbus Street

In 1836 William Butts and William Hathaway, owners of a sawmill at the foot of Columbus, built a house on this site [Lot 51].

101 Columbus Street

In 1852 Thomas W. White contracted with James Barnes and John W. Cook to build a house at this corner [Lot 96]. White's nephew, Thomas White Ferry, who was a U.S. Senator, lived in the house for many years. It was one of the earliest permanent homes in Grand Haven, two-stories high with a porch stretching across its entire width and extending from Columbus to Fulton. It was rimmed by a wide lawn, shaded by large maple trees, and graced with a variety of vines and plants. Inside there was a library jammed with books, and a den filled with papers and mementos of the Senator's life of public service. When fire destroyed Rev. Ferry's home in 1866, the founder of Grand Haven and his wife moved into his grandson's house, where the minister died December 30 the next year. Amanda Ferry died three years later, presumably at this house. The Senator also died there, passing on in 1896 with his Aunt Mary A. White in attendance.

After the senator's death the Arbeiter Unterstützungs Verein [Workers' Auxiliary Guild] purchased the property as a social center. The group planned to restore the mansion and grounds. The house was razed in 1923 to make room for another Story & Clark Piano Company building on the east side of First Street, between Columbus and Fulton. [A similar group, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized in Grand Haven on January 10, 1881. Its location is unknown.]

The 1923 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 June 1984, the building on Columbus Street remained vacant. Randall Postma and John Venaleck of Ohio purchased the property in May 1985. In 1990 Covenant Life Church leased space in the building and renovated it as necessary to meet its requirements. On January 13, 1995, CLC purchased the property for \$300,000 and immediately began further renovations to meet the needs of a growing congregation. Each of the three floors had approximately 30,000 sq. ft., and another 30,000 sq. ft. was added to the existing building to serve as a worship center.

112 Columbus Street

The Seifert Brothers Bowling Alley offered recreation at this address in the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1950s the Arcadia Bowling Lanes operated here, with "12 Modern Brunswick Alleys."

120 Columbus Street

Emmit Wightman was part owner of the Grand Haven Boat Company, located at the foot of Clinton Street near Harbor. He and his wife Clara lived at this address.

122 Columbus Street [approximate number]

In 1881 the Second Ward School, more commonly referred to as the Columbus Street School, was built on the south side of Columbus, midway between First and Second Streets, at a cost of \$4,000. It was a frame building with brick veneer and slate roof. Because of its cupola and bell tower the building was visible from some distance. Approximately 100 students in grades two to four used the three large classrooms on the main floor. The first teachers were Dama Gray, Louise Burdick, and Daniel C. Wachs. Lulu Ingraham started teaching at the school in 1896. Western Michigan College [Western Michigan University] used the school as a training site for future teachers. The building was vacated and in 1922 Bildmore Block moved to this address from the Barn [215 South Harbor] but was out of business within two years. The building was razed in 1930.

123 Columbus Street

Katherine and William Tuer lived in this house in the early 1900s. Tuer was part owner of the Grand Haven Boat Company.

124 Columbus Street

Joseph Palmer, who was employed at the Emlaw Mills in Grand Haven, lived here with his wife, Anna, in the early 1900s.

130 Columbus Street

Captain William and Margaret McLeod [McCloud] resided at this address, along with their children Jeanette and Thomas. Captain Mcleod died in 1924.

133 Columbus Street

Before the concrete brick structure at this corner site was built, a home stood in its place. John A. Palmer occupied the home around 1930. Palmer was born in Michigan about 1869. Palmer's wife, Mintie, was born in 1870, died in 1925, and was buried at Lake Forest Cemetery. A later occupant was Henry Van Agtmael, father of Wayne Van Agtmael, owner of Wayne & Company Hair Salon in downtown Grand Haven [216 Washington]. A new, concrete-block building on this corner was occupied by Davan Printing, which moved here from 205 Washington sometime after 1977. Dale Vanderlaan was the owner. His wife, Nancy, and their daughter Valerie worked with him in the business. Davan was sold to Billy the Printer, located at 939 Robbins Road, on August 31, 2001. In 2003 Joe and Karen Bockheim of Grand Rapids took out a lease with a purchase option on the site and substantially remodeled the building, increasing its size to 1800 sq. ft., putting on a new façade, installing new windows, and using yellow and white wainscoating inside. They called their business Lucy's Market and ran it as a neighborhood grocery store selling a wide range of products.

201 Columbus Street

In 1928 this was the location of William E. Melcher's auto repair shop. Four years later Boyd's Garage was located at this address, offering "Motor, Brake, and General Maintenance," as well as Willard batteries and road service. It was owned by Walter J. Boyd. Around 1940 Frank R. Patrick moved Haven Laundry from 401 Fulton to this address. Walter J. Draeger purchased Haven Laundry & Cleaners in 1946. In the early 1930s it had been located at 401 Fulton. Draeger renamed the business, Haven Modern Laundry & Cleaners and moved it to 1447 Washington in November 1964.

204 Columbus Street

Herman and Hulda Fritz and their children resided at 312 Elliott in the early 1900s, but were located at this address by 1920.

212 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s Louis Schneider lived here. Schneider owned a plumbing and heating business at 131 Washington.

214 Columbus Street

The house located here was the home of John and Helen Bell in the early 1900s. Bell died in 1892. Later, Martha and Teaphal McMahon occupied the home. The McMahons kept weather records for the Weather Bureau.

215 Columbus Street [approximate number]

In 1836 William Butts and William Hathaway, owners of a sawmill at the foot of Columbus, built a house on the north side of Columbus, midway between Second and Third Streets [Lot 218]. By the 1910s it was the residence of George and Jenny Vanden Berg. Helena Riemers, who owned and managed a jewelry store at 128 Washington, resided here when she died in 1971.

219 Columbus Street

John and Sarah Luikens moved into the house at this address around 1860 and remained there until their deaths. Around 1900 Luikens organized the Luikens Band, consisting of him and six daughters. Later the house was occupied by Harry Oakes's widow, Jane, who was one of the Luikens's daughters.

220 Columbus Street

George and Christine Hubbard moved here from 114 South Fifth Street about 1887. Hubbard, who died in 1891, owned one of the earliest hardware stores in the area in downtown Grand Haven. In the next decade it was the residence of John and Anna McCracken. John was an employee of the Dake Engine Company.

226 Columbus Street

Henry Dake was the first of that family to settle in Grand Haven. He and his wife, Caroline, lived at this house on Columbus. Living with them was Mary, a dressmaker. After Dake died in 1900, Caroline and Mary remained on the property.

229 Columbus Street

Catherine and Charles [Charley] Ver Murlen lived at this address for 42 years, beginning in the late 1800s. Ver Murlen was an employee of the Grand Haven Gas Company, and at one time owned a saloon at 9 North Second Street.

315 Columbus Street

Lucy and Albert Kiel, natives of the Netherlands, lived here. Albert Kiel opened a furniture and undertaking business in downtown Grand Haven. After his father's death in 1930, Tom Kiel took ownership of the Kiel Furniture and Undertaking Store at 123-125 Washington.

316 Columbus Street

Henry De Glopper and his wife, Rosina, moved to this address from 309 Fulton with their children: Selma, Catherine, and Martin. Henry died in 1937.

320 Columbus Street

Located at this address was Chickadee and Holly's, a gift shop featuring Christmas decorations and other exclusive collectibles and gifts. The shop was housed in the Queen Anne style home, built no later than 1898, for brothers Andrew, Cornelius, and Henry Ver Berkmoes. They also built and owned a cigar store at 110 Washington. Around the 1960s A-P Radio, specializing in mobile electronics, was located here. The home was owned by the Baas family since the mid-1960s, when the Country House, a women's clothing store, moved here from Baas's store at 100 North Third. The Country House moved to 110 North Third in 1978. About that time, Larry L. Dews of Spring Lake opened a clock and gift shop called It's About Time.

322 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s Helen Dennis operated a boarding house here, where she also lived with her husband, Francis Dennis.

333 Columbus Street

Local history was recreated when Jim and Jerry Snyder bought this home. Probably built about the turn of the 20th century by Captain John DeYoung and his wife Trientje [Kate], the Victorian home saw few owners. Four of their daughters continued to occupy the home in the 1930s. To the original home a back section was added around 1918 or 1919, and it was extensively remodeled in the mid-1950s. It remained in the De Young family until April 1979, when it was sold to Norman and Emily Gannon. Jim Snyder purchased the home in November 1986, and with the craftsmanship of local carpenter and woodworker Robert Cernoch, transformed the home into a showcase for the old days. Replicas of Cernoch's pieces donated to the Tri-Cities Museum include the kitchen cabinets, oak paneling, kitchen buffet, and ship's

lathe on the main floor of the home. Also notable in the home are the wood floors, doors, and plate rails. Victorian period decorations and original appliances, including the oak telephone, oak ice box, and stove, all working pieces, make this home a special place.

403 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s William Ver Duin resided here with his wife. Ver Duin was in the commercial fishing business with other members of the Ver Duin family. By 1930 Abram and Lillian Wessel and their children lived here.

407 Columbus Street

This was the site of the parsonage of the First Christian Reformed Church and later the Church of the Nazarene. It was razed when all the structures in this block were removed to make room for the new library and community center in the mid-1960s. Elizabeth von Oettingen was head librarian when the library moved from its site on Third Street in June 1967 to this address. The new building, called the Loutit Library, was made possible by a gift from the Loutit Foundation of more than \$815,000 in cash and the land on which the library was built. The community center to the east [421 Columbus] was constructed the next year.

413 Columbus Street

Members of the First Christian Reformed Church built a small, frame church at this site in 1867 and moved it to 606 Jackson in 1872, where it later was sold to an African-American congregation. Church members replaced the building with a new one at 418 Fulton [approximate number].

421 Columbus Street

The Grand Haven Community Center opened in 1968 at this address.

427 Columbus Street

The George D. Sanford family were residing in the house at this address when it was destroyed in the great fire of October 1, 1889. After the fire, they moved to 620 Washington.

433 Columbus Street [approximate number]

In the early years the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in members' homes, but soon they started to hold their Sunday afternoon meetings at the Ottawa County Court House. In 1878 Rev. J. P. Force was the first pastor appointed to serve Grand Haven only. The next year the congregation built their first house of worship, a small, frame structure lighted with kerosene lamps and heated by a wood-burning stove. It was constructed near the site of the later Loutit Library [Lot 10, Block 9, Akeley's Addition; see 407-421 Columbus]. Ten years later the building was destroyed in the massive fire of 1889. A new church was dedicated on June 15 the next year in the same location. The new building had a brick veneer, a large auditorium, and a small lecture room. By 1918 it was clear that the congregation needed yet another and larger church. The building was sold to the Bereans, who later sold it to the Nazarenes. The parsonage of the Nazarene Church was located at 407 Columbus from the early 1940s until all the buildings on the north side of Columbus from Fourth to Fifth Streets were razed to make room for two new community buildings. A new site was purchased on the southwest corner of Washington and Fourth Streets, later the location of the Post Office, and on January 28, 1923 a new Methodist Episcopal Church on that site was dedicated.

500 Columbus Street [approximate number]

This corner was the site of the Akeley Institute main building. The Institute took up most of the west half of Block 17 of Akeley's Addition to the City of Grand Haven. Akeley's mansion was nearby on the northeast corner of Fifth and Washington Streets.

503-507 Columbus Street

The Second Christian Reformed Church was located on this site [Lot 11, Block 12, Munroe and Harris Addition], beginning in 1882. In 1985 the church put up a new structure at 2021 Sheldon Road.

513 Columbus Street

Fred and Anna Jonker raised their family in a home at this address. One of their children, Hartger, was born in Grand Haven in 1899. Hartger teamed up with Peter Robinson to purchase the Boomgard Hardware Store on Fulton and subsequently moved the business to downtown Grand Haven [212 and 226 Washington]. In the mid-1920s the firm of Jonker and Emery, Building Contractors, did business from this address. Hartger again was one of the principals. By the mid-1950s Grand Haven's motor vehicle garage was located at this site. Fred Jonker died in 1948.

529 Columbus Street

In the early years of the 1900s, William and Anna [Hannah] Smith lived at this address. William died in 1924.

611 Columbus Street

This was the residence of Henry Ringelberg and his family in the early 1900s. At this time Ringelberg owned a meat store at 708 Washington. By 1918 he and his family had relocated to 630 Columbus.

612 Columbus Street

Lambertus and Elizabeth Mulder lived and raised their family at this address. Husband and wife immigrated to Grand Haven as newly weds in 1870. Lambertus owned a tailor shop at 25 North Third Street.

622 Columbus Street

Sophia and John Mulder lived here for at least 65 years. John was the son of Lambertus and Elizabeth Mulder, who lived next door. John worked with his father at the family tailor shop located at 25 North Third. Mrs. Mulder was known for greeting the Pere Marquette trains as they sped along the nearby tracks.

625 Columbus Street

Govert Van Zantwick I and his family were residing at this address as early as 1880. Govert and his wife, Henrietta, remained here into the early 1900s. Henrietta died in 1913.

629 Columbus Street

Nellie and Cornelius Vander Noot had their home here in the early 1900s. Cornelius was Proprietor of City Transfer Line at 109 Washington.

630 Columbus Street

Henry Ringelberg's residence was at this address as early as 1918, and by 1930 he ran a real estate business from the same address. He continued in real estate into the 1940s. In the early 1900s Ringelberg owned a meat market at 708 Washington and resided at 611 Columbus.

707 Columbus Street

This was the residence of Charles Maurer and his wife. Maurer owned the Mauer Glove Company at 1003 Fulton in Grand Haven. He died in 1928.

711 Columbus Street

Augustus Cosgrove, Superintendent of the Water Works at the east end of Washington Street in Grand Haven, lived here with his wife Sarah in the early 1900s.

712 Columbus Street

This was the location of Culligan Soft Water Service in the mid-1950s. By the late 1970s it was the site of the Shaklee Center, run by James L. and Ruth Stutesman.

729 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s Albert Van Dyke owned and operated a grocery store at this site. By 1930 Walter and Frances Lehman resided here. Walter died in 1936 and Frances two years later.

731 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s John and Marie Baker and some of their children lived here. John died in 1914 and Marie seven years later. By 1930 it was the residence of their daughter, Anna, who was born in 1867.

732 Columbus Street

In the early 1900s Martin and Katie Vanden Bosch lived here. Vanden Bosch died in 1916. Frederick James Zellar lived at this address from the 1920s until just before his death in 1959. Zellar, who was secretary of the club, used this was address for Eagles correspondence.

735 Columbus Street

Star Hand Laundry was located here in the early 20th century. John C. Sealey was the owner. He and his wife, Mary, lived at the same address. By 1930 Richard and Jennie Streng lived here.

737 Columbus Street

By the early 1970s this was the location of Wurtz & Associates Realtors, owned by Barth Wurtz. Ken Pugh was manager.

740 Columbus Street

Students from the Christian School had classes in a building on this site before and after 1940.

800 Columbus Street

The two-story frame building that served as the County Court House beginning in 1857 was purchased by the Christian School in 1893 for \$248 and moved to this address on two lots purchased by the School Board for \$500. It cost \$50 to have the building moved. Twenty-six years later the old building was replaced by a two-story masonry structure. The brick school had four upstairs classrooms, with two grades using each room, and was built to handle up to 160 students. The main floor contained an assembly room, kitchen, bathroom, and a large furnace for central heating. In 1938 a ninth grade was added. By 1950 200 pupils were in attendance. 45 to 50 students jammed each classroom, and the kindergarten was moved to the basement of the Second Christian Reformed Church on Columbus to ease the crowding problem. Clarence Diephouse had become Principal in 1945 and was in charge when a new building was constructed at 1102 Grant Street in the early 1950s.

The Pippel-Patterson Printing Company bought the building for \$30,000 when the Christian School moved. The Pippel Company had been located at 12 North Seventh Street. In 1967 the company moved to 1600 Kooiman, and then to 13694 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township. The site at 800 Columbus later was occupied by Muskegon Federal Savings and Loan, which was taken over by Ameribank. Toward the end of 1998 the Gleason Real Estate office purchased the property from Ameribank, which had moved to a new location at 1600 South Beacon. Gleason Real Estate stayed for two years, before merging with Greenridge Realty. In July 2002 Fifth Third Bank took title to the property in lieu of the remaining mortgage. Fifth Third had bought Old Kent Bank, which earlier had absorbed Ameribank. The property was offered for sale at \$425,000.

828 Columbus Street

Around 1940 Franks Greenhouse was located here. Later the building was the residence of Ernest Franks, who took over the floral business. He died in 1987.

901 Columbus Street

Now the address of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, the church was built on a square block of land donated by Captain Thomas W. Kirby. The original building fronted on Fulton.

915 Columbus Street

Calvin and Grace Vander Meiden moved from this address to 726 Clinton Street. Vander Meiden died in 1981.

1020 Columbus Street

John Van Dongen, a Grand Haven mason in the late 1800s, lived at 14 North Seventh with his wife Ida. His house was moved to 1020 Columbus in July 1949 and a new building was erected to house the auto parts store.

1032 Columbus Street

Ray and Emily Johnson lived here. Emily continued to reside here after her husband's death in 1969. She died in 1998.

1036 Columbus Street

The Rycenga Insurance Agency had its office here around 1940. By the mid-1950s it was located at 1054 Washington.

1045 Columbus Street

Originally located at 8 North Ferry Street in Grand Haven, Haven Motor Supply moved to this site around 1970 and was followed by NAPA auto supply. The building was erected in the late 1940s as a grocery store owned by the Bol family. The Grand Haven Arts Council purchased the concrete block building in the fall of 2005. [*Tribune* article, "The Saga of a 70 Year Old Building," June 24, 2006.]

1101-1103 Columbus Street

In March 1973 James V. Jeltema came to this area from Grand Rapids, where he had been in business as a co-partner, purchased Dirkse Electric Company from John C. Dirkse, and opened Jeltema Electric. Dirkse, an electrical contractor, had moved his business from 1027 Franklin Street around 1970, and may have constructed the building located here. Jeltema had 14 years' experience in electronics. The firm became incorporated after being in the area for nine months. It had two business functions: industrial maintenance and building and servicing electrical panels. James was president of the firm and his wife, Marjorie, was Secretary-Treasurer. By the mid-1980s this was the home of Design Implementation, a screen printing and design company. It was followed in 2006 by Comprehensive Ear and Hearing Clinic, owned and operated by Kristin Johnston.

1107 Columbus Street

Ernest Grabman & Sons Furnace Company did business from this address in the 1940s and into the 1970s. By the mid-1950s the firm was offering roofing replacement and repair. By the mid-1970s Grabman had moved to 740 Taylor, where it later was known as Action Roofing. When Ernest retired his son, Ernest Grabman II, took over management of the firm.

1202 Columbus Street

Carl and Minna Lemke resided at this address in the early 1900s.

1203 Columbus Street

Martin Van Doorne II advertised his contracting and building business from this address in 1917. He died in 1921.

1221 Columbus Street

Richard Manzel ran a shoe repair shop and resided at this address. Around 1900 a son, William Manzel, lived here also. William was a deck hand.

1306 Columbus Street

Frank Stegenga, a building contractor, lived here with his wife, Marie as early as 1908. Frank lived from 1872 to 1943.

1312 Columbus Street

Although built on a lot only 88 feet by 26 feet, the house had eight rooms and was advertised in the *Tribune* in 1910 for \$2500. Living in the house that year were George E. McCabe and his family. They moved here from 15 North Ferry. George was a printer.

1326 Columbus Street

Dick and Millie Kruizenga made their home at this address in the early 20th century. Dick was the son of Albert Kruizenga of Grand Haven.

1402 Columbus Street

Fred Groenevelt, a building contractor, lived at this address in the early 1900s. Residing with him were his wife, Sena, a son, Fred II, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

1418 Columbus Street

In February 1911 the two-story, seven bedroom house at this address was advertised in the *Tribune* for \$1700.

1500 Columbus Street

In the 1940s William S. Cook had a gas station at the corner of Columbus and Beechtree, serving the needs of motorists traveling U.S. 31.

15600 Comstock Road

Currently the site of Grand Haven Township's Potawatomie Park, this 20 acre plot was home to Camp Cheboygan for boys from 1920 to about 1937. John E. Noon of St. Louis, Missouri, was owner and camp director. The camp's main building and several smaller buildings were destroyed by fire in the fall of 1929. Mr Noon rebuilt immediately and was able to reopen the camp the following summer. The camp was in operation from late June to late August and the boys could sign up for one week or more. Campers came from as far away as Illinois, Missouri, and, Pennsylvania. The site was owned by Ottawa County in 1970, prior to its becoming a township park.

15849 Comstock Road

Sometime between 1864 and 1876 the first Peach Plains School was built on a five-acre parcel near the northeast corner of 160th Avenue and Comstock. It was a one-room building with an outside pump, pail, and dipper, and, of course, outside toilets. During the winter, a large wood-burning stove provided heat and a place to dry wet clothing. As was typical in the early schools, the teacher served as custodian and had the responsibility of keeping the stove fired up. The teacher received room and board at a nearby home of one of the students' parents. In 1919 about 100 children were enrolled, and one teacher handled all eight grades. A new school was built in 1922, with inside plumbing and a drinking fountain, but desks weren't added until a few years later. In 1953 a brick building was put up, which consisted of four classrooms. In 1956, four more classrooms were added, and three years later another addition was put on, which included a kitchen, multi-purpose room, office space, and six more classrooms. An east wing was added in 1964, which housed the media center [library] and several more classrooms. The 1922 schoolhouse was razed in 1965. Three years later four more classrooms were added, and in 1990 a

classroom and more space for the media center were attached. By 1998 470 students were enrolled in the kindergarten through fifth grade school.

The name Peach Plains was derived from the quantity of fruit, especially peaches, which were grown in the area and shipped to places across the country. Although Peach Plains did not have clearly defined boundaries, it appeared to refer to a region primarily in Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35 of Grand Haven Township. As early as 1882 reference was made to Peach Plains as a “*settlement to the south and east of the city limits*,” consisting of about 2,000 acres with several fruit farms, dating back to 1870 or earlier. Townsend E. Gidley, whose name survived in Gidley’s Bayou, was one of the major landowners. He had 70 acres of orchard land with 10,000 trees, mostly peach, apple, plum, and cherry. Other fruit growers in Peach Plains were Walter Phillips, James Seek, E. T. Andrews, John and Johannes Goudberg [Goldberg], Gillman R. Harris, David B. Conger, George Norcross, E. W. Branch, Josiah Bissell, and Seth and Sarah Wolcott, who raised strawberries.

16446 Comstock Street

The 293-acre site of the Grand Haven Municipal Airport was dedicated to veterans of both World Wars on August 6, 1949, with Congressman Gerald R. Ford in attendance. The first area airport was located on 83 acres in Ferrysburg at the west end of Division Street [Section 17], which the Grand Haven City Council leased in July 1928. The grand opening, with a parade and visiting dignitaries, was held around June 11, 1929. The next year the sole hangar burned down and the airport closed. As part of a national program of airport development to aid in the nation’s defense, the federal government in 1942 recommended opening an airport in Grand Haven. Two years later a specially appointed committee chose the site off Comstock Street. The city acquired the land for \$70,000, of which \$10,000 came from Ottawa County, and the airport officially opened in August 1949. Many improvements were made to the field over the years, including a \$746,000 runway rehabilitation in 1998.

Crescent Hill

See Highland Park section.

900 Cutler Street

A new high school opened on this site in 1953. Prior to that, the area was referred to as Green Hill Recreation Area. The flats, the site of neighborhood baseball and football games, became the playing field for Buccaneer Stadium. Lights were installed in 1945. The surrounding dunes were good for sledding. About 1951 bulldozers went to work and lowered the grade in preparation for the new school. In 1997 the high school was converted to a middle school and named Lake Shore.

403 Davis Street

At one time Peter Van Zylén had a second “yard” for his lumber company at 403-407 Davis, where he also manufactured wood doors, sashes, and other products for house construction. It also was used as a coal yard. Ernie Cripps was an employee. William Kieft was owner of Precision Millwork, which opened at the same site in 1962. The company produced wooden components and products, pallets, and skids. In 1955 Adrian Foreman started Foreman Manufacturing at a site on Warner Street, and then moved to this Davis Street site by the late 1970s. At that time Bruce Anderson and Vernon Bryant were Proprietors. By the mid-1990s Kowalski Design Center was located here, owned and operated by Tony Kowalski.

315-407 Davis Street [approximate number]

In the early 1900s, this address, along with 403 Davis, was a storage area for Peter Van Zylén’s lumber business. Variety Woodwork Company, which had a plant at this address as early as 1932, manufactured door sashes and wood products. The owners were Cornelius Ver Brugge and Cornelius Voshel, and among the early employees were Fred Bol and George Wuennecke [Winicka]. The buildings and assets were sold to Grand Haven Novelty in 1945. Bins, which once held coal, were removed before a series of television cable companies opened offices here.

310 North De Spelder Street

At one time the site of a farm owned by the Shaver family, this became the address for the Salvation Army when it moved from 16 Washington Street into a new building here in 1976.

805 South De Spelder Street

After vacating their house at 717 Pennoyer, Kate and Martin Boon made their home at this address. Boon was Mayor of Grand Haven from 1948 to 1951.

615 South De Spelder Street

Charline Leonard and Julian Hatton I and his wife Charline lived at a home at this address. The president of Eagle Ottawa from 1936 to the year of his death., Hatton died in 1952 in an automobile accident and Charline passed away in 1987. Previously they had resided at 910 Lake Avenue.

815 South De Spelder Street

The residence of John J. Kistler I and his wife, Grace Olsen, was located here. John died in 1963 and his wife died four years later. Kistler was president of Challenge Machinery.

1615 South De Spelder Street

In 1949 William Hierholzer opened the Hierholzer Machine Company, located at 120 Elliott Street in Grand Haven. Hierholzer was born on May 12, 1905 and died in Grand Haven on April 1, 1981. At the time of his death he resided at this address on South De Spelder [Sylvan Dell Nursing Home/North Ottawa Care Center].

Dewey Hill

This landmark dune, at one time a shifting mountain of open sand, was named for Admiral George Dewey after his resounding defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, Philippines in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. Based on a suggestion the name Dewey Hill was adopted on July 5, 1900, with a community celebration that included a torch-lit parade down Washington Street.

The foot of Dewey Hill was the location of the Village of Muir, marking the end of the railroad line until it was moved to Grand Haven in 1870. In 1866 Muir consisted of a passenger depot, a freight depot, the Grand Haven House, the Michigan Exchange, a tavern, a coal depot, an icehouse, and assorted fishing shanties. The City of Grand Haven bought the property in 1906. In April 1941 community volunteers planted pine trees to help stabilize the moving sands.

Later the base of Dewey Hill became the setting for the Grand Haven Musical Fountain, the world's largest such attraction, which debuted with one show on November 9, 1963. The first full season started the following May. The Musical Fountain was the inspiration of Dr William Creason, local dentist and former Mayor of Grand Haven. He had seen a musical fountain in Berlin while serving with the Navy. He saw the installation of a musical fountain at the base of Dewey Hill as a way of enlivening Grand Haven's water front. First, Creason had to acquire the land for the Fountain. By 1915 Cornelius Van Zanten, a commercial fisherman, bought the sand dune called Dewey Hill from John Vyn. Van Zanten and others had their fishing shanties at the base of the mound. Van Zanten's grandson, Ted Bolthouse, came into possession of the property and sold the land to the North Shore Marina when Creason and his friend, Dr. David Seibold, visited him at Peoples Bank to see about placing the Fountain on the property. Bolthouse was able to buy back the land for the fountain, along with a right-of-way across the Marina property for access to the site. Bolthouse donated the property to the City of Grand Haven and the Fountain was completed with the help of private donations and public support. Originally the purpose of the Fountain was to help clean up the declining waterfront along Harbor Drive, but it soon drew hundreds of tourists as well as area residents. The sound system, designed and developed by Richard Hammer, played music synchronized with 124 water valve circuits and 40 lighting circuits. By 1983 the 250' by 100' Fountain represented an investment of \$750,000. The original voice of the Fountain was Ronald Hartsema, former owner of WGHN and a charter

member of the Fountain Committee. When Hartsema left, Creason's son, Kennard, did the narration. In the early days of the Fountain Creason and another son, Paul, and a friend by the name of Matt Hamm, rowed across the river each night during the season to start the fountain. The fountain's theme, popularized later by the 1968 movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*, was taken from Richard Strauss's 1895 opera *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. During the Christmas season 12-foot angels and 26-foot camels, part of a giant lighted and narrated crèche, were accompanied by appropriate Holiday music. The program was revised for the 2007 season and, due not legal complications, the creche was discontinued some years later.

1818 Doris Street

Jack Jordan, a dentist, had his home here. His office was at 223 Washington. Jordan died in 1979.

1821 Doris Street

In the early 1950s Julian Hatton II built a spacious contemporary home at this address, which gradually was expanded. Carl A. and Darlene Johnson were the next owners.

1829 Doris Street

Al-Cobb Corporation, with Joe Zarikta owner, opened at this residential address in 1961. The company manufactured corncob pipes. In 1962 the business was sold to four businessmen from Grand Rapids, and the name was changed to Aristocobb, Inc. The firm employed five people while in Grand Haven.

1875 Doris Street

Henry and Jennie Hoebeke Huisman lived at this address. Huisman, a civil engineer, died in 1962.

400 Duncan Court

Jack Thoma and his wife lived here. Thoma, a biology teacher at Grand Haven High School, died in 1948. His wife remained at this address the rest of her life.

108 Elliott Street

Captain Thomas Mahon, who lived from 1872 to 1969, resided at this address in the early 1900s. He later moved to 407 Fulton.

109 Elliott Street

About 1880 Henry and Jennie Beukema bought the house at this address for \$100 and raised their children in it. Henry died in 1909, but his widow continued living here until 1922. That year Story & Clark Piano Company bought the property for a new railroad spur and moved the house to 106 Clinton.

117 Elliott Street

In the early 1900s this was the residence of Henry Klugas I and his wife, Henrietta.

118 Elliott Street

William and Anna Tietz made their home at this address before and after 1900 and raised their 14 children here. Tietz built a home at 1509 Sheldon after his wife's death in 1927.

120 Elliott Street

Around 1932 William K. Hierholzer and his family moved to this address from 724 Fulton. In 1949 Hierholzer formed the Hierholzer Machine Company and located it here. The company did general machine work for maintenance and machine repair. In 1970 the Nuway Industrial Plating & Machine Company opened at this address. The business specialized in surface coatings, sprayed metalized coating, and fused bonding. Hierholzer died in 1981.

125 Elliott Street

Henry and Grace Ver Berkmoes resided here as early as 1918 and as late as 1930. Henry died in 1930.

126 Elliott Street

Henry and Yske Schippers resided here. A sea captain, Schippers died in 1913.

128 Elliott Street

William J. Baker, vice president of the People's Mercantile Company at 109-111 South Seventh Street, lived at this Elliott Street address with his wife, Clara, and their daughter, Marion. By 1920 they were residing at 515 Clinton.

201 Elliott Street

Charles and Reka Zietlow resided here. Zietlow, a laborer, died in 1931.

209 Elliott Street

Early settlers Max and Sarah Glazat made their home and raised seven children at this address. Glazat died in 1936 and his wife 18 years later. Their daughter Theora returned to Grand Haven in 1957 and continued to reside in the family home. Theora passed away on March 11, 2008. Her brother William also resided here until his death on September 2, 1971

216 Elliott Street

The house at this address dates to at least the early 1900s, and probably earlier. In 1908 it was occupied by Klass and Lucy Leninga [Lenninga/Laninga] and their two children. Klass was an engineer. By 1920 Lucy was a widow and living here with her daughter, Ida, Ida's husband, William Boomgaard, and a boarder, Henry Walker. Ten years later William and Isabella Engle resided here. William worked at Bastian Blessing. Around the mid-1940s Herschel F. and Moneth Giant bought the property for \$8,000. When they moved to Florida in 1985 their granddaughter, Barbara Carlson, purchased the property and sold it ten years later.

218 Elliott Street

This Queen Anne-style house was built in the mid-1800s by Bridget Bennett. It was originally located a few feet east of its present location. Bridget sold the house in 1857. A later owner, Ebenezer Barns, became Grand Haven's second postmaster, succeeding Rev. William Ferry. Barns bought the house in 1858. Barns sold the property in 1865 to Herman Glazet. Glazet added a cellar in 1884.

The owners wanted a home for their daughter, so they moved their house to the west and moved a house from somewhere near the channel and placed it on the lot next door [222 Elliott]. The back doors of the two homes faced each other, making it easy for the families to get together. The city was close to condemning the property when Kathryn Day-Murray and Marvin Van Weelden bought it in the 1990s. As recently as 1998 the original pump and sink were in the kitchen, as were the original doors and rim locks. In the early 1900s the house was occupied by Frank Kaatz, his wife, Hattie, and their children, Arthur and Myrtle.

221 Elliott Street

The home of Franz [Frank] and Pauline Kaatz was located at this address in the early 1900s. Living with them were their sons Alexander, a freight handler, and Areal [Emil], who worked at Challenge Refrigerator.

222 Elliott Street

Early occupants of this home were Andrew and Helena Behm Van Hoef, who lived here in the early 1900s. Van Hoef, who died in 1932, was a commercial fisherman. Built in the 1860s as an American Folk Style home, the home on this site was bought in the 1990s by Kathryn Day-Murray and Marvin Van Weelden. At the time of their purchase, the house had been badly neglected and was about to be

condemned by the city. The front door retained one frosted pane of glass that matched the transom. These two frosted panels were believed to be original, as were the newel and stair railing inside. For more information, see 218 Elliott.

312 Elliott Street

Herman Fritz and his wife, Hulda resided here in the early 1900s and were located at 204 Columbus by 1920.

331 Elliott Street

In the early 1900s Louis Breitels and his family resided here. By 1930 they had moved to 826 Elliott.

333 Elliott Street

Marinus and Mary Kooiman lived here around 1900. Both Kooimans died in 1908. By 1930 John and Mary Maggiore and their children resided at this address before moving to 1143 Washington around 1940. John was an assembler with the Bastian Blessing Company.

401 Elliott Street

Around 1908 Henry and Johanna Sickman made this address their home. Sickman, a teamster, died in 1925.

405 Elliott Street

Mrs. E. C. Gregg operated a Marine Hospital at this site in the early to mid-1910s.

414 Elliott Street

This home was typical of houses constructed in the Greek Revival Vernacular style, popular in Grand Haven from its earliest development through the early part of the 20th century. Usually they were small one or one and a half story clapboard houses. The roofs had relatively shallow slopes and were trimmed with wide eave boards and occasionally eave returns. Mel and Jennie Poel resided at this address on Elliott Street in the early 1900s. Poel was a tailor at Abel Poel & Son at 209 Washington.

417 Elliott Street

The Saltbox house at this address was a style typical to the northside neighborhoods. The original structure and its later additions were evident in both the interior and exterior. The house was built as a story and a half structure, approximately 17' by 26,' sometime before 1874. Sections were added from time to time, and may represent porches that later were closed in. The house weathered fire, termites, neglect, and the daily tremors from the railroad tracks near the rear of the property. In the early 1900s, it was the residence of Charles and Cora Darby. Cora lived from 1870 to 1933. Charles was employed at Grand Haven Brass. In the mid-1920s, Charles Brown lived here.

429 Elliott Street

Grand Haven attorney Healy Akeley, in 1867 sold the property at this address to John Dyck. Dyck in 1870 sold a right-of-way to the Lakeshore Railway Company. In 1887 the Lakeshore Railway erected a house here for one of its employees, as were several houses on Elliott Street. In 1893, Dyck sold to Peter Kinkema. From 1914 to 1924, Peter Sickman made this his residence. In 1928 and into the 1930s Henry "Harry" and Frances "Fannie" Shashaguay resided at this address with their daughter Anna and Fannie's sister Lena Diedrich, who was 21. Henry had Ottawa Indian ancestors, although the 1930 Federal Census listed all household members as White. Number 429 was home to John and Clara Jenkins from the early 1940s to 1972. They were followed by various owners until Charles and Kim Fuller purchased the home and remodeled it. Henry and Fannie Shashaguay moved to 209 North Second Street in Grand Haven. [Thanks to Charles Fuller for most of this information.]

431 Elliott Street

John Swartz was an early owner land in this neighborhood. In 1870 he sold a portion of the land to Lakeshore Railroad Company for right-of-way. By 1914 Peter and Anna Sleutel Speelman resided at this address. They were the great-grandparents of Chuck Fuller, who later purchased this property and the house at 429 Elliott. After Peter's death in 1916, Anna married Miles Eggleston. She remained in the house until her death ten years later. Peter's and Anna's married daughter, Nellie Speelman Conant and her husband George Conant bought the residence from her parents' estate. They raised 11 children while living here. After George died in 1955, Nellie shared the house with her sister, Minnie Speelman Brady. The house was razed in the early 2000s. [Thanks to Charles Fuller for most of this information.]

432 Elliott Street

This was the residence of Harris "Harry" and Margaret Darby [Darbee] in the early 1900s. Harry died in 1940. Margaret, who passed away in 1970, by the mid-1960s had moved to 826 Elliott Street. [Thanks to Charles Fuller for most of this information.]

433 Elliott Street

Constructed in 1900, this home in 1914 was occupied by Johanna Scheppers. John and Gertrude Purdy resided at this address from the 1950s into the early 1970s. [Thanks to Charles Fuller for most of this information.]

503 Elliott Street

Listed in the 1908 *Directory* for this address were John and Ella Hofman [Hoffman]. Hofman, who owned a grocery store at 427 North Sixth, died in 1918. The home was occupied by Thomas Funk in the mid-1920s.

507 Elliott Street

In 1914 this was the home of Henry and Anna Van Woerkom. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tysman lived here at one time. By the 1930s Henry was listed as a house painter still living at this address.

508 Elliott Street

Johanna Bolt, a dressmaker, ran her business and resided at this address in the early 1900s. Other residents were Florence, who worked at Challenge Machinery, and Henrietta, the widow of John Bolt, who died in 1905.

511 Elliott Street

In 1908 Jacob Lewis Dornbos and his family resided at this address. By 1912 they had moved to 642 Pennoyer.

514 Elliott Street

In the early years of the 20th century, William and Mina Crow resided at this address. William worked at the Grand Haven Basket Factory.

520 Elliott Street

The F. Van Zanten & Son Coal and Ice Company did business from this site in the early 1900s. Folgert Van Zanten was the owner.

521 Elliott Street

Tys and Clara Groenendal lived here in the early 1900s. Groenendal died in 1911. In 1892 he and Folgert Van Zanten formed the Groenendal & Van Zanten Coal Company, later owned solely by Van Zanten. Clara was a milliner. Their daughter Etta also lived here and ran a dressmaking business in the early 1900s.

525 Elliott Street

This structure was built in 1844 on the northwest corner of Washington and First Streets to house Henry Griffin's Drug Store. Griffin also served as sheriff in 1844 and as mayor in 1871. The upstairs of his drug store became a meeting place to discuss city and county affairs, and it housed the offices of Grand Haven's first newspaper, the *Grand River Times*, in 1851. This was one of the few buildings in that neighborhood to escape the 1866 fire. It was moved to Elliott Street in 1900 to make room for the new Story & Clark Piano building, and in 1930 it was the residence of William H. Brady, who died that year at the age of 70. The pediment form of the house's front gable indicated that it probably was constructed in the Greek Revival style. Considered the city's oldest extant commercial structure, it has served as a private residence since it was moved from Washington Street.

528 Elliott Street

John and Tillie Vander Sande residents of this house in the first part of the 20th century. John, a baker, died in 1951.

535 Elliott Street

John and Nellie De Kiep raised their family at this address, where they resided most of their married lives. John, who worked at Challenge Machinery, lived from 1876 to 1963.

601 Elliott Street

An early building on this site, probably in the 1890s, was the F. Kniphuizen Bakery, owned by Klaas Kniphuizen of Muskegon. It may have been named for his daughter, Flora, who was born in The Netherlands in 1879. In 1963 a 9,144 sq. ft. elementary school was built on this site for grades Kindergarten through second. It was named Elliott School in memory of Arthur W. Elliott, long-time School Board member and president. In 1976 the Grand Haven School Board converted the site to an alternative education high school, and Elliott School students were sent to Central. Around 2002 the alternative education program was moved to Central School, leaving Elliott School vacant. This site and adjacent property, amounting to more than an acre, was sold in late fall 2003 to One Market Properties LLC of Spring Lake for \$330,000. The husband and wife team of Suzanne Gust and Volker Rudnitcki owned the business. They sold the property a few years later.

606 Elliott Street

Maggie Bouwman, widow of Jacob Bowman, lived at this address with her son, Claud, who worked at American Brass Novelty Company. Maggie, a nurse, lost her husband in 1897.

616 Elliott Street

Charles and Minnie Grossman made their home here in the early 1900s. Charles worked at the Grand Haven Basket Factory. Minnie lived from 1871 to 1939.

618 Elliott Street

Around 1900 this was the residence of Edward and Effie Boomgaard. Edward lived from 1885 to 1967. Boomgaard was a clerk. Later John Van Haver I and his family lived here. Van Haver died in 1974.

625 Elliott Street

William Van Dongen and family lived here in the early years of the 20th century. He died in 1922.

627 Elliott Street

Once the residence of Cornelius Vander Molen, the original two-story frame home at this address was razed and replaced by a one-story, frame structure and used as the Community Education office. The Grand Haven School Board had purchased the property, adjacent to Elliott Elementary School, as headquarters for Community Education and used the original residential structure for many years before replacing it. The School Board sold the property in 2003 to Stone's Edge Properties LLC for \$300,000.

633 Elliott Street

In the 1940s this was the address for the Peerless Glove Company, which earlier had been located at 13 South Second. Arthur W. Elliott and Abraham Reenders were the owners by that time. Peerless made heavy-duty work gloves. Laughead Piano Company located here sometime after 1957, moving from its 122 Washington Street address. The owner, Gordon Laughead, lived at 20 South Fifth Street.

716 Elliott Street

The 1908 *Directory* located Cornelius and Nellie Pippel at this address. Cornelius worked at the Piano Factory.

821 Elliott Street

Jacob and Susan Diephouse and their children lived here in the early 20th century. Three of their children resided with them: Henry, who worked at the Piano Factory; Herman, who was a machinist; and Kate. Diephouse died in 1933.

826 Elliott Street

In the early 1900s Louis Breitels and his family resided at 331 Elliott before moving here around 1930. By the mid-1960s Margaret Darby moved here from 432 Elliott Street. She was the widow of Harris “Harry” Darby, who died in 1940. Margaret remained here until her death in 1970.

829 Elliott Street

In the early years of the 20th century Adrian Klop had one of a dozen or so celery farms located in this general area of Grand Haven. He and his family also resided here.

902 Elliott Street

In the 1930s this address was the residence of Joseph Nuismer and his family. Nuismer, a blacksmith, worked at Johnston Brothers.

913 Elliott Street

Jacobus and Jennetje De Spelder were residents at this address around 1900. He died in 1901, but his wife continued living here.

919 Elliott Street

Robert and Mary Docking lived at this address when he died at the age of 84 in 1923.

Emmet Street

See Highland Park Section.

15570 Ferris Street

George Unger I, followed by George Unger II, owned a farm at this address. It was best known for its chestnut trees, which were planted by the original owners of the property around 1850. Chestnut trees suffered from a blight that found its way to the United States around 1900. The trees on the Unger farm weren't affected until the 1950s. However, a natural virus attacked the fungus and slowed down its damaging effects. Of the 10,000 chestnut trees in Michigan, only a handful was as large as those on Ferris Street.

17001 Ferris Street

William C. Schmidt owned an 80-acre farm at this site in the late 1800s. After his death in 1923, his son Herman operated the farm. In 1997 this became the site of Grand Haven High School, a 380,000 sq. ft. complex containing 88 classrooms, including five computer labs, a fieldhouse, a 700-seat Performing Arts

Center, a detached 33-meter pool, and soccer, baseball, and football fields. The main building costs \$32,000,000 and had a capacity of 2200 students.

8 North Ferry

By the mid-1950s Haven Auto Supply was located at this address. It moved to 1045 Columbus around 1970. The site later was occupied by the Bicycle Shop, which specialized in bicycle sales and repair.

15 North Ferry Street

In 1908 George E. McCabe resided at this address. McCabe was a printer. By 1910 he and his family had moved to 1312 Columbus.

122 North Ferry Street

Brothers Ed and John Huls operated Huls Garage & Auto Repair shop around 1940. By 1957 the Huls shop was located at 1441-1447 Slayton.

323 North Ferry Street

Harm Roossien, a Grand Haven celery farmer, owned this property, and a considerable amount of other land in the area.

329 North Ferry Street

John J. Roossien had a celery farm here at least as late as 1941.

332 North Ferry Street

Harm Roossien owned a home at this address, where he lived with his wife Dena and their children and raised celery. Roossien also owned acreage throughout the area, including the northwest corner of Beechtree and Marion Streets in Grand Haven, where he could grow more celery. He built a windmill at that site in 1896 to draw water for his crops. The windmill was a part of the landscape as late as 1998. By 1938 and into the 1940s a Gerrit Roossien was listed as a florist at 332 North Ferry. From the mid-1940s into the mid-1950s Clyde and Cora Van Arkel and Clyde's brother-in-law, Harold Swartz, were the owners of Haven Floral. By the 1970s the property was owned by Tom and Elaine Pegg, who renamed the business Haven Floral and Craft House.

335 North Ferry Street

Standard Oil Company had an office at this address in the 1950s.

425 North Ferry Street

Midwest Concrete Pipe Company opened at this address in 1957. The company employed 15 men to make more than 40 pipes daily. Engineer Donald Welling, who was a partner in the firm with local contractors Donald and William Dykhouse, managed the plant. They used the German "vibrapipe" system and the company was the third in the United States to go into operation with the low-cost high-speed process.

445 North Ferry Street

Dykhouse Brothers, pipeline installers and excavators, operated from an office here. By the late 1970s it was the address for Dimensional Creations, owned by Donald J. and Mary J. Reilly.

505 South Ferry Street

Fred J. Kieft and his wife Helen Marks Kieft lived here. Kieft, owner of Kieft Concrete Products in Spring Lake, died at his home in 1958.

509 South Ferry Street

Donald De Gloppe and his wife, Adeline Leavitt, raised their children at this address. De Gloppe lived from 1914 to 1990.

515 South Ferry Street

Several members of the Brosseit family were house painters, interior and exterior. At this address Arthur R. Brosseit offered his painting services.

710 South Ferry Street

The occupant of this home in the 1950s was Henry Klugas.

1001 South Ferry Street

This house was built in 1945 for Albert and Kathryn Ruster Braak on property bought a year earlier by the owners of Braak's Bakery in Spring Lake. Kathryn's father was the builder. The area at that time had few houses and acres of celery fields. In 1968 Ray Braak sold the house to Charles and Arlene De Hoag, who in turn sold it to Kent and Bonnie Overway Suchecki, who moved in on April 29, 1984. Bonnie was the great-granddaughter of the builder. The Sucheckis added on and made extensive renovations to the home. Kent Suchecki was president of Grand Haven Gasket and his wife worked for Dilesco Corporation in Muskegon.

1209 South Ferry Street

William and Anna Tietz owned a 30-acre farm in this area in the early 19th century. Their granddaughter, Dorothy McGill, married Norman Anderson. Dorothy and Norman built a home on two of these acres, which was given the number 1209 sometime before 1957.

1500-1600 South Ferry Street

In 1978 ground was broken on this site for construction of a senior citizen apartment building.

1720 South Ferry Street

From the mid-1940s to the early 1960s Thomas Grocery occupied this site. The store offered "Choice Meats, Groceries, Produce," as well as toys, gifts, novelties, and shoes. The business moved to 1047 Ferry around the mid-1960s. Later Grand Haven Septic Tank and Petersen's Burial Vault Company were located here.

10-12 Franklin Street [10 South Harbor Drive]

The Andres House, built in 1874 by Ernest Andres, 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 Ernest's death in 1882, his son Edward took over management of the hotel. On September 1, 1891, Joseph Rue leased the building and purchased its furnishings from Edward. Rue remained Proprietor until at least the mid-1890s. William Bading was Proprietor of the hotel in the early 20th century. Charles Reghel bought the River View Hotel at this address, and subsequently sold it to Herbert Hillman. Riding the crest of the post-war popularity of the automobile, in 1922 Hillman removed the north half of the original building and opened Harbor View Super Service, a Gulf gas station and garage. This portion was given the address 102 South Harbor Drive. The south section of the building retained its original configuration, and for a short time it was known as Andy Floto's River View Hotel, which also offered a bar. For awhile this remaining half of the original building was known as the Chicken Inn, operated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson. Their menu offered fried chicken, cole slaw, potatoes, coffee, and toast for sixty cents. In 1928 the building was vacant. Two years later the business at this site was called the Ferry View Hotel, with Charlie Carew's Chicken Restaurant on the main floor. The restaurant was owned and operated by Robert and Gertrude Carew. They resided in Muskegon at the time they opened the business, but by 1930 they were living at 12 Franklin, next door to the restaurant.

Four of their children worked with them. From 1941 to 1956 the business was owned by Kathryn [Katie] Fons, who called her business Ferry View Hotel and Tavern. [Kathryn Fons also owned the Ferry View Café on U.S. 31 in Ferrysburg about the same time.] By 1956 it was called Tip-A-Few Tavern, owned by Louie and Irene Hegedus. Steve Vink and Rodney Lawrence Vink purchased the Tip-A-Few in 1980 and kept the name. Eventually, Steve became the sole owner. In 2018, he purchased the property next door [Wessel's TBA] at 102 Harbor Drive but had no immediate plans for its use.

11 Franklin Street [approximate number]

In 1863 Ernest Andres opened the Milwaukee Hotel, a two-story frame building. It stood on this corner site for many years. Andres owned a hotel with the same name across the channel, before the railroad came directly into Grand Haven. That structure burned down in June 1860.

12 Franklin Street

In the mid-1920s Ivon C. Waite owned a Durant-Star-Flint automobile business at this address, which then included 16 Franklin. The 1941 *Directory* listed Wolverine Pressed Steel Company at this address. The company later moved to 725 Taylor. Michigan Plastic Products moved into the building in 1946 but moved to 715 Robbins Road five years later.

14 Franklin Street

Cyrus Wise and his wife, Lillian Chalmers, were listed at this address in the *City Directory* of 1908. Cyrus was a carpenter.

16 Franklin Street

On August 7, 1968 the *Grand Haven Tribune* announced that the Dearborn Glove Manufacturing Company planned to open a Grand Haven division at 16 Franklin, with an initial employment of 15, to manufacture gloves, sleeves, aprons, and other industrial lines. On March 18, 1970 the company announced plans to close at the end of the month.

17 Franklin Street

Captain William Krause and his wife, Emma, lived in a house at this address. Captain Krause operated a fleet of fishing tugs.

25 Franklin Street

Located at this address around 1900 was the residence of Samuel and Myrtle Chambers. Chambers had a barbershop at 132 Washington. The home later was occupied by Lester and Wylda Fast. After Lester's death in 1978, his widow continued to reside here before moving to 30 Franklin. The City of Grand Haven purchased from GMG LLC this house and the one at 29 Franklin in late winter 2005 for \$335,000. The house at 25 Franklin was moved to Slayton Street, in order to expand the municipal parking lot. Steve Loftis and Ross Pope were the principal owners of GMG.

29 Franklin Street

James O'Connell and his wife, Kate, lived and operated a plumbing supply shop at this address. James died in 1932. The 1954 *City Directory* listed this address as the home of Cyrus Wise II, who died in 1961. The City of Grand Haven purchased from GMG LLC this house and the one at 25 Franklin in late winter 2005 for \$335,000. Steve Loftis and Ross Pope were the principal owners of GMG. In July 2006, the house at 29 Franklin was moved to 526 Adams Street, in order to expand the municipal parking lot.

30 Franklin Street

This was the probable site of Pierre Duvernay's house, built in 1835 on Lot 55, midway between Harbor and First Streets on the south side of Franklin. Dating from sometime after 1866, when a fire destroyed much of the area around Washington and First Streets, a second house built on this site and still standing

was a good example of the Greek Revival residential architecture. The most typical characteristic of this style was the return of the eaves onto the gable at the front. The six-over-six, double-hung windows and square porch columns with simple capitals and bases were other typical features of this style. Wylda, the widow of Lester Fast, moved here from 25 Franklin Street and was the first occupant of the rebuilt home.

33 Franklin Street

Nathan Throop, who arrived in Grand Haven in 1835, built a house on this corner lot [Lot 73] shortly after his arrival. The first meeting of the Ottawa County Board of Supervisors was held at Throop's home on April 11, 1838. In 1911 Gust Thieleman's Auto Company started a Studebaker agency here. A year later Thieleman switched to Fords. An advertisement in a 1912 edition of the *Grand Haven Tribune* advised readers that the dealership was "SOLD OUT." The ad went on, "Please be advised that our allotment of Torpedo Roadsters is entirely exhausted. No additional orders will be accepted as we have more than enough now to cover our allotment. We can guarantee nothing better than ten day delivery at present on any models. Get your order in before it is too late." Thieleman advertised Cadillacs in the same issue, and in a 1921 issue the company advertised Fordson farm tractors. Different models of Fords in 1925 ranged from \$260 for a Runabout to \$660 for a Fordor Sedan, plus transportation charges. The auto company around 1930 moved into a new building at 12-16 North Third Street and 33 Franklin eventually became the site of Royal Dry Cleaners. That business was purchased by Henry Plantenga and his son Allan in 1981 and renamed Plantenga's Cleaners. The Plantenga business started in Spring Lake in 1962. Howard Larsen was manager of the Franklin Street site for 34 years. The City of Grand Haven razed the building in early 2008 to make room for more parking.

34 Franklin Street [approximate number]

See 101 South First Street [approximate number for the Franklin Hotel on Lot 72.]

100 Franklin Street

Gerrit and Dora Ball were early owners of this house. Gerrit owned City Grocery at 203 Washington. Dora remained in the house until at least 1940. Fred and Jessie Borchers lived here starting in the 1950s. After Jessie's death in 1986, Fred continued to occupy the house until his death in 1994. Sometime after 1994 Sheila McNally, an attorney, opened a law office here.

101 Franklin Street

Around 1920 William Franklin Narregang & Son had a paint and wallpaper store at this address.

106 Franklin Street

Captain Frederick Kendrick, who died in 1918, lived here in the early 1900s with his wife, Emma.

108 Franklin Street

In the early 1900s Charles and Marietta Dickinson resided at this address with their daughters Florence and Fanny.

111 Franklin Street

Joseph Klepac and his wife, Cora Voshel, lived at a home located here. Klepac worked for Story & Clark Piano as Superintendent and acoustical engineer. He died in 1959.

112 Franklin Street

This was the address for the Rock Garden Hotel, which was still operating at least as late as 1941. Prior to that it was the residence of Henry and Mary Bloecker and their nine children. Bloecker was part owner of the Bryce & Bloecker Machine Shop at the northwest corner of Fulton and First Streets. It also 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. Their daughter, Ethel Day, ran a

rooming house at this address from the mid-1930s to 1960, known in its earlier years as Rock Garden Inn. In late 2000, Grand Haven attorney and Mayor Ed Lystra and his wife, Helen, bought the house and restored the structure before reopening it as an apartment.

115 Franklin Street

Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Seifert lived at this address for 44 years. Seifert owned a meat market at 124 Washington.

122 Franklin Street

In 1836 Clark Albee built a residence at this address [Lot 139], which was razed at some point. Marinus Kamhout, saloon owner in downtown Grand Haven [133 Washington], demonstrated his refined tastes when he built a Queen Anne-style home here in 1894. The keyhole designs conveyed "Welcome." The impressive tower, which rose 40 feet above the second story, had an original pattern in the wooden shingles. The inside of the house was of the original wood: ash, oak, and sycamore. Kamhout's china cupboard in the dining room was made of lovely 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 De Glopper, purchased this home and the lot to the east. The home at 122 Franklin remained in the De Glopper 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 installing 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 De Glopper's 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.

126 Franklin

Around 1910 Martinus De Glopper built the home at this address for his daughter Kathryn. The De Gloppers lived next door at 122 Franklin. Called a "Folk House," it was a much simpler design than the Queen Ann style at 122. Kathryn died in 1969.

134 Franklin Street

Joseph Koeltz, a cigar manufacturer in downtown Grand Haven, lived at this address with his wife Mary.

200 Franklin Street

The house that stood on this corner was the residence in the early 1900s of Grand Haven attorney Walter Irving Lillie, his wife, Ella, and their four sons: Harold Irving, Leo Cecil, Walter Ivan, and Edward. By 1966 the structure had been converted to a five-unit apartment building known as the Korner House. Sometime after 1990 Attorney Sheila McNally purchased the property and eliminated the apartments. The home served as her office and residence.

208 Franklin Street

Originally the residence of lumber merchant Derk Baker, this large frame home in 1926 became the site of the Van Zantwick Funeral Home, owned and operated by Govert Van Zantwick. Van Zantwick moved to 620 Washington and, some years later, 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 housed a variety of offices.

209 Franklin Street

Thomas Johnston, son of John Watt Johnson joined the family firm in 1872 and was made full partner by 1875, when the company name was changed to John W. Johnston & Sons. Thomas Johnston and his wife, Sonora, lived at this address. Sonora died about October 26, 1966 and was buried at Lake Forest Cemetery. Their children included Jay F. and Robert E. Johnston.

214 Franklin Street

Peter De Boe 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 Lakeland Painters. The artists called their quarters "The Garret." Within a few years they moved to another "Garret," this one behind Dr. Peter De Vries's office at 321 Washington.

215 Franklin Street

Fred Hutty was Grand Haven's Postmaster from 1898 to 1915. He and his wife, Birdie, lived at this address.

216 Franklin Street

John Mieras, a Grand Haven dentist, lived at this address until his death in 1960.

222 Franklin Street

The house once located here was moved from Third Street. Occupants in the early 1900s were William D. "Will" and Mattie Farnham Bakker [Baker]. The house was moved again, this time to Beechtree Street. Baker was the original "son" in the Baker & Son Lumber Company. 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.

225 Franklin Street

Leo Lillie reported that 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 tradition says it was their house that has remained there ever since. According to tradition, Williams and his fiancée, Mary A. White, Grand Haven's first schoolteacher, were to live in the house after their marriage. Before the wedding, however, in 1840, the doctor died suddenly from malaria. Mary White remained unmarried and never lived in the Greek-Revival style house. Carver left the area about 1837.

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. Goodrich then moved to California. 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 had maintained almost the same appearance since the days of the Civil War. In 1994 the Campbell residence was purchased by Edward and Helen Lystra, who restored the home to its former glory. Rose Farnham, who married John Epp, in her recollection of local history said that Captain John Burke and his wife, Catherine, lived at an earlier house on this site, although she wasn't specific about the dates. Catherine Burke died in 1905 at the age of 68.

226 Franklin Street

James Barnes, newspaper editor and furniture merchant resided here. His wife Ellen [Helen] continued to live at this address after her husband's death. Later it was the residence of Richard L. Cook, who was Mayor of Grand Haven from 1935 to 1940.

232 Franklin Street

John and Sarah Stark lived at this address around 1900. Their daughter, Margaret, was the first librarian of record in Grand Haven.

300 Franklin Street

Dr. Jacob McNett constructed this Italianate-style house in 1858, and it remained his family's home for more than four decades. The house featured a low gabled roof with wide eaves supported by typically large brackets. An L-shaped porch originally wrapped around the front and west sides of the house. 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. Edwin Percival was a tenant in 1928. In 1930 the house was occupied by Albert and Nellie Kachler. Kachler, a baker, was born in Illinois in 1878 and Nellie was a Michigan native, where she was born about 1879. Dr. Willard Bloemendal 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 in 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.

301 Franklin Street

Henry Griffin built this house for his family around 1844, and it was still occupied by a Griffin as late as the 1930s, when his daughter, Eleanor Griffin McNett, resided here. The house was slightly damaged in the 1889 fire. The 1882 *History of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties* claimed that one of Rix Robinson's trading posts was located on this parcel of land. Griffin, born in Canada in 1807, came to Grand Haven in 1838. He was elected Sheriff in 1844, became Superintendent of Schools in 1851, and in 1871 he was elected Mayor. He also had been County Clerk and owned a drugstore on the northwest corner of First and Washington Streets. This two-story house was remodeled and later torn down to make room for a parking lot for the adjoining bank.

307 Franklin Street

Helena and George Pardee lived in this home. Captain Pardee was a United States Inspector of Hulls for the U.S. Government. Pardee died in 1912.

308 Franklin Street

Lumberman Charles E. Wyman lived here with his wife, Harriet, and their four children. Charles died in 1899.

311 Franklin Street

When Louis and Agnes Koster and their daughter Agnes moved to Grand Haven in 1890, they occupied the house at this address from 518 Franklin and still occupied the site as late as 1910. Soon after that they moved to 514 Franklin. By 1930 Isadore and Marie Fogelin resided at this address. The Fogelins owned a clothing store at 130 Washington Street. Around 1954 Claude Catron bought the property. He operated a watch repair business from a shop he built that was attached to the house. After he moved to 109 South Fifth Street, the address became the site of Dick's Barber Shop.

312 Franklin Street

Henry W. Buswell I and family were residing in this house by 1880. Ellen and Corie Coburn lived here in the early 1900s, sharing the house with Henry W. Buswell II. Coburn was Prosecuting Attorney for Ottawa County.

315 Franklin Street

When Eleanor Griffin McNett died in 1935, she specified in her will that the 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 did not work out, Marie Ellingson, Chriss Sprott, and Louise Roloff helped obtain the house for the Girl Scouts in 1941. It was named the Griffin-McNett House.

321 Franklin Street

Charles Conger was a newspaper publisher in Grand Haven, and for a time was a partner with Hiram Potts in the Potts & Conger Publishing Company. He and his wife Emma resided here. From the mid-1930s to at least 1960, it was the Eugene's residence.

325 Franklin Street

Daniel Riley operated a livery stable at the Cutler House barn, located at 20 North Third Street. The barn was destroyed in the massive fire of October 1, 1889, but Riley reopened and was in business at the same corner by the early 1900s and probably earlier. He and his wife, Emma, lived at 325 Franklin. By 1930 it was the residence of William and Jane Fisher Slaughter. William, who was born in Michigan about 1855, trained racehorses.

326 Franklin Street

John Klaver, the son of Gerrit and Henrike Klaver, was born in the house at this site on October 14, 1856. At one time he was Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa County. Later the home was occupied by Sherman and Mary Boyce. After her husband's death in 1904, Mary moved to 1035 Washington. When the structure was razed, Ed Zenco bought the columns for the house he constructed in 1980 at 18710 168th Avenue in Spring Lake Township.

332 Franklin Street

As early as 1880 George McBride, a Grand Haven attorney, lived here with his wife, Martha, and their family. He moved the house from 107 South Fourth to this address. After his death, Martha continued to occupy the property. Later the Howard Rose family lived here. The structure subsequently was moved to 416 North Sixth and converted to apartments.

404 Franklin Street

Andrew Emlaw was in the lumbering business. He and his wife, Louise, had their home at this address. Andrew died in 1914. In 1920 Andrew's son, Harlan, and Harlan's wife, Alice, resided here.

408 Franklin Street

A Grand Haven physician, John Reynolds, lived here with his wife, Florence. John died in 1924.

414 Franklin Street

The family of George Washington A. Smith lived here. Smith died in 1906, but his wife and daughter continued to occupy the property until their deaths in the early 1920s. Around 1941 Drs. John and Mary Kitchel converted the house to a medical office. Later Ottawa County housed a number of its offices here, including the Ottawa County Health Department.

415 Franklin Street

See 12 South Fourth Street.

416 Franklin Street

Egbert Sheffield ran the Sheffield Brothers "Food Shop" at this address before 1930. Martin Erickson bought the business and opened an I.G.A. [Independent Grocers Association] "Super Market" on Saturday, July 7, 1934. Some of the opening day specials were bananas four pounds for 23 cents, eggs 17

cents a dozen, and Braaks Cookies 10 cents a pound. Erickson, who had been a manager of an A & P grocery store in another city, returned to Grand Haven to go into business for himself. He earlier had managed the Jewel Tea Company store in downtown Grand Haven in the late 1920s. Erickson's offered free delivery to its customers. He and his family lived at 1400 Sheldon. Harry Potter erected the building at this address around 1920 as an automobile garage, but he also sold Whippet, Nash, and Overland-Willys Knight automobiles. In 1925 the Nash five passenger sedan sold for \$1,225, plus transportation charges. Potter owned another garage in Spring Lake at 401 West Savidge. Along with a number of other buildings in this block, the grocery store was razed around 1972 to make room for a new parking lot for the Ottawa County Court House.

418 Franklin Street

John and Julia Cook lived at this address. John was a Grand Haven builder who died in 1882. Around 1900 Samuel and Mary Eames occupied the home, along with a daughter, Calla, who was a music teacher. In 1920 Edward Lowman and his wife occupied the home. In 1928 Harold Kenyon opened Kenyon Auto Electric Company. In addition to repairing automobile electric systems, he sold Willard storage batteries and Atwater Kent radio. Kenyon and his family resided at 321 Barber Court in Spring Lake.

422 Franklin Street

This was the location of Sid Justema's office in the 1920s. Justema was an insurance and real estate agent. In 1941 Citizen's Realty, owned by Gerald Arkema, was located here and was at the same address as late as 1971. Arkema died in 1977. In the late 1970s the Christian Science Church used the building for its Reading Room.

426 Franklin Street

James and Mary Avery lived here in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. James, a jeweler and optician with an office at 128 Washington, died in 1903 and his wife died eight years later, still residing in the same house. By 1920 Jessie and Kingsbury Scott lived here.

430 Franklin Street

Egbert and Edna Hollestelle and their children lived in the house at this address. Hollestelle owned and operated the grocery store, just to the east., at 434 Franklin Street. The house was first owned by Edna's parents Gerrit and Hester Van Westrienen, who died in 1891 and 1921 respectively. The Hollestelles continued to live in the house after the Van Westrienens' death.

434 Franklin Street

Hollestelle Grocery and Meat Market was located at this address on the southwest corner of Franklin and Fifth Streets. It was owned by Hubrecht [Egbert] "Ed" Hollestelle. From the time of his death in 1927 until her death 16 years later, his wife, Alice, ran the store. In 1893 the business advertised itself as Hollestelle & Van Westrienen, when Gerrit Van Westrienen was his partner. The Van Westrienen family also lived on the premises. The food market was replaced by a brick structure that was erected by Dr. David Seibold to hold his dental office from 1955 until his retirement in 1996.

508 Franklin Street

The members of the Presbyterian Church in Grand Haven in 1872 approved the purchase of a parcel of land at the southeast corner of Franklin and Fifth Streets [Lot 1, Akeley's Addition]. The church was incorporated as the Presbyterian Church on May 10, 1849, with Pierre Duvernay, Henry Griffin, and Thomas Ferry elected as trustees. The church adopted Articles of Religious Association on March 15, 1858, and elected Rev. William Ferry the church's first president; he never accepted compensation for his pastoral services. 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 the fall of 1885 the church edifice was moved to the new site on Franklin Street, and then completely remodeled in 1911 at a cost of \$1926. At that time the steeple was removed and a tower and vestibule added.

Ground was broken for a new church sanctuary on July 4, 1954, during the tenure of Rev. Wallace Robertson, and dedicated 17 months later. In 1956 the earlier church was razed to make room for a new chapel. The same year the congregation approved an expenditure of \$45,000 for a series of stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The windows, designed by Willis 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. One member, Jessie Young, who owned a restaurant on Washington near Seventh Street [626 Washington], baked 50 cherry pies and sold them for 50 cents apiece to help with the fund raising.

509 Franklin Street

Once part of the Robbins mansion at 20 South Fifth Street, the building at this address was originally a carriage house, which in its early years had sheltered a team of horses and later a number of limousines. It was converted into offices for a law firm by Yolanda and Larry Dahlman, owners of the mansion at that time.

510 Franklin Street

The Presbyterian Church built a two-story, frame parsonage on this site [Block 15, Lot 2] in 1873, when the congregation still worshipped downtown. The house cost \$4500. It was replaced in 1926 when the church, now located in the abutting lot to the west, constructed a masonry "Church Building" at a cost of \$54,000, including furnishings. The parsonage was moved to 521 Lafayette.

512 Franklin Street

This was the home of Charles and Elsie Cairns Colson. Colson, who worked at Story & Clark, died in 1948.

514-518 Franklin Street

Another example of Italianate architecture, this house with its arched, capped windows and trim under the wide, overhanging eaves, was typical of many that once stood in the area. The original house was built around 1870 by a family named Miller. About 1900 it became the residence of Louis and Agnes Koster and their daughter, Agnes Louise. [However, in 1908 they were living at 311 Franklin.] By 1930 Martin and Abigail Bos had vacated 527 Slayton and moved here with their daughter, Ruth, Ruth's husband, Milton Burr, and the Burrs' daughter, Mary Abigail. By that time, it was a two-family home, and Agnes Louise remained in the west side apartment until her death in 1975. Avis Towers, a high school home economics teacher, was her house mate. Zena Ackley, another teacher, shared the apartment on the east side with her mother. Agnes willed the property to the First Presbyterian Church. After taking possession of the property, the church leased it to Women in Transition.

520 Franklin Street

Ellen and George Miller lived here. Miller, who died in 1909, was a hardware merchant. The property later was bought by the adjacent Presbyterian Church.

521 Franklin Street

Ruel W. and Iva Boynton resided at this address in the early 1900s. Ruel, who worked at Challenge Refrigerator, died in 1927.

527 Franklin Street

Winnie and Dudley Watson made their home at this address in the early 1900s.

530 Franklin Street

Gerrit Van Westrienen II and his family lived here. Van Westrienen died in 1930.

531 Franklin Street

Also known as the German Lutheran Church, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was located on this corner site. It was constructed in 1867. A basement was added in 1883, and a steeple and bell tower were added twelve years later. The church was razed in the early 1970s and a new one constructed at 525 Taylor, where St. John's Lutheran School had been located since at least the mid-1950s. The land on Franklin Street was acquired by nearby St. John's Episcopal Church. [*Tribune* article "GH church sees old windows again," September 15, 2004.]

603 Franklin Street

In the early 1900s Charles T. Rust and his wife, Mary, lived here. Rust was secretary and manager of the Milliman Manufacturing Company. By the late 1970s the house had been converted to an apartment complex.

615 Franklin Street

Around 1900 Adrian Ver Berkmoes, a building contractor, lived here with his wife, Alyda.

625 Franklin Street

In 1918 George Swart II and his wife, Jane, resided here before moving to 642 Pennoyer.

631 Franklin Street

Frank and Virginia Groats remodeled the house at this address, hiring Kris Grants as the architect. Frank, a medical doctor, had his office was on the west side of the structure. They later moved to 1624 Gladys Street. For a few years, Lemongrass Antiques and Gifts was located here.

705 Franklin Street

In 1908 this was the residence of Captain William Rosie, a mate on one of the car ferries, and his wife, Margaret. Their sons were Bill and Marvin.

709 Franklin Street

Mary Baehre, the widow of Henry C. Baehre, operated a boarding house at this address in the last quarter of the 19th century and into the early 1900s. Living with her were Julia R. Baehre and Ida Baehre Ludwig. Henry died in 1871 and Mary died in 1933.

719 Franklin Street

Klaus and Janna Valom lived here with their children. Valom, a tailor, had an office at 103 Washington.

726 Franklin Street

Lewis Gorham, who owned a grocery store at 1320 Washington, resided here with his wife, Edith. Earlier the home was occupied by Lewis's parents, George and Arlintha Gorham. Lewis Gorham died in 1971.

727 Franklin Street

In the early years of the 20th century, Thomas and Edna Koenes resided here. Classified as a clerk, Koenes died in 1934. Cornelius and Elizabeth Weener Plaggemars lived at this address. They had one son, Virgil. Plaggemars died in 1970.

732 Franklin Street

This residence provided another example of the Italianate style. By the late 1970s it was Kenneth R. and Sue Lampe's residence. Ken Lampe was an attorney.

791 Franklin Street

John and Adrianna Mieras Glerum resided at this address. John died in 1913.

819 Franklin Street

Richard Roossien and his wife Ann lived at this address. Richard's father, Dick, owned a dry cleaning establishment next door at 821 Franklin. The Roossiens later moved to 520 Fulton.

820 Franklin Street

Martin Stap and his wife, Jacoba, lived here. Stap's Flour and Feed Store was located at 705 Washington. B 1930 it was the residence of Stanley and Jessie Young, who owned a restaurant at 626 Washington.

821 Franklin Street

In the early 1900s, Dick Roossien's dry cleaning establishment was located at this address. One of his advertisements, appearing in the 1908 *City Directory*, read, "Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. I am always busy, but yet have time to do your work as well as you will get it done out of town and much cheaper." Roossien lived at the same address.

905 Franklin Street

This was the home of Leonard and Tan Fisher and their family in the early 1900s before they moved to 1031 Washington. Leonard died in 1922.

935 Franklin Street

Thomas and Jennie Ruiter moved into the house at this address in 1926. Their two sons, Leon and Ken, were raised here. Ruiter owned a grocery store at 1120 Washington.

944 Franklin Street

Elmer Westerhoff, who lived from 1902 to 1992, lived at this address. Westerhoff worked for the Grand Trunk Railway Company and was active in local sports, especially baseball.

946 Franklin Street

In the 1950s Richard Prins I and his wife resided here. They later relocated to 12898 Lakeshore Drive. Prins owned and operated Prins Heating Company at 1103 Washington. He died in 1986.

1001 Franklin Street

The First Baptist Church was located here from its founding in 1924 under the leadership of Earl [Earle] Cook. George Benedict, Claude Barr, and Harvey Darby were local residents who helped in the church's founding. In 1989 the building was offered for sale at \$38,500. The structure later was vacated and converted to apartments. After its move to 15051 177th Avenue in Grand Haven Township, the church was renamed Lakeshore Baptist Church.

1027 Franklin Street

This was the office and residence of John C. Dirkse, Electrical Contractor, around 1940. He offered Westinghouse appliances and service. John's widow, Bertha, continued to reside here after his death in 1978. She died in 1987. Around 1970, Dirkse moved his business to 1101 Columbus Street.

1110 Franklin Street

Gerrit Muller, who owned a tobacco store at 113 North Seventh, lived here with his wife, Jennie.

1147 Franklin Street

In the mid-1920s the Sheffield brothers had a wholesale grocery and fruit business at 1147 Franklin. Eber Sheffield was the manager. The brothers converted to retail and moved to 416 Franklin sometime before 1930.

1202 Franklin Street

Jack Beihl lived at this address with his wife, Ruth Mae Workman, beginning in the 1920s. Beihl was a member of the Jackie Band and owner of the Square Drug Store at the northwest corner of Fulton and Seventh Streets.

1208 Franklin Street

Helen and Albert Hicks lived at this address as early as 1871. After Albert's death in 1882 two of their children, Emerson and Blanche, lived with their mother at 1208 Franklin. Helen remained there until her death in 1921.

1214 Franklin Street

Burton and Marie Hanson lived here in the early 1900s. Hanson had moved to Grand Haven from Chicago with Challenge Machinery in 1903. Burton lived from 1883 to 1983.

1221 Franklin Street

Herb Brosseit, a painter, located his business here. Later he moved to Robbins Road. After his death in 1992, a son, Herb II, continued the business until about 1998, when the row of shops was razed to open a road to the new Meijer outlet.

1227 Franklin Street

In the early 1900s Frank Thompson lived here with his wife, Matilda. Thompson, an African American, was a barber with a shop at 17 Washington. By 1920 Joseph and Louise Zeimet resided here before moving to 1212 Washington. In 1928 the house was occupied by and Alice Elwyn Brown.

1250 Franklin Street

Reinold Wojahn and his family lived at this address in the 1910s.

1321 Franklin Street

In the mid-1920s Zachariah and Lottie Morgan lived at this address. They at the same address in mid-1930s.

1326 Franklin Street

The family of Zygmunt and Karoline [Carolyn] A. Lucek Bugielski lived at this address. Their children were Marian Lynch, a nurse; Joseph, who drowned in 1925 at age six; Edward, who died in 1974; Bill, an aeronautical engineer, who died in 1980; and Chuck, who was best known as an early organizer of the Coast Guard Festival in Grand Haven. Karoline continued to reside at this address after her husband's death in 1973. She died in 1993.

1340 Franklin Street

This home was bought in kit form from a Sears Roebuck Catalog in 1923. It was changed over the years but retained the lines of the original. For instance, the once open front porch was enclosed. Called the "Winona" in the Sears catalog, the house sold for \$744 to \$1,998, depending on size. It was one example of several Sears homes in the Grand Haven area. In 1931 James De Kraker operated a "Home Furnace Agency" at this address. De Kraker cleaned and repaired furnaces.

1404 Franklin Street

Elna and Arthur Doddington lived at this address. Earlier in the 1900s the house was occupied by George and Marcia Doddington. George, who died in 1937, worked at the Piano Factory. Arthur died in 1991.

1407 Franklin Street

This 1,001 square foot home was built in 1900, making it one of the earliest residences in the neighborhood.

1410 Franklin Street

This single-family home with 1,425 square feet was built in 1910. On March 27, 1987 Wallace K. and Nancy L. Ewing purchased the property from Lory J. and Lynn M. Brasel. The Ewings used it as a rental unit. They sold the property in June 2003.

1414 Franklin Street

Mariano and Jennie Arnone Fricano lived here. After Mariano died in 1976, Joseph M. Fricano moved in. Joseph sold the home on July 2, 2001 to Josh Sanders and Chantal Hoey. The 1,788 square foot home was constructed in 1925.

1616 Franklin Street

The house at this address, originally a houseboat moored on the Grand River at the north end of Third Street, was owned by Helen and Guy Hitsman I. It was reported to look like a “*floating oblong box with an oversized bottom.*” About 1925 the structure was dismantled in sections and moved to 1616 Franklin, where it was reconstructed and a new roof added. Later Claude Smith dug out space for a basement, which was put in by John Van Haver, a local mason. An addition was attached to the front of the home, and wood shingles added. Years later another addition was put on, this time to the rear of the house. The Hitsmans raised seven children in the house: Guy II, Pearl, George, Emma, William, Iris, and Charles. Iris became the wife of Charles Davis, a teacher at Grand Haven High School. In 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Hitsman moved to a new home on 144th Street in Robinson Township. [Private family correspondence and William M. Mulder, “Tales of Grand Haven—and the Grand River Valley.”]

1674 Franklin Street

Around 1940 this was the address for Kelly Auto Parts.

518 Friant Street

John L. De Persia developed an automatic boat bailer and began production at his home at this address in 1957. His company was called De Persia Automatic Bailer, Inc. John died in Grand Haven on April 25, 1989. His wife, Eileen A., died in 1987. The De Persia Company moved to 17338 Hayes, and John and Eileen relocated to 17876 Brucker.

52 Fulton Avenue

In the first decade of the 20th century Menke “Mike” Dykhousé’s general teaming business was located here. He and his wife, Henrietta, lived at 414 Fulton.

105 Fulton Avenue

Nathan Throop and Rev. Ferry, partners, built a house here [Lot 92] prior to 1840, which apparently became the residence of William Hathaway II. In 1868 Mathias Pellegrum built a two-story frame building called the Ottawa House on the northeast corner of Fulton and First Streets. It extended 54’ on First Street and 50’ on Fulton and had 20 rooms. This hotel replaced an earlier boarding house, also called Ottawa House, that was built and run by Henry Pennoyer and burned down on November 13, 1860. It was located at 1 Washington, the site of the Rice House, which opened on July 23, 1862. The new Ottawa House was managed by James Donnelly. A large hotel in Port Sheldon, also named the Ottawa House, was in operation for only a year or two in the late 1830s. Around 1940 the Peerless Novelty Company

constructed a new building at this address on Fulton, moved out of 129 Washington, and remained here through the 1980s. Later Stanco Products moved to this address from 705 West Savidge in Spring Lake and then later to 2101 168th Avenue in Grand Haven Township. The building was razed by Covenant Life Church in 2000.

114 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1900s this was the residence of John and Nellie Van Hall and their family. John died in 1915.

119 Fulton Avenue

Herman Ott ran a plumbing business from this address around 1940 and beyond and also lived here.

127 Fulton Avenue

On March 17, 1914 Hildrand Beukema married Johanna Fisher. Not long after the wedding they built a home at 111 North First Street for \$1600. That house was moved to the southeast corner of Leggat and Howard Streets [102 Howard] in 1922, when Story & Clark expanded. The family then moved to 127 Fulton Street.

128 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1900s, Albert Johnson, who was agent for the Crosby Transportation Company, resided at this address with his family. He and his wife, Iva, had two children, Helen L., who died about May 15, 1934, and Harold Lawrence, who died on August 4, 1923 at the age of 17 when he was crushed by an elevator at the Heinz Pickle Plant at Holland. The family moved to Holland when Albert became agent of the Graham & Morton Line. He died in 1938.

131 Fulton Avenue

Howard Kohloff lived at this address. His barber shop was located next door at 133 Fulton.

133 Fulton Avenue

Howard Kohloff, a barber who had been located at 121 Washington Street, built a small shop on this corner and was in it by the mid-1950s. He resided at 131 Fulton. After Kohloff's death, Richard Baldus took over the business, calling it Dick's Barber Shop.

200 Fulton Avenue [approximate number]

William Butts and William Hathaway, who owned a sawmill on the riverbank near the intersection of Columbus and Water Street [Harbor Drive], built a house at this site [Lot 92] in 1836.

205 Fulton Avenue

Neitring's City Coal Dock was located here at least as early as the 1930s. The company offered "Coal, Coke and Fuel," as well as building materials. Henry Neitring, the owner, and his wife, Emily, also lived here. The yards were moved to 1125 Third Street, but the company's office remained at this address.

206 Fulton Avenue

The house on this site was typical of the Italianate Vernacular. In the early years of the 20th century Robert and Cornelia De Vlieger Radeke and their children lived here. Radeke owned a tobacco store at 24 and 28 Washington in the early 1900s. Cornelia played the piano for the silent films.

211 Fulton Avenue

Joseph Godhardt and his wife, Gertrude, raised their family at this address. Godhardt, a Grand Haven junk dealer, died in 1920. Shortly after Godhardt's death, Ivan C. Ulen opened a life insurance business here.

216 Fulton Avenue

Around 1908 Henry Sprick [Sprik] had a livery at this site. In the 1920s William Bronsema ran a storage and transfer business. By 1940 Jake's Rag & Metal Company collected trash here. The structure later was used by Porenta Furniture as a warehouse.

218 Fulton Avenue

Henry Sprick, who owned the livery next door, lived at this address with his wife, Martha. He died in 1918. It was the childhood home of John Van Schelven.

222 Fulton Avenue

William and Minnie Van Schelven made their home at this address around 1900. William, a butcher, died in 1933. [A 1929 church bulletin gave their address as 220 Fulton.]

235 Fulton Avenue

The most recent building on this site was erected by Dirk Vyn & Son in 1923 and occupied by Vyn Drayage and Moving until 1940. Prior to that Jake De Glopper had a blacksmith shop in a small frame structure on this corner. Harry McGill worked with him. In recent years the Vyn structure was remodeled and became known as the Forum Building.

300 Fulton Avenue [approximate number]

In the mid-1920s Marland Oil Company, a service station, was located at this address. Peter Van Lopik was manager.

301-307 Fulton Avenue

This northeast corner site was home to William Fant Monument Works from at least 1910 to the late 1900s. Fant also advertised his location as 119 North Third Street in 1918. It has since provided office space for a number of small enterprises.

308 Fulton Avenue

See 310 Fulton Avenue.

309 Fulton Avenue

Early in the 1900s Henry and Rosina De Glopper lived here before moving to 316 Columbus. About the same time it was the location of Enne Kraai's feed and grain store, which he sold in 1905 to Anne Stap. Enne continued to live at this address with his wife, Dettje. Enne died in 1908.

310 Fulton Avenue

Kate and Peter Koopman II made their home at this address in the early 1900s. Koopman owned the Eagle Saloon at 120 North Third. Kate, Koopman's wife, was found dead with a bullet wound in her back at her home at this address on November 31, 1922. He was convicted, but never admitted he killed her. Kate Koopman'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. Linda Forbes purchased Second Impressions three years later. In 1992 Forbes and Linda Stansberry started another consignment shop at 118 North Third. It was called Earthly Possessions. [The 1920 census lists the Koopman house address as 308 Fulton, but the 1908 City Directory cites it as 310.]

322 Fulton Avenue

Merton Morford, a violin teacher, lived at this address with his wife, Minnie, in the early 1900s. In the 1950s and beyond the house was occupied by Barney Bymhold and his family. Bymhold died in 1969.

326 Fulton Avenue

Kellid Abdul Kellizy ran a grocery store at this spot between 1936 and 1945. By 1953 the store was known as Wetterman's IGA Market. In the late 1950s and early 1960s Tripp & Weavers IGA grocery store advertised at this address.

335 Fulton Avenue

Cornelius Boomgaard started Boomgaard & Son hardware business at this address around 1892. The store offered "Hardware of Every Description," including paints, oil, stoves, sporting goods, pumps, and glass. People refreshed themselves with clear, cool water from the store's pump just outside the door. Boys often took containers of the water to trainmen working at the nearby Pere Marquette Depot, and as a reward they would get a free, mile-long ride on the caboose. The "Son" in the business's name was Boudewijn Baldwin "Nace" Boomgaard, Baldwin's son. Cornelius was still selling hardware items as late as 1921. When he died that year, his widow, Della, sold the store to Hartger Jonker and Peter Robinson. After the mid-1920s Jonker moved the hardware store to 131 Washington, although for awhile stores were open at both addresses. Superior Products started business at 335 Fulton in 1928. The company ground stones for newspaper photogravure pictures and textile printing machines.

344 Fulton Avenue

The Masonic Temple Association erected a new building at this site in 1979 and moved here from 11 South Third. It continued to occupy the building in 2010. A dedication ceremony was held on June 27, 1980.

400 Fulton Avenue [approximate number]

In the early 1890s the First Christian Reformed Church was moved to this corner [Lot 1, Block 9, Akeley's Addition] from 418 Fulton. With 44 steps leading to the front door, in addition to the size of the building, it was not an easy move, even though it was only a third of a block or so, and the church nearly tipped over at least once. Rev. Klaas Kuiper was Pastor at the time of the move.

401 Fulton Avenue

The Franklin Press was located here in the early 1900s. It was owned by Henry Arkema and his son, Henry. Gerrit Arkema and his wife Etta lived at 519 Fulton. At some point after 1910 the company moved to 517 Fulton. In the early 1930s 401-403 Fulton was the location of Haven Laundry, then owned by Arie Voshel. David P. Hale bought the business around 1936. From 1938 to 1945 Frank R. Patrick of Niles, Michigan was the owner. Patrick moved the laundry to 201 Columbus.

403 Fulton Avenue

Henry V. Bolt I owned a meat market at this address in the early 1900s. He and his family lived at 719 Pennoyer.

406 Fulton Avenue

Menke "Mike" and Henrietta Dkyhouse lived at this address. He operated a transfer line at 52 Fulton and their feed barn was located at 414 Fulton. Mike died in 1926, 11 years after Henrietta's passing. Two of their children, Henry and Kate, continued to live in the family home after their parents' death.

407 Fulton Avenue

In the 1950s this was the residence of Captain Tom Mahon, who lived from 1872 to 1969. He and his wife moved here from 108 Elliott. Prior to that, William and Wilhelmina Young occupied the house. William, who worked at the Grand Trunk Warehouse, died in 1923.

408 Fulton Avenue

In the 1920s Arie Kooiman's Fulton Street Variety Store was located here. In the 1930s and 1940s Parlor Upholstering Company did business at this address. Eugene Krause and Joseph Porenta were Proprietors.

They offered “Repairing and Reupholstering at Factory Prices.” In 1927 it had been the location of the Fulton Street Variety Store, run by Arie Kooiman.

414 Fulton Avenue

About 1940 Esther Dykehouse ran a riding academy here, while her husband, Menke, [Mink/Minke/Mike] operated a trucking business.

415 Fulton Avenue

The house on this site was representative of the Italianate style. In the early 1900s the Kooiman Brothers, Arie and Peter, owned a feed store at this site. Peter and his family also resided at this address. The Kooiman brothers stored their excess inventory in the abandoned Kilbourn & Kilbourn building. Located at approximately 500 Adams Street, the wood structure was destroyed by fire on October 31, 1917.

416 Fulton Avenue

John W. Kelly had a blacksmith shop at this address in the early 1900s.

418 Fulton Avenue [approximate number]

The First Christian Reformed Church in Grand Haven sold its building at 413 Columbus and constructed a new church mid-way between Fourth and Fifth Streets on the south side of Fulton in 1872. One source named it the First True Reformed Church. The new church did not have a basement, but one was added in the late 1880s. The Christian School used the space for classes, moving to this address from temporary quarters in the basement of Petersen’s Store at 530 Jackson Street. John Brink was teacher and administrator of the school at that time. In 1893 the school moved to 800 Columbus. The rear access to the church was in approximately the same location as the entrance to Loutit Library, built many decades later. Around 1890 the church was moved to the corner of Fourth and Fulton.

420 Fulton Avenue

In the 1920s Thomas Ryder operated Grand Haven Sanitary Dairy here. In 1929 Albert Miller took over the business and erected a new brick building the next year. The business was also known as Miller’s Dairy. The Dairy’s slogan was, “Tell Us What You Want and We Will Make It.” In the mid-1940s the dairy featured Velvadee milk. In the mid-1950s Warber’s Dairy moved here from 800 Washington. Later the building was converted to apartments. More recently the brick building was razed to make room for more parking and for expansion of the community buildings.

421 Fulton Avenue

The Kooiman brothers, Ora and Peter, had a flour and feed store here in the early 1900s. Ora lived with his wife Jennie at 426 Fulton, and Peter lived with his wife Cora at 415 Fulton. The Veterans of Foreign Wars [V.F.W.] occupied the structure for some time and then sold it to Alanon in 1964. The V.F.W. moved to 20 North First Street around 1948.

425 Fulton Avenue

Martin and Anna Sprick resided here. Martin, a machinist, died in 1928.

426 Fulton Avenue

Ora and Jennie Kooiman lived here in the early 1900s. With his brother Peter, Ora owned the Kooiman Brothers Flour and Grain Store at 421 Fulton.

430 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1920s the Independent Electric Shop offered “*Wiring, Fixtures and Supplies*” at this address.

434 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1900s there was a grocery store at this address, owned and operated by Peter Rycenga. He later opened an insurance office at 1036 Columbus.

516 Fulton Avenue

In the early part of the 1900s Henry Hoebeke, a house painter, resided at this address with his children: Anthony, Antonette, James, and Johanna. In the early 1930s the home was used as a wallpaper and paint store.

515-517 Fulton Avenue

During the 1910s and as late as 1960 Franklin Press was located at this address, evidently moved from its first location at 401 Fulton. The building's original wood construction with false front and cornice, large storefront windows with smaller transom windows, and its simple wood steps were typical of the features that made buildings like this look commercial while still fitting into the residential nature of the neighborhood. In the mid-1930s the business was owned by William Vaxter. Harold Essebagers purchased the firm in 1945, and in 1960 he moved Franklin Printing to 1619 Marion Street. About the same time Patrick Dillinger opened Dillinger [Dillenger] Business Equipment Company at 517 Fulton and remained at the site into the late 1970s. He resided at 615 Washington.

519 Fulton Avenue

Etta and Gerrit Arkema lived at this address in the early 1900s. Arkema was proprietor of the Franklin Press, then located at 401 Fulton.

523 Fulton Avenue

This was the residence of John and Maggie Boomgaard [Boomgaart] in the early 1900s. He died in Grand Rapids in 1946.

527 Fulton Avenue

Martin Reenders, an employee of Eagle Ottawa, resided here with his wife, Remka. Reenders lived from 1842 to 1914.

531 Fulton Avenue

Michigan Auto Parts opened at this address in 1926. C. John Steinbach was the owner. The business moved to 16 North Seventh Street around 1940 and later changed its name to Lake Michigan Auto Parts.

533 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1900s Emil Verschoore ran a meat market and resided at this address with his wife, Matilda, and their children: Clara, Eddie, Emil II, and Rose. Sausage was his specialty. Peter Helmers ran a barbershop at this address around 1940. He lived at 721 Fulton. In the 1950s it was the site of the Charm Beauty Salon, owned by Marion Hawkins.

534 Fulton Avenue

In the mid-1920s, Sam and Kit Kimball resided here. The two-story home had a glassed-in front porch. It earlier was the home of Jane McKenzie, Kit's mother. Jane's husband was Alexander McKenzie. The McKenzies had lived on Fulton Street, possibly in this house, since at least 1880, and Kit had lived there as a child.

600 Fulton Street

Mike and Helen Kalagerakis resided here in the 1940s. They owned and operated Coney Island, a restaurant at 207 North Seventh, from 1945 to 1949.

601 Fulton Avenue

Vincent C. Bomberski had a grocery store at this address from 1910 to 1925. His son Thaddeus worked with him. The older Bomberski died in Grand Rapids in 1937. By 1937 Chet's Market was open here, and later in that decade and through the 1940s the building served as headquarters for Grand Haven Plumbing, owned by Percy Tatroe and Bert Hornstra. In the 1950s this was the home of John and Dorothy Ver Duin. Ver Duin lived from 1902 to 1983.

603 Fulton Avenue

Frederick D. Vos owned a grocery, glass, and china shop at this address in 1866. His advertisement in the 1893 *Directory* emphasized his line of crockery and glassware and also "Fruit and Produce Sold on Commission." He was still in business at the end of 1908, when his advertisement for the "Fulton St. Crockery Store" read, "Having pretty well cleaned out our stock, we are now receiving and placing on our shelves, a large and entirely new up-to-date stock of very fine china, in French, German, Japanese and domestic lines and are making prices that will move them quick." By 1920 J. Vandermeer owned the Ideal Bakery at this address. His motto was, "NO BREAD LIKE MOTHERS' BREAD." Later the site became the headquarters for the local Holland Motor Express office. By 1957 Holland Motor Express had moved to 431 North Griffin.

606 Fulton Avenue

Cornelius and Martha Nyson called this site their home. A millwright, Nyson lived from 1835 to 1896.

614 Fulton Avenue

According to the census of 1910, Christopher and Katie Fetz [Fitz] resided at this address. He was born in Germany about 1875, and Katie, a native of Michigan, was born about 1868. Christopher immigrated to the United States and worked as a machinist at Challenge Machinery. He was a member of Arbeiter Verein [Workers' Union]. He died on February 11, 1913 and was buried at Lake Forest Cemetery.

Ten years later the home at this address was occupied by Henry W. Richards, his wife, Sadie, their daughter Charlotte, and a son, John. Also living with them was Mary [Maria] De Boe, the widow of Jacob De Boe, who had died in 1880. Mary was born in Michigan about 1856. Henry was born in Indiana about 1890 and worked in a local factory. Sadie, also from Indiana, was born around 1891, Charlotte a native of Indiana, was born about 1914, and John was born locally around 1919. The address does not appear in the census of 1910 and may have been built after that date.

Living here in 1930 were William H. Cosier, owner, who was born in McBain, Michigan about 1896. He married Erma Farveau in Traverse City, Michigan on December 2, 1920. Also a native of Michigan, she was born on October 24, 1893. They had a son, Robert D., who was born in Michigan, on June 2, 1929. Living in the house with them was Kate Jones, who was born in Michigan about 1872 and divorced; Gerrit J. Muller, who was born in The Netherlands on June 15, 1877; and Gerrit's wife, Jennie, who was born in Michigan in the same year. William Cosier was a barber at Henry Vander Veere's shop, located at 710 Washington Street. Gerrit Muller, who immigrated to the United States in 1883, was a self-employed cigar maker. Gerrit and Jennie were married in Holland, Michigan, on March 1, 1899. Her birth name was Jarma B. Kammeraad. In 1920 the Mullers resided at 1108 Franklin Street, and Gerrit's place of business was then located at 113 North Seventh. William died about August 12, 1961, Erma died on November 1, 1975, and Robert passed away in Grand Haven on July 19, 1998. All three Cosiers were buried at Lake Forest Cemetery.

The house was vacant most of the years after 1992. Prior to that two to five families occupied the building. The City of Grand Haven condemned the property around 2010. Two years later Henry and Pamela Reyenga purchased the property, razed the existing structure, and built a new residence.

615 Fulton Avenue

This house was another example of the Italianate Vernacular. In the early 1900s Abel and Elke Poel lived here. Poel, who owned a tailor shop at 209 Washington, died in 1917.

618 Fulton Avenue

This was the residence of Claus and Maggie Dykhouse. Claus worked for his father, Menke, who owned a transfer line at 52 Fulton. By 1930 Henry and Nana Casemier and their children lived at this address. They previously had resided at 1027 Washington.

622 Fulton Avenue

Katherine and James Van Wessem resided at this address. Van Wessem had an ice cream shop at 100 Washington.

630 Fulton Avenue

Arthur W. Elliott and his family moved here from 421 Leggat before 1930.

