CITY OF GREEN BAY REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

HNTB

GREEN BAY INTENSIVE RESOURCE SURVEY FINAL REPORT

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CITY OF GREEN BAY

INTENSIVE RESOURCE SURVEY

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for the City of Green Bay Redevelopment Authority

By

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

In November of 1985, the City of Green Bay authorized the Milwaukee consulting firm of Howard Needles Tammen and Bergendoff (HNTB) to undertake a comprehensive historic and architectural Intensive Resource Survey of the west side of the City of Green Bay. The study was performed throughout 1986 and completed in January of 1987. In December of 1986, HNTB was authorized to undertake an intensive survey of the east side of the City as a continuation of the original project. Phase II was essentially completed in July of 1987. Both studies were funded by matching grants from the U.S. Department of the Interior as administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and federal Community Development Block Grant funds administered by the City of Green Bay. The Phase I study was monitored by Ms. Barbara Wyatt, Chief of Survey and Planning at the SHSW and Phase II was monitored by Mr. William Wright, Historian at the SHSW. The City's Project Manager was Mr. P. Robert Strong of the Green Bay City Planning Department representing the Green Bay Redevelopment Authority.

The purpose of the intensive survey has been to identify those individual buildings and areas within the community which are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The City has indicated that the identification of the individual buildings and districts within the community which could be eligible for the National Register is one of the important tangible results of this survey which will assist them in their community-wide redevelopment planning. In addition, this report and its resulting thematic historic essays is seen as a way to promote the study of the history of the community to the general public and, as such, will be made available to the public by the City. One final goal of the community has been the furtherance of the public education programs implemented through the volunteer efforts of the Brown County Historical Society.

The survey has been and will be helpful to the City in meeting its goals for identifying and preserving its historic resources. It has provided the City with the first comprehensive listing of individual buildings and district areas considered historically or architecturally significant by National Register standards.

This report summarizes the results of the intensive survey. Part II which follows describes the methodology used in conducting the survey and in making recommendations of potential eligibility. Part III contains the fifteen thematic historical chapters which outline various aspects of the history of the City as it applies to the resources identified by the survey. Part IV describes the results of the survey including both the individual buildings or objects and the historic districts recommended by the survey. Part V outlines the survey recommendations both in terms of properties and areas recommended for registration and which appear to need some protection and in terms of developing planning strategies for historic preservation activities in the community.

This report is only one result of the survey. In addition, the Oakland-Dousman Historic District on the west side and six individual properties on the east side have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places; and some approximately 2500 intensive survey forms have been completed as well as eight historic district survey forms which are on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and at the City of Green Bay Planning Department.

PART II: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

WEST SIDE SURVEY

The firm of Howard Needles Tammen and Bergendoff (HNTB) was selected to conduct an intensive historical/architectural resource survey of the west side of the City of Green Bay in October of 1985. The HNTB Project Manager and Principal Historian for the project was Charles W. Causier, AICP. Timothy A. Heggland served as the Principal Architectural Historian following the resignation of Patricia A. Butler in January 1986. Polly Athan served as a Project Assistant responsible for site specific research on the approximately 1500 buildings identified over the course of the west side survey.

On October 28, 1985, the project team met with Historic Preservation Division staff members in Madison to be instructed in the methods to be followed in the several phases of the survey. Following this session, the Consultant team began its work. As first steps, the key research facilities were identified and their collections reviewed. These resources included the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; its archives and iconographic sections; the collections of the Area resource Center at the UW-Green Bay; the collections of the Brown County Public Library and its very fine Local History Room; and the resources of the Brown County Historical Society.

A second immediate step was the preparation of an annotated bibliography of resources based upon a survey of the various collections. It should be noted at this time that the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey was a shared project in the sense that the City provided its match for the federal grant in in-kind services. This meant that the City staff was responsible for a number of activities, most notably the typing of all draft materials and the dry-mounting of photographs on survey and continuation cards, and the preparation of all mapping for the project. The consultant team provided these materials to the City in draft form and the City prepared the final materials for delivery to the Historic Preservation Division.

Reconnaissance Survey

To initiate the project, the team evaluated the results of the 1975 reconnaissance survey of the City. The Historic Preservation Division had conducted a windshield survey of the City of Green Bay in 1975 which resulted in the identification of approximately 150 sites of historic or architectural interest. This original survey was conducted during the summer of the year using student assistants and was completed as part of a statewide survey program which still continues.

In order to update this earlier material, the team photocopied all the materials in the files of the Division and then reviewed each property in the field to determine whether it had been significantly altered or even demolished in the intervening period. Those sites which had been altered were re-photographed and a continuation card drafted for the City to complete in final form. Those buildings which had been demolished were so noted.

In addition to checking those sites identified in 1975, the team re-surveyed the entire west side of the City. Every building on each street on the west side was reviewed and additional sites, primarily of architectural interest, were added to the 1975 inventory. The great majority of sites eventually surveyed were identified as new resources. The original reconnaissance survey identified those buildings the surveyors felt could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and, as such, limited themselves to those buildings representing obvious architectural quality or traditionally referred to as being historic by the community. The new survey reviewed those buildings but was also charged with evaluating the architecture of the entire west side which necessitated analyzing several examples of each extant architectural style and the major local sub-styles. This level of analysis necessitates the inclusion of many more properties than in a windshield survey. Specific methodology, at this point, consisted of a judgement, made in the field by the Project Architectural Historian, to include a building in the survey for some aspect of its architectural composition. Following the decision to include a property, field notes were made on the building, its use and its architectural components and it was then photographed.

Following completion of the field work, field notes were checked and then submitted to the Project Historian so that site specific research could be conducted on those properties of most interest or in which some historic significance is suspected.

Each site surveyed was mapped in the field and assigned a map code number. The field information was later delivered to the City to be transferred to a permanent mylar base map. The base map which was prepared included the entire west side and its environs. This mapping also assisted the team in identifying areas of concentration which, following field review, could be considered candidates for historic district status. Separate maps showing individual structures were prepared for the three historic districts eventually identified.

Intensive Survey

The Reconnaissance Survey identified the great majority of buildings included as part of the intensive survey. A few additional buildings were identified as a result of the historic research. Those buildings included in the intensive survey were analyzed in greater depth by the Project Architectural Historian for architectural elements or association with a prominent architect and a determination made as to its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Those buildings considered likely candidates for eligibility were set aside from the remainder. At this point, these early candidates for eligibility represented the very best examples of the high architectural styles.

The great bulk of the properties surveyed were not in the category described above. These buildings represented various examples of the several architectural styles, building types or forms, and methods of construction found in Green Bay. These were then arranged by group and compared to get a feeling for the range of substyles, variations, and overall quality of examples within each group. For example, all homes surveyed that represented the Greek Revival style were grouped together to determine the

typical substyles and building forms. These were then compared and evaluated to determine which were the best examples within each subtype. The best examples within each group were then evaluated against National Register criteria and those which appeared to meet the criteria were then designated as "eligible" on the intensive survey form. This designation is advisory only pending a formal evaluation either through the National Register nomination process or through a formal Determination of Eligibility by the Keeper of the Register in Washington.

The architectural evaluation represents one side of the process. Historical research is conducted on a series of themes in the development of the community. These fifteen themes are presented in the Intensive Survey Report and are as follows:

Agriculture
Art
Commerce
Education
Fur Trade
Government
Historic Native Americans
Industry
Planning and Landscape Architecture
Recreation and Entertainment
Religion
Settlement/Ethnic Groups
Social and Political Movements
Transportation
Architecture

The purpose of these thematic chapters is to identify additional resources not identified by the architectural reconnaissance survey as well as to provide a context for the history of the community in relation to its remaining building stock. Additional buildings identified in this phase of the survey are photographed and receive the same architectural analysis as those cited solely for architecture. They are then evaluated against the historic criteria for inclusion in the National Register. If they appear to be historically significant and meet the criteria, they are noted as being eligible on the intensive survey form. As with the designations based upon architecture, these are advisory recommendations of potential eligibility.

In addition to the thematic research, those buildings identified as potentially eligible, or for which some interest was raised, were individually researched to determine dates of construction, original ownership, and to screen them for the potential of any historic significance.

The purpose of the thematic research is to develop an overview of the history of the community in order to identify those remaining resources which can be considered important from the standpoint of the National Register program and local preservation efforts. This type of research relies heavily on secondary resources to provide an overview of each of the thematic areas which enables the team to identify resources important to past

events. In the case of the west side survey, this information was catalogued but not written up. The production of the survey report itself was reserved for the second phase of the project involving the east side of the City.

Once those resources have been identified, research is conducted using available primary documents to identify the original owner, use and date of construction. Attempts are also made to identify the dates of significant alterations to the building.

The thematic information is prepared specifically for inclusion in the survey report. The site specific information is used in the report as appropriate but is primarily found on the intensive survey forms for specific sites.

As the survey proceeds, areas of resource concentration, or historic districts, are delineated for further review. After analysis, sketch maps were prepared for each area by the City and a field review was held with Historic Preservation Division staff. District boundaries are normally refined following this meeting and District Survey Forms prepared for those areas considered potentially eligible Historic Districts. In the case of the west side survey, the consultant team and the Division staff and difficulty selecting district boundaries for all but two areas. The Broadway Historic District encompasses the remaining portions of the commercial district located on Broadway and those industrial resources immediately adjacent. The boundaries for this area are mainly set by open space redevelopment parcels on the east and south, and by completely different land uses on the west and north. The second of the two districts outlined as a result of the first field review was the Green Bay and Western yards.

The remaining areas were residential in nature and largely comprised of vernacular housing types. Vernacular housing is that which does not adhere closely to any of the accepted architectural styles. In general, it is simpler in style and detailing than examples of the higher styles. Vernacular housing is predominantly built by the owner or a carpenter/builder. It is not designed by an architect and, though it may use elements of one or more styles for ornamentation, is not a pure example of the style. Most often the house may follow a vernacular housing form with stylistic detailing as ornamentation.

