

DEC 31 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Green Bay YMCA
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	235 N. Jefferson Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	City of Green Bay	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI
county	Brown	code	009
zip code	54301	zip code	54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

12/22/2015
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer – Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet determined not eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

2-16-16

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0 objects
		1	0 total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/ civic
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility
DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/ civic
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls STONE
roof ASBESTOS/SLATE
other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/ Recreation (A)

Architecture (C)

Period of Significance

1925-1968 (A)

1924-1968 (C)

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson

Berners-Schober Associates

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # ___
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ___

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
 *Berners-Schober Associates archives
 *Archives and Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin – Green Bay
 *General Files with the Local History and Genealogy Department, Brown County Library.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16N 419527.8 4929578.1
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB	date	May 15, 2015
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	telephone	(920) 788-6808
street & number	605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101	zip code	53081
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.

name/title	Steve Harty, President/CEO	date	May 15, 2015
organization	Greater Green Bay YMCA	telephone	(920) 436-9622
street & number	235 N. Jefferson Street	zip code	54301
city or town	Green Bay	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Narrative Description

This very fine and highly intact split stone Tudor Revival style building was constructed in 1924 for the Young Men's Christian Association of Green Bay and is composed of a three and one-half story L-shaped building resting on a two and one-half story rectangular block. There are two additions (1968, 1979) along the south wall of the original YMCA building that make a two and one-half story extension. These additions, and some of the original design, extend up an additional story toward the rear along the south and eastern sides of the building. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* groups the Tudor Revival under the broader heading "Period Revival Styles," and the style is often conflated with other related styles such as the Gothic Revival due to similarities including arched openings, stone ornamentation, steeply pitched roofs, half-timber, brick, and cut-stone exteriors. The Tudor Revival style is differentiated by an asymmetrical façade, entrances accented by arched openings, heavy masonry construction, material variations, and a high-pitched, gabled slate roof. The Green Bay YMCA exhibits these characteristic features of the Tudor Revival style. Even the additions which are characteristically modernist, or contemporary, in style, intentionally continue the material and stylistic language of the original design while maintaining their own architectural identity.

The Green Bay YMCA was constructed in 1924 and opened in 1925 after years of planning and fund raising on the part of a number of leading citizens of Green Bay. Previous to the construction of the building, the Young Men's Christian Association had a presence in the Green Bay area, but did not exert much influence. Designed by the firm Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson in a Tudor Revival style, the new YMCA building was promoted as a destination for recreational activity, moral uplift, and social improvement. After undergoing a number of small alterations, a large addition was completed in 1968 and later, the roof of this addition was altered with a rooftop expansion 1979. The Green Bay YMCA possesses a high degree of integrity on the exterior and while the interior has been altered, the changes date to the period of significance. The building remains one of Green Bay's most distinctive buildings.

The Green Bay YMCA parcel consists of lots 82, 83, and 84 of the original Navarino Plat of the City of Green Bay. According to the 1924 plans, the building was originally constructed on lots 82 and 83, while lot 84 was purchased, but unoccupied. The 1960s and 1970s additions were constructed on lot 84. Each lot is 66 feet by 159 feet oriented east-west, which makes the total site 198 feet by 159 feet, or three-quarters of an acre. The site is a relatively flat parcel occupying the northeast quarter of a city block in the gridded street pattern of downtown Green Bay. The surrounding area is urban in context featuring other institutional buildings, banks, storefronts, and parking lots. The northern boundary of the parcel is the south edge of the right-of-way of the east-west running Pine Street. The eastern boundary is the west edge of the right-of-way of the north-south running North Jefferson Street. The southern boundary abuts an existing parking lot. The western boundary is the east edge of the right-of-

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Green Bay YMCA
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way of a north-south running alley. The YMCA's main facades face the streets to the north and east. There are no other buildings on the parcel; the YMCA building extends to the lot line in all directions.

Building Description

The Green Bay YMCA building at 235 North Jefferson Street in downtown Green Bay, is located at the northeast corner of Jefferson Street and Pine Street and occupies approximately a quarter of a city block. The building, consisting of the 1924 original construction and 1968 addition, extends to the lot line along all sides (the small 1979 addition did not change the building's footprint). The Tudor Revival style original building, and all alterations, were designed by the architecture firm Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson, currently known as Berners-Schober Associates. The original structure is composed of a three and one-half story L-shaped building resting on a two and one-half story rectangular block and includes a raised foundation. There are two additions along the south wall of the original YMCA building that make a two and one-half story extension. This section of the building is finished with split stone with wood and copper trim, and asbestos tile on the roof. The structure is concrete and steel, except for the roof which has a wood frame.

The north (primary) façade of the Tudor Revival building is five-and-a-half stories tall and composed of eight unequal bays. Most of the façade is composed of random-set, irregular, rough-cut limestone. The stone face is only interrupted by the occasional half-timber and plaster bays. The basement level rises above grade. Windows are aligned vertically the entire height of the façade. At each floor, the window openings are stacked above those on the floor below. There is a metal and glass entry vestibule enclosing a set of stairs adjacent to the northeast corner bay. The windows are of wood, are original and double hung. The first floor is taller than those above and features triple window groups with curved transoms under segmented arches. The large main entry is centered on the façade with a set of stairs leading up to a segmented arched opening projecting from the wall plane. This entry is flanked by window-sized openings in the stonework, single step buttresses, and a crenellated stone coping. The largest bay at the northeast corner has a large stone bay window with a crenellated stone coping. The second through the fourth floors are identical in their fenestration and materials and mostly contain rectangular, wood, double-hung windows and cut stone. There is a stone bay in the second to last bay at the northwest corner of the building on these floors. Tall and shallow rectilinear oriel bays sided with applied half-timber are on the two bays flanking the main entry. The fifth floor is distinct as the bays alternate between the split stone finish and a stucco and board finish. The stucco has random split stone inserted in it, and the stone bays extend up to dormers above. Four dormers, the largest at the northeast corner bay, extend up past the side gabled roof line and terminate in high peaks, each one with a single small double hung window centered in it. The side of the gabled roof above is visible and is sheathed in asbestos shingles that mimic the appearance of slate. The roof terminates at the west with a masonry gable end cap, and at the opposite end, joins with the

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

perpendicular gabled roof running north-south along the east façade of the building. Copper gutters and downspouts are spaced equally between bays running from the shallow eave of the side gabled roof.

The east façade is similar to the north façade in its materials, scale, and details. The primary entrance on this side is located along the east side facing Jefferson Street, though it may once have been along the north side facing Pine Street. The east façade is divided into seven unequal bays centered on the main entry and is largely finished in irregular rough-cut limestone. Like the north façade, the basement level rises above grade and has single and paired double hung windows directly under a stone belt course. The first floor is taller than those above and has triple window groups with curved transoms under segmented arches. The main entry is similar in appearance to the one on the north façade; however, it is significantly recessed, and the main double door is at a lower elevation with the majority of the steps being on the interior. This entry has step buttresses and a crenellated stone coping above the arched entry opening and an inlaid stone sign with script that reads: "Young Men's Christian Association." The second through fourth floors are identical in appearance with double hung wood windows and cut-stone veneer. There are two symmetrical shallow and rectilinear oriel bays sided with applied half-timber on the second bays from the north and south end of the façade. Like the north façade, the fifth floor is distinct as the bays alternate between the split stone finish and a stucco and board finish. The stucco has random cut-stone inserted in it, while the cut stone bays extend up to dormers above. Three dormers extend up past the side gabled roof line and terminate in high peaks, each one with a single small double hung window centered in it. The side of the gabled roof above is visible and is sheathed in asbestos shingles that mimic the appearance of slate. The roof terminates at the north and south ends with a masonry gable parapet. Copper gutters and downspouts are spaced equally between bays running from the shallow eave of the side gabled roof.

The south façade is the two-and-one-half story 1968 addition. Also finished with a split-faced irregular limestone, the addition is contemporary, or modern, in style with influences from the Neo-Gothic style. This façade is divided into three components, the first is a recessed 'reveal' portion between the addition and the original building. This section has a recessed metal door at the basement level, and a single window at the first level. It is finished in the same split stone with a flat roof. The central portion of the façade consists of four bays of unadorned split stone veneer divided by shallow concrete vertical columns. These columns are in sets of three and divide narrow vertical windows in pairs. There are windows in these vertical sections at the basement, first floor, and second floor levels. There is a horizontal stone band that extends around the entire façade between the first and second floors. The last section at the southern end of the façade is an entry with a single metal and glass door set in a metal storefront window system flanked by a concrete frame. The rest of this portion is finished in the split stone veneer. The upper floor of this facade was added in 1979 and appears as a continuation of the original 1968 design. Stepped back from the wall plain the extension of the interior

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Green Bay YMCA
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gymnasium and swimming pool is visible and is covered with vertical metal panel siding and metal coping. The 1979 alteration is astylistic and constructed of lesser quality materials.

The south façade primarily consists of the 1968 and 1979 additions, though some of the original building is visible above and beyond. There are nine unequal bays finished with the same split stone veneer and divided by vertical concrete columns extending up to a concrete sill. The first and second floor section of the southern façade is divided into two portions by the central concrete column; the wall to the west is only a single story tall, while the wall to the east is two stories tall. Beyond this cut stone wall are the exterior walls of the addition swimming pool and gymnasium. The eastern end of this three story space is covered with vertical metal panels, while the western end is finished in light brick with the only decorative feature being vertical recessed lines in the brick alluding to the concrete and steel structure underneath. The south façade currently faces a surface parking lot of the adjacent property.

The 1979 addition, is smaller in scale compared to the 1968 addition. It is almost completely invisible from the exterior of the building because it rests on top of the 1968 addition. The design intention, where the addition is visible, was to blend in with the existing addition and its materials. The 1979 addition is constructed of more affordable and contemporary materials such as a vertical metal panel wall system and plain yellow brick walls in a running bond. The interior of this last addition expanded the swimming pool and gymnastics space. It lacks architectural distinction and was constructed outside of the period of significance.

The west façade of both the original building and the subsequent addition faces the adjacent alley and is largely undecorated and utilitarian. The gable end portion at the northwest corner of the building extends up five and one-half stories and is finished in split-faced limestone veneer with little detail besides a vertical row of double hung wood windows, one on each floor. There is also an operable steel fire escape on this section of the façade. The central portion of the west façade is one and one-half stories and is finished in a rough brick. A number of the window openings in this section of the façade have subsequently been bricked in with a yellow brick that matches the brick found on the additions. The southern end of the western façade matches the brick walls visible along the south façade with recessed vertical bands and occasional openings for mechanical functions along a three story wall.

There is an interior courtyard space which extends above the second floor and is surrounded on the north and east by the five and one-half story original building and along the south and west by the additions from 1968 and 1979. The north and east interior facades are constructed in a rough unadorned yellow brick that has weathered. Fenestration along these walls mirrors that on the main exterior facades with large double hung windows centered on the interior dormitory rooms, each floor

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Green Bay YMCA
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essentially identical to the others. The first, second, and third floor roofs are all visible at different elevations illustrating the complexity of the building and its interior. The mechanical equipment on the varying levels of the bituminous and asphalt roof is visible from the windows above, as is the single saw-tooth sky light above the third level hand ball courts. Brick chimneys, spaced along the exterior wall, are also visible and extend above the roof line approximately twenty feet. The eaves of the original building are also shallow along the interior courtyard. The difference between the original building and the additions is clearly visible with transitions from the yellow brick to vertical metal panel siding system along the 1979 additions. From the interior courtyard, the roofs of the additions appear to have an asphalt roof.

Interior

As with the exterior, the interior finishes and arrangement of spaces have changed to meet the needs of each new generation of user. While the lower three floors have experienced the most alteration, there are still identifiable aspects of the original plan, circulation and finishes. Further, the YMCA building has been, and remains, in continuous use as a YMCA since its construction in 1924. Over this period of over 90 years of continuous recreational use, the organization has continued to evolve and adapt to meet the changing recreational needs of the community. To remain relevant against its competition, such as commercial gyms and suburban pools, the YMCA has had to adapt its facilities, enlarge its amenities and modernize its functions. For example, to compete with the proliferation of suburban swimming pools, the YMCA constructed a modern addition and large modern pool and locker room facilities. Other interior reconfigurations were necessary to accommodate the changing functions of the organization. The YMCA's ability to continuously offer modern recreational amenities is what has contributed to its long-term viability as an urban community recreational center, and most changes were made during the building's period of significance.