632 Fulton Avenue

William Wilbert had a billiard and pool parlor at this address in the early 1900s, and he and his wife, Mollie, lived here, too. During the 1920s it was the location of Valenti's Café, drug store, and grocery store owned by Isodoro A. Valenti. Valenti was listed as a candy manufacturer in a 1925 directory of businesses. By 1941 the name of the restaurant had changed to Val's Café, and in the 1950s it was Fred's Tavern, followed by Bramer's "Medicine, Gifts, and Fountain" around 1960, and the Candy Bar in the 1970s. The building was condemned in 1983. The Kitchen Company bought the building and restored it in 1994.

635 Fulton Avenue

As early as 1912 Raymond Presley and Ora Hendricks owned the Square Drug Store here. Their advertisement in the May 8, 1912 issue of the *Grand Haven Tribune* read: "A Sensible Woman is she who keeps in touch with our store and knows all we have to offer. Among the many useful household articles we sell, Diamond Dyes are well worth knowing. Come in today and let us tell you about these and many other interesting articles in our stock." By 1916 Ora W. Hendricks was the sole Proprietor. It was in 1916 that John Mulder came to Grand Haven as a partner with D. J. Du Saar and purchased the Square Drug Store. Presley subsequently opened another drug store at 700 Washington. In 1917 Mulder bought out Du Saar and also purchased Thieleman Drug Store. The next year, 1918, Mulder bought Jake Vander Veen's drug store at 136 Washington Street. After operating both drugstores for several years, he sold the store on Fulton to Jack Beihl around 1922. Beihl and John Boyink were partners. Beihl later bought out Boyink and became the sole owner of the store, but lost it during the Depression, when John Voss acquired it. The store was called Voss's Square Drug Store during the early 1930s and for several decades afterward. There was an apartment on the second floor, occupied in the late 1920s by Jessie Ruth Alger. Earlier in the 1900s Henry and Henrietta Boyink lived in the apartment. Henry was John Boyink's son.

700 Fulton Avenue

In the early 1880s the congregation of St. Paul's German Evangelical and Reformed Church bought two lots on the southeast corner of Fulton and Seventh Streets [Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, Munroe and Harris Addition] for \$775. In late 1882 and early 1883 plans for a church building were presented and decided on in various congregational meetings. A building committee was elected, consisting of Julius Radeke, Carl Hass, August Ferch, Clifford Pfaff, and William Thieleman. This committee, in cooperation with the church council, undertook directing and overseeing the construction. The carpentry work was then turned over to Ludwig Behm and Father Grubenow. At the beginning of February the task of building was begun. Unfortunately, because of the continuing cold, the foundation couldn't be laid until the master builders were ready to raise the church, and therefore the cornerstone wasn't laid until the April 8, 1893. The parsonage was located immediately south of the church on Seventh Street [evidently Lot 13, Block 14, Munroe and Harris Addition]. By 1940 the church was called St. Paul's German Evangelical and Reformed Church.

A new parsonage was purchased on Marion Street around 1960, and in 1961 a four-acre parcel for a new church was purchased for \$7,000 at 1401 South Griffin. In 1969 the new \$219,135 church on Griffin Street was ready for occupancy. Twelve years later, the original 1887 bell from the old church was hung in the newly financed bell tower. The original church on Fulton was purchased by Manting Equipment Company, followed by Jack Barendse, who started a business called Accent-Us and produced banners and pennants. After Jack's death in 1987, the business was closed.

710 Fulton Avenue

This home was representative of the Bungalow style of residential architecture.

715 Fulton Avenue

John and Jennie Fisher lived here in the early 1900s. Their son, Nelson Fisher, was raised in the house. Fisher married Anne Glerum.

720 Fulton Avenue

Elmer Ackley resided at the home at this address when he died on February 18, 1923. Ackley was a barber in Grand Rapids at Madison Square for more than 25 years and then moved to Grand Haven.

721 Fulton Avenue

Peter Helmers and his wife resided here. Helmer's barber shop was at 531 Fulton. Helmers died in 1973.

724 Fulton Avenue

William K. Hierholzer and his family resided here in the 1920s. Later they moved to 120 Elliott. Hierholzer lived from 1905 to 1981.

809 Fulton Avenue

Krein Ver Berkmoes, who lived from 1894 to 1962, moved from this address to Wallace Street on December 7, 1941. His wife's name was Marie.

810 Fulton Avenue

St. Patrick's Catholic Church was located in the 800 block of Fulton Avenue as early as 1872-73, but by 1857 a congregation of approximately 40 families was gathering for mass in Ferrysburg or Spring Lake, where a priest from Muskegon or Grand Rapids would say mass. In 1867 twenty Grand Haven families formed St. Patrick's Catholic Church. When a church building was erected in 1872-73 the church's official address became 901 Columbus, and later 920 Fulton. Among the first pastors to serve St. Patrick's Church in Grand Haven were Fathers Takken, T. J. Murphy, M. Dalton, Ed Caldwell, T. J. O'Conner, H. P. Mans, and Daniel J. Hyland. Community people who helped in the formation of the church were Thomas W. Kirby, John Furlong, David Hanrahan, and William Gleason. The first church, a frame building with a towering steeple, was located on the north side of Fulton Street in the 800 to 900 block. The manse was next door. A new, larger masonry house of worship was constructed across the street in 1956.

812 Fulton Avenue

The Catholic Rectory was just east of St. Patrick's Church. In the early 1900s Father Henry P. Maus resided here. He was followed by Father Daniel J. Hyland, who ministered to the church membership from 1911 to his death in 1948.

813 Fulton Avenue

In the 1920s Holland Furnace Company had an office at this site. John Wiegerink was manager. By the 1950s it had moved to 1124 Pennoyer.

820 Fulton Street

St. Patrick's School opened at this site in 1919, serving grades primary through tenth. Sisters of Mercy, Detroit Province, ran the school. The two-story building had an auditorium was on the top floor. Students from Grand Haven, Ferrysburg, Spring Lake, and Nunica were enrolled. The school was razed in the mid-1950s to make room for the rerouting of U.S. 31 through the city.

832 Fulton Avenue

Captain John Smith lived here with his wife Bridget. John lived from 1849 to 1896.

901 Fulton Avenue

Charles Richter, an early owner of the tannery bearing his name, resided at this address with his wife, Fredericka. Richter died in 1904.

902 Fulton Avenue

Orlando and Zilpha Parker resided at this address in the early 1900s. A sailor, Parker died in 1910.

908 Fulton Avenue

Dick and Reka Cleveringa lived here with their family. He was born in 1876.

909 Fulton Avenue

This was the residence of John and Kate Hoeksema. He died in 1919.

915 Fulton Avenue

Living here in the early 1900s were Reijer and Elsie Beekman. Beekman, who worked at the tannery, died in 1952,

920 Fulton Avenue

This address was the home of Jane and Edward Kinkema. Kinkema had a fish market at 1034 Fulton. The site later became the address of St. Patrick's Church.

1000 Fulton Avenue

The Kinkema smokehouse was located here.

1003 Fulton Avenue

Charles Maurer's glove factory was located here in the early 1900s. At the same time, William Kieft's building business operated from this address. The Kiefts moved to 1201 Sheldon before 1920. By then this was the residence of William Byl and his family, who moved here from 406 Jackson. William was born in 1876

1008 Fulton Avenue

Mink and Allie Roossien Kieft built the home at this address in 1906. It became Grand Haven's first tourist home in 1927. At that time, U.S. 31 followed Fulton Avenue. The overnight rate was \$1.00 per person.

1015 Fulton Avenue

Martin H. Kieft, a celery farmer, was located here in 1941. As early as 1912 he owned a large parcel of land at this corner [northeast corner of Ferry and Fulton] as far north as Madison.

1034 Fulton Avenue

Edward P. Kinkema and John J. Bolt had a cold storage and fresh fish outlet at this site beginning in 1901. After Bolt left the business in 1921, Kinkema operated it on his own.

1040 Fulton Avenue

John and Effie Post resided here between 1907 and 1910, when they moved to 1252 Fulton. John worked for William Heap & Sons.

1050 Fulton Avenue

In 1949 James Ledinsky of Grand Haven built the structure on this corner for his Packard dealership. The business closed in 1957, the year Packard ceased production. It was followed by Alvin L. Meeusen's Chrysler-Plymouth sales and service.

1100 Fulton Avenue

In 1928 the Busy Bee service station did business at this location. Around 1940 Barnes Oil Company was located here. Later in that decade a business named Sheet Metal Work was located here. By 1953 S. A. Platt Company opened here. Owner Stephen Platt invented the resistance coiler, a machine that coils wire into the familiar heating element used in virtually all equipment that gets warm on purpose. Owner Stephen Platt ran the business as a family unit with his wife, Vernet, and son-in-law Walter Wolff. The company was operating in 2001 at the same site.

1106 Fulton Avenue

Swiftney's Standard Service Station, owned by Dick and Hank Swiftney, operated here in the early 1940s and continued until at least the mid-1960s. It was followed by Fulton Service, which specialized in the sales and service of used imported automobiles. Robert Karcher owned the business. In recent years Love INC moved here from its location on Franklin Street near the First Presbyterian Church.

1111 Fulton Avenue

Dama Tool & Gauge Company was organized in 1950 at Warren, Michigan and moved to 1634 Marion Street in November 1964. An early morning fire in April 1968 destroyed that plant. Loss to the building was estimated at \$27,000 and \$92,000 to the contents. The company then moved operations to a vacant building at this site, the intersection of Fulton and Ferry Streets in Grand Haven. On October 1, 1974 Dama moved to new facilities at 13690 172nd Street. This site then became the address for the Ottawa County Department of Social Services and Community Mental Health.

1121 Fulton Avenue

Abel Casemier, who died in 1905, resided here with his wife, Johanna, and their family. Abel was a gardener. Later the house was occupied by the Casemiers' son, Henry, and Henry's family. Henry operated a grocery store at 708 Washington.

1125 Fulton Avenue

Richard and Agnes Boyink resided at this address in the early part of the 20th century. Boyink, a carpenter, died in 1938.

1129 Fulton Avenue

The home of Frederick J. Kieft was located here. A native of The Netherlands, Kieft arrived in Grand Haven in 1852 when he was seven. He died in 1913.

1133 Fulton Avenue

Paul F. Kieft owned a celery farm here in the 1930s and 1940s.

1150 Fulton Avenue

Reintje and Rena Kieft lived at this address in the early 1900s. Reintje was employed at Ottawa Eagle. They shared the home with their son, Henry, and his wife, Elsie. Henry worked at the Grand Haven Basket Factory. Reintje died in 1916 and Rena two years later. Henry and Elsie continued to occupy the home until his death in 1958.

1205 [1203] Fulton Avenue

In the 1890s the house at this address was the residence of Arend J. Nyland and his family. Behind the house was an open field to the river that offered fertile ground for growing celery. At that time Fulton was unpaved and a plank sidewalk lined the street. Nyland became president of the Grand Haven Leather Company when he and others bought the Metz Company in 1885. Nyland died in 1898. The house still stands, looking much as it did more than 100 years ago, except for sizeable wing added to the east.

1214 Fulton Avenue

William Buwalda, his wife, Susie, and their children lived here in the early part of the 20th century. William died in 1925.

1221 Fulton Avenue

Another celery farmer, Jacob Welling, cousin of John Welling, was located at this address around 1940, and still resided here in the late 1950s. He also raised celery off Wallace Street [Beacon Boulevard]. In the early 1900s he owned a 40-acre farm in Olive Township. He was born in 1890.

1225 Fulton Avenue

Like his cousin Jacob, John Welling owned a celery farm here. By the late 1950s Welling had relocated to 1219 Fulton. He also raised celery off Wallace Street [Beacon Boulevard] in the area later occupied by Dana Printing, Sam Garvin Co., Grabman Sheet Metal, and other businesses.

1229 Fulton Avenue

An example of the Italianate style, this house showed the typical square shape, almost flat roof with wide eaves and paired brackets, and small entry porch.

1251 Fulton Avenue

Screw Machine Specialties was founded by Abram Kieft, Franklin Kieft, and Fred Kieft in a garage on River Road [Mercury Drive] with about 400 sq. ft. of floor space. In 1940 the owners built a new plant at this address. The company manufactured screw machine products and infant feeding dishes. It later moved to the Industrial Park in Grand Haven Township at 14080 172nd. The building later was used by Gardner-Denver for storage.

1252 Fulton Avenue

In 1907 John Post started to work for William Heap & Sons, suppliers of plumbing supplies. John and his wife, Effie, built the home at this address and moved in with their son, Dorman, in 1910. Dorman Post remained here the rest of his life.

1301 Fulton Avenue

This was the site of the Panhard Truck Company from 1917 to 1922 and Hayes Body, out of Grand Rapids, manufactured at this site from 1922 to 1925. About the same time Hayes Products Company Corporation made radios at this site. Officers of the firm, which went out of business in 1926, were H. J. Hayes, president; A. A. Ginsburg, vice president; and A. A. Anderson, secretary-treasurer. None of the officers lived in the Grand Haven area. From 1925 to 1944 Eagle Ottawa housed its cut sole division in this building. In 1944 Camfield Manufacturing Company, which produced small electrical appliances and other household items, moved here from its Seventh Street [Beacon Boulevard] location. In 1954 Camfield Fiber Glass Plastics, Inc. started business at this address with Lawrence V. Meyering, president. The company manufactured laundry tubs, chemical laboratory drawers, “flying saucer” sleds, office machine housings, and military items, including radio and radar reflecting antenna and electrical components. In July 1955 Camfield moved its operations to Zeeland. Later, Gardner-Denver used the building.

1318 Fulton Avenue

Jack Carollo's grocery store was located here in the middle of the 20th century. Kenneth Bigler took ownership of the store and operated it as Bigler's Grocery for 25 years.

1333 Fulton Avenue

The building at this address housed the William H. Keller Tool Company/Gardner Denver Company from 1917 to 1982. In 1982 Engine Power Components moved from Muskegon to this address.

1350 Fulton Avenue

Charles and Jennie Morse and their children, Edward and Avis, resided in a house at this address in 1920. Charles, who was born in Michigan about 1875, was a steam fitter at Challenge Refrigerator. Jennie was a native New Yorker, where she was born about 1882.

1400 Fulton Avenue

Now known as Fricano's Pizza Tavern, the two-story frame building at this site was built in 1899 on Water Street [Harbor Drive] and served as a boarding house for factory workers. Known in its early days as the Fulton House and later as Ottawa Tavern, the business opened at the Fulton Street location in 1910. The tavern was on the first floor, and hotel rooms were available on the upper floor. In 1949 Gus and Tom Fricano borrowed \$2,800 from Uncle Cosimo Fricano and purchased the tavern for that amount. The transaction was consummated on August 21 that year. Gus and Tom were born to Sicilian immigrants Antonino and Philipena Fricano. The building was one of several moved by Eagle Ottawa from downtown Grand Haven to this neighborhood to house hundreds of employees hired to work at the tannery. Unfortunately, the building's original placement was not disclosed. In 1968 an addition was built on the south end of the large structure that gave them an additional 48 seating spaces. A porch on the opposite end had been added earlier, that also expanded the seating capacity, ultimately giving the restaurant a capacity of 146. When they first purchased the business, Gus and Tom offered sandwiches and hot chili for lunch and dinner, primarily to serve the needs of the local factory workers. In the early 1950s the pair visited Chicago to see a Cubs game and were introduced to pizza, then an innovative food item. They brought the idea home and created their own recipe for crust, sauce, and cheese blend, recipes they kept secret through the ensuing decades. Their successful enterprise allowed them to open other pizza restaurants in Muskegon, Holland, Kalamazoo, and the Grand Rapids area.

1401 Fulton Avenue

In September 1902 the Burnham Glove Company erected a building on the northeast corner of Fulton and Hopkins Streets [1401 Fulton]. At that time the factory covered 25,000 sq. ft. Burnham went out of business in 1906. The William Heap Company, originally located in Muskegon factory, was secured by the Grand Haven Board of Trade in 1906 and began operations February 1907 at this site, with William Heap as general manager and his son, Lionel Heap, as business manager. It was incorporated in 1928. The company manufactured plumbing supplies. It ceased operations in 1932, and its business was taken over by American Seat & Tank Company. In 1969 Carlon Meter Company began operations at this address. By the mid-1970s it had moved to 715 Robbins Road.

1410 Fulton Avenue

Snyder's Creamery was located here around 1940. In 1962 the Kirby Company, formed in April 1962 by Robert C. Oosting of Muskegon Heights, located at this address. Carlon Meter Company started at this site in 1969, and then moved to 715 Robbins Road. Carlon manufactured water meters. Frank's Plumbing and Heating Company followed. The plumbing business was owned by Frank R., Frank J. and Louise Reminder.

1433 Fulton Avenue

The northwest corner of Fulton and Beechtree was the site of a 350' by 450' parcel of land on which the Challenge Machinery Company erected its first Grand Haven plant, a 55,000 sq. ft. structure later referred to as Building #3. Ground was broken for a new factory on February 1, 1903, and that plant opened five months later. In 1907 a foundry was added. The company had plants at other addresses at different times, including 19 North First and 850 Jackson. The building was added on to from time to time, and in 1932 American Seat & Tank Company, a manufacturer of bathroom seats, moved into part of the structure and remained five years. National Plywood bought the building, but evidently didn't use it, since that company sold it the same year to Wood Producers, a branch of Oxford Varnish. Wood Producers deeded the property to Oxford Varnish in 1940, and Oxford occupied the site until 1949. The next company listed at this address was Kent Products, beginning in 1952, followed by Challenge Machinery. In the summer of 2002 management at the company decided to vacate the Fulton Street property and lease space at the Norton Center Industrial Park in Muskegon County.

1633 Gladys Street

Christine and J. Nyhof Poel lived here in the 1950s until his retirement as City Clerk for Grand Haven in 1966.

1706 Gladys Street

Eugene Harbeck lived here with his wife, Sarah Louise Page, before they moved to Grand Haven Township. Eugene died in 1992.

1722 Gladys Street

Franklin P. Goettman, general manager for Standard Sand Company, resided here. Goettman lived from 1920 to 1994.

1811 Gladys Street

Richard and Sharon Tanis purchased this property about 2007. The previous owners had remodeled it substantially from a modest cottage to a two-story home. A previous owner was Robert Tovey, preceded by Marshall Johnston in the 1960s.

1814 Gladys Street

Claude Van Coevering owned the home at this address, consisting of three lots and the house, as early as the mid-1960s. He died in 1993, and Larry and Jan Schutt purchased the property about 2004.

191 Grand Avenue

As early as 1930 Grand Avenue was extended to the Lake. With Lake Avenue and Harbor Drive, Grand became the third route from the city to the lakeshore. Around 1950 Betty and Paul Oltman built this story and a half house. Oltman, formerly merchandise manager at Herpolishimer's in Grand Rapids, recently had purchased the Addison-Baltz Company in downtown Grand Haven.

201 Grand Avenue

Marian Schuler and her husband, Win, part owner of the Schuler Hotel in downtown Grand Haven, built this two-story brick colonial style home, high atop a sandy dune, around 1950.

210 Grand Avenue

Jack and Maleta Van Schelven moved to this address from 215 Howard before 1946. Jack, a real estate agent for the Oakes office for 62 years, died in 1981. She died in 1979.

213 Grand Avenue

In 1950 Robert and Ruth Miller started the R. A. Miller Company in the basement of their home at this address. The business later re-located to West Savidge Street in Spring Lake.

215 Grand Avenue

Adrian Ringelberg and his wife Dora moved here from 620 North Sixth. Cecil W. and Pauline R. McNeal family lived here from the late 1960s and into the late 1970s. McNeal owned the Black Angus Restaurant at 6 North Seventh Street.

217 Grand Avenue

This two-story house with attached garage was built in 1946. At that time the surrounding area was almost treeless. By the mid-1960s it was the residence of John L. Tevebaugh and his family. Tevebaugh was on the faculty at Grand Valley State College [GVSU].

244 Grand Avenue

Abraham J. Colman was born on March 27, 1889 in Romeo, Michigan. He and Arthur T. Colten started the Kiddie Kover Company in Detroit in 1918. Eleven years later the business was moved to Grand Haven, and located at 702 Sixth Street. Colman lived at this address with his wife, Bertha. He died on August 18, 1952. Kiddie Kover closed in April the next year. Howard Broersma was living at this address by the mid-1950s and beyond. He and his brother Robert started ASP & Manufacturing Co. of Grand Haven.

322 Grand Avenue

The frame structure at this address, looking much like a farmhouse, was the first home in the area and dates to early 1900. In 1928 it was occupied by Clarence E. Burr and his wife, Ethel. By 1932 Fred McCrea, a real estate developer, resided at this address with his family and used it also as his office. In the 1950s Sherman A. Wirick and his wife, Marilyn C., resided here. Sherman was founder and owner of Wirick's, Incorporated, an office supply store. It was first located at 233 Washington and in 1979 moved to 20 North Harbor. Marilyn was vice president of the business.

526 Grand Avenue

William and Albertine Byl built building the house at this address in the late 1950s, with Bill doing much of the construction himself over a five-year period.

616 Grand Avenue

Building contractor Orrie Vander Meiden built this house before 1957 and lived in it with his wife, Irene. They moved here from 107 North Fourth Street. Vander Meiden died in 1977.

427 Grant Street

Stephen and Dee Mead's home was located here. Mead was the Principal at Grand Haven Junior High School until his retirement in 1966.

454 Grant Street

Peter Ver Duin, who owned a grocery store at 118 North Third Street, lived with his wife, Henrietta, at this home from as early as 1908 to as late as 1930.

508 Grant Street

Leonard and Clara Welling ran a farm at this address in the early 1900s. Among their children living here was a daughter, Katie.

514 Grant Street

Arie [Ora] Welling, who was born in 1860, had a farm at this address. His wife's name was Winnie. Also living with them were two sons, John and Arthur, and a daughter, Mary. In 1902 the Wellings constructed a new dwelling at this address. Later, Arthur and his wife, Dorothy, resided here. Arthur died in 1988 and

Dorothy passed away in 1996. Shortly after her death Bette Del Vecchio purchased the home and continued to live there well into the 21st century, only the second party to own the property.

515 Grant Street

Henry Ver Berkmoes and his large family lived at this address in the early 1900s. After his death at age 42, his widow, Grace, raised their large family here.

518 Grant Street

John A. Welling had a celery farm at this address around 1940. Welling was still located here in the late 1950s.

521 Grant Street

Michael De Vos and his wife, Jennie De Vries, lived at this address. De Vos, who died in 1914, was a member of the U.S. Coast Guard.

527 Grant Street

Louis C. Voelker and his wife Reka made their home here. At one time they ran a small restaurant and ice cream shop at the former Interurban station at Highland Park. They also had a candy and ice cream concession at the Barn on Harbor Drive. Louis died in 1983.

703 Grant Street

This house originally was located at 714 Pennoyer. It was new when Fred and Cora Beukema moved in shortly after their marriage on July 27, 1916. The house later was moved two blocks south to this address. Later owners, Douglas and Vicki Patterson, did some remodeling.

741 Grant Street

One of many trucking firms in the Tri-Cities, Darling Freight, Inc., was located here in the mid-1950s.

747 Grant Street

In the mid-1920s Grand Haven Farm Bureau, located at 715 Washington, maintained a warehouse at this address. The Blue Arrow Transport Lines had an office at here in the mid-1950s. In 1974 it became the location of Econaway Abrasives, started that year by Donald S. Mackenzie. The business continued at this site into the 21st century.

820 Grant Street

This was the home of Eugene and Mildred "Mellie" Tatroe Vander Meiden, who moved to Grand Haven from Holland, Michigan, about 1952. Their children included Nancy, Beverly, Linda, Mary, and Marty. Around 1975 the Vander Meidens returned to Holland, where Eugene died on March 16, 1983. Prior to the Vander Meidens, Mildred's parents, Percy and Hattie Tatroe, occupied the home. Robert Hendrick later bought the property and converted it to apartments. The structure was destroyed by fire on May 2, 1999. Three young people lost their lives in the conflagration.

829 Grant Street

John and Fannie Spoelma lived here in the early 1900s. He died in 1923.

834 Grant Street

Peter and Neeltje Natzgaam resided here in the 1930s, and perhaps earlier. They immigrated to Grand Haven in 1913

914 Grant Street

This was the residence of John C. Helmers. He started an electrical contracting business at this address in 1938.

1002 Grant Street

In January 1925, the congregation of the Seventh-day Adventist Church appointed a committee to develop plans for a church building and to purchase a building site. Construction of a building at the southeast corner of Grant and De Spelder Streets began that spring, and as soon as the basement was finished, the congregation began holding services there. The sanctuary upstairs was completed in the fall, just in time for the church to host a “Union Meeting” of congregations from other nearby churches. The mortgage was paid in full by the late 1920s. In the mid-1950s the Seventh-day Adventists moved into the Second Reformed Church at 600 Washington. The building on Grant was sold and converted to private residence.

1028 Grant Street

Ernest and Anna Tripp built and lived in this house.

1102 Grant Street

When the old, frame building at 800 Columbus became overcrowded and outdated, ground was broken for a new Grand Haven Christian School on this site on September 6, 1950 and dedicated on April 10, 1953. The original building was L-shaped, 315 by 137 feet, and had seven 24’ by 32’ classrooms and a 24’ by 40’ kindergarten. Local businessmen, such as Louis Rycenga and Harold Ringelberg, donated their talents to the construction project, and a number of contractors, including Rich Prins, John Dirkse, Clarence Ruiter, and Bob Brosseit volunteered their special skills. Enrollment continued to grow, and by 1957 it was necessary to build a \$115,000 junior high school along Colfax Street, making the school U-shaped. The addition had seven classrooms, a library, combination science-lecture room, and a music room. More additions were made over the years, including a gymnasium, in response to ever-growing enrollment. The Eunice Circle, initially called the Pray and Work Society, was organized on September 23, 1919, to provide support for the school.

13421 Green Street

Situated here was St. Anthony’s, the oldest church in Robinson Township. It was founded in 1910 by six families, and mass was held at Clark School. The building was constructed in 1912, but wasn’t dedicated until five years later.

14023 Green Street

Felix, the son of Andrew and Anastasia Pytlinske, was born on September 23, 1892 in Grand Haven Township. He married Elfrieda Schultz in 1923. She was born on June 28, 1902. The couple lived in Chicago before returning to Grand Haven in 1929 and purchasing the Friedrich “Fritz” Quade property on the northwest corner of Green Street and Stearns Bayou [Section 6 of Robinson Township]. There they ran a restaurant and dance hall and also rented boats. The previous owners operated the Quade Resort, where Felix and Elfrieda had been summer guests. At the end of Grand Haven’s Centennial Celebration in August 1934, Felix purchased the log cabin that had been used in the parade as a replica of the first Ferry home. He moved it to his property on Stearn’s Bayou and remodeled it into a tourist cabin. Eventually Felix and Elfrieda’s son, Felix II, took over the business at the northeast corner of Stearns Bayou and the Grand River, where it continued to operate as Felix’s Marina into the 21st century.

104 North Griffin Street

Residing here around 1930 were Ralph and Catherine Sheffield. He owned Sheffield’s Cash Market at 226 West Savidge in Spring Lake.

335 North Griffin Street

Welded Products, started May 1, 1942 by James Scott and Duane Brady, was located at this address and remained there into the 1970s. The company fabricated metal assemblies.

401 North Griffin Street

Ace Manufacturing was started in 1945 by Ed Zenco and Carl La Rue in a former filling station at 200 South Harbor Street. Six months later Warner Johnson joined the partnership. In 1946 the owners constructed a new building at this address. On July 23, 1947, the business was taken over by Arnold Fredrickson and V. J. Giangrande. The *Grand Haven Tribune* reported on December 16, 1976 that Ace planned to build a new 36,000 sq. ft. factory at the industrial park, at the intersection of Comstock and 168th Avenue. After its move Ace became known as ACEMCO.

411 North Griffin Street

Electrical Assemblies was formed by Adrian Devos in January 1945 and was located on Washington above the former Kroger store [129 Washington], with floor space of 1,000 sq. ft. and six employees. It produced cord sets, electrical assemblies, harnesses, and transformers. As the business grew it was finally necessary to expand the manufacturing facilities, and in January 1949 the firm moved to a new building constructed at this address. In December 1982 Electrical Assemblies moved operations to Zeeland.

427 North Griffin Street

Formed in August 1952 Kent Products started production in January 1953 with six employees occupying 3750 sq. ft. of floor space in the manufacture of automotive ash trays, trim parts, accessories, and stampings for the automotive and other industries. During 1953 the company leased additional space in Challenge Machinery Plant #3 at 1433 Fulton and added assemblies and specialized industrial metal painting to their line. While ashtrays remained a large part of the business, later the company had a greater diversification of automotive parts, including radio speaker grills, seal latches, and automotive hardware items in painted and plated finishes. The Company had manufacturing facilities to make complete assemblies as well as stampings. Welding and riveting machines were used in conjunction with other hand operations to make various assemblies.

431 North Griffin Street

In the 1950s Holland Motor Express had an office at this address. Earlier the company the office had been located at 603 Fulton. By 1957 Peel Brothers Trucking occupied the site, but later moved to 14375 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

320 South Griffin Street

Godrey and Florence Pufal resided at this address as early the mid-1950s. Their son Ronald lived with them. Godrey passed away in 1993.

511 South Griffin Street

John Van Herwynen, who was Superintendent of Street, Sewer, and Water Departments for the City of Grand Haven, lived at 511 South Griffin with his wife Gertrude. Van Herwynen died in 1948. Later Bernard Boyink and his wife, Charlotte Moll, lived in the house.

718 South Griffin Street

Chuck I and Sena Rycenga built their home here in the late 1930s, moving from the property next door. The two-story home had four bedrooms upstairs and another one on the main floor. There was a furnace and full basement, and a large kitchen and parlor room. Rycenga offered trucking and teaming services by the 1940s.

720 South Griffin Street

In 1925, Chuck I and Sena Rycenga bought a seven-acre farm located here and owned an additional seven acres “*one-half mile down the road.*” The farmhouse did not have indoor plumbing and water had to be pumped by hand, including water for the cows they raised. The house did have electricity, although most of the heat came from a cook stove in the kitchen. A barn in the back served as the Rycenga Lumber Company’s first warehouse and office in 1946, prior to their move to Jackson Street in 1949.

1203 South Griffin Street

Henry A. Van Hees had a celery farm here around 1940.

1210 South Griffin Street

The William F. Warber Dairy was at this address at least as early as 1940. It was Warber’s residence, too, as late as 1957.

1400 South Griffin Street

The school located here opened in 1966 as a junior high. The name was changed to White Pines Middle School in 1997. Henry Griffin Elementary School opened the next year just to the south of the junior high to serve grades kindergarten through sixth. Jim Kremer was the first principal of the elementary school.

1401 South Griffin Street

In 1969 a new \$219,135 building at this address was ready for occupancy by the members of St. Paul’s United Church of Christ, allowing the congregation to move from its original site at 701 Fulton. Twelve years later, the original 1887 bell from the old church was hung in the newly financed bell tower.

1 North Harbor

In 1836 John F. Stearns built a warehouse on this site, which Clark B. Albee purchased two years later for his freight forwarding business. Ebenezer Barnes was his clerk. Albee also ran a general store in the building. Eleanor McNett, in her memoirs, reported that Nathan Throop had a sawmill on or near this site in the mid-1840s. Albert Stegeman bought Albee’s business and warehouse in August 1863. When the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad reached Grand Haven in 1858 the company built its depot at the foot of Dewey Hill, opposite the Museum. In addition to a number of fishing shanties on that side of the river, the advent of the railroad promoted construction of many buildings. By 1866 there was a tavern, freight depot, icehouse, coal depot, two hotels, and a passenger depot. The latter building was a two-story frame structure, and a portion of it was used as a hotel. For awhile, the terminal and collection of buildings were called Muir.

The railroad had not constructed a terminal on the Grand Haven side because of the expense of bridging the Grand River. The railroad transformed Northwest Ottawa County into a major mercantile center, but the cross-river location of the depot was a problem. All passengers, luggage, and freight to and from Grand Haven had to be ferried across the river and as business escalated it became increasingly burdensome. 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 across the river. What added to the argument for moving the depot was the fact that blowing sand from Dewey Hill was a constant problem in keeping the tracks open. The balance finally was tipped when 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. A new depot on the site of the old warehouse opened on January 1, 1870 and was soon rumbling with the arrival of eight daily trains.

The Grand Trunk Depot was designed in the Italianate style. Its significant features included the semicircular arched windows and regularly spaced brick pilasters. The large, decorative brackets that supported wide, overhanging eaves also were typical of the Italianate style. The depot was updated in 1922. A large, attached warehouse for freight was gone by 1912. Another large Grand Trunk warehouse

at this site, constructed in 1878, lined the banks of the Grand River. The 49 by 258-foot structure was razed by Grand Trunk in 1958 and the land purchased by the City of Grand Haven.

In time the charm of the railroads declined and 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 1976. The city acquired the deserted building in 1967 for \$66,375 and had plans to raze it as part of the waterfront improvement. Area citizens hoped something could be done with the deteriorating building. Members of the Tri-Cities Historical Society had an idea. Organized on May 23, 1959, the Historical Society had been storing artifacts in four rooms at 228½ Washington, leased free of charge from the Masonic Temple Association. Storage had expanded into nine rooms by September 1970 and free space was disappearing rapidly. After much effort and persuasion from society members and other concerned citizens, the city agreed to lease the depot for use as a museum. The structure was strengthened and spruced up, at a cost of almost \$50,000, and the Tri-Cities Museum opened to the public on May 23, 1972, with Maurice Wilson as its Director. It was recognized by the City of Grand Haven as a site of historical significance, and it was designated No. 785 on the Michigan Register of Historic Sites. The basement was prepared for exhibit space in 1976. In 1986 the museum gained financial support from millage agreed to by residents of area governmental units. In 2017 the city decided to use the depot as a place for special functions. The museum consolidated its exhibits at its main location, 200 Washington Street.

The Old Brick Depot

Little Brick Depot, asleep in the sun
Your duties are over, your work is all done.
No longer do passengers wait at your door
And doze on your benches, or pace your wood floor.
Your waiting room's cluttered with dirt and dead leaves,
And last season's bird nest still cling to your eaves.
The track once by your platform is hidden in grass,
And nobody gives you a thought or a glance.
But your broken-paned windows remember the day
When life was exciting and busy and gay.
The folks of Grand Haven would gather to spend
A few minutes watching the train round the bend
And chug to a stop with a clang and a choke,
And a spray of its steam and a puff of its smoke.
And your rusty old stove can remember and boast
That folks crowded round it to get warm as toast.
And the water tank, faded and warmed by the sun,
Can be proud of its function to help the train run.
Now all that is left are the echoes and sighs
Of the happy reunions and mournful good-byes,
But little Brick Depot, it's time now to rest.
Enjoy your retirement . . . you've given your best.

[Attributed to Raymond M. Swansen]

8 North Harbor Drive

In the 1920s the Yellow Cab Company, operated by Anthony Holzinger and Mr. Potter, had a stand here. Fisher's Snack Shack, offering take-out-orders and eat-in meals, was located at this now vacant spot in the 1950s.

9-11 North Harbor Drive [approximate numbers]

William Butts and William Hathaway built the first sawmill at this site [Lots 14 and 15] in 1836. It featured steam-powered saws. David Carver provided \$2,000 to complete the building and contracted with Butts and Hathaway for a supply of lumber. Later Nathan Throop and Rev. William Ferry bought the mill. In the 1870s a 258-foot warehouse was built next to the Detroit & Milwaukee [Grand Trunk] Depot and extending north. The structure was razed by 1912. In the mid-1950s Robert Sovis owned and operated Bob's Marine Sales and Service at this site. He offered Gulf gasoline.

20 North Harbor Drive

Wirick's Office Supply store moved from 223 Washington to this site in 1979. Sherman W. Wirick of Grand Haven was the owner. In 1870 Phillip Rosback built the National Hotel on this southeast corner of Harbor and Columbus [Lots 19 and 20]. Rosback paid \$3,500 for the land. The land was marshy and piles were driven deep to make a firm foundation. Rosback operated the hotel for several years, followed in 1881 by Michael C. Carpenter.

101 North Harbor Drive

The Municipal Marina opened in 1964.

200 North Harbor Drive

In the mid-1960s Ray Harz, owner of Ray's Drive-In on Beacon Boulevard, opened The Patio at this address. The hamburger stand closed after two years of operation.

301-315 North Harbor Drive

Chinook Pier, a commercial venture of retail outlets, opened in 1984. Harlan Reyers, the original owner, sold the property to Jan and Ken Harestad of Spring Lake four years later. The buildings stood on land leased from the City of Grand Haven. When that lease expired on January 1, 2005, the City bought the property for \$1,060,000.

In the community's early years this area was busy with incoming passenger and freight trains, ferry boats, and steamers. Also here, at the foot of Fulton Street, there were two seven-story grain elevator located on the river bank at different times. The first elevator was built in 1871 by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, Englemann Transportation Company, and others, at a cost of \$35,000. Its architecture was reminiscent of a Victorian mansion. This elevator, with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire in 1875, caused by sparks from a tug or steamer. It was replaced by an elevator that had a capacity of 70,000 bushels. The elevator stored grain brought in by ship and later transferred to freight cars. The second elevator burned down in 1914 and was not replaced.

365 North Harbor Drive [approximate number]

In the early 1950s several downtown Grand Haven merchants began setting up a sidewalk sale at the end of each summer season. The idea caught on, and Sidewalk Sales Days became an annual event. The time of the sale coincided with the peak period for ripe vegetables and fruit for the area's local truck farmers. One farmer in the 1960s decided to set up a table of sweet corn, beans, and other items as part of the sidewalk sale. The success of his innovation attracted other truck farmers, who joined in by bringing in their trucks and selling right from the vehicles. As the idea grew and the crowds of vendors and buyers increased, the farmers asked the Chamber of Commerce for space to hold weekly sales of their products. In 1976 the first official Farmers' Market opened in the parking lot just east of Tip-a-Few on Wednesdays and Saturdays for the next nine years. The Market eventually became too large for the parking lot and the farmers began looking for alternate space. The Grand Haven Rotary Club helped out, and in 1985 raised \$35,000 for construction of a market between Chinook Pier and Engine #1223. The market continued to open each Wednesday and Saturday from June through late fall.

401 North Harbor Drive [approximate number]

Speedy, massive, and powerful, Engine #1223, built in 1944, was one of 39 locomotives that were built for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company between 1937 and 1944. These giant 2-8-4 Berkshire-type steam engines were restricted to Pere Marquette's two major routes, the Chicago-Grand Rapids-Saginaw line and the run between Toledo and Saginaw. The great bulk of the locomotives would have created disaster on the tight curves and small bridges of the Pere Marquette branch lines. The property at this site, however, originally belonged to the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee Railroad and later was part of the Grand Trunk system.

To get an idea of the sheer force of this machine, consider these facts: The length of the engine and tender together measured over 100 feet, and their combined weight amounted to nearly 400 tons. The tender carried 22 tons of coal and enough water to fill a small swimming pool—22,000 gallons! Its eight driving wheels were each 5'9" tall. Perhaps the most impressive statistic is the force of the locomotive: almost 3,000 horsepower, enough to pull a mile-long freight train at a speed of over 50 m.p.h.!

The 1200 series engines earned a reputation as dependable and powerful machines for their performance on the Pere Marquette's "Overnighter" freight service. They were also an indispensable link on the World War II home front, moving war materials between the manufacturing centers of the Midwest.

The more versatile diesel-electric GP-7 locomotive, one of the "Ugly Jeep" models made by General Motors, began to replace the 1200s in 1949. Engine #1223 luckily was one of the two in the series not sold for scrap, and it found a new home at the State Fairgrounds in Detroit. It turned out to be just a visit. Grand Haven won a bid to have the engine relocated and preserved here as an historic monument, beating out several other cities that had applied for the same honor. In 1980, the Michigan National Guard transferred the #1223 from the fairgrounds onto the Grand Trunk tracks as a training exercise, and the Chesapeake & Ohio [later the CSX Railroad] moved it most of the 180 miles to Grand Haven—free of charge. An impressive restoration campaign got underway as soon as the engine arrived. The engine still stands as a symbol of Grand Haven's railroad history.

Weight of Engine	442,500 lbs.
Weight of Tender	360,000 lbs.
Total Weight	802,500 lbs.
Weight on Drivers	277,600 lbs.
Overall Length	101 ft.
Height of Engine	15 ft., 9 in.
Tender Capacity	22 tons coal, 2,000 gal.
Water Driving Wheel Diameter	69 in.
Cylinder Bore and Stroke	26 x 34 in.
Cylinder Horsepower	2,979 hp.
Boiler Pressure	245 lbs./sq. in.
Grate Area	90.3 sq. ft.
Tractive Force	69,350 lbs.

Coal Tipple

The land on which the coal tipple [coaling station] stands was once part of an extensive marsh. In 1869 the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, later part of the Grand Trunk system, bought large chunks of landing, including this area, and filled it with sand to stabilize it for future use as a railroad bed. The company built a bridge over the Grand River and moved its tracks to the south side of the river the next year.

At one time, the area between Washington and Jackson Streets had a turntable, a grain elevator, an engine house, a freight warehouse, a coal hopper, a car ferry dock, an icehouse, a depot, a water tank, as well as the tipple. Many local industries, such as Story & Clark Piano Company, relied on the railroad to bring supplies in and to take finished products out.

Along with a 50,000-gallon water tower, the coal tipple was built in 1925 as part of a modernization plan. The imposing, 350-ton concrete structure provided coal and water to locomotives. Sand was blown under the wheels to give the trains additional traction. Coal was raised from a pit beneath the tracks by a bucket and pulley [called a scuttle], then dumped into metal chutes and into the engine tenders. The small concrete structure adjacent to the tower was an engine house that held an electric motor to power the belt driven hoist.

When the Grand Trunk Railroad transferred its ferry service to Muskegon in 1933, loading at the station was paused. It was called into service again in 1949 when the ferry dock in Muskegon collapsed. However, the gradual change to diesel oil cut out the need for coal and water service stations, and the tower was put out of commission in the 1950s and its steel hardware removed. Since then, citizen groups have raised funds to ensure the tipple remains as a reminder of the railroads' once-upon-a-time importance.

1 South Harbor Drive

Originally named Water Street, Harbor Drive was extended westward to the new Grand Haven State Park in 1921. One South Harbor was the site of Rix Robinson's fur post and warehouse. Robinson was credited for giving Grand Haven its name. It was near this spot where Rev. William Ferry, his family, and a few others arrived on November 2, 1834. Some of the new arrivals slept aboard the ships, while others lived in Robinson's 16' x 22' foot log building and slept in the loft. Around 1871 another early building at this site [Lot 71], facing what would be the extension of Washington Street to the river, housed Eastman's Land Office [real estate office] and a coffee shop and boat livery run by Henry Luss. When Luss died in 1883 at the age of 31 his wife, Lena, took over the business, which was still operating in the early 1900s. After Henry's death, Lena married Alfred Enouy, but continued the business under the name Luss. Adjacent to her place another building was erected in the 1890s to serve as the ticket office for Nat Robbins's Goodrich Steamship Line. Ships sailed daily to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Great Lakes ports. Around 1900 the fare for a roundtrip ticket to Chicago was \$5.00, while one-way was \$3.00. The decorative frieze under the wide, overhanging eaves was typical of the simple Classic Revival style.

In 1887 Nat Robbins purchased H. L. Chamberlain's and Charles B. Winslow's business, located on the southwest corner of Washington and Harbor Streets [1 South Harbor]. The company dealt in coal, lime, fire brick, horse hair [for plaster walls], and cement. Robbins expanded the businesses into one of the more active docks on the Great Lakes for passenger and freight service, and constructed a long warehouse along the river bank. At one point his warehouse suffered \$5,000 damage in an extensive fire. During the halcyon days of lake cruise ships, the Robbins Dock was the mooring spot for Goodrich and Crosby steamships. Crosby Transportation claimed it offered the "Shortest and Most Direct Trans-Lake Line between the East, West, and Northwest. Steamers are modern and speedy; have electric light and steam heat and Running water." The meeting of the train depot and shipping docks created the vitality needed for an emerging industrial community. Automobiles, trucks, buses, improved highways, and faster trains brought an end to ship passenger service on the Great Lakes by the mid-1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s the Inter-State Motor Freight Office was located at One South Harbor, along with the other businesses. Peel Brothers had their trucking operation at this site for awhile in the later 1940s and into the 1950s. About the same time, City Cab Company had an office at this address. Carl G. Johnson was owner. The deserted Robbins Ticket Office was considered prime waterfront property and there was danger of it being torn down. In 1946 Henry T. Parker saved the building. Newly arrived in Grand Haven, he bought the Ferry depot and buildings from Nyle Eggert. In partnership with Norwood Hubbel of Zeeland, Parker formed Harbor Industries for the manufacture of "point of purchase" advertising equipment. In 1951 Parker, Hubbel, William Wendell Vivian, and John Wierenga formed Fleetwood Furniture Corporation, which started at 1 South Harbor and soon moved to 8 North Seventh Street. Fleetwood specialized in juvenile furniture. Harbor Industries moved to new facilities in 1963 and the building was purchased by Meridian, a furniture manufacturing firm owned by Reno Offringa. By the 1970s Meridian had moved to larger facilities, leaving the property and building empty. It was about that time that the Loutit Foundation was buying up property along the river to improve the appearance of the waterfront. The Loutit Board

purchased the old Harbor Industries 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 Leonard Anderson, Jay Bylsma, and Bob Risselade approached Mayor Marge Boon and City Manager Larry Deetjen about purchasing the property. Boon and Deetjen agreed to the sale with one caveat, that whatever destruction of the old building or construction of new that might take place, the integrity of the old Robbins Ticket Office was to be preserved. The new Anderson Building opened in 1984 and the Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce moved into the old building, which had graced the Grand Haven waterfront for well over 100 years.

Between this building and the former Grand Trunk Depot were the Brass River and sundial, dedicated during the Grand Haven Sesquicentennial in 1984. The brass insets and labor, contributed by Grand Haven Brass Company, track the Grand River and its tributaries from its mouth at Grand Haven to the point of origin, near Jackson. The Grand River itself measures almost 260 miles in length, making it the longest river way in Michigan.

2 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

Rev. Ferry moved his family into a log house at this site [Lot 23] on March 11, 1835, just a few months after arriving from Mackinac. The lumber for the house came down the Grand River from “Slater’s Mission,” later re-named Grand Rapids. Mary A. White, who arrived in Grand Haven with several others on June 10, 1835, began teaching school in this building shortly after her arrival. Ed Killeen bought this and the adjacent lot on July 1, 1873, and he and Thomas Kirby began construction of the Kirby House, which faced Washington.

4 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

During the summer and fall of 1835 Rev. Ferry began construction of a second log home, on Lot 24 just south of his first house. Mary A. White moved her classroom to this site when construction was completed.

9-11 South Harbor Drive

In the early 1900s the Herbert Smith Company was located at this address. It was a wholesaler of produce and R. M. Neale was manager.

10 South Harbor Drive]

See 10 Franklin Street.

15 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

In 1837 David Carver built a warehouse at this site [Lot 9].

17 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

A warehouse was built on this location by Ferry and White [The Grand Haven Company] in 1835 and sold the next year to Robinson, White, & Williams. It was considered the first mercantile enterprise in Grand Haven. It also was the location of the Ferry & Sons bank, which in 1859 was open from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

19 South Harbor Drive

Claude Ver Duin’s Fishery, offering “FRESH, SMOKED, FILLETED AND PICKLED FISH” had a building at this site around 1930.

22 South Harbor Drive

The Grand Haven Street Railway Company built a “street railway” system in 1895 and maintained a terminal on Second Street. The line, which opened for business in June 1895, took passengers from downtown Grand Haven to Highland Park, a route that later became Harbor Drive. In 1902 the Grand Haven Street Railway Company was bought out by the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway Company, which operated an electric Interurban line between those cities. The tracks, originating

in Muskegon and Grand Rapids, came through Spring Lake, crossed the river at the bridge connecting with Sawdust Road, went down Fulton Street to Third Street, on to Washington, and from there to a car barn on Water Street [Harbor Drive]. At that time Water Street ended at Lafayette Avenue. Another track ran from the car barn to Lake Michigan and Highland Park. The Interurban was called the “Dummy” line because, although run by steam, it did not generate its own power, but received the necessary steam at two points along the route.

Around 1860 Daniel and Jeanette Shelby purchased Lots 25 and 26 and the west half of Lot 44, at or near what is now 22 South Harbor. After Daniel’s death, Jeanette on May 12, 1884 sold the parcels to her daughters Eliza Shelby Brown and Jennette Van Dalson for \$3,000. Eliza and her husband Thomas Brown sold their share of Lot 26 and the west half of Lot 44 to Jennette for \$100 on August 7, 1885. On July 3, 1895, Thomas, now a widower, and his son, also named Thomas, sold Lot 25 to Stephen L. Munroe for \$170. Jennette sold the property she owned to Stephen Munroe for \$322 two days later. Stephen L. Munroe bought from Lewis and Euphemia Bon of Grand Haven the remainder of Lot 44. On April 15, 1896, he sold the parcels to the Grand Haven Street Railway for \$1,000.

The year after the GR, GH & M Railway Company bought out the Grand Haven Street Railway Company, it built an Interurban depot and car barn on the three lots. The building, just south of the Gildner Hotel, at first faced to the northwest, but as historian Carl Bajema pointed out that later it was turned 90° to face southwest. The Interurban went out of business in 1928 and by the early 1930s M. C. Murphy’s Service Station did business at this site. About the same time Jim Oakes I bought the property for the purpose of building a modern service station. Already the owner of a service station at 20 North Third Street, Oakes was no stranger to the gas station business and had great plans for his new station. When finished the structure had an alluring southwestern adobe architecture with an art deco flare and all the up-to-date appointments to appeal to the discerning motorist, i.e., two service/repair stalls, each with its own overhead door, two Texaco electric gas pumps, air, water, free maps [in 1914 Gulf Oil Company was the first to offer free road maps], indoor lavatory facilities, and even hanging flower baskets. It was the flagship of modern service stations. The cost of building a station with electric pumps and rest rooms at that time was in the \$5,000 range. Before WWII it was the site of the Texaco Super Service Station, and in 1947 Don Wessel was hired by his older brother Bob and business partner Frank Van Weelden to work at the business. After they moved to the southeast corner, this garage became a Zephyr gas station, which remained on the spot until the 1960s, when it moved to 445 North Seventh. It next was converted to Paddington and Worthmore’s Deli, then the South Bank Deli, owned by Steve Vink, later became the Mary’s Place in 1988, the Harbor Street Café, and in 1994 the Sedlocks acquired it and remodeled it into the upscale Twenty Two Harbor restaurant. In 1998 it became Tapas’ Restaurant, but in early 1999 underwent another transformation and was renamed Zaragoza’s. Three years later owners Ken Lahey and his son Charles renamed it Poncho’s Mexican Bar and Grill. It opened in October 2002.

23-25 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

The Cutler & Warts Warehouse, located here in the middle 1800s, was owned by Dwight Cutler and H. L. Warts. The Amsterdam Glass Company, which operated in Grand Haven from 1897 to 1902, had a warehouse at this site. Its main plant was at 616 North Sixth. In 1928 the space was occupied by Lumite Corporation, a maker of plumbing supplies. The company went out of business the next year.

100 South Harbor Drive

The north half of the Andres House hotel, which Ernest Andres opened in 1874, was converted to a gas station sometime in the 1920s. The gas station was owned and operated by Herbert Hillman, one-time Mayor of Grand Haven. Harbor View Super Service Lubratory advertised at this address in the 1941 *Business Directory*. It provided gasoline, grease, and oil for vehicles. This became the location of the later Wessel TBA [Tires, Batteries, and Accessories] for automobile and tire repair, which in 1998 had a mailing address of 102 South Harbor. In 1947 Don Wessel was hired by his older brother Bob and business partner Frank Van Weelden to work at the business, then located across Franklin Street in the

space later occupied by a series of restaurants. The station was called Frank, Bob, & Don's Service. They offered Texaco gas and products. Bob Wessel died unexpectedly in 1952, and Don and his brothers purchased the remainder of the business from Van Weelden and their brother's estate. About a year later brother Jack left the business, Lou retired about 1977, and Woody [Elwood] Bishop and Tom Nauta joined Don Wessel as partners. In 1987 Wessel retired and four partners bought the business: Elwood Bishop, brothers Tom Nauta and Ken Nauta, and Dick Bishop. Elwood's son. The new owners elected to keep the Wessel name for the garage. At one time the service station offered Texaco gasoline, and when that company pulled out of the area in about 1977, Amoco became the supplier. Later gasoline was dropped altogether. In 2018 Steve Vink, owner of Tip-a-Few next door, purchased this site.

114 South Harbor Drive

The 7,300 square foot Harbor House, sitting on the side of Clinton Hill overlooking the Grand River, was built at a cost of \$800,000 in 1987-88. Room rates at that time were \$75 to \$110 a day. The owners and managers were Carolyn and David Gray.

115 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

In the early 1900s the Grand Haven Boat Company place of business was at or near Lot 4 of the original plat of Grand Haven. William Tuer and Emmit Wightman were owners.

117-121 South Harbor Drive

Nelson Fisher and Louis Breitels owned the Grand Haven Coal and Dock Company at this address around 1940, claiming they offered "A Coal for Every Purse and Purpose." The company also offered building supplies. The company was still being advertised here in 1957. In September 1963 the Loutit Foundation purchased the property as part of its waterfront improvement project. However, in 1964 Leslie Vink and James Seaver I started Harbor Buffing at this address. They later moved to 1626 Marion Street. Vink, shared his concept of the business with Seaver. Vink, who had been employed at Camfield's for 10 years doing the same type of work, later went to work for Anderson-Bolling.

200 South Harbor Drive

Both the Reliable Bicycle Shop and Vyn's Super Service Station were at this address around 1940. In 1945 Ed Zenco and Carl La Rue started Ace Manufacturing [Wolverine Pressed Steel] in the abandoned filling station but occupied the space only for a short time.

201 South Harbor Drive

The first known building here was the 6,000 sq. ft. Grand Haven Light & Water Plant. In 1924 Baltzar Bolling used the building as the initial location of his new business, Bolling Manufacturing. It remained at this site until 1928, when it moved to 1305 Madison.

1949 Royal Oak Industries occupied the site, a company known as Pine-Tique Furniture Company as of 1953. Among other items, Royal Oak manufactured carpenter's levels. Kip Equipment Company, with Duane Brady president, moved in when it was founded in 1959. Kip assembled egg washers and employed three people. The City of Grand Haven acquired the property and razed the building. By the 1970s Village on the Grand was located here. A collection of small retail shops for summer visitors, Village on the Grand was operated by Kenneth N. and Beverly J. Mac Leod of Grand Haven.

205 South Harbor Drive

Located here in the early 1900s was the Riverside Laundry, run by Amanzo Stafford.

215 South Harbor Drive

Nat Robbins bought a railroad warehouse not far from Grand Haven and moved it down the Grand River on a barge to this site in three sections, where the structure was reassembled. In 1922 C. M. Hurd and John R. Fisher started Bildmore Block in it but moved to 122 Columbus six months later. Imperial

Manufacturing was in business here in 1925 for a very short time, but on June 20 that year it opened as a dance hall. Nat Robbins sold it to Joe “Pop” Davis in 1934. It became a popular dance pavilion and roller-skating rink and was considered a reputable gathering spot for teens. In the late 1930s the Davises added bowling, pinball machines, duck pins, and ping-pong. Hipe Bronsema supervised the bowling. Boats were available for rent on the Grand River. Pop Davis and his son managed the Barn and operated a refreshment stand, where they served cherry cokes, tin-roof sundaes, and other treats. Pop was responsible for keeping out any roughnecks. Some of the big bands that played at the Barn were Ted Weems, Gene Krupa, Jack Teagarden, Fats Waller, and Earl Hines. A 1941 advertisement referred to the building as The Barn Skating Bowl, offering “Banked, Curved Floors [and] 10 Bowling Alleys.” It was open every night, “year ‘round.”

On April 25, 1946 a fire irreparably damaged the Barn, although an outdoor skating rink was maintained for awhile. In the late 1940s Russ Baltz and his wife Mary were listed as managers of the area the Barn had occupied. The Baltzes sold the property to the Loutit Foundation in February 1963 as the first step in a waterfront improvement project. The land ultimately went to the City of Grand Haven.

307 South Harbor Drive

The Detroit District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers dates to 1841. It was charged with maintaining approximately 4,000 miles of Great Lakes shoreline and harbors, and it has supervised all work in Grand Haven harbor since 1857. When the Corps established a Grand Rapids District in 1881, an office was opened in Grand Haven with a warehouse near the shore end of the south pier. In 1911 the warehouse was moved to 307 Harbor Drive [Lot 1, Block 2 of Campau’s Addition], just south of Howard Street. In 1921, the year the Grand Rapids Corps merged with the Milwaukee District, structures were built in Wisconsin, disassembled, and delivered by barge to Grand Haven, where they were erected at the northeast end of Government Basin, as shown in the picture you refer to. The silo held coal for the Corps’ fleet of coal-powered dredges. The Corps’ current building on Howard was constructed more recently.

310 South Harbor Drive

A one-story, brick building to house the Grand Haven Gas Light Company [Gas Works] was erected on this site [Lots 35 and 36] in 1885. In 1927 it became known as the National Utilities Company Gas Works, and in 1964 as the Michigan Gas Utilities Company [MGU]. Also in 1964, on April 25, MGU dedicated its new building at this address. The gas company moved to 1708 Eaton in 1995, and the building on Harbor remained empty until early 1999, when the Coast Guard Festival Committee made plans to occupy the space. MGU continued to own the property, and the festival office was liable only for utilities and upkeep. In 2002 the Festival Committee acquired new property at 113 North Second, which it occupied the following spring. In the fall of 2003 Aquila, parent company of MGU and owner of the Harbor Street property, razed the building and decontaminated the soil in preparation for selling the parcel. One Market Properties, owned by Suzanne and Voelker Rudnitzki, purchased the site and in 2007 built a series of one-family condominium homes called Grand Haven Cottages. The complex included outdoor living areas and a swimming pool. See also 340 South Harbor.

311 South Harbor Drive

Gene Hill, who operated a commercial fishing business, erected the building at this address in 1952. From 1955 to 1968 it was the Snug Harbor Tavern, followed by Guisseppi’s Pizza from 1970 to 1974 and then a pet shop. Lakeshore Floral, owned by Dan Nash, began business here in 1978 and moved to 915 Washington Street two years later. By 1981 the Dansk Kro [Danish Kitchen] Restaurant had opened, owned by Randy and Laurie Eling and Betty and Ted Rycenga. Around 1990 Steve Loftis and Tom Haviland bought the Dansk Kro and reopened it as the Snug Harbor. Later the owners added a deck and remodeled the building extensively. The space was leased from the City of Grand Haven, which had received the property from the Loutit Foundation. The Foundation purchased it in 1966 as part of its waterfront improvement project.

313 South Harbor Drive

This has been the site of a local institution since 1947, when Chuck Nelson opened his Pronto Pup Stand at a cost of \$900. The small building measures seven by nine feet and has seen few improvements since it opened. Visitors and residents enjoy the frankfurter dipped in flour batter and deep fried in vegetable oil. Nelson eventually turned over the business to his son, Carl, and daughter-in-law, Nancy.

315 South Harbor Drive

A candy and ice cream shop, owned by Thomas W. and Elsie Morse, offered sweet temptations at this address from the 1930s into the 1950s. They also carried fishing bait.

340 South Harbor Drive

One Market Properties, owned by Suzanne and Voelker Rudnitzki, purchased the land previously owned by Michigan Gas Utilities and in 2007 erected a series of condominium homes called Grand Haven Cottages. The 2,000 sq. ft., two-story cottage at this address had a stone fireplace, walnut wood floors, bead board accents, and other details to reflect casual cottage living. The floor plan featured an open living/dining/kitchen design. See also 310 South Harbor.

402 South Harbor Drive

Sam Garvin & Company was located at this address in the 1940s and 1950s. Previous to moving here, the company had been located nearby at 2 Howard Street. The company manufactured electrical equipment and supplies. In more recent years it occupied the site at 722 Taylor. As early as 1902 the Walden Shoe Company occupied the same building at 402 South Harbor but vacated the space in 1905 when it went out of business.

410 South Harbor Drive

Started in 1954 by Bert Reuterdaahl in a section of the Sam Garvin building at this address, B-R Metal Products employed six people producing metal stampings. In 1963 B-R erected a new building on 144th Street in Spring Lake Township. The firm was closely associated with the automotive, agricultural, and rubber industries.

500 South Harbor Drive

The American Mirror and Glass Beveling Company erected a 100 by 150 foot building on this site in 1892. It was partially destroyed by strong winds in 1896. The company shut down operations following the storm. However, the structure may have been rebuilt, since it was included in the 1897 and 1912 plat maps. By 1897 American Brass Novelty Company, later known as Michigan Brass Company, had moved to this site from Second Street. It manufactured faucet, drains, and plumbers' supplies among other items. The city's first water distribution plant was located in the same general area [Lot 3, Campau's Addition] in the late 1890s. It drew water from an adjacent well. The water company shared the building with an electric light plant. Around 1900 the City of Grand Haven built an electric power plant in this area of Harbor Drive. It may have been an auxiliary to an earlier power generating plant that was located on the southwest corner of Clinton and Harbor Streets. By the late 1970s the Michigan Brass building was vacant, and in 1983 construction was begun on the 42 units of Sandpiper Condominiums. Addresses for the residences at Sandpiper Condominium are on Sherman Avenue, Sand Drive, and Sandpiper Drive.

550 South Harbor Drive

The brick structure at the corner of Sherman and Harbor at first was called the Light Auxiliary Plant but now is referred to as the Diesel Plant. This simple, utilitarian structure started generating electricity in 1931 with two 800-kilowatt De La Vergne 6-cylinder engines driving generators provided by the Elliott Company of Pittsburgh. Increased usage prompted the purchase of a third Elliott generator in 1935. The Plant was built by the Grand Haven Board of Power and Light, one of the earliest publicly-owned power companies, built the power-generating plant. Across the street at Government Basin, also called the Lower Diggings, was the site of Louis Campau's trading post. A steam-generated power plant, later torn down, was located just east of the Diesel Plant.

601 South Harbor Drive

The Group Commander's Headquarters of the U.S. Coast Guard was dedicated on June 28, 1989.

630 South Harbor Drive

In 1972, the YMCA was built in Mulligan's Hollow, once the site of a Civilian Conservation Corp [CCC] Camp and the Coast Guard boot camp. The Y was expanded considerably in 1995. See also 1 Y Drive.

650 South Harbor Drive

The large brick building at this site was built by the City of Grand Haven in the mid-1970s to provide office space for the Board of Light and Power. The City turned over the property to the Coast Guard, which used it as District Group Command Headquarters. When Group Command was moved to 601 South Harbor in 1989, the building was used as Operations Center.

700 South Harbor Drive

American Legion Post No. 42 was chartered on August 10, 1920 and designated the Charles A. Conklin Post, No. 28. In the early years its meetings were held above Beaudry's Department Store at 232-234 Washington. In the 1930s the Legion acquired property on Water Street [Harbor Drive], across from Kelly Park [now Escanaba Park]. In 1938 the Legion built and occupied a Tudor-style building at this address on South Harbor.

701 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

One of the few remnants from the *Escanaba* is its mast, removed in 1941 from Grand Haven's first and most beloved Coast Guard cutter before it began wartime duties. Just two years after leaving the port of Grand Haven, the *Escanaba* mysteriously went down in the North Atlantic in a terrible display of flames and smoke, taking 101 crew members with her and leaving only two survivors.

Five other ships were constructed at the same time as the 718-ton 165-foot *Escanaba*. The first among her sister ships, the *Escanaba* was assigned to Lake Michigan, with Grand Haven as her homeport. The ship was built to assist the vessels moving through the often violently turbulent waters of the Great Lakes. To ensure the safety of these smaller craft, the *Escanaba* performed many duties, serving as a tug and icebreaker in addition to rescue assignments. A little more than three weeks after coming to Grand Haven, the *Escanaba* made her first rescue. On a frigid December day in 1932, the ship picked up the crew of a Kohler airplane, although the ship's crew was unable to save the plane itself. A different kind of mission came on January 22, 1934, when the cutter left Grand Haven to deliver supplies to the ice-trapped residents of Beaver Island. Later that year, the *Escanaba* was sent on a rescue mission to Muskegon, where the crew saved all but one of the 25 men aboard the *Henry W. Cort*.

The fall of 1941 saw the *Escanaba* in Manitowoc being readied for what proved to be her war assignment. After returning to Grand Haven, the vessel shipped out again in March 1942, bound for the North Atlantic.

The *Escanaba*'s last rescue was its most spectacular. On February 3, 1943, the ship was acting as escort for the troop carrier *Dorchester*, which was struck by a German torpedo. Braving near-freezing waters, the crew of the *Escanaba* saved 132 men.

Sailing through the Davis Straits just west of Greenland on June 13, 1943, the *Escanaba* suddenly burst into leaping flames and a rush of smoke. Little is known about the ship's demise, because the explosion occurred just after change of watch, when most crewmembers were below deck. Another Coast Guard cutter, the *Raritan*, rescued the only two survivors, Melvin Baldwin and Raymond O'Malley. Even they knew nothing about the cause of the explosion.

Through the efforts Mayor Edmond Wilds and others, the *Escanaba's* 60-foot mast, rigging, and life raft were placed in the former Kelly Park. The area, originally part of Government Basin, in 1932 was filled in to form a landing for the cutter. It was renamed Escanaba Park and dedicated on May 30, 1944.

“If it’s smooth—if it’s rough
Still the Coast Guard does its stuff.
When the cutters are headed for sea
That is what you may expect
When the cutters are headed for sea.
So it’s call all hands, line up your lines
Set up a strain and hold the slack
For it goes to show, the Coast Guard’s goin’ to go
And they’ll finish before they come back.
Never cease, war or peace
Set in mind there’s no release
When the cutters are headed for sea.
Work that’s hard there’s no doubt
Ships come in, but we go out
When the cutters are headed for sea.
So it’s call all hands, single up your lines
Set up a strain and hold the slack
For it goes to show, the Coast Guard’s goin’ to go
And they’ll finish before they come back.”

[Lyrics written by Commander Louis Waite Perkins, later Rear Admiral, first Commander of the *Escanaba* and a sometime balladeer, sung to the tune of “*The Caissons go Rolling Along*.”]

“She was built to safeguard life and property on Lake Michigan, to rescue boats and men in case of emergency, and to make such inspections as would keep navigation of a high standard. The cutter is a tug, a rescue boat, and an icebreaker.”

[Commander Perkins’s speech at the Community Banquet on December 9, 1932, welcoming the ship to Grand Haven.]

726 South Harbor Drive

In May 1989, Jerry Laughead opened a restaurant named Butch’s Beach Burritos at this location. Prior to that, it had been an A & W Drive In. In 1990 James Thayer bought the business.

852 South Harbor Drive

Sheila McNally, a Grand Haven attorney, first rented this house when she moved to the area in 1985. About two years later, she and her sister Catherine, an out-of-town attorney, purchased the home. McNally wasn’t sure about the home’s beginnings, but believed it was built around 1900, possibly as a carriage house. The sisters also purchased the residence at nearby 44 Edward. McNally lived on the upper floor and rented the lower level.

900 South Harbor Drive

In 1855 the government built high on the bluff of Five Mile Hill the second lighthouse to guide ships into Grand Haven harbor. The tower stood 150 feet above lake level. The light, regulated by clockwork, flashed every one and a half minutes; it could be seen 25 miles out. The next year the clockwork was changed to a revolving light. The tower was removed in 1910, and at the same time the living quarters were improved and expanded to include thirteen rooms. The renovated structure served as a residence for the lighthouse keeper and his family until 1939. When the Coast Guard was given responsibility for maintenance of the piers, it

used the building on the bluff for storage until at least 1969. By 1966 the building was listed as a cottage, and in 1986 John and Karthryn Whitten [Whitton] lived there. They were followed by a man named “Munn.”

928 South Harbor Drive

As early as 1979, Grand Rapid’s residents Adrian and Ethel Huyser owned a cottage on this corner lot. In 2019 new owners replaced the cottage with a large three-level home.

999 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

On December 23, 1920, the City of Grand Haven turned over 22 acres of Lake Michigan property to the State of Michigan for \$1. At one time Galen Eastman owned a large part of this lakefront acreage, but the area wanted by the State was a portion of the 35 acres the city had purchased from the estate of Stephen L. Munroe for \$1,000 just two months before. Munroe earlier had platted a large portion of that area as a resort development running north from Highland Park and east of the interurban railway. Called Munroe Park Addition, it included Prospect Street, but Emmet was not yet platted. About the same time the land was turned over to the State, Lake Avenue, which in 1873 had been extended south and west from Second Street as far as the crest of the dunes overlooking the lake, was further extended to reach the beach, and in 1921 Harbor Drive [then Water Street] also was extended to the shoreline and Highland Park. In the same year a 25-foot-wide strip of concrete was laid in the State Park to allow easier motoring and provide space for parking. It was extended in 1927. The shape of the concrete circuit inspired people to refer to the area as the “Oval.” A local commission, consisting of William Connelly, Chairman, William H. Loutit, and Barton Elliott, was charged with oversight of the new Park. Peter Walker in 1923 was appointed the first Superintendent of the Park. He was followed by Edwin L. Morse, who held the position from 1928 to 1944. When the park first opened, the entrance was opposite the old lighthouse building at 900 South Harbor. Admission to the Park was free. Later the entrance to the park was located opposite the Oval Inn [Blue Water Inn], and some decades after that it was moved again, back to its original location.

Other land was added over the years, especially to the east, bringing the total holdings to more than 44 acres. The State Park ultimately had 1,800 feet of beach frontage. In 1923 and 1924 a two-story frame bathhouse and concession were built, and in the next two years more concrete road was poured, flush toilets were installed, and repairs were made to the caretaker’s quarters. More of the galvanized pipe used to mark the parking spaces, first installed in 1925-26, were added in 1937 and 1938. In the mid-1930s the American Legion ran a “Canteen” at the Oval, offering sandwiches, pop corn, candy, cigars, cigarettes, soft drinks, and ice cream. In 1938 the brick Pavilion, near the center of the Oval, was built with funds from the WPA [Works Progress Administration, a depression-era agency], replacing the earlier structures. In the late 1930s or early 1940s another concession was built at the north end of the Park, where fish bait and sandwiches were sold. In the 1970s a miniature golf course was set up near the main concession building.

In 1927 nearly one and a half million people took advantage of the Park. In 1965 the Park welcomed its fifty millionth visitor.

In 1952 three “Ranney” wells were installed at the State Park to draw in water from Lake Michigan for the filtration plant on Sherman Street. The wells derived their name from the maker of the system, Ranney Method Water Supplies, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio. The three Ranney wells pumped lake water through three 13-foot diameter, 18” thick concrete cylinders, sunk 30 feet below the lake’s sandy bottom. The trio of round concrete structures, which had become a familiar sight at the Park, were removed in the fall of 2002.

1001 South Harbor Drive

On March 7, 1838 the U.S. Government paid \$20 to John Wright of Chicago for an acre of land at the mouth of the Grand River as a site for a lighthouse. Known as “Lighthouse Acre,” a crude lighthouse building was constructed at ground level on this site. The next year, just two years after Michigan became

a state, Congress responded to Grand Haven's flurry of petitions for funding a lighthouse, pier, and pier light. The first true lighthouse was completed shortly thereafter near the present site of the State Park. In 1852 this lighthouse was seriously damaged by a December storm, the wooden wall surrounding it being washed away and the corner of the lighthouse keeper's residence being undermined. Ice banks that formed during the day saved the tower, but two young men living in the house lost their clothing and money in the ruins.

In 1853 Peter vanden Berg of Holland became keeper of the lighthouse, relieving August Torrey. In 1854 a cargo of stone and other material necessary for the construction of a more suitable lighthouse at the mouth of Grand River was unloaded. The next year a new government lighthouse was built on the high bluff on the south side of the Grand Haven harbor. It was constructed of stone, with a tower at the south end. The revolving light was 150 feet above lake level and flashed every one and a half minutes, regulated by clockwork. It could be seen 18 miles offshore and on clear days as far away as Holland, 35 miles in the distance. The lens was French glass and cost \$4,000. The lighthouse keeper's residence was in the square building. The building and light served the harbor from 1856 until 1905. Captain Gray was the first keeper.

In 1881 a pier light was erected on the south pier. About 60 feet above water level, it had a steady, bright beam visible 8 to 10 miles, and was called a "beacon light." On the north pier there was a private light of steady red color, on a cross pole, which was visible for two or three miles. This light was attended to by Captain Thomas W. Kirby's orders. The south pier really "sprouted" from the revetments constructed in 1857 along the side of the harbor. These supports, built to control erosion and shifting sand, reinforced the area from Government Basin to the beach. A series of additions to this work extended what were the beginnings of the south pier out into Lake Michigan, and the final 100 feet of the south pier was completed in 1893.

The fog signal building, now on the tip of the south pier, was built in 1875. It was once situated some distance nearer to shore than it is today, but the building was moved further out after each successive addition to the pier created a "new" end. In 1905, a 52-foot cylindrical tower was erected and equipped with a Fourth Order Fresnel lens taken from the lighthouse on the bluff. The lens was manufactured by Sautter & Company, located in Paris, France. The tower was moved back 600 feet toward shore in 1907 to its present location, and for decades the tower light and fog signal house light worked together to guide vessels into the harbor.

There were many subsequent alterations and renovations to the lights and pier. A metal catwalk in 1922 replaced the original walk of wooden planks, which dated from 1871. In 1954, crumbling, waterlogged wood siding was removed, and 900 tons of sheet pilings were set in its place. A less welcome change was the replacement of the old foghorn in 1969 with a higher-pitched whistle. However, the original wooden cribs, which were built on shore and later sunk into position by filling them with stones, continued to form the substructure of each pier.

In 1986 the Coast Guard, which had the responsibility of maintaining the structures, grew increasingly concerned about safety on the catwalk, installed about 10 feet above the surface of the south pier to allow access to the lighthouse and foghorn building during storms. Although the catwalk was closed off, people still scaled the structure, and it was scheduled to be demolished in early June 1987. A volunteer group, calling itself the Save the Catwalk Committee, headed by Edward J. Zenko and his daughter Terry raised sufficient funds, \$133,000, to remove the wooden planks which formed the walkway, reinforce the steel supports, and install lights the full length of the pier. Zenko did much of the repair work himself. The lights were turned on for the first time on November 25, 1988 and became an attraction themselves each night thereafter. The lights were replicas of those used on the Coast Guard cutter *Escanaba*, which was sunk in the North Atlantic in June 1943. A total of \$91,000 was spent on the improvements, and the remainder was invested to provide sufficient income to meet maintenance costs. Unfortunately, Zenko died on December 31, the year before the project was completed.

More improvements to the iconic south pier lie ahead. In 2015 it became apparent that 94 years of strong wind, ice, rain, snow, and use had deteriorated the 59 bents, or arches, that supported the cast iron catwalk and posed a serious safety hazard. The choice was clear: either remove the catwalk completely or repair it. Respect for the iconic structure led to widespread protests against its removal. The City of Grand Haven, which had been responsible for the elevated walk since 1969, organized a second Save the Catwalk Committee made up of local citizens and chaired by Grand Haven resident Erin Turrell. The committee raised \$1,100,000 to remove, repair, and replace it.

At the same time the funds were being raised for the catwalk, the Army Corps of Engineers, which had responsibility of maintaining the south pier, determined that it also had been damaged and needed to be rebuilt. The structure had not had a major repair since the 1950s. Engineers suspected that the subbase, hidden beneath the pier's concrete structure, was partially washed away, threatening the pier's integrity. As with the catwalk, decades of winter storms, gale-force winds, and crushing waves had compromised the surface and sub-surface of the pier, as well.

To ensure visitor safety, the Army Engineers started rebuilding the pier in August 2017 at a final cost of \$3.1 million. The Corps removed the top portion of the pier to determine the extent of deterioration, and then reinforced the base, raising those parts that had sunk, secured the steel side walls, and replaced the pier's concrete surface. The project closed the pier until the late summer of 2018. The reconstructed catwalk, now made of steel, was returned to its accustomed place in the spring of 2019. The icon was back.

Today, the lighthouse and pier are designated sites on the City of Grand Haven's Historical Register.

Following is a list of regulations in regard to provisions for lighthouse keepers, officers, and crews of lighthouse vessels:

Table of weekly allowances per man for vessels of the Light House Establishment:

Beef	1 pound
Molasses	½ pint
Pork	2 pounds
Coffee	7 ounces
Codfish	1 pound
Tea	1¾ ounces
Mutton (fresh canned)	1 pound
Butter	8 ounces
Bacon	1 pound
Vinegar	½ pint
Ham	1 pound
Tomatoes (canned)	8 ounces
Flour	4 pounds
Corn (canned)	8 ounces
Pilot bread	2 pounds
Apples (evaporated)	2 ounces
Rice	¼ pound
Peaches (dried)	2 ounces
Corn meal	½ pound
Raisins	1 ounce
Oat meal	¼ pound
Salt	6 ounces
Beans	1 pint
Pepper	¼ ounces
Pease(split)	½ pint

Mustard	¼ ounce
Potatoes	12 pounds
Baking powder	1 ounce
Onions	2 pounds
Pickles	½ pound
Sugar	2 pounds

Table of annual allowances per man for highlight-stations and fog-signal stations:

Pork	200 pounds	
Coffee (green Grain)		24 pounds
Beef	100 pounds	
Beans or pease	10 gallons	
Flour	2 barrels	
Vinegar	4 gallons	
Rice	50 pounds	
Potatoes	2 barrels.	
Brown sugar	50 pounds	

[1902 edition of *Instructions to Light-keepers and Masters of Lighthouse Vessels.*]

1016 South Harbor Drive

Pegg’s Holiday Lodge Resort was open in the mid-1950s. The owners, Thomas and Charlotte Pegg, were still residing at this address at the start of the 21st century.

1026 South Harbor Drive

Opening in the 1950s the Sherrill House, offering rooms to summertime visitors, was located here until it closed permanently in 1974.

1030 South Harbor Drive

In 1926 Frank Bernard Reghel and his wife, Florence, purchased from William Blakeslee the 14-unit Oval Inn, located on Harbor Drive across the street from the State Park in Grand Haven. Blakeslee was a building contractor from Spring Lake. The Reghels added the “Grand Haven Apartments” next door and the “Miami Apartments” across the street, for a total of 40 rooms and four apartments. Food service was offered from 9:00 a.m. to midnight. The Reghels sold their interest in the property in 1955. Reghel also had a real estate and insurance business located at 210½ Washington Street in Grand Haven. In the 1970s Thomas Van Erkel offered seasonal rentals and called the complex Lakeline Apartments. A later owner renamed it Bij-de-Zee, and in 1997 the building was sold again, remodeled extensively, and reopened by Mike Weavers under the name Blue Water Inn & Suites.

1040 South Harbor Drive

Larsons’s Shore Crest Lodges was located at this address in the mid-1950s.

1100 South Harbor Drive

The structure at this address was built high on the Lake Michigan bluff in the late 1920s as a summer cottage. In the mid-1940s it was converted to a summer resort and called the Odessa Annex, part of the Shore Crest Hotel complex. A 1946 advertisement was headlined “SUMMER AT GRAND HAVEN BEACH—IS ROMANCE-RELAXATION—HEALTH *Cool Lake Michigan breezes air condition the clean sparkling crystal sand bathing beach at Michigan’s largest and most popular State Recreation Center. Get your reservation in early and avoid disappointment. . . . Average weekly cost \$32.50.*” The largest of the three annexes, the Odessa boasted a total of 13 guestrooms with a maximum occupancy of 36 guests. For several decades it was one of the area’s most popular vacation spots. In the early 1970s it

was bought by Gerald and Carol Lietzke and changed to a single-family year-round residence. Norma and Howie Glass purchased the property in 1993 and converted it to a bed and breakfast inn. In March 1998, they remodeled the second floor to include five bedrooms, five bathrooms, and a laundry room. They welcomed their first guests in May 1998. A garage was located at street level.

1139 South Harbor Drive [approximate number]

A 272-foot strip of shoreline, still known as City Beach, was purchased by the City of Grand Haven from the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon Interurban Company in 1921 for \$600. It adjoined the State Park.

1159 South Harbor Drive

An 1894 bird's eye view of Grand Haven showed two small, open structures on the beach at the foot of the Highland Park Hotel, on the location now referred to as City Beach. One or perhaps both of the structures were built by Jack Walker in 1893 or 1894. They were used primarily by patrons of the hotel who wished to swim in Lake Michigan. In 1895 [1898] Stephen L. Munroe built a dance hall, a large wooden structure, on the grounds now occupied by the Grand Haven State Park [the Oval], as a stop on the trolley line, also called the dummy line. Steps to the lighthouse on the bluff were near the station, as was a walk to the revetment and pier. Munroe also had a short pier installed each season. Called Munroe's Pavilion, the building was leased by the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon Railway Company, of which Munroe was a founder and director. The Grand Haven Street Railway line provided service from downtown Grand Haven to Highland Park, with several stops along the way. When August Boseker bought the building from Munroe in 1907 and the next year hired Fred Philander to move it along the beach to a site near the water's edge below Highland Park Hotel. He named it Highland Park Pavilion. At first the length of the building was perpendicular to the shoreline, but not much later, when the perils of its vulnerability to Lake Michigan storms became apparent, it was turned 90 degrees to run parallel with the beach, allowing it to be set farther back from water's edge. After leasing the facility for a year, Grand Rapids resident Edward Peters bought the structure in 1919, the year Boseker died. Edward raised the building and added 35 feet to the dance hall and a 20-foot porch on the lakeside.

When Harbor Drive was extended to Highland Park to connect with Lake Avenue in 1921, Peters raised the building another eight feet and put in a skating rink, bath houses, and other recreational facilities. On the ground floor there were 250 bath houses with lockable doors, plus a recreation room with skating, bowling, pool, ping-pong, and shuffleboard. Upstairs there were two long picnic shelters for community gatherings and a large dance hall, where people could learn the waltz, the new two-step, and the Boston Dip. During the later "swing era" many big-name bands, such as Charley Byrd, Gene Krupa, and Tommy Dorsey, provided dance music at the pavilion during the resort season. Drummer Sammy Fletcher Junior of Grand Rapids and his orchestra also performed.

Peters operated the business until approximately 1942, when he leased it to George Cain [Caine]. Cain operated the place for 11 years. In 1953 the pavilion was replaced with a 21-room summer hotel, later called the Bil-Mar Beach Hotel [Bil-Mar Waterfront Apartments]. Robert Haynes ran the operation between 1953 and 1956. In 1956 Russ and Mary Baltz purchased this building and the one to the south [1223 Harbor], which they sold in 1964 to Harold and Evelyn Meyer. Their son, Howard Meyer, soon assumed management and ownership of the business. Severely damaged by a storm on February 23, 1974, the concrete-block hotel was condemned, and Meyer had it torn down. Using some of the lumber from the earlier structure, the Meyers erected a new building and named it Hyland Gardens, which they converted in 1977 to the 49-room, two-story Bil-Mar Beach Hotel [Bil-Mar Waterfront Apartments]. This building was replaced by Lighthouse Point Condominiums.

1223 South Harbor Drive

The Bil-Mar Restaurant, originally the site of the August Boseker's Pavilion, also served as the Interurban station for Highland Park. Erected in 1898 and one of the oldest buildings on the beach, it underwent

numerous changes over the years before ending up as a restaurant. As early as 1895 Captain Jack Walker had buildings at this site, including a group of bathhouses adjacent to the Bil-Mar on its south side, which rented out for 5 cents each and included a bathing suit. As business picked up, Walker added more bath houses, built a pavilion, imported tame bears as entertainment, and sold popcorn, gum, and cracker jack. He also offered a slide for bathers to take the plunge into Lake Michigan, no matter how cold it was! Walker sold the property to August Boseker on March 17, 1902 for \$100. Boseker repaired the pavilion, added 200 bathhouses, and bought 200 steel rowboats to rent. He and his family lived on the second floor of the pavilion. On the main level there was a large ice cream parlor and candy counter. Like Walker, Boseker rented bathing suits to men, women, and children. The suits, made of wool, were heavy and itchy, and woolen stockings also were part of the women's outfit. The ice cream came from McMillan's Ice Cream Store at 101 Washington Street, and the Boseker daughters went to Muskegon to bring back their selection of hard candy. A pier extending 200' into Lake Michigan was erected each summer and taken down in the fall, where the boats could be rented for five cents and large boats moored. In 1907 Boseker purchased the Munroe [Monroe] Interurban station, near the site of today's campgrounds in the State Park and moved it to a spot just north of the Walker Pavilion. There it became a dance hall. In 1910 Boseker sold the pavilion [1123 Harbor] to Thomas Welch and Edward Peters, who turned it into a grocery store [Welch & Peters]. It remained a grocery store for many years, and at one time was operated by Tony Ekkens and also by John Casemier. Mr. and Mrs. Louis ran a small restaurant and ice cream shop at the old grocery store. Russ and Mary Baltz, who bought the property from Peters in 1956, converted it to a restaurant and named it the Bil-Mar Supper Club in honor of their children, Bill and Margot. From 1965 to 1969 John I. and Evelyn Bowery owned and operated the Bil-Mar Hotel and the Supper Club and added the Pirate's Den. In 1970 Harold and Evelyn Meyer and others invested in the business. Harold soon took over management of the business, bought out his partners, and purchased the real estate. The Meyers' younger son, Howard, bought the business in 1979 and continued to operate it until the fall of 2004, when he closed it for remodeling. He reopened the restaurant in 2005 and cancelled plans to close again in the fall of 2008 to raze the existing structure and build a new one. In 2017, the Noto family, led by Tony Noto, purchased the business and real estate with the intent of remodeling the original building, but its condition required them to raze it and rebuild. The new owners operated Noto's Old World Italian Dining in Grand Rapids. They would reopen the Grand Haven restaurant as Noto's at the Bil-Mar.

Highland Drive

See Highland Park.

HIGHLAND PARK and FIVE MILE HILL

Discovery of mineral springs in Fruitport, Spring Lake, and Grand Haven proved that the area could attract large numbers of vacationers. By the 1870s, Grand Haven and other cities along the Lake Michigan shore were becoming frequented by well-to-do summer visitors from large urban centers such as Detroit, St. Louis, and Chicago. Area hotels and attractions, like the refreshing mineral springs, brought in more and more people, and many of them enjoyed staying in Grand Haven for the entire season. The City of Grand Haven for \$350 had acquired title to a large tract of land, which included Lake Forest Cemetery. On May 10, 1886 the City leased a portion of this land for a thirty-year term to the newly formed Highland Park Association. The Association raised \$5,000 capital by selling shares at \$25. Most of the charter members bought one or two shares. Dwight Cutler I, with 12, had more than anyone else. The Association made plans for a resort community of cottages overlooking Lake Michigan. Resorters arrived by boat from Chicago or by the interurban from Grand Rapids and other Michigan cities. Teams of horses and the backs of laborers like John Vyn were used to carry trunks and other baggage from the depots to the cottages, often up long flights of stairs.

The first cottage in Highland Park, Loch Hame on Lake Avenue, was completed in 1887. Within twenty years, 107 cottages were nestled in the dunes. Construction was difficult. With primitive roads and limited

means of transportation, workers had to carry lumber up the hills by hand. Most homes were built for summer living. The wood frame walls lacked insulation, exposing residents to chilling drafts once the warm breezes of August had departed for another year. Because so many of the cottages were built on the sides of steep dunes and in ravines, long wooden stairways and boardwalks were constructed. Other early owners were Dwight Cutler I, William Savidge, Robert Graham McFie, Enoch Cummings, Willard Sheldon, Samuel Glover, Joseph Koeltz, and George McBride, all residents of Grand Haven and Spring Lake. John Van Buren Goodrich of Coopersville was another early owner.

Life during the summer months was grand. The Highland Park Tennis Club's grass courts attracted some of the world's best players. In the early years of Highland Park, Gerrit Ekkens drove up the road from town with a wagon full of provisions from his grocery, always sure to have an ample supply of his famous cheese, which he made himself. Once the Interurban line came, residents could pick up groceries for themselves and tour the downtown area at the same time. The mail service experienced a problem unique to the Highland Park area. For a long time there were no house numbers, and the cottages were simply identified by name. Some charming examples included Highland Castle, Poplar Lodge, Wickiup, Cozy Corner, Oriole Cottage, and Tip Top. Today the cottages are numbered, and some of the nonresident buildings have been removed. Numerous other changes have been made to the Highland Park area, but forever present will be the pleasant memories of summers spent by the shore.

Here are some Highland Park memories:

"Highland Park was such a friendly sort of 'big family' association as I grew up. August Boseker ran the ice cream parlor and candy stand in such a pleasant way. He built a small bandstand, painted it white, and each Sunday afternoon there would be a dance pavilion, always well occupied. After the concert there was always a mad rush for the ice cream parlor." [Gertrude Otley Mersbach.]

"A trip to the cottage was not complete without a trip to the woods through Fairyland, an enchanted open sand bowl in the middle of the woods where fairies and brownies lived . . . I also remember Mr. Richard Schadelee . . . he loved kids and would give us raw sugar or mangoes or some other tropical treat. He kept rattlesnakes in formaldehyde in a bottle." [Leslie Verdier Armentrout.]

"When I was a boy, there used to be a well where we all went to get our drinking water. The tap water was not safe to drink then. I think it was simply pumped up from the lake without going through any sort of treatment." [Judge Robert Munro.]

"Many cottages, children and adults, went down the beach to a place north of where the state park is now located to whistle for the Coast Guard boat to pick them up and take them across the channel to the Coast Guard Station for swimming lessons taught by the Coast Guard men by tying a rope around them and dangling them in the channel." [Anne Hake Oreste.]

In 1986, on Highland Park's 100th anniversary, it was registered by the State of Michigan an historic site. Four years earlier a preservation consultant had said, "The contrast of the density of development on the dune ridges with the pristine forest of the slopes and valleys creates an intimate environment which is at once a recreational and educational resource."

Highland Park Hotel

One of the most popular destinations for big city tourists was the elegant Highland Park Hotel, where some families made return visits for three generations. Built in the late 1880s, the hotel attracted a large crowd when it opened with a celebration of fireworks on July 4, 1890. The two-story frame hotel featured 36 rooms in the main lodge and 15 more in the annex, which was added in 1906. Porches on both levels extended the full length of the building, and the roof was topped by a dome. The first managers were Martha "Mattie" J. Rice and her sister, Mary, wife of Frederick Mansfield, both of Grand Haven. From 1899 [1894] to 1908 [1914] Martha and George McBride managed the resort. [Another source claimed that Chicago residents Sarah Sweetland and her two sons purchased the hotel in 1906, and it was these people who built the annex, which was originally used for dances.] In 1893 the rates were \$2.00 per day,

with “special terms by the week given to families desiring to stay during the season.” The advertisement also boasted that the resort offered “**GOOD FISHING, BOATING AND BATHING.**” At some point a portion of the long porch was converted to rooms and running water replaced the commode, pitcher, and bowl. A 1931 advertisement claimed 100 rooms, which rented for \$5 a night during the season, beginning in late July and ending in early September. At that time the hotel was owned and managed by Edward Langrell and his wife Malvina, who bought it in 1921 and added 15 rooms by enclosing parts of the upper and lower balconies. On June 2, 1947 the Malvina, now a widow, sold the hotel to Mell Wright, who owned Wright’s Grill in downtown Grand Haven. The hotel was destroyed by fire on the night of December 20, 1967, but the annex is available as a bed and breakfast. The hotel was destroyed by fire on the night of December 20, 1967, but the annex survived as a bed and breakfast. [*Grand Rapids Sunday Herald Telegram*, July 6, 1890. Also see 1414 Lake Avenue in Highland Park section.]

52 Beechwood Lane [Cozy Corner Cottage]

In 1888 Martha and George McBride of Grand Haven built this cottage. The original cottage and lot cost \$1,000. McBride was one of the original shareholders and directors of the Highland Park Association, begun in 1886. The McBrides managed the Highland Park Hotel from 1899 to 1908. In April 1920, Hazen and William Blakeslee purchased Cozy Corner for \$2,500. Later improvements included bringing in a refrigerator to replace the icebox, and a gas range replaced the old metered gas stove that would ignite when a quarter was inserted. A bathroom was added shortly after World War II. A redwood deck was begun in 1971, and a few years later an upper level was added. The Blakeslees’ grandsons, J. Peter and Thomas W. Smith of Grosse Pointe, became the owners.

55 Beechwood Lane [Librium Lodge]

This large eight-bedroom cottage was bought by Maribeth Van Vliet.

68 Beechwood Lane [Go Blew/Tangletop]

The Dyer and Hunting families combined to rent this cottage for a number of years. The Dyers were from St. Louis, the Huntings from Grand Rapids. They were related through marriage. In the summer of 1893, the cottage was occupied by “Mr and Mrs Williams of LaGrange, Ill.” [*Tribune*, July 9, 1893].

82 Beechwood Lane

This cottage dates to 1910. The Chatfields were early owners.

7 Crescent Hill [Trillium Bluff]

This stately cottage was owned by the Stobie/Mare family from St Louis for nine decades. Helen Mare Dean’s grandmother’s father and brother built it in 1896. Yvonne Lynch and John McKewan bought the cottage in 1995 and gave it the name Trillium Bluff.

16 Crescent Hill

Mr. Wagner built the cottage at this address about 1916.

18 Crescent Hill

The cottage at this address was built about 1912. Fifteen years later the Strand family bought it. Owners in 2000 were Charles and Barbara Soderquist.

20 Crescent Hill [Baldpate Inn]

Edwin Percival, uncle of actress Norma Shearer, spent six summers in Highland Park before starting work in 1917 as Chief Clerk with the Grand Trunk Railway in Grand Haven. Edwin’s and Norma’s mothers were sisters. His cottage, called Baldpate Inn, was located at 20 Crescent Hill. The name of the cottage was derived from *Seven Keys to Baldpate*, a popular Broadway drama in 1913-14. Norma visited the Highland Park cottage on several occasions. In 1904, Edwin married Gertrude Ritchie Beville in the State

of Washington, although they were Chicago residents at the time. Gertrude, a native of Chicago and five years younger than Edwin, was an actress. Edwin was listed on the marriage registration as Edwin Percival Fisher. His mother's name was Emily Cooper Fisher and his father was Edwin Chisholm Fisher. Edwin may have adopted the last name Percival as stage name and never gave it up. Edwin and Gertrude were granted a divorce in Grand Haven in 1926 on grounds of desertion. Three years later Percival sold Baldpate to Charles Everest, left Grand Haven, remarried, and moved to Texas. Everest served as Highland Park's first manager from 1936 to 1953. During a raging thunderstorm around 1980 the structure was struck by lightning and the ensuing fire gutted most of the interior. The owner at that time rebuilt the cottage, replacing almost everything except the outer walls.

22 Crescent Hill

This cottage was built in 1919 and purchased by the Wagner family in 1933. The family earlier had built and owned 16 Crescent Hill. By the 1980s 22 Crescent was owned by Bill Wagneer, son of the original owner.

26 Crescent Hill [Wickiup]

W. M. Palmer bought Lot 45 in Highland Park in 1912. His purchase included the original cottage, perhaps started as early as 1890. Toward the end of the 1910s or sometime in the early 1920s, Edwin Owens purchased the property. Owens was part owner of the Owens, Ames, & Kimball Construction firm in Grand Rapids. The Owens family probably added to the cottage. Owners of the Wickiup in 1999 were Judith M. Mehring and her sons, Peter and Theodore Larsen. Mehring's grandfather, Dr. William Gray, from Champaign, Illinois, discovered the Grand Haven resort life in 1910, when he came across the lake from Chicago on a steamboat. Dr. and Mrs. Gray and Mehring's mother, Muriel Gray, visited every summer, at first staying at bed and breakfast resorts in Highland Park and later buying their own place, the second cottage on Edwards Avenue, in the 1920s. Mehring's grandparents continued the annual journey to Highland Park until their deaths in the 1930s, but their descendants maintained the tradition ever after. The Owens had no children. When Owner Martha Frances Owens died in 1940, she willed the Wickiup to her sister, Jessie Owen Brennan. Mehring's parents, Everett and Muriel Martin, bought the Wickiup in 1948 and came every year until 1982. The cottage may at one time have served as a dormitory for the adjacent Gray Gables [25 Crescent Hill], since there is evidence that a wide stairway once connected the two cottages. Another legend says that it was used as a camp for girls, since there are wash basins in three of the bedrooms and a number of initials carved on the porch banister. The cottage, true to the period of its construction, had a great deal of interesting detail, such as the carving on the window frames in the front, the stained glass, and the gingerbread trim. [Personal correspondence from Judy Mehring.]

