

holland

MICHIGAN

STORY IDEAS



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A New Beginning

On a September day in 1846, the Southerner set sail for its Atlantic voyage from Rotterdam to New York. In its cramped steerage quarters, 60 men, women, and children, led by Albertus C. Van Raalte, prepared for their 47 days of passage. Religious oppression, coupled with the economic depression, persuaded this group of Hollanders to leave the Netherlands for America, where freedom and the opportunity for a better life beckoned.

Van Raalte intended to purchase land in Wisconsin, but travel delays and an early winter caused the group to lay over in Detroit. After hearing about available lands in West Michigan, Van Raalte decided to scout the territory with supporters from Kalamazoo and Allegan. They reached their final destination on the banks of Black Lake, now known as Lake Macatawa, on February 9, 1847.

The hundreds of Dutch immigrants that followed expected a promised land, but instead found a swamp and insect-infested forest. Food was scarce, and the log sheds their predecessors had built couldn't hold all the immigrants. The outlook was dismal, but the settlers persevered.

A majority of the immigrants were farmers and thus uneducated about logging techniques. But Van Raalte realized the practical and economic potential of the dense forest. They could fell trees to build homes and businesses, and sell the excess lumber to purchase farming supplies. Fortunately, the following winter was unusually mild, and the Dutch "Kolonie" grew.

Triumphs and Setbacks

The settlers knew that if Lake Michigan was to provide growth and development, it had to be made accessible by an adequate channel. After trying in vain to receive government aid to build a channel, the determined Hollanders took up picks and shovels and went about digging it themselves. They also cleared a one-block square of land in the center of the colony – now known as Centennial Park – to serve as a market square. By 1871, two railroads extended spurs to Holland, indicating that this was a stable city with a growing future.

In October, however, a wind-fed fire struck the city, and all of Holland seemed ablaze. With their hard-earned possessions destroyed, Holland was bankrupt and its people reeled from the toughest blow of all. But not even this calamity could diminish the hopes of the stout-hearted city. Plans for a twenty-fifth anniversary proceeded vigorously, and the citizens held a great celebration in September of 1872.

A Growing Economy

In the beginning of the 20th century, Holland was noted not only for its furniture manufacturers, but also many other famous businesses such as the Holland Furnace company and the Heinz Pickle factory. After World War I, these and other businesses thrived, as did the tourist industry. The burgeoning resorts at Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach attracted thousands of vacationers during the 1920s. Even though Holland lost the Ottawa Beach Hotel to fire in 1923, the loss proved beneficial in the long run. The State Park Board purchased the land and created the Holland State Park in 1926. And later that decade, Holland established Tulip Time, its most enduring and famous festival.

Despite the hard times of the Great Depression, many area farmers earned a good living through hard work and cooperation, and many failed businesses were succeeded by new enterprises that sustained the local economy. During World War II, not only did many of the city's businesses manufacture vital defense needs, but thousands of residents signed up for duty. In fact, by the



war's end, Holland servicemen had served our country to a degree greater than most communities of a similar size. The industrial evolution that had kept Holland's economy vital for nearly a century continued in the post war era. Hope College saw enrollment jump, and became a leader in the number of graduates seeking a Ph.D. in chemistry.

Holland Diversifies

After the war and up through the 1960s, migrant work, new industries, population growth, and the sponsorship of various churches brought many Latino and Southeast Asian families to Holland. The city became a community in flux in other ways as well. Dozens of suburban housing developments spread across the surrounding townships. Fast food restaurants, outlet stores, and shopping centers increasingly lined the US-31 corridor.

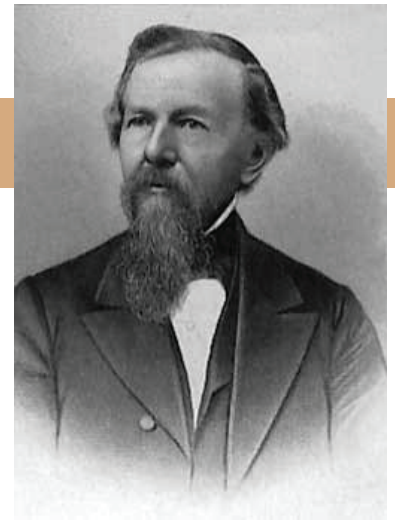
Holland's downtown core faced the same potential deterioration that had plagued most other cities. But many organizations and individuals, in particular Ed and Elsa Prince, fought back to preserve the best of what downtown Holland had long been to the community. In 1988, the Prince family saved the historic Tower Clock building from the wrecking ball, and the city completed its Streetscape project complete with the country's largest municipally-run underground snowmelt system.