The 1924 Building

The basement level of the original YMCA building consisted of a large cafeteria, bowling alley, natatorium, billiard room, kitchen, mechanical rooms, and locker rooms. The first floor included a lobby, men's social rooms, boys' social rooms, offices, a gymnasium, and an auxiliary gymnasium. The second floor had a large banquet hall, a balcony overlooking the gymnasium, a foyer, and an expanse of dormitory rooms along the north section of the L-shaped plan. The third floor had handball courts at the southwest corner of the building and the first complete level of the upper L-shaped plan containing dormitories, stairwells, and toilets. The fourth and fifth floors are nearly identical and consist of more dormitory space along the L-shaped plan of the original building. The sixth floor, or attic, is under the exposed wood structure of the pitched gabled roof of the L-shaped plan and originally consisted of storage and a rifle range.

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

The 1968 Addition

In 1968, a large addition was added to the rear of the building. It was here that the YMCA added a large swimming pool, kitchens, storage, and a beginner's pool (since altered). The first floor of the addition contains locker rooms and the upper portion of the double-height pool room. The second floor has handball courts and an additional gymnasium. There is no fourth floor included in the additions.

The 1979 Addition

In 1979, the roof space of the 1968 addition was enclosed with this second, and last, addition. The space was converted to expand the handball courts, while the remainder of the space is simply the upper portions of the added gymnasium.

The interior retains the basic form of its layout and retains its primary and secondary circulation spaces including original finishes. In some areas hardwood floors remain visible, where elsewhere they have been covered with contemporary floor finishes. The lobby retains some original varnished wood wainscoting, and beyond the lobby, original office rooms (since converted to new use) still feature their original fireplaces and mantles. Above suspended tile ceilings, original plaster ceilings and wall trim is extant. Stairways retain their original stained wood, ornamental balustrade and tile steps. Secondary lobbies retain ornamental plaster walls, glazed tile ornamentation around the doors, varnished wood paneled doors with arched tops and wide framed openings. Secondary stairways retain their original cast iron balustrades and steps. The upper floors which contain the residential quarters have high integrity. These spaces have not been significantly altered and retain their circulation pattern including their double-loaded corridor plan, and the rooms are intact.

As the YMCA became more inclusive women were welcomed and services geared toward young children began to appear. Because of this the basement sitting rooms, bowling alley and billiards rooms were repurposed. The depression and war years introduced more office space and larger kitchens so that the YMCA could offer social services to those in need in the community. By the 1950s and 1960s, the administration of the YMCA had increased and more office space was needed. This was accompanied by a growing focus on physical activity and recreation. This increased demand for recreational activities led to the physical growth of the YMCA with the 1968 and 1979 additions bringing a larger indoor swimming pool, gyms, handball courts, locker rooms, and improved facilities. Subsequent changes have also been geared toward the expansion of social services, such as day care, athletics, and physical fitness. The dormitories, which were utilized into the late 1980s, retain their historic integrity as these spaces were simply closed off when they ceased being used.

The original cafeteria and kitchen spaces in the eastern end of the basement are currently used as day care facilities and maintain their original wood floors and painted brick walls. The nearby open

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Green Bay YMCA
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stairwell off of the original billiards room has its original stained woodwork and ceramic tile treads. The central billiards room and locker rooms in the center of the basement have been remodeled a number of times and feature contemporary finishes throughout. The first natatorium space along the western side of the original building has been significantly decreased in scale and reconfigured. Remnants of old tile, cement, and markings of the pool can still be seen through the boiler room. The workshop and boiler room maintain some integrity as utilitarian spaces though the mechanical equipment has all been replaced in stages. The original bowling alley at the north side of the basement is no longer used for purpose, but the 1920s polished floor is still visible. On the first floor the two large social rooms along the east and north sides of the original building have been divided into smaller exercise rooms, lobbies, and office space. Some of the original finishes remain at the eastern entrance to the building, but are absent elsewhere. The central portion, originally divided into small rooms and office space still serves a similar function but has been significantly altered with walls moved and all of the finishes replaced since the 1920s. The form of the main gymnasium along the western side of the building and the smaller auxiliary gymnasium remains the same with the original room volumes and floor height intact along with the balcony/track in the larger gymnasium, but similar to elsewhere the finishes are more contemporary.

The second floor banquet hall and foyer no longer exists and has been replaced with a doubled-loaded corridor of office space; however, the original stairwells continue largely unchanged from the basement level to the second floor. The northern portion of the L-shaped plan of the upper floors of the Green Bay YMCA is a double-loaded corridor of rooms. These rooms and the associated with hallways and toilets have undergone some updates and changes, though many of these alterations date to the period of significance. The third, fourth, and fifth floors are essentially identical with the same double-load corridor of rooms are currently unoccupied and maintain their interior integrity. Likewise, the sixth floor, or attic space, is unfinished with the wood roof structure visible. Originally used as a shooting gallery and storage space this maintains its base integrity.

Alterations have also been made to the 1968 and 1979 additions. Perhaps the large pool area maintains the greatest integrity to the late 1960s with blue and green tiles and a large diving board. The storage and ancillary areas have contemporary finishes. The handball courts and large gymnasium on the second floor appear to be largely unchanged since their construction and are constructed with ceramic tiles, wood flooring, drywall, and drop ceilings.

Integrity

The changes described above have been made in keeping with the continued use of the YMCA. The building retains enough integrity to demonstrate its Tudor Revival style and most of the interior changes were made during the period of significance; the strength of the exterior integrity compensates for any losses of original finishes on the interior. This building remains an impressive example of the

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Green Bay YMCA
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Tudor Revival and one of the finest examples of the style in Green Bay. The building has had the same ownership and has been in continuous use since it opened.

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Green Bay YMCA
City of Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Statement of Significance

The Green Bay YMCA is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criteria A and C. The building is significant under Criterion A for its local contribution to the history of recreation in Green Bay as a prominent destination for recreational purposes and as an influential institution in Green Bay history. In addition, the building is nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style and having an architecturally significant Contemporary style addition. The period of significance for Architecture begins in 1924 with the construction of the YMCA and ends upon the completion of the large Contemporary style addition in 1968. A smaller rooftop addition in 1979 is an expansion of the 1968 addition and does not exhibit architectural distinction. The period of significance for Recreation begins in 1925 when the facility was opened to the public and ends in 1968 when the function of the YMCA changed significantly with the updates of the addition focusing the YMCA's basic functions on recreation and athletic fitness and moving away from social services and short-term residences.

Criterion A: the area of Recreation

The City of Green Bay is located near the mouth of the Fox River, a region that was important to Native American tribes such as the Menominee, Ho-Chunk, and Fox for its fishing and trapping while the River and Bay served as a regional transportation hub. The area was visited by French traders, explorers, and missionaries during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By 1860, a fur trading outpost, named La Baie des Puants was founded and later renamed La Baie Verte (Green Bay). Because of the area's economic importance, Native American tribes, the French, and the British fought over the site from the 1680s to the 1760s. The area became a part of the United States at the end of the Revolutionary War, but the U.S. did not exert much influence over the area until after the War of 1812, when a military presence was introduced. This fort, and the settlement that developed around it, was one of the earliest settlements in the State of Wisconsin. Daniel Whitney, an early settler, had the Village of Navarino platted in 1829 along the east bank of the Fox River, the current site of downtown Green Bay. In 1834, a land office was established and the area around the mouth of the Fox River was quickly settled. Another plat, the Village of Astor, was created just south of Navarino in 1835 on land owned by the American Fur Company. The two settlements were merged as the borough of Green Bay in 1838.¹

As a transportation hub for waterways, plank roads, and railways, Green Bay attracted a large number of immigrants in the 1840s and 1850s, particularly settlers from Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Scandinavia. Green Bay was incorporated as a city in 1854 and became the Brown

¹ Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*. Prepared for the City of Green Bay Redevelopment Authority, December, 1988.

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County seat in the same year. The largest settlement in the region, Green Bay had a population of 2,275 by 1860. Fort Howard, the settlement on the west bank of the Fox River opposite Green Bay, served as a manufacturing and industrial center with lumber mills, packing, fishing, shipbuilding, paper mills, canning companies, and ice harvesting. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway was introduced to Green Bay in 1862 and was joined by four more over the following two decades. By the late nineteenth century Green Bay and the surrounding area had developed into a center for a vast lumber industry. Many of those who worked in this business were transitory, young, and male, and Green Bay developed a reputation as a rowdy and uncouth place. By the end of the nineteenth century the City had a population of 9,000 people.²

George Williams founded the Young Men's Christian Association in London in 1844 as an organization for young men to maintain and improve their self-respect and commitment to the Christian faith. The organization quickly became popular and grew rapidly, spreading to the United States by 1848. By 1854, there were 36 associations with over 14,000 members in the North America. YMCA groups were formed across Wisconsin, usually in urban centers, throughout the 1860s and 1870s, though many of these only lasted a few years and were disbanded; few of them were officially associated with the Young Men's Christian Association. One such organization was established by the Reverend Daniel Curtiss in Fort Howard on the western bank of the Fox River. He wanted to combat widespread youth trouble and drunkenness in the Green Bay area. Along with other community leaders affiliated with the local Congregational Church, Curtiss erected a small building as a recreational center and reading room in 1870. This YMCA was located at the southwest corner of Third Street and Chestnut Street and is no longer extant. Twenty-five men participated in prayer meetings, outings, social events, and debates. Like others similar local organizations, it was never official associated with the parent institution in New York or London. The group disbanded in 1879.³

A new YMCA organization was formed in 1887 and in 1890 a new YMCA building was erected at the corner of Walnut Street and Chestnut Street, and the branch was officially incorporated in the same year as the 'YMCA of Green Bay.' The two story red brick building is no longer extant. While the building supplied a reading room and lectures, the main appeal was clearly intended to be organized physical and social activities. Bonds were sold in 1896 to expand the building with a gymnasium, meeting hall, and other functions. This YMCA building was partially destroyed by fire in 1908 and

² Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*; & Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*. Green Bay, WI: Published by the Green Bay YMCA, 1978; & "History of the Green Bay YMCA," Green Bay YMCA Website. <www.greenbayymca.org/about/history/> accessed March 18, 2015.

³ "History of the Green Bay YMCA," Green Bay YMCA Website; & Foley, Betsy, Ed. *The Green Bay Area in History and Legend: Green Bay Press-Gazette articles by Jack Rudolph*. Green Bay, WI: Brown County Historical Society, 2004; & Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*; & Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*.

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rebuilt. However, this experience and the growing popularity of the institution led many members and city leaders to hope for a new and significantly larger YMCA.⁴

As early as 1919 there was a concerted effort to raise funds for a new YMCA building to be located in downtown Green Bay. This effort was led by Mitchell Joannes, a local philanthropic businessman, who helped purchase a site at the southwest corner of Pine Street and Jefferson Street in 1922. Other involved industrialists and political leaders included Frank Murphy, Judson Rosebush, Herman Greiling, J.T. Philips, and Agnes Jorgensen. This group used the Rotary Club to endorse and disseminate the plans. A campaign began in 1923 to raise considerable funds for the new YMCA building. There was an initial gift of \$165,000, mostly from prominent and wealthy Green Bay families, but this was supplemented by 4,109 more donations totaling \$426,000, all of which were collected between April 9 and 16 of 1923.⁵

The project received extensive promotion both for fundraising and public awareness within Green Bay. The *Green Bay Press-Gazette* actively provided publicity and space for articles and advertisements supporting the plan and for raising the funds for the YMCA. Much of this promotion, found in pamphlets and new articles, explains what a YMCA is and its many benefits to the community. The two main lines of support dealt with social improvement, uplift, and physical activity and health. According to such promotional material, Green Bay had a "Boy Problem" with 4,810 often poorly behaved boys who lacked moral and physical guidance. The YMCA, already active in Milwaukee, Madison, Appleton, LaCrosse, and Eau Claire, was an international and experienced organization designed to help these youths with classes, ethical support, and bible study. The YMCA would also provide meals and lodging to other young men in need. Physical improvement was advertised as a large component of this, and it was pointed out that Green Bay was one of the last large cities in Wisconsin that had no large gymnasium, supervised outdoor play, or indoor swimming pool.⁶

Seven different sketches and plans were submitted for the design of the building, and a committee decided to proceed with a larger Tudor Revival building designed by the firm of Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson. Despite the large sum raised for construction, the scale of the undertaking incurred

⁴ Foley, Betsy, Ed. *The Green Bay Area in History and Legend: Green Bay Press-Gazette articles by Jack Rudolph*; & "History of the Green Bay YMCA," Green Bay YMCA Website; & Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*.

