



*Non Contributing*

**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES**

**ADDRESS** 5 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential

**OWNERSHIP** Private

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION**

	Main Building	Other buildings/features
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Concrete	
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick veneer	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** This is a brick ranch house with a two car attached garage.

**HISTORY**

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION** 1956  
**ORIGINAL OWNER** Nelson Bosman

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house is noncontributing because of its age.

This house was built for Nelson Bosman, mayor of the City of Holland from 1961 through 1970. He also served as a member of the Board of Public Works for ten years and as a City councilman for four years. During his tenure as mayor, Holland's South Side Industrial Park was established and Windmill Island was developed as a tourist attraction. His parents owned the house at 97 W. 14th which is also in the study area.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Holland Evening Sentinel, 7 April 1971.



**HISTORIC NAME** Kremers House  
**OTHER NAMES** Holland Hospital, Netherlands Museum  
**ADDRESS** 8 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Public/institutional  
**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Cultural/entertainment  
**OWNERSHIP** Municipal  
**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Queen Anne

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Fieldstone	
<b>WALLS</b>	Fieldstone/brick	
<b>ROOF</b>		
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** The two-and-one-half story stately Queen Anne was built on a fieldstone foundation with a fieldstone first floor and porch and a second story of red brick veneer. Located on a double lot kittycorner to Centennial Park, the house was built on the city's original platted land. Displaying the exuberance of Queen Anne, fishscale shingles adorn the front and side gables and stone lintels and sills decorate the single light double hung sash windows. Corbelled brickwork enhances the double brick chimney. The solarium was built at the southwest corner of the house for Mrs. Kremers, whose hobby was botany. The original floor plan was altered as part of a W.P.A. project when the house was converted into a museum. The back stairway and upstairs bathroom were removed as well as walls relocated to create adequate display areas. The wood floors were covered with linoleum except for the foyer. The roof was changed from wood to asphalt shingles. Plumbing and wiring systems were also updated at this time.

**HISTORY** City Directories: 1894, no listing; 1901, Henry Kremers, M.D.; 1910, Henry Kremers (Alice), physician and surgeon and vice president of the Holland Sugar Company, Clarence Kremers, mech engineer, Ernest Kremers, student; 1921, 1927, Holland Hospital; 1931, Knickerbocker House; 1936, Knickerbocker Society; 1942, Netherlands Museum. Tax Rolls: 1885, Mrs. H. Kremers - \$1,000; 1890, same name - \$3,500; 1896, same name - \$3,000; 1901, same name - \$6,4000; 1909, same name - \$7,000. Census: 1900, Henry Kremers.

Dr. Henry Kremers was mayor of Holland for one term (1889-1890.) The Kremers house was built by Dr. Henry Kremers, a physician, surgeon, mayor of Holland and vice-president of the Holland Sugar Company. Three years after Dr. Kremers's death, the family offered the house to the City of Holland. The city purchased the house for \$15,000 and the Kremers' family donated \$5,000 to the purchase price in memory of Dr. Kremers. From 1919 to 1928, this building was used as Holland's first public hospital. In 1919, the Woman's Literary Club converted the annex behind the hospital into the Wagner Arnold Baby Clinic, a free children's clinic. The Knickerbocker fraternity of Hope College rented the house from the city for the next ten years. In May, 1940, to December, 1992, the building became the home of the Netherlands Museum, which was organized in 1937 by Dr. Willard C. Wichers. The house was listed in the State Register of Historic Sites in 1978.

George Dalman, builder.

<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</b>	1889
<b>ORIGINAL OWNER</b>	Dr. Henry Kremers

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house contributes to the historic and architectural character of the study area. It has survived as an outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture and it has served the community of Holland as a hospital and as a museum as well as the residence of Dr. Henry Kremers.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

State Register of Historic Places nomination



**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES** Edward Koops House  
**ADDRESS** 18 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential  
**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential  
**OWNERSHIP** Private  
**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Queen Anne

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Concrete block	two bay garage
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** The stately two-and-one-half story red-orange brick hip- and cross- gable Queen Anne with cream trim was built on a concrete block foundation. Decorative sunburst treatment in the gables are further enhanced by a fanlight window and a leaded glass window. A pyramid roof dormer at the apex of the hip roof section is punctuated with two rectangular leaded glass windows. The house's entry is set at the back end of the porch and covered by a flat roofed one-story wrap-around porch with simple Doric columns and balustrades. Even though Mr. Arthur A. Visscher divided the house into apartments during the depression, the house continues to maintain its architectural integrity. This spacious double lot on which the house resides is part of the original plat of Holland.