Continued Revitalization

The 1990s brought the restoration of the Amtrak Railroad Station, the conversion of the old Post Office into the Holland Museum, and Hope College's restoration of the Knickerbocker Theatre. New buildings also arose, including the Freedom Village campus, the new Post Office, and Hope College's Haworth Inn and Conference Center.

After the turn of yet another century, Holland continues to both honor its traditions and refine, update, and expand its appeal. The city has received many prestigious awards, including one of the country's "Dozen Distinctive Destinations" and "Great American Mainstreet" designation from the National Trust for Historic Preservation; "All America City" from the National Civic League; one of the "Top Five Places to Retire" from Money Magazine; one of the top ten in A.G. Edwards' Nest Egg Index; and the #2 Happiest, Healthiest Place to Live in America according to the 2010 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Downtown Holland continues to thrive, with many annual events; dozens of one-of-a-kind shops, galleries, and eateries; and CityFlats, a uniquely-designed hotel that has received Gold LEED certification for its environmental design and operation.

Over the years, Holland evolved into what its founders had hoped and struggled for, and continues to rise well beyond their expectations.



Klompens Wijsheid (Wooden Shoe Wisdom)

"Find no fault with a man until you have worn his klompen for one winter."

"A man without a wife walks with but one klomp."

"A son follows his father's klompens, not his words."

"A rich man lived but to skimp and save; a poor man only spent and gave. Each wears but two klompens in his grave!"

Say It Like This!

Welcome: *Welkom (vel kum)*

Please: *Alstublieft (Al stu bleeft)*

Thank you: *Dank je wel*
(*dank yee vel*)

Good Day: *Goede dag (hoode dagh)*

Holland, Michigan

Nowhere But Here



From pickles and paddle pops to baristas and boxing champions, Holland holds many claims to fame and fun facts. Here are just a few:

Follow the yellow brick road ...to Holland! Throughout the years, many people have spent their summers here, but few as famous as **THE WIZARD OF OZ AUTHOR, FRANK BAUM**. Legend has it that Baum wrote the book when he was vacationing here, using local landmarks for his inspiration. Pathways made from locally-produced pale yellow brick may have inspired the famous road in Oz, and the castle in the nearby community of Castle Park seems to be the prototype for the Emerald City. Because of Holland's link to Oz, the Munchkin reunion was held here for many years.



Feel like a kid in a candy store at the **HOLLAND PEANUT STORE**. For over 100 years, the Fabiano family has provided small-town service, fresh roasted nuts, and all sorts of sweet confections. Paul and Esther Fabiano started the current store in 1955 and continue to make the handmade chocolates; their children—Celeste, Paula, Mary, and Tom—now own and run the store. Besides the handmade chocolates, the Peanut Store has huge bins of hard candy, and classics like Sea Foam, Mallo Cups, and Necco Wafers. Don't leave without their hand-dipped ice cream bar: the Nutty Paddle Pop.



For over a hundred years, **H.J. HEINZ** has produced its famous pickles on the beautiful shore of Lake Macatawa. In 1896, Heinz committed to building a new pickle processing factory in Holland if local farmers would pledge 300 acres of cucumbers, and if the city would donate a building site with water access. Both conditions were met, and ground was broken on April 19, 1897. Today, the property holds 17 buildings on 29 acres, with the factory processing over a million pounds of pickles per day during the green season. In 2008, Heinz honored Holland by giving access to more than 1,800 feet of Lake Macatawa shoreline via the beautiful Heinz Memorial Walkway. This expansive boardwalk provides residents and visitors boating and fishing access, and a spectacular view of the lake.