27 Crescent Hill [Highland Castle]

Finished in 1901, this summer home was designed and built by Grand Rapids architect David S. Hopkins. He lived in it for several years, before having a dispute with the Highland Park Association and leaving the area. The home was unused and boarded up for several years. In 1923 Albert and Clara Woodman purchased the property. By the 1980s a Woodman daughter, Rhoda W. North, owned the cottage. Hopkins designed the Hackley and Hume homes in Muskegon. By 1990 Peter and Cynthia Crane resided at 27 Crescent Hill and there well into the 21st century.

37 Crescent Hill

Constructed in 1909 and purchased by the Mare family in 1910, this cottage stayed in the family under the ownership of Robert C. Mare.

43 Crescent Hill

Once owned by Theodore Dunn of Grand Rapids, this cottage was constructed in 1899.

46 Crescent Hill [GreyGables]

Dwight Cutler I of Grand Haven had this cottage built in 1899. He was one of the original incorporators of Highland Park. Mrs. Oliver B. Dobbins of Champaign, Illinois, owned this cottage until she died on May 14, 1959. Her daughter, Dorothy Dobbins Mohr of Chicago, inherited it from her mother and owned it until her death in June 1988, almost 30 years later. Both Dorothy and her husband, Albert Mohr II, were buried at Lake Forest Cemetery. Their daughters, Marjory Zatkoff and Courtney Van Lopik, inherited the cottage with Courtney eventually becoming the sole owner. Her husband was William Peter Van Lopik of Grand Haven.

A later owner was Marjorie Mohr Van Lopik.

51 Crescent Hill

Purchased from Charles Anglin, who owned the cottage until 1988, Tom and Mary Ann Donahue added a second story the same year and put in a retaining wall in 1991. Carlie Ringelberg had owned the cottage before Charles Anglin.

52 Crescent Hill

Dirk Buth of Grand Rapids bought this cottage in 1989 from Patricia Dill. In 1986 the roof was raised, and new trusses, siding, and windows were installed, followed in 1990 by new wood paneling. The 1500 square foot cottage sat on three different ground levels.

4 Edwards Street

The Ben Lowell family of Grand Haven owned this cottage at least as early as the 1940s and into the 1980s. Kirby and Chris Smith were later owners.

11 Edwards Street [Ranch 144]

John Calvin Gross of St. Louis built the residence at the address about 1918. Raymond and Ida Wiersema, who resided at 515 Park Street in Grand Haven, bought the cottage in 1969 from Mr. Gross's daughter, Estella Gross. A few years later, and after many improvements, they made it their year-round home "144" in the cottage's name signifies one gross [a dozen dozen]; the derivation of "Ranch" is a mystery.

203 Emmet [Perk's Peak]

Cottages on Five Mile Hill once were considered part of Highland Park. This cottage, on the north side of the street and near the top of the hill, was owned by C. J. Perkins of Grand Rapids, who called it "Perk's Peak."

6 Grandview Drive [Bonheur]

Elwood and Blanche Demmon were early owners of a cottage located at this address on Five Mile Hill. Their daughter, Olivia Demmon Bryant, later made it her permanent home. The Demmons daughter, Florence, and her husband, Harold T. Hansen, owned the cottage at 9 Grandview.

7 Grandview Drive [Cutty Sark]

Contractor John Yonker built this cottage for Harold and Florence Hansen

8 Grandview Drive [DemiSnap]

Olivia and Wilbur "Snap" Bryant built the cottage at this address.

9 Grandview Drive [Stornaway]

The cottage here by 1960 was owned by Harold and Florence Hansen, who nine years later also owned a year-round home at 122 Prospect Street. After their deaths, their son David L. Hansen took ownership of the cottage. David and his wife resided at 15508 Coleman in Grand Haven Township. The Hansens hired contractor John Yonker to build the cottage.

57 Highland Drive

See 57 Poplar Ridge.

58 Highland Drive [Herwyn Inn]

The Herwyn Inn was originally a boarding house owned and managed by Jane Van Herwyn and her sister. The well-known place served wonderful home-cooked meals prepared in the small, hot kitchen. Jane Herwyn met her husband, Ed Peters, in Highland Park. Marion Blakeslee Smith had fond memories of their romance, since her cottage was next to the Herwyn. Ed had formerly owned and managed the concessions at the Pavilion, later known as the Bil-Mar. The cottage was passed down and restored by Randy Smith, who then sold it to Claudia Kerr and her family.

27 Honeymoon Hill

Albert W. Mohs once owned the family cottage on this site. It was built in 1922. Mohs passed away in 1981.

33 Honeymoon Hill [Bide-a-Way]

This cottage was built by the Goodrich family in 1900, and in the 1950s was in the name of Bernice Goodrich. It was purchased by Barron T. Conklin in 1974, who converted the cottage to a year-round residence.

84 Indian Trails [The Wisconsin]

William E. Fowler purchased this cottage.

1 Lake Avenue [Bonnaire]

A date of 1903 scratched in the woodwork of one of the bedrooms hints at the approximate date when the cottage might have been built. However, Elizabeth Rhines McCarthy recalled that a Mrs. Page built the first cottage on this site around 1890. Mabel Suter of Canada bought the cottage from the Weber family of St Louis in 1963.

1404 Lake Avenue [Loch Hame]

The first cottage in Highland Park was built in late spring 1887 across the street from Khardomah Lodge by William and Sarah Saunders of Grand Rapids. Saunders and his family had camped in the area in the early to mid-1880s. The cottage was next owned by Sarah's granddaughter, Isabel McCarthy Greeves, then by Greeves's daughter, Elizabeth Stein, and next by Louise Reid of Toronto, Canada. The cottage remained in its original form until at least 1982. "Loch Hame" was Gaelic for Lake Home.

1407 Lake Avenue

Located here was the Thomas Otley summer cottage, built in 1922. The Otleys were actively involved in promoting tennis, especially in Highland Park.

1410 Lake Avenue

See 6 Lovers Lane.

1414 Lake Avenue [Highland Park Bed and Breakfast]

As early as 1890, Chicago and St Louis visitors were attracted to the Highland Park Hotel. They arrived with their luggage, pets, and maids, and were soon enjoying the summer breezes and lovely elegance of this hotel, built on a high dune overlooking Lake Michigan. The columned terrace, upper and lower porches, gardens, and nicely appointed rooms drew many guests year after year. Most of the hotel was lost in a 1967 fire, but the hotel annex, built as dance hall in 1906 and later converted to suites, continued as a bed and breakfast under the ownership of Mell and Ruth Wright, who bought the property with the

original hotel in 1947. In 1994 Don and Carol Trumbull bought the business from Terry and Judy Postmus, who had run it for eight years.

5 Lovers Lane

Robert Tuttle's cottage was at this address.

6 Lovers Lane [Beech Holme]

The cottage on Lot 6 of Highland Park was purchased in 1919 by Fred Darragh of Little Rock, Arkansas. Arthur Kromer was the first owner of the site. He and his family had camped on it as early as 1880. The Kromers built a cabin, which the Holmes family bought. When it burned down, the Holmeses constructed a sturdy, two-story frame cottage. They named it Beech Holme. The residence later was renumbered 1410 Lake Avenue.

8 Lovers Lane

This frame structure was built about 1977. John and Sue Smolenski became owners in 1977.

13 Lovers Lane [Grand Lodge]

The original name of this cottage was "The Sweet Lands." August Boseker built it in 1903 at the same time he constructed three or four others east of here. In 1959 it was purchased by a Mr. Roddy for \$4,250. Roddy had been a renter since 1946. In 1986 his daughter, Mary Krallman, bought the property. Krallman, from St. Louis, moved into the cottage and had it completely remodeled and winterized, although she retained the original cottage wood, the wicker furniture, and the cozy atmosphere. The owners renamed the property "Grand Lodge."

24 Lovers Lane [I-Go-Wild]

25 Lovers Lane

This cottage, built in 1915, was owned by the Bullock family.

34 Lovers Lane [Edgewood]

With two identical sides featuring long porches and many upstairs bedrooms, this cottage was built in 1910 as a duplex. The cottage was in Henriette Warmenhoven's family for at least six generations and contained all the original wicker furniture. Henrietta, who lived in Georgetown, Ottawa County, died in 1981.

36 Lovers Lane

Built in 1914 by the Kemps of Illinois, the cottage was left to their nurse, Vera Vathauer. Vera lived from September 22, 1909 to July 1981 and died in Macon County, Illinois. In 1983 Edward and Sandra Nieuwenhuis of Grand Rapids bought the cottage from Vera Vathauer's sisters. It still had all the original wicker furniture. Sandra Nieuwenhuis sold the property on November 10, 2014.

39 Lovers Lane

Mary Pearce owned the cottage at this site in the late 1970s.

55 Poplar Ridge

The cottage at this address was called Librium Lodge. See also 55 Crescent Drive.

57 Poplar Ridge [Anthony House]

The three-story frame structure at this address was built prior to 1920.

60 Poplar Ridge

This cottage, where Joseph Renihan formerly had a summer home was owned by Clarence and Gertrude Otley Mersbach of Chicago. After Clarence's death in 1966, Gertrude became a year-round resident here. She was the niece of Thomas Otley I.

61 Poplar Ridge

The Thomas Otley cottage was located at this site. The cottage was built in 1912. Later it was occupied by Thomas's granddaughter and her husband, Peter B. De Witt.

62 Poplar Ridge

The Kimball family purchased this cottage in 1926. By the 1980s William T. and Joy E. Kimball owned the property. William was a son of the original owner., also named William.

64 Poplar Ridge

Bitterwood Lodge was located at this address.

66 Poplar Ridge

The Kimball family purchased this property in 1924. By the 1980s a son, Robert P. Kimball and his wife, Kathleen H., owned the property.

67 Poplar Ridge [Merry Mac]

Built in 1894 Merry Mac was damaged in a fire before William J. and Ann McGrail bought it in 1952. The McGrails made some improvements in the cottage but tried to maintain the Highland Park ambience.

89 Poplar Ridge

W. Kirk and Marion E. Bloeser resided here. Kirk owned Kirk's Camera Shop, first located at 104 Washington and then 115 Washington.

90 Poplar Ridge [Hillside]

In 1989 William and Julie Beaton bought this cottage, which had been owned by the family of Herald L. and Mabelle N. Hubbell for 50 years. The Beatons converted it to a year-round home.

91 Poplar Ridge [Hillside]

This cottage, like the one next to it, was built in 1890, and occupied by the Hodgekiss family of Joliet, Illinois. They owned it until 1937, when it was bought by Elizabeth Thrall and her family. The Thralls also owned the Ship's Lantern [92 Poplar Ridge]. This cottage features a large stainedglass window in a sitting room adjacent to the living room. The gingerbread trim gave it a Cape Cod look and feel.

92 Poplar Ridge [Ship's Lantern]

Ship's Lantern, most recently owned by Elizabeth Thrall, was built in 1890. The wood used in building the cottage was milled on the beach before it was hauled up the bluff to the construction site. The Hodgekiss family from Joliet, Illinois was the first owner of the cottage. The Hodgekiss family owned a large real estate company and were considered avid golfers. It was said that when they brought their cousins and friends to their cottage in the early 1900s, a servant in a white coat would greet them on the large porch with prepared drinks awaiting them on a silver tray. Isabelle and Marge, the two daughters of the Hodgekiss family, inherited the cottage and continued to come out to the resort until the trip became too difficult for them. As a result, the cottage was sold to the current owner, who has kept it in its original condition.

94 Poplar Ridge [Laquinta]

Laquinta was built by owner, Wiley Clark, in 1905. The Applegates acquired ownership in 1946 after selling their share of "Pointe Vue" and "Wrendale" cottages and buying Laquinta. The structure of the

cottage has not been changed since it was originally completed. The cottage displays many fascinating features. The unique design allows the front windows to drop down, permitting the front of the house to become a screened in porch. Another feature of this cottage and many others in Highland Park was the cloth screen that came down over the stairwell to keep the heat downstairs on chilly days when the fireplace was lit. The cottage's other unique aspect was the hidden message in its name, Laquinta, which means the Fifth in Spanish, and was the original name of the cottage. Five generations of Applegates came to Highland Park for summertime fun, so Laquinta held many fond memories for the Applegates, especially the June 1987 wedding of John Applegate.

98 Poplar Ridge [Tip Top]

Margaret M. Hayes was the most recent owner of this cottage.

99 Poplar Ridge [Pair-A-Dice]

Pair-A-Dice, originally named "Ben-Hur" at the time of its building in 1906, was later owned by Skip and Meg De Wall. Long-time owner Helen Boer became acquainted with the cottage during summer visits to Highland Park. Through the years her admiration for the quaint, cozy charm of the cottage led to a strong desire to own it. Never giving up on her dream she made an offer on the cottage when the opportunity arose in 1934, which ultimately led to her ownership. Although the cottage was remodeled in 1934, the Boers made only minor improvements and Pair-A-Dice was not changed from its original appearance. Many of the first owners' furnishings remained in the cottage, including dining room furniture, wicker chairs, and a few French dishes. It was this Helen Boer who wrote *Highland Park Yesterday and Today* in 1983.

Also filling the cottage were family heirlooms of the De Walls, such as the chest in the yellow room that belonged to her maternal grandmother. More important than the material items that filled the cottage were the cherished memories of the family members and friends who shared in the work and enjoyment of Pair-A-Dice.

100 Poplar Ridge [Ceil Laplage]

"Ceil Laplage," French for "Heaven at the beach," was built around 1906, occupied by Beryl and Morris Griep from Chicago, later owned by Howard C. Sherman of Grand Rapids, and then bought by William R. and Barbara L. Weideman. The Weidemans had been living at 715 Sheldon Road in Grand Haven. This small Highland Park cottage boasted originality and comfort with the addition of two decks, both fore and aft, that expanded into the wooded area behind and the incredible view over Lake Michigan. The Weidemans bought the cottage from the Grieps in 1966. The Grieps had bought the cottage from the Ate Dykstra, owner of Dykstra Dry Goods in Grand Rapids, shortly after his death in 1953. Morris was an avid tennis player and took much of the responsibility for taking care of the Tennis Courts. In front of this group of cottages there originally was a deck that stretched to a boardwalk, connecting with steps which descended to Harbor Drive. However the deck deteriorated during World War II and was never replaced.

101 Poplar Ridge [De Fouw Digs]

De Fouw Digs, owned by James and Tieke De Fouw, was kept in its original form, but with flamboyant and European decorating completed by Tieke. Originally built in 1900 by John and Edna Wagner, it was known as the Wagner Hazzard for 25 years. The cottage was sold to Jack, Bob, and Nancy Moriarty, who shared it until it was sold to the Grand Rapids De Fouw family, who maintained it with much of its natural charm.

102 Poplar Ridge [Lindenloft]

Named for a linden tree that once grew in the front yard, this cottage dates to 1899. The Hiram and Amanda Madden family of Grand Rapids were owners at that time. Eventually the property went to a grandson, Judge Robert Munro, whose mother had inherited the cottage in the 1930s.

105 Poplar Ridge

Built in 1905 or 1906, the cottage at this address has been owned in recent years by descendants of Dr. James H. Beaton, who lived here as early as 1949.

107 Poplar Ridge [Wyndhurst, Lakehurst]

The cottage at this address was built in 1899 by Mathilda Dolan. It next passed into the hands of East Grand Rapids resident Dr. Robert Raube, who by the late 1960s had sold it to Ray and Jan Mieras. In 2022 it was owned by Kim Zevalink, Ray's and Jan's daughter, and her husband John Zevalink.

109 Poplar Trail [Lakeside]

In 1940 the cottage at this address was owned by the Williams family.

110 Poplar Trail [Wigwam]

Wigwam was built by the MacNaughton family of Grand Rapids around 1900. In 1979 the original porch was changed in order to take better advantage of the view of Lake Michigan. In 1993 the cottage was owned by Sylvia and Walter McNitt.

111 Poplar Trail [Fleur de Lis]

In the summer of 1893, Fleur de Lis was occupied by "Mr Max Hamburger wife and children" [*Tribune*, July 9 1893]. Around 1900 the Parks family purchased a cottage they named Fleur de Lis. Paul Parks and his family remodeled the home to make it suitable for year-round living in 1945. Paul continued to live in the home a century after his ancestors purchased it. He died in 2003.

112 Poplar Trail [Ship-a-Hoy]

Built in 1915 by Richard Schaddelee, a native of the Netherlands and resident of Grand Rapids, Ship-a-Hoy contains four floors of living space, a bath or half bath off each bedroom, and a ballroom on the third floor. Other early owners were Leonard Verdier I and Leonard Verdier II, who was born in the cottage, followed by Leslie Verdier Armentrout. The cottage later was bought by Cliff and Gladys Pfaff.

116 Poplar Trail [Poplar Lodge]

Built in the summer of 1899 by George Kornemeyer, the cottage at this site later was owned by Charles O. Smedley, an attorney from Grand Rapids. The cottage changed very little over the years and was still enjoyed by Smedley's descendants five generations later. Bill and Bette Waltman were owners of record in 1993.

119 Poplar Trail [Braeside]

Virginia Johnson Travis owned this cottage, dating to 1900, during the 1930s and 1940s. Mrs. Travis was credited with bringing to Highland Park from China the silver dollar bushes now growing there and throughout the area. It was a second home for Grand Haven residents William and Hoppy Herbst for many years. Bert Brouwer and Jane Marshall more recently bought the cottage and maintained its unpretentious and unadorned state.

121 Poplar Trail [Castle Cranny Crow]

Maude Metz and Cora Riggs leased Castle Cranny Crow from Highland Park in 1948. They were teachers from New England who came to Highland Park each summer. In 1955 Riggs purchased the cottage from Highland Park and owned it until 1958, when she sold it to the Emersons of Grand Rapids. Louis and Genevieve Scott bought it in 1966 and owned it until they sold it to their daughter and son-in-law in 1978. It is believed to have been built in the mid-1890s.

27 [20] Prospect Street

Prior to 1900, the land at this address was part of Stephen L. Munroe's extensive lake front holdings. In 1903, David S. Hopkins, a Grand Rapids architect, built a cottage on the site now on Prospect Street. In 1920 Joseph and Florence Blakeslee Clark bought it, and four years later they sold it to Chauncey and Mary Wood Spencer Blakeslee. Chauncey and Florence Clark were siblings. The same year, the property passed into the hands of Cassius Blakeslee Towner, Chauncey's relative and lumberman from Grand Rapids. Mary Blakeslee purchased it back in 1929, and then in 1936 sold it to Frank [Bernard] and Florence Reghel, who owned the nearby Oval Inn on Harbor Drive. Under their ownership, the structure at this site first was called Miami Cottage, later changed to Miami Apartments. The frame, three-story structure included a three-stall garage, with two more garages attached to the east side of the complex. The apartments were located on the two upper stories. The Reghels resided in one of the apartments. Cleo and Ruth Cooper bought the property in 1958 and converted the garages into an apartment. In July 1971 Jerry and Carol Lietzke bought the apartments and managed the building for summer rentals. They sold the property in May 2013 to Josh and Jen Brugger, who were the owners of record in 2016.

When the house numbering system was changed, the building was designated number 20.

122 Prospect Street

By 1969, Harold and Florence Hansen resided at this address. They also owned a summer cottage, "Gutty-Sark," at 9 Grand View Drive. After their deaths, the home became a rental property.

200 Prospect Street

Known locally as the "Castle," Verl I. and Viola Cilley built this brick structure in 1928 and 1929 to resemble a 15th Century Spanish fortification. The Cilleys hired John Groenevelt as the contractor, and Gerrit Balgooyen and John Yonker teamed up to do the carpentry work. The brick on both the inside and outside of the structure was imported from Italy. Various additions were made to the home from time to time, but the bookshelves in the library, the fireplace in the living room, the tin ceilings, the wrought iron, the spiral stairway to the widow's watch, and the light fixture in the entryway, all part of the original structure, were retained through the years.

The next owners were Ilo and Leroy Cox, who in the late 1950s operated a restaurant and nightclub here. Owners of the property for 18 years, they converted it in the next decade to a pizza parlor. They also owned and operated Coxie's Southside Mobil Service Station at 1710 South Beacon Boulevard. In 1985 Jeffrey Lootens bought the property, and two years later Bob and Renee Vander Ark purchased it. They sold the Castle to Jerry and Barbara Schuette in 1999, who the next year spent about \$1,000,000 to convert the 6,000 square foot structure to a bed and breakfast. They remodeled the third floor into living quarters for themselves, making the ballroom into a dining and kitchen area. Five Mile Hill once was known as Keso [Sun] Castle, because it was believed that Indians held pow-wows there.

END HIGHLAND PARK SECTION

301 Harbourfront Place

One of the units in this contemporary condo, owned by George Tilton, originally was built as a one-floor unit, but was expanded to two floors in order to provide a panoramic view of the Grand River. The three-floor unit features dark green Italian marble in the kitchen and on windowsills, offset by the solid cherry floors and woodwork. Before being converted to a condominium, this was part of the Story & Clark Piano Factory.

Of special interest was the wave effect on the banisters and the outstanding stainedglass window in the master bedroom. The original condo housed the master bedroom and bath, and the second level included the living room and kitchen area. Above the third-floor den living space was a library and office that could be reached only by a wall ladder going to the loft. A slight walk from the street to the elevator revealed a marvelous view of the downtown area and Dewey Hill.

16780 Hayes Street

In the early 1900s William and Lillian Vincent owned a 40-acre dairy farm here. In 1989 Jack Crawford and his wife purchased three acres on the southeast corner of Hayes and 168th Avenue and opened Loose Spokes, a bicycle sales and repair shop. The residence at 14394 168th Avenue was used as a rental unit.

17169 Hayes Street

A man by the name of Shultz started the M & S Tool Company in his garage at home in 1960. He had previously worked for the Jarecki Corp. in Grand Rapids doing the same type of work manufacturing parts for office partitions, roll form appliances, and advertising displays. In 1983, the company phased out of the tool and die business and concentrated on slotted tubing. The firm later had 43 employees and had accounts established throughout the United States. John C. Carlyle, an attorney in the Grand Haven office of Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt, and Howlett, acquired M & S Tooling in 1988. The firm later became the M & S Company and continued to operate beyond 1999.

17338 Hayes Street

K & G Tool Company began business at this address in Grand Haven Township in 1973. The firm built custom machinery, gages, fixtures, and CNC machinery. Kurt Gillespie was the owner.

17360 Hayes Street

Grand Ra-Tonics, a manufacturer of transformers used in testing equipment in laboratories and schools, in communications, signal devices, and in many commercial and industrial products, was established at this address on October 30, 1957. The *Muskegon Chronicle* reported that the 1957 closing of the Grand Ra-Tonics plant was caused by labor troubles. It employed 35 persons at that time. In 1962 Plywood Components Corporation opened here. In January 1964 a fire was discovered, believed to have been started by an overheated electric laminating press in an assembly room. Howard Bowen, president and general manager, estimated loss at \$75,000 to \$100,000. The plant employed 12 in the manufacture of laminated beams and structural wood building parts. In 1972 Metal-Wood Corporation opened for business at this site. The company specialized in finger-jointed lumber production. Finger jointing was a process whereby short pieces of lumber were joined and glued together to produce longer boards free of defects. The finger-jointed lumber was ideal for applications in the cabinet and building industry. Officers were H. D. Mulder of Grand Rapids, and Claude A. Van Coevering of Grand Haven. In 1974 a seven-hour blaze almost totally destroyed the wood remanufacturing company. Damage estimates were put at a minimum of \$150,000.

17635 Hayes Street

Started in January 1960 by Mr. Miller and Mr. Cooley, the officers at C & M Coated Product were Ruth Swartz, president, and Robert Tipsword, vice president. In March 1961 a gas-fired baking oven exploded at the plant in Spring Lake and caused damage estimated at \$15,000 to \$18,000. The company relocated to Hayes Street in Grand Haven Township.

1624 Hillcrest Street

James T. and Chriss Sprott made their home at this address. Sprott, who lived from 1900 to 1989, was an employee of Gardner-Denver in Grand Haven.

1808 Hillcrest Street

Orrie Vander Meiden, a contractor who lived at 616 Grand, built several homes in this area in the 1950s, including the house at this address and another at 1408 Sheldon.

1912 Hillcrest Street

Donn De Young and his wife, Angenieta, lived here. De Young was president and general manager of the Dake Company from 1979 to 1986.

18255 Holcomb Hills

The first year-round home in the Holcomb Hills subdivision was built in 1972 by Libby Crawford and her husband Arthur at this site. The home was a pre-cut cedar Hamill home designed by a Grand Ledge firm. Nestled in a ravine on the Lake Michigan sand dunes, the home reflected those two things most important to Libby: her family and her craft. The nationally known weaver used her art to decorate her home. Hand-woven upholstery, wall hangings, bedspreads, and tapestries could be seen throughout the home. At Christmas time, hand woven holiday decorations were featured. The Crawfords bought the lot in 1947, sight unseen, in the woods near Stickney Ridge for \$40. They intended to use the lot for parking and access to the beach, but local ordinances prevented that plan. They never gave much thought to the wooded parcel until 1972 when a local developer wrote them about purchasing the lot. The couple seldom even visited the site that they had owned for 25 years, but when they came to see it, they immediately decided it was a perfect site for their retirement home. Libby continued to live in the home after her husband's death in 1981. She sold the property at the start of the 21st century.

Honeymoon Hill

See Highland Park section.

230 North Hopkins Street

The American Brass Foundry was started February 20, 1919 when Alvin E. Jacobson I and Paul Johnson I purchased the Zoerner Foundry located at Monroe and Sixth Streets. On December 23, 1919 that plant burned down for a total loss. This site on North Hopkins was immediately purchased from the Eagle Ottawa Leather Company and construction began January 1, 1920. The company remained here under the name Grand Haven Brass Foundry until it closed permanently in April 2000.

301 North Hopkins Street

This was the address of the Fountain Specialty Company [Bastian Blessing Company], a manufacturer of soda fountains, which operated here from 1910 to 1988.

2 Howard Street

Around 1940 the home of Sam Garvin, manufacturer of electrical supplies, was located at this corner address. His company was located at 402 South Harbor, among other sites.

26 Howard Street

Peter Jacob and Dora Fase built a house at this address in 1903. After Peter's death in 1926, his widow and son, Peter Jacob Fase, continued to live in the home. By 1940, Dora was living in the house by herself. She died in 1960. Her great grandson, Mike La Fave and his parents, Earl and Diana La Fave, moved into it in 1961. Diana was Herbert's and Dora's daughter. Mike sold the property in February 2016. The new owners razed it in November the following year with plans to erect a new residence in the future. [*Tribune* article "Home built in 1903 razed," November 4, 2017.]

29 Howard Street

David P. Willet, a manufacturer of concrete blocks beginning in the early 1900s, lived at this address. He was married twice, first to Emma, who died in 1897, and then to Minnie. He and Minnie continued to reside here until at least 1920.

102 Howard Street

Not long after their wedding in 1914, Hilbrand and Johanna Beukema built a home at 111 North First Street for \$1600. The house was moved to this site in 1922, when Story & Clark expanded.

103 Howard Street

Frank Fisher I and his family lived at this address, calling their residence Poplar Home. Fisher died in 1900.

109 Howard Street

Louis Vanderberg and his wife Martha lived at this house in the early 1900s. Vanderberg was a marine engineer.

111 Howard Street

In the early years of the 20th century, George D. Turner and his wife, Lillian, made their home at this address. At one time George owned the only complete set of abstract books in the county and later ran an abstract office in the courthouse. He died in 1936.

114 Howard Street

Harry Oakes and his wife, Jane, built the house at this address between 1894 and 1896 and lived in it until 1907, when they moved across the street to 121 Howard. They were followed by Edward and Sarah Stokes and their family. People by the name of Sheltraw carried out extensive renovations to the home in the early 1990s, including removal of a wall in order to enlarge the living area. The house had an open floor plan with large windows, many of them with beveled panes of glass. A stainedglass window in the attic at the front of the house gave it a special touch, as did the large wrap-around porch. Barbara and Andrew Sychoski owned the house in 2000 and continued the interior renovations.

116 Howard Street

Cornelius and Minnie Ball lived at this site in the early 1900s.

121 Howard Street

Harry Oakes and his wife, Jane, moved from across the street to this address about 1907. In a 1912 newspaper ad he announced he was a “Buyer and dealer in Copper, Brass And Old Rubber. ALSO Inside and Outside Auto Tires. Highest Prices Paid.” Oakes had lived previously in a home at 304 Columbus [approximate number], which was lost in the fire of 1889. He died in 1919.

123 Howard Street

When James Vander Zalm I died around 1938, his son James II took over ownership and management of the family store at 208 Washington. James II and his wife, Amelia, lived in the house at this address. He died in 1972 at the age of 83.

213 Howard Street

Xavier “Joseph” Theiler resided here with his wife, Anna, and their children. Theiler died in 1892.

215 Howard Street

The house on this lot was built in the late 1870s and consisted originally of five rooms. The house was built on large floor beams, measuring 10” square, and had no basement. Instead of being nailed, the floor joists were notched to fit onto the beams and were kept in place by the structure’s weight. In the 1920s the house was enlarged to provide a new kitchen, and indoor plumbing, central hot water heat, and a Michigan cellar were added. About this time and into the 1930s, Jack and Maleta Van Schelven owned the property. In the summer of 1980 the owner, Patricia Newman, sold the home to Walker and Gayle Parmelee. The Parmelees in 1987 started their own extensive remodeling by rebuilding the staircase, adding a bath and a half upstairs, opening up the ceiling over the living and dining rooms, and moving walls. More recently a garage was added with a master bedroom above it, another bedroom was added to the second floor of the house, the original, small garage was converted to family room, and a bay window was added to the front. In 1992 a full basement replaced the Michigan cellar.

216 Howard Street

This bungalow was built in the early 1900s. Its first occupants were Jack and Mae Kaden. Kaden was a jeweler with a store in downtown Grand Haven. The home featured large rooms, oak woodwork

throughout, and a detailed oak stairway in the entryway. During the 1960s the kitchen was added, which also provided space for a laundry and bathroom. In 1989 owners Doug and Diane Sparling added the master bedroom on the second floor. They bought the house in 1985.

222 Howard Street

Mary and Jacob Glerum had a home at this site. Glerum was City Clerk for Grand Haven from 1900 to 1904 and again from 1908 to 1910.

226 Howard Street

Will Glerum built the house at this address for his family in 1910. Later, his daughter Anne and her husband, Nelson Fisher, lived in the house from 1931 to March 1941, when they moved to 516 Leggat.

227 Howard Street

The home at this site was part of the David Hunton estate until his death in 1915. A house was built there or moved there between 1915 and the mid-1920s, when Joshua Lehman, a Grand Haven, barber, occupied the home. Following him in the 1960s and 1970s was Ernest Switney. Douglas Frifeldt was the occupant in the 1980s and 1990s. Shirley Mead was owner-occupant in 2020.

231 Howard Street

Grand Haven attorney and poet David Hunton lived on an eight-and-a-half-acre estate at this address. A drawing of the home and park-like grounds appear in the 1876 Atlas of Ottawa County. David died in 1915.

396 Howard Street

Cottrell Reed and his wife, Sena, lived at this address in 1940. Reed was a reporter for the *Muskegon Chronicle*.

398 Howard Street

John Pol, a bachelor, moved to this address in the in 1940, after the family home, across the street at 319 South Fourth, burned down in 1940. Born in 1859, John lived beyond his 100th birthday. His brother Jacob lived with him until his death in 1941. The Pol family moved to Grand Haven from its native Netherlands in the 1860s.

400 Howard Street

In the late 1800s Nellie and Heber Squier inhabited the house at this address. Mrs. Squier continued to live there after her husband's death but moved sometime before 1889. Lillie reported that she lived in the Fred Huty residence in downtown Grand Haven at the time of the 1889 fire. Heber Squier died in 1880. In 1920 one-time mayor of Grand Haven Herbert Hillman and his wife Edna lived in the house. In the 1950s and beyond Martin and Marie Vander Noot resided at this address. Vander Noot, who as a child lived at 423 Howard, died in 1990.

403 Howard Street

This was the residence of William and Marjorie Hanrahan in the early 1900s. He died in 1933.

406 Howard Street

Charles Ingraham came to Michigan in 1838 and to Ottawa County in 1863, first owning a farm in Allendale. About 1869 he married Adelia Harper, who died around March 17, 1918. They had three daughters: Ednah Ralya of Allendale, Lulu, and Rose. Lou became a teacher at the Columbus Street School in 1896. Ingraham owned a farm on Bass River but moved to this address in 1891. He died January 24, 1897. Later the home was occupied by Claude Ver Duin, one-time Mayor of Grand Haven,

and in the 1940s Ver Duin's Fire Protection Insurance Agency had an office here. Ver Duin and his wife later moved to 312 South Fourth Street.

410 Howard Street

The house at this address was built about 1870, and was owned by Grand Haven attorney David Hunton, who lived at 231 Howard. Hunton sold the house to Mattie Slayton, widow of Nathaniel, who died on June 29, 1889. A few months after his death, the family home at 314 Washington was destroyed by a major fire, and evidently Mattie moved here about that time. In the early 1900s Joseph W. and Ann Adams resided here. Later the home was occupied by the Andrew Schaafsma family. Schaafsma owned a harness store at 11 North Second. Two of Schaafsma's daughters, Ida Mae and Catherine Lake, lived in the house until they sold it to Steve and Carol Loftis on June 28, 2001.

411 Howard Street

The home at 411 Howard was built in 1876 for Ottawa County Circuit Judge, George D. Turner. This Gothic Revival house was typically tall, steep, and pointed "heavenward." It had dormer windows and the typical elaborate hand cut gingerbread trim around the gables. The home remained virtually unchanged after it was built, probably because ownership changed hands only four times. The cast iron fireplace in the living room was original and all wood floors, except the living room, were original to the home. Furnishings featured fine examples of English and American antiques, antique oil paintings, and artwork by one of Mrs. Kurtz's three sons. Inside were an 1830s bride's box, a Victorian chest, and a tramp's bed that dated back to 1760 and looked like a primitive church pew. Tramp's beds were used in hotel lobbies. The bench opened up to reveal a straw bed that hotels would offer to vagrants who could not afford a room. English ladder-back chairs in the dining room dated to 1810. An 1807 family Seth Thomas clock with wooden works also was featured in the dining room.

414 Howard Street

Frederick and Clara Pfaff built this home in 1889. Frederick, who died in 1932, was owner of Pfaff's Hardware Store in downtown Grand Haven. Later Aubrey and Margaret Kleet Ernst raised their family at this address. Ernst died in 1984. William O'Dwyer occupied the home until his death in 2002 at the age of 68. Jan and Betty Goins bought the property about 2004.

415 Howard Street

Queen Anne in design, this home was complemented by a carriage house in back.

420 Howard Street

In the early 1900s this home was occupied by Grand Haven attorney George Farr I and his wife, Susan. Edmund K. Ellis and his wife, Elizabeth Hatton, later lived at the address. Elizabeth died in 1947.

423 Howard Street

Albert G. vanden Berg I and his family lived at this address. Prior to Albert's death in 1913 his daughter Dena and her husband, William H. Mead, who owned an electrical business at 22 Washington Street, resided here with his wife, Dean, before moving out of state. Next the home was occupied by the Cornelius and Nellie Vander Noot family, including their son Martin, who later moved to 400 Howard. Martin Vander Noot died in 1936.

425 Howard Street

In the early 1900s Art and Mary Van Arendonk lived here. Mary was the daughter of Albert G. and Johanna Hoffman vanden Berg, who resided next door at 423 Howard. Organist and choirmaster at the First Presbyterian Church in Grand Haven, Joanne Jansen, purchased this home in 1974. Thought to have been built in the late 1890s, the house was purchased about 1920 to serve as a rectory for St. John's Episcopal Church. It was the residence of Reverend Donald H. Hallack, his mother, wife, and five

children. Rev. Hallack later became Bishop of Milwaukee. In the early 1970s Reverend John Hills, his wife, and two sons lived here. The Hills combined two rooms to form a larger living room and a bookcase wall to separate it from the front hall. Except for a few minor changes, the house looked much as it did when it was built. The kitchen may have been added at a later date. The Hills were followed by Joanne E. Jansen, a music teacher.

Indian Trails

See Highland Park section.

Indian Village

At the far south end of the Interurban line, just beyond Highland Park, there was a cluster of six cottages referred to as "Indian Village." The three-level frame structures were built one above another on a rather steep sand dune. High water in later years destroyed several of these summer places. Around 1910 Thomas Kirby owned and managed the Village. He may have been the builder, as well.

1825 Industrial Park Drive

Kandu Industries constructed a new building at this site in 1980. Kandu provided employment opportunities for specially challenged people.

1819 Industrial Park Drive

Joan Hoffman started a company to publish school materials in Grand Rapids in 1972. The business moved to this address in Grand Haven Township in February 1980 and was at the same address in 2001.

200-300 Jackson Street

When Jackson Street was extended west and joined with Water [Harbor], these two blocks of Madison Street became part of the extension. Until then, all structures in these neighborhoods had Madison Street addresses, and entries in the 200 to 300 blocks of Jackson are listed under Madison.

400 Jackson Street

This was the location of Arthur Vett's Grocery Store in the 1940s. Vett lived at 529 Madison. There were at least two other businesses here before John and Paula Montgomery bought the property in 1973 and opened "The Mousetrap," an antique shop. John Montgomery also had his Prudential Insurance office here. The Montgomerys sold the property in late 2002 to Jasmine & Company, a beauty salon. The owners, Chris and Jenny Duong, named the salon for their two-year old daughter, Jasmine. The Duongs had operated The Nail Boutique at 1705 South Beacon for the previous seven years.

406 Jackson Street

In the early 1900s the William Byl family resided here. By 1920 the family had relocated to 1003 Fulton.

423 Jackson Street

The residence of Peter Dornbos and his wife Bouwine was at this address. Dornbos manufactured cigars at 111 Washington in downtown Grand Haven.

431 Jackson Street

Klaas Poel had a barber shop here in the early 1900s, adjacent to his residence, where he lived with his wife, Cornelia.

433 Jackson Street

Klaas Poel and his wife Cornelia raised ten children in their home located here. Poel had a barber shop next door. By 1930 Paul and Margaret Van Tol were at home at this address. Living with them were Margaret's sister, Adrianna, and Adrianna's husband Glen Gleason. Adrianna was born in The

Netherlands about 1908 and Glen was born in Michigan about two years earlier. The Gleasons were married around 1929.

513 Jackson Street

The first Christian School, located at 606 Jackson, was purchased by the Grand Haven School Board and converted to a public elementary school. William Baker donated the land at 513 Jackson to the Grand Haven Christian School, and a small, frame school opened on December 1, 1883, under the leadership of Emket Luinenga, who was teacher and administrator of the school. Luinenga died on August 14, 1884, at the age of 32. The same year the first Christian School Board was organized with representation from both the First Reformed and the Second Reformed Churches. Within a few years the Grand Haven School Board took over this building and operated it as a public elementary school. In 1910 William F. Zoerner and his family resided here before moving to 302 Clinton. By the mid-1940s 513 Jackson was the home of Joan and Joseph H. Ver Berkmoes II, who continued to live at the address for at least the next four decades. Joseph died in 1985.

517 Jackson Street

Jurrien Van Dyk and his family lived at this address as early as 1900. After Jurrien died in 1905, his widow, Johanna, and the Van Dyk children continued to occupy the home.

520 Jackson Street

This home is representative of a typical Gothic Revival Cottage. Features of this style include the steeply pitched roof, tall, narrow windows, board and batten siding, and bay window. In the late 19th and early 20th century it was the home of Frederick J. Kieft I, where he and his wife Katie raised 14 children. The Kiefts took out a \$150 mortgage on January 21, 1895 to buy the house. Frederick died in 1913. In the 1950s Sybrant and Mary Olthof lived here.

523 Jackson Street

Dick and Dena Groenevelt lived at this house on Jackson Street. Dena died in 1926, and her husband passed away four years later.

530 Jackson Street

In the 1880s Petersen's Store was open at this address. When the Christian School was forced to vacate the building at 513 Jackson, it offered classes in the basement of the store. At that time P. R. Holtman was the teacher and administrator. A few years later, a basement was built under the First Christian Reformed Church at 418 Fulton, and the Christian School moved there. Later this was the site of Botbyl's Store. [But see 534 Jackson.]

534 Jackson Street

In the early 1900s Henry and Jacob Botbyl had a grocery store here. [See 530 Jackson.] In the mid-1920s W. S. Bowman ran Bowman's Grocery Store at the same address.

601 Jackson Street

The property at this address was sold to the City of Grand Haven as part of its GrandWater development. The structure was razed in August 2003.

606 Jackson Street

This was the site of the first Grand Haven Christian School, founded in 1880 with an enrollment of 85 students to "teach the Christian faith, the Dutch language, reading, writing, and arithmetic." Emket Luinenga was the primary force behind the formation of the school, and he became its first teacher and administrator. The small, frame building at this address was constructed by the congregation of the First Christian Reformed Church in 1867 at 413 Columbus and moved to this site in 1872. A congregation of

an African-American Church purchased the building and used it for a few years. When the church failed, a member of the congregation, Hezekiah Smith, bought the building and rented it to the Christian School founders for fifty cents a week. In 1883 the Grand Haven School Board bought the building from Smith and opened it as a public school. The Christian School moved to 513 Jackson. By the mid-1950s the two-story frame house at this address was the residence of George T. and Mary L. Zysk. George became well known as the “sign man” of the neighborhood, a reference to the political statements and Bible verses he painted on the exterior of the house for about 20 years. He worked at Oldberg Manufacturing [A & P Parts] as a shipper. Zysk vacated the house in 2000. Two years later his son Craig remodeled and updated the structure.

609 Jackson Street

Giles Hiler and Lucy Caroline Hammond were married on May 5, 1877 and subsequently lived at this address. Giles died in 1912. The property was sold to the City of Grand Haven in 2003 as part of the GrandWater development.

620 Jackson Street

In the 1930s this was the residence of William and Harriet Welch. William was born in Canada around 1854. William was a cabinet maker at Challenge Refrigerator.

621 Jackson Street

Like several other properties in this neighborhood, the site was purchased by the City of Grand Haven as part of its GrandWater residential/commercial development. In the summer of 2003 the city paid \$80,000 to the estate of Jerome Schultz, former resident and recently deceased.

625 Jackson Street

The City of Grand Haven purchased this site in the summer of 2003 as part of its GrandWater development. The structure was razed in August that year.

638 Jackson Street

Louis and Zwaantje Dornbos lived in the home at this address. Louis had a shoe repair shop at 220 North Third. He died in 1912.

712 Jackson Street

Around 1900 this was the home of James and Susanna Welch. James died in 1916.

741 Jackson Street

This was the address used by the Puffer-Hubbard Refrigerator Company until its dissolution in 1979.

850 Jackson Street

Challenge Stamping & Porcelain Company was located here until it closed in 1979.

1051 Jackson Street

This was the second site of the Rycenga Lumber Company, which was founded about 1946 and moved here in 1949. Within a few years the property was sold to Ottawa Electric Company when the lumber company moved into a new structure a short distance east at 1053 Jackson. Ottawa Electric had been located at 217 South Beechtree. In 1980 Northern Lighting opened a retail outlet at the same address. When the lumber company started business, Jackson Street ended at Ferry, which at that time was a dirt road that led to several celery farms in the neighborhood.

1053 Jackson Street

Rycenga Lumber Company built a new outlet at this address about 1955. In 1979 Rycenga Homes split away from the parent company and opened its own facility at 17127 Hickory Street in Spring Lake Township. Rycenga Real Estate, owned by Chuck Rycenga, started at this address before 1971. It had moved to 1097 Jackson by the late 1970s.

1097 Jackson Street

Chuck Rycenga founded Rycenga Real Estate at 1053 Jackson and moved to this address by the late 1970s. Gordon Naumoff was broker-manager.

1101 Jackson Street

By the late 1970s Carpet Discount was located here. Phillip Dykman was owner and manager.

13711-13715 Johnson Street

The Winfield Hall family owned this and adjacent parcels on Stearns Bayou for many years. Winfield and Jeanette Hall, from Berwyn, Illinois, in 1900 purchased acreage on the south side of Stearns Bayou in Section 6 of Robinson Township. By 1912 they owned over 132 acres in the area in three separate parcels. Over the years the Halls sold some of their holdings, including 45 acres to William Osner and 12 acres to Julius Anson. On their Bayou property the Halls built Wynnewood at 13715 Johnson as a place to spend their summers. After Winfield's death in 1941, son Albert and his wife, Reba, took over the property. When Dr. Albert Hall died in 1991 his son Winfield and Winfield's wife, Carol, assumed ownership of the property and constructed a new home at 13711 Johnson. A daughter, Jeanette, who married Herbert Garber, occupied the original cottage.

1417 Kooiman Street

Modern Methods Manufacturing started here in 1969. The company did fabricating and turning. George Ver Duin was president and Dr. William Creason was vice president.

1600 Kooiman Street

In 1967 the Pippel-Patterson Printing Company built a 22,000 sq. ft. on six acres at this site and moved from the building at 800 Columbus. John R. Pippel started the company in 1931.

114 Lafayette Street

In the early 1900s Louis and Margaret Speidel lived at this address. Speidel worked for the Globe Fertilizer Company, and by 1920 he and his family were located in Berrien County, Michigan. Tom Johnston I, founder and owner of the Ferrysburg gravel company bearing his name, resided and had an office at this address as early as 1920. He died in 1948 and was followed by his son, Tom II, who managed the office here until his death in 1957. It remained the business's main office into the 1960s. The property later was owned by James De Spelder I, who lived here until his death in 1975. The home was then occupied by James De Spelder II.

121 Lafayette Street

Elizabeth and Herman Nyland lived at this address around 1900. Their daughter, Esther Dean Nyland, was born in the house. Years later Henry and Lois M. Rademaker resided in the house. Henry was Superintendent of the Grand Haven Board of Light and Power.

214 Lafayette Street

Peter and Mary Wilds lived at this address around 1900 and beyond. Peter died in 1899, but his widow and their children, including Edmond and William I, continued living here. Edmond Wilds was Mayor of Grand Haven from 1943 to 1948.

215 Lafayette Street

In 1918 Edward Martin moved to Grand Haven from Milwaukee to become the Captain of the Grand Haven and Milwaukee Car Ferry. He and his wife, Sarah, purchased the property at this address in 1919. The house was built 11 years before by Henry Pellegrom, who lived in it with his wife, Hester, and their children. Henry died in 1917, ten years after his wife. The gambrel roof identified the Dutch Colonial style of the house. The house next went to one of the Martin daughters and her husband, Gunnard and Alice Oslund, who raised their two children here. Martin continued to live with the Oslunds until 1961 when he died at the age of 91. Sarah had died in 1947. When the Oslunds bought the house, they lay concrete in the basement, installed a new furnace, and updated a very old-fashioned kitchen. In 1964 a Martin granddaughter and her husband, Beverly and Kenneth MacLeod, purchased the home. In 1984, their son Scott remodeled the kitchen as a Mother's Day gift. In 1993 Larry and Carole Schuitman bought the house.

226 Lafayette Street

This was the residence of Edmond and Jennifer Wilds. Edmond was Mayor of Grand Haven from 1943 to 1947. His boyhood home was just a few doors west.

229 Lafayette Street

Bernard and Sena Kammeraad lived here in the 1950s and into the 1970s. Bernard also ran a real estate office from this address. Sena continued to live in the home after her husband's death in 1962. Sena passed away in 1999.

318 Lafayette Street

Henry and Lizzie Fisher made their home at this address in the early part of the 1900s. Fisher was a commercial fisherman.

400 Lafayette Street

In 1912 Andrew J. Ward advertised "Electric Cleaners for sale or rent also hand cleaners and dustless mop" at this corner address. Presumably this was home for him and his wife, Lucy, as well as the site of his business.

401 Lafayette Street

Lucy Northouse continued living in this house after her husband, Harm, died. Boarding with her in the early 1900s was their son, Lou Nordhouse [Nordhouse], who was a plumber. His office was at 22 Washington.

408 Lafayette Street

In the 1890s Ruth Brower owned a boot and shoe store in Grand Haven. Ruth and his wife, Gertrude, lived at this address on Lafayette Street. Ruth died in 1917.

413 Lafayette Street

In 1908 Corneil and Alice Addison lived at this address. Addison owned a dry goods establishment in the building later occupied by the Sketetee Company in downtown Grand Haven. A son, Cornelius, lived with them, as did their other children, John, Howard, Margaret, and Christine. By 1929 Cornelius, who was medical doctor, lived here with his wife, Caroline.

415 Lafayette Street

Charles and Ernestine Pagelsen raised their children here. Pagelsen, a Grand Haven attorney, died in 1904.

417 Lafayette Street [approximate number]

Marvin Klaver recalled that Chauncey Clark, a stonemason, brought his 16-year-old bride to this residence around 1912. Klaver added, "That wedding caused many a raised eyebrow, which in time returned to their normal positions as the union kept lasting and lasting." The 1908 *City Directory* listed Chauncey [spelled "Chaney"] as living at his parents' home on Pennoyer, just west of the Pere Marquette railroad tracks, which would have made him a neighbor of the Klavers. His parents were Joseph and Fanny Clark. Joseph was a building contractor. Chauncey and his wife, Dora, later lived at 820 Lake Avenue and then 634 Lake.

418 Lafayette Street

Daniel and Minnie Gale made their home at this address around 1900. Daniel was a merchant in downtown Grand Haven.

425 Lafayette Street

In the early 1900s James D. Edward and his family resided here. Edward was president and general manager of the Grand Haven Basket Company.

502 Lafayette Street

This American Four-Square house was built at the turn of the 20th century. The Four-Square style followed the Queen Ann style, and reflected a reaction to the opulence of its Victorian predecessors. The ornate Queen Anne features of the Boyden House across the street and the elegant Italianate details of the Ferry House next door illustrated the older styles. In the early 1900s Mark Ardis and his wife Alta lived here. Ardis was vice president of the American Brass Novelty Works and the Ardis/Wiltshire Glove Company. Later Dr. Herbert Cherry lived here. New owners moved into the house in 1985 and strove to bring the home back to its original charm. Wood floors, oak paneling, fixtures, and the fireplace itself were restored to their natural beauty. The wood trim is also evident in the kitchen, foyer, dining room, and library. The stainedglass piece in the closet door was made by one of the owners. At one time the home was used for mentally disabled persons, and the wear from hook and eye locks is still visible on the bedroom doors. Other changes took place in earlier years, including the near loss of the entire dining room paneling. This is the only house of the four at this intersection that faces Lafayette. The other three have Fifth Street addresses.

509 Lafayette Street

Henry Vanden Bosch was part owner of the Vanden Bosch Company [Big Store] on Third Street. He and his wife, Johanna, resided at this address. In the 1908 *Directory* their daughters Anna and Mary were listed as dressmakers at the same address.

514 Lafayette Street

Phillip Wooley lived in Grand Haven long enough to build this Italianate-style residence in 1872. Phillip's last child, born in Grand Haven in 1873, was named Kate Ferry Wooley. Edward Payson Ferry purchased it in 1874. The Ferrys lived in the home for 17 years before Edward packed up and moved west with his family to join his brothers and the other members of the Michigan Bunch in a business venture in Utah's Silver King Mine. The home was one of the show places of the city with its wide lawns, gardens, fruit trees, vine-covered pagoda, and large carriage house. It once had a windmill that powered water up a pipe system to a large tank in the attic, and in the yard stood a large woodshed and a cupola-topped the barn with a carriage house inside. The Ferrys were among the first white settlers of Grand Haven, and Edward's father, Reverend William Montague Ferry, was considered the founder of Grand Haven. Edward was an early banker and lumberman who also served as a quartermaster in the Civil War.

The home had a number of interesting architectural features, including ceilings that were 12 feet in height on the main floor and 11½ feet on the second floor. The cornice and ceiling medallions were made of plaster. The home also contained two functioning fireplaces, made for burning gas logs. The name "Ferry" was cut in the windowpanes of the front doors, which led from the vestibule into the foyer. The

exterior of the house is an elegant example of the Italianate style. Basically square in shape, with an almost flat roof and wide, overhanging eaves, the house featured tall and narrow windows with decorative, arched caps.

Edward moved his family to Park City, Utah in 1878 and never returned to Grand Haven. The house was mortgaged to John Furlong of Grand Haven for \$10,000 in 1883. Furlong died the same year, and his wife died two years later. Ferry never returned to Grand Haven, and in 1898 Furlong's heirs sold the property to Captain Thomas Traill. Traill was a steamboat captain and a respected member of the community for many years. After her husband died in 1930, Mrs Traill rented rooms in the house to provide badly-needed income. Mrs Traill conveyed ownership of the property to her son, Thomas William. She died in 1941, and then her son and his daughter sold the house to Margaret Nietring, wife of local coal merchant, Henry Nietring. The lot to the west earlier had been sold to B. Frank Harbeck. Mrs Nietring never occupied the house, and after she died it was sold to Roy Dillinger.

Roy Dillinger and his wife Beatrice Bell Dillinger moved to this address from 312 Clinton sometime in the 1930s. After Roy's death in 1972, Beatrice sold the property.

The house was owned in the early 1970s by Alan and Leslie Richmond, who extensively rehabilitated the house. In 1983 Tom and Gail Adams purchased the property and, along with their sons Jason and Michael, worked on the restoration and renovation of the main floor. Work done on the first floor included redecorating the living room and dining room, as well as complete renovation of the kitchen, library, den, guest bedroom, and main floor bathroom. They tore out old wallpaper, linoleum, and carpeting, put up walls in some places and demolished them in others. The Adamses cleared out a bricked-up fireplace and refurbished the interior with period furniture. The main floor bathroom contained fixtures the Adamses rescued from a salvage yard and featured an antique "pull chain" water closet. The Postmus family thoroughly restored the home as it had appeared during Grand Haven's lumbering boom. The house was listed as #388 on the Michigan Register of Historic Sites and was included on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1900 plans were announced for a "Colored Institute" to be located at the property. This was to be an industrial school to educate young people in business courses and the mechanical arts. Teachers and administrators were to be African-Americans. The planned institute never came about.

The home remains in private hands today.

515 Lafayette Street

Captain George Robertson and his wife, Mary, resided in the house at this address. Robertson, who lived from 1848 to 1933, was Master of one of the ferry boats.

520 Lafayette Street

Frank Harbeck lived here with his sister, Minnie Harbeck. Harbeck was Secretary and Treasurer of the Challenge Refrigerator Company. In the 1950s Miller G. Sherwood and his family occupied the home. Sherwood died in 1985. They eventually moved to 18341 North Shore Estates Road.

521 Lafayette Street

This home is representative of the Dutch Colonial style. Its date of construction is undetermined, but Gerritt and Jennie Juistema were residing there in 1908. Juistema and his brother John owned a shoe store at 207 Washington Street. A few years later William Long occupied the home. In 1926 the trustees of the Presbyterian Church authorized payment of \$7,250 to purchase the house from Mr. and Mrs. Sluiter and use it as a manse for the church minister. Reverend James De Kraker and his wife Harriet moved in soon after the purchase. De Kraker joined the church in 1919 and left ten years later. His successor Josiah Roth and Josiah's wife Doris lived in the manse from the early 1930s until at least 1945. 521 Lafayette became the residence of Brice and Jan Maddox in the 1950s, prior to their move to 10 Woodlawn Court. Maddox died in 1997. In the 1970s Tony and Gail Kowalksi occupied the home. Tony was a draftsman with

Vander Meiden & Koteles and Gail was part of the Century 21 sales force. Around 1982 Charles and Jill Misner moved in. They had been living at 18201 North Fruitport Road in Spring Lake Township. Charles, manager of the Bookman at 715 Washington Street died in 2007. Jill continued to live there well into the 2000s.

526 Lafayette Street

In 1872 John and Anne Macfie built their home on the site of a large apple orchard on the outskirts of Grand Haven. It was given the address 526 Lafayette Street. Later occupant were their son George and his wife Maud. The apple orchard disappeared, but the house on Lafayette Street, later owned by John and Judy Clapp who purchased it in 1967, was very much unchanged from the original. It was one of the few older homes in Grand Haven made of brick. An original 19th century Scotch cottage in the Folk-Victorian or Gothic Revival style, the home had a distinctive Gothic roof pitch and arch-shaped windows with Queen Anne jig saw cut trim accenting the eaves. Typical of this style, a one-story porch covered the entry and sometimes ran the full width of the home. The Clapps worked to enhance their home, restoring the porch to its original size, adding a garage, exposing the brick fireplace, repairing the plaster moldings on the ten-foot ceilings, and including a bath and laundry space.

A special treat for later owners was the unplanned fascinating collection of artifacts from former occupants that were collected during the restoration process. Included in the discoveries while working on the house were a dress pattern from an old Scottish newspaper, playing cards, notes for school examinations, and letters, including one dated 1869. One very special discovery was an Anglican Book of Common Prayer. "Stuff just kept falling out of the walls," said Judy. Between 1916, when George and Maud Macfie went to California, and 1967, the home was owned by three families until being acquired by the Clapps, who still resided in the house at the start of the 21st century.

527 Lafayette Street

Attorney Charles Soule and his wife Lennie raised their family at this address in the early 1900s. Soule was Circuit Court Judge. The Soules moved to Grand Haven from Spring Lake in 1873 and built this house in 1881. The home boasted the first furnace to be installed in Grand Haven. The heating innovation was built by John Van Dongen, who erected a square of brick walls around a four-foot stove, making it large enough to take cordwood or slabs from the mills.

532 Lafayette street

William Angel [Angell], Grand Haven attorney and County Superintendent for the Poor, lived here with his wife, Anna Evarts, and their family in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Angel held many other civic posts. He died in 1911. By 1930 the home was occupied by William and Ethel Baltz and their children. William was president of the Addison-Baltz Department Store at 200 Washington.

533 Lafayette Street

This home was another sample of the Queen Anne style of residential architecture. In the early 1900s Charles and Anna Adams lived here with their daughters Charlotte and Isabelle. Charles Adams was listed in the 1908 *City Directory* as a "traveling salesman." He died in 1944 in Chicago.

537 Lafayette Street

Grand Haven attorney Peter Danhof lived in this story and a half house with his wife, Emile Walkley, and their children.

538 Lafayette Street

This is one of many examples in Grand Haven of the Four-Square design, with its square floor plan, hip roof, small dormers, and porch across the front. In the early 1900s Challenge Refrigerator executive William F. Harbeck lived here with his wife Mary.

602 Lafayette Street

This home was one of three identical Queen Anne style homes built by Clifford Pfaff in the early 1900s, except the house at this address reflected a mirror image of the floor plan found at 532 Pennoyer. The third house was located at 414 Howard.

The Pfaff family came to Grand Haven in 1849 and descendants occupied the house at 602 Lafayette for many years. The home was built for John A. and Emma Pfaff, who moved in after Clifford, and Katherine, and remained until 1933. For a few years after that it was a rental unit, until John and Emma's grandson John bought it back. It stayed in the Pfaff family until 1961. Two families owned and altered the home before Tom and Cindy Abraham bought it in 1981 and began the restoration. An original ceramic fireplace was one feature they uncovered. See also 401 Lake and 532 Pennoyer.

603 Lafayette Street

The James and Gertrude Danhof family lived in this house in the early 1900s. Danhof, like his brother Peter, was an attorney as well as a judge. They had no children. Later the home was occupied by Russell Vander Veen, who lived from 1920 to 1995. The Vander Veens moved to 607 Lake Avenue.

608 Lafayette Street

Steve and Alice Zawojski set out in the 1970s determined to simplify their lifestyle, to enhance family life, and to live out their ideals of conservation and self-sufficiency. The family settled into this comfortable home built in 1900 in what was once Edward Ferry's orchard. Original owner Captain Alma Harbeck sold to Hulda Robinson, who then sold to Helen De Young and her sisters. The sister lived in the house from 1928 to 1975. In 1908 Harvey White and his wife Eliza lived in the home, along with a Frederick White, who was retired at the time. Harvey was a carpenter and a painter.

Beautiful white oak floors graced the house and served to show off the collection of salt glaze pottery and oriental rugs. A more recent owner, an artist and designer by profession, designed the small kitchen and had it remodeled while keeping intact the two original cherry cabinets with leaded glass windows. Museum quality prayer rugs graced the wall of the front room and the stairway landing. The home was simply furnished with a minimum of pieces chosen because they were sturdy and functional. The light fixtures were original, and the colored lights in the dining room were used only for special occasions.

609 Lafayette Street

John Vanden Bosch, owner of the Enterprise Clothing Store in downtown Grand Haven, resided with his wife, Katrina, at this address. They had no children.

614 Lafayette Street

One of the identifying marks of this Dutch Colonial Revival home was the gambrel roof. This house was the residence of William Hatton, president of the Eagle Ottawa Leather Company, who arrived in Grand Haven about 1911. Not long after, Hatton took possession of the home at 482 Sheldon Terrace. In the early 1900s this was the home of Van and Lulu Witt. Witt, who owned a drug store in downtown Grand Haven, died in 1952.

618 Lafayette Street

Peter Klaver built this elegant two-story classic home in 1905. The house displayed a steep-gabled second floor facing the street, with a porch below it. The living room was warmed by a fireplace, and sliding doors provided access to the hallway and stairway. The second floor contained three bedrooms, a den, and a bathroom, plus a long, narrow storage area off the south bedroom. The house had hot-air central heat, fueled by anthracite coal. It was built on a cement block foundation, but later the Klavers added a root cellar. Peter Klaver, a painter, offered "*House, Sign and Carriage Painting Papering and Decorating.*" The Alvin Jacobson family lived in the home for many years, after purchasing it from the Klavers in 1919 for \$4,000. In 1948 a major renovation added a third garage, den, and bathroom, and enlarged the

sunroom and master bedroom. Christmas was a very special time of year for Mrs. Jacobson, who always displayed many Swedish decorations throughout the house, and outlined the front windows with greens and bubble candle lights. Other original decor included the draperies in the living and dining rooms and the wallpaper in the living room, upstairs hall, and bedrooms. In the den was a Sistine Chapel-style world map, surrounded by a mural depicting the seven seas and was hand painted by local artist Roe DeBruyn. In later years the home was carefully redecorated from top to bottom to preserve and incorporate original charm with a modern household. Steve and Diane Groters purchased the home in 1984.

620 Lafayette Street

Dirk Van Doorne, a great uncle of David Van Doorne, built this house for the Van Zanten family, who owned a grocery store in Grand Haven. Neil Van Zanten occupied the home in the 1950s. The home was an excellent example of the bungalow style, which was popular during that period. Many years later Dirk's great nephew, David Van Doorne, purchased the house. David and his wife spent nine years redecorating and mixed "modern with old." Scandinavian teak furniture graced the home, blending beautifully with the oak woodwork throughout the house.

623 Lafayette Street

In the early 1900s the Neale family lived here, consisting of Robert, his wife, Louise, and a son, Robert L. The father came to Grand Haven as manager of the Grand Haven Basket Company on Sixth Street, and then he became manager of the Herbert W. Smith Company, a wholesaler with offices at 9-11 Harbor Drive.

400 Lake Avenue

Caroline Christmas, the widow of Charles Christmas, who died in 1912, lived at this address until her death in 1945. Living at the same address were her son George and his wife, Cora.

401 Lake Avenue

Charles Pfaff built this Queen Anne style home in 1905 at a cost of \$4,500. The lot, including the property to the west, cost \$375. Charles built two houses identical to this one, the others at 602 Lafayette and 532 Pennoyer. Clifford Pfaff I lived at the Pennoyer home, and John Pfaff resided at the Lafayette Street home, while Charles and his wife, Gertie Gale, lived at the Lake Avenue home from 1905 to 1925. Two Reynold sisters lived here from 1925 to 1946, followed by Albert and Willette Gale and their family until 1984, the year Al and Mary Hass bought the Victorian home. The home was trimmed with original oak woodwork and pocket doors in the living room and foyer and white ash woodwork in the dining room. See also 602 Lafayette and 532 Pennoyer.

402 Lake Avenue

The home at this address provided another example of the solid Four-Square architecture so dominant in the early part of the 20th century throughout the Mid-West.

403 Lake Avenue

This was the residence of Charles and Amanda Seligman. Charles, a cigar manufacturer at 118 Washington, died in 1912. A son, Edward, worked with his father and boarded at this address.

406 Lake Avenue

During most of the first half of the 20th century Williamena Young lived at this address, first with her parents, William and Ellen Young, and then with her sister, Margaret Benjamin, after Margaret's husband, Perry Benjamin, passed away. Williamena died in 1946, and Margaret passed away 12 years later.

411 Lake Avenue

Daniel Pagelsen, a Grand Haven attorney in the early 1900s, lived at this address with his wife, Nancy.

412 Lake Avenue

This structure was another typical Mid-Western Four-Square house. Sometime before 1920, Harry Walter and his wife moved here from 121 North Second Street. Walter had been a clerk at the Grand Haven Post Office since at least 1908. He was born in Michigan about 1876 and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Wisconsin approximately a year later. They remained at this address until at least 1932.

415 Lake Avenue

In the 1940s this two-story, frame home was the residence of Louis and Marie Ellingson and their family. They moved to California in 1951.

420 Lake Avenue

The house on this site was built in the Victorian Vernacular style.

500 Lake Avenue

The bungalow at this address was built around 1900. In the mid-1920s it was occupied by Olaf and Malvina Nelson.

501 Lake Avenue

Charles and Carrie Whistler resided in the Foursquare house built on this site. Charles Whistler managed the Grand Haven Farm Bureau at 715 Washington Street.

506 Lake Avenue

This house was built in the Queen Anne style, but was thoroughly remodeled.

507 Lake Avenue

This home was built in the Four-Square design common to many residences in this neighborhood. This sensible design usually had a living room, parlor, kitchen, and library or den on the main floor and four bedrooms and a full bath upstairs. In the early 1920s and into the 1930s, Neil and Mae McLachlin resided at this address. Mrs. McLachlin continued to live in the same house into the 1950s. She owned The Hat Shop at 101 North Third Street.

512 Lake Avenue

James Leggat constructed the house on this lot around 1879. Working with Robert Duncan and Galen Eastman, Leggat platted Leggat's Addition to the City of Grand Haven in 1873 and extended Second Street up the hill and through the woods to the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. The extension was named Lake Avenue, and at that time provided the only vehicular access to the lake. In 1915 Axel and Laura Hoffman owned the house. Peter and Martha Boeck was owner by the mid-1920s. The house was remodeled extensively in 1957 by Sherm and Loraine Ver Plank, when a front porch, family room, laundry room, and swimming pool were added. Chuck and Sally Rowe purchased the home in January 1977, and in 1985 they redecorated the upstairs bedrooms. Later they completely rebuilt the kitchen, added an enclosed rear porch, and constructed a two-car garage.

515 Lake Avenue

The house at this address was an example of Victorian Vernacular design.

519 Lake Avenue

This was yet another example of a house designed in Victorian Vernacular.

520 Lake Avenue

This ten-room house was built between 1873 and 1875 by John and Sarah Leggat [Leggatt]. Leggat, with Galen Eastman and Robert Duncan as partners, in 1873 extended Second Street over the dunes and through the woods to the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. The extension was called Lake Avenue. John Leggat was mayor of Grand Haven in 1874, 1875, and 1877. Robert and Emily Snow moved to this address from 410 Howard Street between 1910 and 1915. In 1916 they built an addition to the house. Robert Snow was foreman at American Brass Foundry at 500 Water Street [now South Harbor Drive].

From at least 1920 into the late 1960s the home was occupied by Phillip and Mary Theiler Rosbach and their son, also named Phillip, and the older Phillip's sister Lillian, who lived in an apartment on the second floor. Among other occupations, Phillip managed the Gildner Hotel [now Kirby House]. In 1969 the ground floor was the home of Edward Boyd and Timothy Otte lived above him. In 1979 Robert Michmerhuizen was the sole inhabitant of the home. Around 1993 Lisa and Paul Veach purchased the home and the empty lot to the north. They updated the home but left the original Eastlake staircase untouched.

525 Lake Avenue

Wiebbe and Catherine Van Lopik Ekkens, parents of Gerrit Ekkens, lived at this address. Wiebbe died in 1887 and his wife died in 1914.

528 Lake Avenue

In the early 1900s Charles and Birney Hoyt, insurance agents, shared office space on the second floor of 100 Washington and also shared the residence at this address. By 1910 William and Katherine Tuer and their children lived here. William was co-owner of Grand Haven Boat Company. In 1920 Ida Farmer, a widow, lived here with her two children, Della and Robert. From the mid-1950s into the 1970s it was the residence of Stephan and Julia Zimonick I, who moved here from West Olive. Stephan died in 1976.

531 Lake Avenue

Gerrit Ekkens and his wife lived at this address for 55 years. Ekkens owned a grocery store in downtown Grand Haven until his retirement in 1953. He died in 1961.

532 Lake Avenue

Around 1908 May Patterson [Paterson] lived here. She and Isabella Patterson owned a millinery shop at 217 North Seventh Street. Around 1920 it was the home of John and Katherine Jorgenson. Jorgenson owned a service station at 105 Washington.

537 Lake Avenue

This brick home was built around 1870 in the Second Empire style. Constructed as a one-family unit, the home originally had a balcony around the second floor. The home was remodeled in the 1940s and converted to a three-family unit. Prior to the 1940s, the Woodbury family resided at the home. Tony and Gail Kowalski purchased the home in 1989 and restored it.

543 Lake Avenue

Isaac Tubbs, whose photography studio was in downtown Grand Haven at 217 Washington, lived here with his wife, Ella.

600 Lake Avenue

By 1920 the Horrace and Sophie Nichols and their granddaughter Madge resided in the frame, one and a half-story home at this address. Horrace was former owner of the *Grand Haven Tribune*, later taken over by his son, Horace "Harry" S. Nichols. After Horrace's death in 1938, Madge and her husband, Lawrence Michele, moved into the home. The Michele's son, William C., resided here most of his life. After his death in 2000, his widow, Deloris, continued to use the home as her residence.

601 Lake Avenue

John Cook, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Haven Basket Company in the early 1900s, lived here with his wife, Maggie. By 1920 they had moved to 631 Lake.

607 Lake Avenue

Russell Vander Veen moved here from 603 Lafayette with his family. Vander Veen died in 1995.

612 Lake Avenue

As early as 1920 John R. and Nellie Pippel resided at this home. Pippel owned a printing business near the southeast corner of Washington and Seventh Streets. Pippel died in 1963.

619 Lake Avenue

John and Fanny Mulder built this Romantic Revival home in 1921 to 1922. Mulder owned and operated Central Drug Store at 136 Washington Street. Fanny was still residing in the house as late as 1979.

622 Lake Avenue

From the 1930s and into the 1950s Lawrence [Laurence] and Gertrude Dornbos lived at this address with their children Lawrence II, Nancy, and Robert. Robert Weavers and his wife bought the house in the early 1960s.

628 Lake Avenue

In the 1920s and beyond this was the home of John F. Van Anrooy and his children. His wife died prior to 1930. Ralph Van Volkinburg, Superintendent of Grand Haven Schools, lived here in the 1950s. He and his wife, Margaret, moved to 1850 Far Hills Court in the early 1970s and then to 808 South Beacon Boulevard. After his death in 1988, Margaret took up residence at Freedom Village in Holland.

631 Lake Avenue

By 1920 John and Maggie Cook and their son Bernard had moved to this address from 601 Lake. John owned a grocery store at 701 Washington. By 1930 Henry Oswald and his wife, Elizabeth, were living here. They operated a confectionery and ice cream store at 118 Washington. The two-story frame Four-Square house was occupied in the 1940s by Marjorie and Burke Ewing and their son Wallace, first renting the home and then buying it. They sold the house in February 1943 for \$3,750 and in 1946 moved to a farm on Lincoln Street in Grand Haven Township. Ewing worked for the E. H. Sheldon Company in Muskegon at that time. From the 1940s and into the 1980s William A. and Mary C. Wilds lived here. The house later was converted to apartments and then changed to a single family residence.

632 Lake Avenue

Harry McGill and his wife Emily built the house at this address in 1915. They raised one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth "Bette," who married Norman Anderson. The McGills continued to live in the house until their deaths in the late 1950s and early 1960s. For a number of years McGill ran his welding and iron working business from his home.

634 Lake Avenue

By 1920 Chauncey and Dora Clark and their children lived here. From about 1923 and into the 1930s it was the home of Dr. Elmore and Cathryn Hoek. William Fant, owner of the Grand Haven Monument Works on Fulton Street, moved with his family to this address from 520 Pennoyer in the early 1930s. William died in 1955 and his wife, Theresa, remained here until her death ten years later. The house was then occupied by Ron and Gail Prelesnick.

703 Lake Avenue

By the 1930s Henry Van Anrooy was agent for Speed Queen ironers and washing machines, working out of his residence at this address. His wife, Lulu, lived there with him. They resided here until the mid-1950s, when they moved to 520 Franklin Street in Spring Lake. The home at 703 Lake Avenue later was occupied by David E. and Suzanne L. Leigh. David was an attorney with the Landman, Hathaway law firm.

709 Lake Avenue

Prior to 1874 this property was owned by a Native American, whose name has been lost over the years. John Leggat owned the land in 1874. In 1955 Walter "Dutch" and Jeanine Wolff bought the land and erected a house. It was designed by Jeanine's uncle, Robert Anderson, who was an engineer for the Brunswick Company in Muskegon. George Nelson and Jim Prelesnick were the builders. The next spring, the Wolffs were able to move in and they lived there until 1997, when Denny and Donna Van Hall bought the property. The Wolffs had added a room above the garage in 1982, which contained a ceramic workshop and kiln. The Van Halls added a wall and a bathroom and made the room into a master bedroom.

710 Lake Avenue

The two-story brick home sitting on top of this hill on the east side of Lake Avenue was the residence of Francis and Margaret Angus and their two sons, John and Charles, in the 1930s and 1940s. By 1970 John C. Carlyle, an attorney with Scholten & Fant, was residing here with his wife, Nancy.

803 Lake Avenue

In the 1920s Kingsbury "Scotty" Scott and his family resided at this address. Later James W. Oakes, founder of the Oakes Agency in Grand Haven, lived here with his wife, Mary McMillan. Oakes died in August 1954. Later owners were John and Paula Montgomery, who subsequently moved to 410 Grand.

819 Lake Avenue

The large home sitting on top of the wooded dune at this address at one time was the residence of Susan and Helen Yerkes, sisters who ran Akeley Academy until its closing in 1926. They also owned Khardomah Lodge for a few years. August Boseker built the house for Susan Yerkes in 1919. Mary moved to 806 Sheldon Road after 1920, but Susan remained in the Lake Avenue house for a few years longer. In recent years, Thomas and Mary Kay Alguire made their home here.

820 Lake Avenue

This hilltop home was built in the craftsman style by Joseph Clark for his son Chauncey and Chauncey's bride-to-be, who were married in 1912. [The newly-weds first lived at 417 Lafayette Street, but apparently were in the new home by 1917.] The two-story, all brick, spacious house was placed in a park-like setting with a large fenced in area, updated with a pool, hot-tub room, and brick patio in a well landscaped yard. French doors with beveled glass, two fireplaces, large, traditionally decorated rooms, and many Christmas decorations enhanced the home during the holidays. Chauncey was Secretary for the Getsmall Roach Trap Company, formed in 1909, but later he became a contractor like his father. By 1920 Louis and Adeline Osterhouse lived here and were the home's owners until 1959, the year Adeline died. Leonard and Jerry Lamb followed the Osterhouses until they relocated to 209 South Second Street around 1979. When the Lambs vacated the property, Gerry and Marcia Witherell moved to this address from 530 Terrill and called it their home until they sold the property in the spring of 2001 and moved into a remodeled condominium on the upper floor of the Witherell building at 232-234 Washington.

824 Lake Avenue

Gust and Blanche Thieleman built this hilltop, two-story home on land that was part of the Duncan family estate. Thieleman owned the Ford dealership in Grand Haven. He retired in 1952 and moved to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, but he and his wife spent summers at 541 Leggat. Years later Dr. William and Mary

Creason were owners. In 1957 and 1958 Bill was Mayor of Grand Haven. He was elected to the same position in 1963 and served until 1968.

910 Lake Avenue

Julian Hatton I built this Tudor-revival home in 1927. The home was listed in Michigan's State Register of Historic Sites. Julian died in 1952. Dr. and Mrs Gary Robertson later bought the property for their residence.

941 Lake Avenue

This is one of two houses built by Martha Duncan, the widow of Robert Duncan, some time after his death in 1903. In 1928 it was the residence of Charles Kohloff.

943 Lake Avenue

Martha Duncan, the widow of Robert Duncan, built this two-story frame home and the adjacent one to the west some time after he died in 1903. In 1928, Oscar Anderson lived here. Attorney and former Grand Haven Mayor Ed Lystra and his wife, Helen, purchased the home and were living in it by the end of the 1970s.

1005 Lake Avenue

Kay and Glenn Eaton lived at this address. Glenn was Mayor of Grand Haven in 1961 and 1962.

1304 Lake Avenue

Voters initially turned down a proposal for the City of Grand Haven to buy 80 acres for a new cemetery on the north and south sides of Lake Avenue. Then fears began to rise that the bodies in the old cemetery, later called Central Park, were giving off "miasmas," noxious vapors that were believed to seep from corpses. This was part of the reason why voters reversed themselves on the next proposal, this time approving the purchase of the remote burial ground. On December 5, 1872, the City paid \$1,000 to Galen Eastman and his wife for 40 acres in Section 29. This land was just off Lake Avenue and not far from Lake Michigan, although it wasn't until the next year that the street was improved and extended to the shoreline. The new plot provided sufficient land for a new cemetery. Two years later, on July 19, the City Council adopted resolutions intended to bring about the removal of all bodies from the mid-town cemetery. The citizens' slow response caused the Council on January 21, 1886 to offer lots in Lake Forest free of charge, if relatives would voluntarily remove and rebury the dead. It took years for the removal to be completed, and there is speculation that some bodies remain there today. On January 7, 1891 the City acquired another 40 acres from Samuel G. Glover, which became the north end of the cemetery. Glover was part owner of the White, Glover & Co. Sawmill.

No marker was erected for the first burial, that of a sailor named Jeremiah Smith, who died while aboard the steamer *Ironsides*. His grave was dug on September 17, 1873 in Potter's Field, an area for unidentified bodies, those without relatives, and people without enough money to provide for a traditional funeral. Removal of the old cemetery didn't go along quickly enough for the City Council, which in 1886 offered free lots for "all those bodies removed and reburied by relatives and friends." These plots were believed to be in the section running east to west of Lake Forest, the oldest part of the cemetery.

In May 1928 an obscure, unmarked grave was discovered in an extreme northeast part of the cemetery. The only indication of whom might be there was a marker signifying that the person was a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Lake Forest Cemetery became the final resting place of many prominent citizens, including those with such names as Duncan, Ferry, White, Loutit, Howlett, Hofma, Nelson, Kirby, and Akeley. Other points of interest included memorials for American participation in various wars, as well as the more recently added Sunken Gardens and Babyland.

A Brief History of Gravestones

Though slate markers from as early as the 17th century can be found on the eastern seaboard, few Midwestern stones date prior to 1800. Families were often on the move, and the places where their dead were laid to rest were seldom more elegant than a plot on a farm marked with a simple wooden cross.

Tombstones can reveal much about the buried beneath them, if you know what to look for. Styles of gravestones and burial practices have been influenced by changing shifts in family structure, living arrangements, and, above all social competition.

The social class of the deceased is often hard to determine from the memorial found above his or head. Poorer people admired the elaborate markers erected for the upperclass dead and began to have similar ones made for their own gravesites.

The wealthy found the lower classes' attempts at imitation repulsive, and so the design of their own tombstones began to show restraint as early as the 1850s.

Although gravestones are not usually indicative of social prominence, examining their decoration and epitaphs can give other insights into the lives of those passed on. Most of the earliest tombstones in Michigan were carved during the winter and were usually not completed until one to two years after the person had died. Inscriptions were brief, often a single word such as "Mother" or "Son."

With the creation of city burial lands came more artistic markers, embellished with intricate carvings symbolizing distinctive aspects of the dead person's life. Because of the Midwest's long history of farming, wheat, which represents the heavenly harvest, is a prevalent image in area graveyards.

Biblical motifs are also common, as are animal symbols, which signify purity, devotion, and innocence, among other things. Nowadays, markers can be etched with a laser to produce pictures as detailed as a photograph, but the crude stones from earlier times cannot be forgotten, since they provide such a tangible link to the area's past.

[Contributed by Laura Hafner.]

1308 Lake Avenue

Now the location of the Lee Memorial Chapel, this once was the site of August and Henrietta Boseker's home and the place where Bertha Fase and Edna Plowman were raised. Boseker bought the property in 1906 from Fred Stokes. It had a large barn and room for a garden, chickens, cows, and a horse. Henrietta lived in the house as late as 1957. The James W. Lee Family built the chapel in 1966 in memory of their son, Lt. James L. Lee, who was killed in action as a bomber pilot in World War II in January 1943.

1319 Lake Avenue

This was the site of "Captain Jack" Walker's home, which he purchased in 1874, a year after Lake Avenue extended Second Street from Clinton to the lake front.

1324 Lake Avenue

Jacob P. Fase and his wife, Bertha Boseker, lived here, not far from the early Boseker family home at 1308 Lake.

1365 Lake Avenue

In 1872, a year after their wedding, Grand Haven residents James P. Brayton and his wife, Mary S. Albee, bought a piece of land near Lake Michigan for \$495. The next year they built a cottage and gave it the name Khardomah, which either is a Native American word meaning Happy Home or the name of a local Indian chief. The Braytons and their daughters, Mary and Louise, enjoyed their summer residence for many years. Also in 1873 Second Street was extended from Clinton Street to Highland Park and named Lake Avenue. James Brayton died in 1912, and his second wife, Emma M. Sanford, also of Grand Haven,

sold Khardomah for \$2,000 on January 10, 1919 to Susan Hill Yerkes, who was a teacher at Akeley Academy for Girls. Evidently her sister, Mary Helen Yerkes, who was headmistress of the Academy for Girls until it closed in 1926, had an interest in Khardomah as well. The sisters hired August Boseker, who lived across the road, to add 13 bedrooms and a dining room. They then operated it as a lodge in the summer and kept the dining room open during the winter.

Otto Neuchterlein and his wife Lena purchased the property from Yerkes in the mid-1920s and continued to run it as a lodge. The depression and falling revenues led to foreclosure of Khardomah Lodge, and in 1937 the bank sold it to Jennie and E. J. Smith. About that time rooms rented for \$2.50 a night, and home-cooked meals were available to the guests. In 1945 Jennie's daughter Helen started co-managing the lodge. Jennie, who had been a cook at the Oval Inn coffee shop and other restaurants before she took title to Khardomah, continued to help Helen until she was in her 80s. She died in 1973 at the age of 91. Helen's sister, Lucille Davis, also helped in the management of the business.

In 1984 Carol and Steve Loftis bought the 15-room lodge, insulated it, and added a great room. They discontinued the food service for their guests, except for a continental breakfast. The Loftises, in turn, sold it in 1998 to Patty Rasmussen and Mo Rave, who were from Rockford, Kent County. The new owners, the sixth since 1873, were committed to retaining the lodge's historic appeal and operated it year-round. Many families and organizations made return visits to find Khardomah Lodge much as it had always been.

Situated in the woods on a quarter acre, not far from the Lake Michigan shoreline, the lodge had three stories and a basement. The first floor consists of a living room, furnished with white wicker and a piano. Bedrooms are on the second and third floors, while the kitchen, dining room, and owner's quarters are in the lower level. The wicker furniture, the sideboard in the basement, the wall mirror, and the bookcase in the area near the piano are all original to the lodge. In the summer of 2000 Khardomah was recognized by the State of Michigan as a centennial building.

1404 Lake Avenue

See Highland Park section.

1407 Lake Avenue

See Highland Park section.

1410 Lake Avenue

See 32 Lovers Lane in Highland Park section.

1414 Lake Avenue

See Highland Park section.

15037 Lake Avenue

Ann Klugas, widow of Henry F. Klugas, resided at this address. She passed away in 1980, 46 years after Henry.

15105 Lake Avenue

Peter Van Zylén of Grand Haven built this home on Potawatamie Bayou in 1924. Clyde and Catherine Arkema moved into the home in 1946 and remained there until at least 2005.

15108 Lake Avenue

Vernon King, a crane operator with Neitring-Sluka Excavating, lived at this address. He was married and had seven children. King died in 1998.

15197 Lake Avenue

Christine Larson of Chicago on October 24, 1908 paid \$500 for the lot at this address. A year later, Christine's husband, Charles, built a summer cabin held together by wooden pegs and caulked with chinking. In 1910 the Larsons expanded the structure and created the first summer resort on Potawatomie Bayou. The resort was a success, especially with visitors from Chicago. In 1921 the Larsons leased the resort to Raymond W. Noon, brother of John Elliot Noon, who owned and managed Camp Cheboygan across the water. Noon improved the facility and brought in a chef from St. Louis. Smaller cabins supplemented the six guest rooms in the main house. In the year following her husband's death on October 2, 1922, Christine sold the Log Cabin Club to Carl and Esther Carl Wahlberg, also of Chicago. The Wahlbergs operated the resort for a few years, but a subsequent owner closed it. In 1955 Gerge and Effie Miller purchased the property for \$12,000 and used it as a home for their growing family. In the late 1990s the Millers sold the property for \$200,000. [Adapted from an article written by Marjorie Viveen, "Etched in Stone: Pottawattomie's Log Cabin Club," *Grand River Packet*, October 2010.]

15141 Lake Avenue

Larry Dornbos II and his wife, Donna Zerlaut, were married on September 14, 1951 and soon after bought a log cabin on Potawatomie Bayou in Grand Haven Township. Eventually they razed the original structure and built a new home that they resided in the remainder of their married lives. Dornbos died May 18, 2001.

15831 Lake Avenue

Allen Van Oordt I lived on this property near Potawatomie Bayou with his wife, Helen, and their children. Van Oordt lived from 1895 to 1987.

12011 Lake Michigan Drive

Myrtle and William Bronkhorst purchased seven acres from the Molenkamps and opened a restaurant in the mid-1930s. They converted the existing two-story house to a restaurant they called the Yellow Jacket and lived on the second floor. It was located on the northwest corner of M-45 and 120th [Section 21, Robinson Township] and had the address 12011 Lake Michigan Drive. In a field across the street from the restaurant, a pilot offered rides in his yellow airplane that had a bumblebee painted on its side. The plane gave Myrtle a name for her restaurant: Yellow Jacket. The Littrells sold the restaurant in the late 1950s. The Bronkhorsts sold the Inn in the late 1950s, and it was owned and operated by several owners from then on. It closed permanently about 2016.

15877 Lake Michigan Drive

On the northeast corner of U.S. 31 and Lake Michigan Drive [originally M-50, later renumbered M-45] the Courtesy Motel was open as early as 1957. A fire around 1995 destroyed much of the motel. The owners rebuilt, adding a wing of rooms. In 1998 a McDonald's and Mobil Gas Station were built at this corner.

15975 Lake Michigan Drive

The building at this northwest corner of M-45 and U.S. 31 once had the address 11240 West Olive Road [U.S. 31]. The service station located on the corner in from about 1941 to 1989 offered Gulf gasoline and general repairing. John Zimonick, the owner, also was an authorized dealer for Oliver tractors and equipment. In 1991 the owners of Green Acres Farm Market bought the site from John Kollean.

9791 Lakeshore Drive

Sixty-six acres that once was part of Patrick McCarthy's 399-acre farm became part of the Ottawa County park system. An Indian Chief named Cobmoosa visited the area for its clay, which the women fashioned into pottery while the men hunted. While on one of these expeditions in 1856 his five-year old son died and was buried there. This site became known in the 1920s as Camp Shawondossee, a Boy Scout camp. It was situated on 30 acres of Lake Michigan frontage in Section 33 of Grand Haven Township. Gerald R.

Ford, president of the United States, was a young camper here and later became a camp counselor. In 1944 the name was changed to Camp Kirk in honor of Harry Kirk, a Grand Haven resident who promoted the scouting movement. Around 1970 the site was still known as Camp Kirk. When it became part of the County park system in 1973, the site was expanded to 66 acres.

10379 Lakeshore Drive

A two-story, two-bedroom, lakefront frame home was built at this address around 1998. Three years later it was put up for sale at \$810,000. The lot had 60' of beach frontage and was about 780 feet deep.

10451 Lakeshore Drive

At the start of the 20th century a group of Grand Rapids women raised money to provide support for children in the Delos A. Blodgett Home for Orphans. They named their group the Babies' Welfare Guild. They began providing camping experiences for the orphans, knowing that the fresh air and outdoor activities would good for the children. Camp Blodgett was born when, in 1921, the John W. Blodgett family and Helen Blodgett Irwin, all of Grand Rapids, purchased 40 acres on Lake Michigan and donated it to the Guild. Located in Section 28 of Grand Haven Township, Camp Blodgett provided camping opportunities for disadvantaged boys and girls. It continued to operate into the 21st century.

11837 Lakeshore Drive

In 1914 Edward and Mary Garnsey bought approximately 27 acres of farmland, including a farmhouse, five miles south of Grand Haven on Lake Michigan in Section 20 of Grand Haven Township. They used the farmhouse, later numbered 11837 Lakeshore Drive, as a summer residence. After Mary's death in 1967, a daughter, Marie Adolphia Garnsey, and Marie's husband, Charles Ettinger, lived here. Ettinger died on December 27, 1980. In the latter part of the 20th century the land was subdivided for residences. The street running parallel to Lakeshore was named Garnsey.

12525-13001 Lakeshore Drive [The Wilderness]

In late 1920 Alvin E. and Carlotta Ewing paid \$2,000 for a combined 199 acres in Sections 8 and 17 in Grand Haven Township of wooded dunes and lake front property. The land was bought from Louis Bredehoft and Henry Saul, both local farmers and lumberman. Bredehoft purchased a little more than 90 acres of this wooded dune land on February 20, 1874, and Saul was the owner of record of 138 acres in 1876. The Ewings called their property the Wilderness. The last family-owned lot in the Wilderness was sold by the Ewing family in 1998. By then the Wilderness sheltered around thirty cottages and homes, many of them year-round. The following entries summarize the histories of the various properties.

12525 Lakeshore Drive

The substantial home on top of this high sand dune was built on eleven acres at the far south end of the Wilderness. Paul and Valerie Eggert of Grand Haven purchased the land from Doris Ewing for \$48,000 in 1975. Paul owned National Products Display Company, which manufactured display stands for retail outlets. Valerie sold the impressive year-round dwelling in the late 1990s to Jim and Barrie Loeks of Rye, New York. This site marked the southernmost boundary of the Wilderness.

12543 Lakeshore Drive

From 1937 to 1950 Ed and Harriet Sheridan rented the Coulter cottage at 12857 Lakeshore Drive. For a week or two each summer they and their son Jay enjoyed vacations at the Wilderness. On October 9, 1950 the Sheridans bought the lot at 12543 Lakeshore for \$3,000. They planned to build a cottage on the new lot, but their dream never materialized. Instead, the family used the lot for occasional picnics and beach outings. In 1975 the Sheridans sold the property to Laird Schaefer of Downers Grove, Illinois. However, Jay's love of the Wilderness remained and he started renting the Coulter place for summer vacations. In 1992 he and his wife, Juanita, purchased acreage at 12677 Lakeshore, where they constructed a four-story home atop the dune.

12559 Lakeshore Drive

William Gallmeyer bought this wooded dune lot from Carlotta on July 2, 1951. The Gallmeyer cottage was constructed not long afterward. William was the grandson of Christian Gallmeyer, at one time a Grand Haven businessman and later Mayor of Grand Rapids. William Gallmeyer II, who lived in Holland, owned the property in more recent years.

12569 Lakeshore Drive

In 1968 Frank Weston, a pharmacist, and his wife, Eileen, bought a parcel of land in the Wilderness from Dr. George Zumberge, who had resigned from his position as president of Grand Valley State College in order to join the University of Arizona. Zumberge purchased the land some years earlier from Ruth Gallmeyer, sister of William Gallmeyer. Ruth had purchased the building site from Carlotta in 1954 for \$3,500. The Gallmeyer family owned the cottage next door at 12559 Lakeshore. The Westons converted the cottage to a year-round home, and in 1974 they became the first owners to make the Wilderness their permanent residence. The 55-foot flagpole in front of their home was purchased by Frank Weston from Grand Rapids City Hall and flew for the first time in the Wilderness in July 1972. In July 2003 the Westons sold their lakefront home to Jill and Rob Garrison of Spring Lake.

12571 Lakeshore Drive

On May 10, 1954 Brad and Anne Heyl of Grand Rapids bought from Carlotta a large parcel of wooded land atop a dune in the Wilderness for \$3,500. They subsequently purchased a house plan from the Bellaire Log Cabin Company, consisting of a living room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and a bathroom. Over the years, they added to the original structure and made changes of a more cosmetic nature.

12599 Lakeshore Drive

Roger and Jo Ann Martin purchased this sandy acreage from Doris Ewing on May 15, 1984. They soon constructed a home on the site. Roger was a vice president at Steelcase Corporation in Grand Rapids, where he and Jo Ann maintained a permanent residence. They later added to their Wilderness real estate holdings by buying the parcel directly to their south from the estate of Walkley B. Ewing, who died on September 4, 1993.

12677 Lakeshore Drive

Jay and Juanita Sheridan built this summer home around 1994, a year after they purchased the lot from Doris Ewing on August 1, 1992. They spent their first night in the cottage in April 1995. As early as 1937 Jay's parents, Ed and Harriet Sheridan, had rented the Coulter cottage and in 1951 bought a lot at the south end of the Wilderness, later the site of the Schaefer cottage [12543 Lakeshore]. Jay was an ophthalmologist from Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and Juanita worked in the office with him. They had rented the Coulters' cottage from time to time, and with each visit became more deeply convinced that the Wilderness would be the site for their retirement home.

12691 Lakeshore Drive

Dr. Richard H. and Mary Meade owned the cottage at 12745 Lakeshore Drive. Their cottage was on the ridge of a wooded dune, some distance from the beach. They later bought this 100' beachfront lot for "recreational purposes," which eventually was given the number 12691. In 1981 Dr. Richard Dean and his wife, Christine, bought the parcel from the Meade estate and the next year their two-story home with a walkout basement was ready for occupancy. They named it the Sand Castle. In 1992 the Deans completed an addition to the north side. In July 1998, the Deans bought from the Doris Ewing estate more than an acre of wooded dune land east of their original purchase. Doris had died the previous March. The lot was the last of the Ewings' original 199 acres to find new owners. The Deans resided in East Lansing. In 2001 Richard retired from the staff of the College of Medicine at Michigan State University.

12713 Lakeshore Drive

A lovely, secluded cottage, nestled in the woods of the Wilderness, just above the fore dunes of Lake Michigan, was built by AE and Carlotta for their son, Burke, and his family, although title was never transferred. Louis Holcomb of Grand Haven, the builder, put in the foundation on April 12, 1926. Ed Hein of Grand Rapids built the impressive stone fireplace, one of several he constructed in the Wilderness. Paul and Betty Oltman were introduced to the Wilderness by their friends Fritz and Martha Deane, who owned a parcel and in 1938 built a cabin [12841 Lakeshore Drive]. The same year, on November 22, Paul and Betty bought the cottage for \$3,700 and purchased an additional piece of land in 1942 for \$600. Paul worked for the Herpolshimer Company in Grand Rapids. In the late 1940s he purchased the Addison Baltz Department Store in Grand Haven and he and Betty moved into a newly-built home at 191 Grand Avenue with their daughter Shirley and son Paul. Paul I died in May 1958 and the next year his widow, Betty, paid Carlotta \$4,800 for an adjacent 100' lot to their south. After Betty's death in 1987 Paul II and his wife, Nancy, took ownership of the property. They sold the extra lot in 2001 but retained and improved the original cottage. The asking price for the lot was \$450,000.

