

Holland Historic Properties



City of Holland, Michigan
March 2015

Holland Historic Properties

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Holland Historic Properties

The City of Holland has supported preservation for many years. The first Holland Historic District was established in 1986. This was followed by an expansion of the district in 1992 and the establishment of the Washington Boulevard Historic District in 2001. Properties in the districts now total almost 400 within a locally designated historic district. Local designation of properties requires a review of exterior alterations and protects the properties from inappropriate exterior alteration that could compromise the historical or architectural integrity of the property.

A number of properties in the City have been listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places. This is a designation that identifies properties as significant to the City, State and Nation architecturally and/or historically. National or State Register designation does not protect the property or require any review of alterations on the property unless Federal funds would be utilized for the work on the property. A list of these properties is included in this document.

In 1995 a historical consultant was charged with conducting intensive level research on eleven structures in the City which were architecturally and historically significant. Descriptions of the eleven Landmark Properties are included in this document.

The third part of this document is the listing of properties that are historically or architecturally significant to the City but are not locally designated by the historic district ordinance. Each property is listed with information on the date of construction, the original use of the structure and the current use of the structure.

It is hoped that this compilation of properties will be used for reference in the study and documentation of historically and architecturally significant properties in the City of Holland.

Holland Historic Properties

City of Holland, Michigan Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Isaac Cappon House	228 West 9th Street
Holland Downtown Historic District	
Holland Historic District	
Holland Reformed Protestant Dutch Church	57 East 10th Street
Thomas and Anna Morrissey House	190 West 9th Street
Old City Hall and Fire Station	106 East 8th Street
Third Reformed Church	110 West 12th Street
Benjamin Van Raalte House	1076 East 16th Street

Holland Historic Properties

City of Holland, Michigan Sites Listed on the State Register of Historic Places

Isaac Cappon House	228 West 9th Street
Central Avenue Christian Reformed Church	1 Graves Place
Coatsworth House	236 West 9th Street
Dutch in Michigan - Informational Designation	Centennial Park
First Church of Holland Settlers - Informational Designation	Pilgrim Home Cemetery
First United Methodist Church - Informational Designation	57 West 10th Street
Holland Old City Hall and Fire Station	108 East 8th Street
Holland Reformed Protestant Dutch Church	57 East 10th Street
Hope Church	77 West 11th Street
Hope College-Informational Designation	141 East 12th Street
Kremers House	8 East 12th Street
Thomas and Anna Morrissey House	190 West 9th Street
Third Reformed Church	110 West 12th Street
United States Post Office	31 West 10th Street
Benjamin Van Raalte House	1076 East 16th Street
Van Vleck Hall, Hope College	116 East 10th Street
West Michigan Furniture Company Building	195 West 8th Street
Western Theological Seminary	86 East 12th Street
Woman's Literary Club	235 Central Avenue

Holland Historic Properties

City of Holland Landmark Properties

Coatsworth House	236 West 9th Street
Holland City Greenhouse	481 State Street
Holland Furnace Company Headquarters	491 Columbia Avenue
Thomas and Anna Morrissey House	190 West 9th Street
Peoples State Bank Building	36 East 8th Street
Holland City State Bank	190 South River Avenue
Robert Wareham House	262 West 9th Street
Warm Friend Hotel	5 East 8th Street
West Michigan Furniture Company Building	195 West 8th Street
Winters Medical Office	8 East 10th Avenue
Woman's Literary Club	235 Central Avenue

Holland Historic Properties

Historically and Architecturally Significant Buildings in the City of Holland

Bush & Lane Piano Factory	71 East 24th Street
Bradford Paper Company	301 West 16th Street
DePree Chemical Company	130 Central Avenue
Holland Shoe Company Office Building	386 West 15th Street
Michigan Bell Telephone Company	13 West 10th Street
Park Theatre	248 South River Avenue

Hope College Properties

Dimnent Chapel	277 College Avenue
Graves Hall	263 College Avenue
Lubbers Hall	126 East 10th Street
President's House	92 East 10th Street
Voorhees Hall	72 East 10th Street

Holland Landmark Properties

Coatsworth House

Address: 236 West 9th Street
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Date: 1870

Architectural Description: This two story, Second Empire house is of red Zeeland brick on a Waverly stone foundation. On the front elevation, two hipped roof dormers with double-hung two over two round topped windows are set symmetrically in the steeply pitched mansard roof. Seven pairs of short Italianate brackets are spaced under the eaves. An open porch extends the width of the front of the building. On the east elevation, there is a garage door opening into the basement, with a steep concrete drive, likely dating from the 1910s or '20s. On the first floor interior, ceilings are ten feet high. The woodwork is four inches wide and heavily varnished. The interior stairway leading up from the entry hall is of black walnut. Several architectural elements, including a cupola and decorative metalwork, were removed over the years and were later recreated and reinstalled by later owners.