⁵ General Files with the Local History and Genealogy Department, Brown County Library; & *Report of Commission on Survey of the State Young Men's Christian Association of Wisconsin and Its Future Work*. Wisconsin YMCA, 1922; & "History of the Green Bay YMCA," Green Bay YMCA Website.

⁶ "Indorse Plan for YMCA for Green Bay." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, September 21, 1922; & "More than Half of "Y" Quota Raised First Day." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, April 10, 1923; & "Property Owners, Have you a YMCA Site?" *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, September 25, 1922; & *Build a "Y" For Green Bay Boys*. YMCA Campaign Committee, 1922; & "What is Clean Manhood Worth? Invest in the Boys of Green Bay." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, April 9, 1923.

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additional debt for the Green Bay YMCA. Construction began on April 5, 1924 and progressed over the next seventeen months with the completed project dedicated in September of 1925.⁷

The 1910s and 1920s saw a building boom of YMCA buildings across the State of Wisconsin. In Wisconsin alone, there were 13 city associations, 2 railroad associations, 14 student associations, and 9 county associations of the YMCA by 1925, each with some sort of physical facility. These buildings, almost always constructed in urban centers, provided multiple functions as social and business organizations, similar to popular nineteenth century clubs, as places of support for young men (and eventually women), as a location of moral uplift and education through religious means, and as a place for activity, especially physical activity. It was not only boys and young men who used the swimming, gymnastic, and recreational facilities, but also adults from the surrounding community. The downtown Green Bay YMCA is no exception to these rules and was intentionally sited near the central downtown business district. The continued growth of Green Bay as a regional center and an industrial city encouraged the development and popularity of the YMCA in the city. The YMCA had a membership of 2,234 within a few months after opening in 1925 and advertisements highlighting the many amenities, amusements, and low rates to stay at the YMCA were common in the following years. However, the institution continued to run a deficit adding to the debt incurred during construction. To address this, the YMCA also ran occasional fundraising efforts through the 1920s and 1930s.⁸

The 1930s and 1940s saw a small shift in the focus of the Green Bay YMCA and the YMCA as an institution in general. A new focus on using the building for young men and women was introduced with an expansion of kitchens, social programs, and the use of the dormitories for those who needed a place to stay instead of the broader and more religious uses that preceded it. The cafeteria at the Green Bay YMCA was expanded, and the bowling alley and billiards room discontinued in 1932. The YMCA also became more active outside the confines of the building itself, sponsored service clubs across Green Bay and introduced 'Y' gangs, which were active youth groups designed to keep kids out of trouble. There was also the growth of an idea about camping, work, and progressive education models that replaced the religious aspects of the YMCA at a national level. This filtered down and manifested itself in the fundraising and construction of a YMCA camp on Chute Pond in Oconto County, which opened in 1937.⁹

⁷ Foley, Betsy, Ed. *The Green Bay Area in History and Legend: Green Bay Press-Gazette articles by Jack Rudolph; & Scovell, John M. Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978.*

⁸ Hopkins, C. Howard. *History of the YMCA in North America.* New York, NY: Association Press, 1951, page 549; & Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report; & Fire Insurance Maps of Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin.* Sanborn Map Company, 1907 and 1936; & City of Green Bay Directories, 1923-1979; & "Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys in the YMCA." *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, September 14, 1925; & General Files with the Local History and Genealogy Department, Brown County Library.

⁹ Hopkins, C. Howard. *History of the YMCA in North America*, page 549; & "YMCA Camp Plans Urged." *Green Bay*

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The YMCA grew rapidly at a national level from 132,802 members in 1886, to 868,892 members in 1920, to 1,323,076 members in 1940, and 2,885,766 members in 1962. By the late 1950s, as many as a quarter of American males had been members of the YMCA at one time, and all larger cities had at least one YMCA building. Most active members in the 1950s and 1960s were middle class and young. While it had started as an evangelizing revival group, education and recreational activities for boys and young men became the focus during the twentieth century. The YMCA had become a general service organization designed to facilitate the social and physical interests of the community. The Green Bay YMCA also changed as a reflection of national trends and shifted its focus again toward community activities and as a destination for physical and athletic pursuits in the Green Bay area. Other social organizations had offices in the building during this period including the Knights of Pythias, the Rotary Club, the Brown County Council of Churches, and the Adult Education Council along with others. The dormitories were renovated, the cafeteria was modernized, and the swimming pool and locker rooms updated in the 1950s. In 1954, Berners-Schober Associates, the successor firm of the original designers of the building in 1924, conducted a study of the use of space in the building anticipating broad changes including walling off more office space and the entry lobbies. Other branch YMCA locations were developed around Green Bay in the late 1960s on the east and west side of the city with an increased focus on providing athletic facilities and functions in place of the older social functions of the YMCA. The YWCA, independent of the YMCA, also opened at 230 South Madison Street in downtown Green Bay in 1966.¹⁰

A \$1,500,000 fundraising campaign was begun in 1963 for further alterations to the building along with a large addition along the south side of the YMCA. This addition contained additional facilities: locker rooms, a larger indoor swimming pool, and gymnasium. The site of the addition was used as an outdoor hockey rink and tennis courts previously. A significant portion of the funds were donated by the Arline B. Walter Trust Fund, thus the gymnasium was subsequently named after her father, Byron Walter, who was instrumental in the construction of the original YMCA building in 1924. Berners-Schober was also responsible for the design of the addition. The YMCA remained open during construction despite significant alterations to the existing spaces. The addition opened in the spring of 1968. The old swimming pool was re-sized and partially repurposed, and the locker rooms were completely remodeled. The addition also contained additional locker room space, a small additional gymnasium, and more racquetball courts.¹¹ The completion of this addition marks the end of the period of significance for the history of recreation at the Green Bay YMCA.

Press-Gazette, September 18, 1938; & Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*.

¹⁰ Zald, Mayer N. *Organizational Change: The Political Economy of the YMCA*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1970, pages 3-6; & Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*; & City of Green Bay Directories, 1923-1979.

¹¹ Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*; & City of Green Bay Directories, 1923-1979; & General Files with the Local History and Genealogy Department, Brown County Library.

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Further additions and a remodeling project were undertaken in 1978. A \$1,900,000 construction project, also designed by Berners-Schober, included an expanded cafeteria and new kitchens, a remodeling of the smaller youth gymnasium, new youth and teenage centers, pre-school education rooms, laundry facilities, and renovation of the public areas and office space. These changes paralleled the development of other YMCA buildings around Green Bay and a new lodge at Camp U-Nah-Li-Ya on Chute Pond. The 1960s and 1970s saw an increase in building by the YMCA on a national scale with a focus on expansion into suburban areas and development of buildings centered on athletic and fitness services. This addition, designed to expand the recreational aspects of the YMCA, was completed in 1979. The 96 remaining dormitory rooms at the Green Bay YMCA declined in use during the 1980s. After the eviction of indigent residents and a murder on the fifth floor, the dormitories were closed in 1988, ending the functions specifically designed for young men at the YMCA. The recreational and community based aspects of the YMCA continue to be used to the present day. The institution has remained open since the day it was completed in 1925.¹² The Green Bay YMCA building is significant for its contributions to the history of recreation in the City of Green Bay. Its development, location, and value to the surrounding community are notable factors in local history.

Criterion C: in the area of Architecture

The Green Bay YMCA is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style and having a Contemporary style addition of distinction; the building has a high level of integrity.

Tudor Revival Style

The Period Revival style section of the Architecture Study Unit of *Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) dates the occurrence and popularity of the style in Wisconsin from approximately 1900 to 1940. The CRMP notes that non-residential examples of the style are relatively rare in Wisconsin. Buildings in this style are often architect designed and constructed of brick with stone trim. They may feature straight or arched openings, stucco or brick infill, steeply pitched roofs, elaborate and decorative stone work, multi-gabled rooflines, large windows subdivided by mullions, and half-timbering. The Tudor Revival style may be planned in irregular forms. This style was used for both residential and institutional buildings. The Green Bay YMCA, with its characteristic split-faced stone facades, arched openings, wood details on the exterior and interior, and steeply pitched roof, is a quintessential example of the style as described above. The Tudor Revival style is relatively rare in Green Bay outside of residential architecture with only a few other notable examples such as the Architects Building located at 306-314 Pine Street and also designed by Foeller, Schober and

¹² Scovell, John M. *Spirit, Mind, & Body: The YMCA Story, 1870-1978*; & City of Green Bay Directories, 1923-1979; & General Files with the Local History and Genealogy Department, Brown County Library.

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Berners during the 1920s, and the nearby Hotel Northland at 304 North Adams Street. Both of these examples are within a city block of the Green Bay YMCA and the YMCA is the only institutional example of the Tudor Revival style of its scale and quality.

Contemporary Style

The Contemporary style is only briefly discussed in *Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan* (CRMP). Due to the age of the CRMP, the document does not provide much information about commonly accepted definitions. The authors of the CRMP, written in 1986, acknowledged this problem in their discussion of buildings constructed from 1950 to the present, which they called "Contemporary Style" buildings, and which the National Register of Historic Places calls "Modern Movement" buildings.

The CRMP explains, in part, that "Contemporary architecture cannot be defined or described in the manner of other preceding stylistic movements. "Contemporary" can be used to designate any twentieth century building of distinction and potential interest, whose identity or features cannot be ascribed to styles and forms discussed in this report." The National Park Service refers to this era as Mid-Century Modern and the style is commonly described as being popular from approximately 1945 through 1970. The Mid-Century Modern style took inspiration from early twentieth century European Modern (sometimes call International Style) architects including Walter Gropius (1883-1969), Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (known as "Le Corbusier") (1887-1965), and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969), whose works displayed simple geometricized massing, usually with flat roofs, clear visual expression of structural systems, use of simple manufactured materials, elimination of unnecessary ornament, and ample use of exterior glass. Initially an avant-garde architectural style in America in the 1930s and early 1940s, the style gained widespread public support after World War II and became an accepted design aesthetic for residential, commercial, municipal, and institutional building projects across the country.

The 1968 addition is a distinctive design and a thoroughly modern interpretation of Tudor Revival stylistic elements. The massing and rhythm of solid wall and window voids references the 1924 design as does the stone sheathing. But the streamlined wall surfaces, elimination of ornament, and emphasis on the vertical lines at the window bays using narrow, vertical bands of stone all reference the simple geometricized massing characteristic of the style. The result is a design which reflects and acknowledges the historic design yet is clearly recognized as new, expressing the character-defining characteristics of the Mid-century Modern (or Contemporary) style.

Summary

A number of the YMCA buildings in Wisconsin, especially those constructed during the 1910s and 1920s, are in the Tudor Revival style, which is otherwise a relatively uncommon style for institutional

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buildings in the state, except for its popular use in school design. Some notable examples exist in Racine and Kenosha. Other large YMCA buildings constructed during the period in Wisconsin are of the Neoclassical style. Each one, including the Green Bay YMCA, is unique, large in scale, and located in a central urban site. The Green Bay YMCA is locally significant as an excellent rendition of the Tudor Revival style on a large institutional building, and its high degree of integrity, especially at the exterior. The 1968 addition possesses integrity and is a good example of modernist interpretation of the Tudor or Gothic Revival style, while maintaining its own identity alongside the 1920s structure. The 1979 addition lacks architectural distinction. The period of significance begins in 1924 with the construction of the original Green Bay YMCA building, and ends with the completion of the large south addition in 1968.

Architect

Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson

Henry A. Foeller was born in Alsace, France in 1871. He immigrated to the United States in 1885, settling in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Foeller apprenticed with Oshkosh architect Williams Waters until 1895, when he established his own office in Green Bay. Foeller was joined by Max W. Schober in 1907, who began as draftsman and rose quickly to become Foeller's life-long partner. Marvin Stephenson, another architect, joined them in 1917. Beginning with many residential projects, the office soon focused on larger commissions including community buildings such as churches, schools, libraries, and hospitals by the 1910s and 1920s. In 1925, Edgar Berners, an engineer, joined the firm. Four years later, he became a partner, and the office was renamed Foeller, Schobers, and Berners in 1929. The firm was renamed Berners-Schober in 1941 when Max Schober's son, Leonard Schober, took his place at the firm.¹³ The office has been responsible for a large volume of work over the last century, especially high profile designs in the region around Green Bay.