12725 Lakeshore Drive

In December 1922 Alvin and Carlotta Ewing began construction of a cottage at this site, later numbered by Consumers Power as 12725 Lakeshore Drive. The Ewing cottage was the first permanent structure in the Wilderness. The surrounding woods had been timbered off long before and access into the dunes was over long-abandoned logging trails, which in the early years went only as far as the "Ravine," the first steep hill along Wilderness Trail. From there it was a hike through the woods and to the beach until the road could be extended up the steep wooded dune and along the tops of the ridges. The original shell of the Ewing cottage was 756 square feet, and included plumbing for indoor facilities, electric outlets, and a walkout basement. An outdoor well and pump were installed separately in a concrete block shed. The living room was 24' by 27' and ran parallel to the beach. The two large "picture" windows, an innovation at the time, provided a panoramic view of the big lake and the sand gorge. The cottage was constructed with 14 electrical outlets, although they weren't put to use until July 1929, when lights were turned on for the first time, powered by a Delco battery system. Other early Wilderness cottages had similar battery arrangements. Constructed in sections by Ed Hein, a noted mason and carpenter from Grand Haven, the pieces were brought by sleigh over the snow in late winter and put together on site. A road from Lakeshore all the way to the cottage wasn't open until June 12, 1926. The east side of the house, looking over the wooded dunes, originally consisted of two floors of open space called "sleeping porches," but later both levels were closed in order to provide a dining area on the upper level and a separate bedroom in the walkout basement. The kitchen, with its wood burning stove, was placed between the living room and the dining room. A bathroom was placed between the upstairs bedroom and the dining room. A concrete block shed housed the water pump, which initially ran by battery, since AC power wasn't available in the Wilderness until late spring of 1937. The coming of electricity was a mixed blessing for Carlotta. She noted in her dairy, "I went to G. Rapids & during absence Con. Power men cut big trees in 30 ft swath from my front door to Waer's [12885 Lakeshore]. Broke my heart as they planted unsightly poles in bare space." During cold weather an oil-fueled space heater supplemented the heat generated by the large, floor-to-ceiling fieldstone fireplace, also Ed Hein's work, but the bedrooms failed to benefit from either heat source. The original cottage cost about \$2,100, evidently including labor, but not the well and delivery of materials. A ship's bell installed in the west roof peak was effective for summoning stray children, grandchildren, and visitors. Ten years after AE died in 1945, Lotta sold the cottage for \$14,000 to Franklin Wallin of Grandville. Franklin, a long-time friend of the family, had attended Central High School in Grand Rapids with Burke. The sale stipulated that Carlotta could occupy the place for the month of October until her death. She died 16 years later, in 1971, a few months past 100. In 1983 Wallin's daughter Fran and her husband, Grand Rapids attorney Robert Shaw, took possession of the property.

12735 Lakeshore Drive

On December 19, 1984 Larry and Vera Burns of Franklin, Michigan bought the lot at this address from Doris Ewing for \$52,000. They soon constructed a four-level home on the site.

12745 Lakeshore Drive

In 1928 Bertha Mason purchased from Alvin and Carlotta Ewing a wooded lot in the Wilderness for \$2,250. A few years later Bertha built a large, two-story frame cottage on the site. After her death in the mid-1940s, Everett Brown, an architect, bought the property and substantially remodeled the structure. He sold to Richard H. and Mary Meade in the mid-1950s. Because of its distance from the beach, the Meades later bought from Carlotta a 100' lakefront lot with the understanding that it would be used "for recreational purposes," meaning no structures were to be erected on it, although the stipulation was not included in the deed. That lot later became the site of Dr. Richard and Christine Dean's home, numbered 12691 Lakeshore Drive. Tony and June Bing purchased the property at 12745 Lakeshore from the Meades in October 1977. Tony Bing was a member of the faculty at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. After Tony and June attended a gathering of Earlham College administrators at the Wallin cottage, they decided to look into buying a place of their own.

12749 Lakeshore Drive

In 1927 John Belknap bought this lakefront lot from AE and Carlotta for \$1,950. Later their daughter Katie and Katie's husband, Robert Kimball, took ownership of the home. The Kimballs were residents of Grand Rapids.

12751 Lakeshore Drive

Barbara and Lincoln Blake, who taught English at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, in 1980 purchased a wooded lot from Doris Ewing. The wooded dune site faced Wilderness Trail but was away from the lake. The Blakes hired Bob Wagenmaker, a Grand Haven builder, to clear the land, pour the foundation, and do the framing, plumbing, and electrical work. The Blakes worked at their project over the next several years and eventually finished their year-round home.

12757 Lakeshore Drive

The lot at this site was situated on a wooded dune in the Wilderness that was purchased in December 1932 from AE and Carlotta Ewing for \$1,875. Two men from Grand Rapids, Norman J. English and Fred Baker, made the transaction and constructed the large, frame, two-story cottage. They hired Ed Hein to build the fieldstone fireplace. After Fred Baker's death in 1934, his wife sold her interest in the property to the English family. In 1963 the Englishes sold it to James R. and Dorothy B. Sanderson of Grand Rapids. A daughter of the Bakers, Eleanor, married George Blatchford, who bought a parcel of land from the Ewings and built a cottage at 12785 Lakeshore Drive. On February 6, 1976, Joseph and Kathleen "Tat" Noll bought the Sanderson place, plus a small piece of adjacent land. The Nolls winterized the home and lived in it year-round.

12759 Lakeshore Drive

George Applegate of Bloomington, Indiana in 1926 rented the Ewing cottage and soon agreed to pay \$1,950 to purchase a lakefront lot from AE and Carlotta Ewing. Three years later he paid the Ewings \$1,750 for an adjacent parcel. In 1927 Applegate hired Ed Hein of Grand Haven to build a cottage. In late fall 1948 Robert H. and Lucille Bennett of Grand Rapids visited the Howard Tuthill family at their new Wilderness cottage and decided to buy a place of their own, if they could find one. Fortunately the Applegates were ready to sell and within a short time the sale was consummated. In 1984 the Bennetts deeded the property to their daughter, Betty, and her husband, Charles W. Curtis, whose permanent home was in Grand Rapids.

12773 Lakeshore Drive

On August 16, 1947 Richard Knight and George Hale purchased a wooded lot in the Wilderness for \$2,700. Knight had camped out at the Wilderness as early as the summer of 1939. He was Treasurer at Hillsdale College and Hale was Professor of English. The next year they put up a log cabin on the edge of the high bluff that overlooked the Valley of the Pines and provided a panoramic view of the dunes and Lake Michigan. After using the cottage as a weekend retreat for some years, the two men sold it to John Rogers, who in turn sold it to John W. Blodgett II of Grand Rapids. Blodgett married Edith Irwin Ferris in 1967. After traveling abroad for two years, the John and Edith began going to the Wilderness on a regular basis. In 1980 they extended the kitchen and purchased additional land to the east, eventually accumulating 11.6 acres. John Blodgett died in 1987, but his widow continued to enjoy the cottage into the 21st century.

12779 Lakeshore Drive

On May 27, 1926 C. C. and Rose Travis made the final payment to AE and Carlotta of the \$1,500 they owed for a 100' lakefront lot in the Wilderness. Ed Hein was hired to help Travis build a cottage on the site, which the family called Dune Cabin. The structure consisted of a two-story living room, a bedroom, bath, and kitchen downstairs, with a screened-in porch/dining area across the front, facing the lake. Upstairs there were three bedrooms that overlooked the living room and a fieldstone fireplace that Hein built. The Travises added another bedroom in the late 1930s. The cottage was constructed of South Carolina pine brought north by the carload. The Travises' daughter, Marcia, and her husband, Warren Pilling, eventually took title to the property and substantially remodeled it, adding a full basement, garage, new bedrooms, and a library. They were able to enjoy the remodeled home for the first time around Thanksgiving, 1983. Five years after Dr. Pilling's death on November 5, 1990 at the age of 65, Marcia sold the property to Dirk and Lisa Buth of Grand Rapids.

12785 Lakeshore Drive

Carlotta and AE sold this lot to Lucille Ralston of Monroe, Michigan on August 15, 1933 for \$300. The Ralstons later bought two additional parcels, one in 1938 for another \$300 and the other in 1940 for \$275. George and Eleanor Blatchford of Grand Rapids acquired the land and built the home on the site in 1970 and lived it until 1983. About that time, Gerald and Barbara Bakker bought it. Gerald Bakker, who worked at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, had bought a house in the Mary White School District of Grand Haven as a summer place. Subsequent to his retirement, Gerald and his wife, Barbara, sold that property and made the Wilderness cottage into a permanent home after extensive remodeling.

12809 Lakeshore Drive

Henry Stimson and his wife purchased this lot from AE and Lotta Ewing in 1925 for \$1,200 and immediately built a cottage. Some years later Robert Eleveld, a Grand Rapids attorney, acquired the property and maintained the Toy Box, the name given to his cottage, in its original state. Eleveld also owned a lot originally purchased by Bennett C. and Edith Nott from AE and Lotta on April 29, 1938 for \$1,850.

12825 Lakeshore Drive

Howard B. Tuthill of Grand Rapids purchased this lot from Carlotta on August 23, 1947 for \$250 and shortly afterward built a home atop the high bluff overlooking the beach. Around 1990 title passed to his grandchildren: John and Marilyn Green, Vicki Kimball, and Parker Green, all residents of Grand Rapids. Howard died in Grand Rapids in 1999.

12841 Lakeshore Drive

Fritz M. and Martha Deane purchased this lot from AE and Carlotta and in 1938 put up a cottage. Fifteen years later Fred and Joan Gillett of Grand Rapids became the second owners of the property. The Wilderness Association was started on August 24, 1946 by a group of owners who met at the Deane cottage.

12857 Lakeshore Drive

In 1925 Fred A. Edmonds of Oberlin, Ohio traveled to Grand Rapids to visit his daughter and son-in-law in Grand Rapids. One Sunday the group decided to drive to Grand Haven to visit their friends the Stimsons, who recently had built a cottage in the Wilderness [12809 Lakeshore]. As they drove into the Wilderness along the old logging trail, Fred remarked, "My, how Emma [his wife] would love these woods!" When they pulled into the Stimsons' lot and before his daughter Helen could introduce him, he abruptly asked Mrs. Stimson, "Are you the lady with the lots for sale?" She replied no, that would be Mrs. Ewing, who lived nearby. Mrs. Stimson pointed in the general direction of the Ewing cottage and without another word Fred hurried in that direction to find Carlotta. He returned a half-hour later and announced, "It's time to leave. I have to be back here tomorrow to select a lot." It was then that he and Emma purchased the lot at this site for \$1,250. The cottage, a "kit home" made by the Aladdin Company in Bay City, Michigan, was erected in 1929. The Edmondses' daughter Helen married Willard M. Coulter of Grandville. Since the Edmondses lived some distance away, Willard acted in their behalf during the negotiations to purchase the lot. Fred and Emma owned the property until 1940, two years before his death, when he transferred ownership to Willard and Helen. Emma, who died in 1954, spent summers at the cottage until 1952. Willard died on June 1, 1990 and his wife died November 9, 1996, just three days short of her 100th birthday. Some years earlier, however, they had passed title to their grandson, Richard Bullington of Kenilworth, Illinois. Helen continued to enjoy the wooded cabin until 1991. Richard and his wife, Lyn, treasured the setting and looked forward to remodeling the original building to make it suitable for comfortable retirement living.

12871 Lakeshore Drive

Sam Kimerly built the structure at this address in the Wilderness in 1928-29, but only used it one year. In 1931 Kimerly sold it to William H. Gay. Around 1934 Gay hired Ed Hein, a Grand Haven carpenter and mason, to build an addition that included two bedrooms, a sunroom, and a garage, and other improvements. For instance, the roof was raised to provide more headroom and electrical wiring with metal sheathing was installed as a way of keeping mice from chewing at it. Electricity was brought in about 1937, about the same time as the telephone. Joyce and Will Gay Bottje made it their year-round retirement home. Will was the grandson of Gerrit A. Bottje, an early Grand Haven settler who owned a hardware store. Gerrit Bottje, like Dr. Walkley, was a charter member of the Highland Park Association.

12885 Lakeshore Drive

AE and Carlotta sold this lot to Oscar Waer, a Grand Rapids attorney, for \$8,500 and in 1947 gave him additional land in lieu of fees for legal services he had performed in her behalf. Carlotta gave the extra piece a value of \$500. Waer died in 1965, and Carl and Isobel "Billy" Moody held title to the property by the mid-1970s.

12891 Lakeshore Drive

Louise Rau of Grand Rapids was the first owner of the cottage at this address, which was built about 1929. After her death in the early 1970s, Phyllis Donley, also of Grand Rapids, took ownership of the two-story, four-bedroom home.

12923 Lakeshore Drive

Don and Trudy Timmer had this 2,650 square-foot house constructed about 1985. Set high upon one of the wooded, interior dunes of the Wilderness, the contemporary home had cedar siding, a two-way fireplace that warmed both the living and dining rooms, and four bedrooms. In 2000 the Timmers offered the house for sale at a listed price of \$400,000. Patty and Peter Andrea of Spring Lake purchased the property. The Timmers built a new home on a nearby lot [12963 Lakeshore].

12925 Lakeshore Drive

[See 12961 Lakeshore for the earlier history of this property.] In 1978 Richard and Barbara O'Brien bought a lakefront lot from Richard M. Gillett of Grand Rapids. The O'Briens proceeded to build a two-story frame home on the crest of the dune overlooking the beach and moved in on October 1, 1980, making it their permanent residence. In the fall of 2003 the O'Briens sold their home to Kris and Tom Malkoski from the Chicago area. The Malkoskis had earlier rented the nearby Moody cottage and liked the environment.

12927 Lakeshore Drive

James and Linda Burns built the home at this address around the mid-1980s.

12935 Lakeshore Drive

Don and Joan Moynan built a year-round home at this address. Don was a retired veterinarian.

12945 Lakeshore Drive

Dick Gillett bought this lot from the Meilinger estate in the mid-1950s. [See 12961 for more detail.] The next owners were the Lynches, who built the home on the edge of the bluff about 1977 or 1978. Robert and Joan Currier later purchased the property. Currier, who died in 1999, was a co-founder of Shape Corporation in Grand Haven. After her husband's death, Joan continued to occupy the home.

12949 Lakeshore Drive

Dale and Cindy Edgerle made their year-round home at this address on a lot carved from the acreage owned by Judge Irons and Barbara Crozier. The Edgerles moved here from 1855 Doris in Grand Haven.

12961 Lakeshore Drive

A family by the name of Meilinger, natives of Muskegon, on September 28, 1908 acquired 18 acres of lakefront property in Section 8, a few miles south of Grand Haven, adjacent to an area known as the Wilderness. Their land was given the name Meilinger's Gap because the open, relatively flat sandy dunes once provided access for nearby fruit growers to load their produce on ships. The Meilingers enjoyed a rustic, red summer house that was built on an open, flat area east of the dunes, surrounded by raspberry bushes and other growth natural to the woods. The structure fell into decay and had to be razed. Wilderness Trail required an easement over the southeast corner of the Meilinger lot to complete its path from Lakeshore Drive to the cottages.

In 1956 three Grand Rapids families by the name of Whittier, Tuthill, and Gillett purchased a portion of the land from Meilinger's estate. The principals acquired a right-of-way to use Wilderness Trail from Carlotta, effective January 2, 1957. They also hired Henry Neitring of Grand Haven to level off the sand dunes, and they planted dune grass and pines to slow the shifting sands. Their purchase was divided into four lots: one to Dick Gillett, two to the Tuthills, and a fourth to Wilson "Bill" and Jean Whittier. The Whittiers became acquainted with the Wilderness when they rented the Coulter cottage in the summers of 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955. Bill and Jean hired Jordan Sheperd to design and built their cottage, which was completed in 1957 and given the number 12967. Jean Whittier recalled, "During those first years we lived at the Wilderness from mid-June to Labor Day. Those were simpler times--the children picked wild berries and we made jam, we had an annual beach party [with other Wilderness families], Bill commuted daily [to his job in Grand Rapids], and we played tennis, hiked, and enjoyed the beach." Toward the end of 1997 the Whittiers sold their Wilderness property to Linda Page and Alan Woelfe. Alan was a cardiologist associated with Butterworth Hospital in Grand Rapids.

In December 1979 Sidney Kleinman of Chicago purchased the remaining Meilinger property. Kleinman divided his purchase and sold lots to Jim Burns [12927], Dan Moynan [12935], Dale Edgerle [12949], Don Timmer [12963], and a fourth larger piece to Judge Carol Irons of Grand Rapids and Barbara and John Crozier of Grand Haven. The Wilderness Association agreed to accept the newcomers as members.

12963 Lakeshore Drive

Don and Trudy Timmer sold their residence at 12923 Lakeshore and moved into this newly constructed home on December 26, 2001. Done in the style of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Arts and Crafts movement so popular early in the 20th century, the design of the home was a significant departure from the more contemporary look of their first home in the Wilderness.

12989 Lakeshore Drive

Frank and Wendy Fernandes of West Chicago, Illinois bought this residence high on top of a wooded dune from John and Barbara Crozier, who were the original builders. This was the northernmost lot within the expanded Wilderness.

12999 Lakeshore Drive

Chuck and Ellen Vonesh of Grand Haven bought this lot and built a year-round home on it.

13001 Lakeshore Drive

William Fettis and Dawn Dupont were among the first to built year-round homes on Wilderness property east of the big dunes. William worked with Denny Churette of IPA [Investment Properties Associates] of Grand Haven.

13146 Lakeshore Drive

Louis Papp had a small house on property at this address in Section 9, dating back to at least 1930. He owned approximately 40 acres east and west of Lakeshore Drive, and he was still living there as late as 1957. Part of his property included the southeast corner of Lakeshore and Ferris, once the location of a township school that burned down in 1909. New owners improved and added to the house in the 1990s. Papp died in 1963.

13215 Lakeshore Drive [approximate number]

As early as 1908 Jacob and Anna Schuld owned approximately 108 acres of farmland at this location in Section 8 of Grand Haven Township. After Schuld died, his widow moved to 400 Clinton in Grand Haven, but continued to own the lakeshore property. Around the mid-1980s Robert Van Kampen purchased the land and tore down the farmhouse occupied by the Schults and earlier owners, such as Theodore Stabelow. Van Kampen subsequently erected several buildings, including a large home for himself and residences for others. In addition he built a "Scriptorium," to house his private collection of ancient Bibles and manuscripts and as a place for Biblical scholars to study early religions, especially Christianity. The estate was called "Stonegate." The imposing structure was razed in September 2004 to improve chances of selling the lakefront property.

13196 Lakeshore Drive [approximate number]

On March 23, 1861, while living in New York State, Nathan and Adeline Marble sold to Grand Haven Township for \$10 a one-acre parcel on the southeast corner of Ferris and Lakeshore Drive for use as a school site. The new school, built at a cost of \$150, opened in 1862. After it burned down on January 9, 1900 a new one was constructed a mile or so north and named Rosy Mound School. It opened in 1911.

13289 Lakeshore Drive

The Voss Dairy farmhouse was located at this address in Section 9 of Grand Haven Township. The property originally consisted of 160 acres purchased by Frederick Voss. His son Robert later took title. In 1941 the Dairy advertised, "Safeguard Your Health With Milk that Is Milk." Robert Voss's daughter, Ronnie, married Bill Hancock, and the two of them occupied the property after Robert's death. In the mid-1950s the Hancock Repair Shop advertised at this address. Mike Alles of Alles Tire in Grand Haven bought the property in 1983 from Ronnie Hancock, a remaining member of the Voss family, and remodeled the house extensively. Alles understood that originally there was a log home on the site. Between 1860 and 1865 the present house was constructed, without a basement, while the family lived in

a tent during the building process. Parts of the log home were incorporated in the new structure, and Alles said that hand-hewn logs were still visible in the basement, joined with wooden pegs. The basement was added in 1918, when Arthur Reenders' father and uncle, who were contractors, put the house on blocks and constructed the basement walls. A kitchen, indoor plumbing, and electric wiring were added at the same time. Alles removed the greenhouse that once stood near the house.

13664 Lakeshore Drive

In 1984 the congregation of the Lakeshore Baptist Church purchased 17 acres for an academy at this site near Rosy Mound. The academy included a large gymnasium and six classrooms. An additional 6,000 square feet of classroom space was opened in 1997. The members vacated their sanctuary at 15051 177th Avenue in Grand Haven Township to occupy a house of worship adjacent to the new Academy.

13691 Lakeshore Drive

Sometime in the early 1940s, Bernath P. Sherwood, a Grand Haven banker, purchased a lake front lot from Carlotta Ewing and built a log home and a similarly-constructed guest cabin nearby. Dr. Harold Schaubel later bought the property, nestled on a wooded bluff, just south of Rosy Mound. On May 22, 1974, Lake Michigan's high water and attendant dune erosion undermined the structures, which tumbled into the lake.

13699 Lakeshore Drive

Louis Bredehoft II had a farm at this address before 1897 on 40 acres of land, previously owned by one of the Behms. Bredehoft later bought an adjacent 40 acres to the north from Henry Bierman. Louis Bredehoft I had a 40-acre farm at this address in the flat land south of Rosy Mound. The father came to Grand Haven in 1866 as a mill worker. One of his sons, Louis II, maintained a farm at 16865 Lincoln Street.

14001-14201 Lakeshore Drive [Rosy Mound Dune, across from Rosy Mound School]

The *Grand Haven News* said this on June 4, 1862 about the naming of Rosy Mound: "Rosy Mound received its beautiful and significant title from Hon. Timothy Eastman, who, probably, was the first white man that ascended its summit, and found its sides and apex crowned with wild roses in richest profusion, imparting the most pleasing emotions to his delighted senses." Some think that an Indian legend gave it the name, either because of the roses growing there or because of the rosy hue sometimes cast on its summit by a sunrise or sunset.

Eleanor Griffin McNett, born in Grand Haven in 1850, also remembered Rosy Mound:

Off in the remoter recesses of the Rosy Mound woods were treasures untold, Cowslips, Maiden Hair Ferns, Adder-tongues, Jack-in-the Pulpits, those woodland philosophers. Wild roses clambered over the top of the mound. The white blossoms of the dog-wood caressed our faces as we brushed aside branches of wild cherry and blossoming thorn in our upward climb.

All manner of wild woodland tassels of young hemlock. The resinous pine besought us to linger. What a glorious panorama of lake and forest and shimmering sand was revealed, when the summit gained we threw ourselves down to rest! Honeysuckle and Columbine rang the chimes of May; harebells, blue as the sky, the happy hours of summer.

Nowhere were mosses so long and fresh and green as in the swamp below the mound. Then as the years drew on apace, we found wild calla-lilies, pitcher-plants, and that coy slipper. On the Grandville Road grew luscious blackberry and raspberry red with a flavor all its own. In low places high bush and low bush huckleberries. Out toward Peach Plains were spiky Lupines, white and lavender.

When autumn hung its banners out, the golden-rod shook its tassels to the breeze and the cardinal flower made all the roadside gay.

Even when chill November's blast had swept the meadows bare, when the wild grapes had all been harvested and there were no more butternuts to gather from the stores across the river on the 'big sand hill,' there were scarlet hips of the wild rose in 'Happy Hollow' (the windward side of Rosy Mound), glossy leaves of Princis Pine. Tangled sprays of bittersweet and clinging garlands of ground pine or club moss from the mysterious regions beyond the 'Sag,' to weave for holiday decorations.

Eleanor McNett's father-in-law, Dr. Jacob B. McNett, who arrived in Grand Haven in 1858, called the huge sand dune "Rosamound." At the foot of the hill a road went southeast from Lakeshore Drive and into Robinson Township and then on to Grandville. Dr. McNett, like many others, used the road to reach eastern Ottawa County.

In 1858, new arrival Dr. John North reported, "Shortly after this an epidemic of spinal meningitis broke out. It originated at Rosamound; the second case was at Capt. Miller's lighthouse. There were seven cases; all terminated fatally except the first." Apparently "Rosamound" was a common appellation for the dune at that time.

Potts and Conger [Grand Haven publishers] wrote in 1892: "Along the lake shore in this township the sand hills arise to the dignity of mountains. Rosy Mountain, one of the highest hills, has become widely celebrated. From its giddy height Grand Rapids, Holland, and Muskegon may be seen on a clear day."

The *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*, on April 19, 1900 reported: "The schooner *Day Spring* ran ashore at Rosy Mound on Tuesday evening, April 17th. She was on the bar for an hour before the crew got her off. Now Captain Lysaght and his life savers went out to the schooner's assistance, but she was off before their arrival."

The *Grand Haven Tribune* on April 14, 1958 provided a long retrospective on the sand mining that drastically shrunk the big dune:

Thirty-four years of scooping sand out of Rosy Mound has carved deeply into the landmark a mile south of the city whose east slope is now bald and creeping toward Lake Shore drive.

The giant dune has a shifting scar opened along its northwest side by the diggers. The mound once was 360 feet high.

Prevailing southwest winds have been whipping sand over the top and burying trees on the east slope for years.

Fred Showers, superintendent for Standard Sand Co., has observed that the base of Rosy Mound has inched eastward more than 40 feet. He has been watching the change since 1925 and lived just north of the dune, above the railroad spur for the sand company yard.

When he moved here from Beloit, Wis., as a crane operator for the Kinney Sand Co., forerunner of Standard Sand Co., in 1924, the Lake Shore road was located west of the present black-top paving.

Contrary to the general impression here, the sand company does not ship any sand for glass-making. All of its dune sand goes for foundry sand or is used by locomotives for sanding tracks for wheel traction.

Rosy Mound has been a landmark for a hundred years and most local natives have climbed the steep hill at least once during childhood. Sunday school picnics and Scout hikes galore have been held there through the years.

The more ambitious also often make a hike out of climbing the dune, crossing over to the Lake Michigan beach, and then walking the beach back to the city.

Since World War II, the sand company added an oil-fired rotary drier that can handle 60 tons of sand an hour, speeding up the dry sand. It still goes out wet, too.

Franklin P. Goettman of this city, who is general manager of the sand firm, estimates that more than a third of the company's 60-acre section has been hauled away.

Sand goes out by rail and truck with truck hauling increasing and railroad car shipments declining. All of the Rosy Mound sand is of equal quality for foundry use. The Standard Sand Co. also operates a similar plant at South Haven. It was opened in 1950. Millions of tons of sand have been shipped from the local dune. Foundries all over the Mid-west have purchased it. Trucks now haul the Lake Michigan sand as far as Ohio and Indiana.

A small crew operates the plant. Robert Brock is Shower's assistant in running and maintaining the nearly automatic operation. Mrs. Esther Blaksley, a married daughter of Showers, handles the office work for the firm.

"Maintaining equipment is costly with blowing sand streaking across the property much of the time. However, sealed bearings on the conveyors have eliminated one of the biggest problems of keeping conveyors in operation," Showers explained.

The sand company has scooped sand from the north, west and east sides of the giant dune. A railroad spur runs nearly a block back into the yard. A bend on the roadway and track hides much of the plant from vision of motorists traveling along Lake Shore drive. It is surprising to discover the amount of equipment behind the hill.

In 1917 or 1918 Vesta Garnsey thought she had bought Rosy Mound for \$300. Because of a severe storm, she was unable to get to Grand Haven to make the final deal. She had telephoned the bank at Grand Haven, and had asked them to tell the owner of her offer. As she rode by the mound on her way to town, she noticed that there was new activity around the mound and upon inquiring discovered that it had been sold to a sand company in Chicago. She had planned on making a resort at the top, as it would be a wonderful place for children to play.

Later, in an undated article, the *Grand Rapids Press* reported:

Rosy Mound is disappearing. Although valiant efforts are being exerted on its behalf it isn't likely that this outstanding landmark one mile south of Grand Haven will be saved. It took centuries for the vast sand dune to form, but at the present rate of sand removal by a sand company for iron foundry purposes it is estimated that Rosy Mound will be gone in about 20 years. So discouraging is this to the teachers and pupils of Rosy Mound School, facing the big dune, that aid is being sought from Sen. Philip A. Hart and from the public. Mrs. Esther E. Henning, sixth grade teacher there wrote and produced a pageant, "The Memoirs

of Rosy Mound,” in an effort to put across the dune’s plight to the public. Sixth grade pupils Cindy Vincent and Barbara Hyde, with the help of school principal Frank Such, wrote Sen. Hart imploring his aid. They also wrote the Michigan Parks Assn. The remainder of the class still intends to write to President Kennedy and Gov. Romney for their help. “The only thing that will save the dune for posterity would be if the government or someone bought it from the sand company,” Mrs. Henning said. “At this time that doesn’t seem likely, but we intend to keep trying.”

The newspaper article continued, It is uncertain how Rosy Mound got its name, perhaps from the roses that once completely covered the ridge or from the rising and setting sun which casts it in a rosy hue. The 100 year old school takes its name from the dune. Its main ridge extends north and south about a quarter of a mile. The distance to the lakeshore is about three-quarters of a mile. It once was 365 feet high, but now is only 225 feet.

Cindy and Barbara wrote Sen. Hart that the dune has considerable historical value “because the first Grand River road from Detroit went through it before that Indians roamed there, and there are Indian markings on the trees.”

The girls go on to say, “A sand dune takes many centuries to form, and we’re taking it down in a matter of years. These are God’s gifts to us, and we have no right to take them down.

“If more people were interested in preserving our natural resources, including such features as sand dunes, shore lines, lakes, streams and forests, our state would be much more interesting and beautiful.” The girls ask that the area be acquired by the state or federal government.

Sen. Hart was sympathetic to Rosy Mound’s plight. He informed the girls: “When it comes to saving dunes for the use and enjoyment of all the people, I can confess to considerable experience. Conservation, at first glance, seems such an easy thing to be in favor of because everyone supports it—in principle.”

Sen. Hart is proposing that the Sleeping Bear Dunes area of Northwest Michigan be preserved as a national park.

“The trouble,” he writes “starts only after you define something that needs conserving—like Sleeping Bear Dunes area or, very likely, Rosy Mound. This is when you begin running into a storm of protest from local private interests, all of whom probably support a conservation project if only it were located somewhere else.”

Sen. Hart told the girls he did not know what the solution to the Rosy Mound problem would be, or even if there is one. But Rosy Mound hasn’t given up the battle yet.

From a letter, written by Mrs. Jayne C. Moore, to the editor of the *Grand Haven Tribune*, June 8, 1963:

Rosy Mound serves as a tornado fence. Rosy Mound—and neighboring dunes—thrown up along the edge of Lake Michigan form a natural safety factor against tornado formations that spin from the southwest, smash against the immobile dunes and deflect upward to either disappear entirely or, in some cases, return to earth many miles further east. To my knowledge, the Grand Haven area has yet to be hit by a tornado.

Many people, although not enough, have thought the dunes should be preserved. Among them was J. S. Morrison who wrote an article for the June 11, 1921 edition of the *Dearborn Independent Magazine*. In it he said: "The dunes cannot be duplicated; the works of man can be. To the geologist the dunes are unique; to the naturalist they are a wonderful field of study; to the artist and poet they are an inspiration; to the rank and file of us they are a fountainhead of perpetual wonderment and joy. To fail to preserve them for the benefit of this and future generations will be nothing less than a national calamity."

"Rosy Mound," by David J. Cable

"One mile from Grand Haven town
Is a hill they call Rosy Mound
As a country resort,
It is very much renowned;
This Rosy Mound is quite steep.
Some three hundred feet above the ground
And when you get up there
You can see for miles around
This hill is composed of sand,
To climb this mound, you'll think is grand,
When walking, the sand slips under your feet,
But you'll think it a great treat,
To climb this hill is quite a feat,
But you'll have so much fun,
Slipping back to where you begun
Or go down hill on the run,
Now you're out for a little fun
If you slip back once or twice,
When you get to the top,
You'll think it very nice,
You can look out over the lake,
See the waves as they break
Take in the scenery all around,
On the top of Rosy Mound
There is one thing I wish to mention
There are more young men pop the question
On the top of Rosy Mound,
Than you'll find for miles around,
This mound was covered with flowers,
And you could sit there for hours,
But they took away more than their share,
Now there is hardly any more there."

14016 Lakeshore Drive

A one-room schoolhouse opened here in 1911, after the original school, built at a cost of \$150 at the southeast corner of Lakeshore Drive and Ferris Street, had burned down. The Majerus family donated the land for the new school. The one-room school building was razed in 1952, and a new building was erected at a cost of \$45,000. That building was added on to many times over the ensuing years.

14207 Lakeshore Drive

For many years a small house was situated on the northwest corner of Lakeshore Drive and the entrance to the Rosy Mound mining site. The cabin was home to Fred Fisher, Superintendent of the Standard Sand Company operation, which held title to the property. The house was razed about 1997 and the entrance to the sand mining operation improved.

14315 Lakeshore Drive

The farmhouse set on 35 acres at this address was built in 1903, and originally was part of a 90-acre dairy farm owned by Francis Sonrel I. Frank's daughter, Rosa, a teacher at Rosy Mound and Ferry Schools, lived here with her husband, Lewis Clark. Lewis was a surveyor. After her husband's death, Rosa Clark continued to occupy the house until her death in 2005. Rosa left Rosy Mound to start teaching at Ferry School in 1936.

14371 Lakeshore Drive

Frank Sonrel I owned a 90-acre dairy farm in the early 1900s in this location. His property was bisected by Lakeshore Drive. Later his son Robert lived here.

14448 Lakeshore Drive

During the 1950s the Fireside Inn was the name of a restaurant in the stone and frame building erected for that purpose at this address. The building later was expanded and converted to an apartment building.

14471 Lakeshore Drive [approximate number]

Across the street from the Fireside Restaurant was the 12-unit Grand Motel. When it opened, J. Fred Hiefjte was Proprietor. He advertised it as "Western Michigan's Finest Ultra Modern Motel," and it was rated by AAA. The property subsequently had a variety of owners and was converted to small apartments intended primarily for transient workers. The apartment units were razed in the summer of 2005.

14639 Lakeshore Drive

In 1972 the Methodist Church of the Dunes purchased this home for \$45,500. It was to serve as a residence for the Senior Minister.

15008 Lakeshore Drive

Ray Harz, owner of Ray's Drive In at 20 North Beacon Boulevard in Grand Haven, was residing at this address by 1971. He died in 1996.

15127 Lakeshore Drive

The home of Carl A. Hetzel, owner of Hetzel's Pharmacy at 1125 Washington, was located at this address by the mid-1950s. He sold the pharmacy to Clifford Pfaff in 1952.

404 Leggat Street

Donald and Winifred Badcon made their home at this address from the 1950s on. Badcon, Sports Editor at the *Grand Haven Tribune*, died in 2001.

417 Leggat Street

The two-story house at this address was moved by Albert Theiler from Mulligan's Hollow sometime in the early 1920s, minus its porch and additions. Prior to that John Mulligan, his wife, and seven children lived in the original structure, which had a porch and addition not included in the move. Mulligan died in 1911 and his wife, Julia, in 1917. Theiler was the first occupant of the house at its new address.

421 Leggat Street

In the 1910s Arthur W. and Alice Elliott and their children resided here. By 1930 they were located at 630 Fulton.

516 Leggat Street

Anne and Nelson Fisher, who were living at 226 Howard, had this house built by one of the Reenders in 1941. In 1956 they moved to 524 Leggat.

524 Leggat Street

Nelson Fisher and his wife, Anne, moved to this house from 516 Leggat in 1956. They had it built to sell, but liked the house so much they decided to live in it. When Fisher died in February 1979, his widow moved into a duplex at 538 Leggat. Her mother-in-law and sister-in-law lived in the other unit.

538 Leggat Street

Anne Fisher moved to this duplex from 524 Leggat after her husband, Nelson, died in February 1979. She continued to live there until her death in 2002.

541 Leggat Street

The home “up on the hill” was built in 1948 for Gust and Blanche Thieleman as their retirement home. They spent their winters at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Gust died in 1958. Jeanne Emery lived here after August 1985.

12841 Lincoln Street

Spinner’s Corners Grocery, at the northwest corner of Lincoln and 128th Avenue, was doing business here in the 1950s. Gasoline service was added later.

13160 Lincoln Street

The story and a half frame house at this site, sitting on 80 acres, was built in 1895. The original owners were Rinold and Frederika Bethke. Rinold died in 1941, 14 years after his wife. Their granddaughter, Ruth Horton, along with her husband, Larry, in 1993 began to restore the house after it had remained vacant for 15 years. Ruth Horton, who was raised in the Robinson Township area, moved to Livonia with her husband, but decided to retire in this area. At the time the Hortons started reconstruction, the house had no indoor plumbing or central heat, the electric wiring needed to be replaced, and one corner of the structure had settled three inches. The Hortons’ goal was to “to keep it as original as possible.” Energy efficient windows, for instance, were retrofitted to the original openings and new hardwood floors were installed to match the original flooring. The back porch was enclosed to make room for a complete bath, replacing the outhouse. The house was resided to resemble the original clapboard, and the tin roof was replaced with traditional shingles. Much of the interior was restored and retained. Ruth Horton participated in writing the 1998 book *Robinson Remembrances*.

16865 Lincoln Street

Louis Bredehoft II purchased the 40-acre farm at this address before 1897 from one of the Behms. Bredehoft later bought an adjacent 40 acres to the north from Henry Bierman. His father, Louis Bredehoft I, had a 40-acre farm near Rosy Mound. The father had come to Grand Haven in 1866 as a mill worker. Louis II married Augusta F. Lueke in Ottawa County on December 29, 1887. The Bredehoft farmhouse on Lincoln Street, with barns and sheds intact, was occupied in 2000 by Louis II’s granddaughter, Mary Jane Pyle. In the spring of 2004 the farmhouse and out buildings were razed to make room for a residential sub-division named Lincoln Street West.

16966 Lincoln Street

In 1957 Clarence and Dorothy Diedrich bought from Gerald Arkema a building site at this address and constructed a one-story frame home for their family. They paid \$450 for the lot. Arkema owned a much larger parcel, which in the mid-1960s became the Grand Haven Golf Course at 17000 Lincoln.

16975 Lincoln Street

James and Sharon Snyder built a four-bedroom house on this 125 ft. by 250 ft. lot in 1979. Jim Snyder sold the house in March 2003 to Chad and Michelle Herreman.

17000 Lincoln Street

W. Bruce Matthews purchased from Gerald Arkema, owner of Citizen's Realty in Grand Haven, a 235-acre site in Section 16 of Grand Haven Township. In 1964 Matthews opened the 175-acre, 18-hole Grand Haven Golf Club. He also platted and sold building sites along Timberdunes Drive, which segments the golf course. Two years after opening, Matthews's son, Wally, took over the management. Lakeshore Golf, Inc., headed by John Roone of Stillwater, Oklahoma, bought the golf course in 1998 and four years later built a new clubhouse/restaurant and maintenance barn. Roone's development also included more than 40 residential building sites off Lincoln Street.

17007 Lincoln Street

The earliest recorded reference to this property was dated January 2, 1855, when a grant was made by the United States to George P. Mulder for the west one-half of the southeast one-quarter of Section 9 in Grand Haven Township, a total of about 80 acres in all. On April 8, 1863 Mulder conveyed 60 acres of his holdings to Hendryk Bierman, and a few years later the Biermans took title to an abutting acre that faced Lincoln Street and at one time was set aside for a school. This was on land owned by Henry Pennoyer in direct transfer from the United States on September 27, 1852. The school site never was built on. Bierman and his descendants farmed the land, raising fruit and grapes, and they also maintained a cow pasture at the north end. The 61 acres were sold to Burke and Marjorie Ewing on April 1, 1946. Over the years the Ewings sold most of the land, but the family retained approximately four acres, including a small ranch home built in 1959. In 1983 the owner's son and his wife, Wally and Nancy Ewing, moved into the house and remodeled it several times. After Nancy's death in mid-2005, Wally married Betty Jane Pickel Livingston on August 26, 2006. They occupied the home until the summer of 2013, when Jim and Rhonda Marquoit purchased it. Jane and Wally moved to 29 Sherman Avenue, part of the Sandpiper Condominium complex in Grand Haven. The original two-story frame farmhouse at 17217 Lincoln, built by the Biermans, burned down and was replaced by a ranch house.

17200 Lincoln Street

Around the mid-1950s, Pine Ridge Cemetery started business at this corner site. Chuck Lindh bought the cemetery not long after and ran until it was purchased by Larry Walburg on May 30, 1986 for \$80,000. In late 2001 Grand Haven Township agreed to buy it from Walburg. The township changed the name of the burial site to Lakeshore Cemetery.

17217 Lincoln Street

The original two-story frame farmhouse, built by Hendryk Bierman, was occupied by his descendants until 1946, when the house, barn, sheds, and surrounding acreage were purchased by Burke and Marjorie Ewing. A portion of their purchase remained in the family at 17007 Lincoln. The farmhouse burned down, probably in the early 1970s, and was replaced by a ranch house.

17271 Lincoln Street

This home was constructed in 1968 by Robert and Sally Kendrick. The Swiss Chalet design was later complemented by an intriguing garden, installed by new owners, Dr. Henry and Sharon Ottens.

Lovers Lane

See Highland Park Section.

200-300 Madison Street

When Jackson Street was extended west and joined with Water [Harbor], these two blocks of Madison Street became part of the extension. Until then, all structures in these neighborhoods had Madison Street addresses.

211 Madison Street

In the early 1900s Albert Raak and his wife, Reka, resided in the house at this address. Living with them was Martha, widow of John Raak, Albert's brother. Albert worked with the Grand Haven Fire Department, but also leased 80-acres of farmland in Olive Township. Raak lived from 1890 to 1961.

216 Madison Street

In the early 1900s Fred and Minnie Behm and their four children lived here. Fred, a ship's carpenter, died in 1916. The house was built in the Italianate Vernacular style and was occupied as early as the 1950s by Arthur and Ella Behm Fisher. They both died in 1983. In the original plat Jackson Street west of the Pere Marquette railroad track was part of Madison.

219 Madison Street

Earl and Betty Lutke moved here from 419 Monroe. Lutke died in 1990.

228 Madison Street

Gerrit J. Hilderink owned one of several painting and wallpaper outlets in Grand Haven around 1920. A 1921 newspaper advertisement read, "Finest line of samples in city and latest designs. Drop me a card and I will call with sample." He also lived at this address with his wife, Augusta, as early as 1908.

301 Madison Street [approximate number]

The Madison House was located at this address [Lot 11, Block 3, Akeley's Addition], close to the Pere Marquette Railroad Depot. In 1893 Adora Barlow was Proprietor, and rates were \$1.00 a day or \$4.00 a week. When Jackson Street was extended west in the mid-1960s and joined with Water [Harbor], this block of Madison Street became part of the extension. For a short time the extension was named "Fountain Way," and was meant to replace Water Street, which instead became known as Harbor Drive.

302 Madison Street [approximate number]

The Northern Hotel was built at the southeast corner of Third and Madison Streets by the mid-1870s.

328 Madison Street

Johnson's Grocery Store, owned and operated by Hilding L. Johnson, was located at this site as early as 1941. In 1957 Paula and John Montgomery bought the business and ran it until 1983, when they closed down the grocery store. During their 25-year operation, the store was open day and night every day of the week. The Montgomerys sold the property, including a house next door and upstairs apartments, in 1993. The Flower Connection, a retail floral business, bought the grocery store site. The floral business moved out a few years later.

332 Madison Street

The Pere Marquette Saloon, owned by Louis Fishback, offered refreshments here in the early 1900s. By 1910 Joseph Flynn owned the saloon, assisted by Nathaniel P. Phelps. He resided at the same address, where Nathaniel P. Phelps boarded and worked for Flynn as bartender. Prior to 1940 Johnson's Grocery was at this address, where it started as a candy store. Around 1940 the store was moved to 328 Madison.

333 Madison Street

The original train station at this site, built in 1870 for passengers on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, burned down in 1926. Its replacement, a brick structure, was erected the following year at a cost of \$41,189 and was used for many years by Pere Marquette passengers headed for Muskegon, Pentwater,

Holland, Allegan, and Chicago. Its destination gave the station its nickname, “The Holland Depot.” As travel by rail declined, passenger service ended in 1971, the building was abandoned and stood unused for many years. It was bought in 1997 from the City of Grand Haven by the Pere Marquette Partners, an association of private citizens, who converted the brick building to office and professional space to house the dentists’ offices of Walt Weber and Kennard Creason., who restored it to the look it had in its heyday. Prior to a reconfiguration of streets, the Depot had a Madison Street address. The street layout changed when Harbor Drive and Jackson were extended and combined, creating a new intersection and several new addresses.

334 Madison Street

In 1934 a service station at this site offered Opeco Pep Premium Anti-Knock Gasoline. Northwestern Automobile Sales had a sales office and showroom for Studebaker and Packard at this address from 1939 to the late 1960s. The business owned additional space at 317 North Fourth. George Johnson and his sons were owners.

502 Madison Street

The Bernard and Louise Mull family resided here in the early 1900s. Bernard, a carpenter, died in 1914.

513 Madison Street

In the early 1900s Peter Kieft and his wife, Katherine, made their home at this address. One of their children was Anna Kieft, a teacher at Ferry School. Peter was born about 1881 and died around 1920.

516 Madison Street

In the early 1900s John and Margaret Boyink resided here. By 1920 Gerrit and Mae Byl, and Albert, Margaret, and Marilyn Boyink lived at this address.

519 Madison Street

Captain George Boomsluitter and his wife, Sarah, resided at this address in the early 20th century. After George’s death in 1895, Sarah continued living here with her son, Walter.

529 Madison Street

Joseph Douglass II and his wife, Amanda, lived at this address around 1900. Douglass worked for the Brouwer and Vos Sawmill. Later Arthur Vett, owner of a small grocery store at 400 Jackson, lived here.

626 Madison Street

From 1873 to 1883 the entire block on Madison between Sixth and Seventh Streets housed an “Agricultural Implement Manufactory,” known more precisely as Wait Manufacturing. One of the large frame buildings had been moved from 20 North Third. When Challenge purchased the assets of Wait Co., the building was moved to the east side of North Seventh Street [620 North Seventh]and became part of a larger manufacturing complex. The south half of the block on Madison became the site of the Globe Match Company, followed by Ruby Match Company and the Grand Haven Basket Company, which went out of business in 1925. George D. Rosso manufactured wooden crates at this address, and Wolverine Express had an office here in the early 1940s. By the late 1940s Ottawa Woodcraft produced wood turnings and other wood products here. It subsequently moved to 17281 Van Wagoner.

627 Madison Street

Fred and Isabella Graves lived here with Fred II, Robert, and McKinley, from approximately 1890 to 1920. African Americans, the Graves family moved to Grand Haven from Mississippi. The three boys evidently were the couple’s grandchildren.

810 Madison Street

Joseph Correll, a dairy farmer and ice cream manufacturer, operated his business and lived at this address with his wife, Gertrude. Correll died in 1921.

824 Madison Street

Jeanette and Henry Tysman lived in a house at this address with their children Agnes, Margaret, and Gertrude. Also living there were Louis and Angie Tysman and their children Sena and Etta. Sena married Chuck Rycenga I.

910 Madison Street

In the early 1900s Sippe Haan lived in a home at this site. Haan was a cement worker. A son, Edward, lived here also and worked at the Piano Factory. Two daughters resided here, too: Elizabeth, a dressmaker, and Grace.

1025 Madison Street

Govert Van Arkel, a celery farmer, grew his crops here. He lived from September 26, 1888 to April 1969.

1030 [1014] Madison Street

Orrie [Arie/Warren] Vander Meiden I, who was a cement contractor, ran his business from this address and made it his home, as well. Living with him were his wife, Jennie, and Orrie II, who became a building contractor in Grand Haven. Two other sons, John and Eugene, also followed their father's trade. Orrie I died in 1921.

1353 Madison Street

In 1910 the Bastian Blessing Company started manufacturing soda fountains at a factory with this address. Not long afterward the company's address, apparently referring to the same building, was listed as 301 North Hopkins.

18460 Main Street

Formerly the property of the United States Coast Guard, the two-story frame dormitory building and four-stall boathouse located at this site, unused by the Guard since 1989, was bought for \$325,000 by Jim and Sue Azzar of Grand Rapids, who remodeled the large structure into a residence in the early 1990s. The original Coast Guard structure was built in 1922 and the marine garage was expanded to four stalls in 1937. Prior to that the United States Life Saving Service building, a little farther upriver, opened in 1877. This first building was a two-story frame structure with a two-stall boat house and observation tower. The two breeches buoys cannon kept there later were moved to the front grounds of the Grand Haven City Hall and then contributed to the scrap metal drive during WWII. This block-long road is said to be the shortest Main Street in the United States.

18470 Main Street

The cottage at this address, adjacent to the former Coast Guard Station, was constructed in 1912. Later owners made substantial changes to the structure. By 1979 John G. Albertie and his wife, Ellamae, owned it. The son of Chris J. and Frances Albertie, John was raised in Muskegon. He lived from May 21, 1917 to February 24, 2000.

1500 Marion Street

Grand Transformer relocated to this address in 1954 from its rented quarters at the Oakes Building in downtown Grand Haven, where it started business in 1951.

1525 Marion Street

Star Machinery was located at this address by the mid-1950s. On March 29, 1968, the company suffered a \$125,000 fire.

1527 Marion Street

Grand Haven Gasket Company opened at this address in 1969. The company manufactured gaskets, roll sheets, all types of gaskets and die-cut parts. Ed Suchecki was president.

1533 Marion Street

Di-X-Cell Tool Industries began business at this address in 1971 but moved to 1604 Marion. Richard Vander Stel II was president of this die-making company. His wife, Patricia, was secretary.

1540 Marion Street

Originally incorporated as Grand Haven Plastics in 1951, Polyply Corporation leased space in a section of the Dake Engine plant. On September 29, 1964 Sackner Products of Grand Rapids purchased Grand Haven Plastics and on May 30, 1966 Sackner Products was sold to Polyply. The firm, known as Polyply Composites, eventually moved to this address on Marion.

1541 Marion Street

Lynn Porcelain Company opened at this address in 1960 and went out of business in July 1962.

1555 Marion Street

Started here in October 1955 by George Osipoff, Grand Haven Pattern employed one man full-time and two men part-time. It produced wood and metal patterns, small tool work, and plastic mold dies.

1600 Marion Street

Donald Vander Wier, owner, opened Beacon Steel Supply at this address in 1962. The company built bulk steel for industry. It later moved to 1600 Judson Road in Spring Lake Township.

1604 Marion Street

Di-X-Cell Tool Industries began business at 1533 Marion in 1971, but by within a short time moved to this address. Richard Vander Stel II was president of the die-making company. His wife, Patricia, was secretary.

1616 Marion Street

Louis J. Barton started the Lojebar Company this address in 1960. The company firm produced fiberglass planters in about 50 combinations of size, style, and finishes. Barton designed the planters and owned the molds. Other firms did the actual molding. The planters were sent back to his factory to be assembled and then were shipped out. The plant employed three people.

1619 Marion Street

Franklin Press moved to this address in 1960, where it remained. Perma-Volt Transformers began business at the same address in 1962 but stayed a short time.

1621 Marion Street

Pofahl Electric Company moved here from 1123 Washington. It later moved to 1720 Marion.

1626 Marion Street

Harbor Buffing, founded by Leslie Vink and James Seaver I in 1964, began business at the Coal and Dock building on Harbor Avenue in Grand Haven and later moved to this address. Vink, who came up with the idea, approached Seaver and told him about it. Vink had worked at Camfield's for 10 years doing the same type of work. Vink later went to work for Anderson-Bolling, but Seaver continued the business.

1627 Marion Street

Grand Haven Steel Products, a manufacturer of hardened and precision ground screw machine parts, opened here in 1965. In 1975 it merged with Dawson Carbide Industries, of Roseville, Michigan, but continued production at the Grand Haven plant. George Owens of Whitehall was general manager.

1634 Marion Street

Dama Tool & Gauge Company was organized in 1950 at Warren, Michigan and moved to this address in November 1964. As a specialized jobbing shop working with helical forms, cams, and specialized gear dies, the local firm has customers throughout the United States. Dama Tool & Gauge started as an experimental unit for two other plants, Dale Corp. and Cameo Products. When they were sold in 1952, Dama went out on its own and began producing for outside customers. Later the company worked primarily with research laboratories in the automotive and aircraft industries along with other special applications. Desiring to move out of the large metropolitan area, the management, already familiar with Grand Haven, decided to locate their business there. Their specially equipped plant of 6,000 sq. ft. provided employment for nine people. Officers were Maybelle Alderman, president-secretary and Anthony Calomene, vice president. An early morning fire in April 1968 destroyed the plant at 1634 Marion. Loss to the building was estimated at \$27,000 and \$92,000 to the contents. The company moved operations to a vacant building at the intersection of Fulton and Ferry Streets [1111 Fulton] as the firm's new location. Hoppe Pharmacal Company moved into this building on Marion when it was started on January 12, 1969. The firm's main products were vitamins, antacids, and fluoride tablets. The company did not market under its own name but engaged in what is known as "private label work" for larger companies. It was owned by Duane K. Hoppe, who died in 1975.

1640 Marion Street

Ed Suchecki started a welding business in 1968 at 1640 Marion. It later was owned by Ray Suchecki, who gave it the name Ray's Quality Welding. Ed Suchecki had been employed at Oldberg Manufacturing as a forklift driver before going into this business. In the early 1970s John De Persia operated his Automatic Bailer business at this address. Located in the same building was SOS Engineering, founded in 1974 by David Suchecki. SOS eventually moved to 1901 Hayes Street. David's wife, Dawn, was Secretary.

1720 Marion Street

Pofahl Electric Company, started by Eugene Pofahl, moved here from 1621 Marion. Eugene died in 2000.

14873 Mercury Drive

Harry and Laura Limbach opened a small resort on the Grand River at this address. It was called Oak Grove. The property later was purchased by William and Marjorie Viveen, who remodeled the house extensively. The property now has the address 14861 Mercury Drive.

14932 Mercury Drive

Hope Reformed Church held its first worship service in its new building on this site in 1980. The structure cost \$306,000.

14945 Mercury Drive

Legally described as Block 30, Lot 10, Section 1 of Grand Haven Township, this property and the lot to the west initially formed the grounds of Oak Grove Park, also known as The Highlands, Duncan Park, and Duncan Grove. See 14953 Mercury Drive for more detail.

14953 Mercury Drive

Legally described as Block 30, Lot 9, Section 1 of Grand Haven Township, this property and the lot to the west initially formed the grounds of Oak Grove Park, also known as The Highlands, Duncan Park, and Duncan Grove. Around 1910 the Arbeiter Unterstutzungs Verein [Workers' Auxiliary Guild] purchased

the site and renamed it Germania Park. Germania was the site of an annual Farmers' Picnic. Open to the public most of the year, the park was sold by the Verein on October 12, 1921 to Frederick Hartel, William P. Long, and Peter Jackowski. The public park became private property.

14990 Mercury Drive

Around 1900 Herman Schmedtgan opened Schmedtgan's Roadhouse on this site on Mercury Drive [River Road], near Potawatomie Bayou in Grand Haven Township [Section 1]. It was described by Maureen Leach as a "large two-story building with a tavern on the first floor and seven numbered rooms on the second floor. [It] had a rounded front, facing River Road [Mercury Drive] and the Grand River." In 1931 Mae and Ed Norris left the Bass River boarding house, where they lived and where Mae worked, and purchased a farm on M-45 in Robinson Township. Later in the decade they traded the farm for Schmedtgan's Roadhouse, at that time owned by Molenkamp. The Norrises changed the name of the business to Potawatomie Tavern. The tavern burned down on Thanksgiving Day 1937. The owners rebuilt and continued business as Potawatomie Tavern until 1947, when they re-opened the business as Holiday Inn. Chicken dinners were the specialty of the house. Mae and Myrtle Bronkhorst [Littrell] were the proprietors. Mae Norris learned to cook in the Bass River boarding house and furthered her skills in the kitchen of the Hotel [2 Washington], where she worked for nine years. She also had experience at the Fiesta Café [600 block of Washington] and Charlie's Lunch [515 North Seventh] in Grand Haven. This Holiday Inn had no affiliation with the nation-wide chain of the same name that began operations many years later. At some point Myrtle left the business, and in 1969 the Norrises sold the business to Vernon and Charlotte Austin of Ravenna. The Holiday Inn remained in business until 1975. [*Robinson Remembrances*, p. 231 and "Schmedtgan's Roadhouse," unpublished article by Marjorie Bethke Viveen.]

15085 Mercury Drive

In 1925 George and Carrie Kehoe built a cottage at this site on the Grand River. The home later was renovated for year-round living.

415 Monroe Street

Lambert Joldersma and his wife Jennie made their home at this address. Joldersma died in 1921.

419 Monroe Street

Early and Betty Lutke lived at this site in the 1950s before moving to 219 Madison. Lutke died in 1990.

420 Monroe Street

In the 1920s Henry Neitring sold coal, gravel, sand, lime, and cement from this site. Evidently his storage yards were on Harbor Island. By the late 1940s, this address was the residence of Owen and Esther Narregang.

509 Monroe Street

William Zoerner founded Grand Haven Brass Foundry in a barn at this site in 1907. He sold the business to Al Jacobson I, Bernath Sherwood I, and Paul Johnson I on February 20, 1919. In December that year the barn burned down and the new owners moved the foundry to 230 North Hopkins.

514 Monroe Street

From the 1950s and into the 1980s Herbert and Frances Hierholzer resided here.

520 Monroe Street

This was the home of Henry and Grace Botbyl in the early 1900s. Later, John and Kathy Weavers lived here with their children, Gerald I and Kathryn. Jerry founded Weavers Iron and Metal Company on Sixth Street.

527 Monroe Street

In 1878 Arend Klaas Laman, his wife, Hendritje Ruiter, and eight of their ten children emigrated from the Netherlands to New York. From there they moved by oxcart to Grand Haven. The next year they began to build the house at this address, staying nearby in the meantime with friends from their hometown in the Netherlands. The Laman family was able to move into their new home the following year, and by 1887 they completed the purchase of the property for \$150. Their two oldest sons joined them in 1882.

532 Monroe Street

The story and-a-half home on this lot was built about 1900

539 Monroe Street

The house at this address was typical of the Greek Revival Vernacular construction.

614 Monroe Street

The Dornbos Fish House, founded in 1889, was located here. The company was advertised as the “World’s Largest Smokers of Whitefish.” Dornbos was one of the earliest business to install a telephone and had the number “1” for years. In February 1967 the Noble Company purchased the site, manufacturing products for the tile, plumbing, heating, and do-it-yourself market. The Company provided innovative products and quality services to the plumbing and tile industries. Noble, which was started in Grand Haven in 1946 by Benjamin L. Lowell, had another facility in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The local company planned to move into a new facility at 7300 Enterprise Drive in Norton Shores in May 2000, but two years later it remained on Monroe Street. In the fall of 2003 it was razed by the City of Grand Haven to become part of the GrandWater development.

630 Monroe Street

In the early 1900s Orrin and Mary Doddington resided here.

Muir

See 1 North Harbor.

Mulligan’s Hollow

On October 4, 1851 Alfred and Louisa Bennett, an African American couple, purchased from Henry Pennoyer and William Kanouse land just east of Five Mile Hill, the location of today’s Tri-Cities YMCA. They paid \$100. Soon afterward, they purchased additional abutting land, and their combined holdings became known as Bennett’s Hollow long before it was called Mulligan’s Hollow, as it is known today. It is probable that the Bennetts moved from Spring Lake to the Hollow not long after their purchase, and they certainly were there by the time of the 1860 census. Leonard Thompson and his family, also African American, were next door neighbors. By 1880 the Bennetts had moved to Third Street in Grand Haven. About that time John Mulligan settled with his wife and children on ten acres of land east of Five Mile Hill. The Mulligans’ two-story frame house evidently stood in the flat on the east side of Five Mile Hill, close to the current YMCA building, and not far from Leggat Street. They had a barn, a cow, and an apple orchard. In 1908 the City of Grand Haven purchased from the Mulligans for \$100.65 a piece of land 229’ by 165’. After the death of John in 1911 and his wife Julia in 1917, the house was sold and the two-story portion of it was moved to the third lot west of Sherman on Leggat [417 Leggat]. In 1938 a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was constructed in Mulligan’s Hollow, which was used as a Coast Guard Training Camp during WWII, beginning in 1942. This “hollow” became the outdoor recreation center of the region. Five Mile Hill had been used as a ski slope for years, and in 1973 it was dedicated by the City of Grand Haven as an 80.5-acre park. It initially included a picnic area, ice hockey rinks, basketball courts, horseshoe courts, a lighted softball field, a toboggan run, playground, and a large open lawn area. The YMCA, which previously had operated at the Armory, opened in a new building at this site in 1975.

15190 Newington Drive

The structure at the southeast corner of Beacon Boulevard and Robbins Road was constructed in 1977 to house Lumberman's Bank. Since that time, other businesses occupied the building, most recently the Edward Jones Investment firm owned and operated by Tom Baetens.

1015 Oak Lane

This house was built in the late 1960s by Pearl Lucille Hanstra Bandstra, who bought it and renovated the interior.

1030 Oak Lane

Arnold and Wilma Reenders built the colonial-style house at this address in 1969. Later it was occupied by Steve and Tami Harvey.

1210 Oakes Street

Wallace and Betty Stobbs resided at this address. Wallace was Principal at Grand Haven Christian School from 1957 to 1966.

416 Ottawa Street

Florence Hagadone lived at this address for many years prior to her move to Oakcrest Manor in Spring Lake Township. The house remained empty until North Ottawa Community Hospital began to build an ambulatory medical center. In the early fall of 1999 eight houses on Grand and Ottawa Streets, between Wisconsin and Sheldon, were either razed or moved to other locations. Two houses went to Grand Haven Township, three to the northeast corner of Clinton and Third Streets in Grand Haven, and Hagadone's house was moved to a new site on Ferry Street, opposite Oakes Avenue, in approximately the 1200 block.

426 Ottawa Street

Henrietta Van Dyk, who taught in the Grand Haven schools in the early 1900s, returned to the city from Detroit, where she spent the last years of her career in education. Her home in Grand Haven was at this address. Henrietta died in Arizona in 1974.

530 Park Avenue

Bernath P. Sherwood II resided in a home at this address, where his first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1976. Sherwood and his second wife, Helene, lived here briefly before moving to 18003 Fruitport Road in Spring Lake Township.

734 Park Avenue

Hatton Leather Company was at this address in 1941, followed by National Products in 1944. In 1947 Martin Stuit moved Sure-Line Screw Products Corporation from Muskegon to this site. It also was the address for Keller Tool Company's #2 plant. Sure-Line, which produced metal turnings, returned to Muskegon in 1949. By the late 1970s Kandu Industries occupied the site.

745 Park Avenue

Former professional boxer Karel Justian and his wife, Martha, lived in a home at this address for 49 years. Justian died in 1988.

849 Park Avenue

Manting Equipment moved to this location from 8 South Seventh Street in 1981. Prior to that, it had been located at 119 South Fourth.

1218-1224 Park Avenue

In the mid-1950s the Grand Haven Board of Education experimented with "Neighborhood Schools." The 28' by 44' one-room schools served grades kindergarten through third grade. The two buildings at this

address were called the Jack and Jill School. Each school had a self-contained classroom, its own heating system, drinking fountain, indoor bathrooms, and playground. The thought was that small schools would provide a more efficient learning environment. Another school, called Dick and Jane School, was located at 1604-1610 Pennoyer. Ralph Van Volkinburg was Superintendent of Schools at the time. The concept later was abandoned and the buildings converted to residences.

Peach Plains

See 15849 Comstock Road.

454 Pennoyer Avenue

See 454 Sheldon Terrace,

520 Pennoyer Avenue

In 1910 Joseph and Fanny Clark and their children resided at this address. Joseph was a building contractor. William Fant and his family later occupied the site before moving to 634 Lake Avenue sometime after 1930. William owned and operated the Fant Monument Company in Grand Haven. In more recent years the home has been occupied by Mark E. Hills and his wife. They have evidence that the house was built in 1902.

523 Pennoyer Avenue

Henry and Della Arkema II resided at this residence as early as 1918. Henry died in January 1942. He was the son of early Grand Haven settler, Henry Arkema I. Later owners were Ken and Margaret Fortino Mischlitsch.

532 Pennoyer Avenue

Built by Clifford Pfaff I in 1910, the house at this address was purchased eight years later by Stanley and Mabel Sutherland and became known as the “Sutherland House.” This was one of three houses Pfaff built in that area with identical floor plans, except the one at 602 Lafayette was a mirror image. Stanley died in 1966 and his wife 26 years later, in 1992. About that time Bruce and Christine Baker bought the property. The home was a wonderful example of American Four-Square architecture and featured the charming characteristics of a large front porch and entryway, the original siding, over 2,500 square feet of living space, and four bedrooms.

The Bakers made only a few changes, finishing the home’s third level, and closing off a rear pantry area to create a private bath. The home featured pocket doors and hardwood floors, with a stainedglass window accenting a new bath. The Bakers felt that so-called “wasted space” was actually valuable space. The entry, hallways, landings, and high ceilings were what made the house especially interesting, and the walk-in closets with built in drawers and all the woodwork added richness and warmth.

533 Pennoyer Avenue

Jessie and Kingsbury “Scotty” Scott lived in the house located here in the early 1900s. Scott was editor and part owner of the *Grand Haven Tribune* from 1912 to 1927, when he moved his family to Detroit.

539 Pennoyer Avenue

The two-story brick home at this address was built in 1922 by James and Gertrude Orr. Craig and Mary Hills purchased the property in 1980 from Florence Smeath, the widow of William Smeath. These three families were the sole occupants of the house in its 90-year history.

602 Pennoyer Avenue

Cornelius and Alice Addison built this home, which reflected the Dutch Colonial Revival style of residential architecture. Addison, owner of a dry goods store at the southeast corner of Washington and

First Streets, lived from 1860 to 1933. In the 1950s and into the 1970s it was the residence of Marion and Ruth Sherwood. Sherwood died in 1999.

612 Pennoyer Avenue

This residence, a fine example of Tudor Revival dating to the 1920s, showed the typical façade dominated by one or more cross gables, the decorative half-timbering exterior, narrow windows, and massive chimneys.

624 Pennoyer Avenue

In 1912 Dick Groenevelt built the home at this address for George Swart. Swart lived in the house until his death in 1974. Swart's only daughter, Mrs. Vander Sys, then sold the property to William Kooi, who was still there at the start of the 21st century. Kooi removed a glassed-in rear porch and steps and replaced the door with a window. The original house had an outside cellar entrance, which Kooi replaced with interior access to the basement. The inside of the house retained most of its original natural oak wood trim, doors, and stairway.

642 Pennoyer Avenue

Jacob and Fannie Dornbos had this two-story frame home built in 1912. In 1976 William and Patti Kooi purchased the property and later updated the house.

704 Pennoyer Avenue

The first occupants of a residence at this address were Robert Howlett and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson. Their apple orchard stretched along Seventh Street and the house had a large barn in the rear with a weathervane atop the cupola. Their daughter and son-in-law, William H. Loutit, lived with them around 1886, moving from 110 South Seventh. The Loutits soon moved again, this time to 114 South Fifth. Robert Howlett died in 1896. Later, Lizzie [Lizee] and Charles Shupe lived here. Shupe, vice president of the Challenge Machinery Company in the early 1900s, died in 1927. Lizzie, who married Joseph Oliver, donated the house and six lots with the goal of establishing a "home for the aged." In 1952 the house was razed, and construction begun on a new building. \$34,000 earmarked for the project turned out to be insufficient, and the plan was set aside while fund raising efforts continued. Eventually \$90,000 was raised. In 1959 five Reformed Christian Churches in America and four Christian Reformed Churches took over the project. The combined churches added another \$94,750 toward completion of the home. On February 15, 1961 Christian Haven Retirement Home opened with 38 rooms for residents. Christian Haven in 1974 completed a 24-room addition for \$340,000, and later a house to the south was moved to make room for a garden and gazebo. After 2008 the home added a canopied entrance, waiting area, library and fireplace, recreation area, beauty salon, conference center, and more residential space. [*Tribune* article, "Christian Haven Home celebrates 50 years of independent living," February 15, 2011.]

714 Pennoyer Avenue

The house at this address was new when Fred and Cora Beukema moved in shortly after their marriage on July 27, 1916. In 1923 they sold the property to Aart and Nellie Kooiman and moved into a new house at 1215 South Beechtree. The house at 714 Pennoyer was moved two blocks south to 703 Grant to make room for the adjacent Christian Haven Home.

717 Pennoyer Avenue

In the 1920s Martin Van Doorne built the home at this address for Martin and Kate Boon at a cost of \$2,200. They lived here until the 1940s, when they moved to 805 South De Spelder. Boon, Mayor of Grand Haven from 1948 to 1951, was with the Baker Lumber Company from 1920 to 1976.

719 Pennoyer Avenue

In the early years of the 20th century, this was the residence of Henry J. Bolt II, his wife, Jennie, and their family. Bolt who owned a meat market at 403 Fulton. A Henry Bolt was still listed at this residence in 1957. One of their children was Henry J. Bolt III, who graduated from Western State Teachers College [Western Michigan University] in 1936. He became a shop teacher, and his first position was at Durand High School, Durand, Michigan.

720 Pennoyer Avenue

Derk Bakker and his brother, Jeltz, in 1871 erected a sawmill on the south bank of the South Channel at the foot of Third Street, adjacent to the Boyden & Akeley Shingle Mill. In the early days lumberjacks felled trees in forests north of Grand Rapids, then floated them down the Flat and Grand Rivers to the sawmills, where the logs were cut up into usable lumber. With piles of flammable scrap, huge stacks of boards laid out to dry, and mounds of powdery sawdust, sawmills were especially vulnerable to fire damage. Facing the reality of fire, Bakker decided to find an alternative direction for his lumber business. He chose to become a lumber dealer, and for a time was the only one in Grand Haven. Bakker supplied lumber, lath, shingles, and siding to area builders. Over the years the spelling of the family name was changed to Baker. In the early 1900s Baker & Son advertised No. 1 Hemlock for 19 cents per foot. Derk's son John took over the company in 1907 and in 1912 relocated it to the present site on Pennoyer. John died unexpectedly, and John II was too young to assume the duties of manager. Martin Boon filled the vacancy, and stayed with Baker & Son after his retirement, periodically checking up on the business even in his 90s. Boon also served as Mayor of Grand Haven from 1948 to 1951.

814 Pennoyer Avenue

John and Minnie Van Bemmelen and their family lived here around 1930.

820 Pennoyer Avenue

Christiaan and Cornelia Van Koeveringe lived at this address, according to one of their descendants. [Another source puts the Van Koeveringes at 814 Pennoyer.] Christiaan died in 1909. The house was moved in 1973 to make room for expansion of the adjacent Christian Haven Home [704 Pennoyer].

831 Pennoyer Avenue

Around 1923 Rose Fullager purchased a lot at this address from Harry B. Proctor, owner of Proctor Farm and Home Company, located at 17 Washington. It is not clear whether or not Rose's husband, Arthur William Fullager, was with her at that time or not. Her daughter, Edna, was residing here. Edna was killed on October 30, 1923 in an automobile accident. Harry Proctor lost his life in the same accident.

904 Pennoyer Avenue

Jacob J. Bolt and his wife, Agnes Sullivan, lived here. Bolt worked for the Grand Haven post office for 48 years, and in 1962 became its Postmaster.

940 Pennoyer Avenue

Charles Rycenga I, his wife, Sena Tysman, and their children lived at this address until 1925.

941 Pennoyer Avenue

Peter Bol was residing at this address with his wife, Henrietta, and their children in the early 1900s, and the family probably had been there for some time. Peter maintained a small farm at the site. Peter died in 1937.

943 Pennoyer Avenue

In the mid to late 1920s Bertha and Jay Leonard Fisher resided at this address. By 1930 they had moved to 501 South Seventh.

944 Pennoyer Avenue

Ernest and Anna Tripp resided at this address in 1940.

948 Pennoyer Avenue

The Cedar Kraft Company was started in September 1943 by Dick Vander Kolk, in his home at this address, where he moved from 528 Taylor. The company made electric basketball scoreboards and 110-volt horns. Vander Kolk was a biology teacher at Grand Haven High School. His wife's name was Ruth. Vander Kolk died in April 1983 at the age of 75.

1009 Pennoyer Avenue

In the 1930s Cornelius and Daisy Ver Brugge resided at this address. The co-owner of Variety Woodwork Company at 317-405 Davis in Grand Haven, he died in 1952.

1127 Pennoyer Avenue

Owners Jim and Evelyn De Vries remodeled the bungalow at this in the 1980s. Harold Scott was an earlier owner. In the 1920s James Poel owned title to the property.

1035 Pennoyer Avenue

This house was built in 1921 by Stewart Johnson, a Grand Haven residential contractor. George Johnson was the owner.

1045 Pennoyer Avenue

Ernest K. Scott and his wife Tina Gankema lived at this address for approximately 40 years. Scott died in 1978.

1050 Pennoyer Avenue

Fourth Ward School was built on land once farmed by the Bolt family to serve grades K through 6. It opened its doors in September 1913. It replaced the smaller Beech Tree School, located on the northeast corner of Pennoyer and Beechtree Streets. The five-acre building site, divided into eight lots, was purchased for \$1,600 from Henry J. and Lena Bolt, who had a garden and cow pasture. The first school building was made of brick, and the main entrance faced Pennoyer. The first floor, a few steps below ground level, had a boiler room, bathrooms, one classroom, and a kindergarten room. The main floor contained four classrooms. The principal's office was on the third floor, because that person also was the sixth grade teacher. The high school used the grounds as an athletic field, the best-drained field in the state, according to reports. In 1927, under Superintendent Earl H. Babcock's supervision, an addition was begun at the cost of just under \$127,000. The foyer was built of caen stone, rinsed with hundreds of gallons of sour milk to give it a soft, antique look, and it had a terrazzo floor, wrought iron railing, and recessed benches for visitors. The new classrooms reflected educational innovations of the time, with movable student seats and shelves for library books. Expansive windows, soft-colored walls, and floors covered with battleship-grey linoleum ensured a restful environment. The kindergarten room had a fireplace at one end, low seats along the wall so that young legs could reach the floor, drinking fountains set at the right height for that age group, a cloakroom, and private bathrooms. Also included was a large auditorium-gymnasium with a kitchenette, which could be used for a variety of functions, including social affairs. The addition was dedicated on December 14, 1928, the same year that the name was changed from the Fourth Ward School to Ferry, in honor of Grand Haven's founding family. A spectacular fire on the morning of April 3, 1936 destroyed the school's east wing, which was replaced the next year by a \$40,000 addition, \$5,000 less than the insurance settlement for the loss. In January 1971 a six-room annex was completed, containing five classrooms and a furnace room. Two years later, in March another fire started in the art room on a school day. All the children were safely evacuated within a few minutes. A third fire, this one in August 1975, was started in the kitchen by vandals who had ransacked the office. After thorough cleaning and repainting, the school opened on schedule.

1124 Pennoyer Avenue

Holland Furnace Company was open at this site in the 1950s. It had been located at 813 Fulton.

1125 Pennoyer Avenue

Joseph Paull operated a painting and decorating business from this address around 1940. He died in 1982.

1150 Pennoyer Avenue

Robert C. Brosseit resided here and also ran his interior decorating business from the same address as early as 1932.

1200 Pennoyer Avenue

Located at this address was the home of Joseph King and his wife, Ellen Bailey. King, a ship's carpenter, lived from 1830 to 1907.

1221 Pennoyer Avenue

Jason and Eva Fuller lived at this address. Fuller, an employee of the Bastian Blessing Company, died on July 19, 1985.

1246 Pennoyer Avenue

Silas and Ida Dunbar lived here in the early 1900s. Dunbar died in 1917.

1327 Pennoyer Avenue

Nathaniel Brown, an early Grand Haven photographer, died on December 27, 1938 at the home of his brother, Elwyn Brown, who lived at this address. The brother died on January 25, 1975.

1342 Pennoyer Avenue

Henry C. Kolberg and his wife raised their family and lived at this address for more than 54 years. Kolberg, a carpenter, lived from 1874 to 1968.

1422 Pennoyer Avenue

Charles "Wint" Calkins lived in the house at this address. On January 24, 1929, the *Grand Haven Tribune* noted that Calkins owned and played a Stradivarius violin, an instrument that had been in his family for three generations.

1446 Pennoyer Avenue

Homer and Christine Benedict lived here with his wife, Christine. Homer was co-owner of Grand Haven Screw Products, which started in 1947. The Benedicts moved to 519 Terrill.

1452 Pennoyer Avenue

In 1922 John and Mary Lampe opened Lampe's Grocery at 1452 Pennoyer. Mary ran the store, while John worked at Eagle Ottawa Leather. Their son Paul Lampe assumed management of the business in 1935 and stayed in business until 1965. Paul also operated a Conoco Service Station at the same address the Lampe's Beechtree Inn next door at 207 South Beechtree.

1453 Pennoyer Avenue

In the mid-1920s and into the 1930s this was the site of Edward L. Behm's Garage, which offered the Hudson-Essex automobile for sale. Both Moll's Standard Service Station and the East End Body & Welding Shop were located here in the early 1940s. In the mid-1940s Charles McCarthy offered "Super Service" at his gas station. The Welding Shop was at the same address in 1957, but the gas station was gone, replaced by Lawrence Berg Specialty Service.

1511 Pennoyer Avenue

Beech Tree School was built on the northeast corner of Pennoyer and Beechtree Streets in 1882. Also called the Fourth Ward School, it was attended by children living on the east side of Grand Haven from that time to the early 1900s. The structure, originally located at the present site of Bolt Park, had about 30 students who were warmed by a pot-bellied stove. Flora Butterick was one of the early teachers. In 1916 the concrete-block building was purchased by Otto Glueck and moved to this address. Beech Tree was replaced by Ferry School in 1913.

1604-1610 Pennoyer Avenue

In the mid-1950s the Grand Haven Board of Education experimented with “Neighborhood Schools.” The one-room, 28’ by 44’ schools served grades kindergarten through third grade. The two buildings at this address were called the Dick and Jane School. Each school had a self-contained classroom, its own heating system, drinking fountain, indoor bathrooms, and a playground. The thought was that small schools would provide a more efficient learning environment. Another school, called Jack and Jill, was located at 1218-1224 Park. Ralph Van Volkinburg was Superintendent of Schools at the time. The concept later was abandoned, and the buildings converted to residences.

1704 Pennoyer Avenue

Rudolph and Lorraine Boettcher raised their family at this address. Boettcher worked for Structural Concepts in Spring Lake Township.

1719 Pennoyer Avenue

Fricke’s Marine & Boat Works operated from this address in the late 1940s. Otto W. Fricke was owner.

16916 Pierce Street

Lester and Helen Fuite’s home was on 80 acres at this address. He died in April 1966, and Helen passed away in 2001.

16788 Pierce Street

The first school in this area opened about 1869. In an area designated School District No. 3, the log building was in an Indian settlement north of Pigeon Creek. In 1878 Pigeon Creek School was erected at 16788 Pierce Street. Former student Don Edward I recalled being hired as a boy to do such odd jobs around the school as stoking the furnace and raising the flag for \$5 a month. The building was wired for electricity during WWII. In June 1961 the Grand Haven Public Schools annexed District Number 3, and in fall that year students started attending Agnew School. Pigeon Creek closed its doors for good. Lester Fuite purchased the school and moved it to his property at 16916 Pierce. He died in April 1966, and his wife Helen passed away in 2001. Subsequent to her death former Pigeon Creek student Paul Zelenka and others purchased the 80-acre Fuite property and donated the building and lot to the Pigeon Creek Schoolhouse Preservation Society, formed under the leadership of Diane Cole, another former student and daughter of Don Edward. The Preservation Society was granted non-profit status in 2002 and began raising funds. With the financial support of the Grand Haven Area Community Foundation, the school was returned to its original half-acre in December 2007, a little more than a year after the Society gained title to the land. The building, now given the address 16788 Pierce, was placed on its original four corner stones, which were found unmoved from their original position. At an auction of the Fuites’s household goods, which included items from the school, Diane Cole was able to buy the school bell for \$595. It cost \$13 in 1891. As additional funds were raised, the Society’s volunteers continued renovating the deteriorating structure.

15400 Polk Street

See 10030 152nd Avenue

Poplar Ridge

See Highland Park Section.

Poplar Trail

See Highland Park Section.

Potawatomie [Pottawatomie] Resort

In the late 1900s developers offered a large number of recreational building sites on approximately 170 acres located between Potawatomie and Millhouse Bayous. Evidently Jamies Bignell was the owner, although Peter Northouse also may have participated. It was called Potawatomie Lake Resort and offered hunting, fishing, boating, and bathing [swimming]. The lots were small by later standards, ranging from 66' x 200' on Millhouse to 100' x 200' on Potawatomie. Prices varied from \$75 a lot to \$350 for five-acre parcels. Developers claimed the five and ten acre lots would make "fine poultry and fruit farms."

Prospect Street

See Highland Park Section.

Quade Resort

See 14145 138th Avenue.

700 Robbins Road

Construction was started in 1978 to build an office complex for the JSJ Corporation at this location.

715 Robbins Road

Carlton Meter Company started at 1401 Fulton in 1969, and then moved to this address in the mid-1970s, occupying a building erected in 1951 to house Michigan Plastics Products. Carlton, which became part of the JSJ Corporation, manufactured water meters. The company later relocated to 1710 Eaton. The building on Robbins Road was razed and Loutit Library in the spring of 2002 made plans to purchase the property as a site for its new building.

800 Robbins Road

Campers Paradise opened at this address in the mid-1960s. An advertisement noted that the campgrounds were "located on the South edge of Grand Haven, home of the largest musical fountain, near Town and Country Shopping Center." The campsite remained open as recently as 2018.

930 Robbins Road

Set behind the strip mall in this block of Robbins Road was a small restaurant named Papaw's Patch, which opened around 1978. Dorothy Hatfield was the owner. It closed and the building was razed in preparation for the new Meijer Store, which opened in May 1999.

936 Robbins Road

Herb Brosseit owned a painting business, located first at his home at 1221 Franklin Street and later at this address on Robbins Road, not far from Robbins Road Hardware. His son, Herbert II, continued the business as the Home Decorating Center. A daughter, Judy, married Milton Reeths II, who became manager in the 1970s. The building was razed in preparation for the new Meijer Store, which opened in May 1999.

937-939 Robbins Road

"CHOICE MEATS POULTRY FISH EGGS" were available at Butcher Boys market in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The business's first address was 937 Robbins Road. By 1984 it was known as Butcher Boys-Sheffield's Meat Market, located at 939 Robbins, and later as Sheffields. Butcher Boys also had a

store in Muskegon. Donald Sheffield of Grand Haven was owner and manager. Sheffield's was followed by Frank's Market Meats, which around 2005 moved to 1118 Washington.

984 Robbins Road

Jack Tysman started Robbins Road Hardware at this site in 1952. He began with just hardware and plumbing supplies and repairs, and later added mowers, chain saws, snow throwers, electric supplies, pumps, and other items. In 1972 Jack's son, Bill, took over the business.

1000 Robbins Road

In July 1959 Grand Haven resident Bob Ralya opened a two-chair barbershop in this new building. Art Schout of Coopersville joined him in 1960 and eight years later bought the business. Ralya left for 18 years to join a manufacturing firm in Grand Haven, returned to the shop, and retired from barbering in 1996. Schout hired another barber and continued to operate the shop until March 1997, when Joe Andaloro purchased it. The newest owner kept the name "Art's Barber Shop."

1041 Robbins Road

This was the location of Southtown TV and Appliance Store, run by Jim Cook.

1047 Robbins Road

Around 1969 Thomas Discount Groceries operated at this site. By the end of the decade it was known as Gov's Market.

1125 Robbins Road

In 1983 construction began on Robbinswood Assisted Living Center, a residence for senior citizens. It opened in the fall of 1984 with 120 beds at a cost of \$2.5 million.

401-405 Sheldon Road

Situated at the southwest corner of Sheldon and Howard, this gabled home, reminiscent of the Gothic style, was the residence of Dr. Enoch Cummings, a Grand Haven dentist. Cummings evidently lived here before building the large home at 482 Sheldon Terrace. In later years the house was converted to a duplex.

504 Sheldon Road

Jay Johnston, who joined the family firm in Ferrysburg in 1897 as president of Johnston Brothers, lived at this address. He also was Treasurer of the Dake Engine Company. After Jay died, Edward M. and Lynn C. Kinkema took ownership and were still residing here into the 21st century. Edward was a building contractor.

508 Sheldon Road

This elegant home, built about 1866, was attributed to Phillip Wooley, the architect/builder of the Ferry House at 514 Lafayette. The home passed through many hands before Rick and Pat Miller took over. In the early 1900s it was the residence of Rev. Harry J. Barnes and his wife, Carrie. Barnes was Pastor of the Grand Haven Congregational Church. From about 1915 to 1948, 508 Sheldon was home to Leo C. Lillie, one of Grand Haven's best known attorneys, who also published the first comprehensive history of Grand Haven and Ottawa County in 1931. After Leo Lillie's death the house changed owners frequently, and narrowly escaped being demolished. Robert Swart, former Principal of Robinson Elementary School, purchased the home and did most of the reclamation work. The rear of the house was a later addition which itself replaced an earlier 'saltbox' kitchen added in the nineteenth century. The porches also dated from the last addition.

514 Sheldon Road

Bernath P. Sherwood, I president of Grand Haven State Bank, lived at this address with his wife, Gertrude, in the early 1900s. Emma Yaski lived with them. The home was divided in two, according to legend, with one part going to 532 Slayton. The location of the other half is undetermined.

518 Sheldon Road

Located at this address was the residence of Elbert and Elia Lynn. Lynn was vice president of Grand Haven State Bank [Old Kent/Fifth Third] in 1908.

601 Sheldon Road

David and Cynthia Cable resided here. Living with them was Hattie Wilcox, a dressmaker. Classified as “farmer” in the 1908 Directory, David died in 1930.

618 Sheldon Road

In the early years of the 20th century, Derk [Dick] and Alice Bottje made their home at this address. Derk was a butcher at Ed Hollestelle’s market at 434 Franklin. Later the Bottje daughters, Mary and Jeanette, lived in this house. Mary, who died in 1985, taught for many years at Western Michigan College [WMU] and Jeanette was a teacher at Central School in Grand Haven. Anthony Bottje also resided at this address in the early 1900s. Derk died in 1911.

619 Sheldon Road

Ruit and Sena Wierenger lived at this address with their three children as early as 1908. The couple remained there until at least 1933, the year Ruit died. Home owners after the Wierengers were Terence McCracken in 1966, Hazel N. Czinder in 1969, and Joseph Rezny in 1990. Dick and Jan Lebel bought the property from Daryl and Bonnie Tammen in 1987. The Lebel’s remodeled the house from a two-family dwelling to one family. They were still occupying the home in 2020.

712 Sheldon Road

Clarence S. Buhl, owner of the C. S. Buhl Company with a coal yard at the “Foot Of Monroe Street,” had his residence here. His wife’s name was Anna.

715 Sheldon Road

Leonard Stickney, a builder, lived at this address with his wife Charlotte in the early 1900s. Living with them was Willard Stickney.

716 Sheldon Road

John Joseph Hierholzer and his family resided at this address before and after 1930. His mother Adeline lived with them. She was born in Germany about 1848.

717 Sheldon Road

On June 9, 1873 the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Grand Haven was formally certified by the Grand Rapids District of the Michigan Conference. Over the years the congregation met in members’ homes, at the Ottawa County Court House, at a church on the site of the later Loutit Library [407 Columbus], and at 324 Washington. In November 1956 the church bought a 10-acre parcel from the Hofma Estate. Located at 717 Sheldon, the acreage lay west of Sheldon Road, where Slayton Street ended. A gift of land in 1964 from William and Virginia Vivian widened the drive into the church property. The cornerstone of the latest Methodist Church was put in place on September 18, 1960, and on February 19, 1962 the first service was held in the new building, a week after the last service was held at the Washington Street church. Nine years later the mortgage for the new structure was paid off. In March 1969 the congregation adopted the name “The United Methodist Church of the Dunes.”

806 Sheldon Road

In the early 20th century Ary and Nellie Warnaar and their two sons resided at this address. He owned a decorating business at 706 Washington. By the early 1930s he had moved his business and residence to 114 South Fourth.

807 Sheldon Road

This house was built in the American Bungalow style. On 1930, this was the residence of Cornelius "Case" Voshel. From about 1930 to 1945 Case and Cornelius Ver Brugge were co-owners of Variety Woodwork Company at 317-405 Davis in Grand Haven. Case was born in Michigan about 1884. His wife, Sena, also a native of Michigan, was born about 1891. They had at least two children, both born in Michigan: Ruth and Betty.

808 Sheldon Road

Born in Louisville, Kentucky about 1889, Frank P. Fisher traveled the world with his wife, Eldrie, who started in amateur programs at age three and a half and was the youngest of eight children in her family in St. Louis. They were married about May 1920. They were a comedy team and were good enough to make a billing at the Palace Theatre in New York. When Vaudeville went out of vogue they settled in Grand Haven at this address and ran a beauty salon until 1954, when Frank was hired to manage the Grand Theater. On September 28, 1971 he retired from managing the Grand, but Jack Loeks Theatres kept him on as a consultant.

901 Sheldon Road

This home was built in 1924-25 in the popular Bungalow-style for Henry Van Woerkom, owner with his brother of the Central Clothing House, the largest clothing store in western Michigan during the early 1900s.

908 Sheldon Road

The house at this address was another one typical of the Bungalow style.

912 Sheldon Road

Helen and Lee Arnold lived in this brick home as early as the 1940s. Both Arnolds were teachers in the Grand Haven Public Schools.

921 Sheldon Road

Lloyd McLaughlin was Principal at Ferry School in the 1940s. He and his family resided at this address. McLaughlin died in 1997.

1000 Sheldon Road

Paul H. Hostetter and his wife, Mildred Taylor, built and occupied the home at this address in the late 1920s. The brick home had French doors between the living and dining room and a dumb waiter. From the early days of their occupancy the Hostetters enjoyed seeing from the sun porch the children on their skis and sleds heading down the hill to the west. The Hostetter family sold the home in 1997, after their mother's death the previous year.

1008 Sheldon Road

This was the residence of Henry and Dena Wierenga. Henry, who owned the Maytag store at 133 Washington, died in 1978, but his wife continued to occupy the home on Sheldon.

1010 Sheldon Road

A touch of New England Cape Cod style is reflected in this bungalow built in 1926 by Carl Carlson. Carlson, a native of Sweden, came to Grand Haven in the early 1920s and bought the lot at 1010 Sheldon. He first built the garage, where he lived while constructing the house, warmed by a pot belly stove. When

the house was completed, his wife Marie, a midwife, joined him at their new home. Called the Sheldon Road Maternity Home, the Carlson house was used as a birthing place, an alternate to the maternity ward at the Elizabeth Hatton Memorial Hospital, 114 South Fifth Street. In anticipation of his wife's profession, Carlson included an 8' x 12' birthing room, that boasted a fireplace, one of two in the home, to keep the mothers and their infants warm. In 1928 the Carlsons' son Carl was living in the house with his parents. Two years later Josephine, the younger Carl's wife, and their new-born son, also named Carl, were occupants of the home as well.

When owned by Dana and Ellen Bonney, the house held a treasury of heirlooms and collections that chronicled the family's travels. Bonney operated a local charter fishing operation, and the family's love for fishing was reflected in the decor of their family room, where Ellen Bonney said most of the featured taxidermy items were caught locally. Trimmed in oak, the main floor of the home featured glossy hardwood floors, French doors, and an abundance of beveled glass. The dormer was added about 1948.

Other owners were Mark Pusely and Jack Hoffman. In 2013, Erin Turrell bought the property from Fred and Wendy Beamer. Erin sold the property in the summer of 2019.

1014 Sheldon Road

Ello and Marie Jonker Emery and their children lived at this address. Ello worked for the City of Grand Haven for 26 years. He died in Arizona in 1983.

1015 Sheldon Road

By the mid-1950s and into the early 1970s Albert F. vanden Berg and his wife resided at this address. Albert was founder and owner of Michigan Specialty Company, located at 22 South Second Street in Grand Haven. After Albert died in 1965, his wife continued to occupy the home into the early 1970s.

1115 Sheldon Road

Martha Duncan, widow of Robert, deeded to the people of Grand Haven this forested acreage in 1913 with the restriction that it remain in its natural state for the benefit of the community. It was known thereafter as Duncan Park. Robert Duncan, who presided over the Board of County Supervisors and was Mayor of Grand Haven from 1868 to 1869, arrived here in 1851 and opened a law practice.

1149 Sheldon Road

William C. and Jeanette Dake resided at this address. He died in 1943, and Jeanette passed away in 1976.

1201 Sheldon Road

William A. Kieft, a building contractor, worked out of a home at this address. He also resided here with his wife, Gertrude, and their children. The Kiefts moved here from 1003 Fulton Street before 1920. William died in 1954.

1221 Sheldon Road

Sisters Minnie and Hattie Young lived at this address, which was their family home at least as early as 1930. Hattie died in 1978 and Minnie passed away six years later. Within a short time the property was acquired by North Ottawa Community Hospital and converted to a parking area.

1306 Sheldon Road

This was the residence of Howard F. Dornbos, who died in 1989.

1309 Sheldon Road

The original hospital at 1309 Sheldon Road. built at the southwest corner of Sheldon and Taylor Streets in 1939, cost \$76,915. The two and a half story brick building had a capacity of 47 beds and a staff of 10 physicians. The first floor was for medical-surgical patients, and the second floor held obstetrics, the

operating room, and delivery suite. In 1953 an obstetrics wing was added to the west of the original building, bringing the total number of beds to 71. It had substantial additions over the years. In 1970 a medical-surgical wing was added, and the capacity increased to 77 beds at a cost of \$3,200,000. Nine years later a second modernization cost 1.3 million dollars, and in 1994 a 14-million-dollar expansion and remodeling project was completed. In 1967 voters of Grand Haven, Spring Lake, Robinson, and Crockery, approved a 10-year tax levy to establish the North Ottawa Community Hospital Authority. 28 years later residents voted to change it to a private not-for-profit organization. In late 2001 a three-story Ambulatory Care Center was completed at a cost of \$10,000,000.

An 1882 plat map shows that Sheldon Road ended at Taylor Street, and there was a small cemetery located there. During construction of the new obstetrics wing in the fall of 1969, tombstones were uncovered for Anna [Antje], who died at age 23 on August 29, 1872, and her husband, J. W. Bakker, who had died at age 33 two days earlier, among others. They apparently all died of smallpox.

In the early 1900s the Grand Haven Athletic Park was in the same area. The park also was known as Davis Field, Sheldon Field, and Pest House Field. It opened officially on Memorial Day, 1913 with a baseball game between the Grand Haven Athletics and the Chicago Greys.

The community's first hospital was located near the southeast corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets [114 South Fifth]. Called the Elizabeth Hatton Memorial Hospital, it opened in 1919 with 20 beds, and served the community until the new facility opened on Sheldon Road. The new hospital was named North Ottawa Community.

1400 Sheldon Road

Martin and Zeta Erickson and their children occupied the brick, two-story house on this corner lot. Erickson owned and operated a grocery store at 416 Franklin from 1934 until his retirement around 1970. Prior to opening his own store, Erickson managed a Jewel Tea Company outlet in downtown Grand Haven.

1408 Sheldon Road

Orrie Vander Meiden built the two-bedroom brick house on this double lot for Jacob Cook in the early 1950s. Cook lived there until two years before his death in 1969. The house was sold about 1967 to Doris Ewing, who lived in it until May 1997. Vander Meiden, who lived at 616 Grand, built several homes in this area, including 1808 Hillcrest. Ewing sold the home to Tim Polak in September 1997. Polak refurbished the house and sold it to another party several months later.

1509 Sheldon Road

William Tietz built the home at this address shortly after his wife, Anna, died in 1927. Tietz died at home on August 21, 1933. In the 1950s, Milton and Ruth Burr made their home here. Milton Burr died in 1988.

1617 Sheldon Road

This Dutch Colonial, one of only a few in the Grand Haven area, was constructed for William and Frances Preimsberg. Situated on Lots 68 and 69 of East Highland Park Subdivision #1, platted before 1930, the house was built in 1934, as were many of the houses in the block. In 1981 it became the residence of Sandra Wybenga and her three children, Kristen, Nathan, and Ashley. The Wybenga family purchased it from David J. and Karen A. Van Doorne. In 2006, Sandy married Terry De Groot. They substantially remodeled the home in 2008, noting that the original coal "octopus" furnace first had been converted to oil and later to natural gas, and that the exterior walls contained "zero" insulation when the house was built. Sandi and Terry continued to reside in the home in 2018. [Private correspondence with the family.]

2021 Sheldon Road

The Second Christian Reformed Church, founded in 1882, built a new place of worship at this site in 1965. Its first building was at the northeast corner of Fifth and Columbus Streets [507 Columbus].

454 Sheldon Terrace

In the early 1900s Benona Blakeney, a traveling salesman, lived here with his wife, Mabel, and two children, Kitty [Katie] and Lou. The foundation of the home was originally a cistern for the house next door, as its rounded shape suggests. The home was a fine example of a smaller version of American Four-Square architecture. As one of the few indigenous American styles developed by an unusually creative group of Chicago architects who became known as the Prairie School, this type of residential architecture was among one of the more short-lived styles, having grown, flourished, and finally declined in a relatively short time. Frank Lloyd Wright's early work embraced this trend and he was the acknowledged master of the style. Martin Klaver recalled that in front of the home stood a large, spreading chestnut tree that in season showered down a "wealth of shiny brown nuts." An 1874 bird's eye view of Grand Haven showed a residence at this site. [Note: the *1908 City Directory* placed the Blakeney's at 454 Pennoyer. Sheldon Terrace was platted as a westward continuation of Pennoyer.] Kittie Blakeney married Ralph Gordon Wilson, and by the mid-1920s they occupied the house after her parents moved to 403 Sheldon. Ralph was Treasurer of Challenge Refrigerator. Dr. Kurt D. Spieske and his wife, Susan, lived here in the 1970s. Spieske was a Grand Haven orthodontist.