Statement of Significance: Built in 1870, the house survived the Fire of 1871. The home was purchased by Gerrit Kollen, President of Hope College, in 1880 and by Benjamin Essenburg in 1919. The house is a splendid representation of the Second Empire style constructed in local materials.



Holland Landmark Properties

Holland City Greenhouse

Address: 481 State Street
Historic Use: Greenhouse
Current Use: Greenhouse
Dates: 1911, 1919

Architectural Description: The greenhouse is set on a triangular lot bounded by State Street, West 20th Street, and Central Avenue. Units One and Two, built in 1911, are identical gable roofed, wood frame and glass structures. The poured concrete foundation is finished with stucco. The units have 42 rows of flat 16" x 24" glass forming the side wall (one row) and the roof. On the south side, the top row of panes open as vents. The center unit (Unit Two) has the glass in the south facing roof replaced with a corrugated semi-transparent plastic. Between the passageways connecting Units One and Two to Unit Three is a fish tank that houses the lilypond goldfish over the winter. Unit Three, built in 1929, with the centered, double door entrance stands eighteen feet tall. Unit Three has a middle section flanked by two equal sections each containing 18 rows of glass panes, as well as an overhead door allowing for loading and unloading of plants and supplies. Unit Three also features double entry doors facing Central Avenue, topped by a gabled roof dormer and narrow sidelights. Unit Four, built in 1950, stands separate from the other three units. The walls and roof contain 30 rows of flat 16" x 35" vertical glass panes set in metal framework. To the south of Unit Four and paralleling it is a cold frame set in the ground.

Statement of Significance: No other town in Michigan maintains a greenhouse to supply city plantings. Some towns had greenhouses on civic property run by private growers, such as the Mountain View Cemetery Greenhouse in Kalamazoo, dismantled in 1960. The Holland City Greenhouse is a unique structure in the state of Michigan and possibly unique to the Midwest. This greenhouse highlights the self-sufficiency, thrift and responsibility typical of Holland.



Holland Landmark Properties

Holland Furnace Company / Black River Public School

Address: 491 Columbia Avenue
Historic Use: Company Headquarters
Current Use: Education
Date: 1930-1931

Architectural Description: This is a large, narrow, three story, simple Art Deco style building, 250' long by 40' wide. The foundation is concrete with walls of polychrome brick laid with five rows of common bond followed by a single row of Flemish bond. A single limestone sill runs under each pair of first floor windows. Flat brick pilasters sitting on concrete piers separate the bays with stone capitals at the first and third floors. The main entry is centered, up three steps and with two double doors. Above the doors a transom has three rows of nine lights each. A square arch of smooth stone defines the entry with four square brick inserts as trim on each side. Art Deco style hanging lights flank the main entry.

Statement of Significance: The Holland Furnace Company was founded in 1906 by A.H. Landwehr and John P. Kolla. By the late 1920s, new office space was needed. The Board of Directors approved the structure in August, 1930. Work commenced in September and the staff moved into the building in May of 1931. The company used the building until 1964. The building housed Holland Suco Color as well as BASF before becoming Black River Public School in 1998. The building itself is a fine example of the efficient, modern office building of the early thirties with understated Art Deco details.



Holland Landmark Properties

Thomas and Anna Morrissey House/Settlers House

Address: 190 West 9th Street
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Museum
Date: 1867

Architectural Description: This is a three-bay, one and a half story, end gable I-house with a central chimney. The primary elevation faces north. It is sheathed with wood clapboards and has a low pitched gable roof. The original house was 15' x 22'. The front elevation is symmetrical with a central door flanked by two six over six double-hung windows. At the rear, the addition is sheathed in board and batten with a small porch and two exterior doors.

Statement of Significance: This was one of two identical structures constructed by Reverend Albertus Van Raalte. Built on the edge of town, it survived the Fire of 1871. One of the first owners of the house was Thomas Morrissey, a shipbuilder. It served as a rental property for many years, until it was purchased in 1952 by Stephen and Margaret Boneburg. They owned it until Margaret's death, when it was purchased by the City of Holland for use as a museum. The simple house provides a graphic counterpoint to the fine High Style homes on adjoining blocks providing an example of how residents of modest means lived in the later pioneer years. It marks the early village limits.