**HISTORY** City Directories: 1894, Jacob G. Van Putten, secretary Holland Furniture Co.; 1897-98, 1901-02, John T. Bergen, professor at Hope College; 1911, 1915, 1921, Mrs. Christina Van Putten; 1927, 1936, Arthur A. Visscher; 1938, Thomas J. Woltman, Grace Keeler, Gertrude Slaghuis, Linnea Nelson; 1940, Charles Johnson, geologist and Linnea Nelson; 1942, Gertrude Slaghuis, Minnie Nelson. Tax Rolls: 1890, G. Kollen - \$800; 1896, John T. Bergen - \$3,000; 1901, Ellen G. Bergen - \$6,400; 1909, J. G. Van Putten - \$7,000. Maps: Sanborn, 1902. Census: 1900, John Bergen, b. 1860, prof in college.

Abel Smeenge, builder.

Gerrit Jan Kollen (1843-1915) was born in Nyverdal, the

Netherlands and immigrated with his mother and four siblings to Overisel in 1851. Kollen graduated in Hope College's third graduation ceremonies, 1862. After teaching and traveling raising funds for Hope College, he returned to Hope and took up a professorship at Hope. In 1879 he married Mary Van Raalte, daughter of Holland's founder. "In 1890 Kollen purchased a lot to build a large house" (18 E. 12th), and just three years later he was elected president of the college and served in that capacity until 1911, the same year his only child, Estelle Kollen, married J. Carleton Pelgrim. After his retirement, he continued to raise funds for the endowment of Hope College. In 1956 Kollen Hall, at Hope College, was dedicated in his memory.

Reverend John T. Bergen, the house's next owner, taught elocution and Bible courses at Hope College. Bergen (1860-1948) received his degrees from Rutgers and served in two New York churches before his two Holland appointments at Hope College (1889-1892 and 1895-1906.)

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION** 1890  
**ORIGINAL OWNER** Now known as the Edward Koops residence, the imposing Queen Anne house was probably built for Gerrit C. Kollen before he became president of Hope College in 1893 and held that position until 1911. It is very similar to the Hope College president's residence.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This stately Queen Anne house contributes to the architectural heritage of Area 1 and its associations with prominent local citizens contributes to the historical development of the community.

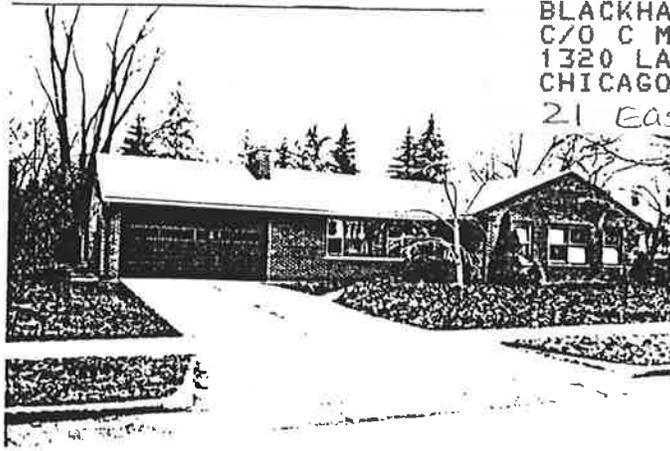
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

House history by D. Sanger and Betty Dirk. 11 March 1974.

Interview with John Vander Broek, Jr., grandson of Bastian Keppel. 17 March 1993.

Gerrit Jan Kollen 1843-1915: A Selective Chronology.

70-16-29-407-020-00 ADDITION  
BLACKHAWK INC T-9  
C/O C M DYKEMA T-9  
1320 LA SALLE ST N  
CHICAGO IL 60610  
21 East 12th St.