482 Sheldon Terrace

Enoch P. Cummings, a Grand Haven dentist, built this majestic Queen Anne-style three-story home in 1892, when Pennoyer Street was platted to continue its westerly direction. Cummings's lot included the house with the three gables on the corner of Sheldon and Sheldon Terrace, where he and his family lived prior to 1892. At the time the second house was constructed, it had four bedrooms on the second floor, as well as a ballroom and billiard room on the third, and three fireplaces. A carriage house was built on the west edge of the lot, which had living quarters for servants and a gardener, and served also as a barn for horses, a cow, chickens, and guinea pigs. At one time there was another structure to house the cooks. The long front porch and portico were added later. After Cummings died in 1901, John Corl, then Superintendent at the Story & Clark Piano Company, bought the house. Corl sold to Nelson Howlett, who in turn around 1912 transferred title to his nephew, William Hatton, who lived nearby at 614 Lafayette. In 1928, much impressed by gardens he saw in Europe, Hatton hired Ben Zenderink and Herman Bremmer to develop his backyard into a large garden. He opened the garden to the public in July 1928 and 400 visitors toured the site. His children, Julian, Olive, and Kathleen, were raised here.

Hatton died in 1944 and the property was sold to Robert H. Lillyblad in 1945. Lillyblad owned Michigan Brass, located at 500 South Harbor Drive. The Lillyblads sold the home to Leland Cannon in 1950 and moved to the De Witt House at 616 Pennoyer. Cannon was an advertising sales representative for the *Muskegon Chronicle*. The Cannons hired Dan Groenhout as caretaker in 1983. In 1995 Cannon and his wife, Ethel, drove to Rolla, Missouri, where he was to undergo cancer treatment. While in Missouri, Ethel became ill and died in January 1997, after more than a year in the hospital. The Cannons had been married more than 55 years. Because of his own health problems, Lee Cannon was unable to return to Grand Haven and remained with his daughter Vicki in Rolla. In the summer of 2000 he decided to sell the home to Scott and Tracy Bekins and auction off its contents. The Bekinses took possession in November 2000 and spent the next few months restoring the home, including an entirely new porch. An 1874 bird's eye view of Grand Haven showed an earlier residence at this site.

6-16 Sherman Street

The Grand Haven Water Filtration Plant at this site was built in 1927 and vacated in 1986, when the department moved into a new building at 30 Sherman. In 2000 the City sold the business for \$149,156 to Fredricks Design, an architectural firm, then located at 201 Washington. Owners Bruce and Maury

Fredricks spent about \$1,000,000 to renovate the building into modern office space. They moved in about April 23, 2001.

23 Sherman Street

23 Sherman was the address of one of the Sandpiper Condominiums, first constructed in 1984 on the site of the Brass Novelty Company. Later owners Dean Brengle and Judy White remodeled the unit to highlight their collections of paintings, prints, lamps, and vases.

29 Sherman Street

Wallace and Jane Ewing purchased this property in July 2013 from Cecil and Betty Bradshaw. The Ewings completely renovated the unit on the 42-unit Sandpiper Condominium campus.

30 Sherman Street

A new Water Department Filtration Plant was built here in 1986, replacing the original water treatment plant across the street at 6-16 Sherman.

55 Sherman Street

Robert Wagenmaker constructed this spacious home for Scott and Julie Klaasen in 2002. A small ranch home had previously occupied the site. The new home includes an outdoor stone fireplace, an in-ground swimming pool, three bedrooms, three and a half baths, and a rooftop deck that offers a panoramic view of the Lake Michigan and the harbor.

100 Sherman Street

In the late 1910s Peter H. Van Lopik resided at this address. He was assistant manager at Gerrit P. Van Lopik's Central Clothing House at 226 Washington. Howard Fant, an attorney with an office at 228 Washington, lived at this address. He died in 1993.

115 Sherman Street

Claude and Katherine Vander Veen made their home at this address. The house was built in 1930. Vander Veen died in 1960. By 2009 Jerry Zamora occupied the property.

212 Sherman Street

Evan and Mary Van Lopik and their son resided here in the 1930s. Evan was a Crewman with the Coast Guard.

216 Sherman Street

This house was typical of the Bungalow style of homes scattered throughout the area. In 1930 it was the home of David and Frances Nedervelt and their children.

217 Sherman Street

In 2009 Jerry Waterous owned this 1920s-style story and a half house. Prior to his occupancy, John Harris resided in the house from about the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s, and before that it was the home of August and Emelie Kaminske, as far back as 1930. In 1928 Ray and Edna Rollins lived in the house.

221 Sherman Street

The story and a half bungalow on this corner lot was constructed in 1912. In the late 1920s it was occupied by William and Celia Van Woerkom. After Celia's death in 1957 and William's death ten years later, their daughter Helen Van Woerkom lived there. The house was completely remodeled in 2016 on speculation. The list price was \$475,000.

301 Sherman Street

John W. Hopkins, owner of a sawmill, built a two-story frame residence at 15 South Third Street, sometime prior to 1864. The home, located next to the Cutler House, was damaged severely during the fire of 1889, when one of the hotel's brick walls fell on it, but later repaired. Hopkins had died on February 9, 1883, and subsequently the house was occupied by Stephen Munroe and later by his nephew, Stephen L. Munroe. The property was next purchased around 1930 by Colonel George Olson, who moved the house to this parcel on the northeast corner of Third and Sherman Streets in order to make room for the Elks building at the Third Street site. Henry V. Koppel sold the house in 1953 and moved all his family except Ann to California. Koppel owned Western Auto in downtown Grand Haven. In 1979 the home on Sherman was occupied by Leon and Lahna J. Richardson. Richardson taught at Grand Haven Middle School.

302 Sherman Street

Nelson Pellegrom I, his wife, and their children resided at this address from about 1930 into the 1960s.

316 Sherman Street

Henry Kooiman, long-time shoe merchant in downtown Grand Haven, lived at this address until his death in 1994. He had the house built in 1949.

412 Slayton Street

Paul and Sandy Misner built this two-story home in December 1998 but designed it to blend in with the older neighborhood and the wooded dune in which it was set. The house was quite narrow because of the dune to its west.

424 Slayton Street

Peter Northouse and his wife Jessie lived here. Northouse, a real estate and insurance agent, had an office at 9 Washington.

430 Slayton Street

William and Maria Van Horssen I raised their family in the home at this address. William lived from 1858 to 1925.

433 Slayton Street

Superintendent of Grand Haven Schools Glenn Olsen lived here.

436 Slayton Street

Early in the 20th century, Henry and Nellie Vanderveere lived here. Nellie died in 1904. Michael and Lisa Van Schelven purchased the property in the early 1990s. They did not occupy the home for several months in order to complete its restoration. Every square inch of surface, inside and out, was touched. Covering over 2,400 square feet, the four-bedroom, two bath home was restored to all its original charm and elegance. Ceilings in many of the rooms had to be completely redone, the maple floors restored, and the original woodwork brought back to life. A new kitchen, refinished walls, and months of tender loving care went into this beautiful project. The fireplace mantle, purchased in Chicago, reflected the period of the home's construction.

446 Slayton Street

In the early years of the 20th century, Anthony Pippel I, a cabinet maker, made his home at this address. He died in 1914.

449 Slayton Street

Louis and Hazel Van Drezer resided here in the early 1900s. He died in 1938.

515 Slayton Street

Robin and Pat Fraker purchased this cozy home in 1982. One of several Sears catalog homes in the area, it was built sometime before 1920 in the Arts and Crafts style, which was popular at that time. The Frakers updated the home but managed to maintain the original look of the interior and exterior. In 1910 the home was occupied by John and Maggie Mastenbrook, who both were born in The Netherlands about 1860.

523 Slayton Street

Dirk and Grietje Van Doorne resided here in the early 1900s. Dirk, a carpenter, was born in Grand Haven Township about 1880. They were followed by John and Erma Reichardt, who resided here from about 1920 to 1931, when they traded this house for the one at 308 North Buchanan in Spring Lake. Jim Spencer had built and lived in the house in Spring Lake, but unable to meet his mortgage obligations, he worked out the trade with the Reichardts.

527 Slayton Street

Martin and Abigail Bos and their family resided here before moving to 518 Franklin.

532 Slayton Street

Owner Bernath P. Sherwood in 1905 moved the structure at this address from 514 Sheldon Road. According to legend, the original home was split in half, but the location of the other half is unknown. Owners over the years avoided changing the hardwood floors, brass fixtures, and claw foot tub.

535 Slayton Street

Hugh Mulligan resided here in the 1930s. He served as Lieutenant Commander in the Coast Guard and died in March 1964.

536 Slayton Street

Lionel Heap, former Mayor of Grand Haven, lived here with his wife Mary at this address in the 1950s.

547 Slayton Street

Eugene Orr Harbeck and his wife, Olive Hatton Harbeck, lived in this two-story frame home. Harbeck was Secretary-Treasurer of the Challenge Stamping and Porcelain Company. In more recent years a descendant of the Harbecks bought the house and occupied it.

823 Slayton Street

The Albert Beekman family moved here from 834 Slayton.

830 Slayton Street

John Huisman, founder of Haven Harness Company, resided at this address in the 1950s and to the time of his death in 1977. His wife, Dorothy I., continued to live in the home after John's death.

834 Slayton Street

Around 1930 Albert and Martje [Martha/Myrtle] Beekman lived here with their children. By 1957 they were located at 823 Slayton. Beekman lived from 1873 to 1962.

1101 Slayton Street

The one and a half-story frame house and separate garage sitting on this 49' by 126' lot were sold to Doris Ewing on October 22, 1992 for \$50,000. Larry and Kathy Boelema were the previous owners. Ewing sold the property on December 3, 1994 for \$57,000. The house had 1,296 sq. ft. of living space.

1200 Slayton Street

Arthur Reenders and Evelyn Dam were married in West Olive in the winter of 1929. An announcement in the *Tribune* shortly after their wedding advised readers, "A delightful miscellaneous shower was given for Mr and Mrs Arthur Reenders of this city, who have been married a few weeks, at the home of Mr and Mrs Clarence Reenders recently. A charming array of gifts were presented by a number of relatives and friends to this couple, who are building a new home at the corner of Slayton and Albee Streets. Mr and Mrs Reenders are making their home with Mrs Reenders' father, C. Damm [Derk Dams] of Holland, until their home is ready for occupancy." Arthur's and Evelyn's new home was located at 1200 Slayton.

1220 Slayton Street

Louis and Marie Ellingson built the home at this address. They moved to 415 Lake Avenue when their family outgrew the house.

1416 Slayton Street

In 1955 Percival "Jim" and Elaine Sovis Griswold erected the house at this address. It was one of the first Rycenga homes

1441-1447 Slayton Street

Ed and John Huls's auto repair shop moved here from 122 North Ferry before 1957.

538 Taylor Street

Prior to their move to 948 Pennoyer, Dick and Ruth Vander Kolk lived here. Vander Kolk, a teacher at Grand Haven High School, died in 1983.

724 Taylor Street

Harvey Machine, Inc. with John Harvey, president, in 1961 moved to this address from 911 West Savidge in Spring Lake to manufacture farm machinery. Harvey invented the Harvey Harvester and other equipment to handle blueberry and apple picking chores. The blueberry picker could pick one ton of berries in an hour. In 1967 the company acquired the rights to an asparagus harvesting machine, invented by Lloyd Gilbert of Ravenna, Michigan. The same year the company built a new assembly plant at 17261 Van Wagoner Road, near U.S. 31. In 1969 a Milwaukee firm bought Harvey Machine. In 1973 the plant was phased out to change operations from a manufacturing plant to a Western Michigan service center called Tresco, Inc. John was chairman of the Board and president. He and his wife, Mary T., resided at 1926 Hillcrest in Grand Haven.

725 Taylor Street

Beginning in 1949 the businesses operated by Nyle Eggert and his successors from this address included National Products Company, Precision Metal Company, and Caf-o-Lite. The companies manufactured store fixtures and merchandising displays.

803 Taylor Street

Steber Manufacturing Company, which purchased Wolverine Pressed Steel in 1940, constructed this building about 1945. After fire destroyed the plant of Variety Woodworks on Davis Street on January 21, 1948, the owners purchased the building at 803 Taylor. Variety Woodworks was sold to Arnold Smith, owner of National Products in Spring Lake, who changed the company's name to Wolverine Table. After the building was damaged by a serious fire. Automatic Steel Products located here in January 1953. The company hired 15 employees to make parts for vertical Venetian blinds, spring and steel stampings, flat and coiled springs, wire forms, and roll forming. Officers were Ralph Poe, Foster Poe, and Wancel Milanowski, with Werner Kullack, general manager. In 1962 the company changed its name to Automatic Spring Products Corp but remained at the Taylor Street location.

815 Taylor Street

The Seaway Party Store was at this address as early as 1971. William Wolniakowski was the owner. The store offered beer, liquor, and wine. It was in business at the same address at the start of the 21st century.

314 Terrill Street

Craig and Beverly Linderman built this California-style home with a walkout basement in 1963. They sold the house in 1999 and moved to Freedom Village in Holland.

519 Terrill Street

Homer Benedict, co-owner of Grand Haven Screw Products, lived here with his wife, Christine. They moved to this address from 1446 Pennoyer. Homer died in 1976.

528 Terrill Street

Ervan Dornbos and his wife, Mary Haight, lived at this address. Dornbos ran a real estate office with his father Isaac Dornbos. Their office was located at 1113 Washington.

530 Terrill Street

Before moving to 820 Lake Avenue around 1980, Gerald and Marcia Witherell occupied the home at this address.

17050 Timberdunes

Kay and Don Wilton built the post-beam, cedar, and pine, four-story home located at this address in Grand Haven Township. The warm and cozy atmosphere created by the different types of woods used in the construction of the home offered a design unique and noticeably different from most of the homes which line the Grand Haven Public Golf Course. Don Wilton, a local dentist, his father Woody, a retired Saranac carpenter, and Kay built the home in about one year. The shell of the home was purchased in kit form from Yankee Barn, a company started by Emil Hanslin in Grantham, New Hampshire. The Wiltons designed the interior spaces as the construction progressed. Typical of Yankee Barn homes, beams from barns and old factories were used throughout to help blend the past with the present.

12702 U.S. 31 [West Olive Road] [approximate number]

From the 1930s into the 1950s Charles Wenger owned and managed Chuck's Tavern, a restaurant near the southeast corner of U.S. 31 and Lincoln Street. He closed the restaurant when U.S. 31 was expanded to four lanes in the mid-1950s. Chuck occasionally used the old township hall at 16700 Warner Street [approximate number] to prepare some of the restaurant's meals.

11880 U.S. 31 [West Olive Road]

A "spectacular fire" destroyed the Road Haus Restaurant early in the morning of July 14, 1974. The cost of the fire was estimated at \$190,000 for the complete loss of structure and contents. A predecessor of the Road Haus, Murphy's Liquor Bar at the same location, was similarly destroyed by fire in April 1950. The structure was rebuilt, and the name changed to The Pines in 1956. The Pines closed in 1970. Richard Antekeir of Grand Rapids purchased The Pines in May 1973 and changed the name to Road Haus. [*Tribune* article, "Spectacular Blaze Destroys Night Club," July 15, 1974.]

815 Ver Hoeks Street

Neidlinger Oil Company was located at this address.

212 Wallace Street

Wallace Street was replaced by Beacon Boulevard when U.S. 31 was relocated in the mid-1950s. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Vander Zwaag of Spring Lake bought the property at 212 Wallace in January 1938, when it was called the Wallace Street Maternity Home. It continued as that until at least 1940.

314 Wallace Street

Gerrit Knoll, a painter, worked from the address in the early 1940s.

410 Wallace Street

Louis and Sarah Northouse [Nordhouse] lived here. In the early 1900s he owned a plumbing business at 22 Washington.

618 Wallace Street

Around 1930 Harry Pofahl, an employee of Grand Haven Brass, resided at this address with his wife, Jeanette, and their children. Living with them at that time were his parents, Charles and Amelia Pofahl, both natives of Germany. By the late 1940s the Pofahls had moved to 14687 Lakeshore Drive.

719 Wallace Street

Harry and Jobena Goldberg resided here in the 1930s. They later moved to 1004 Griffin.

901-923 Wallace Street

Before U.S. 31 was rerouted from Beechtree to its current location, a portion of today's Beacon Boulevard was known as Wallace Street. The Thomas F. Kieft celery farm was located at 901 Wallace. Thomas also acquired 923 Wallace from his father, Edward Kieft. Kathy and Dale Kwekel bought the property at 901 Wallace from the Kiefts in 1982 and landscaped the area between December 1982 and the Grand Haven Garden House on April 25, 1983. Kathy Kwekel wrote of the Grand Opening, "It was a beautiful day. Our inventory at this point consists of some nursery stock, outdoor flowers, plants, hanging baskets, flowering plants, gardening tools, soils, seed, pots. Our sales for the day were \$102.02." The Kwekels resided in the home for a time and used the rest of it for their business. Today the site is remarkable for its parade of colorful flower gardens over each of the four seasons.

1000 Wallace Street

Henry and Ida Tripp had a celery farm at this address during the 1920s and into the 1940s. They sold the property to Ralph De Young about 1945.

1617 Wallace Street

In 1943 Ralph De Young left his job at the Brass Company and bought Isaac Daane's celery farm, located at 1617 Wallace Street [Beacon Boulevard]. Two years later Ralph and his son Hank built a brick home for the family on this site. Ralph raised celery for the wholesale Chicago market, and also raised and sold cut flowers. Around 1945 De Young purchased the Tripp celery farm at 1000 Wallace.

1620 Wallace Street

Krien Ver Berkmoes and his family moved to a celery farm at this address on December 7, 1941.

16700 Warner Street [approximate number]

The building on the southeast corner of Warner and 168th Avenue was the first Grand Haven Township Hall, but it also appeared on early plat maps as a schoolhouse. The Wenger family owned the 80 acre parcel between Warner and Buchanan, including the building at this address, as early as 1876. A later member of the family, Charles Wenger, owner of Chuck's Tavern, near the southeast corner of West Olive Road [U.S. 31] and Lincoln, used the building to prepare some of the restaurant's meals. North of this property, at the northeast corner of Warner and 168th, was the German church and school on property owned by Charles Ladewig. The land on Warner changed hands several times, and owners included Charles Ladewig, Louis Schultz, and George Hendrych, who bought it in March 1944 for \$1,500. John Bos bought the property in 1969 and built a residence on it. The schoolhouse became headquarters for a motorcycle group before Mark Reenders, a builder, purchased it and made it into an office.

1 Washington Street

Henry Pennoyer opened the Ottawa House Hotel at this corner site in 1851. By 1856 Levi Shackleton was proprietor. The hotel, which was a stagecoach stop, burned down on November 13, 1860. On July 23, 1862 James A. Rice opened on the same site the Rice House, a large, two-story frame building. Bruce Hewitt's [Hewett's] Saloon, owned by the Muskegon Brewing Company, was located in a one-story, concrete block building on the corner in 1900. It was one of thirteen saloons in town at the time, perhaps reflecting the town's lumbering and tourist influence during that period. Around 1907 photographer Nat Brown opened his studio here, but soon moved across the street to 22 Washington. During the 1920s a fruit and confectionery stand was located here. The Chamber of Commerce was housed in the building from the late 1920s until a new, masonry building was erected on the same site in 1946. That building was razed in 1984 when the Chamber moved to One South Harbor.

2 Washington Street

Rev. Ferry's original log home, built on this site [Lot 23] in 1835, was Grand Haven's first permanent home. According to Eleanor Griffin McNett's reminiscences for the Centennial Anniversary of the founding of Grand Haven, the Ferry home was a white, two-story frame structure. It apparently faced Harbor Drive, and its yard, surrounded by a white picket fence, extended to the grounds of the later Grand Theater and included a garden and fruit trees. It was in the long hall of the Ferry house that Noah Ferry lay in state when his younger brother, Edward Payson Ferry, brought the body home from Gettysburg in July 1863. The hall led to a large dining room and a library, filled with books. The kitchen was in back. The Ferry family moved into the partially completed home on March 11, 1835, having spent their first winter in Grand Haven at the adjacent log trading post owned by Rix Robinson. Mary A. White held the area's first Sunday school in an unfinished room on an upper level of the log home. The house was destroyed in the extensive fire of February 21, 1866.

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. Ed Killeen was the hotel's first proprietor. He was followed at some point by William G. Sherman, who had been managing the Cutler House. Prior to 1900 Phillip Rosbach I managed the hotel. Henry Gildner bought the hotel a few years after his arrival in Grand Haven in 1895. Gildner remodeled the Kirby and gave it a new name, the Gildner Hotel, the name it went by until 1931. By 1941 the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company had an office here. Stephen Nemeth ran the hotel from 1900 until his death in 1947, although a William Stittgen was listed as Proprietor of the Gildner Hotel in the 1908 *City Directory*. The hotel's ad in the *Directory* that year noted that the business was "Under New Management," and 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 tourist 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 the best fish, steak, and chicken dinners in town. Their menu for New Year's Day, 1928 included boiled porterhouse steak with champagne sauce, potatoes, carrots and peas in cream, lettuce salad with dressing, a beverage, and pie or ice cream for dessert. The cost was \$1.00.

In 1931 the business was named the Ferry Hotel, in anticipation of Grand Haven's pending centennial in 1934 and to commemorate Reverend William Ferry, the "Father of Grand Haven." The hotel boasted 125 rooms in 1931 and rates were \$1.50 "and up."

With new owners Win and Albert Schuler in late 1947 came another new name, the Schuler Hotel. Al's wife, Marian, developed a recipe for the famous "Schuler Bar Cheeze" in the kitchen of her home on top of the dune at 201 Grand Avenue.

In 1962 Al sold his share to Win Schuler's, Inc. of Marshall. In 1965 Win removed the third floor and converted the lodging house 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. Peppermill closed its dining services in 1983. For awhile it was known as the Old Mill Dining Room, and

between 1986 and 1988 John and Noel Seylhower attempted unsuccessfully to start up a dinner theater under the name King's Manor, and then it became Captain Charlie's from 1988 to 1989. Longevity returned the Kirby Grill opened in 1994. Owner and manager Gregory Gilmore completely remodeled the building inside and out at a cost of \$600,000. Very soon the restaurant on the corner became a popular meeting place once more.

3 Washington Street

In 1900 Peter C. Northouse's Real Estate office was here. When Northouse moved to 9 Washington, a shoeshine stand opened. The stand later operated as the Busy Bee Shoe Repair. In the 1920s and 1930s Jimmie Gramma's Hamburg Stand moved here from 20 Washington, and in the 1940s it was the site of Berg's Washington Garage. [See also 9-13 Washington.]

4 Washington Street

In 1900 John Corey's Pool Hall was located at this address. Corey, who was born in Syria about 1863, had retired and was residing at 1433 Washington with his wife and son. Later Sam Rukueha operated the pool hall until it burned down in the 1930s. The lot remained vacant until 1973, when Harry Palmer and Don Welling put up a new building. It was immediately occupied by BeLane's Clothes Horse, owned and operated by Irma Kasischke and Elaine Jansen. They had started a clothing store in Muskegon in 1964 before moving to Grand Haven. The east wall of Kirby's Grill was on 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. That agreement was more recently renegotiated. The building later housed King Optical, owned by Randy King. Around 2000 Harbor View Eye Care moved in.

6 Washington Street

The building once at this address was the home of Thieleman's Saloon in 1900. William Thieleman was the distributor for the Schlitz Brewing Company but left the saloon business in the 1920s to open a Ford Automobile dealership with his son, Gust, who operated a plumbing shop nearby. During the 1940s and 1950s this was the site of Grand Haven Restaurant, in the next decade it was Shriver's Restaurant, and in the 1970s it was known as House of Flavors Ice Cream Store. In the late 1970s it was known as the Pinball Palace. [See also 10 Washington.]

7 Washington Street

It was at this address that William Hanrahan ran a saloon, called the Silver Foam Beer Warehouse, and an icehouse. In 1918 the George and Elvira Weber converted the building to a restaurant, and in the 1930s moved their operation to Van Drezer's Restaurant at 21 Washington. Attorney Charles Chandler and his wife, Louisa, lived on the second floor at the time of Charles's death. The date of his death is unknown, but probably it was in the early 1900s. The building housed the Western Union office until the late 1930s, when Carl Berg's adjacent automobile business took over the space.

8 Washington

A wooden structure at this site burned to the ground around the middle of March 1927. At that time, it housed a poolroom on the first floor and boarding rooms on the second. Mike Corey was the proprietor. There were no injuries in the fire. In the mid-1920s Rukieh's Recreation occupied the space. The business was owned by Hussein "Sam" Rukieh. He offered billiards, tobacco products, candy, and soft drinks.

9-13 Washington Street

In the early 1890s Leonard Kammeraad had a saloon at 9 Washington. About 1897 Edward C. Smith constructed a two-story brick building at 9-13 Washington to house his saloon. A 1902 advertisement in the Tribune announced patrons could dine on "fried oysters, raw oysters and oyster stew and young roast pig with sour krout." He and his wife also resided in the building. In addition, Smith was an agent for the Grand Rapids Brewing Company. A newspaper ad dated December 31, 1908 notified residents that "The

New Edward C. Smith Garage” would open early the next year on “Lower Washington Street” at this address. It also was known as Grand Haven Vulcanizing Company. The garage would offer the “BEST CAR ON THE MARKET,--THE REO” and sell Brunswick tires. In 1926 Dan Riley and his partner, Ralph Van Toll, purchased the Washington Garage from Edward Smith. Brothers Francie and Robert Sonrel apparently purchased the business from Riley and Van Toll and continued to operate the garage into the 1930s. In addition to providing automobile repair and storage, the business offered Chrysler products, Mobil gasoline, and automobile storage. The Harbor Café, owned and operated by Tom Drelis, was doing business at 9 Washington by 1922. A few years later Western Union had replaced Harbor Cafe.

Around 1908 Peter C. Northouse, a realtor, insurance agent, and notary public, moved his office to 9 Washington from 3 Washington. An advertisement stated he made “Loans and Investments,” too. In 1927 Tony Andrews advertised his New York Shoe Shine Parlor at 9 Washington, where hats could be cleaned and blocked [shaped] for 40 cents. In later years Carl Berg owned the Pontiac Sales and Service Garage at this address. He also sold GMC trucks. The building was destroyed by fire on January 18, 1940. The fire started in the adjacent Western Union Office. Berg rebuilt and continued operating a Pontiac agency until 1958, when he sold the business to Don Rosso. Rosso operated Rosso’s Auto Sales and Service until it moved in the early 1980s to 810 Robbins Road, where it was known as Betten Auto Center. [See also 9-13 Washington.]

10 Washington Street

Frank K. Young had a barber shop here in the early 1900s. He also offered cigars and tobacco. He and his wife, Aurelia, lived upstairs at the same address. In 1914 Jack’s Restaurant had replaced the barber shop. Charles J. Topham of Ludington was proprietor. By 1928 Ada Fast owned Haven Restaurant at this address. Ada and Lester Fast resided in an apartment next door [8½ Washington]. By the late 1930s and into the 1950s 10 Washington was the home of Grand Haven Restaurant. The restaurant was open 24 hours a day. Shriver Restaurant came next, followed by House of Flavors Ice Cream Shop and a bike shop. The Pinball Palace was at this site for a short time. Dick and Betty Wilkinson in partnership with their daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Bob Janusz, opened the Calico Cat in 1982 as a curtain and wallpaper shop but soon added gifts, which became a mainstay of the business. [See also 6 Washington.]

11 Washington Street

See 9-13 Washington.

12 Washington Street

Several buildings in this neighborhood comprised the three-story Washington House, which was purchased by two gentlemen by the name of Chase Edgerly and George Osgood in 1851. The pair fixed up the hotel and refurbished it. They sold to Henry Middlemist about 1851, who the next year sold to Clark Albee. He leased it to Henry Pennoyer, who ran it until 1856. On January 1, 1852 the men of the community gave a Bachelors’ Party, as a follow-up to a Community Christmas “picnic” the women had sponsored the day before at the school on Second Street. Both affairs, it was reported, were great successes.

The hotel was able to house one hundred guests and to seat almost that many in its dining room. Henry and his second wife, Lettie Teeple, left the business in 1856 and moved to their farm in Crockery Township. About this time the Leggat brothers took over the management, which in 1857 it was destroyed by fire, just after the brothers took ownership. Clark Albee still owned the building, but the brothers lost about \$10,000 in furnishings and accessories. The hotel evidently was rebuilt, because Lillie noted that John A. Young was managing the Washington House in 1876. He died in 1884, and a J. C. Young was listed in the 1893 *Business Compendium* as proprietor. The west two-thirds of the building located at this site housed William Nyson’s Steam Laundry in the early 1900s. Nyson offered pick up and delivery with his horse and cart. About the same time the Grand Rapids Brewing Company had an office here, with Edward C. Smith as agent, and the Lehman brothers’ first barber shop also was located in this

building. The site was cleared in the 1920s, when Joe Nejem built the Air Dome Open Air Theater. The theater operated only on dry summer nights, and for ten cents the audience was treated to vaudeville and local talent. During the 1920s and 1930s the space was occupied by Economou, a Greek restaurant and dinner theater. Also in the mid-1920s and into the 1930s Al Meerzo ran the Oriental Sweet Shop in conjunction with Joe's Open Air Theater. Meerzo offered sandwiches, meals, and refreshments. He also rented a suite of apartments called Park View. A roof was added to the structure on this side and reopened by 1941 as the Harbor Inn, owned by Margaret Seifert. Harbor Inn was owned in the 1950s by Ferris Cassis, who leased the building from Nejem, and in 1979 Charles Economou owned the business. By the mid-1980s, the Harbor Inn had been replaced by The West Bank, followed by the Laguna Beach Club. The State of Michigan suspended the Club's liquor license in 1998, which went out of business the same year. It was replaced by Lucky 13, owned by David Wingate II. In the spring of 2004 Volker and Suzanne Rudnitzki, principals in the One Market Company, purchased the property for \$525,000, razed the old building, and replaced it with eight residential condominium units and office and commercial space, including Santa Stefano del Lago, a gift shop that offered "A little bit of Italy." Early owners of the residential units were Wallace and Jane Ewing, #5; Dileni Ratnayaki, #6; George and Jane Gardner, #7; Brian and Jennifer Dexter, #9; Mary Cantu, #10; Tim and Estelle Patrick, #11; and Douglas and Evelyn Van Oss, #12.

13 Washington Street

See 9-13 Washington.

14 Washington Street

In the 1800s the building at this address was one of several that comprised the Washington House. In the early 1900s the east one-third of the building located at 12 Washington housed Joseph A. Nejem's Wholesale Tobacco and Candy Company. In 1969 he sold the business to John Beaver. Nejem died the next year, and Beaver died in 1977. He had come to Grand Haven from the Middle East as a young man and lived a few doors west, above what was then Thieleman's Saloon [6 Washington]. The building at 14 Washington by the late 1970s was incorporated into the Harbor Inn at 12 Washington.

15 Washington Street

The saloon built by Schlitz Brewing Company at this site in 1889 included hand-hewn beams in the basement. In the early 1900s the Michigan Hotel and Michigan Restaurant were located here. Mary Brown, a widow, was proprietor. In the mid-1920s Peter and Edith Keefer bought the brick building and opened Keefer's Restaurant. Earl and Esther Gier bought the business sometime after 1938, keeping the name Keefer's throughout the 1940s and 1950s. Don Rosso tore the building down in the 1960s to expand his auto business at 9-11 Washington. The dealership later became known as Betten Auto.

16 Washington Street

Called the "Grey [Gray] Block," the building at this address was constructed in 1872, probably by Hial Gray, who owned a brick works on Spring Lake. Prior to its construction, William Wallace's grocery store was open at this site in 1865 and remained here for several years. The office of the *Grand Haven Herald*, under the ownership of Crinnis De Bois, had an office in the new building in the mid-1870s. Company F met on the third floor from 1879 to 1881, when it purchased the Music Hall at 17 South Second. The Masons, Maccabees, and Woodman's fraternal organizations met on the second floor from time to time. Kathryn Dickinson Olsen remembered going to dances on the third floor. The 1908 *City Directory* contained 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." Charles Davis and Cornelius Jelier owned the Vaudette. By 1914 the Orpheum Theater, one of Grand Haven's oldest, was located here and remained open until 1922. After the theater closed, the building briefly housed a hardware store until it was sold to the Salvation Army in 1922. At that time the building had two large windows on each side of the main entrance, which was

reached by a short flight of steps. Heat was provided by way of a potbelly stove. The basement was unfinished and had a sand floor. Jack Brown bought the Grey Block in the early 1980s, and he and his wife Linda lived in a remodeled townhouse on the second and third floors. Constructed in the Italianate Commercial style, the building had typical features, including regularly spaced, tall, narrow windows at the upper floors. The windows had rounded or arched tops, capped by decorative trim. The elaborate cornice was another feature typical of this style. At one time it was the Masonic Hall, whose emblem still can be seen under the front eaves.

In 1934-35 the Salvation Army converted the second floor to living quarters and the third floor to a gymnasium. The Salvation Army remained at this site until it moved in 1975 to new facilities at 310 North De Spelder. Later the building became the location of a new Reichardt establishment, run by John Field Reichardt, grandson of John Reichardt. Field Reichardt, featured fine wine, gourmet food, and kitchenware. This, the last Reichardt business in downtown Grand Haven, closed in 1989. Reichardt's closed in 1989 and was followed by Pavilion Wharf and Grill, owned and operated by Sue and Gordon Neuman. About 2001 they moved the restaurant to 18 Washington.

17 Washington Street

In the early 1900s the Board of Trade had an office at this address. In 1917 it became the site for John Grubinger's National Credit Clothing Company, the area's first "credit" store. Grubinger moved his business to 204 Washington in 1921 and renamed it The Style Shop. Harry B. Proctor's Farm and Home Company, a real estate office, was located here in 1921. He also had an office in Muskegon. Both offices closed shortly after Proctor's death on October 30, 1923 and was followed by the Chamber of Commerce, formerly called the Board of Trade. In the mid-1920s the Burr Insurance Agency also occupied space here. These were followed by Federal Dry Cleaning in 1928, managed by Stanley K. Frisbie. Norman-Ross radio and phonograph store did business here before moving to 201 Washington before 1948. Norman A. MacDonald was owner and manager. In the late 1940s Vic Harmon's Snack Bar was at this address before moving to 18 Washington. Around the mid-1950s and into the 1960s George and Della Bocks ran Ship A'Hoy Restaurant, specializing in "Chicken, Steaks, Fish, Home Baked Pies." Years later this site became part of Don Rosso's car lot.

18 Washington Street

Frank Thompson's Barber Shop was located here in the early 1900s. Thompson was one of the few African-American businessmen in Grand Haven then, and he ran his shop into the 1930s. His daughter, Ethel Nash, the wife of Edward Nash operated a restaurant [ginger ale stand/candy shop]. In the mid-1930s the Midway Tavern was located here, with John Niemaszyk owner. In the early 1940s this address was the site of the Bee Hive Hamburger Shop. In the late 1940s John and June S. Wales operated the B & V Hamburg Shop here. Their slogan was "Meet Your Friends Here." Vic Harmon moved Vic's Snack Bar to this location from 17 Washington in the early 1950s, where he remained until the 1960s. In the 1970s it was the home of Herbst's Time and Tide Antiques, owned by Hoppy and Bill Herbst. The site was purchased by Sue and Gordon Neuman about 1994. They tore down the existing building and constructed a new one to house their Pavilion Wharf and Grill, which opened a few years later. Prior to that the restaurant was located at 16 Washington. The owners lived in an upstairs apartment. After Gordon Neuman died in November 2006, Sue managed the business.

19-21 Washington Street

Dr. Stephen Munroe's home was located here, next to his office at 23 Washington. The American House, a hotel located at this address and set back from the street, was housed in a structure once known as the Avery Building. In the early 1890s Warren Skutt was the proprietor. Buffalo Bill Cody was reported to have sold buffalo hides here on one occasion. In 1892 Van Drezer's Restaurant and Billiard Hall, operated by William E. Van Drezer and his wife, Elizabeth, opened here and advertised "A Full Line of Confectionery and Cigars." Lunch for two at Van Drezer's cost less than 30 cents. Weber's, a restaurant

located at 7 Washington, moved here around 1923, the year of Elizabeth's death, and soon after 1930 to 8 North Seventh. By the late 1920s Conant's Restaurant had replaced Van Drezer's. Robert J. and Nina Conant, the owners, resided above the business. Living with them at the time was William Van Drezer. In the 1940s Snug Harbor Tavern, owned by John A. Niemaszuk, did business at 19 Washington. In 1955 the tavern moved to Harbor Avenue. After the move, the building here was razed to make room for a parking lot.

Several structures located along the north side of Washington near First Street were razed to make room for a Story & Clark building erected in 1904-1905 to house its offices. The two buildings at 27 and 25 Washington were torn down, but the frame building on the northwest corner of Washington and First was moved to 525 Elliott. That two-story structure was built in 1844 to house Henry Griffin's Drug Store. Griffin served as sheriff in 1844 and as Mayor of Grand Haven in 1871. The upstairs of his drug store became a meeting place to discuss city affairs and housed the offices of Grand Haven's first newspaper, the *Grand River Times*, started in 1851. Griffin's building was one of a few in this neighborhood to escape the 1866 fire. Just prior to its removal to make room for Story & Clark, the building housed a millinery shop.

Beside Story & Clark, other occupants of the building at this corner site, referred to as both 29 Washington and 19 North First, were Oxford Varnish, which used the building between 1946 and 1949. Oxford operated a planing mill. In 1948 the business was known as Oxford Corporation Plastics, managed by Godfrey E. Pufal. Later this address was part of Rosso's Auto Lot, before it became Bettens Auto. Challenge Machinery Company bought the building in 1948 for additional plant space and referred to it as Plant #1. Challenge then moved its operation from this site into an addition at its 1433 Fulton Street plant in 1965. Two years later Challenge sold the First Street building to Harbor Industries, which occupied the building for a few years. Offices of the *North Ottawa Shopper*, an advertising medium, and the Patchwork Store also were located here during the period between the time Harbor Industries vacated and the *Tri-Cities Advance* moved in. In 1985 several of the Story & Clark buildings were opened to the public as Harbourfront Place, a center for shops, offices, and the Porto Bello Restaurant, owned and operated by John and M. A. Ferguson. These businesses, however, were not considered occupants of 19 North First.

20 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Jimmy Grammas had a hamburger stand at this site. Grammas later moved his business across the street to 3 Washington. All of the buildings east of this address to First Street were razed in 1927 to make room for the Grand Theater. In 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 under the management of Jack and Hazel Steigenga. Their slogan was "A Touch of Dutch." J. Morgan, Ltd., Jewelers, moved into the building in 1987. In 2012 the business moved to 119 Washington Street. John Morgan was the owner and manager.

22 Washington Street

In 1852 George B. Parks I erected a two-story commercial building two doors west of the "Washington House," at or near 22 Washington. Around 1900 both sides of Washington Street from Harbor to First had a number of small old buildings, which housed eating places, barber shops, smoke shops, sweet shops, laundries, and saloons. Among the early businesses located at this address were Nordhouse & Company, a plumbing and heating business owned by Lou Northouse [Nordhouse]. William H. Mead's Electrical Supply Establishment evidently shared the space. They were followed by Snyder's Plumbing, until Gust Thieleman took over the business in 1918. Thieleman vacated the building when he and his father began Thieleman's Auto, a Ford dealership, on the northwest corner of First and Franklin Streets. Next to occupy the site at 22 Washington was Nat Brown's Photography Studio. Nat moved here from 1 Washington about 1908. Brown was known in the early 1900s for taking aerial shots by attaching his camera to a kite. He ran this newspaper advertisement at the end of 1908: "BROWN THE

PHOTOGRAPHER. Ready for business in his new place. PORTRAITS AND NOVELTIES IN SMALL PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS, CALENDARS, AND POST CARDS. Until January 1st I will make you 1 doz. cabinet photographs and give you free a beautiful calendar for 1909, mounted with a select aerial view of Grand Haven, all for \$2.” In an advertisement in the 1923 Grand Haven City Directory, Martin Gravelyn was listed as Proprietor. Gravelyn [1891-1968] was a resident of Grand Rapids, where he worked as an electrotyper. However, Brown was still in business in 1926 at the same spot, doing photofinishing and framing and selling Ansco, Seneca, and Rexo cameras.

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, which included G. F. Healy and William Wilson of Muskegon. The theater was designed by Christian Brandt and Harold Ilgenfritz of Detroit and 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. Cornelius Van Weelden was credited with giving the theater its name. For coming up with the name “Grand,” Butterfield Corporation presented him with a prize of \$25. Other possibilities were “Washington,” “Haven,” and “Lindbergh.” The theater opened to the public for the first time on Monday, January 23, 1928, showing the silent movie *West Point*, starring William Haines. 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. 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 interior with “beautifully decorated panels of tapestry.” An elaborate organ was one of the important pieces of equipment, and for many years John Buchanan of Grand Haven was the organist. The fully equipped 60’ by 25’ theater stage, plus large dressing rooms in the basement, allowed live presentations, as well as motion pictures. Buchanan, who had helped paint and do general work during construction, was given the job of custodian, a post he held for 39 years, in addition to playing the organ. Equipment for sound was added about 1930, and the original marquee was replaced in 1958, at the same time a new front entrance, new box office, new carpeting, and other renovations were made.

The Butterfield group sold the Grand in 1931 to the Paul Schlossman Company, which operated it until 1961, when Butterfield bought it back. By the end of the 1930s the Schlossman Company owned the Robinhood and several theaters in Muskegon, including the Michigan. Around the same time Jack Loeks Theaters purchased the movie house. In 1971 Loeks replaced the original seats with 520, which allowed more space between moviegoers. Seats were removed from the balcony about the same time. The screen and projecting equipment were replaced then, as well. Loeks in 1996 sold the Grand to Vivid Imagination, Inc., consisting primarily of D. T. La Vercombe and his wife, Amy Lake. They shut down the theater in December 1999, and eventually sold it to Steve Loftis and his wife Carole, owners of Snug Harbor on Harbor Drive. The Loftises also bought the adjacent Dee-Lite Restaurant in the winter of 2001. The part 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 section of the building that faced Washington was converted to a restaurant called The Grand.

23 Washington Street

Dr. Stephen Munroe, a physician, moved his office here from Henry Griffin's store at 29 Washington. Munroe also bought the structure at 21 Washington for his residence. The building at 23 Washington later became the site of a Chinese laundry.

24 Washington Street

The Radeke Building was at this address until the Grand Theater was built. In the early 1900s John Boyink, who owned a bottling company at 13 South First Street in Grand Haven, also ran the Health Office Saloon here. He and his wife, Margaret, lived here, too. It housed three businesses from the early 1900s until it was torn down in 1927 for the Grand Theater, including Tony Andrews "New York Shoe Shine Parlor." He also cleaned hats. In 1927 he relocated to 9 Washington. The west section of the original building was a shoe shine stand, the middle section was Brown's Lunch Room, and the east section was Bob Radeke's Cigar Store. Brown also operated a taxi service in Grand Haven. Later, in about 1937, this 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. 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 with the intent of reopening the complex as a restaurant after extensive remodeling.

26 Washington Street

In the early 1900s the Rockaway Oyster Bar occupied both 26 and 28 Washington. Harry Edenborough was Proprietor. He and his wife, Nellie, lived upstairs. Later it was the location of Augie Hartel's Tin Shop, although a 1925 directory listed him at 30 Washington. Hartel, a bachelor, came from Germany, and evidently was in business with a brother. When his building was razed in 1927, again for the Grand Theater, Hartel moved his business to 119 North Third Street. In the 1930s George Unger, who previously had operated the Grand Haven Bakery, built the Dee Lite restaurant, which was operated by several different owners thereafter. [See 24 Washington for more on the Dee Lite.]

28 Washington Street

Emil Hansen's "Gossip Hall" barber shop was at this address in the early 1900s. [See also 32 Washington.] Robert Radeke had a tobacco store at the same address about the same time. [See 24 Washington.] Melkon A. Baloyan & Company was listed in the mid-1920s as selling "Oriental Goods" from this building. Baloyan offered oriental rug cleaning and repair in Grand Rapids [116½ Fulton, S.E.] Also located at this Grand Haven address, starting about 1921, was the Frank J. Riemer Jewelry Store. Like the other buildings in the area, this one was torn down in 1927 to make room for the Grand Theater and Riemer moved to 128 Washington.

29 Washington Street

For a half century, from 1840 to 1890, the area's economy was based principally upon lumber. Grand Haven grew from a village of 500 in 1850 to a boomtown of 5,000 by 1890. When the forests were stripped and the timber played out, it all came to an end. After the last log drive came down the Grand River on May 14, 1889 the area fell into a depression. By the late 1890s the Grand Haven population had dropped to 4,000 and there seemed to be no positive turn in the town's fortune. It was at this time that local leaders formed the Grand Haven Board of Trade in order 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 addition to the City of Grand Haven. The city gave the owners ten acres of land and \$20,000 to attract them to Grand Haven. The money and the easy access to railroad lines and docks

were additional incentives. In return for the grant, Story & Clark promised to hire 100 people in the next three years. Construction of the new factory was begun December 5, 1900 and production began in 1901. In 1905 a three-story brick structure was built adjacent to the first building on the west side of North First Street between Washington and Columbus Streets. When completed, the plant was a model of fine construction and cleanliness. Another building was added in 1923 along North First Street between Columbus and Fulton Streets, and then the buildings in the first and second blocks of North First Street were connected by an enclosed walkway over Columbus Street, a time-saving innovation that survived the years. Later additions in 1947, 1950, and 1953 gave Story & Clark a total of 162,036 sq. feet of space. The structures occupied lots 51, 52, and 77 through 88, which was the east half of the blocks bounded by Washington, Harbor, across Columbus to Fulton, and North First Streets.

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, which was expensive but excellent for fire protection. During a fire, the huge beams would char on their surface, but it would take a long time before they would burn through. Newer sections of the complex were built with steel beams. If they were exposed to fire, the beams would twist and bend from the heat.

Hampton Story had founded the piano company in 1857 at Burlington, Vermont. The company moved to Chicago in 1867 to improve product distribution, and then in 1900 made the move to Grand Haven. Story and Clark was a pioneer in many new designs and technical improvements. About the time of the move to Grand Haven, Story was bound for California after he had divorced his wife and married his secretary. Before leaving, Hampton offered his piece of the company to sons Fuller and Edward, who immediately accepted. It was not until Hampton was a continent away that they found three month's worth of unpaid bills and just \$9.32 remaining in the firm's bank account.

Hampton's two sons quickly overcame such setbacks and set up operations in Grand Haven in 1901. The advantages of having a plant in Grand Haven were obvious: with two steamboat lines to Chicago and one to Milwaukee, and the two trunk lines, the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette, transportation of products and materials was much more convenient than other locations.

What seemed like "everybody and his brother" rushed to fill the hundreds of jobs created in the Grand Haven area by the new factory. Almost everyone in town who didn't work for Story & Clark was related to someone who did. Many boys quit school in the seventh or eighth grade to work in the factory, which paid them 14 to 18 cents an hour for their labors.

The fine craftsmanship of the Story & Clark factory became legendary. They hand-tooled their own parts, they used only real ivory keys, and, to keep the instruments' glossy surfaces from becoming damaged, they held the finished pianos for more than three months before shipping to allow the varnish to set. Ironically this quality manufacturing led to decreased business, in a roundabout way. During World War II, the government required many piano factories to produce wooden glider parts. Story and Clark made spare caps and landing skids of a quality that far exceeded that of the parts made by other piano manufacturers. This meant that when most factories had resumed normal operations after the Allied victory in Europe, Story & Clark was still refused "declassification" for civilian production; their services were simply too valuable to discontinue. They quickly made up for lost time after V-J Day, stepping up production and adding 7,000 square feet of floor space in 1950.

In 1961 the Story family gave up control of the business, but the company remained active until 1984 under various owners. By this time, however, the instruments were no longer handcrafted but were instead produced by assembly line. The company closed the doors of the Grand Haven plant in 1984. A piano manufacturer in Pennsylvania purchased rights to the name and continued to produce instruments with the ottowaname Story & Clark.

A Few Facts

All Story & Clark Pianos are warranted for ten years (not five).

We use German imported felt in hammers.
 We use a full iron plate handsomely bronzed (not three-quarters).
 We use only imported tuning pins.
 We use only imported German piano wire.
 We use only genuine ivory keys - no celluloid.
 We use a bushed pin block, adding much to the strength.
 We use the finest grade of felt in the action.
 We use only selected Adirondack spruce in the sounding boards.
 We use only lumber that has been air dried before going into our kilns.
 We use only the highest grade of glue.
 We use only fine veneers.
 We use two veneers (cross-banded) on both sides of all parts of case.
 We use seven coats of fine piano varnish in finishing. We employ only artisans in each branch of the work and we pay them by the day. There is no piece or contract work in our factory. All labor is paid by the day. Piece and contract work is entirely abolished in every department of the factory. We do not know of any other piano factory in the U.S. of which this can be said. [Story & Clark promotional booklet of the early 1900s.]

Several houses located along the north side of Washington were razed to make room for another Story & Clark building erected in 1904 to house its offices. The two buildings at 27 and 25 Washington were razed, but the frame building on the northwest corner of Washington and First was moved to 525 Elliott. This two-story structure had been built in 1844 to house Henry Griffin's store, which dealt in groceries, clothing, shoes and boots, hardware, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and lumber. Griffin served as Sheriff in 1844 and as Mayor of Grand Haven in 1871. The upstairs of his drug store became a meeting place to discuss city affairs, and housed the offices of Grand Haven's first newspaper, the *Grand River Times*, in 1851. It also served as Dr. Stephen Munroe's first medical office, prior to moving to 23 Washington. The early structure at 29 Washington was one of the few buildings in this area to escape the 1866 fire. Just prior to its removal to make room for Story & Clark, the building housed a millinery shop.

Beside Story & Clark, other occupants of the building on the northwest corner of Washington and First Streets have been Oxford Varnish, which used the building between 1946 and 1949. The Challenge Machinery Company bought the building in 1948, and referred to it as Plant #1, with the address 19 North First Street. Challenge then moved its operation from this site into an addition at its Fulton Street plant in 1965. Two years later Challenge sold it to Harbor Industries, which occupied the building for a few years. The *North Ottawa Shopper* and the Patchwork Store also were located here during the period between the time Harbor Industries vacated and the *Tri-Cities Advance*, an advertising medium, moved in. In 1985 Jack Bosgraaf of Hudsonville purchased the property and opened several of the Story & Clark buildings as Harbourfront Place, a three-story center for shops, offices, and the Porto Bello Restaurant, owned and operated by John and M. A. Ferguson. The next year Bosgraaf converted the north section of the factory into Harbourfront Condominiums. He sold the entire complex in 1996 to Van Bar Properties, headed by Ron Van Gelderen. In 2001 Spring Creek Property Management took control of Van Bar, including Harbourfront Place. The Story & Clark Company's tall brick smokestack, with the company's name clearly visible, was for many years a familiar landmark. It was destroyed by the strong winds of May 31, 1998.

32 Washington Street

Emil R. Hansen, who lived at 312 Clinton Street, owned "Gossip Hall," a barbershop, at this address in the early 1900s. The business included a bathing facility and a laundry agency. [See also 28 Washington.]

34 Washington Street

By 1921 Japana Gift Shop was located here. It boasted "A GOOD DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED LINE OF PARTICULAR GIFTS," including necklaces, Mexican pottery, embossers, pictures, children's books,

baskets, and stationery. Mary Vesta Doan Garnsey owned the business. Her slogan was, “The Japana Way is Nature’s Way.”

38 Washington Street

This appears to have been the location [Lot 76] of Nathan Throop’s establishment in 1839, the first public tavern in Grand Haven. John Boyink’s Saloon was located on this corner lot in 1900. It was the only saloon in town where a woman could get a drink—and only then if she went to the back door. The saloon was next operated by Charlie Reschel, and then by Henry Oswald. In 1921 it became Mrs Garnsey’s Gift Shop and Tea Room. It may have housed Augie Hartel’s Tin Shop around 1925 [see 26 Washington]. The building was demolished in 1927. Dorothy Myers in 1950 built a smaller building called the Corn Crib, where she sold ice cream and pop corn. She sold the business in 1993, when it was replaced by Mr. Kozak’s Gyros.

67 Washington Street

George E. Hubbard reputedly had a stove and hardware store at this address as early as 1863. The early numbering system does not match today’s numbers. Probably number 67 was located at the northeast corner of First and Washington Streets. Just before 1880 Hubbard moved his business to 117 Washington.

100 Washington Street

A map published in 1844 placed Grand Haven’s first post office among the warehouses on the waterfront. In 1872 a new post office and Elks’ Temple building was erected on the southeast corner of First and Washington Streets [Lot 101]. A picture at the Tri-Cities Historical Museum showed this building and a horse-drawn vehicle used to deliver the mail on the first rural route [RR #1, Mercury Drive]. Rural mail delivery started in 1905. The Museum also had in its collection the sorting rack for mail to be delivered on this first rural route. Door-to-door mail delivery began in 1908. The post office remained in this building until a new one was built in 1905 on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets. The post office was relocated once again to the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington Streets in 1966.

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. With the start of rural mail delivery, the post office became a much quieter place, and in 1905 it moved to its new location farther uptown [235 Washington].

In 1877 Joseph T. Wixon opened a photography studio on the second floor. He sold to Edward Baker in 1880. The Elks’ Club met on the upper level until moving to 15 South Third in 1931. Birney and Charles Hoyt had an insurance office on the second floor, and George D. Sanford offered real estate, insurance, and loan services in the same building in the 1890s. Attorney Walter I. Lilley’s office was on the second floor as early as 1894, before moving to 218 Washington, where he was joined by his lawyer sons. The Fraternal Order of Eagles, formed on December 14, 1904, initially held their meetings here before moving to 212 Washington in 1914. In the late 1920s Fred McCrea’s real estate office was located in this building. In the early 1930s Frank B. Reghel’s had an insurance office here, until he moved to 222 Washington around 1940. The Maccabees met in the building every Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Not long after the post office moved to its new facility at 325 Washington, the building was divided in two. By 1907 James Van Wessem had a “Candy Shop and Ice Cream Parlor” here and offered sodas and sundaes for a nickel. Van Wessem sold to brothers Harold and Arnold Smith later in the decade, and by 1915 it was called The Dandy Ice Cream Parlor, owned and run by James J. Perry. By 1921 it had been changed to the Smith Brothers Soda Grill. In the mid-1920s it was named Weimer’s Ice Cream Parlor, which was replaced by Candyland, a store run by Adeline Clark and Carrie Palmer, 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, the Pickaroon Saloon Tavern, and then Jack Brown opened the Ship O' Fools Tavern in the late 1970s. John Leeses's Googenheimer Tavern took over in 1985 and expanded into 102 Washington to occupy the same space as the original post office. In 1992 the Rosebud Restaurant moved in and six years later the owner, Kyle Soentgen, updated the interior and exterior of the building. The second floor was converted to apartments in the mid-1990s. More recently this site was home to the Wooden Nickel, followed by the Copper Post and Brew House.

101 Washington Street

Around 1900 Neal McMillan and Herman Nyland, who owned and operated the McMillan and Nyland Ice Cream and Confectionery Store, moved into the building located at this address, replacing Little Joe's "Half Price Clothier of the World," which had been in business since at least 1850. At that time the building was a two-story frame structure. McMillan's daughter, Mate [Martha], ran the ice cream shop. The People's Clothing and Tailor Company, owned by Melle Poel, was here for a short time, along with Peter Dornbos Cigars, before Dornbos moved to 111 Washington. Some sources recorded that the cigar store came after the clothing business moved out. Peterson's Shell Service Station replaced the original building in the 1930s. Later in the 1930s Elman and De Witt used the building as a showroom for their Chevrolet dealership at 12 North First. By the late 1940s Wes's Standard Service Filling Station was here. John J. De Rooy, who resided in Spring Lake Township, owned De Rooy's Downtown Service at the same address about the same time.

Another new building was erected on this corner 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., owned by Marcia Pilling and Jim Burns. They sold the business and the new owner changed its name to "The UPS Store" in 2003. [UPS had purchased the Mail Boxes, Etc. franchises nationwide.] The building was remodeled and Kilwins ice cream and candy store occupied the space facing Washington Street. The enlarged building provided space in the rear for the UPS store.

102 Washington Street

Half of the building at 102 Washington has a history of its own. 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 of the building, 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 building but moved to 9 South Second later. Next, in 1928, the site housed the Liquidating Sales Company, a clothing store managed by Walter L. Le Boeuf. Bishop Furniture Company moved in eight years later. In 1941 Hotpoint Sales and Service here. In 1940 by Bethke's Auto store moved here from across the street at 105 Washington. This business was replaced in 1941 by a Hotpoint Sales and Service store that sold refrigerators, washers and ironers, dishwashers, ranges, and furniture. It in turn was succeeded by Homer Hayden's Inc., a women's clothing dealer, in the 1940s, followed by Holly's. 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, 1960s, and 1970s. Braak's Bakery opened a store in the mid-1970s when Peoples Bank, at the corner of Third and Washington Streets, tore down its old building in preparation for a new one. It was after Braak's left in the early 1980s that 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.

103 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Matilda Behm and her daughter had a millinery store at this address and at 105 Washington. Klaus Valom's Tailor and Dry Cleaning Shop next occupied the building. Then J. C. Jorgenson'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 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.

104 Washington Street

In 1911, Charlie Spadafore sold his fruit and confectionary store at 126 Washington to Louis Fortino. Spadafore then opened another fruit and candy store at this address. It continued to be known as Charlie's Place until 1919, although it was owned and operated by Tony Caruso for awhile. Frank Fortino bought it and changed it to a candy and ice cream store, which later was bought by Nick Andros. Andros operated it through the 1920s and 1930s. The original building, destroyed by fire in 1939, was rebuilt shortly afterward. By 1941 Bethke's Automobile Sales was located in the new edifice, 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]. Paul L. Jaynes was the owner. Marian Andros's husband, Kirk Bloeser, was an employee of Mosher's Camera Shop when that business moved to this address from 107 Washington in 1950. That year Bloeser bought out Mosher and changed the name of the business to Kirk's Camera Shop, and Mosher opened a shop at 211 Washington. Kirk's subsequently moved across the street to 115 Washington. By 2015 Cindi Casmier's C2C Art Gallery occupied the space.

105 Washington Street

Matilda Behm and her daughter had a millinery store at this location and at 103 Washington in a building erected in 1900. As early as 1908 Jorgensen's Auto and Cycle Service Station offered "Goodyear Auto Tires," automobile repair, and sold bicycles at this address. Following World War I Jorgensen installed a hand-operated gas pump, Grand Haven's first, at the curb on Washington Street in front of his store. Fuel was available in five-gallon cans. In the early days Grand Haven area automobile owners either had drums of gasoline, which they kept in their garages, or they went to a central fuel depot to get containers filled. Gasoline purchased in cans often contained so much water that the discerning motorist strained it through a chamois skin. The front of the store was a sales room for tires, batteries, and gasoline with the entrance to the garage off the alley behind the building. Jorgenson operated at this location through the 1920s. During this period he expanded his business to include 103 Washington. Jorgenson also advertised "Tire Vulcanizing," a process necessary to strengthen and harden the pneumatic tires used on automobiles, and in 1918 sold Crown bicycles. 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, owned by James G. Van Volkenburgh. In the next decade Grand Haven Catering operated from this address, then the American Cancer Society office moved in. In 1969 Florence Hansen and Ed Roberts opened the Dunes Art Gallery. Roberts was a photographer. The sold the gallery to Leon and Lahna Richardson in January 1973. VIP Men's Hair Styling occupied 105 Washington in the 1970s.

106 Washington Street

The first business located on this lot was Antoine Bottje's General Store, which he built around 1853, the year of his arrival in Grand Haven. [Another source said that Ester Price's Clothing Co. preceded Bottje's store.] Bottje sold such things as flour, buttons, boots, thread, and whiskey. The whiskey cost \$1.25 a gallon, with customers providing their own containers. Bottje's son, Gerrit, began work in the family business in 1867 when he was 14 years old. Enterprise Clothing occupied this space and the adjacent

building at 108 Washington in the early 1900s. In a 1912 newspaper advertisement, Enterprise advised readers, "You can fly as high as you like here in the matter of clothes; we've got the best in the world; and you don't have to go very high in prices. Hart Schaffner & Marx." Suits were priced at \$18 and up. Later Van Tol's Clothing Store, owned by Arie Van Tol, moved in, followed in 1922 by Boter and Viening's Golden Rule Clothing Store. For a short time Jeltersma's name also was included, but William Viening I was the principal owner. By 1930 he had moved his store next door to 108 Washington, or he occupied both sites. By 1948 he was joined by his son, William Viening II. In 1975 Ar Jer's moved here from 108 Washington, and in 1978 Le Coves Clothing took over. By 1983 it was The Depot, owned by Spring Lake resident Robert Palmetter. Hattie and George Jenner lived in an apartment on the second floor in the early 1900s. In recent years Mackinaw Kite bought the building, along with the space at 108 Washington, and moved here from Chinook Pier.

107 Washington Street

Sherm [Shurburn] Harris ran a Five and Ten Cent Store at this address before 1900. It also was listed as the Harris Bazaar Store. About the same time, Albert Munn, listed as a fisherman, resided on the second floor. Around 1914 Van Coevering West End Shoes moved to this site from 113 Washington. At that time, Mrs Biggar's Laundry was in the basement. Mrs Biggar later moved across the street to the old post office building. The shoe outlet later was known as Van Coevering Bros. Shoes, and around 1934 John and Arie Van Coevering moved their business to 203 Washington. 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 company 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, then to the Forum Building on the northwest corner of Fulton and Third Streets, and then in 1997 to Robbins Road, adjacent to the D & W Food Store. Zodiac Apparel and Boutique moved from Harbor Drive to this address on Washington in 1972, then opened up a larger outlet at 212 Washington, and finally moved back to 107 Washington with a smaller operation in 1982.

108 Washington Street

Gerrit Bottje, son of Antoine Bottje, opened a hardware store at this address in 1881, with John Dykstra as his partner. Bottje's father, Antoine, owned a general store at 106 Washington. In 1887 the business moved into a new building at 205 Washington. At one time the building at 108 Washington housed part of Enterprise Clothing, the other half being in the adjacent building at 106 Washington. 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 did business 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 Sandbar Sandwich Shop took over. Charles Van Lente owned the sandwich shop. In the early 1960s the Green Door Coffee Shop opened. During that period entry was permitted by the rear door only, and it was a casual coffeehouse with folk singing. For a short time it was the home of the Shrimp Dinner Restaurant. In the early 1970s it housed Ar Jer's, which moved to 106 Washington, and in 1976 Superior Sports moved in, vacating their space at 118 Washington. Hutchinson's Store for Children opened up on February 7, 1991, moving to this site from Harbour Front place, where it had been since December 2, 1985. The original Hutchinson store was in

downtown Holland, where it began in 1974. Sue Hutchinson, owner, closed the Grand Haven store on March 15, 1999. A few months later, on July 1, Ann Pendery opened a similar shop, known as Aberdeen's Specialty Clothing for Children. Mackinaw Kite, located at 106 Washington, owned the building at that time. Aberdeen's moved to 133 Washington in 2003.

109 Washington Street

Savidge Livery and Sale Stable, owned by Thomas Savidge of Spring Lake, occupied both 109 and 111 Washington around 1900, but later the building at 111 housed Peter Dornbos's cigar business. Lenenga Sisters' Millinery Shop moved into 109 after the livery, followed by City Transfer, Schuitema & Clark Electric Company, a dray and freight company run by Cornelius Vander Noot, and then in the 1920s the Coney Island, a restaurant owned and operated by Mike Kalagerakis [Kalagrakus/Calagerakis]. Kalagerakis later opened another Coney Island at 207 North Seventh Street. By 1928 109 Washington was the site of the Sanitary Barber Shop, owned by Wesley Dexterhouse. The barber shop was followed by Hobby Shop Jewelers, which later became Art Kahn's Jewelry, which opened here in the early 1940s, followed by the Bungalow Restaurant. Hobby Shop Jewelers was owned and operated by Adam Kahn. In the 1950s the Antique Cellar made its home here. Ron's Town Barber Shop, followed by VIP Hair Styles, was here during the latter part of the 1950s and early 1960s, before the site became part of the Clothes Loft.

110 Washington Street

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." The brothers lived at 320 Columbus. Eppard's Economy Shoe Store was open at this site in the early 1930s. By 1932 Charles H. Reghel and his widowed sister-in-law, Lucy Callister, opened a KarmelKorn business and later added a restaurant. Next came an appliance company, which operated here for a short time in the same decade. The Sandbar [Sand Bar] Sandwich Shop moved from this site to 108 Washington around 1939, and it was replaced by Ottawa Electric that vacated 112 Washington. The Bungalow Restaurant claimed the same address about this time. Ottawa Electric, founded by Max Krueger but owned by Thomas W. Sargeant, when it relocated to 217 South Beechtree around 1967. For awhile in the late 1960s the building was empty, but it was filled soon by Washington Street Antiques. In the late 1970s Sun and Fun Fashion located at this site before Gerard's hairstyling moved in. In June 1983 Cheryl Netzler and her mother Avis Dater opened Class I. They offered a variety of services, from manicures to permanents.

111 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Savidge Livery and Sale Stable, owned by Thomas Savidge of Spring Lake, did business at this site and at 109 Washington. By 1907 Peter Dornbos was selling his "single bender" cigar here, where he had moved from 101 Washington. The Grand Haven Electric Supply Company, with Essel R. and Cora Vandenberg as owners/managers, advertised from this address in 1918, but soon moved to 119 Washington. By the early 1920s Will Boomgard [Boomgaard] had opened his jewelry store on the site. 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.

112 Washington Street

The west half of this building housed the U.S. Express Company from the early 1900s until the structure burned down in 1922. The fire also destroyed the buildings located at 114 and 116 Washington. As early as the mid-1880s, Hiram Pruim owned and operated a jewelry store at this address. He also offered clocks, watches and men's hats. In 1901 Max C. Krueger owned an electric repair shop here. By 1908 his shop was called Ottawa Electric and offered Hot Point electric stoves among other brands. Ottawa Electric was still at this location in the mid-1920s, then stocking Thor Electric Washing Machines, made

by the Hurley Company in Chicago. Toward the end of the decade the company moved next door to 110 Washington, with Max Krueger still Proprietor. In 1941 a dressmaker opened the Rose Marie Baby and Women's Shop, which by 1950 this was called simply the Rose Marie Shop. Late in the 1940s Cooper's Office Supply occupied half of the building. In the 1960s and 1970s several beauty shops operated in 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 until the fire in 1922. In the late 1920s Paul Hostetter moved his business, the Colton News Agency, to this address from his home at 216 South Second. Grunst shared his half of the building with the News Agency until Paul moved across the street to 135 Washington in 1931 and renamed his business Hostetter's News Agency. The magazine and newspaper business had been a branch of the Muskegon News Agency until 1928, when Paul purchased it. Grunst continued operating until at least 1948. Cooper's Office Supply followed, and eventually expanded to occupy the entire building. In 1970 Henry Kamphuis opened a jewelry and watch repair store here, and late in the decade the Merry Moth Needlepoint Shoppe moved to this address from 209 Washington. The Paper Place sold its wares here before moving to 118 Washington. Chicago Hot Dog Company located at 112 Washington around 1990 but was out of business by 2002.

113 Washington Street

In 1900 Hornstra's Cigar Shop, Barber Shop, and Pool Room were together here. Around 1908 the building was occupied by Jack Kaden Jeweler and Optician, and at about the same time it provided a home, presumably upstairs, for Amanzo and May Stafford, who owned the Riverside Laundry. Kaden's ad said, "If your eyes trouble you, consult Kaden, The Optician. He Will Fit Them properly." He also sold hand-painted china and he was listed as having a store at 115 Washington. He opened at 220 Washington around 1911. Around 1914 John and Arie Van Coevering moved their shoe store to 107 Washington. By 1920 a fruit and vegetable market was located at 113 Washington, and in the next decade Ryders 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. After the deaths of Essel and his wife, Cora, their daughter Margaret and her brother-in-law, Spike Weldon Marks, ran the business. Patricia Palmer opened the Clothes Loft in 1969. In 1974 the store was expanded to include 111 Washington.

114 Washington Street

This was the location of the City Hotel, which burned down in the major fire of February 22, 1866 and was rebuilt. In 1877 Ed Killeen was manager, followed by Luman Van Drezer. Rates were \$1.00 a day. The *Grand Haven Tribune* of August 1, 1934, noted that "Emma Abbott, famous singer, is reported to have been seriously ill" while residing at the hotel years earlier. [The *Tribune* did not cite the date of her stay, but Emma Abbott lived from 1849-1891.] Also located at 114 Washington was the Gale and Pfaff General Store. Gale, who was born in Vermont in 1848, came to Grand Haven at the age of 18. After attending a business college in Grand Rapids, he opened the general store in partnership with John A. Pfaff. Among many other items, their store offered groceries and "Queen's Ware," a brand of glass and earthenware made in England by the Queensware Company of England. Gale also had a drug store at 204 Washington, which he opened in 1871. By 1908 Pfaff had left the business and opened a real estate and insurance office at 214½ Washington and the store's name was changed to Dan Gale's Crockery Shop. By 1912 the Temple Theater was open on this site to show "Photoplays." It became the Rivoli Theater a short time before the building was destroyed by fire in 1922.

Charlie Spadafore, who in 1911 had sold his business at 126 Washington to Louis Fortino, opened another fruit stand at 104 Washington. Spadafore gradually dropped out of the retail scene, while Fortino sold both retail and wholesale and continued to prosper. In 1923 Chauncy Clark built the structure on this site for Fortino, as attested by the name "Fortino" and the year chiseled in the building's top face stone. The family lived on the second floor, but Louis continued the Grand Haven Fruit Company business at 126 Washington and rented the space at 114. 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 Louis Fortino moved his fruit here.

At the age of 16, Louis's son Paul in 1929 began working for his father. One of Paul's most important services was writing checks for the elder Fortino, who had never learned to read or write English. And, of course, someone still was needed to roast the fine peanuts from Virginia. Later Paul enlisted the help of his wife, Jane, and their five children, and he ran the store for some 35 years before retiring in 1962.

Eventually a grocery, deli, candy, and beverage store, Fortino's 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 worked in the store, giving it the longest tenure of any of the businesses 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 1976 to 2014. Margaret and Ken's sons, in turn, helped out at the store. In late 2014 Kelly Larson purchased the business, allowing Margie and Ken and Margie's sister, Rita Brooks, to retire.

115 Washington Street

Jack M. Kaden had a jewelry store here in 1900, although he also is listed with an outlet at 113 Washington. Perhaps the two addresses were combined. Kaden later bought and moved into the Kirby Building at 220 Washington, where he changed the name to the Kaden Building. Around 1900 this address was the location of Fred Pfaff's Hardware Store. By 1918 the shop of John S. Lowe, Optometrist and Jeweler, was located here. The building housed the Photo Shop at the same time and into the 1930s, with Robert McCleary as owner and manager. Lowe followed Kaden to 220 Washington. In the early 1930s a fruit stand and the Anchor Restaurant were doing business. The fruit stand gave way to Wesley "Pinkie" Dexterhouse's Sanitary Barber Shop, later known as the Oriental Barber and Beauty Shop. In the early 1950s Pitcher's Jewelry Store opened here. It later became known as Grand Haven Jewelry, located at 226 Washington. Beginning in the mid-1950s The Vogue occupied the building. Owned and operated by Minnie Bishop, The Vogue offered custom made draperies. In 1978 the Quiet Quilter [Creative Quilts] was incorporated into the Vogue. Next it became the site of Kirk's Photo & Framing Shop, owned by Kirk Bloeser, who moved to this site from 104 Washington. Mike Weatherly and his wife Jean purchased the business from Bloeser in 1984. Weatherly closed the business in March 2005 owing \$8,184 in unpaid taxes. He leased the space from Jerry Pitcher. After Bloeser's departure, RIT Music West opened here. In 2008 David Johnson in partnership with Randall Perkins opened Guitar Haven, similar to two stores they owned in Holland.

116 Washington Street

In 1908 A. Peters, who lived in Holland, ran a Five and Ten Cent Store at this address. Dr. John Nelson Reynold, a physician, moved here from 208 Washington in the early 1900s and by 1914 to 210 Washington. The building was lost in the 1922 fire. 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, 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, the Gift Shop, owned and operated by Jane Fortino from 1964 to 1975, and Matt Tomasiewicz's Etc., which moved here from 118 North Third in the mid-1970s. Jax Threads closed in early August 2009, and was followed by Running Circles, owned by Alen Martens, which moved here from 205 Washington.

117 Washington Street

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, stove, 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 Pfaff's moved next door to 119 Washington. By the mid-1920s the 117 address was home to George vanden Berg's Grand Haven Bottling Works, but vanden Berg also offered billiards and bowling. The Bottling Company offered such refreshments as orange, grape, lemon-lime, cherry, and strawberry "Squeeze." 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. George Neitring recalled setting pins at the bowling alley in 1932 for 3 cents a line. [He also recalled caddying at the Spring Lake Country Club for 50 cents a round.] Bowling became so popular following World War II that in the late 1940s the Seiferts erected a 12-alley Arcadia Bowling Lanes at 112 Columbus directly, behind their Washington Street recreation center. In the late 1950s Sherwin-Williams Paints moved in. Robert Vander Hoek and Roger Jager purchased Arcadia Lanes in 1957, and in 1960 opened Starlite Lanes with 20 alleys at 1305 South Beacon Boulevard. Vander Hoek and Jager continued to operate both Arcadia and Starlite until 1966, when Starlite was increased to 30 lanes and Arcadia was closed, followed by Starlite in 2018. Robert Vander Hoek bought out Jager's share of the partnership in 1965, and in 1992 Vander Hoek sold the business to his son David. Marushka, a silk screen business, moved into 117-123 Washington in 1984.

118 Washington Street

Charles Seligman's Cigar Store was located here around 1900. He was assisted by his son, Ed. 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 one of the stone blocks. 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, Williams Office Supply, Superior Sports, which moved to 108 Washington in 1976, the Four Seasons, and the Paper Place, purchased by Bonnie Tammen in 1983. She sold to Rheba Bolt in 2004. Upstairs was Emma Galman's Doll Place.

119 Washington Street

John J. Boer owned this property, as well as the property located next door at 121 Washington. Henry J. Boer, an insurance agent, had his office here in the early 1900s. John Boer sold the building to Charlie and Fred Pfaff in 1928. The Pfaff brothers had a hardware store in the next building as early as 1886, and they moved it to this address when they built the new store in 1928. From 1936 to 1955 it was the home of Hill Hardware, owned by Earle E. and Nondus "Sammy" Hill [later the wife of Wesley Abel]. Hill Hardware was followed for a short time by Hoeker Hardware, and then in the mid-1960s it became part of Daugherty's House of Furniture, which later became Vander Velde's. Around 1920, Grand Haven Electric Supply, owned by Essel and Cora Vanden Berg, moved here from 111 Washington. In 2012 J. Morgan, Ltd., Jeweler, moved here from 20 Washington, renovated the shop, and added a new façade.

120-122 Washington Street

Horace 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 across the street to this building, and Deboe's shop moved to 108 Washington. Nichols's printing presses were located on the west half of the first floor of the new building. The name Tribune was incised in one of the stone blocks on the face of the building. Horace, his wife Sophie and their son Harry lived on the second floor, but later moved to 600 Lake Avenue. At the time of the move the name of the paper was changed to *Grand Haven Daily Tribune*. Ernest J. McCall purchased the

newspaper and brought his two sons, Almon and Watson, into the business. 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. W. C. Keal was manager of the office in the 1920s. In the 1940s and 1950s, before the company moved to 633 Elliott, Laughead Piano was located at this spot. Owner Gordon Laughead offered pianos, piano tuning, and piano rebuilding. When Laughead moved out, Cooper's Office Supply occupied the space. Cooper's sold stationery, school supplies, books, Bibles, dictionaries, and artists' supplies. Later Bill and Carol Williams opened the Variety Store, which they converted to Williams Office Supply. In December 1982 Lynn and Russ Meengs bought the building and business, and in June 1983, renamed it the Office Supply Center. When Office Supply closed in 2001, Great Harvest Bread Company moved in.

121 Washington Street

A chronology of ownership at this address sums up its unusual history. James Barnes [Barns] arrived in Grand Haven in 1845, one year before his twin brother John, and on this site he opened a furniture and undertaking business, which operated from 1866 to 1904. This building had 20 feet facing Washington, extended north 100 feet, and had a 24' by 40' "annex." In an advertisement in the 1893 *Compendium*, the store had the address 60 Washington, probably reflecting an earlier numbering system. [Leo Lillie noted that "James Barnes erected a building at 157 Washington Street" for his furniture store. Lillie took the address from the 1882 *History of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties*. Now there is no such number.] John J. Boer and Son Furniture and Funeral Store was open on this site from 1904 to 1954. Boer's, which also sold phonograph records and "Electric & Motor Boat Supplies," was followed by D & S [Daugherty's] House of Furniture, owned by Harold A. Daugherty between 1954 and 1981. Vander Velde Furniture was open for business between 1981 and 1986. Marushka bought the property in 1986.

By the time Vander Velde vacated the building, it had been the site of the longest continuous tenure for a furniture business in the state—a total of 122 years. John Boer was an undertaker as well as a furniture dealer, which was also true of Tom Kiel next to Boer's at 123-125 Washington. This was a logical combination that had its origins at a time when the furniture maker in town also made the caskets. Later Michigan Rag [formerly Marushka] and G. Louise occupied the space.

Built in 1900, the structure is an example of the Italianate Commercial architecture, typified by its large window area, transom with small panes of leaded glass, and its tall, narrow windows. The elaborate eyebrows over the windows were typical of the Italianate storefronts and more elaborate homes of the period. On March 24, 1913 the brick facing on the front of the building fell off, creating a mess on the sidewalk that attracted many passers-by.

123 Washington Street

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. 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 the *art deco* style and expanded the store to include household items, gifts, and decorative furnishings. In 1954 the business was gutted by fire and closed six months for repair and remodeling. It reopened at 127 Washington as Floto's Gifts.

124 Washington Street

Nate [Ignatz] Seifert's Meat Market opened here about 1887. It remained open until Seifert's retirement in 1915. His sons Bill and Joe later operated a billiard and bowling business at 117 Washington. In the 1920s Seifert's was replaced by Klockstein & Nay's Meat Market, followed in the mid-1920s by Nixon's Meat Market, owned by Elden [Edward] H. Nixon. He moved the business to Spring Lake in the early 1930s. National Shoe Repair moved in after Nixon, then Bunny's Inn, Art's Tavern, owned by Arthur Yager, in 1941, Clover Bar and Pizza, from the 1940s into the early 1970s, and the Style-ette Hair Styles in the 1970s and early 1980s. Harbor Hair Design, owned by Susan Kinkema, opened for business in June 1984. RK Jewelers followed later and was operating at this address in 1998. Robert Karrell, the owner, was slain in a robbery attempt in 2008.

125 Washington Street

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. Duane B. Hendrick owned the flower outlet. 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 1950 Wilford sold the business 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, which included 127 Washington.

126 Washington Street

Salvador Belsito was the first Italian to open a fruit market at this address. He started his business in 1896, when he was about 26 years old. Missing his home country, he sold the business to Charlie Spadafore in 1907 and returned to Italy. Another Italian-born fruit dealer, Louis Fortino, came to the United States in 1907 following a short stay in South America. He bought a fruit and cigar store in Muskegon before moving to Grand Haven. In 1911, he purchased Charlie Spadafore's fruit stand and renamed it the Grand Haven Fruit Company. Spadafore opened another fruit stand, this time at 104 Washington. He had bought the business and real estate from Hepple Spagnolo about 1908.

To stock his shelves, Fortino made trips to a Grand Rapids wholesale market, and also had carloads of bananas brought in by rail. Besides bananas, Fortino sold oranges and apples, and in 1911 he acquired a peanut roaster and began roasting shell peanuts on the sidewalk in front of the store. After that time shell peanuts became the trademark of the specialty food, cheese, candy, and liquor store. The same old peanut roaster with the gas-heated rotating drum was used to roast a bushel at a time until the late 1970s, a 60-year period. At that time a newer model was purchased, but the same arduous job of roasting the Virginia shell peanuts continued to be part of the regular routine in the Fortino store. In 1929 the peanuts sold for 19 cents a pound; by 1997 the cost was \$2 a pound.

Mary Staub, dressmaker, had a shop on the second floor around 1908, and H. Spagnolo sold fruits and candy on the ground floor. When fire gutted the building, Fortino moved into the building he had erected at 114 Washington in 1930.

After Fortino moved, the structure at 126 Washington was rebuilt and Van Woerkom Men's Shop moved in. Dr. Larry McComber had an Osteopathic Office here in the 1940s, and Hoby Bell [Charles H. Bell] moved his sport shop here from 118 Washington in the same decade, although he later moved to 220 West Beacon. Benedict's Gifts, begun by Merle L. and Erma Benedict and purchased by Merele and Gordon Katt in May 1981, moved in during the early 1960s, and the Merry Moth opened for business in the rear of the building in 1974 before moving to 209 Washington.

127 Washington Street

The American and National Express Offices moved here from 136 Washington in 1900. In the next decade it became the American Railway Express. Beginning around 1928 it was the home of the A & P Grocery, which in 1934 moved to 701 Washington Street and two years later to 9-11 South Second Street. Floto's Gifts acquired the space in the mid-1950s, when the Western Auto store owned by Henry Koppel closed. Floto's opened in 1946 at 123 Washington, offering such small appliances as Camfield toasters and Hotpoint appliances, later adding housewares and gifts.

128 Washington Street

James C. Avery owned a jewelry store on Washington Street before 1884 and later joined George Hubbard in the wholesale and retail tobacco trade, including the manufacture of cigars. James Avery's Jewelry and Kodak Shop was located here in the early 1900s, and it was continued by Edward J. Avery, who added an optical service. Frank J. Riemer moved his jewelry store here from 28 Washington around 1928. After he died in 1946, his wife, Helena, continued to operate the business until she died in 1971. Later the building was occupied by the Jean House, which eventually was absorbed by the Clothes Loft across the street at 113 Washington. In the late 1970s it became the home of J.D. and Me, owned and operated by Jill Dykehouse and her husband Bob Hutchinson, later owners of Buffalo Bob's store at 136 Washington.

129 Washington Street

Around 1880, Frederick Albers owned a grocery store at the address. By 1890 Dwight A. Lane Book Store was located here. It was Grand Haven's only bookstore at that time. Besides books, the store offered "Stationery, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sporting Goods, Toilet Articles, &c." Charles Boyden II purchased the business in 1902 and moved it to a new building at 222 Washington, where Reichardt's store later was housed. John P. Lysaght opened a Cigar Store on the lower level of this address at that time and was still there in 1914. Lysaght was Keeper of the Grand Haven Life Saving Station from 1888 to 1910. Also located at 129 Washington in the early 1900s was the office of the Grand Haven Gas Works, managed by Stephen L. Munroe. The Gas Works office moved to the corner of Water Street [Harbor] and Lafayette. Charles L. Davis, who operated the Orpheum Theatre, lived upstairs at 129 Washington with his wife Elsie and their three children. Peerless Novelty moved out of 133 Washington and started production in this building on January 1, 1917. When the building was destroyed by fire in 1920, Peerless moved to 105 Fulton. Among its products were knitting needles and crochet hooks. By 1921 129 Washington was the home of O. A. Cooper's Billiard Parlor, followed in the late 1920s and early 1930s by a Kroger Grocery Store. The Berman Mattress & Furniture Company, owned by Louis M. Berman II, did business here in the early 1930s. Koron's Shoe repair was here for a short time not long after, followed by Howard Kohloff's Barber Shop, which moved to 133 Fulton in the 1950s. In 1945 it became the home of Western Auto, which moved to 11 North Second in the 1950s. Henry V. Koppell was manager. Merritt Photography was upstairs. The studio was owned by Julee E. Merritt and Garnet Hinkle. Knoll's Surplus Store was open at this address from the 1950s into the early 1960s, when Grand Haven Maytag moved in.

130-132 Washington Street

In the early 1890s Joseph Koeltz manufactured cigars at this building. His specialties were the "Havana Star—Hand Made, J. K., Little Bessie." Koeltz, who had been Grand Haven's Mayor in 1895, also hand rolled the "Little Bessie," a cigar he named for a daughter. Roswell H. Lee started a jewelry business at 132 Washington in 1872. He was followed in 1888 by Bert [Hubert] C. Mansfield Jeweler and Optician. In 1923 Price & Fowler sold millinery here, and by 1927 Fogelin's Cloak Store, offering women's millinery and clothing, was located at this site. In the early 1930s Nick Koron owned the National Shoe Repair and Hat Cleaners Shop. In the early 1940s Michael Kallad had a restaurant, followed in the next decade by Valentine Jewelry, which was still in business at this site in 1960. By the late 1940s the Singer Sewing Machine store, managed by John E. Whitaker, occupied the same address. Samuel Chambers's barber shop, Kooiker Jewelry and Optometry, Grand Sandwich Shop, Johnny's Lunch, and Vic's Lunch

all were located here at various times until the building was torn down in the 1950s. A new building was erected and occupied in the late 1970s by MTA Travel [Marsilje Travel Associates] of Holland. The Grand Haven office, MTA's second in West Michigan, closed permanently in 2000.

131 Washington Street

In 1900 this was the site of Price & Flower Millinery Store. It remained a millinery shop into the early 1920s, operated by Henrietta King during the later period. Also located here in the early 1900s was Louis Schneider's Plumbing and Heating business, and about the same time Henry C. Dunbar, assisted by Harry Dunbar, offered electrical contracting from the same site. In the mid-1920s this was the address for the Robinson & Jonker store, offering hardware, paints, and s

porting goods, which moved here from 335 Fulton. During the late 1920s it was the site of the Jewel Tea Grocery Store, followed by Jonker's Hardware in the early 1930s, before that business moved to 212 Washington. Conant's Restaurant operated here from the early 1930s until about 1949, when it moved to 211 Washington to make room for the new Grand Haven Maytag store, which later became known as the Appliance Center at 131-133 Washington. Henry Wierenga was owner of the appliance store.

133 Washington Street

Marinus Kamhout's Saloon was located here in the early 1870s and into the 1900s. After Kamhout's death in 1906, Warren H. Stansberry the next year bought the saloon and called it "The Bank." Like Kamhout, he offered billiards and pool., as well. In 1915 Peerless Novelty manufactured items, probably on the second floor, before moving to 128 Washington following a fire that destroyed the building on 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. In 1940 the company carried not only Maytag washing machines and ironers, but also Frigidaire ranges, Philco radios, and Link-Belt Stokers, and it offered a repair service, as well. 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.

134 Washington Street

The original building on this parcel [Lot 137] was a Congregational Church, dedicated on May 31, 1859. The church had been formed on April 29, 1858 with 16 members. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Anderson, who was given permission by the congregation to join the 3rd Michigan Regiment as Chaplain in May 1864. The church burned down in 1868 and was replaced seven years later by a new place of worship at 525 Washington. From 1900 into the 1930s Matt Chamber's Barber Shop operated at this Washington Street address in a new building. Samuel M. Chambers was the owner. Tony Falk's Barber Shop was the next tenant, and for a short time in the 1940s it was the home of the Singer Sewing Machine outlet store. Central States Utility Company had an office here in the 1920s and into the 1930s, with Frank E. Mason as manager. The business sold gas stoves and related equipment, as well as gas for cooking and heating. Later the gas company was renamed the National Utilities Company of Michigan and later Michigan Gas Utilities [MGU]. In 1964 MGU opened a new service center at 310 Harbor and closed its office here. Then it became Joe Lehman's Barber Shop. The original building was razed in the 1950s and Joe moved to Seventh Street. A new building, dating from the late 1970s, housed Reliable Sports. Carlyn Galleries occupied the second floor until the late 1990s, when it was moved to 207 Washington.

135 Washington Street

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. 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 and remained on the corner until 1907. That year Van I. Witt purchased Hutty's business and continued to operate it as a drug store. Witt made his own ice cream and both of his drug stores had popular soda bars. He moved to 216 Washington around 1910. 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. For decades this spot served as the bus stop for Greyhound and earlier inter- and intra-state lines. The entrance to the building originally faced Washington Street, rather than the corner.

The Ed J. Pruim [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. Pruim also had a shop at 18 Monroe in Grand Rapids and another one in Zeeland. In 1931 Gus Hahn's Green Tree Coffee Shop did business here, along with the Greyhound Bus Line. The Green Tree Coffee Shop vacated in the mid-1930s, and at that time Paul Hostetter moved Hostetter's News Agency from 112 Washington to this corner address and remodeled the building extensively in 1938 when the first floor was lowered to street level and a new front of black glass was added. Hostetter purchased the KarmelKorn Shop at 110 Washington and moved it here around 1940, and the Decker and Greyhound bus services continued from this address until the 1950s. The founder of the business, Paul Hostetter arrived in Grand Haven in 1926 as an employee of the Muskegon News Agency and bought the agency in 1928. After Hostetter's death in 1968, his daughter Judy Fuller took ownership and management of the business. In 1987 she sold the news agency to Robyn De Witt, owner of Stepping Stones Children's Apparel. More recently Hostetter's News Agency was owned and operated by Linda Delano. She was joined by her husband, Tim Tebeau, after they were married in 2008.

Peter Deboe made excellent chocolate confections and had his own shop on the northeast corner of Fulton and Seventh Streets [635 Fulton]. In his later years Deboe gave up his candy store but occupied a corner of Hostetter's in the 1940s and 1950s, where he sold his chocolates until his death in 1959.

136 Washington Street

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 the Fraternal Order of Eagles Club, Lodge No. 925, by 1932 had moved here from 212 Washington, but used Fred Zellar's address at 732 Columbus for official correspondence. Zellar was secretary. The Eagles built and occupied a new building at 20 North Second Street in 1949. 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 on August 12, 1886. He moved in 1911 to 223 Washington. Vander Veen Drug Company occupied the east half of the Odd Fellows Building. In 1915, it was known as J. Vander Veen & Son Drug Company, carrying a "Fine line of drugs and sundries. American Express operated from this address between 1872 and 1900, when it moved to 127 Washington. Bell Telephone Company, started in Grand Haven by Thomas Parish in 1881, was first located on the southwest corner of Washington and Fourth Streets, near the site where the current post office is located. The phone company was one of the businesses destroyed in the fire of 1889. Afterward, Parish moved his telephone business to the second floor of the Vander Veen Building and remained there until the company moved to new facilities at 501 Washington in 1930, when it became part of Michigan Bell. The 1908 *City Directory* referred to Parish's service as the Michigan State Telephone Company. 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. The Gas Works was located at 31 Harbor Drive. Della Fitzpatrick Millinery also was on this side of the building.

Jake Vander Veen sold his business in 1918 [1914] to John J. Mulder, a Grand Haven druggist. Over the ensuing years the drug store operated under at least two names: Central Drug in the 1920s and Mulder's Rexall Drug Store from the 1930s to 1952. That year John Mulder sold the business and building to Robert Steiner, who operated Steiner Drug Store from the 1950s into the 1980s. During the 1960s Steiner removed the third floor, and in subsequent years the second story was taken off as well. In January 1992, Bob and Jill Hutchinson relocated their retail store from across the street to this building and named it Buffalo Bob's. The Hutchinsons restored the interior to its original appearance as much as possible by retaining the old drug store soda fountain and replacing the second floor, which provided 2,300 square feet of modern living space for the Hutchinson family, as well as a one-bedroom rental unit. The large ledge around the outside of each room was constructed to accommodate the difference in thickness between the first floor's brick walls and the modern new wood frame construction of the second story.

200-202 Washington Street

This corner was the site of various retail outlets from the earliest years of Grand Haven's development. In 1869 [1864] George Miller and John Stark opened a hardware store at this address. Eventually Miller became sole owner of Miller Hardware and Ship Supplies. In 1891 he advertised that he carried Jewel stoves and ranges: "The People's Pride." He also grew and shipped celery. Healy C. Akeley erected a building in 1871 at 200-202 Washington, which became known as the Akeley Block. One of the first businesses to move into the new building was Slayton's Dry Goods, owned by Nathaniel Slayton and Willard Sheldon, followed by Dudley Watson's Dry Goods. Corneil N. Addison sold to John M. Cook his interest in a grocery store on Third Street and started a dry goods business at this address in 1892. His new store offered carpets and rugs, curtains, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing, upholstery, and wallpaper notions. 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 company from the early 1890s into the 1920s, the dental offices of Enoch and Herbert Cummings, and Dr. William De Kleine's medical office. In 1906 Addison modernized the store, adding a large plate glass front for display purposes 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. By 1930 Baltz was president of the firm. Burt Fant had a barbering business somewhere in the building in the 1920s.

In the late 1940s Paul Oltman, merchandise manager at Herpolshimer's store in Grand Rapids, bought the business, which he continued under the same name, Addison-Baltz. Following Oltman's premature death the business was purchased in 1958 by Steketee's of Grand Rapids and the store adopted the name "Steketee's of Grand Haven." The Steketee Company leased the building from the Baltz family of Winnetka, Illinois and in 1965 appended the adjoining building [204 Washington], completely remodeling the combined buildings inside and out. In February 1991 the Steketee family sold its six stores to the Dunlap Company of Fort Worth, Texas. Dunlap closed the Grand Haven store permanently at the end of April 2000, about two years after it shut down the original Steketee's in downtown Grand Rapids. Jerry Pitcher, owner of Grand Haven Jewelry, purchased the building at 202 Washington in the spring of 2001 and planned to convert the upper level into apartments. A year later the Tri-Cities Historical Museum purchased the corner site for use as a museum. The Museum completely remodeled the interior and retrofitted the exterior to approximate its 1871 look.

201-203 Washington Street

This three-story brick building was constructed by Robert Howlett in 1872. Prior to 1877 this was the site of A. M. Dickee and Nathan B. White's hardware store. Arie Woltman and his brother Jurrien began business in

Grand Haven in 1875 as partners with Jurrien Ball in a store called Woltman, Ball & Company, located at 201-203 Washington Street [Howlett Block]. On November 1, 1877 the business failed, but Jurrien Ball appealed to his creditors to let him carry on. He and a brother bought out the Woltmans and operated a dry goods and grocery business as the J. Ball Store.

On April 17, 1878 Jurrien and Gerrit Ball opened a store, 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. In the early 1900s the Cheap Cash Department Store did business at the 201-203 address. 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. The shop specialized in RCA Victor records, Victrolas, and radios. Norman A. MacDonald was owner and manager. The store sold radios, television sets, and records. It was followed by Electrical Appliances and then Krause's Shoes. The Ed J. Pruim [Pruin] 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 Stuber 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., owned by Chuck Robinson and Roger Mead. In the mid-1980s the Gary Sorenson Group bought and restored the building, converting it to office space. Around 1991, the Gallery Uptown moved from 208 Washington and leased the main floor of this building, where it remains today.

The upper floors were occupied through the years by the Masonic Temple, which in 1882 used the entire third floor that had a fully equipped kitchen, library, and seating for 60 guests. The Masons moved to 232 Washington in 1917. 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.

204 Washington Street

The first occupant at 204 was Daniel Gale's Drug Store, who moved in the year the building was erected, 1871. Gale also owned a general store at 114 Washington. An 1894 map of the Grand Haven identifies Gale's store as dealing in groceries and crockery, as he had at 114 Washington. 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 [Lillie]. Gale's business was followed by Charles Reghel's saloon, which opened about 1902, and then the Colonial Café, owned and operated by Mrs L.C. Pennoyer. In the early years of the twentieth century this site also was the location of Addison-Pellegrom-Colson Home Furnishings and Furniture Company. Like many furniture stores of the day, this one doubled as a funeral home, no doubt because most funerals were then held in private homes, and obtaining a casket was therefore a separate transaction, usually purchased from a local furniture store. Among the items they sold was a cooking stove called the Duplex Alacazar, which burned wood, coal, or gas. By 1921 Addison-Pellegrom-Colson had moved to a new building at 304 Washington Street, adjacent to the Peoples Bank and Trust Company located at the corner of Third and Washington Streets. In 1917 John and Esther Grubinger started the

National Credit Clothing Company at 17 Washington Street. They moved their business to this address in 1921 and renamed it The Style Shop, a clothing and beauty store. After two night-time robberies, the Grubingers were ready to sell. John Reichardt bought the business and building in the 1930s, installed an alarm system, and held it until selling to the Baltz family in the mid-1960s. Steketee's purchased the space not long after leasing the Addison-Baltz business next door and incorporated it into its retail operation until the store closed on April 29, 2000.

205 Washington Street

Gerrit Bottje & Son Hardware Store moved from 108 Washington into this building when John and Gerrit Juistema completed its construction in 1887 [1889]. Bottje continued the hardware business with his son Harry. In 1918 Claude Beukema bought the building and business, which he named C. Beukema & Co. Hardware. Beukema sold the building in 1930, and for a time it was vacant, until the Food Center Grocery opened. It was followed in the latter part of the 1930s and into the 1940s by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission Store, and then Lawson's Women's Clothing Store moved here from 125 Washington in the mid-1940s. Lawson's expanded 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 Singer Sewing Machine Center, Taylor's of Grand Haven, a men and boys clothing store, Bailey Sound Co., a music store, Davan Instant Print, and Woodmark Sound Center. Davan's, which was owned by Dale Vanderlaan, opened in the mid-1970s, moved to 133 Columbus in the early 1980s. In 1982 Chuck and Marilyn Van Hall opened Tumbleweed Craft Works. In July 2007 Running Circles, offering athletic footwear and accessories, moved here from Harbourfront Place [29 Washington]. Alan Martens had opened Running Circles at Harbourfront in May 2004. In late summer 2009 he moved the business to 116 Washington. He closed the store permanently in 2010.