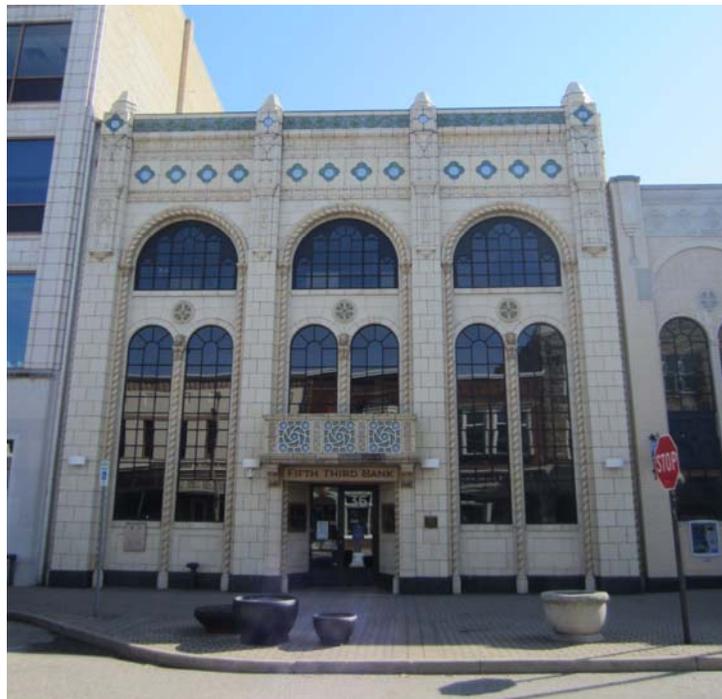
Holland Landmark Properties

Peoples State Bank / 5/3 Bank

Address: 36 East 8th Street
Historic Use: Bank
Current Use: Bank
Date: 1928

Architectural Description: This is a three story commercial building entirely faced with glazed terra cotta tiles and decorated in the Art Deco style. The exterior has a strong vertical design divided into three bays, with a central entry door topped by a balconet. The balconet is supported by matching consoles sitting on rope columns with Doric capitals. The consoles are decorated with ivory acanthus leaves against a blue background. There are tall windows on the first and second floors, culminating in rounded windows on the third floor. A single rope column serves as a stile between the windows, topped with Corinthian capitals and the bust of a lion. The cornice line is an elegant blue and green glazed tile decorated with acanthus leaves. Inside, the colonnaded banking room is two stories high with a mezzanine extending around the lobby on three sides. The walls are clad in ivory, cream and gold terracotta, the floor is covered with hand-colored faience tiles, and the ceiling is coffered.

Statement of Significance: This bank is a distinctive and well-preserved example of the Art Deco style, adding variety to the Eighth Street streetscape. The interior of the banking space has been carefully updated, preserving this unique architectural space.



Holland Landmark Properties

Holland City State Bank/Tower Clock Building

Address: 190 South River Avenue
Historic Use: Bank
Current Use: Offices and Shops
Date: 1892

Architectural Description: This three story, rectangular commercial building sits on the northwest corner of Eighth Street and River Avenue with a clock tower anchoring the corner. It has a two story addition with a terrace on the west side. The building is a light smooth-faced stone on the first floor and the upper two stories as well as the tower are locally quarried Waverly stone set in random courses of ashlar faced blocks. Classic pilasters separate the windows on the ground floor. The double-entry door is in a beveled corner inside arches. The arches have cast trim voussoirs with matching capitals on the supporting columns. The tower rises another story at the corner, continuing the random courses of ashlar-faced Waverly stone. Date panels engraved “1892” are topped by clocks on the east and south faces. A steeply pitched hipped roof finishes the tower.

Statement of Significance: Built as the Holland City State Bank in 1892, the structure has served a variety of roles over the years. In 1986 it was purchased by Edgar and Elsa Prince, and restoration began in 1987. Windows and architectural elements were replaced, as well as the clock faces. The Tower Clock serves as a prominent visual symbol of downtown Holland. It is significant for its style and the sense of identity it lends to the downtown, its use of local material, and the involvement of the City State Bank in the economic life of Holland in the first part of the 20th century.