Who'd have thought scrap iron and the Dutch language would have anything in common? But this duo brought about one of Holland's major businesses and benefactors, the **LOUIS PADNOS IRON AND METAL COMPANY**. In the early 1900s, Louis Padnos, originally from Russia, learned to speak Dutch while working in the Netherlands. He eventually moved to the U.S.; when in Chicago, Padnos heard about a town on the other side of Lake Michigan in which he could speak his newfound language. After moving to Holland, Padnos sold clothing and household items to residents, many of whom had only scrap iron with which to pay for the goods. In 1920, he purchased a scrap yard and became, according to his sons, "a junkman." When these sons, Seymour and Stuart, took over the business in the 1940s, their moniker became "dealers in secondary materials." Today, with a third generation involved in the company, Padnos is known as a "recycler"; in fact, the company is nationally recognized as a leader in the processing and recycling of metal, paper, and plastic.



ART IN HOLLAND IS EVERYWHERE—even outdoors. Our famous collection of bronze statues includes the Immigrants Statue, donated by the Dutch province of Drenthe to commemorate Holland's Sesquicentennial; The Joy of Music, with three musicians and two singing children; Secret Garden which features two young girls reading the famous book that gives the statue its title; and The Pledge of Allegiance in which children are honoring Old Glory. Queretaro, Mexico, our sister city, bestowed Holland with the Queretaro Fountain in beautiful Kollen Park. And on 9th Street near the Padnos Iron & Metal Company are the Padnos sculptures crafted from the company's scrap metal.



The second floor galleries of the Holland museum house the extensive **DUTCH COLLECTION OF FINE AND DECORATIVE ARTS**. On exhibit are 56 seventeenth to twentieth century Dutch paintings, and more than 170 cultural objects including original Dutch costumes, fine furniture, Delftware, and silver. These galleries celebrate our shared Dutch heritage that has contributed so much to the community's success and sense of identity. The Holland Museum also features local history exhibits and tours of the historic Cappon House and Settlers House.

The **FELT ESTATE** was once the luxurious summer home and hobby of inventor Dorr E. Felt. In 1886, Felt invented the first office processing machine, the Comptometer, which could perform four math functions quickly and accurately. Dramatically increasing bookkeeping skills and speed, the Comptometer was an instant success and made Felt a millionaire. The mansion he built, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Michigan State Register of Historic Sites, retains the architectural beauty of a bygone era, and offers a glimpse into the lifestyle of the Roaring Twenties.



Every year, when thousands of customers visit furniture manufacturer Herman Miller in nearby Zeeland, they stay at **MARIGOLD LODGE**, the historic property that juts into Lake Macatawa. Its history began in 1912 when Egbert and Margaret Gold bought a small peninsula called Superior Point. Their main house and all subsequent buildings were designed in the Prairie School of Architecture style. Horticulture was Egbert's hobby, which explains the exotic plant specimens throughout the property. After the Golds died, their daughter Mary Jayne donated the property to Hope College. Herman Miller purchased it in 1978, with its employees doing much of the renovation. Among the rooms in the main house are a dining room and enclosed porches with views of Lake Macatawa; a library; and Egbert's and Margaret's bedrooms, each with original furniture.



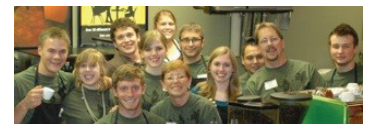
HOPE COLLEGE in downtown Holland is a distinguished four-year liberal arts college, affiliated with the Reformed Church in America. The college's history can be traced to 1851, when Holland founder Albertus C. Van Raalte created the Pioneer School. This school evolved into the Holland Academy, and then into Hope College in 1866 as the community's educational needs progressed from elementary to secondary to higher. Currently, Hope offers 87 majors, has long been known for outstanding pre-professional training, and is one of the only colleges of its size in the U.S. with national accreditation in dance, music, theatre, and art. Hope's enrollment includes over 3,000 students from over 40 states and territories and 30 countries.



When a small group of Dutch immigrants arrived in Holland in 1847, they first worshipped outdoors, then in a small log chapel, and eventually in **THE PILLAR CHURCH**, the grand structure they built that is now on the National Historic Register. The church is a fine example of Greek revival architecture, with its six soaring pillars that give it its name. One of the few buildings to survive the devastating fire of 1871, Pillar Church remains a place of worship. Its majestic organ provides music for the services as well as for public concerts throughout the year. The Heritage Room displays the church's historic documents and artifacts.