206 Washington Street

The original building here probably was destroyed in the 1889 fire. The structure that replaced it in 1895 housed a grocery store, established by Gerrit Van Lopik, who was joined by his sons, Peter and Anton. Their business, dating to 1880, was started in the building at 135 Washington. In 1885 the Van Lopiks moved their store to 209 Washington and ten years later across the street to 206, where it remained for decades. In 1889, at the age of 11, Gerrit Ekkens started working for his grandfather, Gerrit Van Lopik. Ekkens quit school the next year and worked full time at the store. By 1902, Arie Van Tol had joined Ekkens and they continued in the grocery business under the name Van Tol & Ekkens until 1913, when Arie separated and established a clothing business at 106 Washington. In 1902 the store offered "extra large Queen Olives in bulk at 30 cents a quart; extra fine navel oranges at 35 cents; Jersey sweet potatoes seven pounds for 25 cents; extra fine maple syrup at 30 cents a quart." From 1914 until 1953, Gerrit Ekkens, famous as Grand Haven's "cheese man," operated the grocery. The cheese was cured in the cellar where the dirt floor remained unimproved for many years.

The Murray R. White Studio of Photography and then Paris Studio of Photography were located here during the next 20 years. Paris moved to 230 Washington. 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 to live in, she purchased 100 years of history. Grant found nine small dingy rooms upstairs and transformed them into a lovely contemporary apartment with the original wood floors. She did much of the renovation herself. The store interior was basically unchanged, and the high tin ceiling was retained. Around 1985 Valerie Grant purchased the building and opened Studio 206 Beauty Salon. In late summer 2009 Ms Grant moved her business to 222 Washington. Following her departure, Gary Slager of CCS Technologies in Coopersville opened a computer shop here.

207 Washington Street

In the middle of the 200 block on Washington, on the north side of the street, is a building 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 . . . We are agents for the Fashionable Queen Quality Shoe for Women.” In 1919 George Swart became a member of 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. Kooiman was sole owner of the store from 1941 until his retirement in 1987, calling the business the Henry A. Kooiman Footwear. Mieras Family Shoes occupied the site for a few years after Henry’s retirement in 1987. After a series of other retailers, Carlyn Galleries moved in around 1998. Carlyn Galleries were owned by Joan Hoeksema, who opened the business in 1989.

Cal Dykstra, who remodeled the upper level in his favorite southwest tones, owned this centennial building at one time. He lived there with his daughter, son-in-law, two teen-age granddaughters, three small dogs, and two cats. It featured an unusual but functional slanted wall between the bedrooms, high ceilings, and long windows. The two-level deck, viewed from the rear of the building, was a familiar downtown site in the summer where pleasant summer evenings could be enjoyed. Rita Bowditch and Kelly Chittenden moved into the upstairs apartment. They made some interior renovations that maintained the charm of the original structure while adding modern designs, colors, and furniture to give it a more up-to-date look.

208 Washington Street

Sometime after the fire of 1889 Lewis Music Studio and Dr. John Nelson Reynolds’s office were in the east part of the new building erected here, while John Ver Kuil’s [Ver Kuyl] bakery occupied the west half. Ver Kuil opened his business here in 1895, after being the baker at the famous Cutler House for the previous ten years, and Dr. Reynolds moved to 116 Washington. On the ground floor in 1894 James Vander Zalm started the Cheap Cash Department Store, also called the Novelty Store. About 1930 Vander Zalm upgraded his business and renamed it Vander Zalm Variety Store. It was followed in 1951 by D & C Stores, which was open until 1962. Jim Gurd was manager of the store. The name “Vander Zalm, was incised in the brick facing and visible at the top.

The upper level of this store housed various lawyers, doctors, realtors, dentists, and insurance agents, including 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 after his Cottage Studio at 217 Washington was moved to make room for the Robinhood Theater at that site around 1916. William Mosher’s photography studio was on the second floor in the early 1920s and into the early 1930s, before moving to 107 Washington. 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., managed by Fred C. Ehrmann.

In the early 1960s the building became home to the Jonker Hardware Store, founded by Hartger Jonker and Peter Robinson when they purchased the Boomgaard Hardware Store and had it moved from 335 Fulton to 212 Washington and then to this site. Al Jonker started working in the hardware store in the 1940s when he helped his father put carts together. By the time Al was a teenager he was delivering stoves, refrigerators, and other heavy appliances. With his wife Phyllis, Al took over the family business in 1947. In 1975 the Jonkers rented the second floor to Virginia Young, who started the Art Trunk. Other artists joined her and by 1975 had changed the name to The Gallery Upstairs. By then, the gallery was owned and managed by Elizabeth Olsen and Roberta Oslund. 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 Gallery Upstairs moved to 201-203 Washington and changed its name again, this time to the Gallery Uptown.

209 Washington Street

This store building was constructed about the time America was celebrating its 100th birthday, and the structure still looks remarkably close to its 1876 appearance. It was typical of the simple, wood Vernacular construction prevalent in Grand Haven until approximately 1900, consisting of two stories with two or three windows at the second floor and a storefront with large display windows at the ground floor. The front and the tin ceiling are original, and the barber pole was believed to be the oldest in Michigan. The shutters on the second story windows were a later addition.

The Van Weelden brothers had a meat market here until 1885. When they vacated the building, Gerrit Van Lopik I 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. When they opened their first barber shop in the Washington House at 12 Washington in 1887 Josh was just 19 years old. The partners later moved to the basement of the Cutler House on the southwest corner of Third and Washington Streets. 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 so badly damaged that the hotel was still smoking two weeks after the fire. The brothers moved across the street to the front of Melle Poel's Tailor shop. 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 at Lehmans' new shop. A man would sometimes have to wait two to three hours to take a seat, and customers passed the time chatting, conducting business, even singing [hence the origin of the barbershop quartet]. The introduction of the safety razor at first worried the brothers, who thought the new invention would hurt their business. However, they soon found that the convenience of the safety razor allowed them to focus on other services, like cuts, shampoos, and massages.

When Jim Prelesnik, a former tool and die maker, joined the staff in 1926, the price of a haircut had risen to 50 cents and shaves, by this time done with an electric razor, to a quarter. The barbers wore a uniform of white pants, shirts, and shoes topped off with a distinguished black bow tie. After World War II, Prelesnik bought the shop from Josh Lehman, who was still running it after Louis's death. Prelesnik hired three barbers and changed the name to 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 until his retirement in 2010. When he closed the shop, Ron donated the barber chair and the antique barber pole to the Tri-Cities Historical Museum. The pole originally was powered by a windup spring but had been converted to electricity some years earlier.

The upstairs level housed various residential tenants since the building was first constructed, and the rear portion of the ground floor also was home to separate businesses from time to time, including Abel and Mel Poel's Tailor Shop in the early 1900s, which later moved to the 100 block of Washington, a knit shop, and the Merry Moth Needlepoint Shoppe before it moved to 112 Washington. The Merry Moth was owned by Susan Spieske.

210-216 Washington Street

After meeting many years at the small frame "community building" across Second Street from the Armory, a cornerstone for a Presbyterian Church was laid on September 19, 1855 on Lot 208 on land donated by Rev. Ferry. The church was dedicated on May 31, 1857. It was a typical white frame structure with a tall spire. In the fall of 1885 the church edifice, without steeple or vestibule, was moved from Lot 208 to a new site on the southeast corner of Franklin and Fifth Street. The site on Washington probably

was vacant when the fire of October 1, 1889 destroyed so much of the block and other neighborhoods to the north and east.

In the early 1900s Cheap Cash Department Store, run by James Vander Zalm, operated at 210 Washington. Jonker Hardware later occupied the address, along with space at 208 Washington. The name Vander Zalm was engraved on one of the facing stones. Dr. John N. Reynolds had an office on the second floor of this building around 1914, followed by Dr. Charles Long. For Jonker Hardware, see 208 Washington.

211 Washington Street

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 June 1947 Wright and his wife purchased the Highland Park Hotel, but it wasn't until about 1950 that Wright sold the 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, even after the restaurant closed in the early 1950s. It was replaced by Mosher's Camera Shop, and in the 1960s the building was converted again to a restaurant again, this time called the Colonial Kitchen. In 1974 Jerry Scott and Nancy De Vere opened Leaves and Weaves on the second floor, with a business called Creative Clutter, occupying space downstairs. For awhile Marsh's Fudge, owned by Karlene and Dennis Marsh of Glen Arbor, was on the ground floor. Eventually Leaves and Weaves bought the building from Wright.

212 Washington Street

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 had opened at the site, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall was holding meetings on the second floor. In 1932, the Eagles moved to 136 Washington. A few years later, 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. In the early years, the hardware store offered Kelvinator refrigerators, Monarch electric ranges, the "Bendix Home Laundry Washing Machines," and Iron Fireman stokers. When Jonker's moved out, the building became home to Sears Roebuck and later Zodiac Apparel and Boutique, which moved to 107 Washington in 1976. In 1975 Allstate Insurance maintained an office at this address. Gittleman's, a store for women, opened its 15th Michigan store here in 1983.

213 Washington Street

In 1900 Wilford W. Dake had a bicycle shop at this address. He also offered bicycle, automobile, and phonograph repair, and advertised bicycles for \$20 to \$30 each. It later became Isaac Scott's bike shop, later still it became the Thomas Shoe Repair store, then the shoe store of Dick Vyn and Gus Fett, followed by the Gustave A. Fett Shoe Shop until the mid-1930s. Fett's advertised "Prices That Fit Your Purse" in 1927. Frank Fisher's Beauty Shop, also called Haven Beauty Studio, was located here for the next three decades. In the early years of operation, a yarn shop called The Spinning Wheel was on the same site. The original two-story 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 at one point it became the J. Watson Hallmark Card Shop. Next Celebrations opened, a card and gift shop, owned by Kay Wrobel. Still later it became the site of *The Muskegon Chronicle* Grand Haven offices, which moved from 114 North Third.

214 Washington Street

The original building on this site was destroyed in the fire of October 1, 1889. At that time Jacob Baar's Abstract Office was here. A series of bakeries then occupied a later building, erected in 1892, until nearly 1950, all under a variety of owners and names, including Grand Haven Baking Company, owned by Clifford Pfaff and George De Young. "1892" was etched on one of the facing stones near the eaves. The company's December 31, 1908 newspaper ad read, "The Turks are not noted particularly for cleanliness, and their bakery products would not be considered appetizing in this country. In this, as in many other things, we are different. Our Bakery Products are prepared in a clean, modern, sanitary bakery—a fact that is known to every resident of this community. An ever-increasing demand is an indisputable evidence that we produce 'good things to eat.'" Other names which followed Grand Haven Baking were De Young's Bakery, Dee-Lite Bakery, Dahlgren's Home Bakery, and Grand Haven Home Bakery, owned by John De Vries. Grand Haven Home Bakery later moved to 1115 Washington. It appears the batter was prepared in the basement, the baking completed on the second floor, and the products sold on the ground level. John and Zegar Heyblom were the bakers in the 1940s. A 1912 *Grand Haven Tribune* advertisement for the Grand Haven Banking Company exclaims, "Our Perfection Milk Bread Just hits the mark. For flavor and texture it is unexcelled. We use the best material that money can buy. Our ovens and machinery are up to date. This insures a uniform, sweet loaf of bread. BUY A LOAF TODAY." In the early 1900s John A. Pfaff, a real estate and insurance agent, had his office on the second floor, and City Telephone was listed at this address in 1908. John Mieras, a dentist had an office on the second floor of this building before moving to 300 Washington in 1917. Around 1920 Pfaff & Blakeney, a real estate and insurance office, occupied the second floor. 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, Patti Lou's Ladies Shop, and Borr's II Shoes [Borr's Bootery] in 1979, which started in Holland with Morrie Tubergen and Roger Bergman as owners. In the early days there was a barn in the alley behind the bakery. In the later 1950s, Vander Meiden & Koteles, Architects, were on the second floor. In the 1990s Roger and Karen Bergman converted the second floor into an apartment, with a great room, living room, two bedrooms, den, laundry, and exercise room. The Bergmans appeared to be the first family to make their home in the building.

215 Washington Street

In the mid-1930s this was the site of the Haven Beauty Studio, owned and operated by Franklin P. and Eldrie Fisher. 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. Roger Bergman purchased the shoe store in 1999. In August 2001 he closed the shop and merged it with Borr's Bootery at 214 Washington. Doris Fekken, owner of Jumpin' Java, planned to move her coffee shop from Chinook Pier to this site in late winter, 2002. In the early 20th century, Harry Ewing had a popular popcorn stand near this address.

216 Washington Street

Henry Baar's Drug Store was located here before 1889, the year it was destroyed in the extensive fire of that year. He soon rebuilt and continued to operate the store. A 1900 newspaper advertisement extolled the virtues of Peck's Headache Powders and Dr. Mott's Nerverine Pills "for health and vitality: both available at Baar's store." About the same time, Dr. Wyllys Walkley's office was on the second floor in the early 1900s. Van I. Witt Drug Company moved here from 135 Washington about 1910 and operated until the mid-1920s. Witt was proprietor of two Rexall Drug Stores, one at this site, which also had an ice

cream parlor, and another at 135 Washington. In late December 1926, Edward W. Ewald of Muskegon purchased the Witt Drug Store. Ewald Drug Store was followed in 1946 by Wheeler Drug Company, which continued its affiliation with Rexall. Founded by brothers Arno and Arthur Wheeler, Wheeler Drug was purchased in 1968 by druggist Ken Wansten of Muskegon, who kept it open until July 17, 1970. Later located here were Betty's Lingerie, Bath Accents, and Whims and Wishes, owned in 1982 by Ellen Anderson and Bonnie Hoekstra. Also having space in this building was Peggy White Beauty and Health Salon, later known as Peggy White Plus Wayne. Wayne Van Agtmael bought out Peggy White and renamed the business Wayne and Company Salon Hair Studio, operating in the rear of the building. Peggy White's business previously was at Beacon Plaza, and for awhile she maintained operations at both addresses. She was a resident of Whitehall.

217 Washington Street

Initially, this parcel was part of Sheldon's Magnetic Springs, but just prior to the construction of the theater, a small, red building on this space housed Isaac N. Tubb's Cottage Studio of Photography, established in the early 1890s. The red, one-story frame building was moved around 1916, to make room for the movie theater. Tubbs was assisted in his business by his wife, who also was a photographer. His studio was used for a number of years by Kingsbury Scott, a correspondent for the *Grand Rapids News* and later owner and editor of the *Grand Haven Tribune*. Tubbs moved to 208 Washington when the theater was built. Minnie and Emil Hahn lived on the second floor around 1900. Hahn was an employee of the Wiltshire Glove Company on Second Street.

The building was moved to make way for the Robinhood Theater, and in July 1916 Grand Haven opened its first true movie house, a 350-seat facility owned by Nathaniel Robbins. Nat Robbins had a contest to name his new theater, and the winner, Martha Frances Elliott, selected the name "Robinhood Theater." She won a year of free passes for her success. The theater was built expressly for showing and viewing moving pictures, but it could also accommodate the popular traveling vaudeville shows. Harold MacIntish was hired to play the bartolo, a type of pipe organ. Nat's son Hunter helped manage the business until he enlisted in the Army Air Force during WWI. Robbins sold the theater to Paul J. Schlossman of Muskegon in November 1918. The Robinhood offered Saturday matinees for a nickel and was an instant success. On the weekend of March 5, 1921, *Suds* was showing, starring Mary Pickford as "a little cockney laundry drudge." Toward the end of November 1927, a large, vertical electric sign was attached to the building. Harry Ewing's popular popcorn stand was just to the east of what became a vacant lot. By the end of the 1930s Paul Schlossman owned the Robinhood and the Grand, as well as several theaters in Muskegon, including the Michigan. The Robinhood Theater, which ceased operation in 1957, was purchased by Security First Bank and Trust in 1959 and razed in 1970. The space once occupied by the Robinhood was made into a pathway between Old Kent Bank and the building to the west, which made a convenient walk from Washington to the off-street parking lots. The open area was called "Sherwood Forest," in honor of the Sherwood family that was instrumental in establishing the Grand Haven State Bank.

218 Washington Street

Grand Haven State Bank constructed a small building on this site in 1901 and opened for business the following January. In 1910 it merged with the Grand Haven National Bank, successor to the First National Bank, founded in 1871, and Grand Haven National Bank, founded in 1891. The First National Bank was successor to Ferry & Son, established about 1855 as the area's first bank. Grand Haven State Bank moved across the street to new facilities at 223 Washington on June 3, 1911. The small pillars next to the doorway at 218 Washington were replicated by much larger Doric columns at 223 Washington. Grand Haven State Bank went through a series of name changes to keep pace with the times: Security First Bank and Trust in 1963; Pacesetter in 1972; Pacesetter Bank in 1982; then Old Kent and Old Kent West, and currently Fifth Third Bank. Following the move of the Post Office from the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets to its present location on the southwest corner of Washington and Fourth

streets in 1966, Pacesetter bought the vacated property, razed the old Federal Building, and expanded the bank's facilities from the original location at 223 Washington all the way east to Third Street.

By 1926 The Abigail, a woman's dress shop and "Beauty Studio," had opened for business at this address. It later was managed by Jack Reichardt and his wife, Libby, who kept it open into the mid-1960s. The shop was named for Abigail Bos, who left the business after a year and a half and became fashion editor at the *Grand Haven Tribune*. Prior to The Abigail, 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. The gas company advertised itself as "suppliers of gas for light and fuel; dealers in gas coke." The law offices of George Farr I and Charles Soule were on the second floor as early as 1894, and just after the turn of the 20th century the offices of Walter I. Lillie, who soon was joined by his sons, Hugh E. Lillie and Leo C. Lillie, also attorneys, were located here. The Lillie firm purchased the building. They were followed by still other lawyers, and at one time a stockbroker occupied the floor, as well as Michigan Title Company, managed by Martin Klein. Following the demise of The Abigail, the Bagpiper Men's and Women's Clothing Store moved in, followed by Reichardt's Gift Shop, later called Ad Lib, and then by Earth's Edge. The Bagpiper was owned and managed by William B. Lierle of Grand Rapids.

220 Washington Street

The original offices of the Peoples Savings Bank were located here, prior to that institution's move to 300 Washington. 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. Kaden had been located at 113 Washington. 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. 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.

After that, another 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. Phes C. and Wilford F. Kieft owned the clothing store. Wilford Kieft opened a men's store with his name in the late 1940s at 125 Washington. Later a card shop, called the Gallery, part of Reichardt's multi-store complex, did business at 220 Washington. In the mid-1960s Reichardt's Men's Shop was on the ground floor, and Savile Row West tailor shop was on the second. In 1969 MTA Travel had an office at this address. William Dickey and James Piper, attorneys, had an office on the second floor in the late 1970s

222 Washington Street

Around 1900 this site was still unimproved, following the big fire of 1889 which leveled many structures in this part of town. Shortly after 1900 Charles Boyden, son of the shingle mill owner, erected a new building, to house the book store he had purchased from Dwight Lane, when it was located at 129 Washington. Duncan McAlpine, a physician, had an office on the second floor of 222 Washington 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. The ground level next was occupied for a short time by Star Theater, which offered vaudeville entertainment. By 1914 Juistema & Verhoeks Shoe Store occupied the space and advertised "fine footwear and shoe repairing." Albert Juistema and John W. Verhoeks were co-owners. By 1921 the shoe store had given way to John H. Reichardt's stationery and bookstore, following its move from 228 Washington. John, who started the business at age 25, built an early racing auto in the store. 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. By 1965 222 Washington was the address for three

Reichardt enterprises: Gift Shop, Office Supply Store, and Shop for Men. Finally the office supply business was sold, leaving only the gift shop until it, too, closed. Frank Reghel, who owned and managed the Oval Inn, had an insurance office at 100 Washington in the early 1930s and moved to the second floor of this building around 1940, as did Ernest H. Beernink, a physician. about the same time.

223 Washington Street

In 1871 Willard C. Sheldon discovered mineral water at a depth of 160 feet near the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets in Grand Haven. The Springs soon attracted the attention of thousands of visitors, and claims were made for many wonderful cures. A two-story, 100-foot by 50-foot building was constructed to house the many visitors, and the grounds were laid out with shade trees and shrubs, and croquet, archery, and a bowling were offered to visitors. The water was pumped from an artesian well in the basement. Referred to as Sheldon's Magnetic Mineral Springs and Sanitarium, the resort offered a variety of baths, hot and cold, along with other amenities. Fred "Doc" Graves [Greaves], a former slave, and his wife Isabella were hired to give massages and provide other services to the guests. In June 1881, a Philadelphia physician named W. Paine organized the World's Sanitarium and Magnetic Mineral Springs and Laboratory on property belonging to Dwight Cutler. His Cutler House, a modern hotel, stood opposite the Springs. Beginning about 1890 the resort was called the Norris and was managed by Agnes Smallman. Eventually the spa merged with the Cutler House, which had been destroyed by the devastating fire of 1889 and rebuilt on a much smaller scale soon after. The Norris was then referred to as the Cutler Annex.

A new building was erected on this site in 1911, when the Bank of Grand Haven merged with Grand Haven State Bank. The latter bank had its origins with the beginning of the firm of Ferry & Son in about 1855. The company was listed as being in the "warehouse and banking" business, with their principal place of business located between Washington and Franklin Streets on Harbor Drive before moving to the Cutler House after 1871. Between 1902 and 1911 the bank's address was 218 Washington. Grand Haven State Bank later became part of the Old Kent Bank facility. The upper level of this building at various time housed John J. Bolt & Son insurance agency; a physician, an accountant, and several attorneys several dentists, including Albert Rysdorp, who moved here in 1911 from 136 Washington. Later he moved again, this time to 320 Washington. Other dentists at this location were 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. Sab L. Nienhouse, Accountant; Louis H. Osterhous, Attorney; Dake & Dake, s designing and engineering firm owned by Charles W. Dake; Lumberman's Mutual Agency, an insurance office, managed in the late 1940s by Henry J. Bryne; and Merchants' Service Bureau, managed in the late 1940s by Ray W. Spring.

In the 1970s Wirick Office Supply occupied the main floor before moving to 20 Harbor Avenue in 1979. Sherman A. Wirick of Grand Haven was the founder and owner. At that time the Bank's Trust Department and other operations expanded into the old bank building.

224 Washington Street

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, destroyed by fire that year, was replaced soon after by the smaller Cutler House, parts of which are still visible. Benjamin Delop Safford formed a partnership with Nazarie I. Beaudry and entered the dry goods business in 1871 near this address, but in 1879 he went into business for himself and Beaudry continued with his store at 224 Washington. 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 ground floor. A newspaper ad of 1900 offered handkerchiefs for sale starting at one cent each. By 1914 Beaudry & Company had moved to 234 Washington, now the corner address. 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, with Albert Bourdon as an early manager.

The store remained at this spot until 1948, when Henry Koppel's 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.

226 Washington Street

In 1871 the First National Bank of Grand Haven was located in the Cutler House, which was destroyed in the 1889 fire. After the New Cutler House was built, 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 middy-blouse company produced garments on the second floor of this building. 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, successor to the Turner Abstract Company, and the Charles A. Conklin Post No. 28 had offices and meeting rooms on the second level, where Martin Van Schelven had an 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 by Grand Haven Jewelry, begun by Gerald Pitcher in 1949 at 115 Washington. In the early 1960s the jewelry store moved to this address, and eventually took over the space at 224 Washington as well. Pitcher's son Steve helped run the Grand Haven store, while another son, Dan, ran Pitcher's Jewelry Store in Greenville. There also was a Pitcher Jewelry Store at 218 West Savidge in Spring Lake. Pitcher's son-in-law, Rich Bol, joined the family operation in the mid-1970s. The Grand Haven store closed permanently in mid-2017.

228 Washington Street

Prior to 1889 Nathaniel V. Slayton's Grocery Store was located here. It burned down in the fire of that year. Later, in a new building, 228 Washington was the address of a bookstore, 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 middie blouses and Coast Guard uniforms; the offices of an osteopath, 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, before moving to a second location at 208 Franklin in 1978, then to 120 South Seventh, and finally to One South Harbor. Knoppel Engineering Company moved into offices at this address in 1962 as headquarters for a national operation that invested in modular buildings.

230 Washington Street

Mull's Meat Market, where the fire of October 1, 1889, was reported to have started, must have been located here. Along with many other buildings, especially east and northeast of Mull's, the meat market was burned down. 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. A newspaper ad from this era boasted that the company had "a full line of the famous 'Paris Exhibit' ties," and that year it also advertised night robes for \$1 each. 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 before moving to 232-234 Washington. A & P was followed by the McLellan 5 and 10 Cent Store, which also occupied the remainder of the ground floor to the east until 1970 or so. Fabricland Fabric Shop then briefly occupied the ground floor before Paris Studio of Photography moved here from 206 Washington. Paris moved out in 1998.

232-234 Washington Street

The 1864 *Map of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties* placed a Dutch Church on this corner, but the cartographer undoubtedly was referring to the Reformed Church on the opposite [northeast] corner. 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. One of the finest around, it soon ranked among the most popular in the state. A visitor could not help but be impressed by its size and beauty. It cost about \$150,000 to build and furnish and could accommodate 300 people. It had steam heat, a steam-driven passenger elevator, hot and cold running water, and gaslights. Its halls and lobby were beautifully decorated, and its rooms were well arranged for lectures, dances, and public entertainment. The hotel had its own musical group called the Cutler House Brass Band. Hotel stationery from the mid-1880s carried this advertisement: "The most Pleasant Summer Resort And Best Fishing in the Northwest."

The hotel's first manager was W. G. Sherman, had earned the reputation of being a competent and able hotel man with many years' experience. The Cutler House was located across the street from W. C. Sheldon's Magnetic Mineral Spring, and the two owners became business associates. Between September 1873 and the fire of 1889, Nathaniel Slayton ran a grocery store in the Cutler House Block [228 Washington] for a few years.

On September 16, 1881 a gas explosion at the hotel killed the owner's brother, Charles Cutler, and injured the manager, John Spires. That was followed by the disastrous fire of October 1, 1889, which destroyed many residences and some of downtown Grand Haven, as it moved primarily to the north and east from Third Street and Washington. Cutler lost both his hotel and home. About 50 other businesses and homes were wiped out in the five-block area covered by the fire. Miraculously, the Magnetic Mineral Springs, "The Saratoga of the West," across the street from the Cutler, was spared.

The citizens of 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. It was an L-shaped building, with 150 feet on Washington Street and 128 feet on Third Street. 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 represented all that was the best and most progressive in the hotel world of the day. When the hotel reopened on September 1, 1891, the Andres brothers, Edward and William, were proprietors. The rates then were \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. The dining room was thoroughly ventilated, well lighted, cool in the summer and warm in winter, with tasteful decorations, snowy linen, sparkling glassware, and shining silver, as well as neatly attired and obliging waitresses. The upper part of the building was reached by a broad, massive oak staircase. The bedrooms were furnished in cherry and oak, with Brussels, Axminster, and velvet carpets. The cuisine was managed with an eye to provide the best foods the market afforded, with every luxury and delicacy obtainable during all seasons. Some menus in the archives of the Tri-Cities Historical Museum confirm this observation. The hotel had electric and gaslights, an electric call bell system, and steam heat and open fires for winter comfort. In the summer months, an excellent 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 [Witherell] Building. His firm offered building lots for \$1.00 down and 50 cents a week payment. 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, formerly located at 201 Washington Street, purchased the building and used the upper floors for meetings and functions. The Masonic Temple occupied space on the upper levels of this building for years, and John Pfaff's Insurance Company also could be found on

one of the upper floors 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 [1871] and its successor, the National Bank of Grand Haven [1891], 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. In its first year the dime store employed 18 to 20 young women as salesclerks. 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 sometime after 1912 to 204 Washington. Oakes 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 structure was remodeled in 1992 and renamed the Witherell Building. 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 2001 Gerry and Marcia Witherell sold their home at 820 Lake Avenue and remodeled an upper floor of this building into a suite. Six years later both upper floors were converted to nine condominiums.

233-235 Washington Street

By 1870 "hydropathy" had become a popular cure for disease and the alleviation of various aches and pains. Based on discoveries in Fruitport and Spring Lake, Willard C. Sheldon suspected that there might be mineral water under Grand Haven. In 1871 he put down a well on the northwest corner of Washington and Third Streets, and at a depth of 160 feet struck a fine flow of sparkling water which was highly charged with mineral substances and magnetism. This attracted much attention, and wonderful "cures" were reported. A large building with the look of a "sanitarium" was built immediately to attract people who wished to "take the waters." The main building was two stories high, 100 feet long, and 50 feet wide. The grounds were beautifully landscaped and included croquet, archery, lawn bowling, and "promenades." Galleries for the Turkish and sulfur baths were available. The water was pumped from an artesian well in the basement. It was served on draught or bottled, and it had a wide distribution. It was said that the water was so heavily charged with magnetism that a common penknife held in a flowing stream for a few minutes would become sufficiently magnetized to attract steel. Dr. W. Paine of Philadelphia helped organize the Sanitarium. The resort was called Sheldon's Magnetic Mineral Springs.

The resort became known and was advertised as "The Saratoga of the West," and attracted visitors for many years. After the disastrous fire of 1889, from which it was spared, it became a hotel, its name was changed to The Norris. Agnes Smallman, a lady with skill and experience in hotel catering, was appointed manager. A doctor was usually in attendance. In 1892 it advertised "The Celebrated Grand Haven Mineral Water on Draught for Guests of the House." In 1893, when the Norris merged with the hotel across the street, it became known as the Cutler Annex. Between 1902 and 1905 the Annex was used as a temporary armory by the local National Guard [Company F] while a new one was being built on Second Street. It also served for awhile as headquarters for the Grand Haven Athletic Club. The building was taken down to make way for the new post office in 1905.

The waters were recommended chiefly for the relief of those diseases having their seat in the abdominal viscera, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, torrid liver, abnormal secretions of the kidneys, etc., although they were also used with remarkable results in afflictions of the respiratory organs,

and in cases of gout and rheumatism. Cups were chained to the mineral spring in the center of a pagoda, allowing anyone interested to take a swallow of the magical liquid.

On this site in 1905 a Federal Building was erected, which housed the post office on the main floor, and on the second could be found at different times the Coast Guard District Headquarters, Customs Office, Selective Service Draft Board, Internal Revenue Office, Resettlement Administration, and Navy Recruiting Station. Also located on the second floor in the early 1900s was William Phillips, special deputy collector of customs and resident manager and treasurer of the New Era Association, which offered life insurance. When the Federal Building relocated to 324 Washington in 1966, the old building was razed and replaced in 1970 by a new structure at a cost of \$1 million and occupied by Security First Bank, followed by Old Kent Bank West and then Fifth Third in the late 1990s. Fifth Third Bank vacated the building on September 10, 2020.

300 Washington Street

Dwight Cutler had a home at this address that was destroyed in the fire of 1889. He rebuilt, and around 1900 his estate, consisting of a residence, carriage house, and stables, extended from the corner of Third and Washington Streets quite a distance to the east. Drs. Edward and Elizabeth Hofma in 1905 paid \$4,500 for the Cutler three-story carriage house and the land to go with it. They moved the building closer to Washington Street and remodeled it into their residence. In 1907 they vacated their Franklin Street home and occupied the remodeled home, now given the address of 314 Washington Street. The husband-wife team occupied the house for the remainder of their lives and used it for their office, too.

Peoples Bank was organized in the winter of 1910 and occupied space at 220 Washington while its new office building was being completed that year at the 300 Washington site. Dentist John Mieras moved from 214 Washington to the second floor of this building in 1917 and was still there in the mid-1950s. Also located on the second floor was Charles E. Misner, an attorney. In 1977 the bank razed the adjacent Kinkema Furniture and Braak's Bakery to make room for expansion and parking. Three years later the original bank building was expanded and completely remodeled. NBD/National Bank of Detroit took over Peoples Bank in the 1980s, followed by Bank One in the late 1990s. Subsequently Chase Bank became owner.

301 Washington Street

The First Reformed Church occupied six buildings during its long history, three of which were destroyed by fire at the same location: the northeast corner of Washington and Third Streets. The faith and determination of its congregation made the First Reformed the oldest of the Dutch churches in northwest Ottawa County. Since 1851, the First Reformed group has survived relocation, three all-consuming fires, and plenty of reconstruction.

One of many West Michigan Reformed groups originally from the Netherlands, the church built at this corner was called the First Dutch Reformed. The congregation had its early meetings in a school. Soon after, a "slab church" was built on Third Street [Lot 254] from waste lumber, on land donated by Clark Albee. Rev. Seine Bolks was the first pastor. This site was abandoned for the present location on Washington, where a frame building was put up in 1857. Quickly outgrown by a burgeoning congregation, this church was soon expanded to twice the original size. It was moved in 1870 to make room for a completely new structure, the majestic "Church of Many Towers."

The third church building, which had been dedicated on May 4, 1870, was destroyed on October 1, 1889 by the most devastating fire to occur in Grand Haven. All records were lost in the blaze, so church history predating that fateful day was lost. The congregation replaced the building in a dedication on December 2, 1890, but its lifetime proved to be even shorter than that of the preceding church. This fourth building burned to the ground on June 8, 1907.

Dedicated in May 1908, the fifth church looked much like the one today. Unfortunately, it also followed the same tragic fate that had befallen its two predecessors. At midnight after Easter Sunday, on March 24, 1913, just five years after the completion of the fifth church, “tongues of flame eagerly lapped up and lifted to the clouds the building which, with its spire, had all but kissed them,” as the First Reformed Church’s 75th anniversary book described the scene.

Finishing touches were put on the sixth church, designed by Grand Rapids architect Pierre Lindhout, which was dedicated on September 18, 1914. Once again, the congregation had triumphed over hardship. Luckily, recent events at the First Reformed Church have been calm in comparison to its traumatic past. The Town Clock is housed in the church’s tower.

The church’s first twelve pastors were:

1853-1855 Seine Bolks [1814-1894]
1856-1859 Peter J. Oggel [1829-1869]
1861-1868 Christian Vander Veen [1838-1896]
1868-1869 H. G. Klyn [1793-1883]
1870-1872 J. B. De Boer [no dates]
1872-1877 Englebert Oggel [1841-1910]
1878-1881 Roelof Duiker [1878-1881]
1882-1886 Henry E. Dosker [1855- ?]
1887-1890 Andrew Wormser [1846-1914]
1892-1897 Peter De Bruyn [1850-1897]
1898-1908 Teunis Muilenberg [1864- ?]
1909-1918 Henry Harmeling [1864- ?]

As one of the parishioners worded it:

“Through joys and sorrows, fire and loss, our church has grown apace.
Five churches call her ‘mother’ by our Savior’s sovereign grace.
Salvation’s story has been sent to earth’s remotest place in our century for Christ.”

[Elder George Swart, 1950, “*A Century for Christ*,” sung to the tune of “*Battle Hymn of the Republic*.”]

304-306 Washington Street

The Addison-Pellegrom-Colson furniture store moved from 204 Washington in 1921 to this site next to Peoples Bank. Edward D. Kinkema was one of the owners. It later became known as Pellegrom-Kinkema until it ceased doing business and the building was torn down in 1979 to make room for expansion of the bank. In the 1950s the firm continued to offer “Funeral Directing.” In the late 1940s Robinson’s Floor Coverings shared space with Kinkema, before moving to 203 Washington in the early 1950s. Charles B. Robinson and William A. Meier owned the floor covering business. Around 1940 Fred C. McCrea had a real estate office on the second floor, as did optometrist, Willard L. Bowen. Also on the second floor as early as 1928 was Ezra M. Burton, a Chiropractic Physician.

306-308 Washington Street

Tom Thumb Golf operated at these two sites in the 1920s and 1930s. Two buildings were erected after the miniature golf course closed. Number 306 housed Holland Loan from 1940 through the 1970s. Braak’s Bakery located at 308 during the same period, moved to 102 Washington in the late 1970s. The two buildings were razed to make room for expansion of Peoples Bank in the late 1970s.

314 Washington Street

The fire of 1889 destroyed Nathaniel V. Slayton’s home at this address, at that time occupied by his widow. Later a frame building was erected, and it served as a dental office for Dr. Rysdorp until the 1940s. In 1966 it was destroyed to make room for the post office built at the southwest corner of

Washington and Fourth Streets. In 1905 Drs. Edward and Elizabeth Hofma moved the Dwight Cutler carriage house to this site and remodeled it for use as their residence and office. For more detail, see 300 Washington Street.

315 Washington Street

The John T. Davis home, built on this lot, burned down in the fire of 1889, taking the barn behind the house with it. Not long after C. Owen Davis built a house at this site, just east of the First Reformed Church property. Davis was a prosperous businessman and donated the property of the original St. Patrick's Church. In the early 1900s Lewis Bussey, a real estate and insurance agent, had an office and residence here and operated under the name William H. Bussey & Son. Evidently Lewis was the son, and his wife's name was Maud. William lived in Evanston, Illinois, according to the 1908 *City Directory*. For awhile the house was occupied by Rev. Harmeling, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, and later it was bought by Dr. William Presley, whose later had an office above the drug store at 700 Washington. Around 1918 Dr. Albert Rysdorp had his dental offices at the site. The house was razed in 1968.

317 Washington Street

The parsonage of the First Reformed Church was built on this site. A parsonage had been located here since 1870, but not always the same building. Fire destroyed the original parsonage and the barn behind it in 1889. The last parsonage was destroyed in the 1960s to make room for church expansion.

318 Washington Street

The Grand Haven Unitarian Church, organized in April 1875, first met in the Cutler House. Their first church, erected by Healy C. Akeley on this site [Lots 327 and 328 of the Original Town Plat] in 1881 at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed in the 1889 fire. After the fire, a second building erected here was rented by the Seventh-day Adventist Church beginning in 1921, and then acquired by the Women's Club in 1924, upon dissolution of the Unitarian Church. The Club had been meeting in the church parlor since its inception in 1891. The Woman's Club used the property for offices and meetings. The Club rented space to the Civic Theater for winter performances and to Lake Michigan Playhouse for summertime presentations. During the 1940s and 1950s the Woman's Club was host to Summer Stock Theater, forerunner of the Central Park Players. The building was razed to make room for the post office in 1966.

319 Washington Street

The house located here was razed in the 1960s to make room for the expansion of the First Reformed Church.

320 Washington Street

Dr. Albert Rysdorp and his wife, Jennie, resided at this address. Dr. Rysdorp, a dentist, moved his office here from 223 Washington. Jennie died in 1938, and seven years later Dr. Rysdorp moved his residence and practice to 325 East Savidge in Spring Lake. Dr. John Kitchel opened his medical practice at this address about 1940. By 1957 he had moved to 414 Franklin, where he shared space with his wife, Mary Kitchel, M.D.

321 Washington Street

A year after the great fire of 1889, Willard C. Sheldon, proprietor of Sheldon's Magnetic Mineral Springs, constructed this Queen Ann style house, which William G. Robinson of Grand Rapids had designed. Obtaining enough lumber for the three-story wood frame was easy, since Sheldon had connections at the Story & Clark Piano factory and at Challenge Refrigerator Company. This was in the days of wooden iceboxes. Even today the porch ceiling and some of the trim feature the original wooden icebox doors made by the Challenge Refrigerator. The complex roof construction and the unusual front gable with shingle siding were features found more often on Classical Revival era houses. Sheldon moved the fountain from the

grounds of his defunct Magnetic Mineral Springs [233 Washington] and added it to the gardens in his backyard. It later was moved again to replace the original fountain in Central Park.

Sheldon sold the home in 1908 to J. Edgar and Henrietta Lee, once president of Challenge Machinery. Lee, who was physically disabled, installed the first direct telephone line 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. [The elevator was made by the Shepard Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was in operation from about 1920 to 1960.] Lee lived in the home until 1958, when Dr. Peter DeVries became the next occupant and converted the interior into a medical clinic and office. He ran his practice out of the home from the early 1960s until 1979. John and Nancy Carlyle bought the residence in 1980. Carlyle, an attorney, took great care in restoring the home, and he was able to preserve all of the original doors and much of the interior. The building became Carlyle's law office a short time after renovations were completed. The Carlyles sold the property to Karen and Gary Salerno in 1999. Karen remodeled the house extensively, adhering as closely as possible to its original features, and used the lower floor as office space for her Center for Child, Adult, and Family Psychological Fitness. The upstairs space was converted to a one-family apartment.

324 Washington Street

Thomas A. Parish and his wife Ruth had a residence at this site, which was destroyed in the fire of 1889. Parish introduced telephones to Grand Haven in 1882, using an office on Fourth Street just south of his home. The office also was destroyed by the fire. Parish evidently rebuilt, and still lived at this address around 1900. The Parishes had moved to Seattle, Washington by 1908, and their home at 324 Washington was replaced by the Methodist Episcopal Church, which occupied the site beginning in 1923. The church was a large three-story brick building, considered by the *Grand Haven Tribune* to be "Grand Haven's most modern example of church architecture." In 1914 the Christian Science Society, previously located at the southwest corner of Third and Washington Streets, had a reading room at this corner site. On October 8, 1964 the United States Government purchased the property for \$30,000 and razed it in 1966 to make room for a new post office building. The Woman's Club donated \$25,000 toward the construction of a new Community Center on Columbus and held their meetings in that building.

325 Washington Street

The house that once filled this corner lot was Captain William Loutit's "Scots Cottage." He moved into it in 1915 when his son, William H. Loutit, moved into the family home at 333 Washington with his wife and children. It was replaced by a Sunoco Gasoline Station in the 1950s. Captain Loutit lived in the Scots Cottage until his death at age 95 in 1921. The home was rented as apartments after that. Del Schuiteman bought the property and used it to house the Grand Haven Real Estate office after he vacated the property at 333 Washington when it was torn down to make room for the Sunoco Station. Esther Dean Nyland lived in the second-floor apartment in the 1950s. The house was the location of various businesses over the years. It was razed in July 1999, along with the adjacent service station and an apartment building of Fourth Street, to make room for Grand Haven Bank [Michigan Commerce Bank].

332 Washington Street

The First Methodist Church, on the southwest corner of Washington and Fourth, had this address. See 324 Washington.

333 Washington Street

The home of Great Lakes sea captain William R. Loutit was built at the northwest corner of Washington and Fourth Streets in 1894. Architect W. A. Nethercot of Austin, Illinois, designed it along the lines of the A. J. Ward home in Flint. It was three stories high, with large rooms, high ceilings, multiple fireplaces, a ballroom, game room, and living quarters for the servants. The house was carpeted throughout. The Loutits had been living with the captain's in-laws, Robert and Elizabeth Howlett, at 704 Pennoyer. Captain Loutit vacated the home in 1915 when he built the "Scots Cottage" next door and his son, William H. Loutit, moved into the

family home from 114 South Fifth. William H. lived here until his death in 1948. His son, named William R. Loutit in honor of his grandfather, lived in the house a short time before moving to the Savidge home in Spring Lake. Del Schuiteman bought the home to house the Grand Haven Real Estate office and as his residence. He sold the property to the Sun Oil Company, who tore it down around 1959 to make room for a gas station known as Ed's Sunoco Service. Ed also sold Lambretta motor scooters. Schuiteman moved to 325 Washington. Prior to the Loutits' ownership, the residence of Hiram Potts was located here. It was destroyed in the fire of 1889. The service station was razed in July 1999, along with the Scot's Cottage next door to make room for the Grand Haven Bank. The gas pumps had earlier been removed from the Sunoco [Zephyr] Station and the garage concentrated solely on automotive repair. Owners John and Mike Schultz opened a new garage at 13182 172nd Street in Grand Haven Township during the summer of 1999.

401 Washington Street [approximate number]

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 deceased was a "French half-breed," according to historian Leo Lillie. The graves of area pioneers Noah, William, and Amanda White Ferry were presumed to be in the park as well. The village grew in size and population more quickly than people expected, and the cemetery began to show signs of overcrowding. The grounds slipped into a state of partial neglect, and those passing the cemetery on their way to the courthouse across the street were left with an unfavorable impression of the town.

As early as January 12, 1859 an editorial in the *Grand Haven News*, written by owner and editor James W. Barnes, 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.

If it must be removed, then let us go about it at once. The weather is reasonably favorable for such an undertaking. Our cemetery, once removed . . . could be ornamented with shrubbery, and those having friends buried there could provide fences and tombstones to suit themselves and a great nuisance be removed from our very midst.

Wandering cows didn't make the situation any easier. The fence around the graveyard was falling down in places, and with all the cattle ambling through to graze on the grass, locals remarked that the cemetery looked more like a pasture than a place of eternal rest. Boys grumbled at their families' frequent requests to walk through the burial grounds at night to fetch livestock. The biggest problem with the village cemetery was disease. Cemetery records list causes of death such as "Blackwater Fever, Brain Fever, and Consumption," and these diseased corpses presented a public health risk.

On December 5, 1872, the city purchased from Galen Eastman for \$1,000 a large plot of land on Lake Avenue, not far from Lake Michigan, although it wasn't until the next year that Second Street was improved and extended almost as far as the high bluff overlooking the lake. This acreage provided sufficient land for a new cemetery. Two years later, on July 19, 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, 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,

considering the action a “public necessity to safeguard the health of the community,” and most of the dead were relocated to the more remote Lake Forest Cemetery. The citizens’ slow response caused the Council on January 21, 1886 to offer lots in Lake Forest free of charge, if relatives would voluntarily remove and rebury the dead. Edwin L. Fuller, a Grand Haven businessman, died on August 1, 1866 and was buried in the old cemetery. His remains were not moved to Lake Forest until 1899.

Even then, not all the bodies were removed. In 1899, city workers who were plowing Central Park to plant rye as a replacement for the weeds and burs that had moved in, discovered the brick foundation of a burial vault and a number of human bones. In September 1915 a *Grand Haven Tribune* article reported that two human skeletons were found in the park. They were located in the southeast corner of the cemetery, about three feet below the surface. The article continued, “. . . the southeast portion of the old lot was the burying grounds for ‘the rich people.’” To the east was Potter’s Field and the north was reserved for Indians. The last body was buried here about 1867. [*Tribune* article, “Find Two Human Skeletons in Old Burial Grounds; Are Exhumed After Half Century,” September 22, 1915.]

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 first fountain in the center of the park was purchased by the city through Gerrit Bottje’s hardware store for \$42.40 in 1901. The city spent \$176, including the fountain and grass seed. Central Park officially opened on July 16, 1901, when a crowd gathered around the fountain for songs and speeches. Mayor Joseph O’Brien and Prosecuting Attorney Peter Danhof were among the speakers.

The first fountain was replaced some years later by one that originally graced the grounds of Sheldon’s Magnetic Springs [231 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.

On October 31, 1908 a ceremony was held at Central Park called the “Unveiling of the Cannon.” Two brass cannons were put on public display that day. They had been intended for use on the frigate *New Orleans*, but the War of 1812 ended before the ship could be launched at Sackett’s Harbor, New York. The cannon never were put to use. They were removed from Central Park in 1943, and reportedly melted down for use in the war effort, although there have been rumors that the cannons exist somewhere today.

414 Washington Street

The first permanent County Court House was built at this site in 1857. The two-story frame building was purchased by the Christian School in 1893 for \$248 and moved to 800 Columbus, where it served as a Christian school for 26 years. A post-bellum style structure, built in 1893 at a cost of \$50,000, served as County Court House until 2009. William K. Johnson was the architect. This building was razed in 1964 and replaced by a two-story masonry and glass structure. In the summer of 2009, another Court House was erected, this one reminiscent of the 1894 edifice.

The second county jail was built on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth Streets in 1870 for \$5,138. A replacement was built in 1898, west of the County Court House, at a cost of \$13,000. It was demolished in 1965 and replaced by a \$350,000 structure that was designed to house 60 inmates, a limit often exceeded. Grand Haven’s first City Hall, a two-story brick structure, was built near this corner in 1877-78, along with a fire department garage, at a cost of \$3,116. The departments occupied the space for the first time in March 1878. The City Hall also contained offices for the Board Public Works [later the Board of Power and Light] and the Water Department. When the new City Hall was built in 1933, the old one was razed. The tower bell was moved and later displayed outside the Police and Fire Departments at 525 Washington.

In 1920 a memorial was erected to the 83 men and women who died in the “World War for Democracy” [WWI] and placed on the grounds of the County Building. The memorial consisted of two ten-ton marble

columns, one on top of the other, 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. The county paid \$5,000 for the memorial. [*Tribune* article, "Better Location Sought for World War I Memorial," April 13, 2005.]

501 Washington Street

Bell Telephone Company purchased this lot for \$13,000 in 1929 and put up a building the same year. Designed by the architectural firm of Smith, Hinchman, and Grylls of Detroit, the three-story colonial building was made of concrete block clad in brick. This was the site of the Healey C. Akeley mansion, built in 1881, which later became part of the Akeley Girls' Institute. The institute's main building was on the southeast corner of Columbus and Fifth Streets, later the site of the Grand Haven Fire Department and Police Department.

502 Washington Street

This home was built in 1861 by Jacob Vander Veen, brother of Dr. Arend Vander Veen, who lived next door at 508 Washington. Jake owned and operated Vander Veen's Drug Store. His home later was occupied by Art Pippel and his grandson and the grandson's family.

508 Washington Street

Except for the carved stone above the exterior of the windows, all work on this home was done by local craftsmen. Dr. Arend Vander Veen 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. Vander Veen continued to practice medicine in Grand Haven after the conflict ended and in 1867 was elected to 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 stonework 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. 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 Charlie 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, which he used even after building an office at 12 North Third Street, next to the First Reformed Church. In line with the steps leading to the porch was an imposing front entrance of glass-paneled double doors. These opened onto 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 folding doors, which permitted expansion into one large room for festive occasions. A door in the south wall of the living room opened onto 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. The passageway 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 picturesque tower with its glass windows. Dr. Vander Veen found that the cupola of this tower, when lit, was visible from almost anywhere around town. When a problem arose that was more urgent than the case the doctor was treating, his wife, Kate [also a noted community leader], would enter the rooftop

tower, candles in hand, to alert him. The cupola was also illuminated to celebrate elections won by the Democratic party, and to advise patients that the doctor was in.

The Vander Veens' youngest daughter, Marian Dubee, lived in the house for most of her lifetime until her death at 103 in 1973. A nephew, Jerald Jay Reminga of Grand Rapids, purchased it for \$35,000 from Ms Dubee's estate on February 17, 1983. Sixteen years later, on June 14, 1999, Mr. Reminga conveyed the real estate to Jay Randall Reminga of Ypsilanti for a consideration of \$10,000. The house next door to the west [502 Washington Street] was built in 1861 by the doctor's brother, Jake Vander Veen, who owned a drugstore in downtown Grand Haven. [*Chronicle* article, "More than an eyesore," September 13, 2005.]

512 Washington Street

Ralph and Anna Van Tol moved to this address from 307 Clinton around 1930. They subsequently moved to 108 South Second. Ralph was a marine engineer, but later ran an automobile agency.

514 Washington Street

Shipbuilder and mayor of Grand Haven, Thomas Kirby lived in this house with his wife, Mary. After Kirby's death in 1896, Mary continued living in it. Later the building was converted to apartments, and then Lloyd O'Neal, a CPA, occupied it. Captain Kirby built three houses on this stretch of land [514, 516, and 520 Washington] in the late 1800s. All three were connected by a tunnel. Number 516, razed in the 1940s, also had been converted to apartments.

516 Washington Street

Hilbrand Bol was an agent for the *Grand Rapids Press*. He was listed in the mid-1920s and into the 1930s as working from this address and residing here with his family. It was one of three houses in this block built by Captain Kirby.

518 Washington Street

In 1930 Edgar and Florence Ewing resided at this address. Ewing was Inspector of Boilers with the Steamboat Inspection Service.

519 Washington Street

At one time Grand Haven was the home of a girls' school called Akeley Institute. In 1887 Healey C. Akeley donated the residence he built in 1881 to the Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan to be used as the school's first building. The property was located at the northeast corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, the site of the much later Bell [Ameritech] Telephone building. A dormitory was built on Columbus Street and a three-story classroom building was built between it and the Akeley Home. The school opened in the fall of 1888. Its mission was to "bring Christian education, in its widest sense, within reach of the daughters of the church." The uniformed girls were symbolic of the discipline that made Akeley Institute a renowned preparatory school for its time.

In 1892 a new structure was erected to accommodate about one hundred boarding pupils. The new building had a dining room and kitchen, and a large gymnasium on the ground floor. Akeley offered a special course for entrance to the University of Michigan and its own classical and English courses, as well as special instruction in painting, drawing, and music. Rebecca Richmond of Grand Rapids endowed two lectureships, one in "Women in Home and Country" and the other in "Christian Evidences and Literature and Missionary Work." In 1896 Rev. James E. Wilkinson was rector, his wife the principal, and Jane K. Anketell the house mother.

On March 27, 1897, Dr. Elizabeth King, House Physician and teacher of Science at Akeley College, gave a lecture on the subject "Results of Fashion, Habits and Education. Folly of the present style of women's dress. Also advice as to hygiene teaching for the young."

The iron washstand in the collection of the Tri-Cities Historical Museum was from one of the rooms of the school dormitory. The girls washed in their rooms and then carried the wastewater to a nearby bathroom to empty it. Akeley School closed in 1926, and the last class graduated in June 1928.

The brick City Hall was constructed on this site by the depression-era WPA [Works Projects Administration] in 1933-34. The land was purchased by the city in 1933 for \$18,000, and Frederick Robinson and Antoine Campau were the architects, the same ones who had designed the fire and police department headquarters at 20 North Fifth and several buildings in Grand Rapids. The City Hall was an adaptation of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The first city hall, on the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, opened in 1878.

520 Washington Street

The house at this address, built in 1915 by Captain Thomas Kirby, was called the Kirby House. His son, Thomas Edward Kirby, lived in it. Later it was converted to an apartment building. See also 514 Washington.

522-524 Washington Street

In 1843 Grand Haven was one of the many locations on the west side of the state where Episcopal groups gathered for worship. Records indicate that monthly services were held above a hardware store as early as 1862. Although the congregation of the First Reformed Church was established first, St. John's Episcopal Church which has the oldest local church building in continuous use, having held worship services at precisely the same location since 1870.

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 simple structure, a plain, rectangular building with an "inverted ship's design." The church was originally heated by means of a wood stove. Two men stayed up Saturday nights feeding it logs so that the building would be nice and warm come Sunday morning.

Renovation began after St. John's was damaged by fire in 1877. A parish member had seen a quaint little church on a trip to Scotland and had found it so charming that it was decided to pattern the new church building after it. The Episcopal Church was enlarged and given a more Gothic Flair. The narthex, sanctuary, basement wood-slab furnace, and ceiling beams were added. Shortly thereafter, the bell tower, complete with a bell supplied by the ladies of the church, was constructed above the narthex.

The beautiful stained-glass windows illustrated the Lord's passion, death, and resurrection. The brass altar cross-dated to 1886, a brass processional cross was added in 1903, and the needlepoint cushions in the sanctuary were made by parish members in the early 1960s. The parish house, connected to the church by a passageway, was constructed on the northwest corner of Sixth and Franklin Streets in 1966-67.

Around the turn of the 20th century, the church's Guild Room hosted a bevy of activities, mostly for the younger members, including parties, dances, and costume balls. St. John's had the first scout troop in continuous service in town, and many women's and other specialty groups have formed through the years. The church building itself had many interesting features, including a brass altar, installed in 1886, and a brass processional cross, which was added in 1903. An especially cherished part of the church heritage are the needlepoint cushions, chair seats, and super frontals made by members in the 1960s. Each symbolic design holds a special significance, reflecting the beliefs and traditions of the Episcopal Church. The church has been honored with a place on the City of Grand Haven's Historical Register.

The following is from "*St. John's Episcopal Church, 1866-1966*" by Olive Harbeck:

TOGETHER WE CAN

Some of the clubs from St. John's history:

St. Agnes's Guild
St. Elizabeth's Guild
St. Margaret's Guild
St. Anne's Guild
St. Bridget's Guild
Girls' Friendly Society
Church Periodical Club
Churchman's Association
Young People's Fellowship
Women's Auxiliary
Altar Guild
Acolytes Guild
Saints and Sinners
Caller of St. John's
The Ladies Sewing Society of St. John's Episcopal Church

Members met in homes, and after opening prayers, plunged into work bees. Linen bosoms for men, women's drawers, aprons, shoe bags, and the tying of comforters all were made from materials donated by the ladies. Special orders were carefully filled. Voluntary collections were taken up and a fine of 10 cents was imposed for non-attendance. Fairs, socials, and suppers helped to finance the little church and provided fellowship for its congregation.

525 Washington Street

Now the site of the Grand Haven Fire Department and Department of Public Safety, this corner was the location of the Congregational Church from 1875 to 1936 [Lot 9, Block 17, Munroe and Harris Addition], when it was torn down. The church building replaced the earlier Congregational Church at 134 Washington that burned down in 1868. The Public Services buildings were erected in 1975. The church's cornerstone still is embedded in the grass on the west side of the driveway. Another remaining artifact from the church is part of its steeple. When the demolition crew removed it, a six-foot section went flying and was embedded so deeply into the ground that the men were unable to remove it. Presumably its remains are still under the sidewalk.

532 Washington Street

The house located at this address was the residence of Mary and Charles Maurer I. Maurer was a glove manufacturer. The plant was at 1003 Fulton.

600 Washington Street

Like the Spring Lake Reformed Church, which formed in 1870, the Second Reformed Church of Grand Haven was an outgrowth of the First Reformed in Grand Haven, and began on November 22, 1871 with 20 families from the "mother church," including families with names such as Brower, Danhof, Rysdorp, Bolt, Westerhof, and Berg. Rev. Evart Vander Hart was the first pastor, followed by Reverends Van Zanten, Jacob and John Vander Meulen, Vergurg, Vreuwink, Bloom, Beltman, and Leonard Greenway. Their 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 parsonage was across the street at 603 Washington. 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 on property bought from the Vyn estate in 1950. In July 1957 the congregation relocated to 1000 Waverly. The Seventh-day Adventists then vacated their church at the southeast corner of Grant and De Spelder Streets [1002 Grant] and moved to this location on Washington. The building was sold in 2015 and converted to a private residence.

603 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Herman and Alma “Mabel” Harbeck lived in this home. Harbeck, who was president of Challenge Refrigerator, died in 1930. Later it became the address of the parsonage of the Second Reformed Church, located across the street at 600 Washington. It was a large two-story frame house with two dormers, one in the shape of a conical tower. An open porch extended the width of the home and partially around the west side, where the main entrance was situated. The porch was closed in many years ago, but the dormers remained visible.

608 Washington Street

Built in 1902 as an American Four-Square style home, the 2,970 square foot residence at this address had five bedrooms. It featured leaded-glass windows, oak woodwork, and hardwood floors which typified a quality residence of the early 20th century. Henry J. Dornbos, a prominent Grand Haven resident and founder of the H. J. Dornbos Fish Company, built the home for his wife and two children, and it remained in the Dornbos family for 56 years. The Anton [Anthony] Francik family owned the house for a few years in the late 1950s, until they sold it to Todd and Mary Raskiewicz. Todd operated the Todd Realty Company out of the house.

Around 1973, Mary Raskiewicz married Walter “Bill” Boyer, and they occupied the home with their seven children. The Boyers sold the home to Tony and Michelle Ciccantelli of Ohio in 1986. The Ciccantelli family lived in the house the first year and opened it in spring the following year as the Washington Street Bed and Breakfast [Washington Street Inn]. The inn featured four guest rooms on the second floor, each one named in honor of Tony’s and Michelle’s grandmothers, reflecting the family’s German and Italian heritage. One suite on the main floor was called the Dornbos Room in homage to its original owner. Each guest room was furnished with special decorative treatments, generating a warmth and hominess not often found in a bed and breakfast.

The new owners made the home their residence until 1995, when they decided to move back to Ohio and leased the property to Sandy Rezny and her friend Connie Curtis who managed the bed and breakfast for two years. The owners next hired various couples to manage the business for the following six rental seasons. Beginning in 2002 the Ciccantellis and their four children returned each summer to operate the bed and breakfast on a seasonal basis. In 2014 the Ciccantelli family returned to live full time in Grand Haven and to continue running the inn on a seasonal basis.

609 Washington Street

William and Mary Stewart lived here around 1900. Their daughter, Mary, was a teacher in the Grand Haven schools. William Stewart died in 1906. In 1914 the house was occupied by Walter and Edna Clark. Walter was a representative to the State House. Albert and Flora Meerzo resided at this address in 1928. Albert owned the Oriental Sweet Shop at the same address.

614 Washington Street

This was the home of Frank and Jeanette Fox. Jeanette continued to occupy the home after her husband’s death in 1903. By 1914 Charles and Agnes Wright lived here. Charles worked as a laborer.

615 Washington Street

In 1914 the house at this residence was occupied by Leon and Jeanette Verwy and C. and Lena Verwy. C. Verwy was a house mover. Peter Van Zylén and his wife Dena made this their home in the late 1920s and were still living in the house in 1940, the year Dena died. Patrick Dillinger resided at this address in the early 1970s. He owned Dillinger Business Equipment Company at 517 Fulton.

619 Washington Street

This was the residence of Henry and Henrietta Solms and their children in the early 1900s. Solms died in 1910.

620 Washington Street

The home at this address was constructed in 1873. J. Bush was the contractor. George D. Sanford and his wife Frances moved here after the fire of October 1, 1889 destroyed their home at 427 Columbus. The Sanfords made an addition to the residence after 1889 at a cost of \$1,000. After George's death in 1909, Frances continued to live here. Harry Ewing, her nephew, was living with the Sanfords in 1900, and he and his wife and son were still in the house in 1920. Frances owned the property until her death on December 13, 1923. The property was sold on April 2, 1926, to Govert Van Zantwick. The house was immediately remodeled for use as a funeral home, and eventually it became headquarters for the Van Zantwick, Kammeraad, and Bartels Funeral Home. It also served as the Van Zantwick residence. Govert's son, Herman, took over management of the funeral home and continued to use the site as a residence for him and his family. The adjacent Boynton house was sold to Van Zantwick, who tore it down to make room for a parking lot and chapel. In December 2016 Sytsema Funeral and Cremation Services of Muskegon took over operation of the Van Zantwick business. The home at this address was renamed Van Zantwick Chapel.

623 Washington Street

The buildings at 623, 625, and 627 Washington, later known in aggregate as the Ver Duin Building, were erected about 1930. Grand Haven awning was the first occupant of 623 Washington. Keniston Brothers had a thriving ice cream business at this address in the 1940s. Like most shops, Keniston's offered to "hand pack" their ice cream, which meant the customer got more than he would if the product were machine packed in pint or quart sized containers. Double-dip cones were also a special treat, and sometimes sold at the price of a single dip. By the end of the 1940s and into the early 1950s, Alford [Alfred] Kieft owned the business but retained the Keniston name. He was followed by Miller's Ice Cream Company. In the 1960s Claude Ver Duin moved his home-based Fire Protection Service from 406 Howard to this address. Fern and Claude Ver Duin also moved their printing and advertising business here in 1961. After Claude's death in 1990, son Bob became president of the company.

624 Washington Street

Living at this address in the early 1900s were Anna and John Bryce II. In 1914, John's mother Helen was living in the house with her son and daughter-in-law. Helen passed away in 1918. John II, who worked at Challenge Refrigerator, died in 1929.

625 Washington Street

The building here was erected about 1930. Young's Café was its first occupant and remained into the 1940s. The cafe advertised itself as a restaurant "For People Who Appreciate Good Food." Jessie Young, the owner, once baked 50 cherry pies and sold them for 50 cents apiece to help the Presbyterian Church with a fund-raising project. Jessie's husband Stanley was proprietor of the restaurant. Myrtle and Harry Bronkhorst purchased the business around 1946 and changed its name to Fiesta Café. By the 1960s Olaf T. Gylleck owned a business at this address called Advertising Specialties. It later was named Gylleck-Ver Duin, with Gylleck's son-in-law Claude Ver Duin as partner. In 1961 the business moved to 623 Washington. Gylleck died in 1969.

627 Washington Street

Jacob and Margaret Nemire resided at this address in the early 1900s. Jacob worked at a meat market. By 1928 Bessie P. Vigeant [Vegeant] resided in the home. A new building was erected about 1930, and Berman Mattress Company was the first occupant of 627 Washington. Evans Dry Cleaners, owned by Len and Carolee Deasen, moved to this building from 3 Seventh Street around the 1940s. About the same time Carroll E. Ackerman had a watch and jewelry repair business at the same address. By the late 1940s he had moved to 706 Washington. Ackerman's home was at 405 North Sixth. In the late 1940s Bud's Radio Service, owned by Laurin E. Carlson, had a store at 627 Washington, as did Package Deliver. The

delivery service was owned by Robert H. Vander Schoor. By 1953 Harold Bretschneider's Photography Studio was located here. He soon moved to 735 Washington.

628 Washington Street

About January 1, 1907, William Bading opened a machine repair shop here and resided at the same address. He died in 1916. His wife's name was Lucy.

629 Washington Street

In the 1920s Wally's Lunch did business here. It was followed by Quality Lunch in the 1930s, offering "Especially Good Hamburgers for 5 cents." A restaurant owned and operated by Gladys Shaw was at this address around 1940. In the next decade it became the Waffle Shop, owned by Mildred Farley and Mary Kromp.

632 Washington Street

George Botbyl I started an automotive business at this address in 1924 with the construction of his first garage. He later added a showroom for Jewett automobiles. Botbyl carried Cardinal gasoline at first, and then converted to Phillips. He also was a vendor for Ajax tires. Later he featured Packards, followed by Chrysler, Plymouth, and Graham automobiles in the early 1930s. He offered 24-hour wrecker service and car repair, as well. Botbyl died in 1953. His son, George R. Botbyl, ran the business until 1956, when he sold his interest to other family members. The garage closed its doors in 1963. It was razed and replaced by a new structure that housed several businesses. In 2008 that building was completely renovated and became part of the Van Zantwick Bartels Funeral Home [now Systema Funeral Home]. The Botbyl garage also used 9 South Seventh as an address.

633 Washington Street

Nauta's Dry Cleaning, owned by Andrew Nauta, did business at this address in the 1940s and into the 1950s.

635 Washington Street

Leonard Kammeraad, who owned a saloon at 9 North Seventh, lived here with his wife, Matilda. He died in 1914.

700 Washington Street

Dr. William Presley erected a building at this site in 1919. His son, Raymond Presley, opened a drug store in the building in 1923, which soon became a favorite after-school spot for high school students. The high school was about a block south on Seventh Street. Dr. Presley moved his medical practice to the second floor, although he also maintained an office at his home, located at 315 Washington. Also on the second floor was the office of Leslie E. Kline, a Chiropractic Physician, who was in business at this address from the early 1930s to the late 1960s. In the mid-1920s the Ku Klux Klan had an office here. Arthur Allman was in charge. Raymond Presley sold his business to Jay Casemier in 1961. Two years later Casemier moved the pharmacy to Meijer Plaza on Beacon Boulevard, where he remained in business until selling to Meijer in 1975. Casemier, a registered pharmacist, had been employed at Steiner's Drug Store in downtown Grand Haven. In the late 1940s Roy Z. Patterson maintained a dental office on the second floor. The building was razed around 1990 to make room for a new structure.

701 Washington Street

As early as 1893 Harm Koenes was a clerk at a grocery store here. He bought the store in 1901 and called it the Corner Grocery Store. He advertised "Canned Goods A Specialty." This may have been the location of the earlier John Cook Corner Grocery, offering "Staple and Fancy Groceries and Headquarters for Bulk Oysters and Fruit." Koenes moved his store to 9 North Seventh in 1916. In 1922 Fred Berschy had an office at 701 Washington, where he offered "TO RENT Furnished Cottages at Spring Lake" and "Spring

Lake Resort Property for Sale.” A year later Grand Haven State Bank [Fifth Third] erected a building at this site for a branch. The main door opened directly to the corner. The branch closed in 1933, at the time of the bank moratorium. A & P Grocery moved in the next year. In the late 1940s the State of Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission had an office at this address. Later the building was remodeled to include 6 North Seventh and it became the location of several restaurants, most recently JW’s.

702 Washington Street

Poel & Hoebeke Clothing Store, owned by Melle Poel and Tony Hoebeke, did business at this address as early as 1925 and remained into the 1940s.

703 Washington Street

John [Johannes] Van Dyk’s shoe store was doing business here in the early 1900s, but apparently moved across the street to 704 Washington, where the shop was known as Van Dyk & Dornbos. After 1908 the Modern Shoe Shop, owned by Charles Greenfield, was located at this address. A 1912 newspaper ad said, “NOW IS THE TIME to get your lawn mower sharpened, also fine shoe repairing promptly done.” In 1921 Van Norman’s Oyster House was located here, offering oysters by the “Pint, Quart or Gallon.” Charles Van Norman was the owner. By 1928 Emery Holzinger’s Electric Shop was at this address.

704 Washington Street

Brothers Aart and Frank Anthony Van Tol had a hardware store here in the early 1900s but moved their store to 12 North Seventh. Aart and his wife, Lizzie, lived at 214 South Seventh. Anthony’s wife’s name was Margaret, and they lived at 210 South Seventh. By 1918 the Van Dyk & Dornbos Shoe Store had moved here from 703 Washington. John Van Dyk and Isaac Dornbos, co-owners, started their shoe business in 1910. In 1923 they sold the business at 704 Washington to John and Henry Poel, who renamed it the East End Shoe Store. The store offered S & H [Sperry and Hutchinson] Green Stamps. Poel’s Shoe Store was still in business in the mid-1950s. By 1960 the building was occupied by the Alice Jean Shop, offering “Everything for the Lady.”

705 Washington Street

An early structure at this address, later referred to as the Poel Building, was erected in 1900. By 1908 Martin Stap operated a flour and feed store here. His advertisement in the 1908 *City Directory*, headed by a picture of himself, says, “Martin Stap, Dealer in Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain; also Buyer and Shipper of Rye. If it’s the best flour you look for, then surely ask your dealer for Kern’s Success, which is a success every time. Take no substitute. We have the sole agency for this vicinity.” In 1914 Wear-U-Well shoes were sold here. By 1917 Stap was located at 715 Washington. In the mid-1920s the Poel Brothers, Jacob and William, operated the Grand Haven Vulcanizing Company and Goodyear Service Station at this address. Vulcanizing was a process intended to strengthen the pneumatic rubber tires, which tended to be soft and sticky. About the same time they opened the Electric Shoe Shop for shoe repairs, and then converted to a shop for tire repairs, gas, and oil. In the late 1940s Jacob’s sons, Harvey and Gordon, bought the business after working there for several years; concentrating solely on shoe repair. The sons sold the operation in the late 1950s to Roy Pell, who renamed it Pell’s Shoe Repair. In 1983 Don De Witt Electronics opened a television repair office, after offering similar services in Grand Rapids since 1948. Later his son David De Witt took over the business. De Witt’s closed permanently in 2015 and the next year JW’s Restaurant purchased the building, remodeled it, and opened a wine store.

706 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Albert Bolt had a grocery store on this site. His 1920 advertisement read, “We handle the celebrated Peerless Japan Tea and White House Coffee.” After 1920 men by the name of Smith and Williams offered “Groceries, Fresh Fruits, and Vegetables.” Around 1930 A. Warnaar’s wallpaper and paint shop was located at this address, prior to his move to 114 South Fourth in 1932 or 1933. Around

1940 the M & M Five and Dime Store occupied this site before moving to 711 Washington. By the late 1940s Carroll E. Ackerman had moved his Watch Shop here from 627 Washington, and he was still doing business at a jewelry store in the 1960s.

707 Washington Street

Harbor City Bakery had a shop at this address around the 1940s. It was owned by Jacob Daane. In the 1950s it was Bos Bakery. In 1953 the Grand Haven Screen Company was formed with offices on the second floor of this building. Jack vanden Berg and Edwin Stuberger were partners. By 1957 vanden Berg had relocated Grand Haven Screen to 119 South Fourth, and Stuberger was at 117 North Third as owner of the Stuberger Awning Company. After that Martinizing dry cleaners, owned and managed by Richard Weirich, occupied the space, followed by Red's Quality Cleaners. The building was razed in early 2017.

708 Washington Street

Henry Ringelberg ran a meat market here in the early 1900s. By 1930 he owned a real estate office at 630 Columbus, where he and his wife, Anna, also lived. By the mid-1920s Henry Casemier's Meat and Vegetable Shop was located at 708 Washington. His grocery later was called Casemier's Super Market. Brownies Lunch offered "Hamburgs and Hot Dogs Served on Steam Buns" by 1930. Also located here in the 1930s was Emery Holzinger's Electric Shop, for radio sales and service and Meyer's Music Shop.

710 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Henry Vander Veere had a barbershop at this address and was still in business as late as 1941. By the late 1940s it was owned and operated by William H. Cosier and called Cosier's Barber shop.

711 Washington Street

In 1938, Charles Bugielski left his job at McLellan's Five and Dime in Benton Harbor and opened the M & M Variety Store at 706 Washington. By 1944 the Herbst family had erected a building at 711 Washington, which M & M then occupied. The variety store continued in operation until 1981, when Dr. Joe's Food Emporium, owned and operated by Joseph S. Roetter, moved here from 716 Washington. Dr. Joe's was replaced by Andre's Eatery in March 1988, followed by several other restaurants. The Morning Star Café opened in 1995.

712 Washington Street

John [Johannes] and Henrietta Van Dyk resided here in the early 1900s. Van Dyk owned a shoe store at 703 Washington. By the late 1940s Joseph Hettinga operated the Produce Center at the site.

713-715 Washington Street

Van Tol Hardware Store was open at 713 Washington Street in 1914. By 1917 Martin Stap had moved his store from 705 Washington to 715 Washington. Stap offered garden seeds, flour, and feed: "Always a full line of the Best to be gotten." The Grand Haven Farm Bureau opened in 1922 at this site, in a building that dated to 1915. In the 1920s Charles C. Whistler managed the Farm Bureau, assisted by Robinson Township resident Adrian J. Knight, Director. Charles E. Miller was manager starting in the 1940s. He sold International Farm equipment and Farmall tractors. In the early 1960s he changed the name of the business to Miller's Mart. For awhile the store had an entrance at 714 Columbus, directly north of the Washington Street address, and in its early years there was a warehouse at 747 Grant. The business closed in the mid-1960s. Around 1968 Jack Smant moved his floor covering business from 1119 Washington to this address. Smant sold the business in 1974 to the Rycenga Building Center. In 1976 the Bookman moved in and was still operating at this address in 2019. James L. Dana and George W. Tilton were the original owners of the Bookman, but eventually Dana took over as sole owner. He sold to John and Judy Waanders in 1991. They hired Charles Meisner to manage the bookstore, which he did until his death in 2007. On February 27, 2015, John and Judy sold the Bookman to Sharon and Dick Tanis, Diane Stegerda,

and Alexa McGuinness. The Tanises and Stegerda in 2018 sold their share of the business to McGuinness.

716 Washington Street

By the late 1940s Stearns' Paint Store was at this address, selling Dutch Kraft and Glidden products. The shop was owned and operated by Ulric C. Stearns. Joseph S. Roetter operated Dr. Joe's Food Emporium at this address in the 1970s before moving to 711 Washington.

720 Washington Street

From at least 1914 to 1925 John Lemon and his wife Elizabeth resided at this address. John owned a barbershop at 211 North Seventh Street. After John's death in 1925, Peter De Boef had a sign and poster shop here and made his home at the same address, as well. Around 1940 this was the location of George V. Hoffer's insurance office, who also was a justice of the peace. His widow, Eleanor Vander Noot Hoffer, continued to live in the upstairs apartment until her death in 1962.

727 Washington Street

In the late 1940s "Pat" Paggeot owned and operated Grand Haven Radio and Television here. He offered Bendix and Hallicrafters radios and record players.

728 Washington Street

In the early years of the 20th century, this was the home of August and Louise Van Tol. August died in 1954. During the 1940s, the Free Methodist Church met here. This church was distinct from the First Methodist Church, located in the same era at 332 Washington. Fred and Pat Borchers purchased the building to accommodate their new business, the Frame and Mat Shop. Later the Borchers decided to move into the upstairs apartment. What were once rather small living quarters on the second floor were completely renovated, making plenty of room for family and friends, and especially for the Borchers' three grandchildren. The Borchers' son Dan ultimately took over the business.

732 Washington Street

In the 1930s Carl's Garage was located here, offering auto repair and 24-hour towing service. By the late 1940s West Michigan Floor Covering did business from this address. John C. Voshel and Fred J. Hieftje were owners.

733 Washington Street

Harold Bretschneider and his wife Bernice lived at this address, while operating their photography studio next door at 735 Washington.

734 Washington Street

The son of Cornelius Van Doorne lived here with his family in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Mrs Van Doorne moved after her husband's death in 1903.

735 Washington Street

After 1953 Harold Bretschneider moved his Photography Studio to this address from 627 Washington. Bretschneider and his family lived next door at 733 Washington. In the mid-1970s the Justema-Garrow Realty Company was located at this address, with Fred Garrow, president, and Steve Justema, director. Bekin's Appliance store opened at this site in 1982, owned and operated by Barbara and Harvey Bekins. Later, their son Scott took over the business.

739 Washington Street

In the 1940s the Silver Beauty Shop was located at this address.

800 Washington Street

An early structure at this site, sometimes referred to as the Snook Building, housed a grocery store owned by John J. Boer, who moved here in 1888 from the corner of Washington and Seventh Streets. Boer, who called his store the Beehive, sold out in 1897. In the 1920s a later structure housed Van's Economy Market, a grocery store owned and operated by Cornelius Van Hemert. By the early 1930s it was the site of Wolf's Dairy Bar, owned by Anthony Wolf. That was followed by Warber's Dairy Bar, owned by William F. Warber. Warber's moved to 420 Fulton in the mid-1950s. In the 1940s milk shakes and sundaes were priced at 25 cents each, and an ice cream cone cost a nickel. From 1979 to 1983 the building housed Grand Haven Chiropractic Clinic, run by Dr. Craig L. Riemersma. He moved his business to this site from 834 Grant. Applied Laser Graphics moved to 800 Washington from 825 Washington in 1993 and vacated the building in 2001. Key's Driving School, a later occupant, still worked from this address as recently as 2019.

802 Washington Street

Cornelius and Mary Van Hemert resided at this address. Cornelius owned and operated Van's Economy Market at 800 Washington.

803 Washington Street

Albert Rysdorp, a dentist, lived at this address with his wife, Minnie, in the early 1900s. His office was at 136 Washington.

812 Washington Street

Charles Rouhorst had an auto repair business here around 1940.

822 Washington Street

Christian and Myrtle Kamhout resided at this address in the early 1900s. Kamhout, who was employed as a polisher at the Piano Factory, was born in 1870.

825 Washington Street

Hattie and Jamies Bignell lived at a home that once occupied this lot. He died in 1941 and his wife died 14 years later. At that time, the house was in the name of their daughter, Dora Bignell. Jamies Bignell was a realtor and developer. Applied Laser Graphics operated from this address until 1993, when it moved to 800 Washington.

826 Washington Street

Fredrick "Ted" Bolt and his sister Anje shared a home at this address. Bolt started to work for the Peoples Bank in 1917 and became its president. He died in 1976.

832 Washington Street

In the early 1900s, this was the location of the Grand Haven Transfer Company. The firm advertised, "FREIGHT from all docks and depots. FURNITURE moved via auto truck to or from Grand Rapids, Holland, Muskegon and Neighboring Cities at reasonable rates. Quick service, intelligently handled by experienced truck men. We Deliver the Goods."

835 Washington Street

James A. Franks's floral business was at this address as early as 1918. See also 915 Washington

905 Washington Street

Located on this site was the residence of Gayla Bignell Lange, a teacher in the early years ago at Rosy Mound School.

915 Washington Street

The 40 acres of cultivated grounds and greenhouses of the Hancock & Sons Wholesale Florists were located on the north side of Washington, encompassing the entire area bounded on the west by Eighth Street, on the north by Fulton [Columbus Street at that time did not go through], and on the east by Ferry Street. By 1948, or perhaps earlier, Franks' Flower Shop & Greenhouse was here. Ernest W. Franks owned the business at that time. Around 1980 Dan [Danny] Jay Nash bought the shop, renamed it Lakeshore Floral Gifts & Greenhouses, and vacated his shop at 311 South Harbor. In the fall of 2004 Eastern Floral & Gifts of Grand Rapids purchased the business. Rick Huisman was part-owner of Eastern Floral.

920 Washington Street

By 1910 Silas A. Harvey owned and operated a floral shop at this address. Harvey and his family resided at the same address. By the mid-1920s William Nichols was the owner.

923 Washington Street

Edward P. Kinkema and his family resided here around 1930.

925 Washington Street

Tony Hoebeke and Melle Poel were owners of a clothing store at 702 Washington. Tony resided at this address.

945 Washington Street

In 1914 Alfred [Albert] Woody and his wife Margaret resided at 945 Washington. Alfred worked as a molder at one of the local factories. He and Margaret were divorced in May 1914. Margaret remained in Grand Haven, but Alfred moved elsewhere. By 1928 John Casemier, owner of Casemier's Sanitary Market at 1322 Washington Street, lived at this address with his wife Jessie and their children. Robert and Devon Monetza were residing here as early as 1979 and remained in the house well into the 21st century.

1002 Washington Street

Isaac Dornbos, a real estate agent, had an office here in the 1940s and into the late 1950s, when it was called Isaac Dornbos & Sons. The Dornbos family also resided here.

1005 Washington Street

This was the residence of Hubert and Jacoba Boomgaard in the early 1900s. Hubert, a mechanic, died in 1942.

1022 Washington Street

Edward and Deborah Rycenga resided at this address. He was Under-Sheriff for Ottawa County, among other positions he held. Edward died in 1976.

1023 Washington Street

Peter Zaagman was a machinist in the early 1900s. He and his wife, Jennie, resided at this address. Jennie lived from 1878 to 1932.

1023 Washington Street

This house was one of the few historic brick houses in the city. It also was a good example of a small Queen Anne house. Its cut back corners at the front and cross-gabled roof with fish scale siding at the gables all were typical of this style.

1026 Washington Street

Wed in 1929, Milo and Jennie Sovis resided here briefly before moving to 1044 Washington.

1028 Washington Street

John J. Boer, a Grand Haven businessman, built the two-story house at this address in 1885 and lived here with his wife, Jennie. Boer paid the carpenter, Henry Rysdorp, \$119 for his work and another \$19 to the Alber Brothers for painting the house inside and out.

1030 Washington Street

According to Martin Klaver's memoirs, the house at this address was built in 1872 for Henry John Bolt. As late as 1990 it was still occupied by one of his descendants, Irene Bolt.

1031 Washington Street

Leonard Fisher and his family moved here from 905 Franklin. The house later was occupied by his son, Homer, and Homer's family. Leonard was a commercial fisherman in Grand Haven, and also had a meat market for a number of years. He died in 1922.

1034 Washington Street

This house is one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style in the city. The shallow pitch of the roof, the eave returns at the gables, and the windows topped with small pediments point to its architectural style.

1036 Washington Street

In 1876 John J. Bolt built his two-story frame home on the 20 acres surrounding this site. His farm was between Despelder and Ferry and extended from today's Washington Street to Grant. It included the land now occupied by Ferry School. A picket fence lined the sidewalk in front of the house, and the yard included room for a croquet court. At one time a substantial apple orchard graced the area, along with other agricultural items. In 1914 Bolt's descendants remodeled the home to make room for a bathroom, added a full basement with furnace, and installed a fireplace. Bolt's granddaughter, Cornelia Floto, wife of Percy Floto, continued to reside in the home at the start of the 21st century.

1039 Washington Street

Gerrit Dornbos had a fishing business at 614 Monroe Street in Grand Haven. He and his wife Nellie lived here.

1044 Washington Street

Milo and Jennie Sovis moved here around mid-1930 from 1026 Washington. Their daughter Elaine was born while the family resided here.

1046 Washington Street

Albert Bolt and his wife, Minnie, lived at this address in the early 1900s. Bolt owned a grocery store at 706 Washington. In the 1930s Peter Van Lopik and his family resided here.

1054 Washington Street

Located at this site in the early 1940s was Gene Denning's Service Station. By the mid-1950s it was the location of Peter Rycenga's Insurance Agency, which moved here from 1036 Columbus.

1100 Washington Street

In the late 1940s Midway Motors offered used automobiles at this address. Its motto was "Dealer in Better Cars." The business was owned by Raymond and Jordan Bosma. Cook's Appliances moved here from 1116-1118 Washington, separating appliances from the hardware division, when the grocery store was vacated.

1101-03 Washington Street

The Crescent movie theatre opened here in late 1928. As with other movie theaters in town, its name came about as the result of a contest. Dorothy L. Lehman's suggested Crescent, for which she won a year's worth of free passes. Other suggestions were Ferryton and Gold Moon. The house originally on this corner site was moved to 1251 Washington to make room for the theater. In December 1939 Paul R. Schlossman of Muskegon purchased the property, but he did not intend to reopen it as a theater. Schlossman already owned the Grand and Robinhood Theaters in Grand Haven and several in Muskegon, including the Michigan. In 1941 brothers Richard and Arie [Arthur] Prins purchased the building from the Muskegon Theater Company [Robin Hood Theater Co.] and moved their heating business here from 102 North Third Street. The Prinses hired a contractor from Muskegon, who used dynamite to level the slanted concrete floor. The blasting caused a scar that remained visible in the tin ceiling. In the 1940s and 1950s the Crescent Beauty Shop, owned by Marian Bethke, was located here, along with Prins Heating. The brothers sold the building in 1963 to Bruce Cleveland, who later went bankrupt. Apparently at that point Prins resumed ownership and continued to occupy the space. In 1986 the building was vacant, but soon after the Busy Bee Shoe Repair moved here from its downtown location. It moved to the southwest corner of Ferry and Jackson Streets in 1999 when the building's new owner, Chris Vandenberg, had other plans for it. In 2012 Bobbi and Robert Sabine took ownership.

1111 Washington Street

In the late 1940s Robert E. Owens operated an insurance office here.

1113 Washington Street

Frank Ryder was proprietor of a beauty shop at this address by 1932. Later he added a barber shop. By the late 1940s he had moved the business next door to 1115 Washington.

1114 Washington Street

The Brownee Sweet Shop filled many a sweet tooth here during the 1920s and into the 1950s. Ralph Brosseit was an early owner. By the late 1940s Sherril P. Nelson operated the business.

1115 Washington Street

The Sunshine Bake Shop offered pastries at this address beginning about 1940. It also was known as Grand Haven Home Bakery, which moved here from 214 Washington. It was owned by John De Vries, who operated it from 1930 into the 1950s. The site continued to house a bakery as late as 1998, under the name of Camburn's Home Bakery. Also at this address by the late 1940s was Frank Ryder's Barber and Beauty Shop. The business had been located at 1113 Washington.

1116-1118 Washington Street

In 1918 Jacob Cook opened a grocery store at 1118 Washington. In November 1926, he converted to the hardware and plumbing business, although in 1928 the Great A&P Tea Store [grocery chain] had an outlet at 1116 Washington. In 1954 Jacob and sons Ed and Al erected a new building at 1116 Washington. Later they bought the grocery store building at 1100 Washington and opened a television and appliance store, with Al in charge. A son of Al, Jack Cook, managed the hardware and plumbing business in more recent years. A second son, Jim, also was in the business. In the 1940s the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company did business at this address, as well as at 224 Washington. In the mid-1950s Roossien Brothers Accounting Service had offices at this address.

1117 Washington Street

John Casemier moved his food market here from 1123 Washington in the 1930s. The food market was followed by B & R Television & Appliances in the 1950s.

1119 Washington Street

H.L. Nessen's Department Store occupied the building at this site in the 1920s, advertising itself as "The Head-to-Foot Outfitter." Henry L. Nessen was the owner. By 1930 John Casemier's Food Market, offering "Vegetables, Quality Meats, Groceries," was opened at this site and at 1117. Jack Smant opened a Tile & Floor Covering outlet at this address in 1957. Smant moved the business to 713 Washington around 1968. He later became Director of the Association of Commerce and Industry, a post he held from 1983 to 1999. In July 1970 the Seventh-day Adventists opened a Community Center at this address, thanks to the financial support of area merchants, industries, and foundations. It continued and expanded social services done at the church. Mrs Delmar Barnett was the director. The Center was valued at \$60,000 when it opened. Half the building was rented out, but when that space became available the church used it for smoking cessation clinics, cooking schools. The Center later was relocated to 432 Beechtree.

1120 Washington Street

In 1924 Charles Salisbury sold his grocery store to Tom Ruiter, who reopened it as Ruiter's Food Market. Ruiter also ran a grocery store at 21 Beechtree. Ruiter turned the business over to his sons, Ken and Leon, in 1958. In the early 1970s the grocery store here was called The Pantry. Rich Abraham opened his first grocery store at this site in December 1976. Ten years later he moved his business to the plaza at the southwest corner of Beacon and Taylor [1101 South Beacon]. He closed this operation when Family Fare Supermarket moved in to the former K-Mart building next door in 1996. Abraham also operated a store in Spring Lake, which closed in February 2000. The stores were named Rich's Foodland. For a short time beginning in 1992 Abraham had a third store, this one in North Muskegon.

Abraham sold the building at 1120 Washington in 1986 to Jack Cook, owner of the adjacent Cook's Hardware.

1121 Washington Street

The C. Thomas Grocery Store, managed by B. Chase, was at this address in the 1920s. In the 1930s Washington Auto Accessories offered automobile tires ranging from \$4.45 to \$5.55, batteries starting at \$3.69, motor oil at 30 cents a gallon, and other automotive items. In the late 1940s Luden Tailor and Cleaner did business here. Lester V. Luden was the owner.

1122 Washington Street

In the 1920s Helen Stender Michener advertised dry goods at this address, and she also offered hemstitching. John A. Butcher had a radio retail outlet and repair shop here in the 1930s and into the 1940s. He offered Sparton radios, Sparton refrigerators, ABC washing machines, and Hammond electric clocks.

1123 Washington Street

In the 1920s K & B Stores sold groceries and meats at this address. The building was empty in 1928. Casemier Food Market, owned by John Casemier, moved here from 1322 Washington in the 1930s. After Casemier's moved to 1117-1119 Washington, Van's Shoe Shop was located here at least as early as 1936. Owned by Henry Vander Laan, the shoe store closed following his death in 1942. Pofahl Electric Company did business at this address in the 1950s. Pofahl's moved to 1621 Marion and then to 1720 Marion.

1125 Washington Street

Van I. Witt opened a drug store at this site in 1910. Witt also owned drug stores at 135 Washington Street and 216 Washington. Starting in the 1920s Hetzel's Pharmacy, owned by Carl A. Hetzel, was located 1125 Washington. In 1952 Clifford Pfaff bought the business from Hetzel and changed the name to Pfaff's Pharmacy. The store continued to offer sodas at counters stools purchased from the local Bastian-Blessing Company into the 21st century. Clifford sold the business in 1980 to Dwayne Bloemers. The

store closed permanently on March 13, 2018. [*Tribune* article, “Pfaff Pharmacy shutting its door for good,” March 10, 2018.]

1139 Washington Street

Christine and J. Nyhof Poel made their home here. Poel was City Clerk from 1931 to 1966.

1143 Washington Street

In the early 1900s James and Mary Locke [Lock] and their children resided here. James was listed in the 1893 *Compendium* and in the 1908 *Directory* as a gardener. Joan [Josephine] Locke, their daughter, married Gordon Laughead of Grand Haven. By the early 1940s John and Mary Maggiore and their family had moved here from 333 Elliott. John was an assembler with the Bastian Blessing Company.

1150 Washington Street

George T. vanden Berg’s bus line operated from this address in the 1920s. He owned two busses, which began plying the streets of Grand Haven in about 1920, including a run to Highland Park. The line discontinued business shortly after 1925, due primarily to the growing use of automobiles.

1200 Washington Street

Cornelius and Mary Nyland lived at this address. He sold beverages from a building on Albee Street in the early 1900s.

1203 Washington Street

Antone Boet, a carpenter, resided at this address with his wife, Pauline. Boet lived from 1847 to 1917.

1212 Washington Street

Joseph and Louise Zeimet I moved here from 1227 Franklin between 1920 and 1930.

1214 Washington Street

Fred Warber, a farmer, lived at this address with his wife, Wilhelmena, in the early 1900s.

1215 Washington Street

James Franks in 1899 became the first occupant of the two-story house at this address. He also ran his floral business, Franks Greenhouse, from the same address. He died in 1941. Jim Franks II and his wife Onolee were the fifth generation of the Franks family to occupy. They were still living there in 2021.

1221 Washington Street

This was the residence of John J. Bolt and his wife, Dena, in the early 1900s. Bolt was in partnership with Edward P. Kinkema. The two of them owned a cold storage and fish market at 1034 Fulton. By 1932 Robert A. Smith and his family occupied the house. Smith owned a grocery at 1320 Washington.

1226 Washington Street

John and May Angus lived here in the early part of the 1900s. Angus died in 1932. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had an office at this address around 1940.

1250 Washington Street

The two-story frame home at this address was built in 1894 by Henry and Anna Donker. It later was Marj Hendrick’s residence, who moved here from 1120 Columbus. The original coach stone greets visitors as they approach the front of the home. One of the rooms once was used as a cobbler’s work area. Brad and Melissa Patterson purchased the property in 2004.

1251 Washington Street

The story-and-a-half house at this site was moved here in 1928 from 1107 Washington to make room for the Crescent Theater. Prior to that, the City of Grand Haven maintained a two-story frame fire barn on this corner site. A bell tower adorned the roof top. A small crew manned a hose wagon pulled by two horses.

1303 Washington Street

This house, an example of the Italianate style of residential architecture, was occupied in 1918 by Josephine Roossien and her sons, Peter and Herman.

1308 Washington Street

Around the 1910s and into the 1920s this was the residence of George and Sena Swart.

1309 Washington Street

Fred Palmer, who advertised himself as a house mover, lived at this address with his wife Helen. It also was his place of business. Also living here was Philander Palmer, a medical doctor with an office at 135 Washington. Philander died in 1914.

1313 Washington Street

Irene and Harold Cloutier, who started the Busy Bee Shoe Repair Shop at 111 Washington about 1939, lived at this address. In the late 1940s Adrian De Heer lived on the second floor of the building.

1314 Washington Street

Allie M. Dibble lived and offered dressmaking services at this address in the early 1900s. Her husband, Austin Dibble, was a “lather,” someone who installs lath in homes that will have plaster walls.

1320-1322 Washington Street

In the early 1900s Lewis A. Gorham was proprietor of the Gorham & Company grocery store at 1320 Washington. In the 1920s Fred and Charles Zellar owned a grocery store at that address. Charles and his wife, Gert, lived on the premises. By the mid-1920s 1320 Washington was the location of F. Strahsburg Grocery, later called Strahsburg & Son. Fred Strahsburg started his business in 1904 at 1322 Washington and later was joined by his son, Albert. The store was doing business at the same address as late as 1957. By 1921 Robert A Smith owned the grocery at 1320 Washington, offering “Groceries and Provisions.” In the early 1930s it was called Smith & Williams Groceries, specializing in fresh fruits and vegetables. Robert Smith and Louis V. Williams were the owners. John Casemier worked for Strahsburg before opening his own grocery at 1322 Washington around 1928. He named his business John Casemier’s Sanitary Market. Casemier later moved his store to 1127 Washington. 1320 Washington later served as a residence. The building at 1322 Washington Street was vacant for a number of years, but it did at various times house a martial arts studio, an antique store, and a cooking school. On July 1, 2006, Howard Norris purchased the real estate and started a food service business known as Artisan Cooking School. The interior of 1322 retained the original tin covering on the ceiling and north wall.

1330 Washington Street

In the mid-1920s Fred Strahsburg and his family resided in a home built at this address around 1915. Strahsburg owned a meat market at 1322 Washington.

1339 Washington Street

Harry Walter and his wife moved to 1339 Washington from 121 North Second Street, where they had resided since at least 1910. Walter was a clerk at the Grand Haven Post Office. He was born in Michigan about 1876 and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Wisconsin approximately a year later.

1400 Washington Street

In the 1920s Carl and Minnie Lindgren resided here. With Charles Schroeder as his partner, Carl owned the Schroeder-Lindgren Auto Co. at 100 North Seventh and the Natural Ice Company at 436 North Seventh. Carl died in 1935.

1416 Washington Street

In 1955 the Knights of Columbus hired contractor Orrie Vander Meiden to erect a new hall at a cost of \$15,000. Charles Miller was the member in charge of the project.