In 1924, Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson were commissioned to design the downtown Green Bay YMCA Building. Subsequent work on the YMCA, including the two large additions and interior alterations, have all been designed by Berners-Schober Associates, the firm's current name. The firm also worked on other notable Green Bay projects such the Architects Building, the office of Foeller, Schober, and Stephenson and later its successor firm Berners-Schober Associates, at 306-314 Pine Street adjacent to the Green Bay YMCA; the Columbus Club at 115 South Jefferson Street, the Northern Finance Company Building at 301-305 East Walnut Street; and the Green Bay Press-Gazette Building at 435 East Walnut Street. Berners-Schober Associates continues today as a leading

¹³ Howard, Needles, Tammen, & Bergendoff in association with Timothy Heggland. *City of Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey Final Report*; & Causier, Charles and Timothy Heggland. *Green Bay YMCA Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. March 1989; & "History of the Green Bay YMCA," Green Bay YMCA Website.

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architectural and engineering office in Northeastern Wisconsin and is one of the state's oldest firms. Much of the firm's work, which spans many building types and architectural styles, has been recorded and preserved.¹⁴

Conclusion

The Green Bay YMCA is nominated at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as a significant recreational center and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of Tudor Revival and Contemporary style design. The Green Bay YMCA has served as a social center here since its construction in 1924, serving a number of functions, most notably as a destination for the community as a recreation center with indoor gymnasiums, swimming pools, and other services and activities. The building also serves as a fine example of the Tudor Revival and Contemporary styles as applied to a large institutional building. The YMCA features a split stone veneer with wood and plaster details along its original facades. Much of the interior consists of Tudor Revival details and materials. These features have been maintained and preserved during the years since its construction. The Green Bay YMCA is now one of downtown Green Bay's most architecturally intact historic buildings.

Preservation Activities

Thanks to its history of maintenance and consistent use, the Green Bay YMCA continues to serve as a well preserved, distinctive social service organization and community destination. In addition, the owners have been proactive in protecting this historic resource. This nomination is a continuation of their efforts. In listing this property, the Green Bay YMCA hopes to utilize state historic tax credits and/or other incentives to rehabilitate the property.

¹⁴ General Files and Drawings with Berners-Schober Associates, Inc., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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“More than Half of “Y” Quota Raised First Day.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, April 10, 1923.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination consists of 1 contributing resource sited on all of Lots 82, 83, and 84 of the Original Navarino Plat in the City of Green Bay occupying the southwest corner of the intersection of North Jefferson Street and Pine Street. The boundary for the Green Bay YMCA as described above is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a 0.75 acre parcel identical to the current legal parcel for the property. The northern boundary of this parcel is the south edge of the curb of the east-west running Pine Street. The eastern boundary is the west edge of the curb of the north-south running North Jefferson Street. The southern boundary is the north edge of the adjacent lot, and the western boundary is the east edge of the right-of-way of the north-south running alley.

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Name of Property:	Green Bay YMCA
City or Vicinity:	Green Bay
County:	Brown
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs:	March 17, 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI

Photo 1 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0001)

North Façade, camera facing southeast.

Photo 2 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0002)

North Façade, camera facing south.

Photo 3 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0003)

North Façade, bay detail, camera facing south.

Photo 4 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0004)

North Façade, window detail, camera facing south.

Photo 5 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0005)

North Façade, entry detail, camera facing south.

Photo 6 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0006)

North Façade, entry detail, camera facing southeast.

Photo 7 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0007)

North and East Façades, camera facing southwest.

Photo 8 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0008)

East Façade, wall detail, camera facing northwest.

Photo 9 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0009)

East Façade, entry detail, camera facing northwest.

Photo 10 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0010)

East Façade, camera facing northwest.

Photo 11 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0011)

East Façade, wall detail, camera facing northwest.

Photo 12 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0012)

South Façade, camera facing northeast.

Photo 13 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0013)

West Façade, camera facing northeast.

Photo 14 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0014)

Interior South Façade, camera facing northwest.

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Photo 15 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0015)

Basement Vestibule, camera facing south.

Photo 16 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0016)

Basement Lobby, camera facing north.

Photo 17 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0017)

Basement Cafeteria, camera facing northeast.

Photo 18 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0018)

Basement Bowling Alley, camera facing west.

Photo 19 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0019)

1st Floor Entry Lobby, camera facing north.

Photo 20 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0020)

1st Floor Stairwell, camera facing northeast.

Photo 21 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0021)

1st Floor Addition Swimming Pool, camera facing southeast.

Photo 22 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0022)

3rd Floor Handball Court Hallway, camera facing west.

Photo 23 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0023)

5th Floor South Stairwell, camera facing north.

Photo 24 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0024)

5th Floor Corridor, camera facing west.

Photo 25 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0025)

5th Floor Typical Dormitory, camera facing northeast.

Photo 26 of 26: (WI_BrownCounty_GreenBayYMCA_0026)

Attic Framing and Window, camera facing north.

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List of Figures:

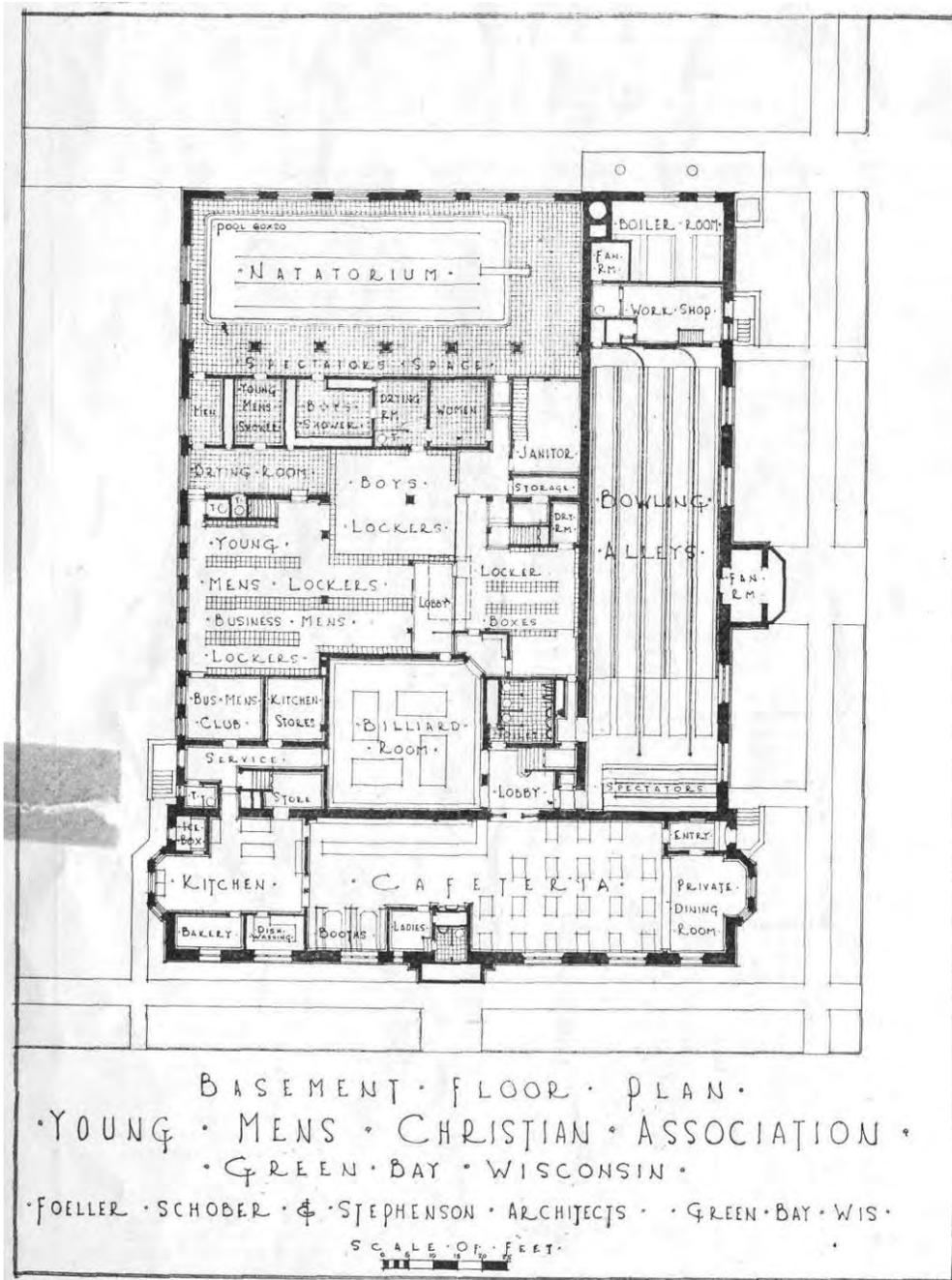
1. Basement Floor Plan, pamphlet, 1924
2. First Floor Plan, pamphlet, 1924
3. Second Floor Plan, pamphlet, 1924
4. Third Floor Plan, pamphlet, 1924
5. YMCA Building, Sheet 2: Basement Plan, 1924
6. YMCA Building, Sheet 3: First Floor Plan, 1924
7. YMCA Building, Sheet 4: Second Floor Plan, 1924
8. YMCA Building, Sheet 5, Third Floor Plan, 1924
9. YMCA Building, Sheet 6, Fourth Floor Plan, 1924
10. YMCA Building, Sheet 7, Fifth Floor Plan, 1924
11. YMCA Building, Sheet 8, Sixth Floor Plan, 1924
12. YMCA Building, Sheet 9, East & West Elevations, 1924
13. YMCA Building, Sheet 10, North & South Elevation, 1924
14. YMCA Building, Sheet 11, Longitudinal Section, 1924
15. YMCA Building, Sheet 12, Transverse Section, 1924
16. Exterior photograph, pamphlet, 1925
17. Lobby and Office photograph, pamphlet, 1925
18. Cafeteria photograph, pamphlet, 1925
19. Billiard Room photograph, pamphlet, 1925
20. Dormitory, photograph, pamphlet, 1925
21. Bowling Alley photograph, pamphlet, 1925
22. Swimming Pool photograph, pamphlet, 1925
23. Lobby photograph, pamphlet, 1925
24. Large Gymnasium photograph, pamphlet, 1925

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Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 2



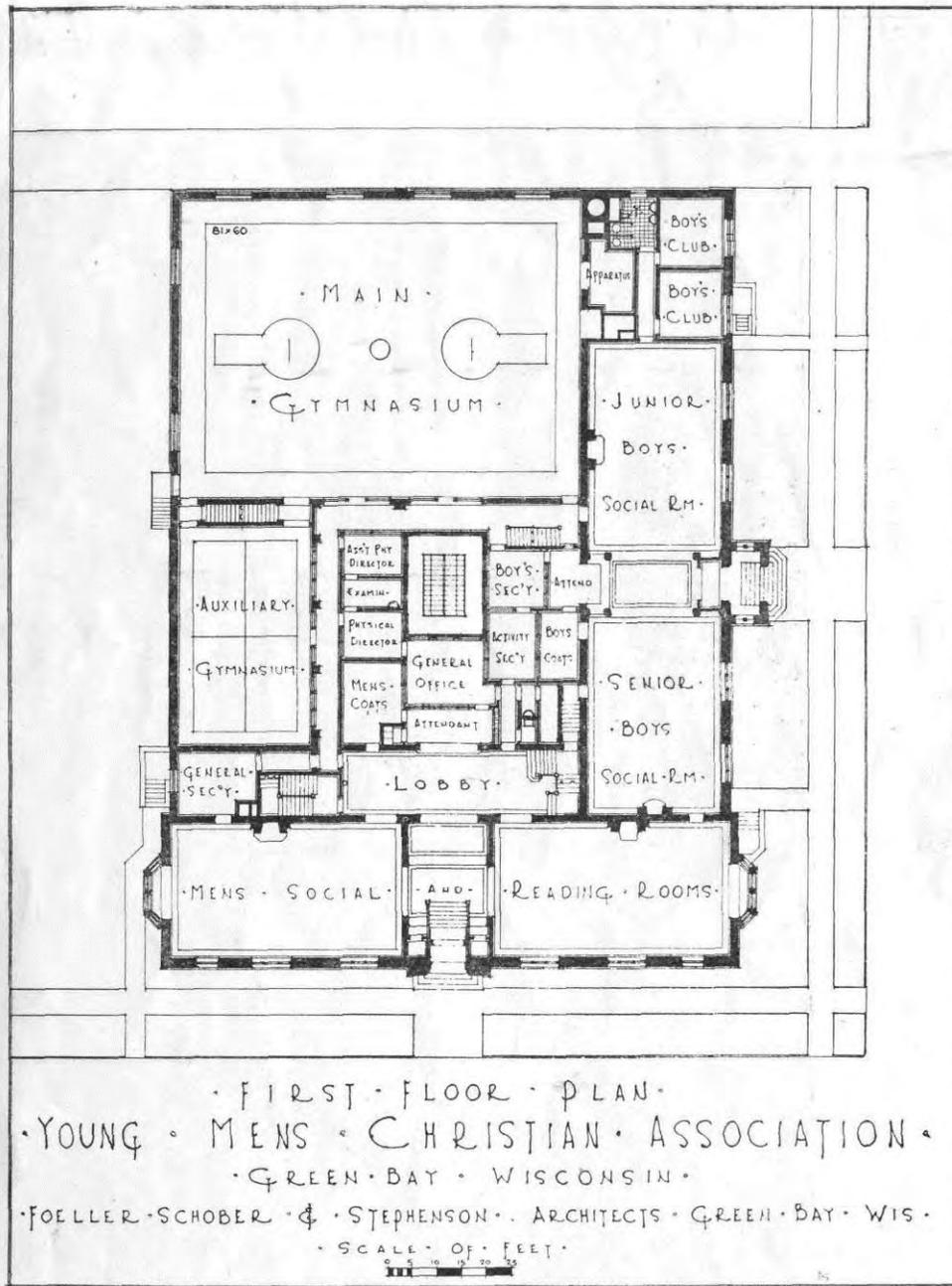
1. "Basement Floor Plan." *The New Green Bay YMCA Building*. Pamphlet, 1924.