Holland Landmark Properties

Wareham House

Address: 262 West 9th Street
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Date: 1909

Architectural Description: This large, two and one half story Queen Anne house with a three story onion-domed tower sits on a rectangular lot facing Lake Macatawa to the north. The entire building is made of locally quarried Waverly stone. The foundation has a stucco finish and the first and second floors are random-course ashlar-faced stone block. All window and door casings are smooth-finished stone. The side walls of the narrow dormer, the faces of the three wide dormers and the gable end above the single story rear wing are all finished in slate tiles. The third floor of the tower is finished with large metal fish-scale tiles. The dominant feature of the house is the circular, three story, onion-domed tower on the northwest corner. On each level, the masonry is pierced by three one over one double-hung windows, except on the third floor where one window has become a door leading to a metal fire escape. A continuous sill runs under all three tower windows on the first floor.

Statement of Significance: In 1909 Robert Wareham bought the lot at 262 West 9th Street and built this solid Queen Anne home for his family. The Wareham family's stay in the house was short and the house has had a variety of owners since. The house is currently divided into four units. The Wareham House with its onion dome tower is a rare example of Queen Anne architecture built entirely of stone and a city landmark.



Holland Landmark Properties

Warm Friend Hotel and Tavern / Resthaven

Address: 5 East 8th Street
Historic Use: Hotel
Current Use: Senior Citizens' Home
Date: 1925

Architectural Description: This six story hotel is constructed of stone on the first floor and brick with stone quoins at the corners of the building and outlining the windows. It is divided into three sections vertically, each three windows wide. On the ground floor, wide, square rusticated columns flank the center entry. Narrower smooth squared columns divide the first floor windows. Limestone belt courses define the sills and heads of windows on each floor. On the fifth floor, the windows are round topped with alternating brick and stone voussoirs. The parapet is finished with stone. Over the center section, a stepped Flemish gable is further defined by three smooth battered columns with pyramid tops. A pair of carved beavers flank the apex to illustrate the work ethic of the Holland Furnace Company. The hotel is of fireproof construction throughout with reinforced concrete and brick walls and a concrete foundation.

Statement of Significance: The city of Holland needed a large hotel following the loss of the Ottawa Hotel to fire in 1923. A. H. Landwehr, owner of the Holland Furnace Company, spearheaded the effort. Realty bonds were sold to raise money for the venture. Construction was begun on April 10, 1924, and finished on April 25, 1925. Most of the hotel furnishings were purchased from Holland merchants and manufacturers, and the majority of contractors were also local. The Holland Furnace Company promoted and encouraged the construction of this hotel in a unique manner, involving all the concerned citizens of the city. It represents the self-sufficient, determined spirit of the city of Holland as well as the involvement of a vital local industry in civic improvement.



Holland Landmark Properties

West Michigan Furniture Company Office/Padnos Iron & Metal

Address: 195 West 8th Street
Historic Use: Office
Current Use: Commercial
Date: 1891

Architectural Description: This is a rectangular, one story, hip-roof, south-facing building which measures 32'x42'. The Romanesque Revival style structure is a true masonry building of Veneklasen red brick trimmed in locally quarried Waverly stone. Decorative brick corbelling appears at the eaves. A sandstone water table extends around the entire building. Arches of rock-face stone springing from a belt course cap the round head windows in the front part of the building. A slant-sided three-window bay breaks the line of the west façade. Square-head window openings in the side walls are capped by rock-face stone lintels. A rear ell matching the style of the main building has been added.

Statement of Significance: West Michigan Furniture Company was founded in 1889. By 1890 the firm had a backlog of orders due to their success. They needed an office building and contracted with architect William G. Robinson of Grand Rapids who had also designed Holland's new city hall and fire station building (106 East 8th Street). His design reflects the firm's taste in furniture style, simple and unostentatious. The building was constructed by Holland contractor James Huntley. In 1990 the building was moved 25 feet north and an extensive restoration was undertaken. The WMFC represents the first large furniture company in Holland and its officers were among the leaders of the community. WMFC took the first risk in Holland, followed by other manufacturers over the next two decades. The building itself, besides being a meticulous restoration, stands as a fine example of Romanesque Revival architecture rendered in local brick and stone.