Holland is home to the **MIDWEST BARISTA SCHOOL**, whose students come from coffee houses all over the U.S. and beyond. The school also trains the employees of JP's Coffee & Espresso Bar, which runs the school, and offers consulting services for anyone who serves coffee as part of their business.



FUN FACTS

- Holland has the largest municipally-run **SNOWMELT SYSTEM** in the U.S. Over 120 miles of plastic tubing carry warm water under downtown sidewalks and streets.
- Six million **TULIPS** bloom throughout Holland each spring. The average life of a tulip is 2.5 years. If tulips are planted from seed, they take 21 years to bloom.
- 1,300 **KLOMPEN DANCERS** perform during Tulip Time.
- Holland first got onto the nation's sports map in 1953 when world heavyweight boxing champion **ROCKY MARCIANO** came here to train for his bout with Joe Walcott. The Marciano entourage set up camp at the Holland Furnace Recreation Grounds, now a residential community called Leisure Acres.

Holland, Michigan

Tulip Time



History of Tulip Time

Who would have predicted that the “Best Small Town Festival” in America, with over 400,000 people attending, grew out of a Woman’s Literary Club meeting in 1927? There, Miss Lida Rogers, a biology teacher at Holland High School, suggested that Holland adopt the tulip as its official flower and celebrate it with a festival. The idea caught on, and the next year, the City Council purchased 100,000 tulip bulbs from the Netherlands to plant in city parks and other areas. Bulbs were also available to Holland residents at one cent apiece.

In the spring of 1929, thousands of tulips bloomed, and so did the long history of this annual festival. By the mid 1930s, Tulip Time was nationally known. Big name stars like Dorothy Lamour, Pat O’Brien, and George Raft entertained at the festival. Except for a hiatus during World War II, Tulip Time has continued to thrive. 1947 was a banner year, with the celebration of Holland’s Centennial and the strengthening of our Dutch ties. In appreciation for the City of Holland’s aid during the war, the people of Amsterdam presented the city with the barrel organ that now entertains visitors to Windmill Island Gardens.



1976 was another big year for Tulip Time. Holland received tremendous publicity through its float in the Tournament of Roses Parade. And that year, the Tulip Time festival climaxed with the appearance of the President of the United States, West Michigan’s own Gerald R. Ford, in the Parade of Bands.

Since the 1980s, the festival has been shortened, lengthened, even pushed a week earlier. But what has always been consistent is Tulip Time’s devotion to Dutch culture as well as its annual enhancements. Each year the festival brings back time-honored traditions and surprises us with new ones. For example, Tulip Time now shares its opening festivities with “Fiesta,” a celebration of our Latin American heritage.

History of the Tulip

Surprisingly, the Netherlands was not the first place to grow its trademark flower. As early as 1,000 AD, the Turks were cultivating tulips; their source was the mountainous region of central Asia that borders Russia and China. Many believe the flower was named for its resemblance to turbans worn in the Middle East – “turban” written in Latin becomes “tulipa.”



Dutch tulip history began in 1593 when botanist Carolus Clusius discovered tulips growing in Vienna, and began cultivating them in the Netherlands. A group of “enterprising” Dutchmen stole a portion of Clusius’ collection and cultivated the seeds for sale.

At first, the tulip was a rarity only the very wealthy could afford. By 1624, the price of one Rembrandt-type tulip reached the equivalent of \$1,500. The time between 1634 and 1637, commonly known as “Tulipmania,” is often compared to the Stock Market surge of the 1920s. In 1937, tulip trading crashed, leaving much of the rich instantly impoverished. However, over the following decades, the Dutch maintained a commercial devotion to the tulip.

Today, the Netherlands produces three billion tulip bulbs each year. They export two billion of these, with the U.S. being the top importer.

Wintertime Traditions

The Legend of Sinterklaas

Both Santa Claus and the Dutch Sinterklaas derive from St. Nicholas, who was born in 271AD in a province that is now part of the southern coast of Turkey. After becoming a priest and eventually the Archbishop of Myra, his benevolence was legendary: desperate sailors called upon him to calm stormy seas; prison walls crumbled when victims of persecution prayed to him; young children were saved from the butcher's knife; and dowries were dropped into the shoes of penniless maidens.