**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES**

**ADDRESS** 21 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential

**OWNERSHIP** Private

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Ranch

	Main Building	Other buildings/features
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Concrete	
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick veneer	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** This ranch house has a two-car attached garage.

**HISTORY** Assessor's Records: 1958

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION** 1958

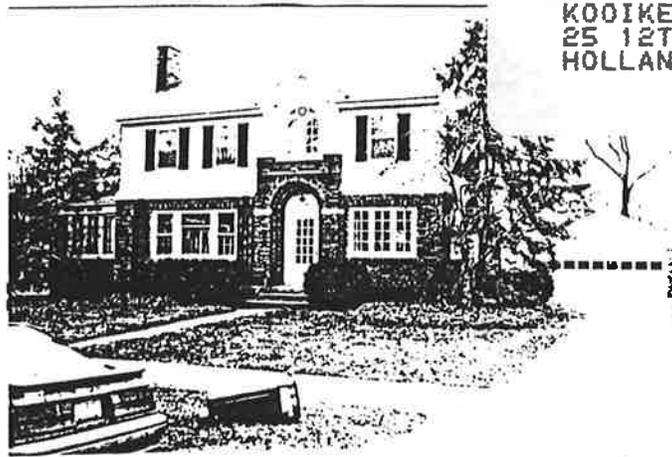
**ORIGINAL OWNER**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Noncontributing because of age

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house is noncontributing because of its age.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

70-16-29-407-019-00 ADDITION  
KOOIKER ANTHONY  
25 12TH ST E  
HOLLAND MI 49423



**HISTORIC NAME**  
**OTHER NAMES**  
**ADDRESS** 25 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential  
**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential  
**OWNERSHIP** Private  
**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Colonial Revival

	Main Building	Other buildings/features
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Concrete block	
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick/clapboard	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** This substantial two story brick and clapboard Colonial Revival house was built on a concrete block foundation. The side-gable roof is punctuated by a central wall dormer above the round arched entry. Multilight double hung sash windows symmetrically placed balance the facade. A west one-story section continues the multilight fenestration. A newer two car detached garage is at the rear of the property.

**HISTORY** Assessor's Records: 1929. City Directories: 1910, Delia Wynveen; 1921, 1927, 1931, 1936, Reverend James Wayer; 1942, Reverend Nicholas Gooselink. Tax Rolls: 1890, G. W. Kollen - \$800; 1896, First Reformed Church - exempt; 1901, same name - exempt; 1909, same name - exempt. Maps: 1902, Sanborn - frame house, not this one. Census: 1900, Jacob Van Huite, pastor of the Reformed Church, wife, Johanna and eight children.

From historic maps and records, it appears that another structure was on this property which was also owned by the First Reformed Church. A centennial history of the First Reformed Church (1947) indicates that the present structure was the parsonage for Rev. B. Kruithof. Another church history states that the parsonage at 25 E. Twelfth St. was built with the help of a \$1,000 loan from a private citizen. According to the present church administrative offices, the present house served as the First Reformed Parsonage from the 1920s until it was sold in the late 1960s.

Reverend James Wayer, who is listed as the house's occupant from 1921 through 1936, was born in the Netherlands and came to the

United States in 1892. He graduated from Hope College in 1901 and Western Theological Seminary in 1904. In 1904, he married Margaret Maring of Muskegon and was ordained at the Ebenezer Reformed Church, Holland. He served as pastor of the First Reformed church from 1919 through 1938 when he left to serve as pastor of the First Reformed church in Racine, Wisconsin. In 1938 he was the president of the Particular Synod of Chicago. Mrs. Wayer served on the Women's Board of Foreign Missions from 1918 through 1946. She was also an active member of the Woman's Literary club by reviewing books for numerous programs. The Wayers celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in June, 1964. Rev. Wayer died in Holland on October 25, 1965.

Rev. Nicholas Gosselink was the house's next occupant. Born in Pella, Iowa in 1902, he received his BA from Central in 1924, graduated from Western Theological Seminary and was ordained in Muskegon in 1930. He served as pastor of East Lawn in Muskegon from 1930 through 1939 when he came to the First Reformed Church in Holland and served until 1942. He died in Sacramento, California on November 20, 1977.