Holland Landmark Properties

Winter Medical Office/Central Avenue Christian Reformed Church

Address: 8 East 10th Street
Historic Use: Medical Office
Current Use: Religious
Date: 1942

Architectural Description: This building is an elegant miniature example of Dutch-inspired architecture. The ridgeline of the roof is a “T” with an end-gable section parallel to the street, intersected by a large rear gable section and measuring 36’ x 78’. The building’s footprint is a rectangle with the narrow end facing the street. The gabled entry is placed off center on the front elevation. The foundation is concrete with a concrete water table. Red bricks are laid in a Flemish bond. On the entry wall, the rows are interrupted with regular limestone courses forming quoins and continuing to the arch of the round-topped front door. At the level of the eaves, a limestone molding replaces a course of bricks. The stepped gables have limestone defining each of the three steps, and each gable is topped with a volute buttress of a carved Flemish decoration. The entry gable matches the end gables with the addition of stone spheres set on small bases on the lowest step. The round-topped front door is made of vertical planks of wood with no ornamental hinges. Two black metal lanterns flank the entry.

Statement of Significance: In September 1941, Dr. John K. and William G. Winter submitted plans to the city clerk for their new office building. Their plan was approved and Van Dyke & Volkers began construction of the building designed by Grand Rapids architect Herbert Colton. The building served as medical offices until 1981. This structure is significant as the first building in Holland designed specifically to be doctors’ offices. Its association with the long-lived medical practice of the Winter family makes it significant as well. It is also a fine example of the continuing city-wide use of traditional Dutch architecture.



Holland Landmark Properties

Woman's Literary Club / Eagle Building

Address: 235 Central Avenue
Historic Use: Clubhouse of Woman's Literary Club
Current Use: Offices
Date: 1913-1914

Architectural Description: This is a red brick, two story, square-plan building inspired by Classical Revival and Georgian Revival architecture. The symmetrical façade is divided into three bays by paired fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals that flank the entrance, located in a slightly projecting central pedimented pavilion. The paired paneled entry doors occur beneath an elliptical fanlight and are shielded by a door-head supported by consoles that enframe a masonry plaque stating "Woman's Literary Club." The entry is surmounted by a window with a masonry lintel and keystone sill. The bays on either side of the entry pavilion are distinguished by arched windows featuring brick lintels and masonry keystones. Brick corner quoins rise from a water table to a classic entablature with a projecting dentilled cornice. The side elevations are three symmetrical compositions repeating the style elements of the façade.

Statement of Significance: Founded in 1898, the Woman's Literary Club voted in 1913 to construct a club home designed to facilitate the promotion and advancement of literary, educational, philanthropic, social and civic pursuits. The building is an excellent example of high-style architecture executed by Lansing architect Thomas Ernest White. The Club has played a central role in Holland's community and social life. It sponsored the Junior Welfare League, Campfire Girls, and other organizations, many of which used the building for meetings. In 1927 during a presentation in the auditorium, club member Lida Rogers proposed making Holland a Tulip City. Thus, she is generally credited as the founder of Holland's nationally recognized Tulip Time festival.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Bush & Lane Piano Factory/Baker Lofts

Address: 71 East 24th Street
Historic Use: Manufacturing
Current Use: Mixed Commercial and Residential
Dates: 1905

Architectural Description: The original portion of this factory is two stories made of yellow brick. Sets of three double-hung eight over eight windows are located between brick piers. Brick corbelling highlights the flat roofline. A three story, red brick addition includes a flat roof and cast-stone hoods over industrial steel sash windows.

Statement of Significance: Originally a piano manufacturing company, the original two story brick building is distinguished from a later addition by the larger segmentally arched windows encased by the structural form. Bush and Lane Piano Company moved to Holland from Chicago in 1905. They manufactured pianos into the 1920s, when they switched their focus to radio cabinets, as entertainment needs of their clients shifted. The company went bankrupt in 1931 and the building was sold to the Baker Furniture Company. The Baker Furniture Company was founded as the Cook and Baker Company, making window sashes and doors. It began making furniture in 1893. The business was founded by Siebe Baker of Allegan after he immigrated from the Netherlands as a teenager.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Bradford Paper Company/Vanderbilt School

Address: 301 West 16th Street
Historic Use: Manufacturing
Current Use: Educational

Architectural Description: A large, two story, yellow brick factory building. In one section sets of three double-hung windows are included in large openings with segmental arches. There is brick corbelling just below the roofline. The window openings are separated by raised brick piers. In another section are one over one double-hung windows, with decorative brick corbelling at the roofline. A modern, recent, two story entrance addition includes brick walls, a metal pyramidal roof and large expanses of aluminum windows.