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Green Bay YMCA
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Section figures Page 3



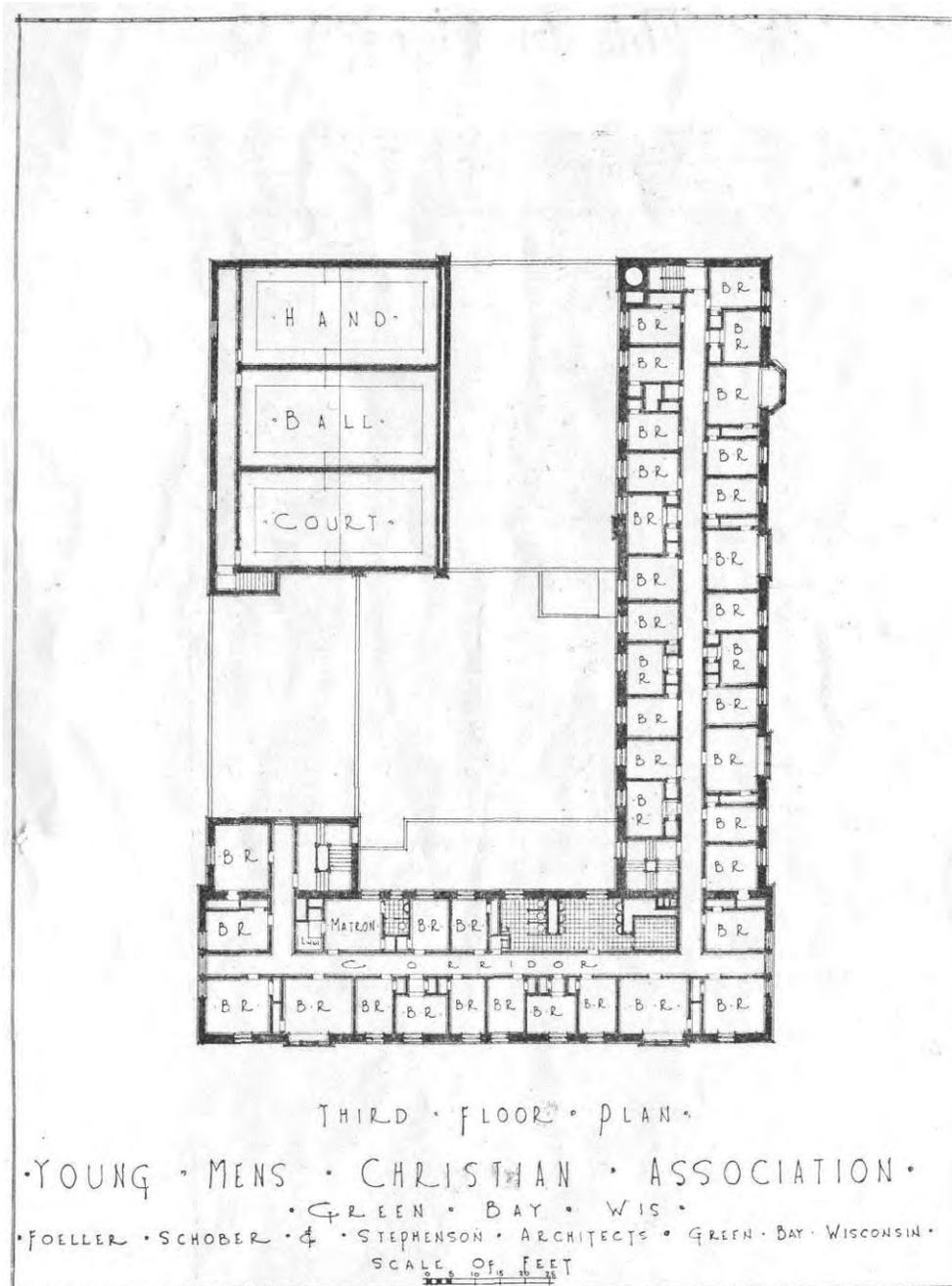
2. "First Floor Plan." *The New Green Bay YMCA Building*. Pamphlet, 1924.

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Section figures Page 5



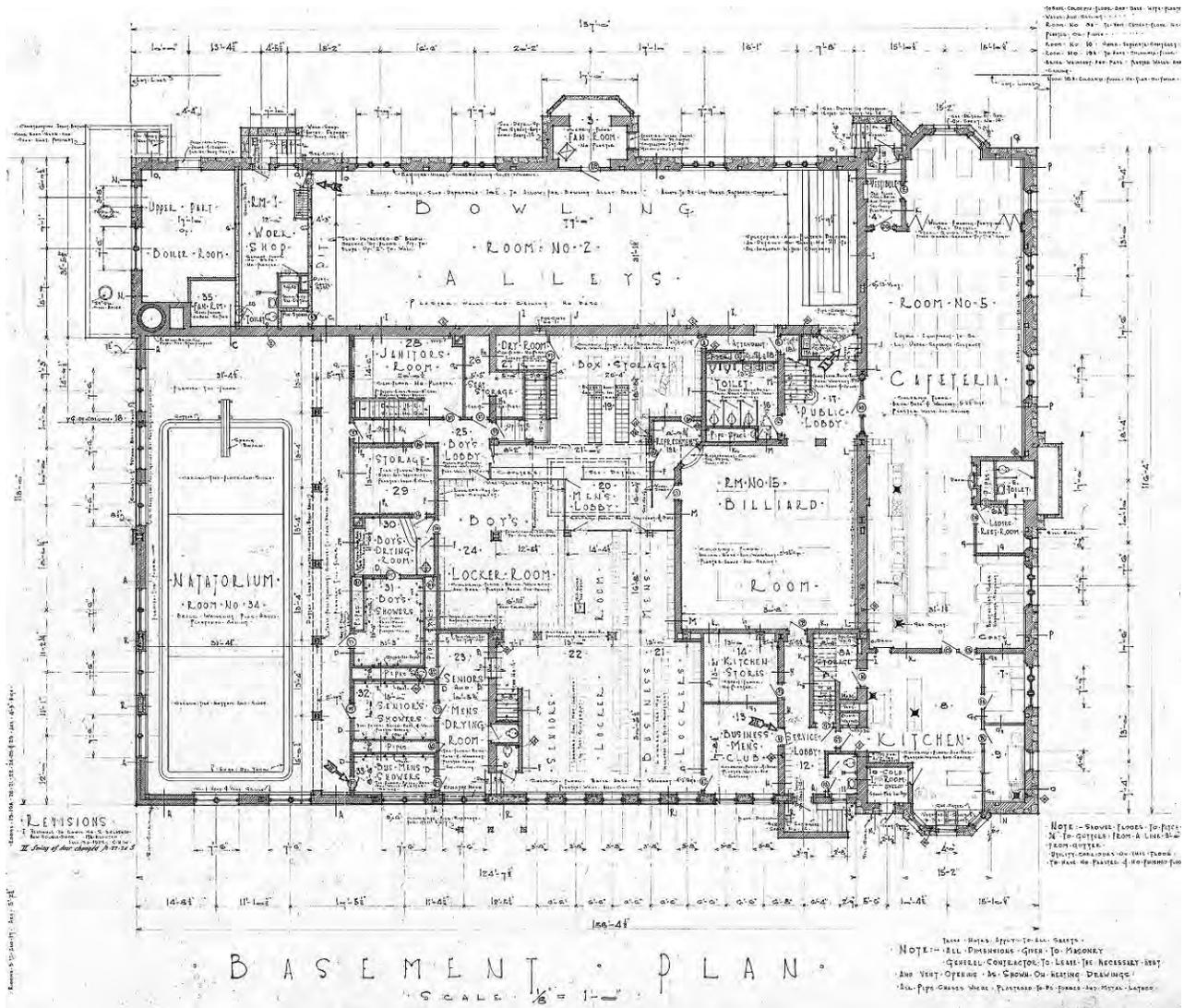
4. "Third Floor Plan." *The New Green Bay YMCA Building*. Pamphlet, 1924.

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Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 6



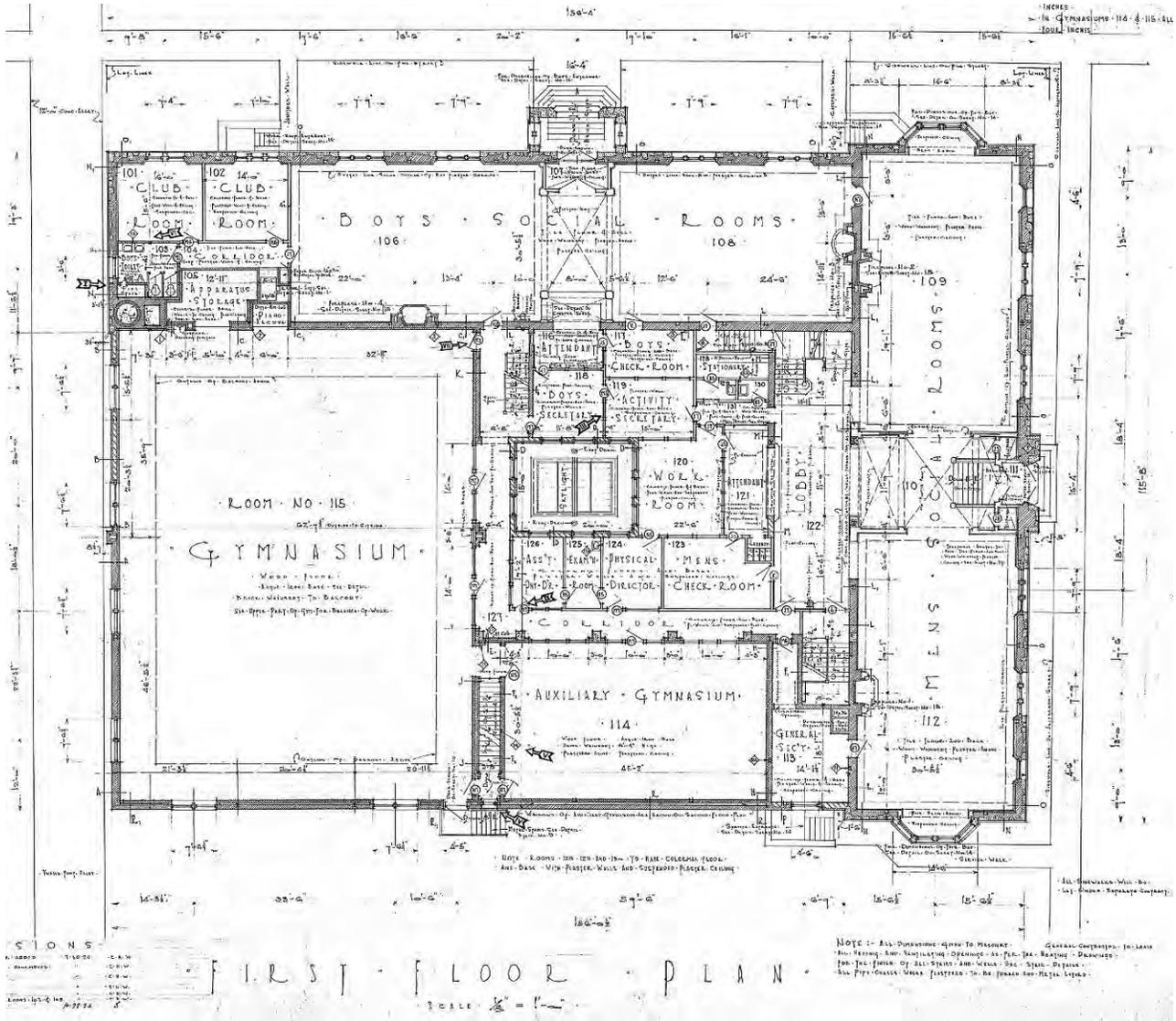
5. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 2: Basement Plan