<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</b>	C. 1921
<b>ORIGINAL OWNER</b>	First Reformed Church.
<b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>	Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This well-maintained Colonial Revival house is significant to the architectural heritage and historical fabric of the study area. Rev. James Wayer and Rev. Nicholas Gooselink. Both of these occupants were pastors of the First Reformed Church of Holland.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Gasero, Russell L. Historical Directory of the Reformed Church in America. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1992.

The Holland Evening Sentinel. 30 December 1938; June 1964.

100 Years of the First Reformed Church 1847-1947. Holland, Michigan.

First Reformed Church. Files from the Archives of the Western Theological Seminary Collection of the Joint Archives of Holland.



**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES**

**ADDRESS** 26 E. 12th - HOPE

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential - duplex

**OWNERSHIP** Tax exempt

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Queen Anne

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Rock-faced cement	
<b>WALLS</b>	Clapboard/shingle in gables	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** The imposing two-and-a-half story green clapboard house with white trim was built on a rock-faced cement foundation. This cross-gable hip roof Queen Anne's facade is dominated by a shingle gable that is decorated with three multilight windows. The symmetry of the Palladian style front door, flanked with small leaded pane windows and semi-circular window above the entry, reflects a Colonial Revival influence from a later date. This is a common occurrence, the blending of two architectural styles that were simultaneously being constructed. In this case, the house form is Queen Anne and the entry is Colonial Revival.

**HISTORY** Assessor's Records: 1911. City Directories: 1901, J. W. Beardslee. DD, prof at Western Theological Seminary, J. W. Beardslee, Jr., student; 1910, Reverend John W. Beardslee, D.D., L.L.D., president of the faculty and professor of biblical languages and literature; 1921, 1927, 1931, 1936, Reverend Henry Hospers; 1942, Mrs. Anna Hospers. Tax Rolls: 1885, John Vanpell - \$200; 1890, J. W. Beardslee, \$2200; 1896, same name - \$1700; 1901, same name - \$3200; 1909, same name - \$4300. Maps: 1902, Sanborn - frame house. Census: 1900, John Beardslee, born 1837 - professor.

Rev. John Walter Beardslee was born in Sandusky, Ohio, on November 23, 1837. He received both his AB and DD degrees at Rutgers. After being ordained in 1863, he served as pastor in Constantine, Michigan, and North Troy, New York, before his professorship at Western Theological Seminary from 1888 through

1917. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on March 31, 1921.

Reverend Professor Henry Hospers was born in Pella, Iowa, on February 15, 1869 and died in Holland on October 25, 1937. He received both his bachelor (1890) and doctorate degrees (1916) from Hope College. In 1890 he spent a year in the Netherlands studying under the famous theologian Abraham Kuyper. He was ordained to the clergy in 1893 and served a number of churches before taking a professorship at Western Theological Seminary. For twenty years, from 1917 to 1937, he was a professor of the Hebrew language and literature at Western Theological Seminary.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	C.1890
ORIGINAL OWNER	Reverend John W. Beardslee.

#### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house is significant because of its architectural integrity and its historic associations with prominent local citizens.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gasero, Russel L. Historical Directory of the Reformed Church in America. Grand Rapids: Wm B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1992.

The Intelligencer-Leader. 26 November 1937, p. 5.



**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES**

**ADDRESS** 30 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential

**OWNERSHIP** Private

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Colonial Revival

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Brick	two bay garage - cement
<b>WALLS</b>	Clapboard	clapboard
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	shingle
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** The well maintained, two-and-one-half story stately clapboard Colonial Revival was built on a brick foundation and topped with a side-gable roof. A round-arched side recessed entry is further enhanced with fan and side lights. The shape of the second-story bracketed three-sided oriel window above the entry is highlighted by the contrasting paint color that also marks the doorway and bracketing. A ribbon of multilight windows dominates the first-story facade.

**HISTORY** Assessor's Records: 1922. City Directories: 1927, Earnest Brooks; 1931, Carl E. Swift; 1934, Dennis O'Meara, supervisor at the Baker Furniture Factories, Inc.; 1936, 1942, Clarence Lokker.