A great deal of the housing on the west side can be considered vernacular rather than of a highly developed architectural style. The consultant team identified several potential residential historic districts which were reviewed with Historic Preservation Division staff at field review meetings in March, September and December 1986. As stated above, the Broadway and Green Bay and Western rail yard districts were agreed to at the first field

review meeting in March. Precise boundaries for the three residential districts proposed at that time were not determined. Two subsequent field reviews were equally unsuccessful in setting boundaries. As these issues prevented completion of the first phase of the project, it was agreed that a portion of one of these vernacular districts would be set aside as a separate historic district which was nominated on the basis of its architecture and connection with significant local residents. This district, the Oakland-Dousman Historic District, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

It should be noted, at this point, that the selection of an area for nomination was undertaken after meeting with the Preservation Committee of the Brown County Historical Society. In a series of meetings with that group, the consultant team provided information on the survey findings and potential district boundaries. The Committee recommended the nomination of a much larger Oakland-Dousman Historic District which included the area eventually nominated as well as a sizeable area of the surrounding neighborhood which primarily consisted of vernacular housing types. This recommendation was forwarded to the Green Bay Redevelopment Authority which, in turn, approved that area for nomination. Following the unsuccessful attempts to develop appropriate boundaries, the decision was made to proceed using the smaller area.

The west side survey included some 1500 buildings which were photographed and analyzed in light of National Register criteria. Each property surveyed during the course of the project had an intensive survey form prepared for it. The forms summarize the historical and architectural analysis performed on the subject property as well as have other pertinent information such as the photo and map codes assigned to the property. The consultant team was responsible for preparing drafts of these forms and the City prepared the final versions for submittal to the Historic Preservation Division.

As part of the architectural analysis, the Project Architectural Historian assumed responsibility for developing the mapping system and the use of appropriate map and photo codes on the survey forms. Some of the historical information on a site, if readily available or if it pertained to the architect, designer or builder, was provided by the Arictectural Historian. However, in all cases the research and its methodology were verified by the Project Historians. The Project Architectural Historian also made all judgments on the physical conditions of buildings as noted on the intensive survey forms. Properties were rated on the basis of the condition of their exteriors as it was not possible to survey most interiors.

Major structural problems which could signify possible structural weaknesses or severe maintenance problems were review in making a determination. These included such things as the obvious need for a new roof, severe cracking in foundations and roof joints, broken windows, sagging structural members, evident fire damage, or obvious vandalism. Major alterations to the original design of the structure or the alteration or loss of important architectural detailing were considered for the purpose of this analysis. Examples of minor defects would be peeling or chipping paint; cracked, but not broken windows; the lack of downspouts; or other visible problems which could be remedied by simple repairs or maintenance.

Those properties receiving an "excellent" rating had no signs of any of the major problems mentioned above and had largely maintained the original design and architectural features, although a limited number of minor problems might have been noticed. Properties receiving a "good" rating exhibited no more than one major problem but may have had a number of minor ones. Those rated "fair" had two or three major problems while those rated "poor" were in a general state of disrepair. Finally, those sites rated as "ruins" had lost their structural integrity and were virtually lost as historic structures.

As a final component of the west side survey, two public information meetings were held. The first, held in April 1985, was designed to inform the public of the survey and the preliminary results of the reconnaissance survey. This meeting was held at the Neville Public Museum as part of the quarterly meeting of the Brown County Historical Society. A second public information meeting, also sponsored by the Brown County Historical Society, was held in January 1987 at the Jefferson Court Building (former Neville Public Museum). The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public of the results of the survey and describe the district which had been nominated to the National Register. This meeting also served as a kick-off meeting for the east side portion of the survey.

EAST SIDE SURVEY

In June of 1986, it was decided that funds would become available for the second phase of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey. This portion of the overall project would focus on the east side of the City. Due to budget constraints, it was decided that the area of the east side included in the NRHP-listed Astor Historic District would not be re-surveyed as a part of this project. The east side survey project began in December 1986, slightly overlapping the completion of the west side survey.

The survey process repeated the steps outlined for the west side survey as descibed above. As part of the east side survey, the thematic histories for the community were completed and the draft intensive survey report prepared for review by both a committee of the Brown County Historical Society and the Historic Preservation Division staff in Madison.

In this instance, the consultant team outlined nine areas as potential historic districts of which six were actually mapped and had district survey forms prepared for them. In addition, several other buildings were noted as being potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These are all discussed in greater detail below.

As with the first phase, the consultant team worked closely in coordinating their work with the Brown County Historical Society. At a meeting in April 1987, the districts outlined in the east side survey were presented for review. A second public information meeting, hosted by the Brown County Historical Society, was held in May 1987 to present the results of the east side survey. Following that meeting, the Society recommended that a Downtown Historic District be nominated to the National Register as part of the east side survey. That recommendation was reviewed and rejected by the City of Green Bay Redevelopment Authority. Instead, six individual properties were nominated to the National Register in October 1988. As with the west side survey, the City of Green Bay provided matching assistance in the form of typing, dry mounting, and mapping.

PART III: HISTORIC THEMES

CHAPTER 1
BRIEF OVERVIEW

The City of Green Bay is located on one of the most historically important water routes in North America. The Fox River, which empties into Green Bay, enabled smaller boats to pass from the Great Lakes and the early river settlements of Canada to the Mississippi River with one short portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. It was an important fishing and hunting region for several woodland Indian tribes including the Menomonie, Winnebago and Fox. Later, it was a highway of exploration for French voyageurs and fur trappers. After the American occupation following the War of 1812, this was also a military route between Forts Howard, Winnebago and Crawford at present day Green Bay, Portage and Prairie du Chien, respectively. The present City of Green Bay occupies a site of great geographic advantage at the point where the Fox River enters Green Bay. As such, this was the logical site for the State's first settlement.

Although scholars indicate other fur traders may have actually passed through the area earlier, the first documented European to set foot in the state was Jean Nicolet, who came to the area - probably near Red Banks on the east shore of Green Bay - in approximately 1634. He had been sent by Samuel de Champlain, governor of New France, to establish trade with area tribes, to explore the territory, and to help secure French political, military and economic domination of the area. Nicolet was met by Winnebago Indians at Red Banks (a fishing, hunting, farming and village-dwelling people), where he claimed the land in the name of New France (Smith 1973: 9; Foley 1983: 12-13).

French traders began arriving in the Green Bay area in the 1650's and 1660's to begin the fur trade as well as missionary activity. By 1680, a fur trading outpost had developed at "La Baie des Puants" (Bay of Stinking Waters...later, the French named the area "La Baie Verte" or Green Bay). Jesuit Father Claude Allouez established St. Francis Xavier mission in 1671 in what is now East De Pere. The mission and its Jesuit priests remained until 1728 (Martin 1912: Vol. I 19-21; Foley 1983: 15-16).

In the 1660's, the French sent Nicholas Perrot (explorer, trader, diplomat) to secure French control of their western lands and to unite the western Indian groups against the Iroquois, who were allied with the British. Perrot traded with Algonquins at Green Bay who had been uprooted from New York by the Iroquois Confederacy. He also traded with the Potawotomi who set up a trading place at Green Bay (Foley 1983: 17; Martin 1912: Vol. I 27-42; Smith 1973: 24-25). Marquette and Joliet used the Fox-Wisconsin River route in their 1673 exploration as did other explorers, traders and missionaries.

Starting in 1684 and for the next 30 years, the French fought intermittently with hostile tribes and the British for control of the region. After British victory in the French and Indian War, the French surrendered all territory under Montreal's control (including Green Bay) to the British (Smith 1973: 40-53; Foley 1983: 18-19).

In 1761, a small number of British soldiers, under Lt. James Gorrell, arrived at La Baie, as Green Bay was called, to protect British traders and to establish relations with the area Indians. The British quickly erected a stockade which was named Ft. Edward Augustus; however, Lt. Gorrell was ordered to abandon the post shortly thereafter. Trading continued at Green Bay under British rule, but without a military presence. As an aside, it is interesting to note that the British were not as successful as the French had been in winning over the local tribes, primarily because they refused to learn local languages or intermarry and generally treated the tribes with less respect than the French had (Martin 1912: Vol. I 63-67; Foley 1983: 19).

After the Revolutionary War, present day Wisconsin was ceded to the U.S., but Americans did not really exercise authority over it until after the War of 1812. In 1816, four companies of U.S. troops took control of Ft. Edward Augustus, rebuilding it and naming it Ft. Howard (after 1812 War veteran General Benjamin Howard). The soldiers found about 40 - 45 families in the area on their arrival. The Fort became the focus of area social activities, and it created a market for services and farm goods. Medical services were provided to area civilians, as well as religious opportunities and education. As the delivery point for the mail to the region, it was also a source of contact with the rest of the country. The presence of the garrison encouraged community growth. Major Zachary Taylor, later elected President in 1840, was stationed at Ft. Howard from 1818 - 1820 (Parker n.d.: 1-5).

In 1819, Col. Joseph Smith moved the garrison to "Camp Smith" on the east side of the river about two miles from its mouth. A collection of businesses and residences grew around it, soon called "Shantytown" and, although Smith was removed from office and the garrison was returned to its original location at Ft. Howard in 1822, Shantytown survived as a center of civilian business activity for about 10 years (it was situated where Heritage Hill State Park is now located in Allouez) (Foley 1983; 29-30).

One of the roles of the military was to build trails and bridges to facilitate communication and troop movements between posts. By 1837, the first of these crude highways, the Military Road, was completed between the forts at Green Bay, Portage, and Prairie du Chien. This served to increase Green Bay's importance as a port of entry to the Wisconsin Territory (Smith 1973: 434-436).

Fort Howard was abandoned in 1851, and for several years prior to that date had been used only sporadically. The permanent garrison which had been in place since 1816 was removed in the mid-1840's to fight in the Mexican War. The fort was vacated at that time and only re-garrisoned briefly at the end of that decade. In 1851, the garrison left permanently (Martin 1912: Vol. I 149-151).