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 7



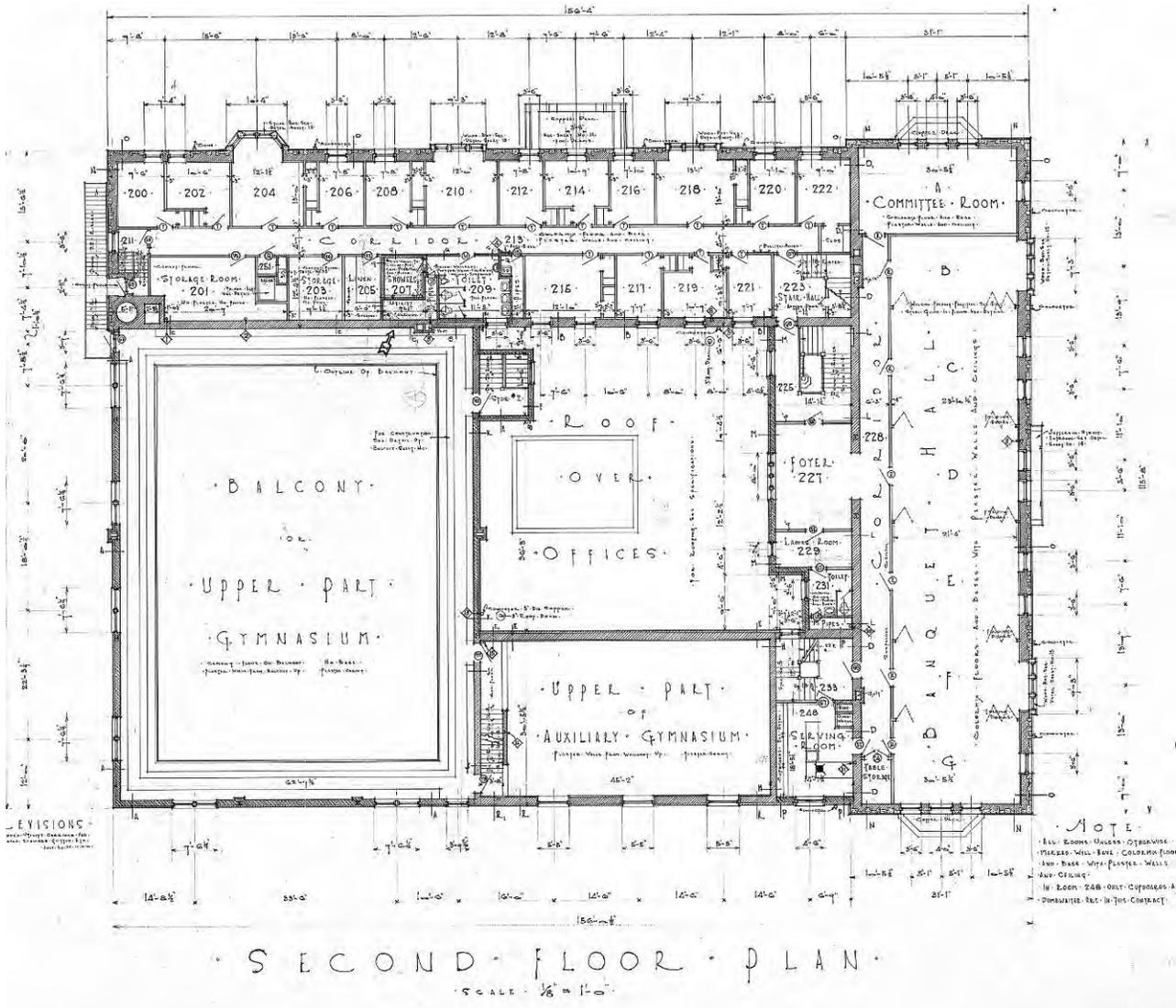
6. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 3: First Floor Plan

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 8



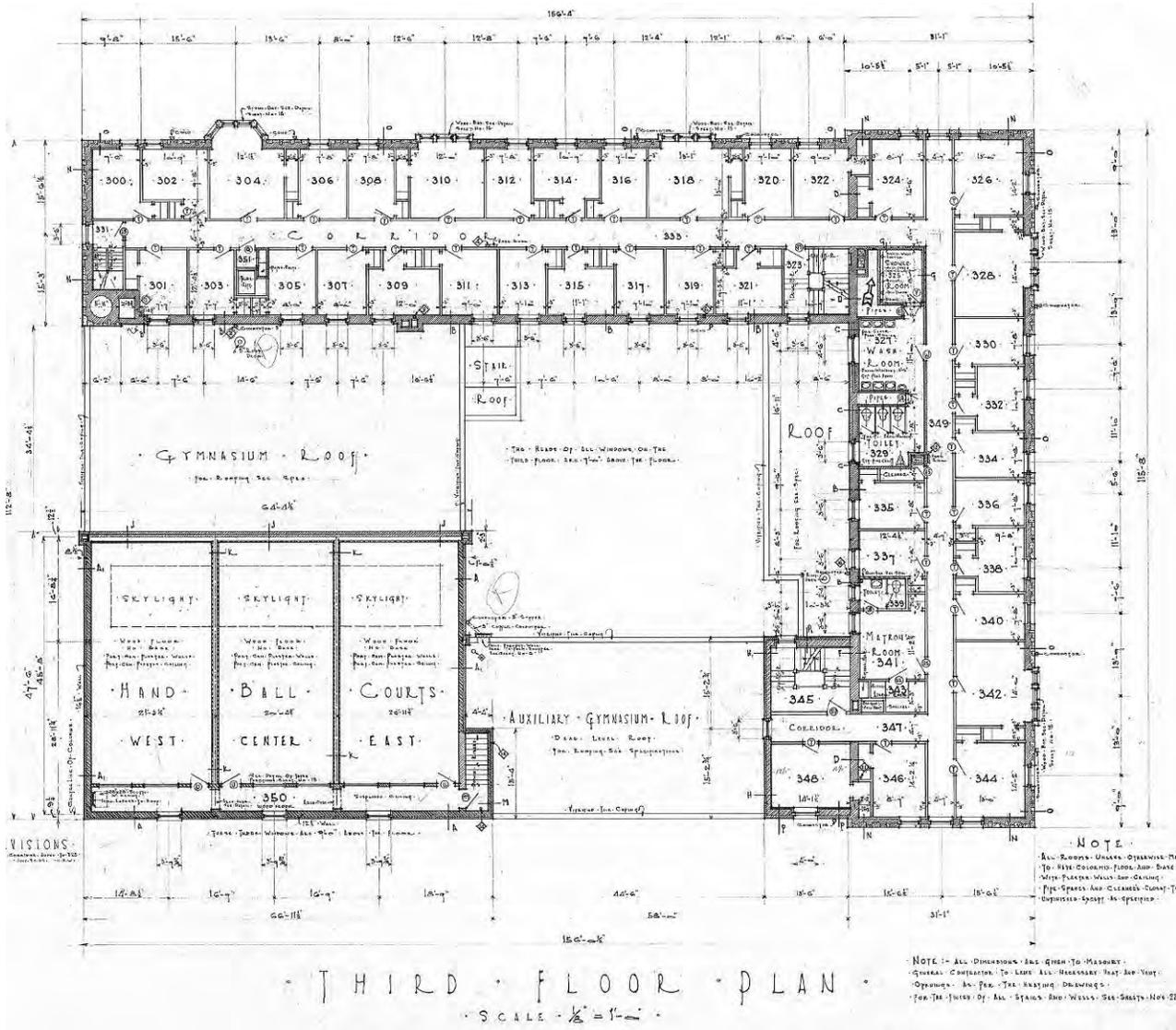
7. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 4: Second Floor Plan

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Green Bay, Brown County, WI

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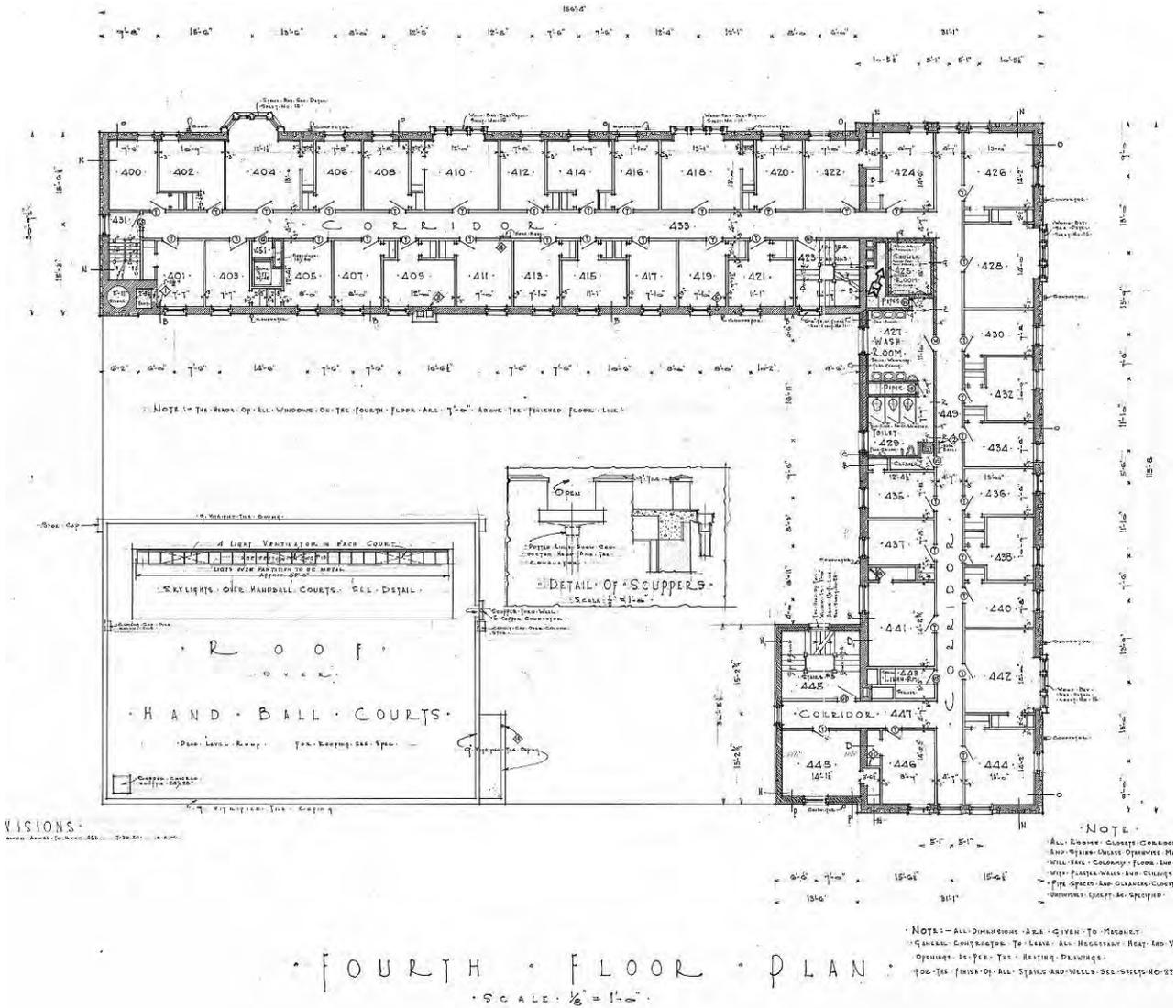
8. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI - February 5, 1924 - Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 5: Third Floor Plan