Statement of Significance: This building has housed a variety of occupants including Holland Veneering, Veit Manufacturing, The Ottawa Furniture Company, American Cabinet, and the Bradford Paper Company. The Bradford Paper Company originated in Chicago, Illinois before expanding to Holland in 1951. The company still has a presence in Holland, although it has moved to a location in Holland Township. The building is a large, irregularly shaped, two story, brick manufacturing structure. This structure is one of the many similarly constructed industrial facilities found throughout the area that are a part of Holland's economic growth late in the 19th Century. The list of former tenants speaks to Holland's long history of woodworking and furniture manufacturing concerns. The current use, as a public charter school, adds to Holland's long history of promoting education for its children, whether in a public or parochial setting.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

DePree Chemical / Lumir Building

Address: 130 Central Avenue
Historic Use: Manufacturing/Office
Current Use: Office
Dates: 1907

Architectural Description: This four story, flat-roofed, brick factory is made of yellow brick. Pairs of four over four windows are located between raised brick piers. There is decorative corbelling just under the flat roofline. The foundation consists of a limestone water table atop rusticated limestone blocks. Construction of the building was begun in 1907 and there were several additions done over the next few years which expanded the building to its current footprint, which spans the entire block from 5th to 6th Streets.

Statement of Significance: The building was originally occupied by the DePree Chemical Company, whose first product was a chemical fumigator. They then began manufacturing nutritional supplements and over-the-counter pharmaceuticals. J.B. Labs was created in 1978 by John Otting and William Baker, Jr. who were employees of DePree Chemical, when it was acquired by Chattem Drug Company in 1968. The two partners purchased the local Chattem operation in 1980. JB Labs continued operation in this building until they moved to a larger facility in the Holland Township in 1995. The building was then purchased by the Lumir Company and renovated.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Holland Shoe Company Office Building

Address: 386 West 15th Street
Historic Use: Manufacturing
Current Use: Unknown

Architectural Description: This two story office building has a flat roof construction. The foundation is rusticated concrete block. Rectangular windows are placed in pairs with limestone sills and simple hoods. The original windows have been replaced. Corners are accentuated by raised brick piers. A wooden, gable-roofed porch with square wooden columns covers the main entrance. The porch has been enclosed with aluminum windows.

Statement of Significance: A two story office building, originally the offices of the adjacent Holland Shoe Factory that was demolished in the early 1980s. The Holland Shoe Company was founded in 1895, and in 1939 merged with a company from Racine, Wisconsin. The company was a major employer in the 1940s as they had a contract for the manufacture of Army boots. The company closed in 1967. A building reflecting the changes occurring at the turn of the century, where brick structures of this nature were simply detailed with recessed panels accentuated by brick piers. This building is currently owned by the Heinz Corporation, and its use is unknown.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Michigan Bell Telephone Building / AT&T

Address: 13 West 10th Street
Historic Use: Office
Current Use: Office
Dates: 1929

Architectural Description: This four story commercial building is of the Flemish Revival style with a side gabled tile roof with characteristic stepped parapets at the gable ends. The symmetrical main façade is decorated with patterned, Flemish-bond brickwork, voussoirs, quoins, stringcourses and colored tile panels. The main façade includes 16 over 16 double-hung windows at the second and third floors separated by the colored tiled panels. There are two entrances with fan light windows over double doors and surrounded by stone pilasters and pediments. A small round window is located in the center of each gable.

Statement of Significance: Operators first came to Holland in 1886. The first telephone came to Holland in 1883, just seven years after Alexander Graham Bell spoke his first words into a telephone in 1876. Operators continued to work in Holland until 1977 when they were replaced by a centralized Grand Rapids location. The first telephone company was housed in a room on the second floor of the Kanters Block, at 17 East 8th Street. The office was moved in 1900 to the second floor of the Van Dyke Block at 9th Street and River. The first long-distance line, brought into Holland, in 1884, linked Holland to Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Ionia and Grand Haven.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Park Theatre

Address: 248 South River Avenue
Historic Use: Vaudeville, live theater, film
Current Use: Entertainment
Date: 1886

Architectural Description: This downtown theater building is typical of the small theaters of the early 20th century. The two story, brown brick façade includes French doors and poster boxes at the first floor, and a marquee and metal awning above. A historic neon sign is hung on the second floor. Brick corbelling highlights the area below the roofline.

Statement of Significance: The building was originally constructed as a mill in 1886. Sometime between 1896 and 1902 the mill was converted into a feed store. In 1920, the building was named the Colonial Theater and was later renamed the Park Theatre following a devastating fire in 1935. The theater was home to a Wurlitzer organ purchased for the theater, adding a new dimension to the motion picture experience. Eventually the theater was sold to the Butterfield Theater group of Chicago, which closed the theater in 1984.