By the early 1800's, several traders had settled in Green Bay, including Pierre Grignon (a voyageur in the West as early as 1769), Jacques Porlier (who came in 1791 to tutor Grignon's children and became a trader), John Lawe and his uncle Jacob Franks (considered to be Wisconsin's first Jewish settlers), Joseph Roi (who probably built the state's oldest remaining structure, the Tank Cottage, ca. 1776, now at Heritage Hill), and Jacques

Vieau. As late as 1820, most area residents were either French-Canadian or mixed Indian/French-Canadian. As stated earlier, the U.S. Army detachment found something less than 300 people at Green Bay when they arrived in 1816. (Parker n.d.: 1-5; Foley 1983: 23-25).

Following the U.S. occupation of Fort Howard in 1816, John Jacob Astor's American Fur Co. set up operations at Green Bay. Fur trading was the principal industry during these very early years. The American Fur Co. staked numerous trappers in return for mortgages on their Green Bay homestead land holdings. Through foreclosures, the American Fur Co. became a major landowner in Green Bay which, ultimately, led to the founding of the Village of Astor in 1835 (Smith 1973: 194; Foley 1983: 21-33).

In the 1820's, the fur trade was at its peak, yet U.S. trade regulations, the diminishing availability of pelts, and the increased settlement of the land led to a very rapid decline. By the early 1830's, traders were looking elsewhere for employment in areas such as farming or lumbering. By the mid-1830's, the fur trade was largely gone and agriculture became the dominant industry (Smith 1973: 194; Foley 1983: 21-33).

Another change to the frontier image of the area began in the 1820's, when the exodus of area Indian tribes began due to persistent pressure by whites. Land cessions with area tribes began in the 1820's and by 1834, a land office had been established at Green Bay and former Indian lands were being sold to settlers. After 1834, the once large Winnebago population declined significantly due to disease, pressure from other tribes, and other factors; however two groups, the Oneidas and the Stockbridge, moved into east central Wisconsin and established reservations which still exist (Foley 1983: 33-34).

The 1820's and 1830's were a period of change from the frontier of the fur trade to the start of village life. Representatives of stability began to arrive such as James Duane Doty, Wisconsin's first federal judge with jurisdiction throughout Wisconsin, who set up court at Camp Smith in 1824. Henry Baird, Wisconsin's first professionally-trained lawyer ("Father of the Wisconsin Bar") and first territorial attorney general, also came to Shantytown in 1824 with his 14-year-old bride, Elizabeth Fisher Baird. John Penn Arndt, who settled in Green Bay in 1834, built its first successful sawmill in 1827, first shipyard and first schooner in 1834, and operated a ferry across the Fox River (Foley 1983: 30-32).

Daniel Whitney arrived in the area in 1819 and proceeded to develop a number of business interests. In 1829, he platted the Village of Navarino, the oldest section of the present city, on the east bank of the Fox River, on land he had acquired from the earlier French-Canadian inhabitants. He sold lots and built homes and other buildings. Soon settlers began moving north from Shantytown to Navarino (Martin 1924: 11-20; Martin 1912: Vol. II 48-53; Smith 1973: 193-194).

In 1835, the Village of Astor was platted by Doty just to the south of Navarino on land owned by the American Fur Company. This area became known as the "hill" and became the principal residential area for Green Bay's leaders. A deep rivalry developed between Astor and Navarino, which continued for some time after they merged in 1838 as the Borough of Green Bay.

Morgan Martin was the first borough president (Martin, Vol. I, 132; Smith: 194). Martin held a number of political offices including a seat in the Territorial Legislature from 1838 to 1844 and was elected Congressional Delegate in 1845. He and Arndt were very active in efforts to improve the Fox-Wisconsin river route to the Mississippi. Government support for a canal did arrive but not until after many delays; and the new canal work was soon made obsolete by the coming of the railroads (Martin 1912: Vol. II; Foley 1983: 32).

Green Bay was incorporated as a city in 1854, and it obtained the county seat from De Pere in that same year. De Pere had been county seat since 1837. The first courthouse was built in 1854 and was replaced by larger structures in 1866 and 1911. Only the last of these remains and is still in use. The original city had two wards: Navarino and Astor. The 1860 U.S. Census listed the City as having a population of 2,275 (Foley 1983: 43).

The Town of Howard was established in 1842. In 1850, Fort Howard military land was released for sale by the federal government. Joel Fisk and Francis Desnoyers platted the Village of Ft. Howard at that time. Ft. Howard was incorporated as a borough in 1856, and a city in 1873. The home of the first borough president, Robert Chappell, still stands at the corner of Walnut and Maple Streets. Arndt, Whitney, Martin and others bought over 400 acres of land around the old garrison. Nils Otto Tank, a Norwegian immigrant and minister, also bought several original land claims in 1850, which were located directly to the south of the newly-platted village in order to establish a utopian Moravian communal society. He and his followers settled in the area, but most of them left for Door County soon after, considering Tank to be too aristocratic and becoming angry when he refused to turn land over to members. Tank left the ministry and became a Ft. Howard business leader (Martin 1925: 3-9).

The first area school was begun in 1822 by Albert Ellis for military and civilian children at the garrison. Ellis left teaching and, in 1833, began Wisconsin's first newspaper, the Green Bay Intelligencer. Around 1830, two other schools were begun; one, an Episcopalian mission school under Rev. Richard Cadle, was started to inflict white values on Indian children, but closed in 1834 because of administrative problems; the other, a Catholic mission school, was begun by Samuel Charles Mazzuchelli and remained in the community until the Menominees migrated to the west. The school moved with the tribe. It was not until 1840 that the first public classes were held in the town hall. The first public school in Green Bay was built in 1856 (Smith 1973: 152).

The Bank of Wisconsin received its charter in 1835, as one of three granted by the Territorial Legislature. It was the only one to open and was in operation in Astor in 1836 with Morgan L. Martin as president of the board of directors. This was the the state's first bank; however it was relatively short-lived, closing in the nationwide financial crises begun with the Panic of 1837 (Smith 1973; 152).

The spiritual needs of the settlers were also addressed early on. Early churches include an 1825 Catholic church which Mazzuchelli rebuilt in 1831 as St. John the Evangelist and which remains today as the oldest existing parish in the state. The First Methodist Church was organized in 1826, and the Christ Church was organized in 1829 (Martin 1912: Vol. I 490).

By the mid 1850's, large numbers of Belgian, Dutch, German, Irish and Scandinavian settlers were arriving. Green Bay was becoming a transportation and service hub, with Fort Howard a manufacturing center across the river. Lumbering was becoming a major industry, as new settlers throughout the area and along the lakeshore demanded lumber for their homes. Several saw mills were built. Green Bay also became an important supplier for lumber camps in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula. Shingle making was a booming industry in the 1850's and 1860's as well. However, the catastrophic 1871 forest fire, centered around Peshtigo, contributed to the decline of Green Bay's lumber industry in the 1870's and 1880's as timber began to become scarce (Foley 1983: 48; City Directories).

Fishing was another important industry, especially from the 1850's to the 1880's. The ice trade also flourished from the 1880's to the 1920's, when artificial refrigeration was developed. Shipbuilding, largely undertaken by Scandinavian shipbuilders, was a major industry from the Civil War era to the early 1900's. Other industries of the late 1800's included breweries, flour mills, market gardens, brickyards (especially after the 1871 Peshtigo fire and an 1880 Green Bay fire), mineral springs and canning (Foley 1983: 48; City Directories).

All of these industries were aided by easy access to water transportation and to the rails. The first railroad to service Green Bay, the Chicago and Northwestern, arrived in 1862. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin, later the Green Bay and Western, began in 1866 and the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad, later the Milwaukee Road, had completed lines to Green Bay by 1873. These railroads connected Green Bay with markets including mines and lumber camps throughout the Upper Peninsula and northern Wisconsin (Martin 1912: Vol. I; 277-281).

In 1870, nearly 40% of the Green Bay population was foreign born. There were many opportunities for work, including the railroads, lumber yards, shipyards, and other industries, and a need for services, artisans and professional expertise. The city's population rose from 4,666 in 1870 to 9,000 in 1890. Some of the new settlers became farmers, especially in the town of Preble, where they cultivated wheat first and later, when the soil became depleted, changed to dairying and diversified crops. The cheese and diary industries became very important in Green Bay in the early 20th century (Bogue 1985: 241-241).

Green Bay's growth in the 20th century has been due to its role as the industrial core of the north. It is now a city which operates as the regional urban center for the entire northeast part of the state providing commercial, industrial, educational and cultural resources for that portion of the state.

However, the tremendous growth which took the City from a moderate sized small city of 9,000 in 1890 to the third largest city in the state with a population of 94,000 in 1983 is largely a 20th century phenomenon as is the growth of the City's geographic size brought about through annexations of hundreds of acres of adjacent township lands. In 1895, the first of the paper mills was opened in Green Bay, the Hoberg Paper and Fiber Company, which had previously operated in Kaukauna. This seemed to open the door to a number of other paper-related industries which created thousands of new

industrial jobs. The Green Bay Paper and Fiber Company opened in 1902 and, with Hoberg, eventually was purchased by Proctor and Gamble. Northern Paper Company was founded in 1901, which later became the James River Company; and the giant Fort Howard Paper Company was founded in 1920 (Bogue 1985: 241-241).

Other industries arrived or expanded in this century including food processing concerns such as the Larsen Canning Company, founded in 1890, the Fairmont Creamery started in 1913; and Schreiber Foods, the second largest cheese company in the world, in 1945. In heavy industry, the Oneida Truck Company was founded in 1919 and Northwestern Engineering, manufacturer of heavy cranes and former shipbuilder, grew as a World War I naval contractor (City Directories 1920-1947).

By the end of the nineteenth century, the City of Green Bay, which included Ft. Howard after consolidating in 1895, was a regional food processing, industrial and commercial center. It continued to grow to become the premier City of Wisconsin's northland in the twentieth century.