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI

Section figures Page 10



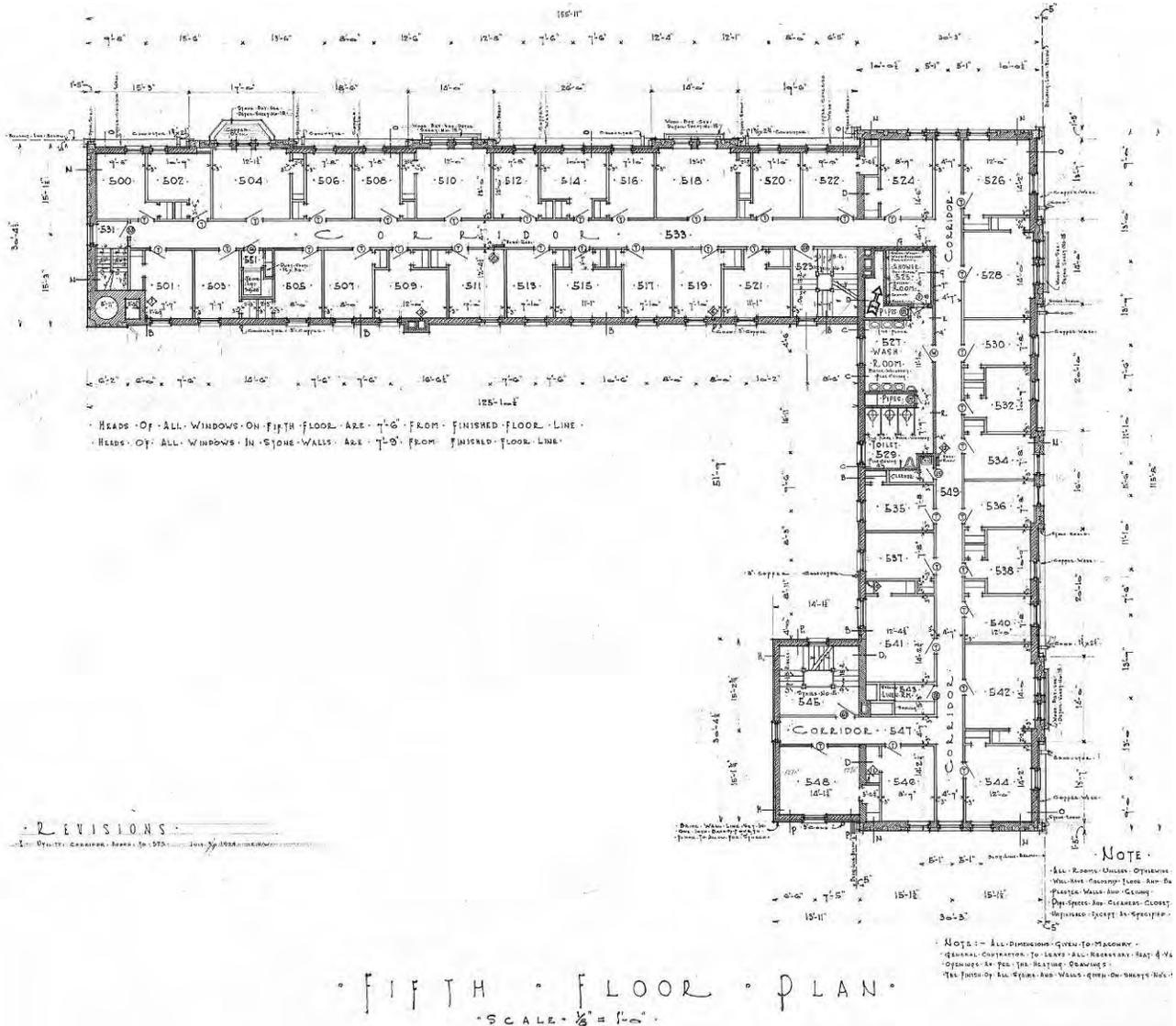
9. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI - February 5, 1924 - Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 6: Fourth Floor Plan

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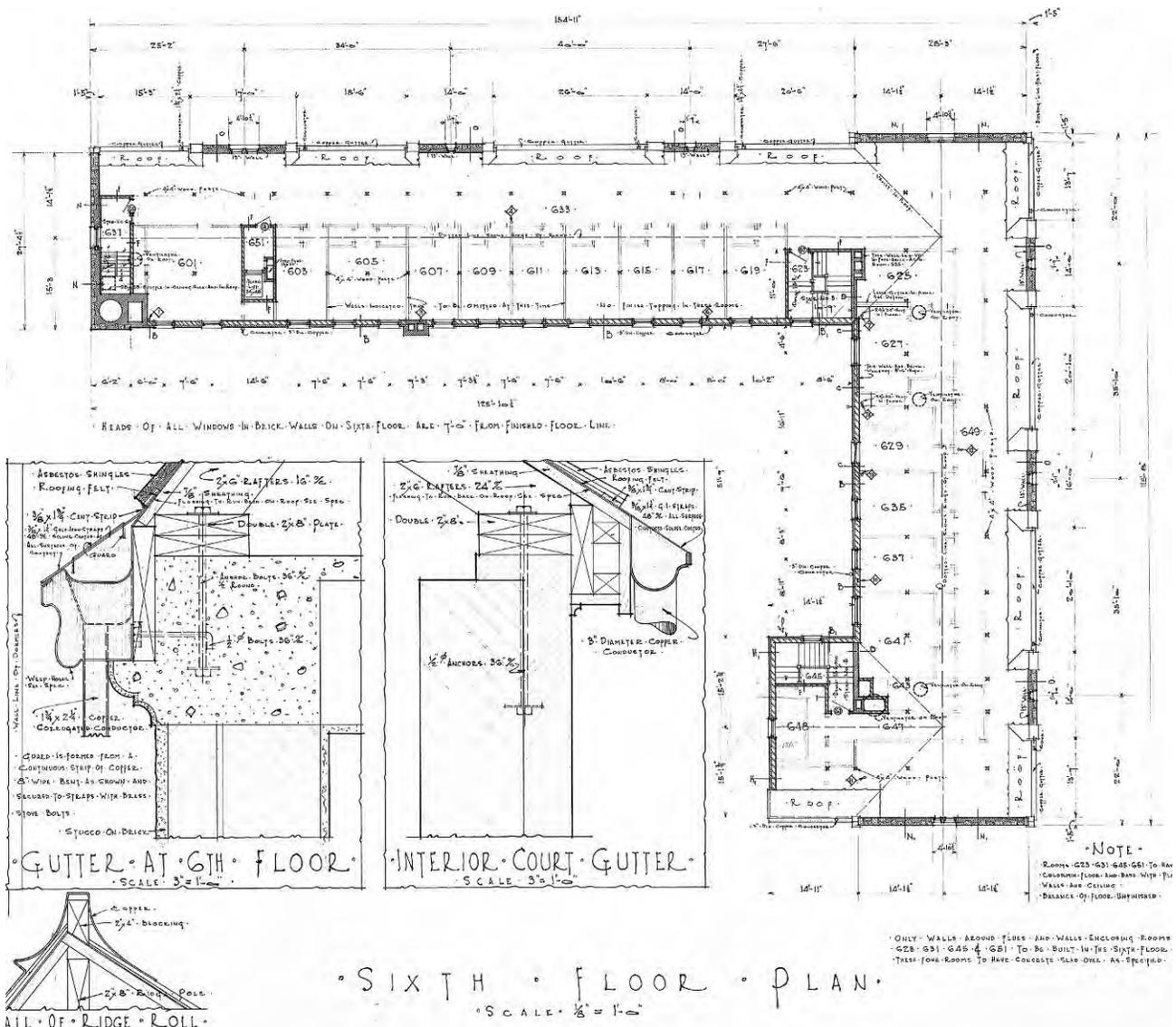
10. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 7: Fifth Floor Plan

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 National Park Service

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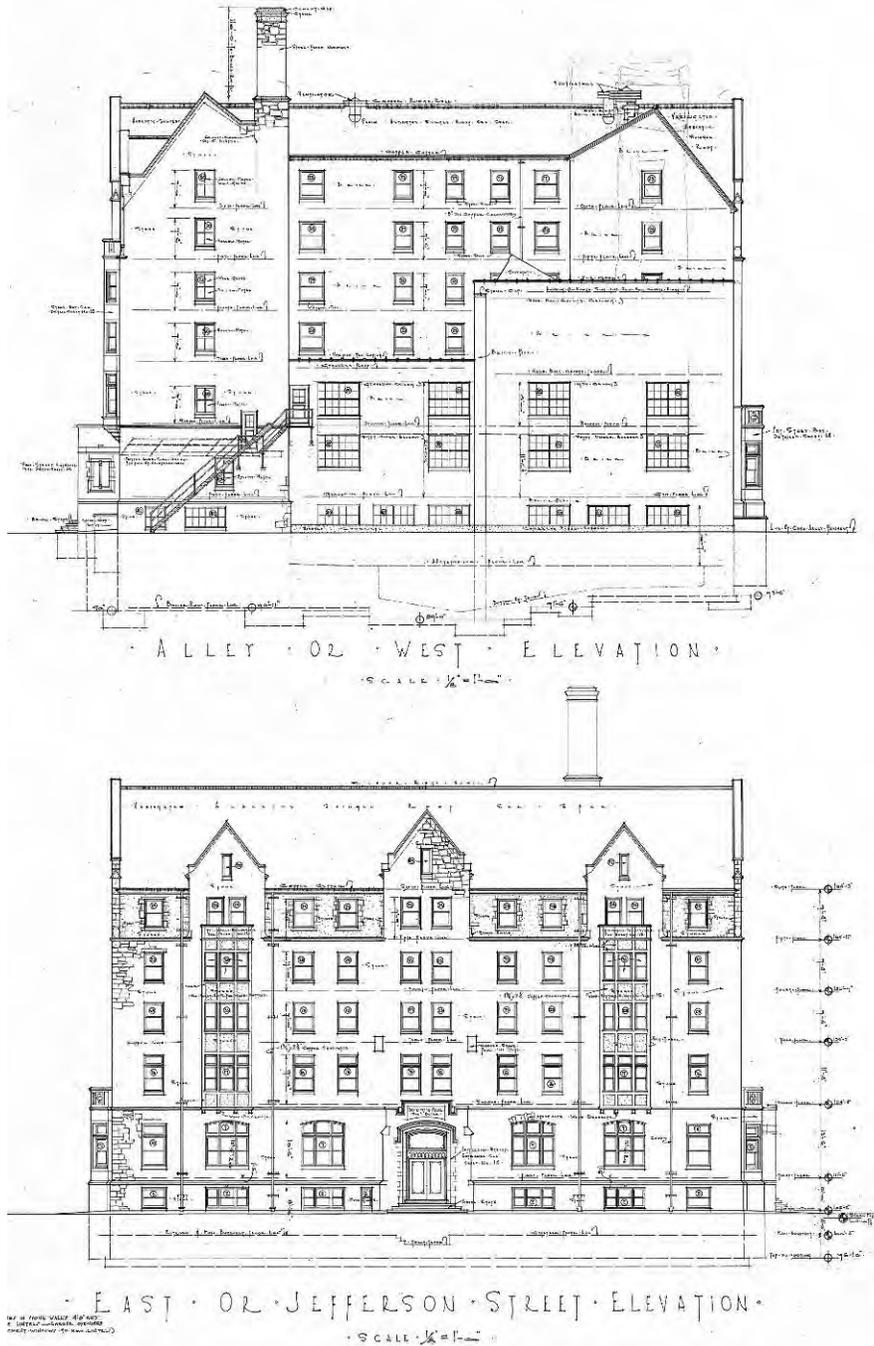
11. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
 Sheet 8: Sixth Floor Plan

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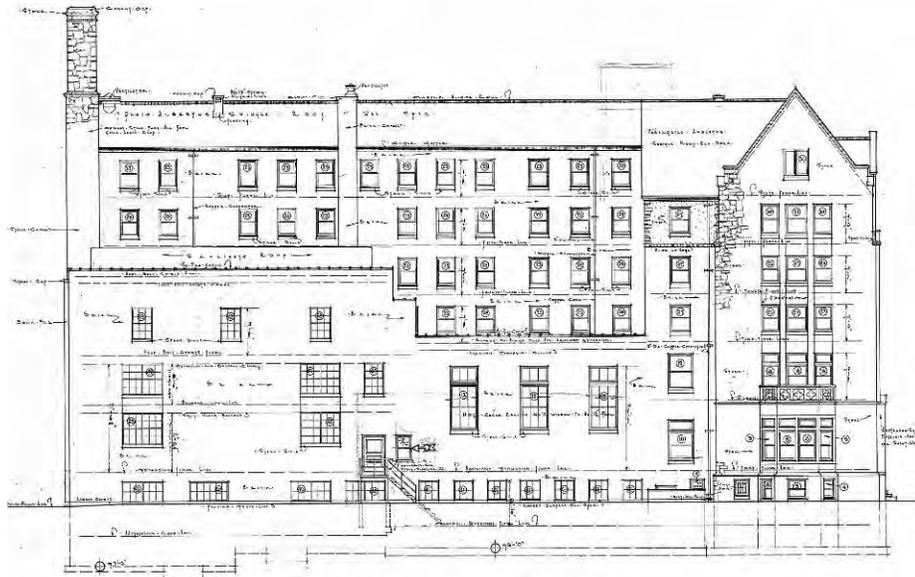
12. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 9: East & West Elevations