In 2000, the Holland Windmill Chorus purchased the building with the intent to raise the funds necessary to renovate the theater and make it their performance home. In December of 2001, the Park Theatre Foundation, a newly created nonprofit organization, secured the Park Theatre from the Holland Windmill Chorus. The Park has since been transformed into a flexible, multi-use venue providing unique opportunities for the downtown Holland area.



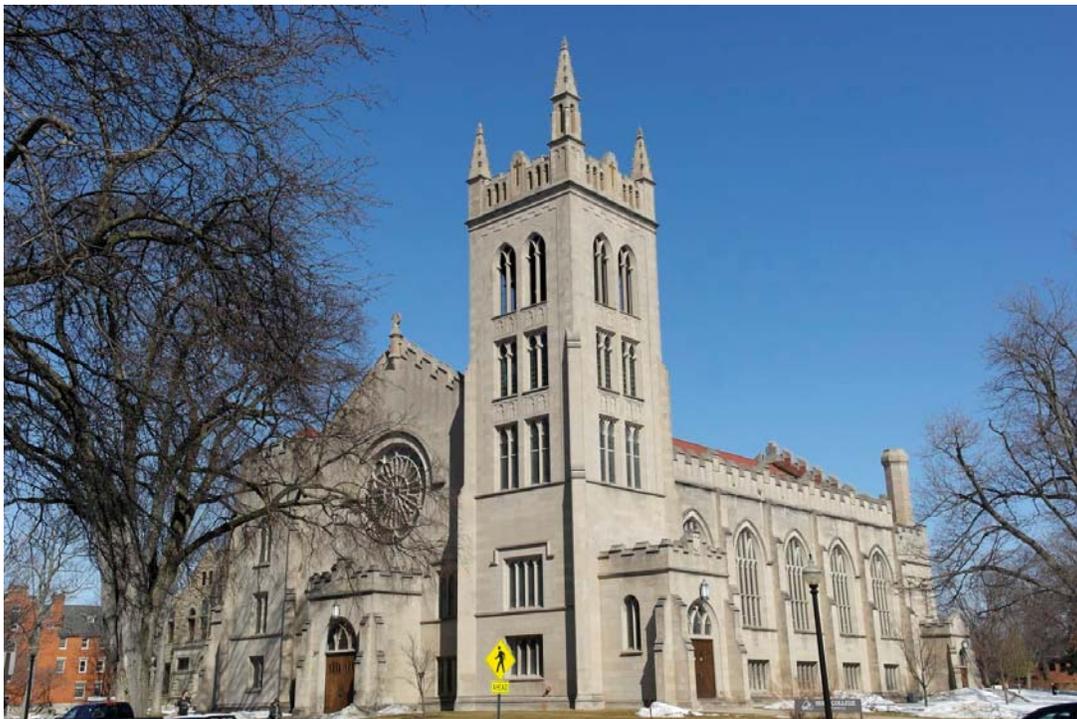
Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Hope College Dimnent Memorial Chapel

Address: 277 College Avenue
Historic Use: Religious
Current Use: Religious
Dates: 1927-1929

Architectural Description: A stone, Gothic Revival style church with a front-facing gable roof and castellated roofline. The main façade features a rose window flanked by a five story bell tower and a three story tower. Gothic arched windows separated by piers run the length of the nave walls. The entrance projects out from the main façade under the rose window.

Statement of Significance: The Memorial Chapel was built in 1927-1929 and renamed in 1959 for Dr. Edward Dimnent, the President of Hope, who inspired the chapel's planning and fundraising. Its architect was W.K. Johnston, who also designed Graves Hall. Dimnent's exterior was built in a severe, Protestant version of a popular revival style often referred to as Collegiate Gothic. It is an instructive style when contrasted with neighboring structures on College Avenue, Graves and Voorhees Halls. The rectangularity and horizontal flow of space on the interior modestly suggest English origins. The stained glass windows were executed by A.A. Zucci, a craftsman from Venice, Italy. In addition to serving many of the spiritual needs of the college community, the chapel offers a range of other activities that add a cultural role: musical events, special lectures, convocations, and community related events, thus fulfilling President Dimnent's aims.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Hope College Graves Hall / Winants Chapel

Address: 263 College Avenue
Historic Use: Chapel and Classrooms
Current Use: Classrooms
Dates: 1892-1894

Architectural Description: This three story, Richardsonian Romanesque building is constructed of rusticated Waverly stone. It features an asymmetrical façade with a front-facing gable and tower. A side gable wing to the north and a front facing gable chapel to the south flank the central portion. The main arched doorway shape is repeated in fan-light windows above the chapel doorway and on the second and third floor windows.