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A brief discussion of the early history of Fort Howard.

Smith, Alice E., The History of Wisconsin (Vol. 1) from Exploration to Statehood, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1973.

One of the finer histories of the early period in Wisconsin, this volume offers substantial information on the early settlement period in Wisconsin; and, consequently, on the early life of Green Bay.

CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURE

Brown County is noted as an agricultural region and the area encompassed by the present City of Green Bay was the site of agricultural activities before it became an urban area. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan (SHSW, 1987), the first farmers in what became the City of Green Bay were Indians who farmed the area for centuries before the arrival of Europeans. They cultivated corn, squash, beans, pumpkins, wild rice and other crops for subsistence.

The history of agriculture in the City of Green Bay proper is somewhat limited. With the decline of the fur trade in the first third of the 19th century, French Canadians and Americans began to settle in the area and farm on a small scale, primarily for home consumption. Many also had some other employment such as in lumbering or fishing. The land was difficult to clear as it was forested and somewhat rocky, so few attempted to farm it on a large scale. The older parts of the City of Green Bay, including Fort Howard, were almost completely non-agricultural by the turn of the century. Prior to that time, there were farms within the City's borders (Pagel 1976: np). Due to the urbanization of the area, relatively few resources have been identified which can be tied directly to important agricultural activities. Related resources in areas such as the food processing and dairy industries are discussed in Chapter 8, Industry.

Pioneer Farming

Although the founding of Green Bay was related more to commercial and military activities, there was some early subsistence farming in the area by settlers connected with the Fort, the fur trade or the lumbering industry. By the 1830's, some independent settlers had moved into the area for the specific purpose of starting farms in the vicinity of the post at Fort Howard. Over the years, farming became a dominant economic activity in the rural areas around the City of Green Bay. One only has to travel the highways of Brown County to see that farming is still important in the area. However, as stated, farming within what became the original City of Green Bay was fairly limited.

Wheat Cultivation

By the middle decades of the 19th century, Belgian, German, Dutch, Irish and American-born settlers were arriving in the vicinity of Green Bay to start farms as their primary occupation. Wheat was the first cash crop cultivated as it grew quickly, was easy to grow and took well to the soil in the area. Wheat was the principle crop through the 1860's and 1870's. However, as soil conditions deteriorated, dairy farming and garden farming began to replace wheat (Pagel 1976: np).

The extent of wheat farming in the area and its decline are seen by reviewing two additions of the Brown County Farm Products: Annual Assessment which was the annual report on farming in the county. In 1880, the Village of Fort Howard had 123 acres planted in wheat. The town of Preble had 949 acres planted in wheat. Twenty eight years later in 1908, Fort Howard, now

part of the City of Green Bay, did not have any acreage in wheat and Preble was down from 949 to 54 acres. By the same token, the number of milk cows in that township had doubled and there had been a major increase in truck or garden farming commodities (Brown County Farm Products Annual Assessment 1980 and 1908).

Early Specialty Crop Cultivation

The Green Bay area has not been known as a producer of specialty crops. No resources were identified that could be connected with specialty crop production within the City of Green Bay.

Farming the Cutover

The City of Green Bay was not in the area known as the cutover created by the lumbering industry and no resources have been identified under this topic.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

Feed Crop and Grain Cultivation

Although these crops have been grown in the Green Bay area from the late 19th Century to the present, no significant structures related to feed crop and grain cultivation have been discovered within the boundaries of the City nor have any been included in the intensive resource survey. A related structure, the Strid Grain Elevator (BR 75/33), is included as part of the Green Bay and Western Railroad Yard complex on the west side of the City.

Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation

Following the decline of wheat farming as a cash crop in the 1860's, more and more farmers in the Green Bay area began to turn to garden farming and dairy farming. In an 1893 column in the Wisconsin Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith are noted as being "household words in Wisconsin homes". John Mills Smith was born in 1820 in New Jersey, son of a progressive farmer. Smith and his wife, Emily, moved to Green Bay in 1854 and into their home in 1856. He supported his family through lumbering and other work for several years. However, as early as 1857, Smith began a small market garden which later became his main interest (Wisconsin Farmer 1893: np; Commemorative Biographical Record 1895: 57-9; French 1876: 258-262; Martin 1912: Vol. I 331-2 and Vol. II 524-5).

Smith purchased three acres of what was considered worthless land upon his return to Green Bay from the Civil War. He bought the land cheaply, primarily for its location near Green Bay and because the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad had just opened its line to the lumbering and mining regions in the upper peninsula and could provide good transportation to those markets (Commemorative Biographical Record ... 1895: 57-9; French 1876: 258-262; Martin 1912: Vol. I 331-2 and Vol. II 524-5).

Smith's small agricultural endeavor was successful and his land grew as did his financial holdings. He was known as a progressive farmer. He used a small stream on his property to irrigate his gardens through iron pipes and developed a complex drainage system. His trees and plants thrived and his success as the first market gardener in the Green Bay area inspired other farmers to try these techniques. At one point in time, the town of Preble, now mostly annexed to the east side of the City of Green Bay, was known for its market gardens (Commemorative Biographical Record ... 1895: 57-9; French 1876: 258-262; Martin 1912: Vol. I 331-2 and Vol. II 524-5).

Smith's market expanded with his acreage and he eventually shipped produce across the county from a 40 acre plot. By the 1870's, produce sales brought in $7,400 and, in 1875, Smith produced the largest amount of strawberries per acre ever grown in the State to that date. In 1876, he established a general merchandise business in Green Bay which he operated with his sons under the name of J.M. Smith and Sons Company. The firm ultimately became one of the largest market garden operations in the world. The sons continued the business into the late 1920's and operated a wholesale produce store at the corner of Main and Grow Street known as Smith Brothers. This building, located at 1430 Main Street, still stands (BR118/12) as does Smith's home at 1461 Morrow Street (BR90/23) (Commemorative Biographical Record ... 1895: 57-9; French 1876: 258-262; Martin 1912: Vol. I 331-2 and Vol. II 524-5; Preble Centerrnial: 8).

Smith became a leader in the agricultural community and was known throughout the State of Wisconsin. From 1877 to 1891, he was President of the Wisconsin Horicultural Society. He was the first President, and President for 22 years, of the Brown County Horicultural and Agricultural Society. For four years he was President of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He delivered addresses across the country, and even abroad. He wrote prolifically, sharing his knowledge and progressive ideas, and became known as an expert in the field of agriculture. He was also a supporter of the creation of an agricultural college within the University of Wisconsin and, although he did not live to see that take place, he did see the university's agricultural department rank first in the nation in a several areas of agricultural research (French 1976: 258-262; Martin 1912: Vol. I 331-2 and Vol. II 524-5; Transaction 1888: 181; Wisconsin Farmer 1893: np).

John Smith was not the only truck gardener in the Green Bay area. By the 1880's and 90's that industry had spread, throughout the town of Preble, and in parts of Fort Howard and Green Bay where the canning industry was gaining hold (Brown County Farm Products Annual Assessment 1880 and 1908).

One example of an enterprising farmer in Fort Howard is Felix Lurquin, a Flemish Belgian, who settled in Fort Howard in 1869. His second home, built in 1876, still stands and is located at 974 Dousman Street (BR62/33). Felix and Rosaline Lurquin took wheelbarrows of their garden products into Fort Howard to sell to restaurants, hotels and boarding houses on Pearl and Broadway Streets. Later William Larsen contracted with Lurquin and other area garden farmers for produce such as peas, carrots and beets. Lurquin's gardens and many others supplied the produce which founded the canning empire of William Larsen which is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 8. Eventually Lurquin and the others were unable to continue farming the land,

as increased property taxes and costs made the subdivision of the land for new homes and businesses the most profitable use. Their garden farms became part of the residential community of Fort Howard (Lurquin 1966: np).

It was traditional for Belgians to have a "kermis" or church mass after the crops were harvested each year to initiate three days of celebration. Henry Cleeremans built a Kermis Hall across from the Holy Martyr of Gorcum Church on Finger Road which still exists. However, alterations to the building have damaged its integrity to the point that it was not included in the survey (Rentmeester 1985: 156).

The above indicates the importance of garden or vegetable farming to the Green Bay community. It became one of the staple forms of agricultural production in this part of Brown County and fostered the creation of such industries as the Larsen Canning Company which still exists.

Specialty Agricultural Production

No specialty agricultural production as defined by the State's Cultural Resource Management Plan has been discovered within the city limits of Green Bay.

Livestock Production

No livestock production facilities have been surveyed within the limits of the project area.

Rural Conditions

During the early pioneering period, rural conditions in the present area of the City of Green Bay were crude. However, once the Green Bay area became more urban in nature the quality of living increased dramatically, especially with the relative availability of inexpensive goods and services through the port of Green Bay. A number of homes which were built as farm houses have been identified over the course of this survey and are listed at the end of this chapter.

DAIRYING

Dairy farming became the dominant agricultural industry in the county in the 20th century. However, there are few resources which can be identified in this area within the City of Green Bay and, therefore, the information which might be normally be developed under three sub-headings, Early Dairy Production, Industrialized Dairy Production and Dairy Expansion has been combined into a more general discussion of the dairy industry in general.

Dairy farming became the leading agricultural enterprise in the area following the decline of wheat cultivation due to soil nutrient depletion. Many Dutch and New York or New England settlers were experienced dairy farmers and started dairy farms on their arrival to the region. Dairying in the Green Bay area began on a small scale with people making butter and cheese in their own homes and selling it with their other produce at market. A few, including German born John Lau settled in Green Bay in the

1850's as dairy farmers, and were responsible for beginning that industry in the 1850's and 1860's; however it was not until the 1880's that dairy farming started to gain commercial popularity. In 1876, author Bela French wrote that "There is no reason that dairying should not be carried on to a great extent. It is a branch of industry waiting for some enterprising parties to develop and bring into successful operation" (French 1876: 262). That implies that the dairying industry in the Green Bay area was fairly limited even at that late date. Since the beginning of the 20th century, dairying has been the primary agricultural pursuit in this area.