Earnest C. Brooks was born in 1891 in Brooklyn, New York. The family moved to Chicago in 1897 and began "summering" at Macatawa Park. As the son of a Congregational minister who served most of his ministry in the Reformed Church, Earnest selected Hope College, where he played on its first football team in 1910, but graduated from the University of Chicago. He took up permanent residence in the City of Holland after World War I teaching and coaching football at Hope College. Mr. Brooks served as mayor of Holland for two terms, 1928-1932. As mayor during the Depression he was instrumental in promoting his "market basket plan," which assured every needy man enough work to fill his market basket with food each week. Under that work plan, the City's Windmill Park emerged from swampland on north River Avenue. He was also instrumental in launching the first Tulip Time in 1929 which has

brought international acclaim to Holland. It started in his own yard where he invited everyone to view the magnificence of some 10,000 tulips that he had planted. The following year, he convinced City Council to import 100,000 bulbs and plant them at curbside, thus initiating the now famous tulip lanes. Brooks went on to serve two terms as a Democratic state senator from 1937 to 1941. While serving his first term in the Senate, he co-sponsored the Model Corrections Act in 1937. Brooks lost his Senate seat in the 1942 election but was elected state party chairman for two years at the 1943 state convention. In 1944, he ran unsuccessfully in the Democratic primary election for governor. Governor G. Mennen Williams appointed him to the State Corrections Commission. He was reappointed in 1959, 1966, and again in 1967 to a term which expired in 1970. In 1971 the Marquette State Prison's new medical center, complete with counseling rooms and social services, was named in his honor. He died April 16, 1981 at his home at 1871 South Shore Drive.

<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</b>	C. 1922-1927.
<b>ORIGINAL OWNER</b>	Earnest C. Brooks

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house is architecturally important as a well preserved example of the Colonial Revival style and historically significant to the study area because of its association with Earnest Brooks and his contributions to the City of Holland.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Holland Sentinel. 16,17 April 1981.



**HISTORIC NAME**

**OTHER NAMES**

**ADDRESS** 36 E. 12th

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential - multiple

**OWNERSHIP** Private

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Queen Anne

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Rock-faced stone	two bay garage
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick	brick
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	asphalt shingle
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION**

The two-and-a-half-story stately red-orange brick Queen Anne is built on a rock-faced stone foundation. The cross-gable and hip roof is highlighted with a gable roof dormer with a double hung sash leaded glass window. Two ocular windows with stone trim add visual diversity to the facade. The wrap-around stone front porch with its flat roof and paired Ionic columns shelters the entry set at the back end of the porch. An historic street lamp is located in the front yard and a later addition three car garage is in the rear yard.

**HISTORY** City Directories: 1894, T. Keppel; 1901, 1910, 1915, 1921, 1927, 1931, Bastian Keppel, T. Keppel's and Sons Coal and Wood (corner 8th and College), Vice President, People's State Bank; 1936, 1942, Mrs. Anna Keppel; 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, John K. Vander Broek (Frances), T. Keppel & Sons; 1980 Warren Waters (Mary Jo). Tax Rolls: 1878 Mrs. L. Myrick - \$250; 1879, same name - \$220; 1880, same name - \$225; 1881, Elmira Myrick - \$225; 1882, same name - \$525; 1885, same name - \$600; 1890, H. Vaupell - \$800; 1896, Abraham Van Swandewen - \$600; 1901, Bastiaan D. Keppel - \$6,000; 1909, B. D. Keppel - \$5,600. Maps: 1902, Sanborn - brick house with 10" hollow walls listed.

Abel Smeenge, builder for Bastian Keppel.

Teunis Keppel was born in the Netherlands in 1823 and immigrated to Holland via St. Louis and Chicago in 1847. He was one of Holland's first settlers farming until 1867 when he established

himself as a dealer in lumber, lath and shingles. He was the first City Marshal of Holland, Justice of the Peace, and a school board member for nineteen years. His second wife was Mrs. J. M. W. Oggel, daughter of Dr. A. C. Van Raalte.