Statement of Significance: The building is important historically, as it was the first permanent building on the Hope College campus after Van Vleck Hall. Graves Hall and Winants Chapel were named in honor of Nathan Graves and Gerrit Winants respectively. Graves was built to house the college's chapel and library because Hope had outgrown the two locations previously serving that purpose, and served in those roles until it, too, was outgrown. Winants is now used as a classroom, lecture hall, and film theater. The varied uses of Graves Hall over time makes it vital to the educational history of Hope College. Graves Hall is significant because of its artistic or stylistic connection to the revivalist tendency known as Richardsonian Romanesque. The Chicago architect W. K. Johnston reflects in this work a style using mass, rustication, and strong geometric shapes deemed by H.H. Richardson to be reflective of American values because of their strength and vigor. Graves' revival style is significant when it is compared to other examples of the type in West Michigan. The building has a vernacular side to its style; it is an example of a building in locally quarried Waverly stone.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Hope College Lubbers Hall

Address: 126 East 10th Street
Historic Use: Classrooms
Current Use: Classroom/Research/Offices
Dates: 1942

Architectural Description: This three and a half story, Flemish Revival style building is constructed of brown brick and has limestone quoins, voussoirs, and stringcourse accents. The gable roof includes stepped parapets at the gable ends as is typical of the Flemish Revival style.

Statement of Significance: A brick, three and a half story, classroom structure of the Flemish Revival style named after the seventh college president. Built for \$30,000, the building today known as Lubbers Hall was dedicated on September 16, 1942, to provide better laboratories for the science departments that had been located in Van Raalte Hall. Before the DeWitt Center Theatre was built, the Little Theatre was located on the fourth floor. The architectural style of the building is late 17th century Dutch and is modeled on the plans for a community museum and library complex which was never built. After the science department moved into Peale Science Center in 1973, the building was renovated and made into a center for the humanities and social science divisions. The building reopened in January 1975 and was named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Irwin (Margaret) Lubbers. Dr. Lubbers served as the president of the college from 1945-1963.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Hope College President's House

Address: 92 East 10th Street
Historic Use: Residence
Current Use: Residence
Dates: 1892

Architectural Description: This two and a half story, brick Queen Anne house features a hipped roof with gabled wings. The large, brick front porch was added in the 1910s and has been enclosed with aluminum windows. The windows are one over one, double-hung with simple limestone hoods and sills. A mansard roof covers a small, second story, wooden porch.

Statement of Significance: The house was begun in 1884 but when there were no funds to complete the project, it was boarded up and finally completed in 1892. The appearance of the house was changed considerably in 1913 with the addition of the enclosed front porch. In the early 1950s the college undertook its first major modernizing and redecorating of the home, without altering the structural features of the exterior or interior in any significant way. In 1986 a more radical renovation occurred with major electrical, plumbing, plastering, roofing and extensive redecorating. A breakfast room for the president's family was added; new entrances and a garage were built. However, the basic Victorian architecture was preserved.



Holland Historically and Architecturally Significant Properties

Hope College Voorhees Hall

Address: 72 East 10th Street
Historic Use: Dormitory
Current Use: Dormitory
Dates: 1907

Architectural Description: this two and one half story, raised foundation, Dutch Revival style building is constructed with orange-red brick and stone. The roof is a side gable with stepped gables at the roof ends and main façade. A small, stepped gable is centered over the main entrance flanked by two shed dormers. The brick is interrupted by a limestone stringcourse, quoins, and voussoir accents. The main entrance is centered and recessed under a true arch on the main façade.

Statement of Significance: Named for its donors, Ralph and Elizabeth Rodman-Voorhees, this hall was built in 1907. It was the first building on campus to house women and the first building to be lighted by electricity. The building is architecturally significant because it is in a Dutch Renaissance revival style of central importance to Hope College's tradition. It is quite responsive to light, comfortably located on a broad yard, and linked spatially and stylistically to Van Wylen Library, which is located across College Avenue. Voorhees' style - stepped gables, quoins, voussoirs - is set in vernacular materials locally produced such as Waverly sandstone and Veneklasen brick. It serves as an outstanding example of early 20th century architectural interpretation of traditional Dutch style.