In 1921, Brown County had 63 cheese factories and 16 creameries. Claims were made that Green Bay had become the world's largest distributor of cheese. By the end of the 1940's, the average Preble Township farm had 66 acres and relied upon the dairy industry as the main source of income. As recently as 1954, 77 percent of Preble Township land was still in farming. However, the trend since World War II has rapidly been toward urbanization to the point that much of Preble Township has now been annexed to the City of Green Bay (Foley 1973: 74; Wisconsin Magazine 1951: 22-3; "Wisconsin's Rural Resources 1957: 19).

As dairying became a major enterprise for farmers during the last half of the 19th century, the first cheese factories and creameries were established. While there were no cheese factories or creameries in Brown County in 1872; by 1895, the County produced 959,314 pounds of cheese and by 1910 there were 48 cheese factories and 18 creameries in the County. Scientific dairying practices and a State dairying school led to higher quality products and several dairy associations were started to help new technologies. The above mentioned cheese factories produced 4,265,040 pounds of cheese from 44,246,379 pounds of milk received and the creamers made 1,427,730 pounds of butter in 1910 (Martin 1912: Vol. I 237-8).

By 1921, Green Bay claimed its role as the largest cheese distribution center in the world shipping some 60,000 tons of cheese annually. The first wholesale cheese distributor in Green Bay, A.C. Straubel, began in 1896. By 1934 there were six cheese distributors including the first and second largest cheese processing plants in the world, Shefford and Kraft-Phoenix (Press-Gazette 9134: Food p.2). Since World War II Green Bay has continued as a "cheese capital" assembling, processing and distributing great quantities of cheese.

Some dairy-related businesses that have been created in the City of Green Bay include the Fairmont Company, which is located in the Broadway Historic District. This complex dates from the mid-1910's and was established in Green Bay as a wholesale cheese business but soon expanded to include milk, eggs, ice cream and cream. Schrieber Foods, which was the second largest cheese producer in the world in 1980, is still located in Green Bay at 1605 Main Street (BR 91/22) (Foley 1983: 105).

City directories provide dramatic information as to the growth of the dairy industry in the City of Green Bay. In 1900 two wholesale cheese dealers, one creamery and six milkmen were listed in the city directories. By 1918, there were two wholesale cheese dealers, one cheese producer, four producers of dairy products and five milk dealers listed in the directory. By 1939, some 20 years later, there were 20 milk dealers and dairies

listed, three wholesale cheese dealers and two major cheese manufacturers all operating within the City of Green Bay. Several of these plants have been identified as part of this survey and will be discussed in the chapter on Industry (City Directories, 1886, 1900, 1918, 1921, 1939).

EXTENT RESOURCES

A number of resources associated with farming activities have been included in the survey. Industrial buildings associated with agriculture-related industries are listed in Chapter 8. These resources are as follows:

Strid Grain Elevator	1880 Clinton Street	BR 75/33
John Smith Residence	1461 Morrow Street	BR 90/23
J.M. Smith and Sons Co.	1440 Main Street	BR 118/12
Felix Lurquin Residence	974 Dousman Street	BR 62/33
Felix Gegare Residence	1722 Bond Street	BR 26/08
William Wauters Residence	1456 Dousman Street	BR 27/33
Schreiber Foods	1605 Main Street	BR 91/22

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Brown County Farm Products: Annual Assessment, Brown County, 1880 and 1908.

Two volumes of an annual county agricultural report which helped to determine the extent of various farming activities in the study area.

Commemorative Biographical Record of Brown Door and Kewaukee Counties, Chicago, IL, 1895.

This resource provides biographical sketches of prominent, and not so prominent, county residents. In this Chapter, the information was concerning horticulturist John Smith.

Foley, Betsy, Green Bay: Gateway to the Great Waterway, Green Bay, 1983.

The most recent of the general histories of the City, Foley's book provides general background information for most of the Chapters in this report.

French, Bella, American Sketchbook, Vol. 3, 1876.

This early history provided information on mid-nineteenth century agricultural activities as observed by the author.

Green Bay City Directories, 1886, 1900, 1918, 1921, 1939.

Green Bay Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Edition, 1934.

The Food Section of this Centennial review of the City's history provided information on agricultural-related industries in the community.

Lurquin, Henry, "100 Years in America" MSS, Area Resource Center, UW-Green Bay, 1966.

A study of the Lurquin family in American by a descendant.

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A general history of agricultural development in Brown County.

Preble Centennial: 1859-1959, Preble Centennial Commission, 1959.

A general history of this township which provided information on farming and agricultural activities during its development.

Rentmeester, Jeanne and Les, The Flemish in Wisconsin, Green Bay, 1985.

A general history of the settlement of members of this ethnic group in the State and their concentration in the Green Bay area.

Transactions, Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Madison, 1888, p. 181.

An article praising John Smith, President and founder of the Society and giving some biographical information.

Wisconsin Farmer, December 29, 1893.

Obituary of John M. Smith noted Green Bay horticulturist.

Wisconsin's Rural Resources: Brown County, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison, 1957.

Statistical analysis of agriculture in Brown County.

Wyatt, Barbara L., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 2, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

The State's Cultural Resource Plan provided the contextual framework for this Chapter.

CHAPTER 3

ART

The City of Green Bay has a number of notable pieces of public art and other artistic artifacts that contribute to the cultural lives of its residents. However, applying the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, the number of historically important artists, painters, sculptors or photographers is limited. As well, in the course of reviewing the history of the community, local novelists, poets, or lyricists of historic stature were not discovered. Therefore, the subtopic on local literature has been omitted due to a lack of appropriate subjects or resources. This chapter therefore, is limited primarily to painters and specific works of art within the community as well as some sculptures which serve as public art. In addition, one photographer of note with a long history within the community has also been included.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

Of interest here is a series of courthouse murals which remain intact. The Brown County Courthouse was built 1908-1910. With additional funds, the County Board took bids for murals based on historic themes to decorate the halls and courtrooms of the building. The Milwaukee firm of Associated Artists was the lowest bidder and they provided artist Franz Rohrbeck as the artist in charge of painting the murals in the courthouse. The work was done between 1908 and 1910.

Franz Rohrbeck was a German-born artist who emigrated to the United States in 1885. He worked as a painter and panorama painter in San Francisco and Milwaukee and also did the murals for the Manitowoc County Courthouse and the State Capitol in Madison. (Press-Gazette 2/16/1974:n.p.)

The Brown County Courthouse works consist of several wall and ceiling murals which include the following: Nicolet's 1634 landing at Red Banks, Old Fort Howard based on a 1851 daguerreotype, and Father Allouez's arrival in Green Bay. Several murals on the Courthouse dome were also painted depicting Agriculture, Justice, Industry and Commerce. Controversy arose over two of the murals. Rohrbeck used German-American models and the resulting Indian figures in Nicolet's Landing are short and fat. This resulted in criticism from viewers who were aware of the physical characteristics of local Indian tribes. A second controversy involved an animal skin in the foreground of the Allouez mural which did not resemble that of any local animal and was, therefore, considered to be an inaccurate representation. These murals have survived to the present day and are a tribute to the German-American renaissance art form which was prevalent in Milwaukee and many portions of Wisconsin during this time. (Press-Gazette 2/16/1974: n.p.; Martin 1912: Vol. I 336; Press-Gazette 1934:Social and Civic 28) The Brown County Courthouse is located at 100 S. Jefferson Street (BR 84/22).

West High School, built in 1928, is also the site of a number of significant murals painted in the period 1933 to 1935 by Anna Lou Matthews Bedore. These murals were paid for with funds raised by students, alumni and Green Bay residents. Anna Lou Matthews Bedore was a well known painter who was born in Chicago. She studied at the Chicago Art Institute, Art Academy of Chicago, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts and Colorossi Academy in Paris. She also studied under artist Loredo Taft. She married sculptor Sidney Bedore in 1917. Anna Lou Matthews Bedore taught art in a number of schools including the Green Bay Vocational School and was an instructor with the Green Bay Art League. Her work is represented in many private collections and public places, such as other schools, government buildings, etc., particularly in the Chicago area. The two murals at West High are quite large, each being approximately 10 x 17 feet. One represents Recreation and the other Education. There are also three smaller murals which represent Art, Literature and Music. Local sources have indicated that several West High School students were used as models for these murals when they were painted in the 1930's. (Press-Gazette 4/8/1935; 3/16/1962; 5/30/1975)

The Neville Public Museum also engaged Bedore to produce two murals in that building in 1937. This project was funded by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). One represents the landing of Jean Nicolet at Red Banks and his meeting with Winnebago Indians there; the other represents Charles deLanglade trading with Indians at his La Baye Trading Post. Both murals were removed from the old public museum and are in the collections of the new Neville Public Museum but not on display. (Press-Gazette 3/25/1937)

Two sculptures are of particular note. The first is the "Spirit of the Northwest" dedicated on June 10, 1931 and sculpted by Sidney Bedore from 20 tons of Indiana Bedford limestone. It is located on the northeast corner of the Brown County Courthouse lawn. Sidney Bedore was a descendent of the Grignons and the deLanglades. He moved to Green Bay with his family at age 12 and as a young man worked for a local brick yard. He became interested sculpture and went on to study at Chicago's Art Institute under sculptor Loredo Taft. He married Anna Lou Matthews, a painter, in 1917. Her work has been described in the previous paragraphs. The "Spirit of the Northwest" includes three figures: Nicolas Perrot, an early trader and representative of the French government; Claude Allouez, the first French missionary in Wisconsin; and an Indian guide. The statute was unveiled on June 11, 1931 by Governor Philip LaFollette; Director of the State Historical Society, Dr. Joseph Schafer; and Bishop Paul P. Rhode of the Green Bay Catholic Diocese. Bedore's other works include sculptures of Jean Nicolet at Red Banks and Theodore Roosevelt in Benton Harbor, Michigan. (Press-Gazette 12/16/1922; 6/8/1931; 6/11/1931; 9/13/1955; BCHS Newsletter Nov/Dec. 1986)