After his death, the cult of St. Nicholas spread rapidly through the Mediterranean and eventually to the Netherlands. He became the patron saint of many cities, including Amsterdam, where the legend of Sinterklaas began.

The Celebration of Sinterklaas Eve

The Dutch honor St. Nicholas every year by exchanging gifts and making good-natured fun of each other. Sinterklaas – a variation of “Sint Nikolaas” – is portrayed in red velvet robes and a tall bishop's miter. He is said to spend most of the year in Spain, using his big red book to record the behavior of all children.

In the first weeks of November, Sinterklaas and his white horse board a steamship headed for the Netherlands. Around mid-November they arrive in a harbor town- a different one each year-where the mayor and a delegation of citizens formally greet them. The whole country watches as they parade through town thus marketing the beginning of the Sinterklaas season.

On December 5, the eve of his death, Sinterklaas is said to visit all the homes in the Netherlands, riding his white horse and accompanied by Zwart Piet. They travel across the rooftops, listening at chimneys to check the behavior of children, who have left a carrot or some hay in their wooden shoes for Sinterklaas and his horse. The children are told that if they have been good, Zwart Piet will leave them presents; if they have been naughty, he will carry them away in his sack.

Dutch WinterFest and the Holidays

Holland, Michigan continues the Sinterklaas tradition, making him the centerpiece of Dutch WinterFest, the city's unique European festival. Just as in the Netherlands, Sinterklaas rides into town on his white horse, accompanied by a host of mischievous helpers – the American version of “Zwart Piet.” Dutch WinterFest and the rest of the holiday season also include a Parade of Lights, a European open-air Christmas market called “Kerstmarkt,” and a Holiday Open House on the downtown main street.

Dutch WinterFest and other holiday events, including an ice sculpting competition, are held annually from mid-November to mid-January.



Holland, Michigan

Big Red



Big Red History

Big Red has always played an integral part in Holland Harbor's history. When the Dutch settled in Holland in 1847, the entrance to Lake Macatawa was blocked from Lake Michigan with sandbars and silt. The settlers knew that this passageway needed to be open for their community to flourish, but failed several times to get assistance from the federal government. So, they took it upon themselves to cut a channel deep enough for barges to float into Lake Macatawa.

In 1867, the federal government took over improvement of the harbor, and in 1872, provided the funds for the first lighthouse. It was a small, square, wooden structure that stood on legs above the deck of the pier. On top was a lantern deck with a ten-window lantern room. A Life Saving Station opened in 1893, replaced by a U.S. Coast Guard Station ten years later.

The government completed the harbor at the turn of the century, building a breakwater and replacing the wooden tower with a taller steel structure that housed the lamp. Although it was too late for Holland to become an important commercial port, resort business began to thrive. The Graham and Morton shipping lines made two trips daily from Chicago, bringing eager vacationers to the lakeshore. The light in the new tower was visible to vessels as far away as thirteen miles, but fog would render it useless.

In 1907, a steam-operated fog horn signal was installed in a separate building, becoming the basis for today's Big Red. Unlike its predecessors, this structure was not placed on legs, thereby affording greater stability. The wood upper level is Queen Anne Victorian in style, evidenced by the steeply-sloped roof gables and Palladian windows.

In 1936, the steel tower was removed and a two-level tower was added to the fog signal building, thus creating the now-familiar Big Red structure. Originally, both the steel tower and the fog signal building were painted pale yellow with a deep maroon base. In 1956, however, the Coast Guard painted them bright red to satisfy a requirement for structures or lights on the right side of any harbor entrance.

Electrification marked the end of the lighthouse keeper era. The last Big Red keeper was Joseph Boshka, who served from 1912 to 1940. He retired one year after the Lighthouse Bureau was abolished and the Coast Guard took over aids-to-navigation responsibilities. In 1971, the Coast Guard declared Big Red to be surplus.

In 1974, the Holland Harbor Lighthouse Historical Commission organized to overtake Big Red's ownership and preservation. They installed a new light that shines for 20 miles. The original Fresnel lens is on display in the Holland Museum.