1437 Washington Street

Minard Walcott had a feed store here starting in the 1920s and lasting until he sold the property to Claude Mulder in the mid- to late 1940s. Mulder named it Mulder's Feed Store. In 1970 Louis Wallinga bought the business and gave it his family name. Greg Luckey purchased it in 1987, expanded the operation to include a garden center, and in 1990 named the business City Farmer.

1445-1447 Washington Street

Frank Holzinger owned Grand Haven Motor Company, which sold and serviced Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs, Vikings, and General Motors Trucks, at this address. The business's grand opening was held on August 17, 1940. By the 1950s it had become the Bruce Nickless Oldsmobile and Buick Company. The company's ad said the firm had been "Selling General Motors Cars Since 1928." Haven Modern Laundry & Cleaners relocated to 1447 Washington from 201 Columbus Street in 1964. The laundry was owned by Walter J. Draeger. The business closed permanently in 1999.

1452 Washington Street

Around 1930 Kozicki's Grocery offered "VEGETABLES AND SMOKED MEATS" at a store here. When owner Walter Kozicki moved the store to 21 South Beechtree in the next decade, P & E Service Station moved in. By 1948 this was the site of E. Nie Miller's Friendly Service Station, owned by Elmer L. Miller. Miller featured Mobil gas and oil products. A few years later Mac's Friendly Service offered Mobil gas and other automobile-related items at this address.

1453 Washington Street

Robert Jeske opened Bob's Super Service gas station at this address in the mid-1940s. Around 1960 Jeske moved his business to 202 South Beechtree. By the late 1970s Quick-Whip Ice Cream offered refreshments here.

1500 Washington Street [approximate number]

In the 19th century Gerrit and Jennike Bolt Klaver owned one acre of land on the north side of Washington Street, near Beech Tree. They built a house on the property for their family of three children, John, Margaret, and Peter. About 1905 they moved into a new home at 618 Lafayette.

1510 Washington Street [approximate number]

In early 1882, the City of Grand Haven hired Micah "Mack" Walker of Port Huron to install a small water system. Recognizing the need for a more extensive system, in 1883 the city hired Solon L. Wiley of Detroit to build what became known as the Wiley Water Works at the east end of Washington in Grand Haven as a private enterprise. Wiley incorporated the Grand Haven Water Works on October 25, 1883. The Water Works used Holley pumps to provide pressure. The first water pipes were wooden made by the Wyckoff company. Augustus M. Cosgrove was one of the first managers, and George Swart I and Cornelius Voshel followed him. Although system provided sufficient water pressure to 60 fire hydrants, the business nevertheless failed, and in 1888 the City of Grand Haven began to manage the water supply system. From 1923 to 1928, 1510 Washington was the address for the Michael George Company, owned and operated by George De Kraker. Its primary product was fountain pens. The brick building was still

standing in 1930, but Lillie said that it had been abandoned some years before. It was intentionally burned down about 1970 under the supervision of the Grand Haven Fire Department.

1525 Washington

In November 1973 the newly-formed Grand Haven-Spring Lake Sewer Authority opened a treatment plant at this address and vacated the facility at 509 Adams Street.

1614 Washington Street

Delbert I. Smith's Trucking Company was located here at least as early as 1941.

Water Street

See Harbor Drive.

509 Waverly Road

The house at this address was built in 1919, and by the mid-1920s it was the residence of Richard and Fern Bottje. Fern continued to occupy the home after his death in 1955. She died in 1977. The home then became the residence of their son James R. Bottje, who was still living in the house in 1990. He passed away in 1999. Current residents are Lawrence and Laura Burns and their children.

515 Waverly Road

Clyde Van Bemmelen, who lived from 1915 to 1955, resided here. His wife's name was Thelma.

546 Waverly Road

Terrance and Joan Roberts made their home here in the mid-1920s.

547 Waverly Road

In 1972 the Methodist Church of the Dunes in Grand Haven purchased the house at this address for \$24,000. It was to be used as a residence for the Associate Minister.

1031 Waverly Road

Robert and Marian Kammeraad made their home here. Robert, who died in 1992, was Register of Deeds for Ottawa County for 34 years.

1521 Waverly Road

The house formerly at this address was moved to Pullman, Michigan, in June 1999 to make room for expansion of Sluka Field. Action, Ltd., of West Olive, purchased the house from the City of Grand Haven for \$1.00.

1606 Waverly Road

The William and Edith Kluempel homestead, a rambling Queen Anne style farmhouse with a wrap around porch, remained on its original site while a more modern neighborhood developed around it. Thick natural woodwork, paneled pocket doors, and a blend of collectibles, artwork, handwork, and antiques gave this home a cozy and traditional atmosphere. Betty Goins, a landscape designer, did much of the work both inside and in the gardens outside. Betty Goins's specialty in her interior decorating business was window treatments. The Goinses were later owners of the house. Edith was born on March 25, 1897 and died in Grand Haven on June 7, 1984.

1642 Waverly Road

Frank and Caecilia Ott resided here. Frank died in 1973.

10010 West Olive Road

James and Mary Prelesnik and their six children moved from Colorado to this 80-acre farm in Section 5, Grand Haven Township, in 1911. The former owner's name was Minehart [possibly Otto Meinhardt]. William Prelesnik, a descendant, was still living on the site in 1999.

10012 West Olive Road

Clarence Reender had opened Reender's Blueberry Farm outlet at this site by the 1960s. He also used a barn on the site to display his collection of antique farm equipment. Clarence, who resided at 14031 168th Avenue, died in 1980.

10300 West Olive Road

In 1991 Kathy Smant opened Lake Shore Antiques in a new building at this site.

11240 West Olive Road

In the 1950s Tiles & Homik Service Station was on this corner, offering Sinclair gasoline. In the 1990s it became the site of a farmer's market.

12750 [approxmate number] West Olive Road

Ernest J. Behm's 35-acre farm was located on the southeast corner of Lincoln and West Olive Road [M-11, later U.S. 31]. The land had been in the Behm family prior to Ernest's ownership.

12751 [approxmate number] West Olive Road

In the mid-1920s Fred Pantlind open a log cabin real estate office at or near this address. Pantlind was developing Sunset Hills on Lake Michigan. Roads were put in, but the stock market crash of 1929 and the depression that resulted stalled sales and ultimately the entrepreneur sold the property to others. Pantlind was owner and manager of the Grand Rapids hotel once known by the family name, but in recent years called the Grand Amway. Today the acreage is known as Mountain Plat. [*Tribune* article "Log Cabin Will Be Office for Realty Firm," May 20, 1926.]

104 Williams Street

The original house at this address was built around 1900 and remodeled in 1927. When Aart and Brenda Boterenbrood purchased the property in 1995 it was a two-family home. The Boterenbroods, who lived in Dallas, Texas at the time of their purchase, used the house as a summer cottage before returning to Grand Haven in June 2002, where they remained as permanent residents. The Boterenbroods then completely remodeled the home, inside and out.

16127 Winans Street

Zelenka's Evergreen Nursery, owned by John Zelenka, was located at this address

16185 Winans Street

In the 1950s John George Zelenka had a greenhouse at this spot. His son, John Zelenka, opened a nursery on adjacent property in 1945. John George Zelenka was born in Hungary in 1892.

1310 Wisconsin Street

In 1963 a two-story, L-shaped, brick medical center was built adjacent to North Ottawa Community Hospital. Called the Dunewood Medical Center, the structure provided office space for physicians and specialized medical services. In 1976 a three-story addition was attached to the center, and included a pharmacy. In 1989 the hospital purchased Dunewood. The older building was scheduled to be demolished in 2002.

1400 Wisconsin Street

Mary A. White Elementary School, named for the area's first teacher, was built here in 1959.

315 Woodlawn Avenue [Formerly known as Hill Street]

Earl and Helen Babcock lived at this address in the 1950s. Earl was Superintendent of Grand Haven Schools beginning in 1923.

345 Woodlawn Avenue

The residence of E. Vincent Erickson was built on this site. Erickson, who was a Trustee of the Loutit Foundation when it was first established, died in 1985.

401 Woodlawn Avenue

This home, sitting on three-quarters of an acre, was built in 1929 of Indiana limestone.

411 Woodlawn Avenue

In March 1939 Willard and Ethel Bloemendal purchased from William and Sonora Connelly a lot at this address and built a house here the same year. Willard had a medical practice in Grand Haven. The couple remained in the house until 1978, when they moved into an apartment at 702 South Beacon Boulevard. In 1979 the Bloemendals sold the home to John and Patricia Randall, who sold it nine years later to Greg and Sandy Rappelye. Roger and Marlan Cotner purchased the property from the Rappelys in July 1992. The Cotners still resided in the home in 2017.

515 Woodlawn Avenue

Edward and Maude Ewald resided here. Edward owned the Ewald Drug Company at 216 Washington from about 1928 to 1946.

532 Woodlawn Avenue

Adrian Devos and his wife, Jennie Leenstra, lived at this address. Devos founded Electrical Assemblies, Inc., in 1946.

541 Woodlawn Avenue

From at least the mid-1950s Joseph and Alice Porenta lived at this address. Alice died in 1999 and Joseph was still residing at the home at the time of his death in 2001.

740 Woodlawn Avenue

The Texas [Oil] Company was operating from this site around 1940.

745 Woodlawn Avenue

Around 1940 the Ottawa Steel Products, Inc. plant was at 745-760 Woodlawn. H. Leigh Nygren and Glen Nygren were owners. The company produced precision parts.

830 Woodlawn Avenue

Started in 1953 at this address by James Seaver, Seaver Industrial Finishing Company employed six persons in industrial painting, spraying, baking, packaging, and assembly. On May 6, 1966 Ernst Manufacturing moved here and changed its name to Ermanco Inc. Ted Hammond took over controlling interest when he bought out Marvin Ernst. Whiting Corporation of Harvey, Illinois finalized the acquisition of Ermanco on May 1970 with an exchange of 22,000 shares of Whiting Corporation common stock for all outstanding stock of Ermanco. On November 8, 1974 Ermanco, Inc. announced plans to move its facilities to 6860 Grand Haven Road in Norton Shores. BPI [Brilliant Products, Inc.] was the next occupant. BPI, owned by Kenneth Jennings, made display fixtures for grocery stores and other retail outlets. The business suffered a destructive fire on July 10, 1964. The loss was estimated to be \$125,000.

1 Y Drive

The Civilian Conservation Corps built a camp on this site in 1938 for \$50,000. The area was called Bennett's Hollow and then Mulligan's Hollow, named for the families that settled on this site as early as 1851. See Mulligan's Hollow for more information. The surrounding area, especially on the west side, was referred to as Five Mile Hill. In 1942 the CCC camp was converted to a training facility for Coast Guard recruits, with Bill Herbst in charge of preparations; the camp was closed at the end of the war. The federal government in 1956 built a radar station on top of Five Mile Hill.

Between 1960 and 1961 the site was developed for skiing, through the leadership of Al Jacobson, Jack Jordan, and Bob Yelton, and the area earned the name "Mulligan's Hollow Ski Bowl." Ski Bowl operated sporadically during the ensuing decades, depending on snow conditions and financing. The barracks were razed in 1971 and two years later the YMCA purchased from the City of Grand Haven the north portion of Mulligan's Hollow for \$1,000. On August 25 that year an 80-acre park was dedicated by Mayor John Walhout. Two years later the YMCA opened at a cost of \$1,500,000 and moved its operations from the Armory at 17 South Second Street, where it had been located since 1963. The new facility included a pool. A \$3,000,000 addition was made in 1995. By the time of its completion the building had 89,000 sq. ft. to accommodate two full-size gyms, a 25-meter swimming pool, and other amenities.

In the middle of September 1990 hundreds of townspeople donated their time and expertise to construct the Imagination Station, a playground designed by the community's youngsters. The Grand Haven Area Community Foundation and Grand Haven Rotary Club provided seed money for the project, and the Grand Haven Area Jaycees undertook responsibility for regular maintenance of the playground.

FERRYSBURG AREA

235 Second Street

In 2000 the Bilz plumbing business moved from 304 West Savidge in Spring Lake to a new building at this address.

701 Second Street

Industrial Lumber and Packaging Company moved to this location from 925 West Savidge in Spring Lake around 1977. James Christman was president and his brother Normand Christman was vice president/secretary. The property was absorbed by Verplank's Coal & Dock Company.

705 Second Street

In 1908 Tony Verplank and John Brongersma started Spring Lake Ice and Coal Company at this site. Tony's sons Russell, Sherman, Tony, and Vernon Verplank were later owners. They discontinued ice delivery in 1954 and coal in 1960. The business continued as Verplank Trucking and Verplank's Coal & Dock Company.

524 Third Street

A landing field was developed in the open area at this address in the late 1920s. The Tri-City Oil Company had offices at here in the 1940s and remained there for decades before moving to 523 Pine. The property now is in the name of Citgo Petroleum Products.

110 Fourth Street

The Ferrysburg post office was established August 20, 1859, with Uzell B. Eames as Postmaster. It was discontinued May 1, 1863, but reopened at an unspecified date and remained open.

200 Fifth Street

McKellips & Sons, which started at 310 Fifth Street in Ferrysburg in 1962, moved from Grand Haven to this address in 1973, where it remained into the late 1990s.

220 Fifth Street

Lakeshore Millwork was located here in 1962, with Maurice Rosema as manager.

310 Fifth Street

McKellips & Sons was established by Claude and Jane McKellips at this address in 1962 and moved to 1097 Jackson Street in Grand Haven in 1963. The owners were joined by their sons, Steven and Richard, and incorporated in 1972, moving back to 200 Fifth Street in May 1973. McKellips carried a full line of furnaces and air conditioning units. By 1976 Fred King's Company, Crown Tool, had moved here from 301 West Savidge.

408 Fifth Street

This was the site of the Christian Reformed Church, built in 1953. Ferrysburg City Hall occupied the space in 1977, four years after the church moved to a new location at 17785 Mohawk.

11717 174th Avenue

Leppink's, Inc., a grocery store, opened in this shopping plaza in 1983 and expanded its facility in 2004.

17552 174th Avenue

See 17552 Ferrysburg Road.

305 Beech Street

The Henry K. Bolthouse Feed Store did business at this address around 1940.

312 Beech Street

John Westerhouse, a plumber, had his place of business at this location in the 1940s.

18275 Berwyck Drive

An early owner of this property and the surrounding area was Israel Harris. Later, John Vyn took title. In 1952 Clare Jarecki of Grand Rapids purchased 85 acres from the estates of the Fisher, O'Beck and Van Zanten families and developed North Shore Marina, which continued in business into the 21st century under the ownership and management of Chris Lisowicz.

100 Elm Street

The Ferrysburg train station was located near the foot of the railroad bridge that was built across the Grand River in 1870. The depot served both the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette lines.

201 Elm Street

Tri-Cities Fuel & Supply, later known as Tri-Cities Construction and Supply, was located here in the 1950s.

510 Elm Street

George W. Beamer started Falcon, Inc. in 1962 after he retired. He had been a tool and die maker years earlier and decided to open his own business.

17552 Ferrysburg Road [174th Avenue]

Mr and Mrs Art Vander Sys opened the North Shore Deluxe Cabins/Motel at this site in 1949, before U.S. 31 was improved and relocated. Later it was owned by Louis and Kathy Groeneveld. They continued to operate the 15-unit motel into the start of the 21st century. In March 2005 all the cabins were razed to make room for a 14-unit condominium on the 2.05-acre site. The original farmhouse was to be moved to a nearby site and used as a rental. Beech Breeze Development of Spring Lake owned the motel complex at that time. [*Tribune* article "From Resort to Condos," March 23, 2005.]

16876 Lake Road

The home at this address, bordering the south edge of Smith's Bayou, was built by Elaine and Norm Cummings in 1973. It originally was part of Lakeside Resort.

16887 Lake Road

Tony Ver Plank's Spring Lake Ice House was at this address, which later became the site of Anderson's Fisheries.

16903 Lake Road

In the early 1900s Frank A. Gerhart owned a 61-acre farm in Section 16 of Spring Lake Township. It later became part of Ferrysburg. Bordering the south shore of Smith's Bayou, Gerhart's property became a resort area known as Lakeside. In 1993 Jayne Austin and Roger Krese purchased the cottage located at this address and used it for seasonal purposes the next nine years. They razed the house in November 2002 and hired Vic George to build a new home, which was completed in May 2003.

Main Street

The first life-saving station was built on the north side of the Channel in the late 1870s. It was two stories high, with a lookout post on the roof. The station was equipped with one six-ton lifeboat, a self-bailer, and one surf boat. In late 1921 or early 1922 the federal government purchased from Charles E. Soule and the William N. Angell estate a parcel of land slightly upriver from the existing life-saving station. There a

larger building was constructed by Alvin Morrison of Port Huron and occupied on December 22, 1922. In 1937 the lifeboat section was expanded from two stalls to four. In 1989 the Coast Guard moved into a new brick structure on the Grand Haven side of the Channel, and the old buildings were sold to a private party in 1990 for \$325,000. About the same time Coast Guard Group Command relocated its administrative offices to a building owned by the Board of Light and Power at 650 South Harbor on the south side of the Channel.

540 Maple Street

Founded in 1908, Holtrop Concrete Company was located here beginning in the 1920s. In addition to offering ready-mix concrete, Holtrop's had concrete blocks, patio blocks, and "uniframe concrete buildings."

18210 Mohawk Drive

Grand Haven resident Doris Ewing purchased from Schooner Investments this six-unit apartment building on September 23, 1992 for \$205,850. She sold it on July 10 six years later for \$215,000.

17411 North Shore Drive

In 1957 Spring Lake Township built a two-stall fire station on the northwest corner of Old Grand Haven Road and North Shore Drive. A third stall was added later and the complex was referred to as the Fire Barn. When Ferrysburg became a city in 1963, it took ownership of the building and used one of the Barn's side rooms as its City Hall. The space originally functioned as a classroom for the volunteer firefighters. The room, which contained two desks, a filing cabinet, and a large table, was used for meetings, elections, and general city business. The heating system worked occasionally. In those early days, the Ferrysburg City Charter made no provisions for a city manager, so the city clerk served as manager, election official, tax collector, and bookkeeper, as well as clerk. The Ferrysburg Christian Reformed Church was organized in 1953 and the next year built a sanctuary at 408 Fifth Street. In 1973 the church relocated to 17785 Mohawk Street and four years after that the City of Ferrysburg moved its administrative office to the church's former site. [Adapted from an unpublished article by Lauren Hafner.]

17838 North Shore Drive

Barnett's Motel and Housekeeping Apartments was located at this address from at least the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s. Delmar and Gladys Barnett owned and operated the business. The motel offered heated swimming pool, a variety of lawn games, such as badminton and horseshoes, kitchenttes, and "TV . . . IN EVERY UNIT." Overnight prices ranged from \$6.00 to \$10.00, and weekly rates from \$46.00 to \$75.00. By 1979 the Barnetts had hired William Jenerou to manage the business. In 1984 it renamed Barnett's Motel.

18042 North Shore Drive

Construction Aggregates Corporation was located here from the time of its founding in 1907 to 1977, when it sold the land and business to Verplank Coal and Dock, now known as Verplank Dock.

18889 North Shore Drive

In 1927 Harold and Jean Worm [Warm] built a substantial two-story, Tudor-style home on the beach side of North Shore Drive [18889 North Shore Drive]. Their daughter and son-in-law, Janet and William Grant, took title to the home and continued to occupy it at the start of the 21st century. Harold promoted development of the North Shore. He died in 1969.

18903 North Shore Drive

In the 1930s, at the height of the Depression, a man from Chicago was interested in building a cottage near the beach on North Shore. He said he would give the job to anyone could finish the place by July 4th, only 17 days away. Dr. David Seibold noted, "A group of men took the challenge and worked day and night, 24 hours a day, using car headlights to illuminate their work after the sun went down. They built

the place, start to finish, in two weeks and three days. The home was still there in the 21st century, next door to the Worm home [18889 North Shore Drive].” Miles J. Murphy was the owner, and his wife continued family ownership of the property into the 1970s.

19639 North Shore Drive

Stephen and Vernet Platt I built a Frank Lloyd style house at this address in 1956. After Stephen’s death in 1998, his son Stephen II took title to the property. By 2007 the three main bathrooms had heated floors, the house was wired for security, and solar panels were installed. The ground level flooring was made of bamboo, and the countertops were cut from continuous slabs of green galaxy granite. Stephen I owned the Stephen Platt Company in Grand Haven.

19883 North Shore Drive

Greystone [Graystone] Manor was an early lakefront cottage on the north side of the Grand River. In the early years of the 20th century, Akeley Institute used the cottage as a summer retreat. The girls from the institute referred to it as “Camp Wahoo,” a name maintained by its more recent owners, the Caldwell family.

19923 North Shore Drive

In 1927 Julia Soule bought Windy Dune, a two-story, cinder block cottage on the North Shore, when there were only two other cottages near the lake on that side of the river, this one and the one belonging to George and Cora Christmas at 20060 North Shore Drive. The Coast Guard Station was nearby. Before North Shore Drive was laid out, the only direct access to the cottage from Grand Haven was by rowboat. Windy Dune was built in 1916 by Louise Andrews of Elsah, Jersey County, Illinois. Louise was the granddaughter of William Angel, an early owner of a portion of the North Shore. Shortly after Soule died at her home on Lafayette Street in Grand Haven on May 31, 1945, Windy Dune, was sold to Henrietta Van Dyk, formerly a teacher in Grand Haven, but at that time a resident of Detroit. Julia also was a teacher, primarily in Grand Haven. Van Dyk sold the property to Herbert and Sally Boshoven in the early 1960s. It subsequently passed on to Nancy and John Boshoven in 1995.

20050 North Shore Drive

The cottage at this address, called The Surf, passed to Soule T. Bitting when Julia Soule died on May 31, 1945. Following his death in late 1979, the cottage passed to his widow Margaret McKinley Bitting. She subsequently married F. William Hutchinson. They called the cottage Grand Manor.

20053 North Shore Drive

This cottage, near the lake on the north side of the Grand River, was owned by Soule T. Bitting around 1970. He and his wife Peggy used it as a seasonal rental. After Bitting’s death, Peggy married F. William Hutchinson. They continued to rent the cottage.

20056 North Shore Drive

Cornell “Corky” Beukema and his wife Phyllis made this waterfront cottage their home. It was built in 1947.

20060 North Shore Drive

In 1917 George and Cora Christmas bought an unused railroad depot that had been moved from Harbor Island down the channel to this site on the North Shore. It originally was constructed about 1873. They converted the one-story structure to a cottage that became known as Christmas Lodge. Peyton and Jean Allen purchased the property in 1980 from Jack and Virginia Kinney. The Allens sold it to Channel’s Edge of Caledonia, Michigan, who planned to raze the structure in 2006.

18381 North Shore Estates Drive

In 1959 Dr. David and Dottie Seibold built a home at 18381 North Shore Estates Drive and became the first year-round residents in that area. Seibold was a Grand Haven dentist and historian.

520 Oak Street

George Van Doorne started Ferry Heights Products at this address in 1962. The company did metal stamping and fabricating, welding, and assembly.

521 Oak Street

Carter Engineering operated from this address beginning in 1954. Richard O. Carter was president.

536 Oak Street

Lee E. Philport announced on January 23, 1970 that he had secured a longtime lease on the former Trico manufacturing building at 536 Oak Street in Ferrysburg. Philport opened Darco Industries at the site soon after his announcement. Darco machined automotive replacement parts. Trico had moved to 14046 172nd Avenue in Grand Haven Township.

540 Oak Street

In 1948 Wallace Olson, George Yedinak, and Michael and Bruno Grzyb started Supreme Machined Products in Spring Lake, but by the mid-1950s the company was located at this site. Sometime after 1977 the company was moved again, this time to 18686 172nd Avenue in Spring Lake Township.

100 Pine Street [approximate number]

In 1925 the local Michigan State Police post moved into a frame building at or near this six-acre site on the southeast corner of the junction of U.S. 31 and M-104. A year later a two-story masonry building replaced the wood structure. The post had been temporarily located since 1922 on the second floor of the Spring Lake State Bank building at 210 West Savidge. In 1960 the post was moved from 100 Pine Street to a new \$80,000 masonry building at 1622 South Beacon Boulevard in Grand Haven.

123 Pine Street

In the late 1940s Harry Mason operated Mason's Shell Service gas station at this site.

201 Pine Street

The Ferrysburg Hotel was built sometime in the 1850s. A Mr. Hill was one of the first proprietors, followed by Thomas Merrill, and then John Pennoyer by 1864. The hotel also was a stagecoach stop. Later Miriam Wetmore Lyttle and her husband took over the hotel, which they operated for more than 30 years. They owned a large boathouse across the road, near the foot of the wooden bridge that at one time provided access to Spring Lake. It later became the site of Ferrysburg Park. The Lyttles also rented summer properties around Smith's Bridge. The hotel was on the northwest corner of Pine and Second Streets [Block 11, Lot 7]. In the mid-1960s Denton's Restaurant and Bar did business at this address. The owner, Ronald Denton, lived next door at 209 Pine Street. In more recent years a Pizza Hut was erected at this location; it closed about 2020.

209 Pine Street

During the 1860s and 1870s, this was the location of Charles Stroebe's General Store, which also housed the Ferrysburg Post Office. In the early 1880s Uzell B. Eames, Postmaster of the Ferrysburg office, built a one-room frame building on the west side of Pine Street to function as the Post Office. About 1897 the building was moved across the street to Johnston Boiler property to better serve the company's needs. The U.S. Government rented the land for a dollar a month. The small building was located at the head of Third Street, about where the boiler company's offices were built in 1953. At that time, the one-room structure was moved again, this time to the northwest corner of the company's property at the head of Fourth Street. It continued to serve as the Ferrysburg Post Office until 1955, when Postmaster Alwin Strevy moved into a new and large

building at 110 Fourth Street. In 1968 Les Vander Wall bought the earlier post office for \$25 and used it in his backyard at 209 Maple as a workshop. [Adapted from an unpublished article by Lauren Hafner.]

300 Pine Street

Started in 1859 by Thomas Turnbull started Turnbull's Boiler Shop at this site in 1859. The Boiler Shop failed, was abandoned in 1862, and later was taken over by Johnston Boiler Works Company.

The Johnston Boiler Company, which operated through the years under a number of different names, had the distinction of being the area's oldest continuing industry. Four generations of Johnstons oversaw production at the plant until it was sold outside the family in 1974. The company supplied many area buildings with its boilers, including, just to name a few, Grand Haven's courthouse, jail, city hall, library, and community center, the Grand Haven Junior and Senior High Schools, and North Ottawa Community Hospital. Steam boilers were just one of the many products made by Johnston Boiler over the years.

When the Johnston family began operations on the shores of Spring Lake in 1864, they moved into the Turnbull Boiler Works, which had been on the site since the mid-1800s. It could be said that steam was in the Johnston blood; the company's first president, John Watt Johnston, was a direct descendant of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. The company soon moved to its more familiar address at 300 Pine.

The factory first made boilers for the logging industry, which used steam boilers to fuel the mill saws. As the lumber trade grew, the Johnston works provided boilers to the tugs and steam barges needed to transport the wood down the Grand River.

Forests quickly diminished, and the lumber industry with it. But the Johnston company soon found a demand for boilers to power ships carrying such commodities as grain and iron ore. The needs presented by larger and larger vessels significantly shifted the factory's production. It began building ships to hold its own boilers, and construction of fishing tugs, harbor tugs, dredges, and floating cranes soon followed. Johnston Boiler built the first all-steel tug, the *C. J. Bos*, in 1898, and in 1901 the company launched the largest steel dredge in the United States at that time.

Careful attention to good workmanship made the Johnston name world famous. All 60 boilers used in construction of the Panama Canal were provided by the Johnston plant, as well as many steam shovels, cranes, and excavators. The plant also supplied boilers for the building of the Mackinac Bridge.

Time and business went on, and Johnston Boiler began to manufacture heating and power boilers for laundries and milk plants. The need for heat transfer in schools and hospitals led to the development of "automatic" and "packaged" units. Boilers bearing the Johnston name were shipped throughout the world to such far-off locations as China, the Persian Gulf, Mexico, and the North Sea.

Johnston Bros. is an immense plant manufacturing and repairing locomotive, stationary and marine boilers . . . and the capacity of the works is greater than that of any other boiler making firm in the west, more marine boilers being made here than in Chicago and Milwaukee combined. [1892 Grand Rapids publication.]

307 Pine Street

John Van Anrooy had a marine contracting business from this address around 1940. By 1949 it was the site of the Auto Radiator & Welding Service and Industrial Welders & Fabricators, owned by George Austgen. The firm specialized in commercial welding, steel sales, fabricating, contract rigging, and winch truck service. Austgen sold his business to Lee Robert Johnson, who owned Great Lakes Welding at 100 North Jackson Street in Spring Lake.

309 Pine Street

The Stegenga & Siebolt Service Station was located here around the 1940s. Pine Street was U.S. 31 at that time.

313 Pine Street

Abel Holtrop started Holtrop Economy Market in a building he erected at this site in 1925. Green's Finishing leased the building in 1964 and moved here from 721 West Savidge in Spring Lake. The owner of Green's Finishing had worked for the ASP Company. He operated the finishing operation with his brother Larry. On April 5, 1974, the *Muskegon Chronicle* announced that the company's new location would be Mt. Garfield Road in Norton Shores.

401 Pine Street

Fleet Service Station, owned by Louis Nienhuis II, was located here before the Pine Street Café opened at the same address. The Fleet station specialized in repairing school buses and sold Sinclair gasoline.

403 Pine Street

In the mid-1950s Achterhof's Variety Store was located at this address.

501 Pine Street

As a service to travelers, Lakeview Court offered accommodations at this address from the mid to late 1930s. The Lakeview Motel was still advertising its rooms in 1971. Dexter Munro was the owner.

520 Pine Street

Jacob Vander Wagen, a carpenter, did business from this address around 1940. By 1948 it was the site of Vander Wagen Iron & Metal Company, owned and operated by Jacob's son, August Vander Wagen. August's business was in operation until about 1960.

523 Pine Street

A gas station owned and operated by Tri-City Oil was located at this address. It later became the headquarters for Tri-City Oil.

600 Pine Street

In the late 1940s Edward Bauman sold Chris Craft products at 227 Alden Street in Spring Lake. He also maintained a marina at this address on Pine Street in Ferrysburg.

Pine Street [number unknown]

Kathryn Fons owned the Ferry View Café on U.S. 31 [Pine Street] in Ferrysburg in the 1940s or 1950s. She also owned the Ferry View Hotel and Tavern on Franklin Street in Grand Haven.

SPRING LAKE AREA

16684 130th Avenue

John Eckhoff on August 31, 1865, in Crockery Township married Margrette Sims. Not long after their marriage, John and Margrette bought 40 acres in Section 20 and an abutting 40 acres in Section 17 of Crockery Township. After Margrette's death in 1920 her son, Charles, took title to the property. In 2013 the home and surrounding property was owned by Dewie and Nancy Jordan.

16908 130th Avenue

Sandpiper Adult Foster Care Home, located at this address in Crockery Township, was purchased by Randy Sawyer of Grand Haven in 1980. Sawyer later opened several new adult foster care homes on Clovernook Street in Grand Haven Township and one home for Alzheimer patients.

15160 144th Avenue

Lewis Cross built this homestead at the end of Boom Road on the Grand River in Crockery Township. Known as "The Castle," it was built entirely by Cross between 1910 and 1914. The three-story home was made out of concrete block that he manufactured himself, and it had concrete floors on all levels. He died on April 4, 1951.

15600 148th Avenue

At this site in Spring Lake Township Charles Warber and his wife, Caroline Dabberowsky, had their home and farm. They were completely self-supporting, except for salt, and produced their own clothes, food, and furnishings. Later it became the Andy Visser farm.

16140 148th Avenue

A 175,000 square foot high school was scheduled to open at 16140 148th Avenue in Spring Lake Township in the fall of 2000. The new school would house ninth through twelfth grades, who would move from their former building at 345 Hammond Street in Spring Lake Village. Voters made the construction possible when they approved a \$22.8 million bond issue in May 1997. After moving into the new high school, the Hammond Street structure would be renovated to house upper elementary and intermediate students.

18535 168th Street

In the 1880s Midway School opened at this site for children of Spring Lake Township.

18710 168th Street

Ed and Margaret Zenko built this imposing home in 1980, copying it after "The Hermitage," Andrew Jackson's residence in Nashville, Tennessee. Ed Zenko toured the Hermitage during a visit to the area around 1970, and its history and beautiful design fascinated him. The exterior of this Spring Lake Township house was an exact replica of Jackson's. Wherever possible Zenko found and used historic materials. The columns in front were from an old plantation in Alabama, while the columns in the back originally graced the Occidental Hotel in Muskegon. The caps to the columns were terra cotta on wood. All the interior woodwork was hand carved, some by Zenko himself, who was an expert, some from Europe, and some saved from the Boyce House at 326 Franklin Street in Grand Haven. The furniture in the formal dining room at one time belonged to an Admiral in the U.S. Navy. The foyer had a chandelier that Zenko made, adorned with beautiful prisms from Germany. The Zenkos together made the stained glass window in the breakfast room. Zenko died on December 31, 1987, leaving the house and its prized furnishings to his wife and family.

18558 171st Street

By 1988 Meridian, Inc. was housed at this address in the Spring Lake Township Industrial Park. The factory consisted of 257,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 8,000 square feet of office space at its metal fabrication plant. A 7,000 square foot office addition was later completed. Plant B, the research building, consisted of 7,000 square feet of plant and 1,500 sq. ft. of office space. The company manufactured 350 different end products, but they were all a form of metal case goods, including lateral and vertical files, desks, and storage cases. Herman Miller, Inc., of Zeeland, acquired Meridian in 1990. In 1997 Meridian employed more than 830 people.

18688 174th Street

This was the address of Oleco Company, founded in 1975. It later moved to 18683 Trimble Court in Spring Lake Township.

227 Alden Street

In the late 19th century the Spring Lake Basket Factory was located here, followed by Edward Bauman's Sporting Goods Store in the 1940s and Bauman's Chris Craft sales, started by Ed Bauman. Bauman maintained another yard at 600 Pine Street in Ferrysburg. Bauman and his mother resided at 401 Lake View Court. Ed retired in May 1945. Grand Rapids resident Howard C. Raimer operated the business for ten years. Raimer was followed by Fred H. Alberda, and Roy A. Smith. In 1969 a 33-unit apartment complex called Cote Le Mer was built on the marina's site on Alden, but given the address 400 Lake View Court. The apartment complex included boat slips and dock facilities. It cost \$500,000 to build.

102 Ann Street

Arthur Page and his wife moved into the house at this address in 1916 and were still living in it 55 years later. Page owned a boat and delivered groceries along the shore of Spring Lake for Andy Falls, who had a grocery store at 200 West Savidge. Page died in 1975. By the mid-1950s Ralph and Catherine Sheffield were living at the same address. Sheffield, who owned Sheffield's Cash Market at 226 West Savidge, died in 1980. He moved from Ann Street to 107 South Park Street.

18718 Appletree Lane

By 1912 Philip J. Klingman held title to 60 acres at this site on Spring Lake. A family by the name of H. G. Fordyce were the previous owners. Klingman, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio in 1863, opened a retail furniture sales outlet in Grand Rapids in 1886. In 1915 the Klingmans built a large home on their Spring Lake property. By 1918 the property was in the name of his widow. The caretaker's house, later given the address of 18718 Appletree Lane, became the residence of Linda and Ray Baker around 1998. At that time the house was overgrown with bushes and trees, the inside walls of the house were dark knotty pine, and the floors were either carpeted or tiled. The Bakers lightened the interior, who striped, sanded, and painted the walls, and enhanced the view of the lake by installing antique windows, doors, a fireplace mantle, and wide-plank pine floors. An addition to the home provided a studio for Linda Baker, a watercolor artist.

Arbutus Banks Hotel

See 17801 Fruitport Road and Oakwood Drive.

Ashley Heights Hotel [West Spring Lake Road]

See 17800 West Spring Lake Road.

107 Barber Court

Spring Lake physician Frederick De Young and his wife, Ella, lived here. Ella moved to a house they owned at 216 North Buchanan Street, where she died on July 4, 1998.

113 Barber Court

In the 1950s this was the residence of Dr. Stuart L. De Witt and his family.

115 Barber Court

Hugh Krampe I and his family resided here. Hugh's son, Hugh Krampe II, was better known as Hugh O'Brien, star of the television series *Wyatt Earp*. In 1942 Hugh Krampe I, his wife Edith Lillian, and their sons resided at Arbutus Banks in Spring Lake, then moved to this address on Barber Court, and finally were located at 316 South Fifth in Grand Haven, before moving away permanently by 1948.

201 Barber Street

Bessie Kunkel's Restaurant was located here around 1940. Customers were asked to use the "rear door."

209 Barber Street

Harley and Mabel La Vercombe resided at 209 Barber Street in Spring Lake from mid-1940s to the late 1950s. La Vercombe founded Abrasive Engineering in 1929 and Forged Reamer Company in 1956.

213 Barber Street

Frank Fox's icehouse was located here. Frank sold it to Tony Ver Plank in 1912.

275 Barber Street [approximate number]

Jay McCluer built a grist mill on the northeast corner of Barber and Division Streets. He ground livestock feed and buckwheat. The mill was still on the site in 1912. Jay died in 1908.

301 Barber Street

The Jay McCluer family moved here from 305 Barber about 1885. The house remained in the family, throughout the years. One of the recent residents was Betty Moore, McCluer's great-great granddaughter. Moore lived in the house until her death on November 7, 1997.

305 Barber Street

This was the residence of the Jay McCluer family, and formerly was the Hunter Savidge home, who built it on Mason Street in 1857, where it stayed until it was moved to Barber eight years later. William, George, and Esther Savidge were born in this house. Savidge gave the house to McCluer as partial payment for substituting for him in the Civil War, a common practice at that time. When Jay McCluer moved to 301 Barber about 1885, his son Marshall moved into this home at 305. By 1920 the house was occupied by Grace Cole Beecher Bradley, her daughter Virginia Barbara Beecher, who later married Frank Anthony Veit II of Grand Rapids, and her parents George and Sada Cole. George and Sada had been in the house since at least 1910.

309 Barber Street

The Barber & Mason Sawmill was constructed on this site in 1841 [Reserve Lot, Barber's Addition]. Their steam lumber mill was the first building on the property. In 1915 two cottages were moved to the lot and used as boarding houses. The entire property was later purchased by Howard McCarrick, a furniture dealer from Grand Rapids. He lived in one of the cottages while building a more substantial home on the site, and razed both earlier structures. At some point a substantial walk-in safe was installed, which more recently served as a storage closet. Over the years the property was owned and occupied by the Coltons, Burnside's, and Kooimans. Bill and Kerrie Bassow bought it in 1990.

321 Barber Street

Harold and Luie Kenyon lived at this address around 1930. Harold owned the Auto Electric shop at 418 Franklin in Grand Haven.

403 Barber Street [approximate number]

About three years after his arrival in the area around 1838, Jabez Barber built a boarding house on the northeast corner of Main [Cutler] and Barber Streets. The establishment provided meals and housing for workers at the adjacent Barber Sawmill. Henry Middlemist was hired to manage the hotel. Several years later, Middlemist purchased the business and renamed it the Middlemist Hotel. By the 1950s Glenn and Isabel M. Harris resided at this address. Isabel, who died in 1981, continued to live in the house after her husband's death in 1964. Fred and Muriel Peterson bought the home in 1983.

411 Barber Street

Dr. Kenneth Wells and his wife, Kathryn, resided here. Dr. Wells's office was at 119 West Savidge. He lived from 1907 to 1970.

Battle Point

Battle Point probably derived its names from the burial mounds left there by earlier occupants, primarily the Hopewell Indians, also known as the Mound Builders, because the embankments looked like breastworks. There are two other stories about the naming of Battle Point and the adjacent Indian settlement. The first had to do with a fist fight between two local residents, the second a conflict between the Ottawa Indians and the Potawatomis.

In the Treaty of 1836, the Ottawas gave up much of northwestern Michigan to the federal government, allowing the ceded land to be sold to White settlers. By 1837, when Captain Kanouse arrived, only a few log houses had been erected in the dense forest near Grand River in present day Crockery Township. There was one spot in the township that looked more attractive to Captain Kanouse than any other, what we now call Battle Point. He was granted preemption to the land even though Indians occupied it. By 1839, the survey had been completed and much of the land was put up for sale. Other people had their eye on the spot the captain wanted. The debate between the contestants descended into a desperate fight of words and fists, giving the Point its war-like name. Since Captain Kanouse's name was the first entry in an abstract of the property, it appears he wasn't the loser. The abstract read, "United States to William W. Kanouse, August 5, 1837. Patent issued on August 10, 1841."

The second version of how Battle Point got its name is more colorful. The story was told by Sampson Rymer [1887-1976], who lived on the land in question or adjacent to it all his life. A band of Ottawa Indians occupied Fort Village, a settlement at Battle Point. The Potawatomis had an encampment across the river in the vicinity of Potawatomi Bayou. The two tribes were not friendly with each other and eventually a fight broke out. Some reports said that flint-headed poison arrows darted across the river daily. The Potawatomis weren't satisfied with these skirmishes, so they decided to bring matters to a head. A group of their warriors followed Grand River along its west bank and crossed it when they were opposite Deremo Bayou. Following the bayou in an easterly direction they halted at a narrow neck of land that lay between Deremo Bayou in Spring Lake Township and Bruce Bayou in Crockery Township. Their strategy had three steps. First, the Potawatomis would steal the Ottawas' canoes so they could not escape by water. Next they planned to take control of the narrow stretch of land between Deremo Bayou and the river to keep their foes from fleeing by land, and last, they would raid the Ottawa village and kill the trapped occupants. According to the story the Potawatomis were successful in all three maneuvers and defeated this band of Ottawas.

Captain Kanouse sold his preemption title to Pierre C. André on October 29, 1839. André in turn transferred ownership almost immediately to the "Fort Village Band of Indians." Four Indians had their names on the deed. The first name was Sigganacouse. Many years later the heirs of the next two Indians who had their names on the abstract, Waymegwonee and Mairheewaw, had a hearing in probate court, although the outcome on the matter is unknown. The fourth name, Peenaceewaygeeshick, never appeared in the abstract again.

On May 1, 1860 Chief Sigganacouse sold to another Indian by the name of Pagotish [Payquotuch]. There was some confusion in the next couple of transfers, since the title seems to have shifted back and forth,

but mention was made of the burial ground, “half of an acre to be taken from the center as nearly as may be a certain Indian Burial Ground therein situated.”

Most of this cemetery was later under water. In 1871 a lease for 10 years was given to the Ottawa County Booming Company. This organization dug a narrow ditch from Indian Channel to the river. The flow of water at this point was the greatest of any place on the Grand. It wasn't many years before the channel at this point was as wide as the river. Dredging along the side of the river also cut into the bank. Sam Rymer remembered how wooden boxes once were seen extending above the graves. They were about four inches square and extended from the face of the dead person, who was buried beneath the ground, to a few inches above ground. The Indians put food into the boxes for 21 days after the corpse was buried, so the dead body would have sufficient food on the way to the happy hunting ground.

For many years human bones washed up on shore. Carl Adams had permission to dig into one of the graves and found a skeleton that showed the body had been buried in a sitting position. He also unearthed two skulls, a pipe, and many arrowheads.

In 1864 Pagotish sold the property to Sophia and William Cobmoosay, who, like many Indians by this time, had taken English names.

A Mrs Castle, who lived near the Indians at Battle Point, once told about seeing the Indians on their way to Grand Rapids to get their payment from the government. The women and their children all made the trip because they had to be counted about once a year. The Indian men rode on ponies, while their wives walked and carried the infants.

By 1912 Battle Point was owned by Eugene Worthing, but a few years later Battle Point Farms Company had title. At some point it was owned by the Michigan Conservation Department, and in more recent decades the area was known as the Grand Haven State Game Area [1972], and then as Poel Island Nature Sanctuary [1996].

Beechwood Resort

See 18450 West Spring Lake Road.

15700 Bittersweet Drive

The home at this address was completed in 1963 and represented typical residential design of that era. By 2002 the Thomas Kramer family had purchased the property.

15780 Bittersweet Drive

In 1926 the Campbell family of Muskegon, associated with the Campbell, Wyant, and Cannon Foundry, built a home at this address. By the late 1980s it was owned by Edward and Carol Sadler. The house had floor-to-ceiling windows that provided spectacular views of Spring Lake from its location on a point. Remodeling included a Florida room, dramatic stairway, three-room master suite, a 20' by 30' living room, elegant woodwork, and a roof topped with Spanish tiles.

14657 Boom Road

The Eugene Gardner family lived here. Howard, Eugene's son, was raised at this address. Howard became Foreman at the Nortonville Sawmill.

110 North Buchanan Street

The house at this address was built in the 1890s, and at one time was the residence of Chuck Bugieleski and his family. Later Edna Bowens, widow of Carl Bowen, the County Engineer, bought the property. In 1986 Jeff and Mary Kaiser moved in and rebuilt, restored, papered, painted, moved walls, and stripped flooring to reveal the original hardwood.

205 North Buchanan Street

This property belonged to the mining company that was part of a lumbering company. It was a small house used to provide rooms for workers. That structure burned down in 1893, and the present house was built in 1908 by John Slingerland. The entire house at that time was 2,548 square feet. It was sold for \$4,000 and the land for \$1,030. He had a permit to keep three horses and added a horse barn in 1923. Slingerland sold the property to Joe Woodford and his wife Dorothy. In 1957 the Woodfords turned the horse barn into a garage. In 1985 Phil Murray bought the property, and in 1987 a relative inherited the site. In 1995 Rudy Jakobic and wife purchased the real estate.

206 North Buchanan Street

Andrew and Louise Larson lived in this house before it was moved in the 1880s [or possibly after the 1893 fire] from Mason and Park Streets, where it was built around 1860 to house mill workers. Structural timbers charred in an 1871 fire remained visible. Both the Larsons were from Sweden. William Barrett and his wife bought the house in its new location and family members lived in it until 1960. The last Barrett to occupy the house was their daughter, Ruby. She never married, but helped run the Barrett Boat Works after her father's death. Ruby had a "shell" which she rowed on Spring Lake. The Barretts sold the home to Bill Wipperfurth II and his wife, Diane, who painted the oak woodwork and covered the pine flooring with carpeting. The house was then sold to David Greer and wife, Althalia, in 1967. The Greers added a fireplace and, oak flooring, and they remodeled the bathrooms and kitchen. In the process they discovered burned timbers, testimony to the great 1871 fire that devastated so much of Spring Lake.

209 North Buchanan Street

Klaus Vink and wife Jennie raised seven children in this house. They had chickens and cows and an outhouse. In 1901 the family moved to 359 South Lake. However, a descendant, Alice Vink Gringhuis, inherited the house and in 1954 sold it to a Connelly who sold it to Dan Burnside. Burnside remodeled it and installed an inside bathroom, and subsequently sold it to Jim Pyott and wife from Chicago in 1965. In 1972 Douglas and Katherine Baker bought it. In 1992 the house was deeded to their children, Rachel Calderon and Bruce Baker.

212 North Buchanan Street

Cornelius Stark, the first owner of the house at this address, was followed by Alfred Ruiter and wife Stena. They tore down the original house and built the present one. After Stena died on February 24, 1983, her nephew sold the property to Frederick and Ella DeYoung.

215 North Buchanan Street

William H. Buckley built this house in 1889 as a residence for his two sisters. Years later, it was bought by Sadie and Robert Barrett of Barrett Boat Works, then sold to John and Rose Mastenbrook, then to Leila Tuttle, then back to Mastenbrook, then to Mike Coston, and later to Farrer Coston.

216 North Buchanan Street

In 1908 the Sinclair family bought the house at this address. The structure originally was made of concrete block and included a basement, where Mrs Sinclair lived. She went every day to Braak's Bakery for day-old bread to feed the sea gulls, who followed her. The property was sold to Camfield Company, which remodeled it. In 1948 Dr. Frederick and Mrs De Young bought it and leased it to the Smiths. De Young sold it to Torsten [Thorston] Lennart Reuterdaahl and wife in 1959, who moved here from 232 East Exchange. The Reuterdahls sold the home to George and Charlene Thomas in 1965. The Thomases raised ten children while living here.

217 North Buchanan Street

After the fire of 1893 that destroyed much of Spring Lake, William H. Buckley moved the frame house, originally built in 1850, from the north side of Mason Street to its present location because the owner would sell the house but not the land, which was on the lake. At that time Buckley, who owned a

hardware store on Savidge, bought two lots on Buchanan [215 and 217] so that another house could be built there as well. This site had 80' fronting Savidge Street. Two sons, W. L. and G. H., grew up there. The Buckleys lived here until they died. William underwent the first appendectomy in Michigan. It was performed by Dr. Brown on the Buckleys' kitchen table. Harriet Richardson, Buckley's wife, taught school when she was 14. One pupil, Mrs Barrett, was older than Harriet! In those days there was a windmill behind 215, 217, and 108 Mason to pump their water. The man who inherited the house rented it before selling it to John and Mary McCluney in 1947. Jim and Marge Oakes bought it in 1953. On March 30, 1999 Michael Oakes sold it to Jerald A. Hill for \$90,000.

218 North Buchanan Street

Jim Spencer built the house. In 1936 it was sold to William Connelly and wife, who scrubbed the driveway on her hands and knees. Next it was sold to Bev and Harold Dornbos, then to Vicki Verplank in 1995, who bought it for her son, Tony Verplank. This was the first house on the lake in this area.

220 North Buchanan Street

Built by Jim Spencer for his own use, this Tudor-style home later was sold to a Wieringa, then to Molly Mills. She sold to Don Angus, who rented the house to Larry and Jerry Meyering. In 1953 Don sold it to Francis and Margaret Angus. Francis died in 1971, and Margaret and her sister Laura lived there. When Margaret died, it was left to son John's daughter Lorraine, who rented it.

301 North Buchanan Street

This lot was the original location of the house now at 217 Buchanan. Charles and Martha York built a cottage here in 1943. Charles E. York, born about 1873 in Massachusetts, was the son of the founder and later president of York Instrument Company, a Grand Rapids business that made violins and band instruments. The Spring Lake property was sold to Jack Reichardt and his wife, who moved in and modernized it. Two years after his father's death in 1961, Jack moved to 308 Buchanan, and in 1963 sold this house to Frank Wilson. Later it became home to the Dan Sedlocks, who raised their five children in it. Wilson was president of Environair, Inc. in East Grand Rapids, which he ran from his residence.

302 North Buchanan Street

Built and lived in by Jim Spencer, this Tudor-style house was sold to a Mr. Schoerdsma and then to Don Angus in 1939. Don, brother of Francis Angus at 730 Lake Avenue in Grand Haven, had a yacht with instruments from his companies, Easterline Angus and the R. B. Annis Company, which were used by the government during WWII. The yacht was donated to Grand Valley State University for use in the Marine Biology program in 1964. Don Angus died in 1966. His brother inherited the house, and subsequently gave it to his son and daughter-in-law, Chuck and Laurel Angus, who moved there in 1969.

308 North Buchanan Street

This is another one of the Tudor-style houses Jim Spencer built and lived in. It was used as sort of a yacht club. It was traded to John and Erma Reichardt in 1931, in exchange for their house at 523 Slayton Street in Grand Haven. Erma died in 1955 and John, who remarried in 1957, died in 1961. His son Jack and Jack's wife Libby moved here from 301 Buchanan two years later.

309 North Buchanan Street

Hilton Haven bought the property from Haven Busch, who built the house and used it as a cottage in the summer. Hilton sold to William Woodworth, president of Kent Products. Woodworth died in August 1963, and his family conveyed the property to Ken and Miriam Nisper in 1965. At one time the property was used as a village docking site.

102 South Buchanan Street

This was the address of the Secory Professional Building. See 104 East Savidge for more detail.

106 South Buchanan Street

Fires, especially in the past, were everyone's business. Ordinance No. 41, passed May 5, 1878, said it was the duty of each able-bodied male inhabitant of the Village, not already a member of the Fire Company, to give aid and assistance under the order and instruction of the Marshall or any member of the Common Council, in removing and preserving goods, chattels, merchandise, and other movable property, and also to assist the Fire Company to operate the engines. On July 5, 1881 the Council ruled that the fire department might use the sidewalks when going to and from fires or false alarms, that the sidewalks were to be kept clear for such use, and that the fire department would not be liable for any damage to awnings, goods or merchandise in going to a fire. If these obstructions were to damage the fire engine, then the person allowing the obstructions would have to pay for such damage. [Adapted from the *Township News & Times*, August 24, 1996.]

107 South Buchanan Street [approximate number]

In 1861 the Spring Lake Presbyterian congregation purchased "one-half a completed building" at this site from "Dutch people." The Presbyterians were able to use it for a short time, since the building was destroyed by fire in 1870.

225 South Buchanan Street

Gail and Gertrude Olger resided at this address. Olger, a grocer, died in 1978.

417 Buena Vista Street

Abram T. Kieft, founder Screw Machine Specialties, resided here. He lived from 1870 to 1952.

423 Buena Vista Street

Born in 1889, James H. Johnston of the Dake Engine Company lived here with his wife, Josephine. She continued to reside in the home after her husband's death in 1967.

535 Buena Vista Street

In 1902 Michael H. Ducey purchased the house on this site, along with seven and a half acres of land on Spring Lake, from Elisabeth and August Stoffer for \$4,000. Ducey was a partner in the Grand Rapids Piano Case Company, and he purchased this property as a summer residence for his wife Agnes and their 13 children. For many years the Duceys took residence on Buena Vista in May and returned to their home in Grand Rapids in October. During their months on the cool shores of Spring Lake, Ducey commuted to work on the Interurban. The property was outside the Village limits, and Ducey wanted to find a more satisfactory source of water than the hand pump in a shed behind the kitchen. His solution was to tap the plentiful underground springs and install an electric pump to force the water into a reservoir placed in a tower 25' or so above ground level. The "farm" itself had 20 long rows of Blue Concord grapes and other varieties, plus an orchard of 50 apple trees. When Ducey died in 1923, his wife platted the property and sold lots throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Walter J. Ducey, the couple's oldest son, purchased the house and 108 feet of lake frontage in 1932, and another generation of Duceys grew up enjoying boating, swimming, berrying, fishing, and exploring the surrounding area. Having sold the Grand Rapids business and the home, Agnes Ducey returned to her birthplace, Chicago. The younger Ducey died suddenly in 1938, and during WWII the place was uninhabited for a few summers, although his widow, Loyolla, rented it to friends from time to time. During the 1960s she began again to spend summers in the house. When she died in January 1977, her three children, Patricia, Walter, and Frank, inherited the property and winterized the house. Patricia and her husband, James C. MacDonald, took ownership and continued to use the site as a summer residence and for family gatherings.

In 2002 the Ducey family gathered to celebrate 100 years of ownership of the property and the five generations that had enjoyed summers on the shores of Spring Lake. Father Tony Vanavicz of St. Mary's Church, blessed the home and the Historical Commission designated it as a Spring Lake landmark.

It's not known when the two-story frame house was built, but the hardware, maple floors, and woodwork suggest around 1850. Probably prior to 1902 a living room, wrap-around porch, and master bedroom were added. The building was rumored to have been used in the early years as an Interurban lunch stop, a lumbermen's rooming house, and a summer hotel, and originally had seven bedrooms upstairs, six of them very small. Remodeling reduced the number of bedrooms to five, but a bathroom was added. In the early years there was no central heat or inside plumbing. The house was wired for electricity in 1917, but central heat wasn't installed until 1977.

116 Christman Street

Nick Van Ryswyk opened Ziebart Auto Truck Rust Proofing at 116 Christman in November 1973. Fred J. La Fontaine later took over the business and added Tidy Car. Working in the shop with him was Dennis Zimmer, who became a partner in 1981 and sole owner a few years later. Zimmer added U-Haul in 1998.

112 Church Street

Frank and Jennie Voss lived at this address all their married lives. Frank was born in 1890, married Jennie in 1917, and died in 1971.

10831 Cleveland Street

Henry Ernst bought the land on this site in 1858, built a small house, platted the Village of Nunica in 1865, and built a more substantial home here in 1870. Later the house was restored and opened as the Stonegate Inn, a bed and breakfast place.

14065 Cleveland Street

Reini Moser, a native of The Netherlands, moved to the Spring Lake area in 1968. Not long after settling in her new surroundings, Moser opened a landscape design business that relied on indigenous plants and natural designs. She also began selling dried flowers at arts and craft shows, a hobby that she brought with her from her native country. In 1975 she opened a dry flower shop in the breezeway of her home at 14065 Cleveland. She and her husband, John Moser, grew the plants and dried them. That enterprise was taken over by a company called Hortec, located at 14109 Cleveland. The success of the dry flower business made it necessary for the Mosers to build a new home at their property on Cleveland and convert the original house to the "Dry Flower Barn." Moser retired in late December 2000 and closed the business.

14421 Cleveland Street

Located at 14421 Cleveland Road, Spring Lake Excel Wood Finishers was started at this address in November 1, 1955 by L. Frank Augsbach. It performed custom work in all dark and blond finishes, produced samples, and did furniture and piano refinishing and repair. It employed two men and one woman part-time.

14599 Cleveland Street

The Grand Trunk Western Railway Depot was located at 505 West Savidge in Spring Lake Village. The Depot was closed in 1957, and around 1973 Joe Bisacky moved the building to this spot across the street from his auto parts yard at 14670 Cleveland. In 1999 his daughter-in-law, Ruth Bisacky, doubled the size of the original building with a 5,000 sq. ft. addition and converted the transported building to a store named Depot Antiques. Located near the Depot in the early 1900s was Perkins Coal Company.

14670 Cleveland Street

Joe Bisacky started Joe's Auto Parts at 14720 Cleveland in 1935, and the business was carried on by his son, Gary. Later his office took the 14670 Cleveland address.

14950 Cleveland Street

The M-104 Drive-In movie theater started operations at this site in 1971 and continued for about seven years.

14977 Cleveland Street

Ernest Victor moved Vic's Restaurant and Lounge from 15281 Cleveland to this address in March 1991.

15281 Cleveland Street

Ernest Victor purchased Robbins Nest Tavern at this site in 1962. He changed the name first to Victor's Tavern and later to Vic's Restaurant and Lounge, which he moved in March 1991 to 14977 Cleveland.

15400 Cleveland Street

As early as 1962 the store at this site was known as the East End Grocery. It was owned by John Wierenga and Mark Michael. John also resided at this address.

15618 Cleveland Street

In the early to mid-1960s, Hansen's Food Market was located here. It was owned and operated by R. H. Hansen and Harold. R. Hansen. They were out of business by the mid-1960s.

15820 Connelly Road [Prospect Point]

Sunny Slopes Farm, situated on the north side of the entrance from Spring Lake to Hammond's [Petty's] Bayou [Section 11 of Spring Lake Township, was one of many resorts dotting the shoreline of the inland lake that had once been filled with fruit orchards. In the late 1800s Marshall Field Company, the Chicago-based retail giant, bought nine and a half acres at this site just off Fruitport Road as a camping get-away for its executives. In the 1880s the company built a 10-room, two-and-a-half story lodge on the site. In 1895 Christopher and Helen Beale purchased the acreage with 925 feet of Spring Lake frontage from the retailer. The purchase price was \$2,000. After Christopher's death in 1904, Helen moved to Spring Lake from Chicago to take over management of Prospect Point Resort first. By 1920 her son, Warren Beale, was manager. At that time, the resort consisted of several large buildings and cottages, offering a total of 60 rooms that rented for \$3.50 a night during the summer season. The resort was famous for its smorgasbord meals and many recreational activities. After Warren's death in 1929, his wife Agnes continued as manager. In 1941 the resort was purchased by Joe Bachunas, who also ran the Macatawa Hotel near Holland and the Tabor Farm near Benton Harbor. Bachunas added a casino, kitchen, dining room, and 13 beach side cabins, increasing capacity from 60 to 125 guests. At that time an advertisement for Prospect Point read, "Modern Lodge and private Hotel Cottages. Accommodations for 150 guests. Unusual meals . . . private beach . . . golf and tennis nearby . . . shuffleboard . . . motion pictures . . . water sports . . . organized entertainment. Midnight snacks. Select clientele." Bachunas in 1953 sold the property to Byron Coats and his son Dave Coats. Max Zuber bought out Byron's interest the next year. He and David in 1961 sold to Andrew Forester of Birmingham, Michigan. In 1968 Forester sold to a Grand Rapids insurance company. Weldon Brummels, the next owner, planned to tear down the building, but fire destroyed the hotel on June 10, 1971. In the 1980s, Prospect Pointe Condominiums were built on the site.

18837 Country Club Road

In the 1950s Chuck Bugielski lived here. Bugielski managed the M & M Variety Store at 711 Washington in Grand Haven. He also helped run the Coast Guard Festival from 1946 to 1981. His work with the Festival dated back to 1934.

116 North Cutler Street

Long-time residents Henry and Anna Zuidema and their seven children lived in a house at this address that was built on 1900 and razed in 2004 to make room for commercial expansion.

203 North Cutler Street

The Elastoyne Company opened at this address in 1970. The firm manufactured high voltage connectors and firm employed 150. The parent company was F. L. Blackburn of St. Louis, Missouri.

221 North Cutler Street

In 1920 Nat and Esther Robbins constructed a two-story brick home on the expanse at this address as a summer home for their son Hunter and his wife, who were married the previous year. Gary Ver Plank purchased the home from Hunter's second wife, Clara Belle, in 1977. Ver Plank winterized the house and made a year-round residence. The property also had the address 400 West Liberty.

100 North Division Street [approximate number]

As early as 1857 Bridget Brady operated a boarding house at the northeast corner of Division and Savidge Streets in Spring Lake [200 block of West Savidge]. Two years later Robert Clydesdell was the owner. He died accidentally in 1879, and Lewis Barnum became Proprietor. Barnum in the 1870s sold to Walter Sinclair, who named the building Sinclair Hotel. Sinclair, who became Foreman at the Sisson & Lilley Sawmill, sold the hotel, which accommodated approximately 30 guests, to a Mr. Dickson, who apparently owned it for a short time and sold it to Sylvester Rideout in March 1879. The new owner renamed it the Rideout House. John Castle was Proprietor of the Rideout Hotel in 1893. Later the two-story, frame hotel became known as the Central House. [Kitchel, p. 63.]

208 North Division Street

In 1866 the first St. Mary's Catholic Church was built at this address on land donated by Hunter Savidge. It seated 50 people. The church actually was not dedicated and named St. Mary's until 1870. The first Pastor at this new parish was an elderly Belgian priest, Father Taaken [Tacken/Tachen]. The building was abandoned around 1905. In 1924 the congregation moved to a new building at 406 East Savidge.

210-212 North Division Street

In 1882 thirty-five families, tired of the journey into Grand Haven to worship at the Christian Reformed Church there, formed their own church. They soon purchased a lot at 212 North Division Street and began construction. The group called themselves the Holland Christian Reformed Church. The first meeting was held in it on May 23, 1882. The next year, in July Rev. Peter Ekster was called as the first minister at a salary of \$600 a year, plus housing and fuel. A parsonage was purchased in the 1880s at 213 Liberty, and in 1897 a lot north of the church, 210 North Division was obtained. In 1937 the congregation changed its name to the Spring Lake Christian Reformed Church. After several additions and changes to the building, on June 28, 1962 the membership moved their place of worship to a new building at 364 South Lake. At a later date the church became known as the Spring Lake Christian Reformed Church.

218 North Division Street

This home was built in 1910 and served as the parsonage for the Holland Christian Reformed Church, then located at 212 North Division. In 1937 Holland Christian Reformed was renamed Spring Lake Christian Reformed the church moved to 364 South Lake Avenue in 1964. By the early 1970s George Barosky lived in the home.

307 North Division Street

See 303 North Park Street.

350 North Division Street [approximate number]

A home that once stood at the southeast corner of Barber and Division Streets in the Village of Spring Lake was built prior to 1864 and reportedly was occupied by a member of the Soule family. Heavy "eyebrows" over the numerous windows gave the home a distinctive look. It was destroyed by fire a number of years ago.

107 South Division Street

Aloys Bilz founded a hardware store in 1866 in Mill Point, the year he arrived and a year before the village was renamed Spring Lake. He had considered starting this business in Grand Rapids, but decided that there was not sufficient need for another hardware store there. Once established, the business quickly took root in the Spring Lake community, and Aloys's son William and grandson Preston continued it after Aloys died. The three Bilzes each served as Village president during their lifetimes.

Before the Bilz home was built, the property at 107 South Division was the site of Henry W. Cleveland's drug store, later bought and moved to Savidge Street by Ormond Messinger. The Bilz home and the hardware store as well were lost on October 15, 1871 when a huge fire swept through Spring Lake. With the help of a loan of \$10,000 from Hunter Savidge, Aloys rebuilt his home and business in 1872. The home was constructed of white pine, milled locally, and nine-foot cathedral windows with movable interior and exterior shutters. The interior included two fireplaces, 12-foot ceilings, and wood plank floors. Through the years, its 14 rooms barely changed, and the home remained in the family for four generations. The parlor was where Aloys and other prominent citizens made plans for the Spring Lake State Bank, which later became Spring Lake's NBD [Bank One]. In 1908 electricity was installed in the home, and plumbing was added in 1912. The kitchen, sunroom, and bathrooms were modernized as well. Preston Bilz and his wife, Isabel, put up a new garage and a greenhouse. The house was placed on both the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places, a tribute to the hard-working Bilz family and their stately residence. In 1998 the house was purchased by Richard Cook and Daniel Downs, owners of Bilz Plumbing and Heating, with the idea of converting the home to an office building. However, that plan didn't work out, and the owners sold the property to Steve Nauta and Jan Esh in 2001. They received approval from the Spring Lake Planning Commission to restore the house to its earlier appearance, remove the greenhouse, and add a new bedroom to the second floor. The ground floor was converted to office space for Esh's psychological counseling practice, and included three offices, a waiting room, bathroom, and kitchen. The owners decided to convert the second floor to an apartment and use it as their residence.

224 North Dixie Street

Albert and Ella Miller resided at this address. Albert owned Miller's Dairy at 420 Fulton Street in Grand Haven.

105 West Exchange Street

Barber School [Barber Street School] was moved to this site in 1987, a gift to the Spring Lake Heritage League from Jeff and Mitch Jordan, who owned the building and lot on which it sat. After its move, the building was restored for use as a community building. The one-room schoolhouse apparently was the first school built in Spring Lake, in 1844 or shortly before. The second meeting of the Township Board took place in this building on April 2, 1849. In 1873 Hunter Savidge paid \$1,000 for the property on which the building stood, when it was replaced by a new Union graded school at the northeast corner of Exchange and Buchanan. Barber School had been moved once before from Liberty and Park Streets to Barber Street, on the site later known as the Barrett Boat Works, but then was the location of Cutler & Savidge. At that time the building was used as the first clubhouse for the Spring Lake Yacht Club, an opera house for local productions, a recreation center, a gymnasium, and then by Barrett Boatworks as part of the business. At its new site on Exchange Street the old school house was refurbished for use as a community center and meetinghouse. Originally on this site was the home of Andrew and Mary Anderson, which was torn down in 1968. In 1971 Cornelius Deboer's moved his insurance office from his home at 427 East Exchange to this corner site.

120-122 West Exchange Street

John J. More and his wife, Eliza, lived in this home, which they purchased in 1870. They had three children. More died in 1928. According John Rich, owner of the home in 2002, the house was built in 1865 by Loren Perham, then Postmaster.

124 West Exchange Street [approximate number]

Charles A. Moffatt owned a blacksmith shop at the southwest corner of Exchange and Jackson Streets.

211 West Exchange Street

The post office was of great importance to every pioneer town, as it was often the only link connecting it with the outside world. John Baptiste Parisien, a Chippewa Indian, came to Grand Haven in 1835 with Louis Campau and Richard Godfrey from Mackinaw with money for the Indians. The next year he was appointed the first mail carrier between Grand Haven and Grand Rapids. Old timers remember that he sometimes made the trip by way of Mill Point, although his usual route was over the "Grandville Road."

On May 1, 1851 Lemoyne M. Smith became the Village's first Postmaster at a salary on \$75 per year. He was followed by Hiram A. Reed, who served from March 4, 1858 until May 10, 1861. During Reed's term in office, a "new postal arrangement" was announced in the paper. The mail for Muskegon was to leave Mill Point daily and the northern mail to Manistee and other points north was to leave from Muskegon rather than Grand Haven.

The name of Mill Point was changed to Spring Lake on March 28, 1867, while Loren O. Perham still was Postmaster, so he was able to serve the Village under both its names. In the early years the post office was moved around to suit the convenience of the postmaster. Loren O. Perham had it in the back of his drug store at 222 State [Savidge] Street, and Martin Walsh had it in his store. At that time, the Dutch residents of the village received a weekly paper called *Hope*. He used to have great fun with them, if the paper were late, by telling them, "There is no hope for you today." Leroy Heath had the post office in the west side of John B. Perham's store. Samuel Falls built the Falls Block [120 West Savidge], near the southeast corner of Jackson and Savidge. He had his store in the corner building and the post office was next door at 122 West Savidge. It continued at that location until it was moved in 1950 to 109 South Jackson. In 1960, it was moved to a new \$45,000 building at 211 West Exchange. [Adapted from the *Township News & Times*, August 24, 1996.]

215 West Exchange Street

In 1865 William Henry Millard purchased the Perkins building at this address and opened a meat market. In 1877 he went into partnership with Evert De Vries and the business continued under the name of DeVries & Co. De Vries's sons, Edward, Peter, and Henry, ran the business until 1905 or so, when Edward sold his interest to his Peter.

301 West Exchange Street [approximate number]

Riverfront Trailer Park at this site, near the foot of Division Street, sat on land donated to the Village by Hugo Thum in 1916. Thum was one of the developers and co-owners of the Tanglefoot Fly Paper Company in Grand Rapids. An area open to the public, west of Riverfront, was named Tanglewood Park.

409 West Exchange Street

The house originally on this site was constructed in 1930 and razed in 2004 for commercial expansion.

600 West Exchange Street [approximate number]

See 210 School Street.

100 East Exchange Street [approximate number]

Spring Lake Central School was built at this site, the northeast corner of Buchanan and Exchange Streets [Lot 4, Block 12, Bryant's Addition]. The two-story brick school, built in 1893-94, cost \$12,000. It replaced a frame school, built in 1873, that burned down in the extensive fire of May 11, 1893. Students used outhouses and the building was heated with wood. The first building, called the Union School, the first graded school in the Village, was built in 1869 and cost \$6,444. A substantial addition was made to the school in 1873 and completed in 1880. The brick structure at 100 Exchange lasted until Holmes School opened in 1952 at 426 River.

102 East Exchange Street

The Spring Lake Village Public Works Storage Building at this site was built in the early 1900s and had several additions. The building was initially used to house the village's first water works

103 East Exchange Street

The residence located here was the home of the Robert Barney family. Barney, a Spring Lake barber, lived from 1867 to 1936.

111 East Exchange Street

Rich Abraham owned and operated one of several of his grocery stores at this address. Called Rich's Food Center, the store opened in 1989 and closed on February 19, 2000. The building was constructed in 1976 by Henry Casemier to house his new grocery store.

118 East Exchange Street

The first Baptist organization in Spring Lake was formed on December 7, 1867 by Cyrus B. Raymond, Phineas Baldwin, Moses Brown, William Penn, Benjamin Campbell, William Brown, Mary E. Raymond, Lorinda Lee, Jane Hancock, and Mary Ann Brown. Rev. James Monroe was hired as their first pastor in 1868 at a salary of \$600, and in the same year they bought for \$300 a lot on the southwest corner of Exchange and Meridian Streets [Lot 4, Haire, Tolford, & Hancock's Addition], and there they constructed a church. The charter Board of Trustees of the church included Hunter Savidge, Robert Haire, and George Hancock. The George Christman family was among the community leaders who supported the Baptist faith. The church building was lost in the fire of 1893, and a new one was built on the same site at a cost of \$2,500. The First Baptist Church of Spring Lake continued to meet at this site.

123 East Exchange Street

The Warner Baird Library arrived at this address by a circuitous route. At a Spring Lake Township meeting, held on April 2, 1849 at Barber School, voters authorized an expenditure of \$50 for a library. There was no library building, and the books were kept in the homes of township officials, but in an unspecified years the volumes were brought together at the Village Hall. The first librarian was a Mr Sofisburg, who also acted as janitor of the schoolhouse. William Sparks replaced Sofisburg, and in the 1930s Avis Blackmer Stults was named librarian. During Stults's tenure, the library moved to a store on Savidge and was open several afternoons each week and at least one evening. Residents donated books to the library, but tax revenues also were used to support its purchases and operations. A few years after the present Village Hall was constructed in 1937 the library was given a room there. Stults retired in 1964, and she was replaced by Ida Parpart. By this time the library boasted 5,000 books. The collection was next moved to the Spring Lake Township Hall when it was constructed in 1965 and a card catalog system was inaugurated. Parpart, who worked at the library for more than eight years, was assisted by part-time workers Ruth Holtrop, Lois Katt, and Thelma Bottema. When Parpart retired in 1972, Holtrop was named Spring Lake Township Librarian. The library's hours then were 2:00 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 on Wednesday and Friday and 2:00 to 5:00 on Saturday. A \$100,000 gift from Warner G. Baird in 1974, supplemented by township funds, allowed construction of the library at this site. The library moved here in 1977. Books were moved with the help of school children, who carried armloads at a time. Claire Sheridan replaced Holtrop as Township Librarian the year prior to the move. The library became a District organization on May 2, 1994, and by 1996 it was fully computerized. In 2003 a new library building was erected on this site. [Adapted from an article in the *Tribune*, April 12, 1999, by Mary Mihovich.]

210 East Exchange Street

Thomas Hammond lived in this house, built in 1920, with his first wife, Cora Chittenden, and their three children. When Cora died at age 33, Hammond married a widow, Frances Bangle of Grand Rapids, who

had two daughters. The family remained at this address the remainder of their lives. Later Thomas's son, William, and then his daughter, Maude Hessmer, occupied the home.

225 East Exchange Street

When the First Reformed Church vacated its building at 210 Summit, it moved to this address.

307 East Exchange Street

The modified Cape Cod residence at this address was purchased by Christ Community Church to be used as a "People Center" for volunteer services.

311 East Exchange Street

Anson Mulder resided at this address. He died in 1964.

316 East Exchange Street

Known as Shoemaker's Honeymoon Cottage, this was the residence of John and Lena Shoemaker. John died in 1944.

402 East Exchange Street

Jay Holmes, Superintendent of Spring Lake Schools from 1923 to 1958, lived here. The house, constructed about 1865, rested on a circular foundation of brick and mortar and was supported by hand-hewn beams. The structure suffered at least two fires over the years. Glen and Elizabeth Miller, Spring Lake teachers, purchased the property after its most recent fire, in May 1991. At some point the address was changed to 202 Prospect. Jon Giaimo occupied the house in 2009.

408 East Exchange Street

Roy and Versa Willoughby in 1912 moved to this address with their son Earl. Earl and his wife, Elsie, resided here. Earl died in 1978 and Elsie in 1994. Their descendants continued to reside here into the 21st century.

412 East Exchange Street

The home of Cornelius Brongersma was located here. Brongersma lived from 1818 to 1898, and came to Spring Lake in 1854. Brongersma raised fruit.

426 East Exchange Street

Emil and Ruth Warber lived at this site. Emil died in 1980.

427 East Exchange Street

Cornelius J. Deboer resided at this address and also operated his insurance business here until he constructed a new office building at 105 West Exchange in 1971. He died in 1991.

512 East Exchange Street

Clarence Eshleman, who died in 1975, lived in the house at this address with his family. He was the founder of Eshleman's Pharmacy at 200 West Savidge.

Fernwood Resort

See 18720 West Spring Lake Road.

17485-17505 Fruitport Road

After WWII James E. Farley purchased land at this site and about a half-dozen cabanas from Harold Worm on the North Shore. He moved the cabins to the shoreline, near Spring Lake Country Club, remodeled them and operated the Spring Lake Cabana resort until 1984. Yvonne Farley joined him

around 1953. In 1963 the owners advertised, “The beach is sandy, ideal and safe for children. Wonderful bass, pike, and pan fish, right at your front door.” The Farleys resided at the resort.

17496 Fruitport Road

Spring Lake Country Club was founded by William Savidge on February 6, 1911, when stock was sold, enabling shareholders to purchase 140 acres of the Benjamin Soule farm for \$6,000. A nine-hole golf course was built, and the old farmhouse was converted to a clubhouse by bringing the dining room up even with the front of the house, while the barn became the men’s locker and shower room. The fairways for several years were a mass of sandburs. Men wore long trousers and leather puttees to protect them from the burs. Women, too, became interested and despite the burs began to swing the clubs. At the time the new Spanish-style building was dedicated on May 31, 1926, William Savidge was president of the Country Club; Claude Hopkins, vice president; William H. Loutit, secretary; Bernath P. Sherwood, treasurer; the directors were Nathaniel Robbins, Herman F. Harbeck, Alexander W. Hompe, Chauncey M. Blakeslee, and Adlai T. Ewing.

Access to the property was mainly by way of the interurban or by foot. A well-worn path was made from the far corner of the grounds to the clubhouse by the many men and women who walked along, laden with lunch baskets, carrying dishes and all that goes into making a party. There were but three privately owned autos among the membership the first year, and a very small patch of ground was designated as a parking space. Within a summer or two, more and more cars were seen and one of the first major improvements was the construction of a parking space for at least ten cars.

Demands by resorters for membership and an increasing number of local memberships soon made the need for an 18-hole course apparent to everyone. A second round of nine holes was added, and in 1925 the organization issued bonds for the construction of a Spanish-style clubhouse. Several additions and improvements have been made in recent years to keep pace with growing demands. 3,800 sq ft and an irrigation system were added in the spring of 1956 at a cost of \$75,000. Local architects Michael J. Koteles and John Vander Meiden drew up the plans.

The old clubhouse was used as a caddie house for several years. In the days before golf carts and electric carts, the caddie was an important part of any country club. The caddies were given the exclusive use of the golf course each Monday morning, and they used to get an early start so they could get in 18 holes before the noon whistle blew at the village hall. One July 4, the caddies decided to strike for higher pay. An emergency meeting of the Caddies Committee was held, and they decided to import some substitutes from Muskegon for the big day. It was reported that the Muskegon boys enjoyed a swim in the bayou, although it is not known whether or not they planned to swim fully clothed. [Adapted from the *Township News & Times*, August 24, 1996.]

17700 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

See 15820 Connelly Road [Prospect Point Manor].

17750 Fruitport Road

The commercial building at this site [Section 11 of Fruitport Township] was constructed in the early 1950s as the Village Flower Shop, owned by the Holland family, which also lived here. After a subsequent owner defaulted, the building fell into disrepair. After the next buyer’s plans to convert the property to apartments failed to materialize, Jan and Neil Ledermann purchased it and opened the Coffee Gallery in December 2000. The Coffee Gallery included a coffee shop, art gallery, three-bedroom apartment, storage building, and patio area for outdoor refreshments in season.

17701 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

In the 1870s Thomas Petty owned a fruit farm on approximately 45 acres in Section 11 of Spring Lake Township, including considerable frontage on the lake. By the early 1900s W. H. Depree owned some of the property, which by 1930 had been subdivided into a development called Longview Plat. At the north

end of the Depree property was Arbutus Banks Resort, while the south tip [in Section 14] became known as Prospect Point Resort. Paul R. and Grace S. Beardsley maintained a summer home on one of the lakefront lots. They called their site Beardsley Point. Paul Beardsley founded Sealed Power in Muskegon for the manufacture of piston rings. The Beardsleys resided in Muskegon. He was born in Illinois in 1869 and died in Muskegon in 1947.

17801 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

Arbutus Banks Resort was located on the east shore of Spring Lake, a bit north of Hammond's [Petty's] Bayou, in Section 11 of Spring Lake Township. After the Civil War, Edward L. Craw purchased considerable acreage in this Section, including 18.5 acres, part of which became the setting for Arbutus Banks. Open from early June into September the resort was one of the stops on the steamboat run. In 1893 Chauncey M. and Mary S. Blakeslee, built a home on the forty-acre property, directly across from the Ashley Heights resort. They built a larger house in 1895, which became known as Arbutus Banks Hotel. They later added porches, an annex, a boathouse, cottages, and a tennis court. Their 1905 advertisement suggested that people go to Arbutus "For a Summer Outing, Good Accommodations and a Complete Rest." The Blakeslees operated the resort until 1914, when they sold it to Earl J. and Clarice Davis of Grand Rapids, who ran it for 21 years. In 1931 its rate for any of the 70 rooms was \$4 a night. Clarice sold the property to Edwin and Nora Booth in 1935. At that time the land consisted of six and a half acres and had 386' of lake frontage. The Booths, natives of Cleveland, Ohio, operated the resort for nine years. They charged \$25 to \$35 per person per week for both rooms and meals. In 1944 the Booths ceased operation of Arbutus Banks Hotel, but continued to reside on the property. In 1954 the boathouse was destroyed in a storm. Edwin Booth died on September 3, 1958. The next year Nora sold 100-foot parcels to William Alt and another buyer for building sites on what later became known as Oakwood Drive. She also removed from the main building the porches and annex but retained the original three-story brick home that Chauncey Blakeslee had built.

Nora passed away on January 18, 1964.

17802 Fruitport Road

John F. Castle and his wife, Clara, resided at this address on the east side of Fruitport Road in Section 11 of Spring Lake Township. John Castle and Henry Arkema in the 1930s ran a business called Castle Gardens, which specialized in gladiolas. Castle died in 1953.

17850 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

By the mid-1860s Francis Hall owned a 92-acre fruit farm in Section 11 of Spring Lake Township, north of Hammond's [Petty's] Bayou on Spring Lake. Hall sold his property to John Linn about 1900. Part of the land along Fruitport Road and the Bayou was subdivided into a residential plat called Linn View.

17865 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

The original home at this site was built by Chauncey Blakeslee in 1884. An early owner was Chauncey's brother, William W. Blakeslee. Jim Walters purchased the property in 1996.

17901 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

The Lorimer Hotel, situated on nearly 12 acres in Section 11 on the east shoreline of Spring Lake, just north of Arbutus Banks, was a 15-room resort. In operation from 1911 to 1919, it boasted "a completely appointed toilet room on the second floor." It also had a large fireplace in the sitting room and a screened veranda measuring 12' x 34'. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1919. Louise Lorimer, the owner, died in 1925. Not long after the fire, Louise's sister, Flora "Mabel" Patterson and her husband, Len, built a home on the property and lived there.

18001 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

Oak Resort was located here.

18067 Fruitport Road

Renowned poet Edgar Lee Masters owned the house that sat on 12 acres at this address [Section 11 of Spring Lake Township] from 1917 to 1923, when it passed on to his wife, Helen Masters, in a divorce settlement. Masters had rented other places on Spring Lake in previous summers. The 12 acres included a fruit orchard, common to the area at this time. The setting inspired Masters to compose such poems as “Lost Orchard” and “Sweet Clover,” and it also was the place where he composed some of the poems that appeared in “Spoon River Anthology,” published in 1915. Masters, an attorney, once shared his Chicago office with Clarence Darrow, famous for his defense in the Scopes trial. In 1978 Tim Fuller and his wife owned the property in Spring Lake Township, not far from Pettys Bayou. Fuller remembered that at that time a concrete dock extended 100 feet into Spring Lake. The dock at one time served as a stop for mail and supplies before a bridge was built to span the inlet to Pettys Bayou. The Fullers sold their home in 1995 to Con and Ann Nolan, and the Nolans sold it in the spring of 2019.

18287 Fruitport Road

Charles and Patty Fisher purchased this one-story brick house in 1983 and were still residing there in 2019.

18522 Fruitport Road

Donald E. Rabidoux owned 30 acres on Spring Lake at this address as early as the mid-1950s [Section 2 of Spring Lake Township]. Rabidoux died in Florida on September 1, 1990.

18635 Fruitport Road

The Willows, on the east side of Spring Lake, was a resort nearly opposite Cornelius [Jerusalem] Bay [Bayou]. In 1887 Jacob and Anna Ferris paid Edward and Julia Crow \$1,500 for a 64-acre fruit farm at this location [Section 2 of Spring Lake Township] and the next year opened the first summer boarding house on the lake. Anna’s family settled at an early date in Spring Lake. The Ferrises built the two-story Willows Hotel in 1893 on a site adjacent to their home. In 1905 their son Robert J. Ferris of Grand Rapids tore it down and replaced it with nine rental cottages. At the time of her death on January 4, 1914, Anna lived at the Willows. Robert sold thirty acres along the north boundary of the property to Edward B. Caldwell before 1910, and then in February 1926, he sold the remaining 13 acres and home to Albert C. and Eda Bertch I. Albert Bertch was a meat dealer from Grand Rapids. Samuel Falls, a Spring Lake merchant and realtor, purchased the cottages. An article in the February 13, 1926 *Grand Haven Tribune* reported, “For many years the ‘Willows’ has been one of the most popular places on Spring Lake. Years ago there was a large hotel building on the place. About twenty years ago this old hotel was replaced by a number of cottages. There is also a large family house on the tract which consists of about thirty acres. For years these cottages and buildings have been occupied every summer by summer guests and the place had wide reputation.” Bertch planned to occupy the larger residence as summer home. Later the resort had ten cottages that continued to rent for \$150 to \$300 per season until 1940.

After Albert Bertch died in 1929, his wife, Eda, sold the property to Fred and Hazel Flanders, who built a home on a portion of the site. Flanders was a Muskegon industrialist. They called their estate the Willows. It included a caretaker’s cottage, guest cottage, greenhouse, stables, and a dock for his yacht. Ten acres of lawn and flowers stretched to Fruitport Road. The small inlet bordering the south side of their property became known as Flanders Cove. Inside the house were imported tiles, wrought iron and platinum hardware, crystal, unpolished marble, stained glass, thick textured plaster walls, Italian brick, and a stairway ceiling that replicated one found in the Vatican. In 1940 the property, including 64 acres, sold for \$1500. From approximately 1969 to 1987 Edward and Betty Bytwerk owned the Willows. In 1987 they sold it to Keith Conner, and in 1994 the last of the original buildings was razed. Around 2010 the property was bought by Ron Knuepfer

Sam Falls rented the cottages until the time of his death in 1940. The rental units eventually were sold individually and were remodeled into year-round lake front homes.

18639 Fruitport Road

Edward and Betty Bytwerk, who had owned the adjacent Willows property until 1987, moved into the eight-year old ranch at this address the same year. Their house had a huge open living room and kitchen combination, a den, a luxury master suite, a deck complete with hot tub, and a magnificent view of the lake.

18769 Fruitport Road

Baltzar Bolling, founder and owner of Bolling Manufacturing in Spring Lake, owned a cottage on 23 acres at this address. The estate included a guest house, carriage house, garden house and greenhouse. Bolling died in 1969. Around 2000 the Garrison family completely renovated the main house and made it suitable for year-round living.

18777 Fruitport Road

On January 6, 2003 a fire started during a remodeling project destroyed the 9,000 sq. ft. home at this address. The house was constructed in 1904 by the Frederick F. Peabody family of Wisconsin and once had 11 bedrooms. The third floor was used for servants' quarters. The family summered at the home from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Peabody sold to Baltzar Bolling, founder of several manufacturing firms in the area, including Anderson-Bolling. Baltzar's son Roger Bolling sold the 23-acre, lakefront property to Pete and Lou Beiser in 1972, who sold to Brian Skogler twelve years later, and in late summer 2002 Skogler sold to Mike and Nina McKeough, who then resided at 18064 Lovell Park.

18837 Fruitport Road

Chuck Bugielski and his wife, Grace, lived at this address. Bugielski, who died in 1996, was one of the early organizers of the Coast Guard Festival in Grand Haven.

18839 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

Around 1910 Edward and Ada Caldwell purchased 30 acres of lake front property from Robert Ferris, owner of the Willows Resort. By 1920 the Caldwells were living in California.

18849 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

See 15735 Littlefield Lane [Klingman estate].

18869 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

William and Esther Caldwell owned a 120-acre farm in Section 2 of Spring Lake Township in the early 1900s. Shortly after 1912 they sold some of their acreage to Paul F. and Ida Markoff and another parcel to the Welch family, but retained the two-story frame home, barn, and other outbuildings that stood near the shore of Spring Lake. A long dock extended outward from the lake's edge. They called their Spring Lake estate Oakhurst. By 1918 the Caldwell estate had diminished to 20 acres.

18881 Fruitport Road

Shortly after 1912 Paul F. and Ida Markoff bought some acreage from William J. and Esther Caldwell, who had been farming their 120 acres. The Caldwells retained a parcel west of the Markoffs, where they had a summer home called Oakhurst. The Markoff property was located at 18881 Fruitport Road, in Section 2 of Spring Lake Township on the north end of Spring Lake. They eventually built a home on the site. Markoff was one of the original directors of the Spring Lake Bank, organized in 1914, and he also was a chair manufacturer. The Markoffs named their estate "Idalia." On the property were a large home, a maid's cottage, an icehouse, a barn, and possibly a greenhouse. His widow died in 1944, but the estate remained in the family name until at least the 1970s. In 1897 the property belonged to Mrs J. H. Boynton.

18891 Fruitport Road [approximate number]

As early as 1910 Bert Hathaway owned a 32-acre parcel in Section 1 of Spring Lake Township. The land included frontage on Spring Lake. Bert died before 1930, but his wife, Mary Jane, continued to reside here.

18903 Fruitport Road

Vernon Bolling and his wife, Mobe, lived at this address. Vernon died in 1978.

18911 Fruitport Road

As early as the mid-1950s Harvey C. Martin owned and resided on a 19-acre lot on the shores of Spring Lake [Section 1 of Spring Lake Township]. Martin lived from November 2, 1911 to January 17, 1991.

345 Hammond Street

In 1958 Spring Lake voters approved a \$1.35 million bond issue to build a combined junior/senior high school at 345 Hammond Street. The new school opened the next year, and Spring Lake students no longer had to take the bus to Grand Haven. Three years after that the school district became independent of the Grand Haven system. The center section of the building originally housed junior high students. The trademark arches dated from that year, also. In 1963 Spring Lake added freshmen and sophomores. The first class to complete four years in the new building graduated in 1965. Also in 1963 a new junior high section was added to the north end, allowing the high school to expand into its former space. Five years later the school was again enlarged with an addition to the south side. That space eventually housed the high school gymnasium, the pool, art and home economics classrooms, and technology and administrative offices. In 1991 two science classrooms were added to the west side. The football field was added in 1970. A soccer was built later, with a lighting system added in 2007.

A 175,000 square foot high school opened at 16140 148th Avenue in Spring Lake Township in the fall of 2000. The new school housed ninth through twelfth grades. Voters made the construction possible when they approved a \$22.8 million bond issue in May 1997. After moving into the new high school, the Hammond Street structure was renovated to house upper elementary and intermediate students.

16061 Harborview Drive

Tom and Janet Joiner lived in the home at this address. Joiner owned and operated Joiner Engineering at 113 West Savidge Street.

17011-17127 West Hickory Road

William Hathaway, the second settler in Crockery Township in 1839, built his residence at this address before 1849. Later owners were Mr. and Mrs Roger Holmes. This was also the site of World Vision, which constructed its first building in 1968. The organization later was known as International Aid.

100 North Jackson Street

Lee Johnson owned Great Lakes Welding Company at this address in the mid-1960s.

104 North Jackson Street

The Spring Lake Interurban “Warehouse” was built here around 1900. The building housed a variety of businesses after the Interurban made its final run. In recent years the building was razed to make room for a bank and the address was changed to 101 West Savidge.

203 North Jackson Street

The two-story frame home set on a corner lot was built about 1870, according to Robert Stanton, who owned the property in 2002. He estimated the addition to the west was built about 40 years later.

321 North Jackson Street

This was the approximate site of Babcock's Marina, owned by Albert Babcock.

116 South Jackson Street

This imposing two and a half story, 7,400 square foot masonry building was erected in 1915 and for several decades served as the Masonic Lodge. The upper floor had 2400 square feet. The building later was converted to commercial purposes, including Rapid Design, run by Charles J. Smith. This firm was located at 116 West Savidge before occupying the lower and upper levels of this building in 1980. Rapid Design, which specialized in tool and die design, moved out in 2000. Three years later this site became the residence of Gary and Michelle Hanks, who remodeled the interior, but kept the original mahogany doors and mahogany fireplace. They put in a music studio, library, and gymnasium. Called the Seven Steps Event and Banquet Center, it owners hosted a series of Friday night concerts called the Pin Drop Series.

206 South Jackson Street

Martina and George More made their home at this address in the early years of the 20th century. More owned an automobile repair business. Sterling Manufacturing started business at this address in August 1954 under the ownership of E. C. Dvorak, N. M. Camdell, and J. H. Dabelstein. The company employed four people. It manufactured lighting accessories for fluorescent fixtures. By 1969 Sterling had been replaced by the Portfolio Shop. Betty and Kenneth Kammeraad and two other area men incorporated the business in 1970. Known as the Portfolio Shop Guild of Shaker Craft, Inc., or simply as Guild of Shaker Craft, the company reproduced Shaker furniture, which dated from the early years of our country's independence up to the Civil War. The shop was located first at 401 West Savidge before moving to this address. Betty, who later was named Director of the Tri-Cities Historical Museum, managed the shop.

15811 Jennifer Lane

In the late 1980s Harlan and Jennifer Reyers owned the house at this address. It had more than 6,000 square feet of living area. It featured a tower at the front of the house, a fountain, and lush landscaping. It was built about 1985.

1120 Judson Road

Established in 1964 Kelly Sales & Engineering opened at this address. The firm dealt with overhead hoists, cranes, and steel structures. It employed 15 people and had tentative plans to commence construction on a 60' by 100' expansion that would increase the facility by two-thirds. Before the expansion the firm was limited in size when it manufactured large bridge cranes.

3123 Judson Road

Jervis [Jarvis] Harbeck hired Louis Sullivan to design this one-story, stucco home on the banks of Spring Lake in the early 1900s. One of Sullivan's more famous students was Frank Lloyd Wright. Harbeck sold to Ross Judson, the founder of Continental Motors in Muskegon. Judson sold to Marion Gregory, and Gregory donated the property to Hope College. Edsko Hekman took title to the property in 1975.

16887 Lake Street

Tony Ver Plank's Ice House, founded in 1908, was located at this site on Smith's Bayou. Later it became Anderson Fisheries.

120 North Lake Avenue

This house, built by Chauncey Blakeslee in 1912, was the residence of Oscar and Anna Larson. Larson worked for Blakeslee in the house construction business.

300 North Lake Avenue [approximate number]

Albertina [Albert/Bert] Hite was part owner of the Mallery & Hite Boat Livery, located on Spring Lake at the corner of Lake and Beach Road in the early 1900s. At about the same spot Lakeside Pavilion was constructed at the foot of Lake Avenue. The road right-of-way constituted a public beach.

117 South Lake Avenue

The residence now at this address was built in 1876 as the office of Thomas Savidge's Floral Stock Farm, located at Leonard and 148th Avenue in Spring Lake Township. It was brought to this Lake Street site on skids.

120 South Lake Avenue

The four bedroom, concrete block home on this site was built about 1900. The lot size was approximately 112' by 407'.

226 South Lake Avenue

Built around 1880, this three bedroom, frame home was constructed on a 73' by 120' lot. Betty Yonker was the owner in 2001.

327 South Lake Avenue

Gerrit Bottema and his wife, Johanna Balgooyen, raised their children at this address. Bottema lived from 1901 to 1984.

341 South Lake Avenue

Charles Allen I built this home about 1853, the same year he constructed the house across the street at 344 South Lake. George Seagrove I, who died in 1902, lived here with his wife, Priscilla. Later Mrs Fleser grew grapes on the land to the west of the corner of Lake and Fleser Streets. In the mid-1950s and into the 21st century this was the Richard R. Fonger residence.

344 South Lake Avenue

Charles Allen I built this home about 1853, the same year he constructed the house across the street at 341 South Lake. A large vineyard, owned by Martin Walsh, grew in this area from Lake and River Streets to the bayou. Later Dr. De Witt bought the property. In more recent years it was called Evergreen Addition.

359 South Lake Avenue

Eli Frink built the house at this address in 1867 and surrounded it with many varieties of fruit and nut trees and berries. Klaus and Jennie Vink bought the property in 1901, and moved here from their home at 209 North Buchanan. Their oldest child, Catherine, was born here on July 4, 1902. Catherine married Roy Wilkinson. According to local legend, the house was built on an Indian burial ground.

364 South Lake Avenue

In 1962 the members of the Spring Lake Christian Reformed Church moved from 210-212 South Division to a new building at this site.

379 South Lake Avenue

Douglas and Kay Bytwerk bought this frame home in 2001 for \$105,000. It was built about 1910.

400 Lake View Court

An apartment complex, called Cote Le Mer, was built at the north end of Alden Street in 1968 and given this address. In the late 19th century, the Spring Lake Basket Factory was located here, followed by Edward Bauman's Sporting Goods Store in the 1940s and Bauman's Christ Craft sales area in the 1950s.

321 Lake View Road

Clarence Broman, president of Spring Lake Village from 1956 to 1958, lived at this address.