In 1928, the Harmon Foundation under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, inaugurated a nationwide contest for cities over 25,000 to promote playground beautification. The City of Green Bay won that contest, and the prize money was used to purchase one of Helen Farnsworth Mears' last sculptures, "The Spirit of Joy." Helen Farnsworth Mears was from Oshkosh and studied in New York and Paris. Her works include "The Spirit of Wisconsin" and "Francis Willard." The "Spirit of Joy," or "Spirit of Youth" as described in the Green Bay Press-Gazette

Tercentennial edition, is a bronze figure playing pipes. It was originally placed in Johannes Park surrounded by a pool. The sculpture was removed from Johannes Park and donated to the Neville Public Museum when the new museum was opened in the 1980's. (Wisconsin Magazine Sept. 1928:245; Press-Gazette 1934:Social and Civic 39)

In 1914, John L. Kitslaar arrived in northeastern Wisconsin following graduation from the Royal School of Fine Arts in Amsterdam Holland. He had come to the United States at the suggestion of an uncle who was a priest in DePere. The business he started in 1918 specialized in church decorating. During his life, he decorated more than 1500 churches in Wisconsin and Michigan with oil paintings, stencils and free hand designs. Some of the churches were redecorated several times under his supervision. Later Kitslaar went to the areas of commercial and residential decoration and, at the time of his death in 1970, was Chairman of the Board of two Green Bay firms, Kitslaar Inc., and Kitslaar's Interiors, Inc., which had been the outgrowth of his business expansion. The firm exists today as a local interior decorating firm but is noted here for the artistic church paintings, stencils and designs which John Kitslaar, Sr. completed during the early part of the 20th century. (Press-Gazette :n.p.; Kitslaar Interview 2/25/1987) The building of note included in the survey is St. John The Evangelist Church at 413 St. John Street (BR 80/08). Kitslaar also did commercial interiors including the Press Gazette Building at 435 E. Walnut Street (BR 84/14) and several local banks.

Photography

There is one local photography collection of note in the City of Green Bay. Anton Stiller and his sons, Otto, Anton Jr., Eugene and Ernest were all involved in what began as Anton Sr.'s leather shop established around 1878. That business, located at 210-212 Cherry Street (since demolished), evolved into a music and camera store in the late 19th and early 20th century. Otto Stiller was the original Green Bay Packer photographer and took the first movies of the Packers at practice and during games. All four brothers are noted as photographers and collectors of historic photographs. In 1971, Otto Stiller donated his personal collection of photographs, many documenting Green Bay sports and social life, to the Neville Public Museum, where it is available for use by researchers. (Press-Gazette 11/10/1972; 2/12/1981; Stiller Collection: Neville Public Museum).

NOTE ON SOURCES

No specific books or articles on the arts community in Green Bay were discovered during the course of the research conducted for this section. The greatest single resource proved to be the Green Bay Press-Gazette files maintained by the Brown County Library's Local History Collection. These files included both stories reporting events of the day and secondary historical sketches. Allied with these files is the Tercentennial Edition of the paper which was published in 1934 to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of Jean Nicolet's landing. This included articles on the history of painting and sculpture in the city.

Less informative resources for this chapter include an article in the September 1928 edition of Wisconsin Magazine discussing the career of Helen Farnsworth Mears, the noted Oshkosh sculptor. Deborah Martin's History of Brown County, Wisconsin also provides a description of the Franz Rohrbeck murals in the Brown County Courthouse.

Finally, three interviews were conducted with Neville Museum Director Ann Koski, unidentified staff members of the Green Bay Park and Recreation Department and William Kitslaar, son of church artist John Kitslaar.

EXTANT RESOURCES

The Rohrbeck murals can be found in the Brown County Courthouse (BR 84/22).

The Anna Lou Matthews Bedore murals are found in Green Bay West High School at 966 Shawano Avenue (BR 34/07).

"The Spirit of the Northwest" by Sidney Bedore is located at the lawn of the Brown county Courthouse, 100 S. Jefferson Street (BR 84/22).

Buildings featuring Kitslaar interior artwork:

St. John the Evangelist Church, 413 St. John Street (BR 80/08)
Green Bay Press-Gazette Building, 435 E. Walnut Street (BR 84/14)

CHAPTER 4
COMMERCE

From its earliest days, Green Bay has been a center for commerce beginning as a base for the French, British and American fur trade industries. In those early years, commerce was conducted by the traders at the trading post or in one of the three forts erected in the area. Imports included trade goods of various types including blankets, guns and liquor. Exports included furs, tallow and maple sugar. (Collections:Vol. III 255)

Green Bay was originally important to commerce in the region because of the geographic advantage created by the linkage between the Great Lakes, the Bay and the Fox River. This later opened a trade corridor into the interior. The settlement at Green Bay became the natural trade and distribution center. Early trade at Green Bay centered around furs. Later, trade centered around lumber, grain and then other agricultural products. Steamers brought consumer goods into the city and took grain and other products out. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, several railroads established shops and stations in the area, thus opening the agricultural areas and the local industries to nationwide rail access. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay 1897:9)

In 1897, some 500,000 tons of freight moved through Green Bay by rail and some 300,000 tons by water. The previous year Green Bay factories had shipped $5 million worth of products to non-local markets. Major wholesale products shipped from Green Bay at that time included hardware, cheese, produce and agricultural implements. In addition, one source noted 125 local "travelling men" out on the road selling Green bay products. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay 1897:9)

By 1902, large cargoes of grain were leaving Green Bay for eastern cities. Extensive warehouses and sheds were built along the Fox River which could store up to a million tons of coal. In 1901, Green Bay imported and exported a total of 1,233,312 tons of goods by lake routes. (Martin 1913:np)

In 1915, the main wholesale and jobbing activities in Green Bay were listed as follows. The list is not in any order of importance and includes dairy products, groceries, flour, canned goods, produce, fish, candy, garden produce, seeds, paper, farm implements, coal, lumber, millwork, china and crockery, oil, brick, liquor, hardware, harness, saddlery, and auto accessories. (Green Bay, County Seat 1915:np)

By 1916, 55-60 freight trains passed into and out of Green Bay on a daily basis. Five or more trains bearing locally manufactured goods left the city daily. Over 500 vessels entered the harbor during the navigation season. The registered tonnage of vessels entering the harbor was one-half million tons which represented a doubling of tonnage from 1906. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916: 5)

The year 1916 found 1,300 businesses in the City of Green Bay which included 40 wholesale and jobbing houses. Four rail lines ensured the city's position as an important rail distribution center while the lake port

continued to be important. Green Bay wholesalers distributed approximately $20,000,000 worth of goods annually by rail from Green Bay during this period.(Press-Gazette, Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:7)

RETAIL SERVICES

This section reviews some of the retail commercial services found in the City of Green Bay. This includes subsections on local hotels, financial institutions, and then a brief discussion of some of the local retail establishments.

Hotels

The City of Green Bay has had a number of hotels operating in it over the course of its history. The earliest hotels were inns and taverns with rooms and would be considered very primitive by current standards. John P. Arndt, one of the early leaders in the community, kept an early inn and tavern which was an important social and political gathering place in early Shantytown. The first hotel in Green Bay proper was founded by Daniel Whitney in 1829-30 as part of his development of the village of Navarino. The Washington House was an improvement over the accepted inn of the day but would still be considered as a primitive hostelry as was the Navarino House built in 1834. ("High Society..." :426; Foley 1983:30)

In an effort to attract settlers and businesses to his competing settlement, John Jacob Astor built the Astor House at the present intersection of Mason and Adams Street in 1835. It became the principal hotel in that early period of Green Bay. The Astor House was a three-story wooden building constructed to provide the finest in comfort found anywhere in the region. Its polished, painted three-story exterior was in strong contrast to the log homes found in the pioneer community. The Astor House was the site of numerous early balls, weddings, banquets and entertainments. It was destroyed by fire in the 1850's. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 132)

The Astor House surpassed the Washington House when it was built and it also proved to have the longer history. Astor eventually sold his hotel to Dr. William Beaumont who operated it with his son Israel until it was destroyed by fire in the late 1850's. The hotel was rebuilt c.1861 as the Beaumont House on the same site. The Beaumont House was the premier hotel in the city for several decades with beautiful furnishings and an impressive lobby. The hotel also offered other services such as a high quality dining room and bar. There were numerous changes in management and several owners over its long history. The 1861 hotel went through a major remodeling in 1910 and was demolished in 1963 when the site was used for a new Beaumont Motor Inn, now the Days Inn. Thus, although the original hotel has been gone for 130 years, this site has been used for hotel purposes since the founding of the Village of Navarino. (Martin 1913: Vol.I 132-3; Foley 1983:30: Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Issue 1934:Retail 40; Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:48; News-Chronicle: 12/1/1983)

Cooke's Hotel was built in 1874 by Joseph Brown and George Cooke and, with the Beaumont, was one of the major Green Bay hotels. The hotel was built at the corner of Cherry and Washington Streets and was a four story brick building with 70 rooms. It also featured a cafe, bar and barbershop. In

1916, it was noted that this hotel had running water and telephones in every room and 19 actually had bathrooms connected. Later owners and operators changed the name of the hotel to the "Straubel", "Felch," and "Sherwood" hotels. The top three floors were demolished in 1936 and the remainder of the building in 1981. (Rudolph 1981:62; Press-Gazette, Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:10; Tercentennial Issue 1934:Retail 40)

The Hibernia House was built in Fort Howard c.1874 by Patrick Shaugnessy. It originally catered to a largely Irish clientele. Later renamed the Northwestern Hotel, this three story brick building still stands at 409-411 N. Broadway (BR 64/23) and is still in operation as a hotel. The Shaughnessy family operated the hotel at least into the 1940's according to City Directories. The hotel had a major remodelling in 1905 and had a capacity of 75 guests at that time. The Northwestern has been a moderately priced hotel/rooming house since its inception. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:48; City Directory:1939)