Big Red Still Beckons

Ever since Holland's historic lighthouse was taken out of commission, Big Red has taken on a life of its own. Painters, photographers, beachgoers, and boaters take great pleasure in its beauty. Indeed, the magnificent sunsets over Lake Michigan are even more popular when Big Red is in view. You can walk right up to the lighthouse from where it stands south of the Holland channel, or view its splendor from Holland State Park. Either way, you'll be witnessing a great Holland landmark, and one of Michigan's most cherished lighthouses.



Holland, Michigan

DeZwaan Windmill

History of De Zwaan Windmill

Holland, Michigan's De Zwaan windmill is one of only two authentically-Dutch windmills exported for restoration. As recently as 100 years ago, the Netherlands had more than 9,000 windmills, performing a variety of tasks including pumping water, supplying power, sawing timber, and grinding grain. Today, just 1,500 windmills remain.

In 1961, Holland, Michigan businessman Carter Brown conceived of transplanting an authentic windmill from the Netherlands as a memorial to the city's Dutch heritage. Prolonged negotiations with Dutch officials, and authorization of \$450,000 in revenue bonds, finally resulted in permission to remove one of the windmills and transport it to Holland.

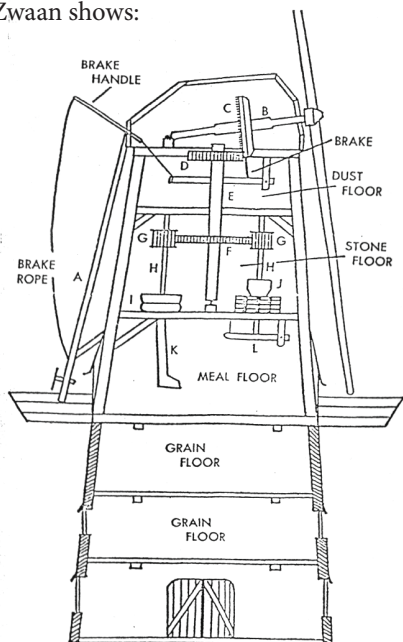
The City of Holland paid \$2,800 for the windmill, and \$25,000 to dismantle and ship it. "De Zwaan" – which translates to "The Swan" – arrived in 1964. Its new location became known as Windmill Island, and it remains a major tourist attraction and Tulip Time venue. De Zwaan was dedicated on April 10, 1965, with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as its first visitor.

The windmill stands 12 stories tall, with steel beams and sails spanning 80 feet. The vintage blades marked with World War II bullet holes were replaced in 2000 to ensure the mill's continued use, and new sails were added in 2009. DeZwaan's miller, Alisa Crawford, gained notoriety when she became the only Dutch-certified miller in North America.

De Zwaan is one of the oldest structures in Michigan and serves as a symbol of the close ties between Holland, Michigan and the Netherlands. To this day, it still grinds grain into flour, which is sold on the Island.

This cutaway diagram of De Zwaan shows:

- A - Tail
- B - Wind Shaft
- C - Brake Wheel
- D - Spindle Gear
- E - Vertical Drive Shaft
- F - Horizontal Gear
- G - Small Spindle Gears
- H - Quants
- I - Millstones
- J - Grain Bin
- K - Chute
- L - Bridge Tree



Holland, Michigan

Dutch Recipes



Saucijzenbroodjes (Pigs in the Blanket)

1½ lb ground pork
1½ lb ground beef
2 eggs
½ cup milk
¾ cup crushed saltines
½ tsp ground nutmeg
4½ cups flour
1 tbsp baking powder
1½ tsp salt
3 sticks margarine or butter
2 eggs
1½ cup milk

Mix the ground pork and beef in a large bowl. Lightly beat the two eggs and mix with milk. Add this mixture to the meat and mix well. Add the cracker crumbs and nutmeg to the meat mixture and mix well. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cut in margarine or butter. Mix the remaining two eggs and milk together and add to dry mixture. Knead lightly and form into smooth ball. To assemble pigs, first roll dough to ¼" thickness and cut into 3½" squares. Lightly form meat into link sausagesize shapes and place on square. Wrap pig loosely in dough, overlapping on the bottom. Do not pinch ends shut. Place pigs on ungreased cookie sheets. Bake at 375°F for 30 minutes or until golden brown. Pigs may be frozen before baking. Increase baking time if pigs are frozen.