Ruth Keppel, granddaughter of Teunis Keppel, was born in 1896 and studied music at Hope College and the Chicago Musical College under Dutch artist Leon Sametini. She played her violin for Princess Juliana of the Netherlands during her visit to Holland in 1941. She was a devoted historian and recorded family history as well as Holland's early history. In celebration of Holland's centennial, Miss Keppel wrote Trees to Tulips - a collection of stories about Holland's pioneers. She received the Michigan 150 First Lady Award in 1987.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	1903
ORIGINAL OWNER	Teunis Keppel

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This well-developed, stately Queen Anne house contributes to the architectural integrity of the study area and the house's association with the locally prominent Keppel family adds to the historic and commercial heritage of the community.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Holland Evening Sentinel. 7 August 1947.

Holland Sentinel. 19 December 1981. 7 February 1987. 7 August 1987. 22 March 1989. 14 July 1991.

1882 Ottawa County History.

Interview. John Vander Broek, Jr., grandson of Bastian Keppel. 17 March 1993.

36 E. 12th St.

Mary Jo Waters

Church Consultant

36 E. 12th Street • Holland, Michigan 49423 • (616) 396-3690

Ms Karen Padnos  
Municipal Planner  
City Hall,  
Holland Mi 49423

Dear Ms Padnos:

Feb 22, 1993

This response to your inquiry concerning our home at 36 E. 12th Street will be short. But perhaps we can lead you to those with actual photographs and memoirs.

We purchased the property in 1976 from John and Fran Vander Broek. Our purchase was the first time this home had been owned by anyone outside the Keppel/VanderBroek family. At the time of that transaction, we were told that the house was built in 1891 by one of the Keppel brothers that owned Keppel Brick yard. He married "Grandma Anna", who was the granddaughter of Albertus Van Raalte. In those days, we were told, this property rested in the outskirts of Holland, and was surrounded by fruit orchards. (Indeed we had some trouble at the time of the purchase getting clear title to our garage... which surveys showed was on our neighbors property. Our realtor had to get quit-deeds for the entire block because everyone's garage was about a foot over their neighbor's property line.) Old titles had stated that the property line went "to the peach tree", etc. And of course the peach trees were no longer there. So when garages were built - often much after the homes, they were improperly positioned.

More information can be received from the Vander Broek family. You can reach them at 857-4726.

Sincerely,

  
Mary Jo Waters

PS A subsequent call to Fran VanderBroek revealed that the homebuilder's name was Bastian Keppel.

**HISTORIC NAME****OTHER NAMES****ADDRESS** 40 E. 12th**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS** Residential**CURRENT FUNCTIONS** Residential**OWNERSHIP** Private**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION** Dutch Colonial Revival

	<b>Main Building</b>	<b>Other buildings/features</b>
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	Cement block	
<b>WALLS</b>	Brick	
<b>ROOF</b>	Asphalt shingle	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**DESCRIPTION** The symmetrical Dutch Colonial Revival house in dark variegated brick was built on a cement foundation by William Vander Ven for the cost of \$10,000 in 1924. The prominent gable roof entry porch shelters the center entrance which is surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight. The shed roof dormer, a typical Dutch Colonial feature, spans the entire second story with three sets of six lights over one light double hung sash windows which are flanked by shutters.

**HISTORY** City Directories: 1924, 1925, 1927, 1931, 1936, 1942, John Vander Broek. Title Search: 1950, J. Vander Broek (T. Keppel & Sons); 1960, J. Vander Broek, bkkpr; 1970, Gertrude K. Vander Broek; 1980 Charles D. Vander Broek, Laura, student; 1983, Richard Swaney and Terry C., lawyer.

John Vander Broek, son-in-law of Bastian Keppel, took over the ownership and management of T. Keppel & Sons in 1932 when his father-in-law died. The business, Holland's oldest retail store, established in 1867 (65 W. 8th St.), continues to be run by John Vander Broek, Jr., the great grandson of Teunis Keppel.

William Vander Ven, builder. Balhuis Lumber, contractor.

<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</b>	1924
<b>ORIGINAL OWNER</b>	John Vander Broek.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Architecture

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT** This house contributes to the architectural integrity of the study area and adds to the historic significance because of its association with John Vander Broek, son-in-law of Bastian Keppel and owner of T. Keppel & Sons, Holland's oldest retail store.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Holland Sentinel. 14 July 1991.

Interview. John Vander Broek. 17 March 1993.