The neighboring Huffman House was built by Henry P. Huffman in c.1875. Whereas the original emphasis of the Hibernia House had been for Irish travellers, the Huffman House catered largely to Germans. This hotel is also three stories in height and constructed of brick. This hotel, now known as the Fort Howard Inn, is also still in operation at 401-403 N. Broadway (BR 64/21). (Brown County tax rolls; Green Bay City Directories: 1899,1939,1946; Press-Gazette,Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:27)

Two hotels were built on the east side of the city in 1894 and both buildings still exist. The Columbia Hotel at 1106 Main Street (BR 118/24) had a very short life as a hostelry. It appears to have been out of business as a hotel by 1898 and the building was used as a saloon and hall. By 1907, the building was being used as a manufacturing site for saddles and harnesses. (Sanborn-Perris Map : 1894,1900,1907; Green Bay City Directory:1898) The Bradley House, built in the same year and located at 409-11 S. Washington Street (BR 80/36), continues as a rooming house. The name of the hotel was changed to the Hotel Gotto around 1900 and operated by Belgian-born Eli Gotto. Martin's 1913 history refers to this hotel as "one of the important hotels in Green Bay" and indicates that the business was flourishing at that time. In the 1930's, the name was changed to the White Front Hotel which name it retains. (Brown County Tax Rolls; Sanborn-Perris Map: 1900; Martin 1913:Vol.II 529; Green Bay City Directories: 1939,1946)

The New Freimann Hotel was built in c.1895 and originally operated by Micheal O'Neil as O'Neil's Hotel. The next year the name was changed to the New Freimann, probably after Freimann's Hotel, which had operated on Main Street from the 1880's on. The owner of the property was John Freimann who also owned the hotel with his name. The name was changed again in the 1930's to the Hofman Hotel, operated by Paul Hofman. It is now known as J.D.'s Show Lounge, noted for its exotic dancers. The building is still standing and is located at 348 S. Washington Street (BR 80/29). (Green Bay City Directories: 1896,1918,1921,1936; Press-Gazette, Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:47)

Two Polish hotels were built across the street from one another at 617 and 618 Main Street, respectively. The Cooperstown House was the earlier of the two built in 1889. It was originally operated by the owner, Thomas Kolocheski, who then leased it to a series of other operators, many of whom were of Polish extraction. In the 1930's, this became the Allen Hotel and is presently a tavern named Gerry's Place. (Klukowski 1956:40; Green Bay City Directory:1933) The second of these hotels, the Milwaukee House, was built for Joseph Piakowski in the 1890's. It was operated as a hotel by the original owner as late as 1939. It is no longer a hotel and is the home of Bay Lakes Automotive Supply. (Klokowski 1956:40; Green Bay City Directory: 1939.) Neither building was surveyed due to loss of architectural integrity.

The building at 718 Main Street is referred to as the "Kewaunee House" in the 1896 City Directory operated by one Clement Janquet. Other references show the building as a saloon. By 1939, the building was used as the Dempsey Furniture Company and had apartments on the upper floor. (Sanborn-Perris Map: 1894; Green Bay City Directories: 1896,1915,1939.) It was not surveyed due to loss of architectural integrity.

The Union Hall Hotel was operated by John Zilles at 500 N. Baird Street and was built in 1894. It was a small hotel with only a few rooms and it had a Hagemeister Brewery saloon on the first floor. By 1918, the building was no longer functioning as a hotel. (Brown County tax rolls: 1900, 1915; Green Bay City Directories:1896,1915)

The largest of the hotels from the historic period is the Northland Hotel at 304 N. Adams Street (BR 85/14). This 260 room hotel (105 additional rooms were added in 1947) was built in 1925 by Walter Schroeder's Wisconsin Hotel Realty Company as one of series capped by the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee (now the Marc Plaza) and including the Lorraine Hotel in Madison and the Retlaw (now Clarion) Hotel in Fond du Lac. The Northland featured full hotel facilities and was considered the best hotel in the city following its construction. It was converted to apartments for the elderly in the 1970's. (Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Issue 1934: Retail 40; Progress Edition 1957:Part A,p.5.)

The last hotel constructed during the historic period and still extant is the Fort Howard Hotel built in 1925 and located at 231-235 N. Broadway (BR 64/10). A saloon or tavern has always been located on the first floor. (Green Bay City Directories:1927,1939,1946.)

A number of other hotels listed in various City Directories have been razed over the years. These include the Blackstone at the west end of the Mason Street bridge, the Bay City where the Bellin Building is now located, the Astor (second incarnation), the Green Bay House, the Reis Hotel, the Junction House, the Adams House, the Broadway House at Broadway and Dousman, and the First National Hotel. (Green Bay City Directories:various)

In 1916, the City had a total of 1200 hotel rooms. This number had decreased to 900 in 1951. Numbers continued to decrease until the 1970's when a new civic emphasis on the convention/tourism industry led to the upgrading of several existing downtown hotels, including the Beaumont and

the Holiday Inn and culminating in the new Embassy Suites/Convention Center complex in 1985-1986. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:48; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:121)

Banking

The banking industry has also had a long history in the City of Green Bay. The first bank west of Lake Michigan was founded in Green Bay in 1835. The Charter was obtained from the Michigan Territorial Legislature through the efforts of Morgan L. Martin. The Charter was one of three granted by the Legislature at that time but the only one to actually be used. It authorized the sale of stock in the bank at $50.00 a share to a limit of $100,000 to capitalize the venture. Ten percent of the investment could be paid in specie; the rest was due on call. The stock was popular and quickly oversubscribed but three people controlled the majority interest: Martin, Daniel Whitney and William Dickinson. Martin was elected the first President of the bank and it operated under his jurisdiction. The Bank of Wisconsin was opened in Astor in 1836 in a building erected by the Astor Fur Company at the present northwest corner of Adams and Chicago Streets. According to Deborah Martin, the stone vault built for this first bank survived until at least as late as 1899. The Bank itself quickly got caught up in the catastrophic Panic of 1837. By charter, the Bank issued notes as a form of currency. Rumors circulated in the Territorial Legislature that the Bank had overextended its loans and currency and had no way to collect funds owed them to forestall insolvency. An audit committee was appointed by the Legislature in 1837 which gave the Bank a clean bill of health. However, as rumors of insolvency persisted, the Legislature moved to take over the Bank in 1837. This resulted in the direct intervention of the Attorney General, revokation of the charter, and removal of its assets. Thus, within two years of its promising creation, the Bank of Wisconsin was gone.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 158-159; Smith 1973: 278-279)

The second bank in Green Bay was not organized for sixteen years after the collapse of the Bank of Wisconsin. Joseph G. Lawton and Francis B. Desnoyers were elected President and Cashier, respectively, of the Fox River Bank which opened its doors on June 22, 1854. It had raised $25,000 in capital and was authorized to raise up to $500,000. It was not successful, however, and collapsed after a short time. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 271.)

The third bank in the City, and the first with some degree of permanancy, was the Bank of Green Bay organized by Henry Strong in 1859. The Bank operated through the Civil War and restructured itself as the First National Bank of Green Bay in 1865. It operated under that name and charter until 1877 when it was reorganized again as the Strongs Bank, a private lending institution with Henry Strongs as President. The Strongs Bank closed in 1891. (Foley 1973:57; Martin 1913:Vol.I 272; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Civic/Social 20)

The City Bank of Green Bay was established in 1863 by George Lawton and Edward Vandenbroeck. Two years later, it was incorporated as the City National Bank of Green Bay. William Fisk (son of Joel S. Fisk) was named President of the Bank in 1870 following Conrad Kruger. The bank volun-

tarily liquidated its assets in 1873 and Fisk then became Vice-President of the Kellogg National Bank, formed the following year, and located in the same quarters as the City National Bank. ("City National Bank of Green Bay Records - 1863-1874", Area Resource Center, UW-Green Bay)

As stated, the Kellogg National Bank was founded in 1874 following the liquidation of the City National Bank. The principal incorporators included pioneer Henry Baird (who had also been an incorporator of the Bank of Wisconsin in 1835), William Fisk (previously President of the City National Bank), David McCartney, Rufus B. Kellogg of Oshkosh, and others. Kellogg purchased 290 of the 500 shares of original stock and the bank was named the Kellogg National Bank. Kellogg was named President and William Fisk, the Vice-President. The Bank located in the Cooke Hotel until new quarters were built in 1888 at 126 N. Washington Street. (razed) A new building was constructed on N. Adams Street in 1963. (Foley 1983:157.)

William Fisk, the original Vice-President, eventually became President of the Bank. Fisk was associated with three banks over his career; the City National Bank, the Kellogg National Bank, and he was also a Director of the First National Bank of Green Bay. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 40)

In a related development, the Citizens National Bank was founded in Green Bay in 1888 by W.P. Wagner and Charles Vroman. It had its offices at Cherry and Washington Streets. The Bank was a direct rival to the Kellogg Bank and the two merged in 1926 retaining the Kellogg name. John Rose, a protege of Rufus Kellogg, became President in that year and remained so until 1951 when his son took over. The family is still active in area banking and the Kellogg Bank survives to the present as part of the Associated Banks group, still operating out of its 1963 headquarters building on N. Adams.(Foley 1983:157; Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:22)

The McCartney Exchange Bank was formed in Fort Howard in 1882 by David McCartney, one of the founders of the Kellogg Bank in 1874. McCartney, a Scotsman, was a former lumberman and sawmill operator in Fort Howard. McCartney located the bank in his new business block on W. Walnut Street, which was known alternately as the McCartney Block and the Music Hall after the second floor hall in the building. The bank was reorganized in 1892 as the McCartney National Bank and, in 1916, a new building was built for the bank at 130 W. Walnut Street (razed). (Martin 1913:Vol.I 273; Foley 1983:53; Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:24)

Joseph H. Taylor began working at the McCartney Bank when it opened in 1882 as the Cashier. He remain there until 1929, eventually becoming the President. Taylor was also a Mayor of the City of Fort Howard, a City Treasurer and Postmaster.