Erwentensoep (Dutch Pea soup)

2 cups whole dry peas
½ tsp baking soda
3 qts cold water
1 ring metwurst, sliced
3 potatoes, peeled & diced
2 onions, diced
2 carrots, diced

Soak the dry peas in water with the baking soda overnight. Drain the peas, and add the cold water, the slices of metwurst, and the diced potatoes, onions, and carrots. Simmer for about 3 hours, adding water as necessary.



Banket (Almond Bars)

3 cups flour
1½ cups softened butter
¾ cup water

2 cups softened almond paste
1 cup white sugar
1 cup powdered sugar
3 eggs - save one egg white
1 tsp almond extract

Mix flour, butter, and water well to make the dough. Place in refrigerator for several hours. Cut dough into six pieces and roll each piece as for pie crust, about ¼" thick.

Mix all ingredients except one egg white. Spread this mixture on the dough. Roll up the filled dough. Brush the top with the egg white. Bake at 400°F for 20 minutes.

May be frozen before baking. Increase baking time if frozen.



Speculaas (Spice Cookie)

1 cup butter, softened
1¼ cups packed brown sugar
1 egg
3 cups all-purpose flour
1½ tsp ground cinnamon
1 tsp ground cloves
1 tsp ground ginger
½ tsp baking powder
½ tsp salt
½ cup sliced almonds

Speculaas can be made in different shapes, including those created from windmill and other cookie molds. They are traditionally served during the Feast of Sinterklaas, but can be enjoyed anytime.

In a large bowl, beat butter and sugar at high speed until light and fluffy. Beat in the egg and mix well. In a medium-sized bowl, mix the flour with spices, baking powder and salt. Stir half the flour mixture into the butter mixture by hand. Add the remaining flour and almonds. Mix with a wooden spoon or knead with hands. Divide dough into four parts, wrap in plastic and refrigerate dough and cookie mold for several hours. Preheat oven to 350°F and grease two cookie sheets. Remove one quarter of the dough from the refrigerator and flatten it with your hands. Oil the mold and lightly flour it. Using your fingers, press dough firmly into the mold. Trim any excess dough from the mold with a knife. Transfer the cookies onto cookie sheets, spacing about one inch apart. Refrigerate dough trimming to be rerolled later. Lightly flour but do not re-oil cookie mold. Repeat process with remaining dough. Bake cookies 20-25 minutes or until golden brown around the edges.

Holland, Michigan

Community Information

Population

City: 32,245
Holland Township: 33,759
Park Township: 18,418

Geographical Statistics

Altitude: 610 feet above sea level
Latitude: 42.47oN
Longitude: 87.07oW
Warmest month - July: avg. max: 82oF, avg. min: 60oF
Coldest month - January: avg. max: 30oF, avg. min: 17oF
Growing Season: 173 days
Average Annual Rainfall: 36”
Average Annual Snowfall: 90”

Holland State Park

172 acres - beach and campground on Lake Michigan, a second campground near Lake Macatawa

Air Transportation

Gerald R. Ford International Airport, Grand Rapids
Tulip City Airport, Holland

Hotels / Motels

Over 1,500 rooms; 18 year-round lodging properties, one seasonal lodging property

Churches

176 Churches representing 49 denominations

Colleges

Hope College
Davenport College, Holland Campus
Grand Rapids Community College, Holland Campus
Grand Valley State University, Holland Campus
Western Theological Seminary

Sister City

Queretaro, Mexico

Industries

Holland abounds with a variety of industries helping to ensure our economic prosperity. The principal manufacturing products are: furniture, furniture accessories, woodworking and metal-working machinery, pickles, hermetic motors, vinegar, mattress springs and pads, ladders, boats, planting machinery, fertilizers, stampings, castings, chemicals, agricultural and trucking equipment, motor vehicle accessories, paper specialties, carbonated beverages, gauges, plastic injection molding, wood paneling, awnings, draperies, ice cream, gray iron, turbine products, paint die cast molds, wiring assemblies, and environmental test chambers. In 2009, Holland was selected as the site of a hybrid-engine plant.



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