6670 Leonard Road

In 1963 Jean Laug-Carroll moved into the two-story frame structure at this address. It was built in the early 1860s on the north bank of the Grand River by George Eastman, son of Dr. Timothy Eastman, the town's namesake in the early 1860s. With elements of Victorian and Italianate architecture, the house has a belvedere on the rooftop and a large screen porch and veranda that face the Grand. The interior has three staircases, five fireplaces, and Federal-style wood trim in most of the rooms. In September 1920 Noyes and Evelyn Avery purchased the Eastman house and other property in Eastmanville. Residents of Grand Rapids, During the 1920s, they used the home as a summer retreat. They also owned nearby Green Vale Farm at 6553 Leonard Road. They added a 100-foot-tall water tower, a six-stall carriage house, and a tennis court on the north side of Leonard Road. Two bath houses linked by a pergola add elegance to the over-sized swimming pool. Rochelle Rollenhagen Reagan, who was born in Polkton Township, bought the property from Jean in 2012 and ten years later donated it to the township, with the stipulation that it open to the public as the Rollenhagen House Museum.

7851 Leonard Road

Daniel Realy [Realey/Really] and his brother-in-law Captain Henry "Harry" Miller obtained 198 acres in Section 4 of Polkton Township by pre-emption in 1837 from the federal government. Realy was a farmer, Miller was a sea captain. By 1840 Captain Miller and his wife, Elizabeth, were residing in a house on the property. The 1893 Conger and Potts *Compendium* related that William Shirley Hammond and Lucy Houghton were married at the Miller home on July 26, 1840. In 1842 Realy built a large, permanent two-story home, which also served as an inn for people traveling between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. It was called the Mid-Way House. Ottawa County in early 1866 purchased from Realy 123 acres and the inn for \$6,000. The purchase included frontage on the Grand River and a few buildings and was to serve as a Poor Farm. In 1886 the county constructed a two and half story yellow brick building, allowing the original house to be used as a laundry. The laundry building was torn down in 1951. In 1876 the Farm consisted of 237 acres, but by 1912 it had been reduced to 200 acres. In 1874 the Farm requested \$400 to augment its water supply. By 1880 the buildings on the Poor Farm consisted of one barn, 34 x 60 feet, one horse barn, 24 x 30 feet, and an old dwelling. In 1886 \$9,000 was raised to construct a new three-story brick building, similar to the plan of the Allegan County Home. The architect and Superintendent of Construction was George Bennett of Allegan. A cemetery on the site operated between 1866 and the 1930s, and accommodated at least 50 burials. In 1928 an east wing was added, and served as a Women's Department and Bakery. In 1929 the large barn burned, but no stock was lost. Later this barn was replaced. About the same time a smoking house was made for the inmates out of the old icehouse. In 1936 a tubular fire escape was put on. Later many modern conveniences were in use at the farm., such as running water, with a septic tank near the river, electricity, and bottled gas for cooking and baking. The storage space also included a room for freezing. The farm operation included a milking machine and other up-to-date equipment. The front of the main building was improved by enclosing the porch with glass. In later years the Infirmary could house 60 to 65 without the use of the third floor. In 1977 a 60-bed Adult Foster Care Home was built and called Community Haven. It was intended to house the mentally and physically disabled, and operated until 2000, when attempts to privatize Community Haven failed.

In the early days of the farm some trouble was experienced with the keepers. In 1880 an investigation was called when it was found that a whip had been used to punish the inmates. Another investigation was held in 1885. In their 1893 *History and Business Compendium*, Potts & Conger wrote: "The poor-house keeper is hired from year to year on a net salary of \$460 to \$600, depending upon the experience and adaptation to the difficult duties of the position. The last keeper filled out 10 years of service on the 9th of March last and for the most of the time received the highest salary." Around 1890 Eastmanville resident Albert H. Winchell was keeper. On November 1, 1950, Louis Peck retired from the position of keeper after serving 41 years and nine months. A later keeper was Harry Thomas Modderman, whose wife was matron.

Modderman was farm manager for eight years before accepting the Keeper's position. In the mid-1990s the 229-acre property was valued at \$1.3 million. The Infirmary was razed in 1997. Eventually the other County Farm buildings were razed and the property sold. The county developed the real estate as a park with horseback trails and other amenities. It was named Eastmanville Farm Park.

11685 Leonard Road

A house was built on this site during the Civil War on land that was purchased in 1863. By the late 1970s the property was owned by Donald J. and Lois Gordon, who continued to reside there into the 21st century.

14429 Leonard Road

Several rural school buildings remain in the area, most of them converted to residences. Jeffers School, a typical one-room frame building, opened here in 1868.

213 West Liberty Street

The Spring Lake Christian Reformed Church purchased this lot for a parsonage about 1885.

221 West Liberty Street

This residence was built in 1882 for the John and Gertrude Koster family.

305 West Liberty Street

Nels Anderson and his family lived here in the early 1900s. Nels, who died in 1958, worked at Barrett Boat Works for approximately 40 years.

400 West Liberty Street [approximate address]

See 221 North Cutler.

510 West Liberty Street

The building at this address was erected in 1929 for Ottawa Manufacturing, which moved out in 1937. The next year Burnside Company moved in. B & B Metal Products Company was formed in January 1955 by Hubert D. Burnside, president, Edward J. Blotney, vice president, and Robert D. Burnside, secretary-treasurer. Products included refrigerator racks, rotisseries, and similar items for the stove and refrigerator industries. Labor was performed by Burnside Manufacturing Company in the Burnside plant at this address. Burnside Manufacturing remained in the building until the mid-1990s.

600 West Liberty Street [approximate number]

In the early 1870s Professor Winchell of the University of Michigan advanced the theory that salt streams which long ago had been discovered in the eastern part of Michigan extended under the entire state. Based on his analysis, the Spring Lake Salt Company was organized in 1870, with Aloys Bilz, Hunter Savidge, Allan C. Adzit, and Robert A. Haire as directors. They purchased the property of the Hopkins & Hancock sawmill, which extended to the shores of Spring Lake [Block 2 of the original plat]. Just to the west was the Cutler and Savidge Sawmill. They began to drill on that site, and at a depth of 200 feet they struck water. Hannibal A. Hopkins, who had been taking treatment at magnetic springs in St. Louis, Missouri was present. He put his penknife in the water and with it picked up a ten-penny nail. He advised the men that this water was even more magnetic than that where he had been taking treatments. There was great excitement. Hundreds of people flocked to the village to obtain the benefit from this water. Nearly every home in Spring Lake took in boarders. The directors of the proposed salt company then organized the Spring Lake Magnetic Mineral Spring Company, and in 1871 began to build a summer hotel on the Hopkins Mill site. Built at a cost of \$70,000 the Spring Lake House consisted of a four-story main building, including a basement, with 74 rooms, plus four eight room cottages with a total of 30 rooms, boat house, engine house and power plant, ice house, and machine shop. An adjacent two-story frame

building, called the Bethlehem Spring House, was built to house the magnetic waters. In an 1893 brochure the management claimed, "The Bethlehem Mineral Springs, owned by the Hotel Company possess qualities of rare merit and some wonderful cures have been effected by their use, and are specially adapted to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Eczema, etc." The Bethlehem burned down in 1903. In 1879 another 44 rooms were added to the hotel complex, and three rental cottages were constructed just east of the main building. Altogether there was space for 250 guests. The basement had a bowling alley and billiard room. The grounds were made attractive by the addition of fountains, flowers, shade trees, and a well-trimmed lawn. A bathhouse to take care of invalids was constructed directly over the nearby mineral spring. Owners claimed, "Bathing in this water is a luxury. It is perfectly cleansing without soap, and remarkably strengthening." The hotel was surrounded by large porches and its interior was roomy and cool. It was perfectly adapted to the accommodation of summer guests who returned year after year from far places, even as far away as New Orleans. In later years it was lighted by both gas and electricity and steam heat was installed. The wonderful curative waters were advertised to give relief for such problems as "dyspepsia, rheumatism, infections of the kidney and bladder, nervous debility, &c., &c." The water was also distributed on draught or in bottles in all the principal cities. Dr. Cyril P. Brown, employed by the Spring Lake Company, was consulting physician, and his advice was given free of charge to all invalids using the water. Henry L. Irish managed the resort in the early 1890s. By 1893 Charles H. Southwick was manager.

The hotel's business declined over the years, and eventually it closed and remained empty for two years. In the early morning hours of June 16, 1916, fire was discovered. Firefighters from Spring Lake and Grand Haven were unsuccessful in their attempt to save the old structure, and within a few hours the resort was destroyed and all that remained were ashes. The cottages remained in use into the 1960s, and a fourth one was not razed until 1998.

610 West Liberty Street

In 1904 the Glaser Pickle Factory was built at this site, with local contractors such as Chauncey Blakeslee, Aloys Bilz, and Jay McCluer getting some of the construction business. The salt house was 64 feet by 124 feet, and it contained the pickling vats. The vats had a capacity of 20,000 bushels of pickles. It wasn't clear whether or not a planned second building actually was constructed as a processing plant. Water was pumped approximately 1,000 feet from Spring Lake to the Pickle Factory. The plant was owned by Glaser, Kohn & Company of Chicago, and in the mid-1920s Walter C. McHugh was manager. Around 1940, when McHugh owned the business, it was known as the Glaser-Crandell Pickle Company, and it was still in operation in the late 1950s.

801 West Liberty Street

At one time the offices of Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company and later Barrett Boat Works were located here. It was near this spot that Benjamin Hopkins and his family arrived from Eastmanville in 1837, marking the beginnings of Mill Point. The building was demolished in 1987.

810 West Liberty Street

In 1941 Burnside Manufacturing Company was at this address, prior to its move to 510 Liberty.

15735 Littlefield Lane

As early as 1955 this property in Section 2 of Spring Lake Township was part of the Leigh T. Prettyman estate. Before that it was owned by Philip Klingman. Klingman, who founded the Klingman Furniture Company in Grand Rapids, built a home on the 66-acre lakefront property around 1910, at a reported cost of \$100,000. The Klingman purchase included two or more cottages, built by Thomas Trotter in the fall of 1897. Two of the cottages were combined and later occupied by Nancy and John Carlyle. See also 18849 Fruitport Road.

532 Longview Street

John and Julia Vink moved to this address in 1945, where they lived until John's death in 1967.

Lorimer Resort

See 17901 Fruitport Road.

Lott Hannah Resort

See 17800 West Spring Lake Road.

Lovell's Park

See 17900 West Spring Lake Road.

110 Maple Terrace

Called a "Workman's Cottage," this modest structure was built in 1923, about nine years after the street was laid. Marjolein Moser purchased the property in 2003.

111 Maple Terrace

Philip Meeske started Lite-Lift at this address in 1962. The company manufactured portable ski tows until 1968. This also was Meeske's residence.

15813 Margaret Street

Built as a family cottage in the 1920s in the Strawberry Point resort area on Spring Lake, the place originally had its own dock just around the point. The Craftsman-style cottage was trimmed with shingle-shake siding. When Kathryn Day-Murray became owner, she added a family room and garage, replaced the electric wiring and plumbing, and added a vaulted ceiling, while retaining the original exterior as much as possible. Two small bedrooms on the main floor, each 9' x 9.5', were combined and used as a master bedroom with a large bathroom, skylight, and whirlpool. An addition provided a second bedroom and a second full bath.

108 Mason Street

In 1834 the U.S. attempted to negotiate for the purchase of this area from the Ottawa Indians. Because the negotiator used feminine Indian language, the Indians almost refused to agree to the sale, but it was finally accomplished. The building that became 108 Mason was a one-room house owned by an Indian family. The area was platted in 1858, and in 1891 William H. Buckley bought and enlarged the house for his widowed mother. In 1908 W. Lloyd Buckley, William's son, and his daughter-in-law, Elsie, moved in. William's daughters Sallie and Margaret were born in the house. W. Lloyd died in 1965, and the house was next owned by his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Jim Oakes. Margaret and Jim resided at 217 North Buchanan.

111 Mason Street

This was the residence of Russ and Margaret Kamper. Russ, who lived from 1907 to 1975, was Village president in 1963 and 1969.

213 Mason Street

The frame structure at this address was built before 1900. Andrew and Minnie Vandembosch moved in after their marriage in 1906. Their sons Thomas and James were raised here. In 2001 Donald J. Moses was the owner.

217 Mason Street

Enno and Jane Pruim made their home at this address. Pruim, an early Spring Lake settler, died in 1929. The frame house was constructed about 1900.

17679 Oakwood Drive

The cottage originally on this site was razed about 1998 and replaced by a 4,100 square foot, two-story home. The cottage was built around 1910. John and Katy Richardson purchased the property from John's aunt and uncle, Peg and Chuck Jacobson, who had owned it since at least the mid-1950s. The new owners were able to retain and restore the lead crystal chandelier in the foyer. The newly-constructed home included a fieldstone fireplace in the living room and an unusual telephone booth off the upstairs hallway. The home had eight bedrooms with space to sleep 26 people, convenient for Richardson, Pastor of a church in Troy, Michigan, to bring youth groups for overnight stays. Jim Nyhof was the builder. The land originally was part of Arbutus Banks Resort.

17680 Oakwood Drive

Built in 1982, the story and a half home at this address was called a "Landman" design. Michael and Ann Esposito purchased it around 2000. The land originally was part of Arbutus Banks Resort.

17863 Oakwood Drive

In 1958 William Alt purchased from Edwin and Nora Booth a 100-foot parcel that had been part of Arbutus Banks Resort and eventually built a home on it.

117865 Oakwood Drive

In 1935 an individual purchased from Edwin and Nora Booth a 100-foot building site that had been a part of Arbutus Banks Resort. By the mid-1960s the home built on this site was occupied by Edgar L. Garrison, a Spring Lake dentist, and his wife, Gretchen Lee Garrison.

11 North Park Street

Superior Plating and Rustproofing Company was located here as early as 1935. Earlier a company known as Michigan Sanitary Supply Company manufactured mopping equipment at this site. Frank H. Werschem was the owner. Also located here was Builtwell Seat Company/Spring Lake Seating Company, a manufacturer of toilet seats, occupied the building until the business closed in 1934.

212 North Park Street

James and Esther Robbins resided at this address. James owned and operated Robbins Modern Dry Cleaning at 217 West Savidge until 1961. He died in 1986.

218 North Park Street

This, the Joseph and Lucy Finch home, was built in 1858, making it one of the earliest residences in Spring Lake. John and Paula Egyed took possession of the home in 1967. John worked for the Muskegon Heights Public Schools and Paula was a teacher in the Spring Lake system.

303 North Park Street

In 1871 Hunter and Sarah Savidge built a 16-room frame house as their residence at this address. The land encompassed an entire block, including 400 feet on Spring Lake, and was formerly part of the Cutler & Savidge Sawmill. In the estate's early years, cows and pigs grazed in the yard, necessitating that barriers be placed around the trees. A wrought iron fence lined the perimeter of the estate. After Hunter's death in 1881, his wife Sarah and their three children, continued to reside in the home. Nathaniel Robbins VI, Hunter's and Sarah's grandson, inherited the property. Nathaniel and his wife Helene used it as their summer residence and spent winters in California. When Catherine and William R. Loutit returned to the Tri-Cities area in 1948, they lived for a short time at the Loutit family home at 333 Washington Street and then moved to the Savidge estate. The year before their move to Spring Lake, Robert J. Lemmen of Coopersville purchased the house and land. After Catherine's death in 1962, the property went to her nephew, Sandy Luce. The house was razed in 1967 and platted for a subdivision. Frank E. Miller occupied the home just prior to its demolition. The property also had the address 307 North Division.

Brick gates, erected in 1871 to mark the entrance to the estate, still stand at the corner of Liberty and Cutler.

310-312 North Park Street

John Newcomb was credited with building the two-story, frame residence at this address, the first permanent home in Mill Point [Spring Lake]. Newcomb lived from 1811 to 1892. His wife died three years later. At some point the structure was converted to a duplex. Built in 1844, the Newcomb house was reputed to be the oldest surviving home in Spring Lake. It was converted to a duplex and given two house numbers. The house suffered extensive damage from a fire on July 8, 2012.

106 South Park Street

Gordon H. Boelens, owner of Boelens Electric Contractors, moved his business to this address from his residence at 16840 Ranch Lane around the mid-1970s. Prior to his move, Chester H. Cook operated Cook's Repair Shop here. He advertised "Iron Work a Specialty." On February 21, 1962 Chester and his wife, Barbara, sold the property to Kenneth and Barbara De Witt. The Cooks had purchased the house and land from Anna Bottje of Grand Haven on September 7, 1940.

108 South Park Street

Paul and Nancy Pellegrum bought this income property on January 30, 1976. Seventeen years later they listed the two-unit, story and a half dwelling for \$51,900. The first owner of record of the land was Jabez Barber, who in 1852 included it in a larger plat called Barber's Addition.

109 South Park Street

Ralph and Minnie De Young occupied a home on this site around 1927, the year of their marriage. They hired Emmons Chittenden to build the home for \$4500.

Pines Resort

See 18900 West Spring Lake Road.

Prospect Point

See 15820 Connelly.

202 Prospect Street

See 402 East Exchange.

207 Prospect Street

Nicholas and Mary Mergener lived in the house at this address, which they built in 1912 using products from Christman Lumber Company. Prior to moving into the home, the couple resided in one of the cottages at the Spring Lake Hotel.

212 Prospect Street

The house at this address was built by Jacob Braak, founder of Braak's Bakery in Spring Lake. Their eight children were born here. Roy and Versa Willoughby lived here when their son Earl was born on August 26, 1907.

217 Prospect Street

Caroline L. Howe bought this frame home on September 25, 1996. Village records dated its construction to 1920.

220 Prospect Street

The Early Georgian home at this address was built in 1890. Later it was the home of Jay Holmes, Superintendent of Spring Lake Schools from 1923 to 1958.

15373 Pruin Street

Hermanus and Trientje Visser Vink lived in this house, located on 45 acres in Section 23 of Spring Lake Township. The Vinks maintained a vineyard on the property.

15751 Rannes Road

Emil Warber moved the family's plumbing business to this site.

213 Rex Street

In the 1950s Elmer C. and Ruth Sicard resided at this address. He also owned and operated a two-unit log structure just to his south at 201 and 203 Rex, which he rented as Sicard's Apartment Log Cabins. The cabin on the corner of Rex and Liberty, now altered and enlarged, is hidden by greenery. Sicard's other cabin is visible just to the right in the recent photograph.

Ripple Haven Resort

See 18336 West Spring Lake Road.

210 East River Street

The two-bedroom, 754 square foot home at this address was a "kit-built" home, distributed by Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan in 1940. Called "The Gables," its original cost, with extras, ran to \$1,681.78. Joan Grillo purchased the home in 1999. Previous owners had put on new siding and replaced the windows, but the floor-plan and overall look of the home was unchanged from its catalog picture. The home was purchased by Edward P. Bekkering of Grand Rapids. Bekkering was born in Grand Rapids on November 3, 1919, and died in Muir, Ionia County, on March 31, 1995. [*Chronicle* article, "Mail-Order House," November 11, 2001.]

227 East River Street

Henry Eckelcamp and his wife, Reintje Vos, lived at this site. They had three sons and three daughters, and the house was in the family for 70 years. One of the sons, Joe, lived with his wife in the house after his parents' deaths. Joe died in 1976.

308 East River Street

Johanna and Onno "Charlie" Voss lived at this address. They raised four sons and three daughters while living here.

313 East River Street

Martin Visser owned the house at this address in the as early as 1910. By 1930 John Brongersma owned it, and at that time he was sharing the house with his daughter, Marie Brongersma Vander Kolk, and Marie's husband, Harold Vander Kolk. Martin Visser was Marie's uncle. At one time the property around the house held a grape vineyard and garden. By 1940 this was the address for the Brongersma Coal Company. John passed away in 1955. Marie continued living in the home until her death in 1990.

317 East River Street

Lambert Vander Zwaag and his family resided here. Lambert was president of Spring Lake Village for six terms. He died in 1958.

410 East River Street

During the late 1800s, the Hilbrant Start Boarding House was located at this site. Jacob Start built the structure, as well as the homes at 411 and 412 River.

411 East River Street

This home and the houses at 410 and 412 were built by Jacob Start.

412 East River Street

This home, along with the houses at 410 and 411, were built by Jacob Start.

418 East River Street

The house at this address was built about 1870. August Torrey, first Keeper of the first Grand Haven Light House, lived here. Charles P. Whitham sold the property to Spring Lake Public Schools on April 21, 1997 for \$93,000. The house was scheduled for demolition in 2002 to make room for school parking.

426 East River Street

A family by the name of Barr lived at this address around 1940, the year that a powerful storm collapsed a barn behind the house, killing Mrs Barr. Holmes Elementary School opened here in 1951, replacing the school that had been on the northeast corner of Buchanan and Exchange Streets since 1894.

510 East River Street

The large English manor house on this site was built by William Barbour in the late 1920s. The estate also had stables and a barn. The family kept milk goats because one of their daughters was allergic to cow's milk.

522 East River Street

This English Manor home was built by William Barbour in the late 1920s. At that time the property boasted stables and a barn. The family raised goats because one of the daughters was allergic to cow's milk. Russell and Mary Baltz and their children, William and Margot, occupied the house for a time. Russell Baltz died in 1993. His father was part-owner of the Addison-Baltz Department Store at 200 Washington in Grand Haven. The Baltzes started the Bil-Mar Restaurant on the lakefront and had other business interests in the area.

526 East River Street

This home was built in 1870 and was occupied by George W. and Aggie Christman and their family.

536 East River Street

George S. Christman and his wife, Adrienne, lived at this address and raised their three children, George G., James D., and Normand J. George eventually managed the Christman Lumber Company in Spring Lake, founded and owned by his father, George W. George S. Christman also was elected Village president several times. The home was built in 1920. Later residents were David and Gloria Marod, who sold the property in 1998 to John and Dollie Ennenga.

102 West Savidge Street

The first Spring Lake Village Hall was built on this site in 1872. In 1937 the WPA [Work Projects Administration] erected a new building, which continued to be used into 21st century. The gymnasium on the second floor included a stage. Offices were in the front of the building at street level and on the upper floors. The Police and Fire Departments had offices in this building, as well as the library. The Village Council convened in a chamber on the second floor until Barber School was moved and remodeled. The building was renovated and enlarged in June 2005 at a cost of \$877,000.

104-106 West Savidge Street

A mercantile business owned by Anne and Derkje Mulder was started on this site in 1875. After working in the sawmills, Anne, a carpenter, opened his store. After his death in 1883 his wife and two sons, John and George, ran the business as Mrs Anne Mulder & Sons Hardware. The building was lost in the fire of

1893, but the family rebuilt on the same site [104 West Savidge]. Derkje Mulder died in 1905, but her sons continued the operation. In the 1920s Mulder's Grain and Feed Store moved to 108 West Savidge. Later Dora's Beauty Shop located here. Jacob Braak bought the building in the 1940s and added apartments upstairs.

106 West Savidge Street

In 1933 Edward "Bill" Koster and Gail Olger opened the O-K Grocery Store at this address. They were still doing business at this site in the early 1940s.

108 West Savidge Street

Anne and Derkje Mulder had a grocery and feed store at 104-106 West Savidge, which was lost in the fire of 1893. They rebuilt on the same site, but during the 1920s Mulder's Grocery and Feed Store moved to 108 West Savidge. Around 1930 the store name was changed to Mulder Bros. & Sons Hardware, and George Mulder was Proprietor. George, the son of Anne and Derkje, died in 1939. After his death, his son Anson managed the store and offered general merchandise, as well. By 1948 Miller Hardware was located here. Warner's Television Sales & Service was doing business at this address by the late 1970s. Ralph C. Warner was the owner

110 West Savidge Street

In the 1850s the residence of Catherine and Charles Allen was located here. Reender Reenders had an ice cream store at this site in the 1890s, evidently followed by a blacksmith's shop. The structure was called the Reenders Building. In 1903 Braak's Bakery opened in the blacksmith's shop. In 1919 a bike shop was added, and two years later a two-story addition was constructed in front of the building. As business grew, the building was further enlarged over the years and eventually expanded to include 112 West Savidge. A coffee shop opened on site in 1951. The building burned down in 1997, was rebuilt in 1998, and reopened as the Phoenix Delicafe in May 1999. It closed permanently a few years later.

113 West Savidge Street

An older home at this site provided headquarters for Joiner Engineering, Inc., owned and managed by Thomas Joiner. He started business around the mid-1970s. After Joiner, Ed Grafton, an attorney, opened an office at this address.

114 West Savidge Street

Pruim & Son Hardware & Undertaking Store was situated here, starting in the 1880s. Enno Pruim, an early Spring Lake settler, ran the business with his son, John. In 1903 the owners advertised themselves as "Dealers In Hardware, Furniture, Paints and Oils. Undertaking a Specialty." At that time a screen door cost \$1.25 and 14 house windows ran \$22.65, plus \$1.80 for "Freight & Draying." Eventually John took over the store and in 1919 sold it to Cornelius Ringold and his son, Gerard, who opened the Ringold Furniture & Hardware Store and Funeral Home and erected a new building here in 1930. Eventually the Ringolds moved the funeral home to 213 East Savidge.

116 West Savidge Street

In 1912 Elden [Edward] Hammond Nixon purchased a meat market at this site that had been started by John Vos, who sold the business around 1911 to Jacob Vander Wagon and Charles Schroeder. Nixon's Meat Market operated into the 1960s, first run by Elden Nixon I and then by his son, Elden II. They also owned a meat store at 124 Washington in the mid- to late 1920s. At some point Jacob Poel's Shoe Repair store occupied this building. In the early 1960s Jack Tighe's Hardware and Sporting Goods Store replaced Miller Hardware at this address. The Tighe store was closed by the mid-1960s. Gamble Hardware Store moved here from 124 West Savidge around 1970, but was gone before the end of the decade. Rapid Design occupied the site before moving to 116 South Jackson in 1980. Charles J. Smith was manager of the company, which specialized in tool and die design. Great Lakes Windsurfing was in business here by the mid-1980s.

119 West Savidge Street

Kenneth N. Wells, M.D., had an office at this address around 1940 and well into the 1950s. In the 1970s Fred Brye had a residential and commercial real estate office at the address.

120 West Savidge Street

Sam Falls constructed a new building at this address for his dry goods store, previously located at 208 West Savidge. After Falls' retirement in 1931, the A & P Grocery opened a store here. It was a two-story frame building with a large addition in the rear. In the mid-1970s James A. Warber moved his plumbing and heating business from 15751 Rannes to this address.

122 West Savidge Street

Samuel Falls's new building at 120 West Savidge included a post office at this address.

123 West Savidge Street

The Spring Lake Interurban Station was built here about 1912 by the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway Company. After the company went bankrupt in the mid-1920s, the building housed a variety of businesses, including the Grain Station, a health food outlet. In 1990 the building was moved to Coopersville on August 8, 1990, to make room for FMB Lumberman's Bank, which had purchased the property. Huntington Banks eventually took over the property.

124 West Savidge Street

Gamble Hardware Store was located here from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s. By the early 1970 the store had relocated to 116 West Savidge. In the mid-1970s Town & Country Tile and Carpets was at this address. Before the end of the 1970s Fredericks' Floor Fashions did business at this address. Donald A. Fredericks was the owner. Fredericks' was followed by the Quarterdeck, a clothing and gift shop.

200-202 West Savidge Street

Originally the site of Andrew Fall's grocery store, in 1915 William Spencer opened the S & S Grocery Store with John Singerland, buying the business from Fred Bertschy. They stayed in this location until Julia Falls, whose husband, Andrew, had died in 1913, sold the building in 1923 to Leon Campbell for his drug store, previously located at 208 West Savidge. The Spencer business was moved to 212 West Savidge. After working for Campbell since 1930, Clarence W. Eshleman purchased the store in 1948, and 16 years later his son, Jon, joined as partner. Eshleman bought the building to the west and expanded the store. About 1996 the business was bought by the Rite-Aid chain, which eventually moved into a new building on the northeast corner of Savidge and Lake Streets. Recently Love INC moved in.

201 West Savidge Street

As early as 1857 Bridget Brady operated a boarding house at the northeast corner of Division and Savidge Streets in Spring Lake [approximately 201 West Savidge, Lots 2 and 3 of Bryant's Addition]. Two years later Robert Clydesdell was the owner. He died accidentally in 1879, and Lewis Barnum became Proprietor. Barnum in the 1870s sold to Walter Sinclair, who named it the Sinclair House. Sinclair, who became Foreman at the Sisson & Lilley Sawmill, sold the hotel, which accommodated approximately 30 guests, to John Dixon [Dickson], who apparently owned it for a short time before selling it to Sylvester Rideout in March 1879. The new owner renamed it the Rideout House. John Castle was Proprietor of the Rideout Hotel in 1893, although Castle remained the owner of record until his retirement around 1910. Later the two-story, frame hotel became known as the Central House. Barbara Arentsen ran the establishment, preceding Edward Fons, who was hotel keeper from about 1910 into the 1920s. In 1930 Fons was still living at this address, but it operated as a rooming house. Eventually the building was razed and was replaced by Gardner's Spring Lake Super Services gas station around 1940. In 1957 it was advertised as Spring Lake Gulf Service.

204 West Savidge Street

In the early years of the 20th century, this was the location of the Spring Lake Post Office. In the 1941 *Business Directory*, William D. Spencer's Grocery Store was listed at this address. It may have been combined with 206 West Savidge.

205 West Savidge Street

Rogers Carroll ran a barbershop at this address around the 1940s. In the late 1970s The Travel Place occupied the building. The business was owned by Constance Lindquist, who was killed in an accident in early 1980s. Following Connie's death, her husband, Gerald, ran the business for a year or two before selling it to Karla Constantine, employee. Karla changed name of the business to Cruise and Travel Experts and relocated it to 301 West Savidge. The building at 205 was razed and the site converted to a parking area.

206 West Savidge Street

In 1898 Sam Falls started a dry goods and shoe store at this address. Three years later he bought out his partner, Barbara Brongersma. He later erected a new building at 120 West Savidge and moved his business there. Jacob Whitcomb next operated a dry goods and grocery store at this address until his appointment as Postmaster in 1935. In 1935 Spencer & Son moved into the building from 212 West Savidge. They enlarged their store and changed the name to Spencer's Super Market. It was bought by William Spencer and became Spencer's Super Market, which was still in operation in 1957. By the late 1970s Millpoint Appliance occupied the building. The appliance store was owned by Robert Helder.

207 West Savidge Street

George Schwab's grocery store was located here. Around 1940 it was the site of Fred Guillard's Restaurant. In the mid-1970s Meryl J. Slover had a Barber and Styling Salon at this address.

208 West Savidge Street

In 1868 Ormond W. Messinger and Henry W. Cleveland opened a drug and stationery business at this site. Later, William B. Hummer operated it, and then in 1877 Messinger bought it back in partnership with a Mr. Jones. They named their business Messinger & Jones. On March 18, 1889 fire destroyed this and several nearby buildings, but Messinger immediately rebuilt. When he died in 1898 his two sons, Garry and Clifford, operated the store, and named it Messinger & Messinger. In 1905 the drug store offered "Wall Paper, Toilet Articles, Stationery Confections, Cigars and Tobaccos." That same year Felix Perl became the new owner. He was not a pharmacist, however, and in 1906 he hired Leon Campbell to work at the drugstore. Campbell purchased the bankrupt business two years later and operated it under the name Campbell's Pharmacy. In 1923 Campbell moved the store to 200 West Savidge. The Home Cafe [Restaurant], owned and operated by Albena [Alvina] E. Nelson, provided food and drink at this address from the 1920s into the late 1940s. Nelson later owned the Cafenet at 103 East Savidge. The Home Cafe was followed by Walt's Tavern, which opened in the early 1950s. By 1956 Stan Kulik [Kulick] had bought the business and changed its name to Stan's Bar, which remained open into the 21st century. After Kulik died in 1968, his sister Ann took over until 1977, when Joseph Stalec bought the establishment.

209 West Savidge Street

In the mid-1940s The Village Inn was located at this address, under the ownership of Herman R. and Walter R. Firschau. In the 1950s Lorrain Clark owned and operated the Spring Lake Beauty Salon here. Prior to moving here, Clark worked at Beatrice Beauty Shop in Grand Haven Township.

210 West Savidge Street

The Spring Lake State Bank, which opened at 304 West Savidge in 1914, relocated to this address in 1918. For a short time around 1922 the Michigan State Police occupied the second floor, while a permanent post was being prepared near the southeast intersection of U.S. 31 and M-16 [M-104] in Ferrysburg [approximately 100 Pine Street]. Fred De Young had a medical practice here around 1940. In 1954 the bank

moved to the northwest corner of Buchanan and Savidge Streets [101 West Savidge]. Not long after the move, Russell Dahl opened Dahl's 5 & 10 Cent Store. Dahl enlarged the building to include the adjacent property at 212 West Savidge. The second floor of 210 was made into an apartment.

211 West Savidge Street

Around 1900 David M. Cline owned and operated Cline's Bicycle and Implement Store. He offered farm implements, windmills, bicycles, and photographic supplies. Prior to that, Anna Stark De Witt had a millinery shop here and lived on the second floor.

212 West Savidge Street

Barney Klouw & Sons had their grocery and feed store here. About 1923 William Spencer sold his building at 200 West Savidge and bought out Klouw. He and his sons then moved into the building at this address and opened a grocery store. In 1935 Spencer & Sons moved to 206 West Savidge, where Jacob Whitcomb had had a dry goods and grocery store. They enlarged their store and changed the name to Spencer's Super Market. By 1948 Refrigeration Sales & Service, owned by Charles Kostner and offering Philco Electric Appliances, occupied the building. Later, Russell Dahl combined the building at this site with the one next door [210 West Savidge] and opened Dahl's 5 & 10 Cent Store. More recently it became the site of Grandville Fabrics, later called Field's Fabrics.

213 West Savidge Street

Allan Adsit and John B. Perham's had a general store at this address, in a building erected by Noah Perkins in 1852. Eight years later Perham bought out Adsit's share. In 1894 John Koster bought the business. When Leroy Heath was Postmaster, the post office was located on one side of the store. Later this address became the site of Bolton's Shoe Repair Shop, the King Pin Café, and more recently the Idle Hour Restaurant and Bowling Lanes, owned by Gordon L. and Linda Start. Adjoining the building was Louisa Bentham's Millinery Shop, as early as 1869. In the 1880s, Belle Patterson ran a millinery business here.

214 West Savidge Street

William Buckley's hardware and undertaking store was built on this site after the original building burned down in the fire of March 18, 1889. He borrowed \$600 from George Schwab to finance the building. The store's ad in the 1893 *Compendium* advised its customers that it made "a specialty of both Cavity and Arterial Embalming, and give Special Attention to Undertaking in all its branches." The business was still in operation in the 1920s as a hardware store, and by 1941 it was known as the Buckley Company Hardware. In a 1905 newspaper advertisement, Buckley had a lot of items to offer his clients: "Tin, Copper, Sheetiron and Cornice Work. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, White Lead and the Famous Line of F. W. DEVOE Mixed Paints. Sole agents for the GARLAND Line of Heaters and QUICK MEAL RANGES, the Best Stove Made." In more recent years the building at this address housed the Village Fish Market.

215 West Savidge Street

Noah Perkins had a grocery store at this site in the late 1850s. After the Civil War Henry Millard bought the building from Perkins's widow and opened a meat market. In 1877 Millard was joined by Evert [Edward] De Vries, who later brought his sons Henry, Peter and Abraham, into the business. The shop specialized in rendered lard, ham, and bacon. In 1941 Henry De Vries had a meat market at the same address. About 1945 Ralph Sheffield opened a meat market here, which he subsequently moved to 226 West Savidge.

216 West Savidge Street

Borck Insurance Company had an office here around 1940. In the same period, Basil L. Sheehy's shoe repair business was located at this address.

217 West Savidge Street

Around 1900 Ed Fons operated a saloon at this site. In more recent years Robbins Modern Dry Cleaning, owned by James E. Robbins, was located here. In 1961 Robbins sold his business to Henry Plantenga, founder and owner of Plantenga's Cleaners.

218 West Savidge Street

The Vincent G. McFadden Insurance Company was located here in the early 1940s, followed by Fran's Lunch Room in the mid-1940s. In the next decade Pitcher Jewelry, owned and managed by Robert Pitcher, opened its doors.

220 West Savidge Street

Viola's Beauty Shop was here around 1940.

222 West Savidge Street

The three-story Loren D. Perham Building [Block] at this address included Perham's Drug Store and the post office. The third story was removed. In more recent years this was the address for the Wagon Wheel Restaurant, Fran's Lunchroom, and then the Health Hutt. The Health Hutt moved to 700 Washington in Grand Haven in 1998.

224 West Savidge Street

In the late 19th century and early years of the 20th century, Robert Barney's Barber Shop was located at this address or nearby. A sign on the second floor read, "Ladies & Gents Clothes Cleaned. In the late 1940s The Dog House offered "All Types of Pet Supplies." Essie Perry was the owner. In the early 1950s Pettit's Dress & Lingerie Shop opened here. Charles Pettit was the owner.

226 West Savidge Street

During the summers of 1909 to 1913 a lunchroom, operated by Mary Klintworth Mergener, wife of Nicholas Mergener, was located at this site. Margaret Feidler's Confectionery Shop was nearby.

228 West Savidge Street

Charles Begin, who died in 1908, bought a saloon at this site from Benjamin Allison. Among his extensive inventory was the well-known Silver Foam beer produced by Grand Rapids Brewery. Begin was followed by John Buss, who called his saloon Jack's. Buss sold the property to John W. Cooper in 1914, who apparently continued to operate it as Jack's Place until at least 1918. Prior to that Cooper owned a candy and grocery store in the same block, where he and his wife, Katherine, also resided. Cooper opened a variety store at 228 West Savidge, and eventually sold the property to Ralph Sheffield. Sheffield, a butcher, opened a meat store at this site, moving across the street from 215 West Savidge, which he opened around 1945. In the 1940s this was the site of the Steve Bottema and John Bolthouse Service Station, who owned and operated a Texaco gas station for 32 years, including 25 years in partnership with Steve Bottema. Their gas station included 226 West Savidge. The building later was torn down and a new one built in its place to house the Kieft Insurance Agency, which started business in 1937. Clyde Kieft was president, Garry Kieft, vice president, and Lloyd Kieft, secretary-treasurer of the insurance business. The company continued to do business at the same address into the 21st century. Bottema and Bolthouse moved their gas station to 228 West Savidge.

233 West Savidge Street [approximate number]

The Sinclair House was built on the northeast corner of Division and Savidge Streets [Lot 2, Bryant's Addition] in the mid-1850s. Walter Sinclair was one of the early managers. Later the hotel became known as the Central House, and later still this was the location of Café Net.

301 West Savidge Street

In the early 1900s the Falls & Wilde Livery was located at this address. Andrew Falls and Charles Wilde were the owners. Wachter Motor Sales operated from the site in the mid-1940s, offering Mobil gasoline,

Fords, Mercuries, and Lincolns, as well as body work and general repairs. The company was still in business at the same spot in the early 1960s, specializing in Mercury sales and service. Joseph F. Wachter owned the business. In 1971 Fred King's company, Crown Tool, was located here before it moved to 301 Fifth Street in Ferrysburg. Eventually Cruise and Travel Experts moved to this site from 205 West Savidge. Myron and Karla Constantine were the owners.

304 West Savidge Street

A Bilz enterprise was located at this spot as early as 1866. The hardware store and adjacent home were lost on October 15, 1871 when a huge fire swept through Spring Lake. With the help of a loan of \$10,000 from Hunter Savidge, Aloys rebuilt his business and his home. At one time 304 West Savidge was the location of Bilz Bicycle Shop. West of the bicycle shop were the Bilz farm implement barn, a real estate and insurance office, and a furniture and hardware store. Farther west Bilz maintained a large warehouse that he moved from the Cutler and Savidge Sawmill when it closed. In 1914 the bicycle shop also provided office space for Spring Lake's first bank, Spring Lake State Bank. The bank's furnishings were limited to two roll-top desks, both borrowed, a counter with chicken-wire openings, and a safe. In more recent years the corner was the site of Bilz Plumbing and Heating, owned by Richard Cook and Daniel Downs. In 2000 the plumbing business was moved to 235 Second Street in Ferrysburg, while the pool and spa operation remained at 304 West Savidge.

320 West Savidge Street

Warnke's Service Station did business at this address around 1940. Walter F. Warnke owned the station.

401 West Savidge Street

As early as 1919 Potter's Garage, for the sale and repair of autos and trucks, was on this site. In 1925 the owner, Harry Potter, advertised the Nash "Special Six Sedan" for \$1225 at the factory. In 1927 Henry Vander Kolk ordered a model 96 Overland coach through the Potter dealership. He paid \$685 for the vehicle, including tax and delivery. In 1920 Potter sold Dort and Reo cars and trucks as well. Potter also built a garage at 416 Franklin in Grand Haven. The Follen Tool Company, started May 1, 1941 by James H. Follen on the corner of Wallace and Woodlawn Streets in Grand Haven, moved to this location on West Savidge the same year. It employed about 12 persons and specialized in tools, dies jigs, and special machinery, along with various types of metal stampings. Evidently in the 1940s Drake's Refinery shared the space at the same time. The building was destroyed by fire in 1970, but was soon rebuilt. Bill's Sport Shop [Boat Shop] opened in 1957 on Cleveland Street, east of the Village, and relocated to 401 West Savidge by 1999. The shop sold recreational vehicles and lawn equipment. A business known as Guild of Shaker Crafts, owned by Ken and Betty Kammeraad, opened in 1970 at 206 South Jackson Street in Spring Lake and later moved to this address on West Savidge. The business closed about 1988.

406 West Savidge Street

The Shaker Good Room, a restaurant, operated here in the mid-1980s.

411 West Savidge Street

City Service gas and other products were sold at this corner gas station from 1957 to 2008. Originally called Borgman & Wagner Super Service, the station later became known as Citgo. In the early 1960s it was called Tony & Roger's Super Service, offering Cities Service gasoline and products. The business was scheduled to close permanently on March 15, 2008. It was then owned and operated by the Tri-City Oil Company with headquarters in Ferrysburg. Carl Erickson was vice president of the Company. [Tribune article, "'SL CITGO closing," March 4, 2008.]

414 West Savidge Street

In the mid-1950s the Village Service Station offered gasoline and other products here. Martin Bomers started Bomers' Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners in 1963 at 18545 West Spring Lake Road and

subsequently moved to this site. In the early 1990s the company moved again, this time to 18055 174th Street. Martin, the son of Martin and Ruth Bomers, was raised in Muskegon, where he was born about October 1928.

501 West Savidge Street

Eleanor J. Fox was the owner of the Spring Lake Motel at this address. It was managed by Henry Fox. As early as the mid-1950s Dorothy [Dot] Sias ran the motel. Dorothy also operated the Rainbow Drive Inn at the same address. The businesses were open year-round. By the mid-1970s Al and Billie Dreese were the owners of the motel.

502 West Savidge Street

This was the location in the mid-1950s of Bob Moore's Standard Service gasoline station.

505 West Savidge Street

The Grand Trunk Western Railway Depot was located here, as well as the Railway Express office. The red, frame Depot, which was built in 1884, closed in 1957, and about 1973 Joe Bisacky moved the building to a spot across the street from his auto parts yard at 14599 Cleveland. In 1999 his daughter-in-law, Ruth Bisacky, converted the transported Depot to an antique store. Located near the Depot in the early 1900s was Perkins Coal Company.

601 West Savidge Street

Formed as a partnership by John Miller II and George S. Smith and started at this address in February 1946, the Miller-Smith Company specialized in electroplating cadmium, zinc, copper, nickel, and chrome. While the company began as a two-man plant on a "very thin shoestring," it rapidly developed into a fully automatic plant with the latest equipment in electroplating, buffing, and polishing. The company remained at this address. Around 2005 the building was razed and replaced by Hackley Medical Center. The original Miller & Smith building was constructed by Ralph De Young and his brother Johan "Joe" De Young.

612 West Savidge Street

Arthur Van Pelt I started his business primarily for the manufacture of plywood boats. He first started operating in a section of Van Zylens Lumber Company in Grand Haven and later moved to Spring Lake where Stanco Company was located [705 West Savidge]. In 1935 Van Pelt erected the building located at this address. He designed the "crescent-type" sailboat, popular on small lakes. It had a V-shaped bottom and marconi rig. It was considered especially safe for children and inexperienced boatmen. Van Pelt also made boats to be rigged with outboard motors and other flat-bottom boats. In 1936 he sold about 75 boats ranging in price from \$75 to \$175. The company was headed by his wife, Lorraine, after his death, and then by his son, Art Van Pelt II. The name was changed to AVPI. The company discontinued producing boats in the mid-1960s and other businesses used the space. The building was razed in the winter of 2017.

705 West Savidge Street

Ottawa Manufacturing occupied the building at this address from 1925-1929, followed by Van Pelt Industries, which moved to this address from Grand Haven. In 1935 Van Pelt Industries erected a new building at 612 West Savidge. It then became the site of the Stanco Manufacturing Company, before its move to 105 Fulton Grand Haven around 1960.

721 West Savidge Street

Christman Lumber Company, started by George W. Christman in 1895, was headquartered at this address in a building that originally served as the Cutler & Savidge planing mill. In 1967 the third generation of Christmans stopped selling lumber and converted to a company called Industrial Lumber & Packaging. Their building was severely damaged by a windstorm on June 29, 1968, and on May 18, 1977 fire caused \$300,000

damage. By that time the packaging business had relocated to 975 West Savidge and then to 701 Second Street in Ferrysburg. Also housed in this building was Green's Finishing, which in 1964 moved to 313 Pine Street in Ferrysburg. By 1971 Steve Gulis's real estate office was open here. Later in the decade he moved to 823 West Savidge. The mid-1970s Philip Leech, who owned and operated Pyro-Sonics Corporation, was located here. Around 1979 he moved to this 700 East Savidge. The company sold fireworks, flags, and flag poles.

801 West Savidge Street

The Spring Lake Antique Mall did business at this address. Sandra Ewing Murphy and Chris Polak purchased the business in June 1993. In short time Murphy became the sole owner. She was followed about three and a half years later by Gwen Noren and then by Paul Pirrotta, who sold the mall to Chris Smith and Sara Mack in October 2008.

807 West Savidge Street

Bud's Garage, owned by Albert "Bud" Zuidema, did business at this address. Zuidema died in 1998.

813 West Savidge Street

In the 1950s Murphy Heating & Air Conditioning Company was located here. In the 1960s, brothers Lyle and Bob Lamson moved their "Produce and Garden Center" from 921 West Savidge to this site. When the Lamsons sold the business in 1990, it was renamed De Lass Farm Market.

821 West Savidge Street

First known as the Spring Lake Clinker Boat Company, Barrett's was for many years the oldest continuing business firm in Spring Lake. Even before the boat works was founded in 1887, this site had already become one of the most historically significant in Spring Lake. It started in a former machine shop of the Grand Trunk Railroad. When that building was destroyed by fire, the business moved to the site it occupies today.

Some people claim that one of the boat works' original buildings, which later was torn down, was used as early as the 1830s as a trading post. At one time, Barrett's sales office [a brick building at the back of the property, also demolished] was located in the former office used by the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, which had run sawmills on this site. Hunter Savidge later traded a sizeable piece of land to the Clinker Boat Company [the name changed to Barrett's in 1896] in exchange for a bit of boat work.

For many years, another Barrett Boat Works building, the Barber Street School, was maintained on this site by the firm. The school, which was relocated to 102 West Exchange, also had served as a gymnasium, an opera house, and a clubhouse for the original Spring Lake Yacht Club.

In the early days, the company made "Clinker-built" rowboats for pleasure, hunting, and fishing. Built according to Harrison C. Pearson's patented model, these boats had hulls formed by overlapping external planks, which allowed them to be swiftly and safely propelled through the water. They were constructed from the highest quality pine, white oak, mahogany, and cherry, and retailed for \$25 to \$125.

Barrett's produced large numbers of sailing craft until the 1930s, when the last vessel, the *Tomahawk*, was made. Although it ceased manufacturing boats, Barrett Boat Works continued to provide facilities for storage and repair, as it had since its beginning. It also carried boats from other makers, such as Chris Craft.

In the 1950s Paas Bros. sold Briggs & Stratton engines and Sherwin-Williams paints at their shop here. Charles G. Paas and his brother Clemens Paas owned the business. In 1961 Dr. Jack Jordan, a Grand Haven dentist, bought the property, while retaining the business name. He expanded the building, including an office and ship's store. When Jordan died, the property went to his sons, Jeff and Mitch. The sons presented Barber Street School to the Village as a gift, and that was when the building was moved to Exchange Street.

823 West Savidge

Steve Gulis moved his real estate office from 721 West Savidge to this address in the late 1970s.

901 West Savidge Street

Lloyd Merz, owner of Lloyd's Welding, which specialized in production welding, opened at this site in 1962. In the mid-1970s Tim Gutowski's company, Contour Roll, started production at this address. It later moved to 1700 Air Park Drive in Grand Haven Township.

911 West Savidge Street

Harvey Harvester and Harvey Machine were located at this address in the 1950s. The company later moved to 724 Taylor in Grand Haven. John Harvey was president and inventor of this specialized farm equipment.

917 West Savidge Street

In 1967 the Medallion firm, with Frederick R. Fletemeyer, president, opened at this address. Richard Fletemeyer later became president. The company designed and manufactured its own meter movements, sending units, fuse blocks, wiring harnesses, and many other marine-oriented accessories. Their instruments were specified as original equipment on many leading pleasure craft, such as Chrysler Marine, Searay, Reinell, Century Starcraft, AFL, and Slickcraft. A growing demand for increased output prompted the company to establish a second plant in Otsego. On August 21, 1987 the company announced it had been acquired by Kysor Industrial Corp., and in October 1986, ground was broken for a new 80,000 square foot manufacturing plant at 17150 Hickory in the Spring Lake Township Industrial Park, at a projected cost of nearly \$1.6 million.

921 West Savidge Street

Lampson Brothers Produce was open at this site by the mid-1950s. The fruit and produce stand in the 1960s moved to 813 West Savidge. Roland De Bruyn owned the De Bruyn Sign Company at this address. He died in 1985.

925 West Savidge Street

Tri-Cities Construction moved here in 1966. By the late 1970s Topper Construction, Land Growth, Inc., Great Lakes Construction, and Industrial Lumber and Packaging were located at this address.

935 West Savidge Street [approximate number]

On May 18, 1977 fire at this site did an estimated \$300,000 damage to the building, which housed Industrial Lumber & Packaging, until 1967 the family-owned Christman Lumber Company. One of the companies that rented space in the building, Green's Finishing, was put out of business by the fire, and the Industrial Lumber & Packaging warehouse was badly damaged.

940 West Savidge Street

In 1969 a Holiday Inn was erected on this 4.45-acre site at the confluence of Spring Lake and the Grand River. Clyde Morton of Grand Rapids held the franchise under the name Meritage Hospitality Group. The \$2 million, 120-room, four-story complex included a restaurant and docking facilities. Owners announced a \$500,000 expansion in 1981. In 1997 the owners discontinued their affiliation with the motel chain and renamed it the Grand Harbor Resort and Yacht Club. Meritage sold the business to Pacific XXII in June 1998 for \$4.4 million. By the year 2001 the motel once again was part of the Holiday Inn chain. Just across the channel, on the Ferrysburg side, the Michigan State Police had a post until 1960, when it moved to the corner of Dykhouse and Beacon Boulevard in Grand Haven [1622 South Beacon].

102 East Savidge Street [approximate number]

The Van Allsburg family had a large garden at this southeast corner of Savidge and Buchanan Streets. Just to the east was their residence. Their property backed up to Spring Lake Central School, which faced Exchange Street. Mr. Van Allsburg bought sycamore trees from Indiana that he planted on the east side of

South Buchanan. Most of the trees were destroyed in the windstorm of May 31, 1998. Later the Secory Professional Building was built here. See 104 East Savidge for more detail.

103 East Savidge Street

The Cafenet Restaurant was at this address as early as 1941. Alvina [Albina] Nelson was the owner. Charley Kelly, a mail carrier, later lived in this frame home. The original structure was put up about 1900.

104 East Savidge Street

The frame house at this address was built around 1910. The lot had 66' frontage on Savidge and was 80' deep. The Van Allsburg family was the first occupants of the home originally situated here. Spring Lake Central School, facing Exchange Street, was directly south of them. The Van Allsburgs made a promise to the students that they would treat them to a melon party if they would stay out of the garden. The students agreed and each fall the husband and wife treated the student body to melons served on fancy china plates. Mr. Van Allsburg bought sycamore trees in Indiana and planted them on the east side of South Buchanan, near Savidge. Most of the trees were destroyed in the windstorm of May 31, 1998. In the mid-1940s Lewis P. Secory owned an oil company at this address. Later it became the site of the Secory Professional Building, but with the address 102 South Buchanan. Attorney Floyd Farmer II located his office in the Secory Building.

108 East Savidge Street [approximate number]

The home at this address was occupied by Mr. and Mrs Alexander Wood. They arrived in Spring Lake about 1872. Ella Chamberlain Wood was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was instrumental in raising funds for the fountain the Union put up at the corner of Jackson and Savidge Streets for thirsty passersby. The Woods' home was destroyed in the 1893 fire. They moved to 114 East Savidge in 1904. Another house was constructed at 108 East Savidge, occupied in the early 1900s by Isaac and Florence Babcock.

110 East Savidge Street

In 1862 a group of 10 or 12 Methodists Episcopalians gathered at the home of Elder William Colby and formed a church. When their first church on South Buchanan Street was destroyed by the 1893 fire, a new one was built at this address. The church was dissolved about 1920 and the property sold.

114 East Savidge Street

Lucy Adams Emery built a residence on this site in 1871. The imposing two-story frame home was destroyed in the fire of May 11, 1893. Lucy proceeded to rebuild, but passed away in September 1893, before the new house was completed. Ownership then passed to her husband, James Emery. James married Ellen McLean. When he died in January 1, 1899, Ellen held title to the home until her death a few months later. The property was purchased in 1904 by Alexander and Ella Wood, and in 1925 Isaac and Florence Babcock purchased it. It stayed in the Babcock family until 1981, when Richard Gilson bought it. In 1999 Judy and Dennis Devlin took possession of the property. The Devlins added a new bedroom, bathroom, and dressing area to the rear of the house.

Ella Wood, a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union [WCTU], collected money to build a seven-foot green fountain, elaborately ornamented with grapes and figures. The fountain had spouts at the bottom and top so that both horses and dogs could refresh themselves as they made their way down the dusty streets of that era. Tin cups, donated by Enno Pruim, hung by a chain from the fountain to allow passersby an easy drink. At the base of the fountain were the initials "WCTU" and the date "1910." Evidently the fountain originally stood at the corner of Savidge and Jackson Streets. In 1935 it was removed and put in storage until 1976 when it to Spring Lake's Bicentennial Park. Around 1988 the Spring Lake Heritage League moved it to the middle edge of a parking lot in the Village Hall site, just west of this site.

115 East Savidge Street

In the 1940s and into the 1950s Grace Loosemore lived at this address and operated an antique store on the premises.

118 East Savidge Street

Mark Verstraete, of West Coast Rental Properties, bought this improved property from Joseph R. and Dianne M. Barscewski on August 4, 1999 for \$95,000. Shortly after Verstraete's purchase, Baird Library took ownership. The frame home reportedly was built in 1860. Eva West, a Spring Lake milliner, occupied the home during the 1930s and 1940s. She converted the structure to apartments after WWII for veterans and their families. The house was razed in late 2001 to make room for expansion of the library.

120 East Savidge Street

Eva West, a milliner, owned this house with her husband Austin in the 1930s. The house had been converted to apartments. In the mid-1950s Florence West lived at the address. Baird Library owned the property in the late 1990s.

121 East Savidge Street

Mary Swanson Anderson built this home, originally white stucco. She was Postmaster of Spring Lake Post Office from 1918 to 1930. Her husband was Theodor Anderson.

122 East Savidge Street

Samuel Falls was postmaster from 1901 to 1911, and located the post office here, just east of his building on the southeast corner of Jackson and Savidge Streets.

140 East Savidge Street

The Standard Oil Company had an office at this site in the 1940s.

202 East Savidge Street

Robert and Elizabeth Soule, who were married on January 18, 1946, lived at this address. The house was razed in late 2001 to make room for expansion of Warner Baird Library.

203 East Savidge Street

Willard and Helen Bowen occupied the home at this address beginning in 1939. It was built about 1900. In the house with Willard and Helen were two children, Roger and Bruce. After Willard's death, Helen married Robert. H. Turner. She and her new husband continued to reside here until her passing in 1999. In 2012 it became the property of Nicole La Belle, who converted the home to a bed and breakfast. The functionality and simple styling of the home, embellished with decorative trim, put it in the category of Vernacular Victorian. Nicole repaired the damaged interior, remodeled the kitchen, and painted a mural in the dining room.

204 East Savidge Street

The large, two-story, white frame house, built on this corner in 1875, was the Enno Pruim residence. During World War II it was converted to apartments. Helen Turner sold the property on June 7, 2000 for \$149,900. The house was razed in late 2001 to make room for expansion of Warner Baird Library.

205 East Savidge Street

The Spring Lake Presbyterians provided a manse for their minister at 205 East Savidge. The two and a half story white frame home was completed on October 1, 1906 and dedicated the next month on November 16. Len R. Patterson of Spring Lake was the contractor. The Presbyterian Church at this time was located at the southeast corner of Savidge and Church Streets [212 East Savidge].

212 East Savidge Street

A Spring Lake Presbyterian Church Society was formed by five local residents, George Lovell, Lemoyne M. S. Smith, Anna H. Smith, Lydia Norton, and Harriet J. Franklin, in 1853. That same year the First Presbyterian Church of Spring Lake was organized by Rev. H. Lucas, a missionary of the American Homes Missionary Society, and Rev. William M. Ferry of Grand Haven on February 12, 1853. Rev. Lucas became Pastor the next year. In 1861 the church purchased from members a group of “Hollanders” a building they were constructing at approximately 107 South Buchanan. Rev. Joseph Lord replaced Rev. Lucas in 1867. The Presbyterians and Methodist congregations shared the building until it burned down in 1870. The Methodists then paid the Presbyterians for their half share and put up their own building four years later, while immediately following the fire the Presbyterians met at the Barber Street School, situated at that time on Park Street. In 1870 the Presbyterians purchased land for \$600 from Emma Hopkins, widow of Hannibal A. Hopkins. With Savidge’s contribution, the congregation raised approximately \$10,000 for a new building. This structure, located at 212 East Savidge, was dedicated on January 26, 1874. Across the street, at 205 East Savidge, the Presbyterians built a manse for their minister and dedicated it on November 6, 1906. The church building was damaged by lightning in 1909, and it burned to the ground on August 26, 1917. For a matter of months the congregation used the Baptist Church [118 East Exchange] for worship, while they were building a new structure at the old site [212 East Savidge]. The new church was dedicated on March 7, 1920. In 1956 the congregation bought property at 760 East Savidge from the Trotter family and dedicated a new church at that site on February 2, 1958, where it remained into the 21st century. About 1958 212 East Savidge became the site of the Spring Lake Methodist [Wesleyan] Church. [*Tribune* article “SL Presbyterian Church quick facts,” September 13, 2003.]

213 East Savidge Street

The first Spring Lake Cemetery was located at or near this site. In 1858 it was moved to land east of the Village and called Oakwood, in recognition of the many oaks that shaded that area. Cornelius and his son Gerard Ringold built a funeral home at 213 East Savidge in the 1920s. By 1941 it was called the Ringold Funeral Home. He also owned the Ringold Building farther west at 114 West Savidge, where he ran a hardware and furniture store. In 1947 Don Barbier bought the business at this address and renamed it Barbier Funeral Home. He sold to Kammeraad Funeral Home on December 1, 1966. Kammeraad Funeral Home subsequently became Van Zantwick-Bartels & Kammeraad. In December 2016 Sytsema Funeral and Cremation Services of Muskegon took over operation of the Van Zantwick business. The home at this address was renamed Spring Lake Chapel.

223 East Savidge Street

Dr. Cyril P. Brown, who lived from 1844 to 1917, hired a Chicago architect and built this Queen Ann style house at this site in 1871. His wife, Clara Ames, and their son, Dana, occupied the home. Dana died in 1897, followed the next year by his mother. Dr. Brown then married Jennie Johnston, daughter of the founder of the boiler works in Ferrysburg bearing the family name. A barn on the east side housed the doctor’s carriage and mare, named Dolly. Beyond the barn was an icehouse to store blocks of ice taken from Spring Lake. Brown died in 1917 and the next year another physician, Dr. Cornelius Mulder, purchased the property. Mulder’s dining room furniture continued to be used in the house until at least 1999. Fred Boerche followed the Mulders as owner.

227 East Savidge Street

Frank and Millicent Scholten lived in this Craftsman-style home, built in the early 1900s. Scholten, who died in 1953, managed Consumers Power of Spring Lake for 29 years. He also served as Director and Cashier of the Spring Lake State Bank at 210 West Savidge. This lot and the one abutting to the east were the site of the original Spring Lake Cemetery. The bodies were moved to the present cemetery site.

229 East Savidge Street

Leon Campbell, who bought Messinger's drugstore at 208 West Savidge in 1906, lived in the Craftsman-style home built at this location in the early 1900s.

231 East Savidge Street

This was the site of the George Dixon home, which he built in 1875. Dixon died in 1907. David Cline and his wife, Celia Vos, next resided here. The two large pillars give the house a particularly distinctive character. Gerard Ringold bought the house after his retirement from the funeral business.

302 East Savidge Street

The residence of Peter A. and Anna De Witt was located on this lot.

303 East Savidge Street

The Thomas Savidge family lived at this address.

305 East Savidge Street

Fred Bertschy, who married Helen Shoemaker, moved into this Greek-revival home at this site about 1903, some 28 years after it was constructed. A Shoemaker daughter, Esther Ahern, inherited the property and sold it to Donald and Jeanette Kamp in the mid-1950s.

312 East Savidge Street

The large two-story residence at this site, built around 1893, was the home of the Leroy and Susannah Heath. It replaced an earlier residence that was lost in the 1893 fire. During the massive fire of that year Susannah, who was Treasurer of Spring Lake Baptist Church, put all the church records in a covered pail and buried it in her vegetable garden to protect the historic papers from the flames. Heath lived from 1829 to 1923. On November 8, 1995 Elaine and Harold Haase sold the property to Christ Community Church for \$100,000.

313 East Savidge

This home is built in the Craftsman-style so popular in the early 20th century.

316 East Savidge Street

The frame house originally at this address was built prior to 1869. The Shoemaker family moved into it in 1883. John L. Shoemaker and his wife, Lena, moved into the home in 1919. It was purchased by Christ Community Church and converted to apartments. The church used the dwelling in their outreach program to help families get back on their feet.

319 East Savidge Street

The large, three-story Victorian residence on this lot was built by the firm of Sisson & Lilley, probably in the mid-1870s. [Another source cited Herman F. Harbeck as the builder, which would make it later construction, but that is unlikely.] George Sisson and his family occupied the home. By 1893 it was owned by Dr. Orlando W. Newell, who resided in the house and also maintained his medical practice there. The Newells called the home Bay View. In the 1950s William and Lilly Pellegrom occupied the property. After William's death in 1962, Clyde Kieft bought the property and converted the structure to apartments. In the fall of 2005 builder Norm Beebe restored the home to its original Victorian design. [Tribune article, "Rebuilding the past," September 24, 2005.]

320 East Savidge Street

In 2001 Chris P. and Mary L. Cassleman were the owners of this property. Sitting on a 66' by 165' lot, the frame home was built about 1930.

323 East Savidge Street

The Queen Anne style home at this address was built in 1875.

325 East Savidge Street

The residence with a tower was built by the firm of Sisson & Lilley in the mid-1870s. Francis Lilley and his family occupied the home. Later it was the home of William Spencer and his family. Spencer, who lived from 1869 to 1945, in 1915 became part owner of the S & S Grocery Store at 206 West Savidge. About 1945 Dr. Albert Rysdorp, a dentist, moved his residence and office from 320 Washington in Grand Haven to this address in Spring Lake. He died in 1959. Clyde Kieft purchased the property and others in the neighborhood and converted them to apartments. In the fall of 2005 builder Norm Beebe restored the home to its original Victorian design. Kim Van Kampen acquired the property, along with other extensive properties, and had the house moved in August 2019 to 113 South Division Street. Plans were to open it as the Lilley Mansion Bed and Breakfast in the spring of 2020. [*Tribune* article, “Rebuilding the past,” September 24, 2005.]

326 East Savidge Street

James E. Whitcomb, who was Postmaster of Spring Lake Post Office from 1935 to 1940, lived here.

403 East Savidge Street

Charles and Elizabeth Kay lived at this address. Their daughter married William Spencer, and the couple lived here after Charles Kay’s death in 1913. William, who was born in 1869 and died in 1945, was Engineer on the *William H. Barrett*. Like others in the area, the house later was converted to apartments.

406 East Savidge Street

St. Mary’s Catholic Church was dedicated at this address on June 18, 1924. It cost \$25,000 to build. Early in the 1850s Father Wysocki tended to the needs of the Spring Lake parish, riding on horseback from his church in Grand Rapids. Later that decade mass was said once or twice a year by Father Rievers in the home of Charles Allen, which was on the site of the later Braak’s Bakery near the southwest corner of Buchanan and Savidge [110 West Savidge]. In 1866 the first St. Mary’s Church was built at 208 North Division Street. It seated 50 people. The church actually was not dedicated and named St. Mary’s until 1870. An elderly Belgian priest, Father Taaken [Tacken/Tachen], was the first resident pastor at this new parish. In 1883 Father James Dalton transferred the parochial residence from St. Mary’s to St. Patrick’s in Grand Haven, and the Spring Lake church became a mission. St. Mary’s closed in 1905, making it necessary for worshipers to attend St. Patrick’s. In 1911-12 Father Daniel J. Hyland arranged for two Sunday masses to be said in Spring Lake from July to September. In 1919 land from Exchange to Savidge Street was purchased for the church at 406 East Savidge, designed to seat 280. Mass now could be offered every Sunday. A rectory was built in 1931. As of 1998, 24 priests had been assigned to St. Mary’s Church. St. Mary’s Catholic School opened in a new building at this address on September 8, 1954 with 150 students attending grades three through eighth. First and second grades were added the following year. The school building was the result of a year-long campaign to raise \$100,000 for its construction. [*Tribune* article, “Catholic School to Celebrate Anniversary Sunday,” February 3, 2005.]

409 East Savidge Street

In the fall of 2005 builder Norm Beebe restored the home at this address to its original Victorian design. [*Tribune* article, “Rebuilding the past,” September 24, 2005.]

415 East Savidge Street

Walter Sinclair, an early Spring Lake settler, built a house at this address in 1860. Around 1893 Ed De Vries moved in. De Vries, along with his brothers, owned a meat market at 215 West Exchange. After he married and moved out, his three sisters occupied the place and owned land north of it. Peter and Carrie De Vries still lived here in the mid-1950s, but not long after it was owned and occupied by the Michael and Phyllis Papanoli family, who still lived there in 2000.

416 East Savidge Street

Beatrice's Beauty Shop was located here in 1941.

436 East Savidge Street

In January 1938, Mr. and Mrs Andrew Vander Zwaag sold the house at this address to the Claude Kuiper family of Grand Haven. The Vander Zwaags moved to 212 Wallace in Grand Haven.

439 East Savidge Street

This brick and frame home at the northeast corner of Savidge Street and Maple Terrace was once occupied by Edith C. Curtis and her daughter Julie. Mrs Curtis, a widow, was housekeeper for Robert J. Ferris, who was listed in the 1930 census as a traveling salesman. Prior to that he owned and operated the Willows, a Spring Lake resort his mother, Anna Ferris, had opened in 1887. Upon Robert's death in 1930 Edith Curtis inherited his house on nearby Lake Street, where she subsequently took in boarders. In the 1950s the house at 439 East Savidge was owned and occupied by the Baltzar Bolling family, and in more recent years it was the home of Samuel Adams.

441 East Savidge Street

Alfred Swanson, a fruit grower, was one of the early owners of a large parcel of land with a house at this address. He also owned property east of Fruitport Road along today's M-104 [Cleveland Street]. The Swansons had two daughters, Alfreda and Esther. Alfreda was an insurance broker and still lived in the house in the mid-1970s. Esther was active with the Girl Scouts and other civic undertakings.

501 East Savidge Street

The 1920s brick bungalow at this address features a "jerkinhead" roof, also known as a clipped gable. Adelbert and Mary Parkhurst were the first owners. Although they were followed by 14 other owners, parts of the home remain unchanged: the brick exterior, enclosed front porch, radiators, and cedar closets. The original wood-burning fireplace was converted to gas.

518 East Savidge Street

Fowler Graham, a justice of the peace, had an office at this site in the early 1940s.

532 East Savidge Street

In the late 1940s Chaddock Office Machine Company did business at this site.

534 East Savidge Street

Mitchell Cuson owned a boat building business in Spring Lake. His wife, Mary D., lived from 1833 to 1907 and he lived from 1825 to 1904. Their son John continued the boat-building business at this address. The original boat shop, located on a lot behind the house, later was converted to a residence.

537 East Savidge Street

Adelbert Parkhurst owned a large parcel on the northwest corner of Savidge and Lake Streets. In the early 1900s the property was platted as Parkhurst Addition and included the west side of Parkhurst Street and went as far north as the railroad tracks. His son, Claude, owned a fox farm on property that later became the site of the Wesleyan Church [15550 Cleveland]. The frame house at this address was built about 1900. In 2001 Edward L. and Lisa L. Royce were the owners of record. The lot at that time measured 123' by 150'.

600 East Savidge Street

Tripp's Food Market was at this site around 1940. By the mid-1950s it was De Witt's Food Market, and then Spring Lake Foods, which closed in 1998. Shortly after its closing, Multi-State Insurance opened an office here. By then the building was given the address 606 East Savidge.

601 East Savidge Street

George Lovell's home once was located on this corner. The home was built in the 1860s and moved for its original location in the west part of town to this site. Until the 1950s this house was on the corner, but it was moved to the north side of the lot to make way for a gas station. Later the house was razed. In 2005 Rite Aid Pharmacy erected a new building and moved here from 200 West Savidge.

604 East Savidge Street

The Nidel Manufacturing Company operated at this address. Started in 1951 by Joe C. Woodward, the company made an innovative "Gloss Sweep" broom.

606 East Savidge Street

Abrasive Engineer Corporation was started locally by Harley Harrison La Vercombe in February 1929. The company manufactured instruments for measuring the hardness of grinding wheels, honing stones, and all abrasive bodies. It employed three men. Officers were Harley H. La Vercombe, president; Mabel Huff La Vercombe, secretary-treasurer; and P. Oren, vice president. The business started in Detroit. In 1949 La Vercombe started Forged Reamers at the same address.

608 East Savidge Street

Around 1940 Oral L. Vaughan had a candy and ice cream store here.

610 East Savidge Street

Jay W. Gunneman had a barber shop here in the early 1940s. He died in Eaton County, Michigan in 1972.

618 East Savidge Street

The Front Porch, an ice cream parlor, was located here from the mid-1970s on. Donald J. Slager was the original owner.

620 East Savidge Street

McNamara's Dairy, later called the Home Dairy Bar, operated at this site at least as early as the 1940s and into the late 1950s. Marushka, the silk screening company, started its operations here after the dairy closed. Later Brite 'N' Clean Laundromat used the facility. In more recent years a car wash was built in front of the dairy building.

624 East Savidge Street

Later the location for Lakeside Towing, the Otto Mielke family once had a home here. His wife, Jessica, raised gladiola for the retail market. Marvin Vanden Bosch owned and operated the towing company. The building and its contents were destroyed by fire on January 23, 2009. [*Tribune* article, "Spring Lake businessman "lost everything" in fire," January 23, 2009.]

630 East Savidge Street

Lewis Lovell bought the property located here in 1853. He sold it in 1907 to Vincent Martin, who two years later conveyed the parcel to Charles Carpenter, caretaker at the Spring Lake House. Carpenter built a house at this site in 1912, doing the construction himself. The house remained essentially unchanged through the years, except for some minor additions, a garage, and normal maintenance. In 1944 Donald Soerheide and his wife purchased the property. They installed a furnace, enclosed the back porch, and remodeled the interior. Both husband and wife died in 1997, and Betty Wachter and her sister, Judy Holmes, bought the house and land and opened an antique shop, called Green Gables, on November 27, 1998. The owners closed the business in the summer of 2001.

700 East Savidge Street

Around 1979 Philip Leech, who owned and operated Pyro-Sonics Corporation, moved to this address from 721 West Savidge. The company sold fireworks, flags, and flag poles.

701 East Savidge Street

The Anderson-Bolling Company moved in 1941 to this site from its location on Seventh Street [Beacon Boulevard] in Grand Haven. Anderson-Bolling went out of business in the 1980s, and the site remained vacant for a number of years while environmental issues were worked out. Harbor Steel took occupancy in 1997.

704 East Savidge Street

The location of “R House,” a country gift shop, the original house on this site was once a five-room residence built about 1907 on four acres of land. The owners of R House, Sharon and Harlan Reyers, added 6,000 square feet to the rear of the home. The first floor of the addition provided additional retail space, and the second floor served as their home, with 28’ ceilings, an open loft, and a fieldstone fireplace that opened into the living room and the master bedroom, as well.

706 East Savidge Street

Fred De Vries and his brother Peter De Vries owned the De Vries Meat market at 215 West Exchange Street in Spring Lake. Fred built the house at this address.

736 East Savidge Street

This was the home of Clinton Trotter, son of Richard Trotter, who lived next door. Clinton Trotter died in 1991.

746 East Savidge Street

Richard Trotter’s home was built on this site. The Trotter brothers built many of the residences in Spring Lake, including this one and Clinton’s next door. Richard Trotter died in 1925.

760 East Savidge Street

In 1958 the Spring Lake Presbyterians built their place of worship on this site, moving here from 212 East Savidge. Indiana limestone was used for the exterior.

804 East Savidge Street

In the early years of the 20th century, David and Elizabeth Spencer and their family lived at this address. In the 1970s Oosting And Associates Realtors was located here. Alan W. and Christine E. Oosting were the owners. In the 1990s Avalon Floral opened here. At the same time, Roger C. Van Dyke offered insurance services at this address.

812 East Savidge Street

Earl and Wilma Cope resided at this address. Earl, who owned Cope’s Hardware Store at 820 East Savidge, passed away in 2001. He sold his business in the late 1970s to Wilbur Hughes.

820 East Savidge Street

In the 1950s Cope’s Hardware Store, owned by Earl A. Cope, did business here. It was followed in the late 1970s by Village Hardware. Wilbur O. Hughes was president/manager of Village Hardware. Hughes, who died in 2000, sold the business to John Steven Klingensmith before 1989. Klingensmith closed the store permanently in the fall of 2007.

826 East Savidge Street

William Powers owned the Pickle Barrel, a small grocery at this address starting in the 1970s and operating into the beginning of the 21st century. It closed its doors permanently in 2007.

870 East Savidge Street

In the early 1940s and into the late 1950s Jack Robbins owned and operated Kitch'n Cook'd Potato Chips at this site. The M-104 Tourist Court offered traveler's accommodations here during the 1950s.

1021 East Savidge Street

The West Michigan Rubber & Supply Company, which produced "All Types Industrial Work Gloves," had a factory at this site in the 1950s.

210 School Street

Until about 1970 the Spring Lake Village Public Works was located at this address on the Grand River, including a sewage disposal plant that was discontinued when the Grand Haven-Spring Lake Sewer Authority was established. Spring Lake obtained the land from the Cutler & Savidge Company about the time the firm left the area. It was used as a landfill until 1973. The Village constructed a new Public Works building at the same site in 1976. In 1982 the area west of the building was converted to a public area named Mill Point Park. The four-acre site, along 1,315 feet of shoreline, offers boat-launching pads, restrooms, picnic areas, an observation deck, and parking.

18586 Sioux Street

This 8,000 sq. ft. home in Holiday Hills was completed in 1999. Greg, Jeanine, Peter & Reva Taghorn Oleszczak were the owners. Local artist Lisa Kowalksi designed three stained glass windows that gave the home special character. Maple cabinetry and woodwork were used throughout the home. An upstairs bedroom included its own kitchen, and the lower level featured pool and theater rooms. One of the eight bathrooms was done in retro-style, with a tin ceiling and pull-chain toilet.

320 South Street

The house at this address was moved to this site when the intermediate school was constructed in the late 1950s. In 1979 Cameron Mason resided here.

326 South Street

The first owner of this site on the southwest corner of South and Prospect Streets was Thomas D. Gilbert who acquired the land from the U. S. Government in 1839. It was sold to Rix Robinson in 1852, William Ferry in 1856, and Cornelius Brongersma in 1865. It was plotted in 1868. This neighborhood was known as "Dutch Town" for many years because so many of its residents came from The Netherlands. James and Dorothy Robbins purchased the property in 1947. James Robbins invented the coin operated dry cleaning machine in the basement of the house at this address. In 1961 Gerard and Evelyn Harring purchased the property and raised seven children there. The age of the seven-room house is unknown, but might date to the early 1920s. The Harrings installed a swimming pool in 1966 and other changes were made over the years.

Spring Lake Beach

Around 1900 Aloys Bilz and Fred J. Bertschy platted Spring Lake Beach. Located at the north end of Lake Avenue and continuing around the southeast corner of Spring Lake as far as Strawberry Point, the development included a small body of water called Lake Cohaset. A 1905 newspaper advertisement described it this way: "Located at the bend of the lake, touching the east limits of the Village of Spring Lake, with wide sandy beach and sloping wooded landscape. Grand Trunk and Grand Rapids Electric Railways is only five minutes' walk to south, and the waters of Spring Lake wash it on the north and west, making it accessible by either rail or water." There was a dock at the end of Lake Avenue that served as a steamboat landing and a pavilion was built on the shoreline at a later date. This area served as a public beach for Spring Lake residents. The pavilion was razed in 2003, opening a larger swimming area.

9730 State Road

Henry Pennoyer owned approximately 600 acres in Sections 13 and 24 of Crockery Township. After giving up management of the Washington House in Grand Haven, he started farming in Crockery as early as 1850. By 1855 was raising fruit and he had a large barn and log home on the property. He built a large, two-story house on State Road in 1858, making it the earliest residence in the township.

Strawberry Point

The February 1897 issue of *Headlight Flashes* located Strawberry Point, adjacent to Spring Lake Beach, at the north end of Lake Street. Undoubtedly “luscious wild strawberries” once grew in the area, but the subdivision of small lots was called Spring Lake Beach and Strawberry Point referred to the land along Spring Lake just to the east.

210 Summit Street

The First Reformed Church was erected here about 1870. The original structure was 32’ by 50’. A parsonage was added in 1875, and the main building was enlarged 10 years later with a 20-foot extension and basement. In 1938 the church moved to 225 East Exchange and the original church building was razed to make room for a private residence.

230 Summit Street

Harry and Gertrude Bolton lived here. Bolton worked for the Challenge Corn Planter Company and later for the school on Exchange Street. Harry died in 1973.

17720 Taft Street

The one-room schoolhouse located here was built on an acre of land donated by the De Witt and Bosch families. It was called De Witt School and served area children in grades one through eight from 1891 until the district was incorporated into the Ferrysburg school system in 1953. The classroom was lit with kerosene lamps, and featured a wood-burning stove, an octagon clock, a suspended world globe, portraits of Presidents Washington and Lincoln, slate blackboards, and an organ and desk. Otto De Witt resided in a farm house across the street. The school was restored in 1976, complete with blackboards, potbelly stove, a world globe, and a belfry with the original school bell.

114 Tolford Street

Built prior to 1900, this was the residence of Chauncy Stuck, who worked for the Spring Lake Clinker Boat Company. The house evidently was moved from Meridian Street, its location when Stuck lived in it. He died in 1924.

306 Visser Street

Jelmer and Elizabeth Nuismer resided at this address. They raised six children.

310 Visser Street

The home of the Egbert Dekkenga family, built about 1871, was located here. It was torn down in 1967. Dekkenga was caretaker for the Savidge Estate. His daughter, Johanna, married Onno Charles Vos.

17155 Van Wagoner Road

Integrated Metal Technology was located at this address when it opened in 1956 and produced metal fabricated parts. It supplied parts for office furniture companies such as Herman Miller. The company continued to occupy the site into the 21st century.

15739 Vine Street

The story and half frame house at this address was built about 1913. Recent owners converted one of the bedrooms to a dining room. They retained much of the pine flooring throughout the house. In 2003 James and Debbie Lass were owners.

16900 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

This point of land on Spring Lake, known as Veit's Landing, became the site of a condominium development in the 1980s. On the grounds there remained a few of the original cottages, dating to 1907. Behind one of these cottages stood a small, two-room playhouse called "Happy Time Cabin," built by Fredrick August Tusch. Jacob Veit and Frederick Tusch had bought the land in 1905. As more condominiums were built, some of the cottages were razed and the cabin was slated to be demolished. In 1998 one of the condominium owners, Lou Corsiglia, led a drive within the complex to raise the funds so the Happy Time Cabin could be moved and saved. The cabin was built similar to a boat's design. It had a center transom with ribs—floor joists—radiating from it, and double doors as an entryway. In addition, heavier wood was used on the bottom of the structure and lighter materials were used toward the top, again similar to boat design. The eaves extended three feet on both sides, which, along with a steep roof pitch, allowed windows to remain open during a rainstorm. The Veits bought the cabin from the Tusch family in the 1930s, after their cottage was destroyed by fire. At one time this land was called Brewery Point, because Frederick Tusch and Jacob Veit families owned breweries, including the Grand Rapids Brewing Company.

17176 West Spring Lake Road

Around 1953 John and Mary Maggiore of Grand Haven opened Sunnyside Grocery at this address. The store closed about 1976 and later reopened as Reef Party Store under different owners.

17500 West Spring Lake Road

The Thum family had a summer residence, cabins, and a boathouse on 36 acres at this location on the north side of Spring Lake in the late 19th century. Mordecai Hopkins was an early owner of the land. He died in 1894 and by 1897 J. W. Calkins held title. Hugo Thum purchased it about three years later. Called Thum's Point at one time, the family preferred the name Exmoor. Their boathouse, named Lorna Doone, was a large story-and-a-half structure with a lookout tower. The frame house had open porches on each of its two levels. There was at least one guest house on the property. Hugo, Otto, Ferdinand, and William II were the sons of William Thum. Beginning in 1887, the brothers made a substantial fortune by perfecting and producing "Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper" at a plant in Grand Rapids. On May 11, 1916 the *Tribune* reported that Hugo had donated *Exmoor* to the Village of Spring Lake to be used as a park. The gift included the yacht *Lorna Doone*. The property had a value of \$50,000 at that time. In 1931 the Spring Lake Yacht Club negotiated with the Village for a long-term lease on the property and soon moved there. Spring Village took title to the lovely property in 1927 through the generosity of Hugo's brother, William, who had inherited three-fourths of the estate upon his brother's death. In 1931 the Spring Lake Yacht Club negotiated with the Village for a long-term lease on the property. The Club has remained on the point ever since, although the membership built new quarters after the Thum boathouse was destroyed by high water in 1952.

17600 West Spring Lake Road

The peninsula on Spring Lake just east of the Spring Lake Yacht Club was once known as Stuart Point. [It also was referred to as Stuart Dock and Howlett's Landing.] At one time the point was part of a larger parcel owned by Mordecai Hopkins, which may have give it the name Hopkins' Landing along with the others. By 1897 William Chapman Baker held title to a 45-acre fruit farm in Sections 15 and 10 that included Stuart Point, a large, two-story frame house with a lookout tower, and a boat house. Nelson and Mathilde Howlett of Grand Haven spent summers there. By 1930 Ivor C. Bradbury of Grand Rapids owned the point. Somewhat later the Prowsic Duck Farm was located here. Prowsics' place was one of

the largest such farms in the country. At its peak, the owners shipped as many as 2,000 ducks a week to Chicago. After the Prowsics left, the land was subdivided into a residential site called Harbor Point.

17700 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

The David G. Alston family owned a 40-acre fruit farm on Spring Lake in Section 10, extending to both sides of West Spring Lake Road. David was born in Scotland in 1826 and died in Spring Lake in 1919.

17750 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

By 1897 James J. West and his wife, Ida B., owned a 95-acre summer estate in Section 10 of Spring Lake Township. They named their estate Sandy Hook. By 1912 title to the property was in Ida's name. The Wests were from Chicago.

17771-17777 West Spring Lake Road

In the late 1970s this was the headquarters for Marushka Field Prints, owned by Richard Sweet, before he moved the business to downtown Grand Haven [117-123 Washington] in 1986. The business started at 620 East Savidge.

17800 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

Albert B. Ashley and his wife Jeanette came from their home in Macon, Illinois to spend summers in Spring Lake. In 1892 they purchased 36 acres with more than 300' of lake frontage for \$700. They built an L-shaped two-story frame structure with a large porch overlooking Spring Lake. Located on the west shore of Spring Lake, at the east end of Van Wagoner Road [Section 10], the 30-room resort was named Ashley Heights after their hometown in Massachusetts. Part of the acreage, which was increased over the years, was devoted to a large vineyard. The couple opened the resort in the summer of 1894 and operated it until 1904, when they sold the property for \$10,000 to Edward and Anna Selbmann. After the sale, the Ashleys spent their summers at a home they constructed in 1904 in Lovell Park, just north of Ashley Heights. They resided at Lovell Park until Captain Ashley died in 1916. They kept their principal residence in Macon.

The Selbmans renamed the 114-acre resort Lott Hannah for their two children, Charlotte, who was nicknamed Lottie, and Hannah. They hired Felix Perl as manager. By the time the Selbmans bought the resort, several additions had been made to the original structure. In addition to the two-story frame hotel, the resort had a dock and landing for the packets that transported passengers, mail, and supplies. Selbmann, of Teutonic origin, offered a menu listing "Unexcelled German Cooking." Rates at that time were \$8 to \$10 per week. Because of illness, the Selbmans in 1907 defaulted on the \$7,500 mortgage with the Ashleys. The Ashleys again took over management of the resort, named it Ashley Heights and operated it until 1912. In 1913 Dell Ward, of Lansing purchased and ran the hotel for one season. He sold it in late 1913 to William E. Haddix, a farmer from Hudsonville. The frame structure burned down on July 20, 1918. The hotel was not rebuilt and the Haddix family lived in a cottage on the property until 1934 when Spring Lake Bank foreclosed on the mortgage, held by the estate of William Haddix, for \$2,491.35.

17850 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

Frank Hough owned a 29-acre fruit farm in Section 10 of Spring Lake Township. In the 1880 census he was listed as a "Horticulturist." By 1912 he had sold 18 of his westernmost acreage to Olaf Dahlman, who owned an adjacent farm. Frank retained 11 acres with frontage on Spring Lake. Frank was born in Michigan about 1859.

17900 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

Sometime before 1864 George G. Lovell and a partner by the name of Hull purchased large tracts of land in Spring Lake Township, including approximately 370 acres in Section 10, for the purpose of raising

fruit. By 1876 George's son, Lewis S. Lovell, held title to part of those extensive holdings, a 135-acre fruit farm on the west shore of Spring Lake [Section 10]. By 1912 Olaf and Johanna Dahlman owned the property, which also was known as Lovell Park, Lovell Landing, and Summer Land Park. Cottages built along the shoreline later were replaced by permanent residences. There were several boat houses at the water's edge, as well as a dock.

18336 West Spring Lake Road

In 1911 Frank and Reba [Rebecca] Beaubien of Chicago bought a 40-acre fruit farm at this site, just south of the Whiteley estate [later St. Lazare Retreat]. Frank was born in Michigan about 1863. The Beaubiens called the resort Peaceful Retreat. The property was sold to Charles Nitesel of Detroit in 1928. He was unable to make mortgage payments and Peaceful Retreat reverted to Spring Lake Bank and Frank Beaubien in 1930. Beaubien operated the resort until 1933 when he sold it to Al and Anna Barcal. The Barcals in 1945 sold to William F. and Nora Waye, who changed the name to Ripple Haven. The printed advertisement on the back of a postcard were these words: "Seven Miles of Nature's Smiles waits you at RIPPLE HAVEN RESORT on scenic Spring Lake, Michigan—so—choose 'The best for play and rest.' Spotless quarters, home prepared food, all types of recreation. A friendly medium capacity, non-commercialized resort. AAA recommended. Phone 2965 Grand Haven Exchange." In 1965 the Wayes sold to George Hoke. The hotel was soon razed and the property subdivided, leaving only the cottages.

18450 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

Adelaide, the wife of Henry B. Thorp [Thorpe], ran Beechwood Resort, "a decided favorite with all those who have enjoyed its delightful advantages and gracious hospitality." Set on 11 acres in Section 10, the house offered 15 rooms with space for 25 people. Fresh fruit and vegetables were grown on the Thorp farm, and its beach had a dock available to "all boats of the lake." Beechwood was located on the west shore of Spring Lake, on Dunlevy [Dunleavy] Bay, somewhat south of Cornelius Bay. When Henry Thorp farmed the land, it totaled 31 acres. Adelaide sold a 20-acre parcel to Gerrit B. Teunis, apparently after her husband died in 1905. Teunis owned adjacent properties.

18500 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

In the early 1900s Burt and Mary Whitely owned a home and 38 acres in Section 3 of Spring Lake Township, which included lake frontage. The home was called, appropriately, the "White House."

18600 West Spring Lake Road

Prior to 1900 Hulbert and Mary Ladine Dunlevy [Dunleavy] owned the property and operated a fruit farm at or near this address in Section 3 of Spring Lake Township. Adlai T. Ewing of Illinois purchased this property and additional acreage in Section 3. The areas later were known as Belle Point and Windy Point. Around 1894 Ewing built a summer home that he called Chestnut Hill, located at or near this site, later the location of St. Lazare Retreat. Approximately 10 years later Adlai sold that property and built another summer place he named Glenewing.

Bert and Mary E. Whiteley owned more than 48 acres in the same area and built a summer home on it. The Whiteleys called their cottage the White House. In 1951 the Grand Rapids Catholic Diocese purchased 30 wooded acres on the west shore of Spring Lake [Sections 2 and 3 of Spring Lake Township]. The land included 700 feet of shoreline, a large, two-story frame residence, guesthouse, and caretaker's cottage. The Diocese razed White House and erected a 275' structure that was dedicated in January 1952. The campus was called St. Lazare Retreat, and its design was patterned after the St. Vincent De Paul Retreat in France. An advertisement noted the retreat was "conducted by The Vincentian Fathers for men and women seeking rest and quiet in retreat." St. Lazare's retreat house on Spring Lake could hold 27 persons. Also constructed were a chapel that could accommodate 50 worshippers, a dining room, and a kitchen. Rev. John P. McGowan was the first Director of the retreat. In 1958 a north wing

was added, providing accommodations for fifty. The retreat closed permanently on July 31, 2013. Father Vincent O'Malley was director at the time.

18720 West Spring Lake Road

In 1876 the house on this site and the surrounding twenty acres were owned by a man named Wood. Fernwood Resort was built on the bayou about two years later by M. J. Smith of Chicago. According to Roger Dykehouse of Fruitport, Fernwood was the first summer boarding house on Spring Lake. Subsequent owners were Charles Richman of La Grange, Illinois and Frank and Anna Pryor of Chicago. The Pryors in 1892 sold the property for \$6,000 to Isaac Goldman, also of Chicago. Because most of the guests were Jewish, the adjacent inlet became known as Jerusalem Bayou, a name that has persisted. A large, two-story frame house housed visitors, who had easy access to the water's edge. Corn and other crops were grown on site to provide food for the owners and guests. Excess fruit was shipped to Chicago. In 1898 Goldman defaulted on the \$1,808 mortgage remaining on the property. The reduced value suggests the hotel burned down about that time. This also was the approximate address of Warner Baird's summer home in an area called Orchard Point Estates.

18900 West Spring Lake Road [approximate number]

The 90-room Pines Resort was located on the west shore of Spring Lake between Stahl's Bayou and Cornelius [Jerusalem] Bayou, in an area called Belle Point [Section 2 of Spring Lake Township]. The main house was built by Frank R. Baker of Chicago in 1895 as a summer home and shortly after completion, opened it as a resort. It deserved its name, since the extensive grounds were amply shaded by large white pines. In addition to the main house, spacious cottages provided comfortable quarters for guests, and the resort had a dock large enough for the large boats that provided convenient transportation to Spring Lake and Grand Haven. Agnes Smallman, who also ran the Sheldon Magnetic Mineral Springs Resort in Grand Haven, was the first manager of the Pines. Not long after its opening, the resort was transferred to Charles and Elizabeth Baker, who subsequently sold it to Agnes Smallman. She operated it successfully until selling it to her daughter, Harriette [Hattie] Burland in 1911, who ran it until the main building was destroyed by fire on June 4, 1928. Among the well-known visitors were the poet Edgar Lee Masters, Adlai Ewing of Chicago, and Adlai Ewing Stevenson, vice president of the United States. After the fire, Harriette sold the property. The new owner used the land for residential development later the same year.

210 Williams Street

Located here in the early 1900s were Hannah and George Bolton. Bolton had a shoe repair shop at 213 West Savidge, and he also repaired clocks, watches, and rings.

Willow Drive

Thomas Savidge, president of Spring Lake Village for eleven terms toward the end of the 19th century, was given credit for planting poplar and willow trees on each side of State Street [Savidge], from about the 500 block west to the channel connecting Grand River and Spring Lake. Their lovely foliage provided substantial shade along the road and earned it the name "Willow Drive." As the automobile era matured, Willow Drive became part of the state road M-16, then U.S. 16, and finally M-104.

Willows Resort

See 18635 Fruitport Road.

FRUITPORT AREA

Pomona House

Although Fruitport, at one time named Lovell and Crawville, is out of the range of this directory, the importance of the Pomona House to the economy of the geographic area dictates that it be included. The discovery of mineral springs in Fruitport opened the way for a syndicate called the Fruitport Sulphur and Magnetic Springs Company. It was headed by A. E. Ball of Chicago and was capitalized of more than \$500,000. The group opened the first great hotel, the Pomona House, in 1871, the same year as the Spring Lake House and Sheldon's Magnetic Mineral Springs. The developers had visions of a health "spa" with curative mineral waters and baths. Dr. James O. Bates of Spring Lake was appointed Consulting Physician. The hotel was built of white brick, trimmed in brownstone, four stories high, and cost about \$100,000. A tall cupola rose at one end and wide porches, beautiful grounds, and luxurious furnishings made it a haven for many wealthy Chicagoans. The Magnetic Springs Company also owned 279 acres in nearby Section 1 of Spring Lake Township. This was the same time that the Spring Lake House and Sheldon's "Saratoga of the West" in Grand Haven were in operation. The Pomona House burned four years later and was rebuilt immediately, only to burn again in 1881, never to reopen.

An advertisement in the *Grand Haven Herald* on June 29, 1872 claimed, "The water has proved efficacious in numerous cases of the following diseases PARALYSIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM IN ALL ITS FORMS, DEAFNESS, ANEMIA, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, ONE OF THE BEST REMEDIES, DROPSY, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, OR CHRONIC DIARRHEA, ACUTE OR CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES. ALL URINARY DISEASES, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

At or near this site the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, & Muskegon Electric Interurban Company in 1902 [1901] built the once familiar Pomona [Fruitport] Pavilion on the shore of Spring Lake. The structure was built over the water, allowing boaters to tie up and ascend nearby stairs to the dance floor. It was the scene of many "Big Band" dances during the ensuing decades. In the early years, dancers could take the Interurban from Grand Haven for 10 cents, and others took the "Electric" from Muskegon and Grand Rapids. Frank Lockage, a band leader and owner of a men's clothing store in Muskegon Heights, purchased the pavilion in 1926. When it burned down on January 24, 1963, Alfred Lilly and his brother-in-law Jimmy Simms were owners. They had just taken possession the previous December 24 and had held one dance, a New Year's Eve gala.

7437 Walker Road

Advertising genius Claude C. Hopkins of Chicago built Pineycrest in 1909 [1912] on 14 acres in Section 2 of Spring Lake Township. In 1936, the *Grand Rapids Mirror* reported, "Louis XV fireplaces that came from an old chateau near Belgium stand imposingly at each end of the large living room whose walls are soft French green with curtains of Louis XV crepe taffeta." Inside were Capo di Monte urns and figurines, Baccarat flutes, and a John Widdicomb tall chest designed for the 1939 World's Fair. In addition to the two-story brick mansion, there was a waterside gazebo, guest cottage, and boathouse, spread over the 1,200 feet of waterfront on the north side of Stahl's Bay. In the 1870s William H. Bell of Spring Lake owned the property, generally known as Windy Point.

7440 Walker Road [approximate number]

George A. and Anne Hume owned a summer home at this address as early as 1930. George, a member of the Hume lumber family in Muskegon, was born in Michigan about 1882. Anne also a native of Michigan, was born the same year. They had at least five children, three born in Michigan and two born in California.