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Green Bay YMCA
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· SOUTH · ELEVATION ·
· SCALE · 1/8" = 1'-0"



· NORTH · OR · PINE · STREET · ELEVATION ·
· SCALE · 1/8" = 1'-0"

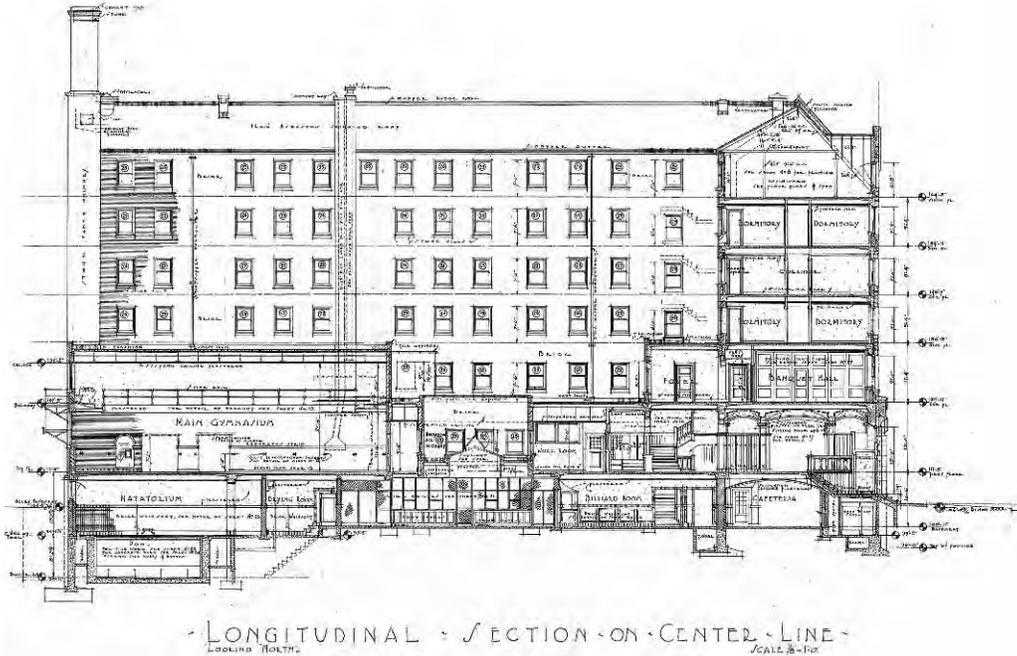
13. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 10: North & South Elevations

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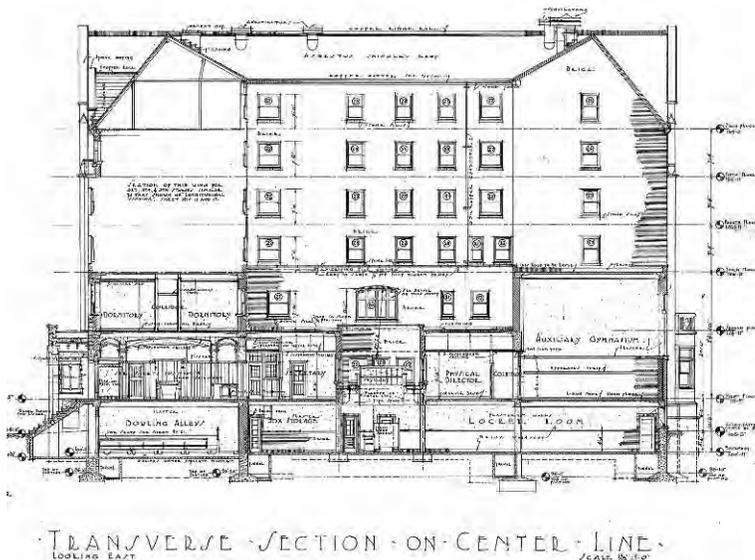
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Green Bay YMCA
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14. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 11: Longitudinal Section



15. YMCA Building, Green Bay, WI – February 5, 1924 – Foeller, Schober, & Stephenson, Architects
Sheet 12: Transverse Section

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI



16. "One Year Ago." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin*. Pamphlet, 1925.

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Green Bay YMCA
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17. "The Boys' Lobby and Office." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin*. Pamphlet, 1925.



18. "The Cafeteria." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin*. Pamphlet, 1925.

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Green Bay, Brown County, WI



19. "The Billiard Room." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.



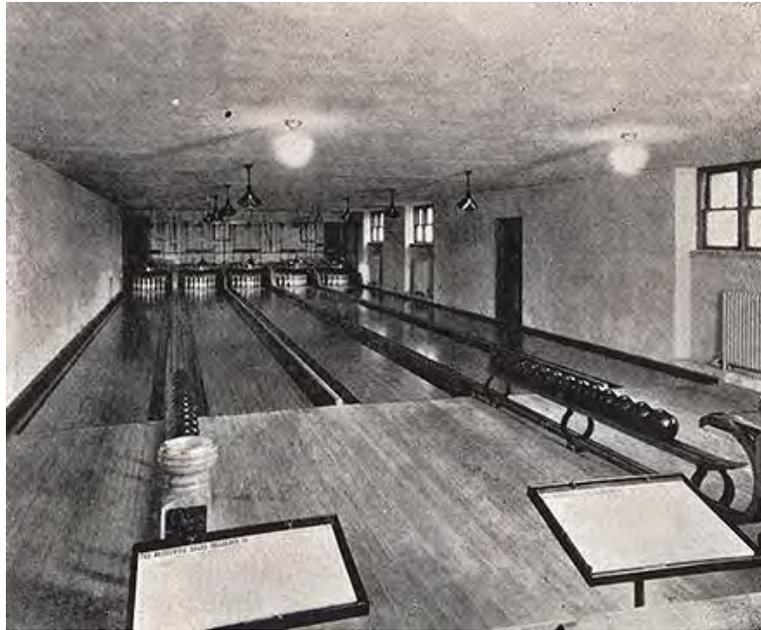
20. "One of 137 Dormitories." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.

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21. "The Bowling Alley." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.



22. "Swimming Pool, 20 x 60 Feet." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.

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Green Bay YMCA
Green Bay, Brown County, WI



23. "An Attractive Lobby." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.



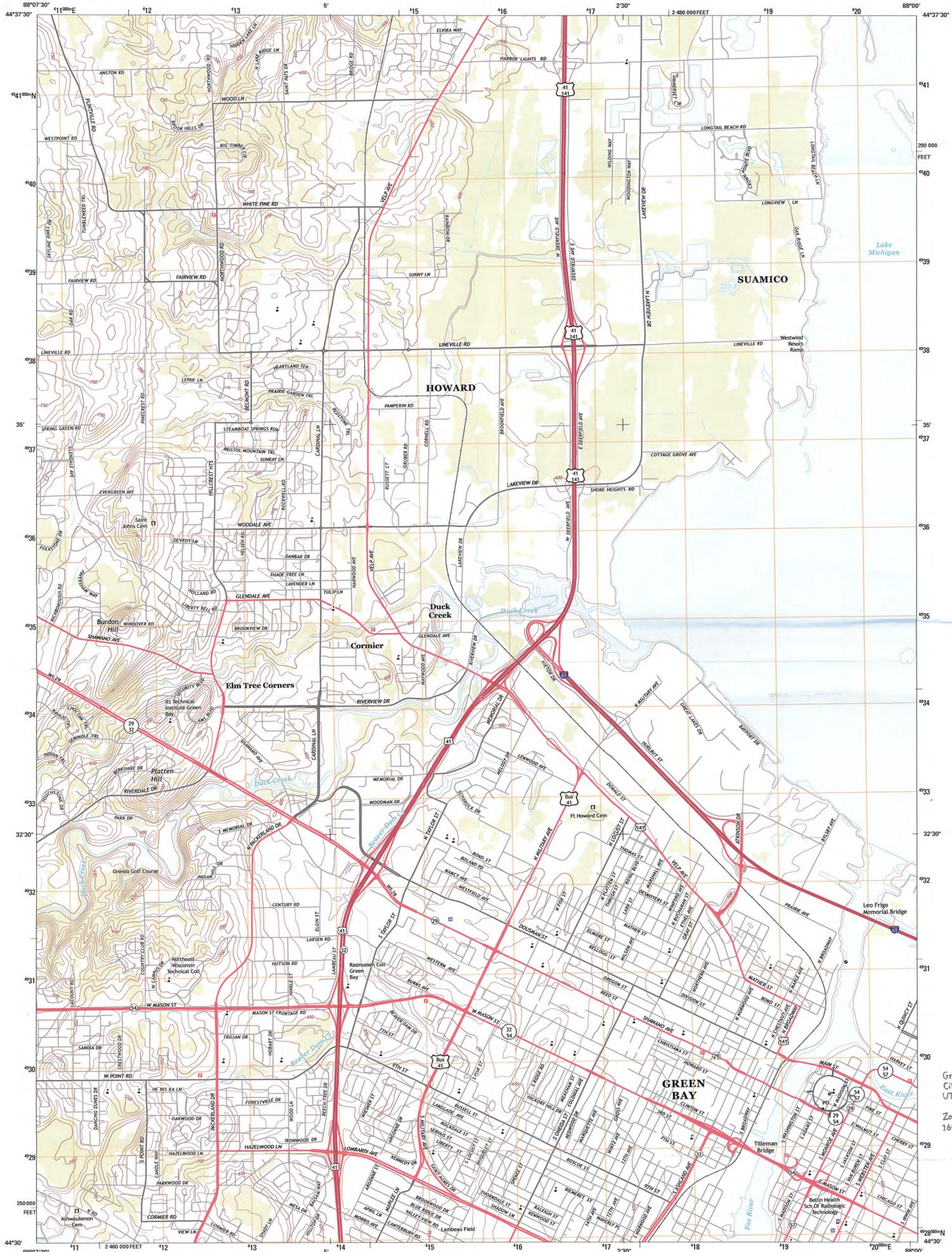
24. "The Big Gym." *The Young Men's Christian Association, Green Bay, Wisconsin.* Pamphlet, 1925.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



GREEN BAY WEST QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-BROWN CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



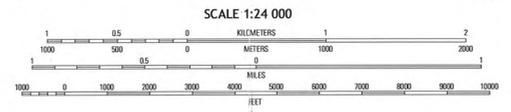
Green Bay YMCA
City of Green Bay, Brown Co., WI
UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
16N 419527.8 4929578.1

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone)

Imagery: NAD, July 2010
Roads: 2008-2012 TomTom
Names: GNS, 2013
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries: Census, IBWC, BIC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

UTM GRID AND 2011 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000 m Square ID
DQ
Grid Zone Designation
16N



This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.12



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Pulaski	Suamico	Little Tall Point
Oshkosh North	Green Bay West	Green Bay East
Oshkosh South	De Pere	Bellevue

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	AWD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

GREEN BAY WEST, WI
2013

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES



DORMS

STOP

NO PARKING





Downtown District







EX ST ONLY
WISCONSIN TELEPHONE ST









Florence Means
Christian Association

235







Large white louvered vent on the tan wall.

Garage door with red text: "GARAGE" and "DOOR 217"

Green sign with white text: "TODAY" and "SCHEDULED"

Green sign with white text: "TODAY" and "SCHEDULED"

White van with black text: "HURCKMAN MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, INC."









EXIT



ROOM 11A





EXIT >



URING THEIR
ENTIAL

E & PATRICIA
TON



WOMEN'S REGION

WOMEN'S REGION

TOWELS ONLY





4 1/2 FT. DEEP











EX

stabile

GRAINGER

GRAINGER

BROKONNICKA
Rev. 0000200
154 CAFE

SIVL
Fluorescente

VIA
Fluorescente

SWING CASE