The McCartney National Bank closed in 1931 after George A. Richardson, then its President, committed suicide. Depositors subsequently staged a run on the Bank forcing its closing. (Meindl 1984:50)

The Brown County Building and Loan Association was formed in 1892 and was the oldest such financial institution in the City. Its first location was at 112 Main Street, then 100 N. Adams Street and then into the Minihan Building on W. Walnut Street. The institution became Colonial Savings and Loan in 1978, moving into new quarters. The other three buildings mentioned have all been razed.(Foley 1983:131)

The Bank of Green Bay was formed in 1901 under the leadership of Kewaunee businessmen Edward and David Decker. The Bank was sold to Green Bay interests in 1906 and Robert E. Minihan became the President. The Bank moved into the Masonic Temple building at Cherry and Adams Street in 1915. Meanwhile, in that latter year, the People's Savings and Trust Company was established as the City's first trust company at 113 N. Washington Street. The organization moved into the Minihan Building in 1932 when Dr. John Minihan became President. The name was changed to the People's Trust and Savings Bank in 1933. In 1956, a bank holding company act in the Legislature led to consolidation of the two banks as part of the Marine Bank system. The Marine Corporation purchased the People's Bank in 1960 which, in turn, merged with the Bank of Green Bay in 1964 to become People's Bank of Green Bay. It became People's Marine Bank in 1970 and moved into a new bank building. (Foley 1983:143)

The Farmers' Exchange Bank was founded in 1903 as a bank intended to serve the rural population. It was located at 1252 Main Street (BR 118/12) until 1921 when it moved across the street to 1245 Main Street (BR 91/05). The Farmers' Exchange Bank became the Wisconsin State Bank in 1935 and was acquired by the First Wisconsin Corporation in 1969. The Bank became the First Wisconsin Bank of Green Bay in 1970 and built a new building in the downtown. The two bank buildings on Main Street have since been significantly altered in their conversions to retail establishments.(Foley 1983:161; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:77)

The West Side State Bank was founded in 1914 by Anton and Peter Platten among others. The Platten bothers built the Platten Building at the corner of Dousman and Broadway to house the bank in that year. The Bank moved to the former quarters of the defunct McCartney Bank in 1938 and replaced that building with the present one in 1964. The Bank was purchased by United Bankshares in 1971 and became the Valley Bank in 1983 when United Bankshares merged with the Valley Bancorporation. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:40; Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.3 p.10)

Finally, the Green Bay Building and Loan Association was organized by Vincent Hendrie in 1927. This became the First Northern Savings and Loan in 1972. The organization had several homes before moving to 201 S. Monroe in 1975. (Foley 1983:126)

Commercial

In addition to the hotels and banking interests, Green Bay had and has a wealth of other commercial establishments. What follows is a sampling of what appear to be some of the more prominent operations. This is not meant to be an all-encompassing list and the reader will no doubt have favorites that are not included. We ask your indulgence on this score in order to make the task manageable.

Few physical remnants of the earliest merchants remain due to reconstruction and redevelopment in the downtown on both sides of the river. Gray's Block, built by Albert Gray in 1871, remains as the earliest. This building is located at 100-108 S. Broadway (BR 34/05) and is an important part of the recommended Broadway Historic District. Gray began selling general merchandise in 1861 and then moved to dry goods in 1871 with the construction of the new building.(History of Northern Wisconsin 1881:138)

Gregoire Denis operated a grocery and dry goods store and tavern in the Bay Settlement from the 1860's until the 1890's. The large home, stables and carriage house he built in 1889 are still there at the corner of Bay Settlement and Church Roads (BR 121/13) although the store has been razed. The Denis family was the most prominent family in Bay Settlement and the farmstead is included as part of the proposed Holy Cross Historic District. (Dell:mss np)

Gustav Kustermann was born in Germany and arrived in Green Bay in 1868. He worked as a clerk and bookkeeper in a local dry goods store until 1872 when he and two partners opened up a stationery and job printing business. In 1873, Erastus Root left the partnership and, in 1876, Kustermann bought out Louis Neese, the other partner. Kustermann's brother Robert became a partner in 1880 and remained until his retirement in 1894. Gustav Kustermann was a leader of the local German community and, in addition to being a prolific writer and public speaker, had a career in public service which included being Green Bay postmaster, a member of the City Council and County Board, City Treasurer and a Republican Member of Congress. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay : 103-104) His building at 217 N. Washington Street (BR80/18) remains and dates from 1882. In 1923, Jacob Vander Zanden moved his jewelry store into the Kustermann building. The jewelry business had started on W. Walnut Street in 1893. The business is still operating at the Washington Street location.(Foley 1983:138)

The J.L. Jorgenson Company was formed by its namesake in Fort Howard in 1876. The 1879 building which housed that firm is located at 107-109 N. Broadway (BR63/26). In 1887, Jorgenson's brother-in-law, Frank Blesch, joined the firm and the name was changed to Jorgenson-Blesch. A new Green Bay store was built across the river at 303-313 N. Washington Street which, by the second decade of this century was referred to as the largest department store in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee. A new building on this site was constructed in 1927. The Jorgenson-Blesch Company was purchased by the H.C. Prange Company in 1931 and that company occupied the 1927 building in 1932. That building had numerous additions and was eventually replaced by the 1952 riverfront building currently a part of the Port Plaza Mall. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 536; Press-Gazette 1/2/1927; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:101)

Some of the other stores of this period include a department store started by I. Cohen in 1888 at 333 Main Street (razed). Baum's Department Store started by John Baum in 1891, prospered, moved to a new store on the northwest corner of Main and Monroe in 1897, grew even larger and eventually declined (razed). Nic Wagner's paper hanging, interior decorating and painting business at 117 N. Adams Street (BR 84/29) was established in 1893. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:9,22,35)

The Truttman Hardware Company was founded in 1896 by Joseph Francois in the building at 1244 Main Street (BR 118/18) built in that year for the business. Originally called the Francois Hardware Company, W.H. Truttman became a partner in 1920. His brother G.W. bought the Francois interest in 1930. In 1940, the name was changed to "Bill and Wally's Hardware Store." This changed to the Truttman Hardware Company after W.H. died in 1946. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:128)

Several turn of the century businesses include the Flip Inn at 3605 Humboldt which is a tavern begun by Herbert Basten on his family's farm (since urbanized) in 1900. (Press-Gazette :9/8/1959) Another is the Meier-Schroeder Company formed by Carl Meier in 1901. Meier was joined by Otto Schroeder as partner in 1903 in a wholesale and retail floral and horticultural supply business on N. Washington Street (razed). The business still exists in Allouez. Similarly, Charles De Clerc wholesale and retail flowers was also located at 217 N. Washington Street (BR 80/18) (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:14) The Wilson, Walter, Hansen Hardware Company was established in 1906 with a store at 123 N. Broadway (BR 63/31) founded by John Wilson. Over its history, the store moved to 406-410 Dousman in 1908 (BR 33/19), 115 N. Broadway (BR 63/28), and 107-111 W. Walnut. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 292) R.J. Coad established his undertaking business at 415 W. Walnut Street in 1906 and the Sagerman News Depot was started at 225 E. Walnut in 1907. (Brown County Trade Review:1915)

Peter Schauer started a furniture store at 1420 Main Street in 1905. Two years later, he moved to Washington Street and, in 1911, went into partnership with Arthur Schumacher who was also an undertaker. In 1921 the firm purchased 227 E. Walnut Street (BR 84/26) and in 1927 built the adjoining building on N. Adams Street. This building has been remodelled in 1935 and 1977. (Foley 1983:142)

Finally, the Platten Brothers various ventures were located in the Platten Building at 406-410 Dousman Street built in 1914(BR33/19). The Plattens operated a grocery, meat market and wholesale produce operation from this building as well as a bank. (Green Bay City Directories:1910,1918)

These are only a few of the commercial activities found in the city throughout its history but they should give the reader some indication of the types of commercial activities encountered.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Wholesale trade has traditionally been a strong part of the local economy given the city's role as a regional center. The 1916 Greater Green Bay issue of the Press-Gazette provided a list of wholesale activities as part of the overall discussion of the local economy. The two most important wholesale industries were groceries and hardware but also listed are coal, paper, candy, crockery, clothing, gloves, plumbing supplies, farm implements, factory machinery, files, bread, stoves, tinware, cement, bricks, shoes, produce and fruit, canned goods, grass mats and rugs, lumber and planing mill supplies, tile, trunks, harnesses, flour, feed, cheese, eggs, butter, and plows. It was claimed that some of these goods were distributed as far away as Europe. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:41)

In 1934, Green Bay was the largest wholesale center north of Milwaukee with some 70 wholesale houses. The largest wholesale operations were in groceries, hardware, coal, fuel, cheese, machinery, meat, bakery, paper, paint, building materials and produce. The trucking industry, founded in 1920 in the Green Bay region, provided fast service to customers. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Industry 4)

In 1950, there were 164 wholesale establishments in Green Bay which sold some $147,561,000 worth of goods as compared with 951 retail stores which sold $94,672,000 worth of goods.(Wisconsin Magazine 1951:114)

Throughout this century, Green Bay has also become a leader in the distribution of gasoline and oil which is brought in by lake tanker and then distributed throughout the region from Green Bay. In 1964, Green Bay ranked third in Wisconsin in distribution and jobbing. Wholesale trade continues to be an important part of the economy and Green Bay continues as a regional leader. (Foley 1983:67,108)

What follows is a discussion of some of the important wholesale houses in the City over the course of its history. As this is a survey of wholesale trade, some firms may not have been included that the reader feels should have been. We ask your indulgence and remind you that this is a sampling.

Among the earliest of these wholesale firms is F.Hurlbut and Company which was established in 1870 as a wholesaler of coal, bricks, cement, tile and other similar products. This firm is still in operation in the city but the original structures are no longer extant. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Industry 6)

Duchateau Brothers Liquors was also founded in 1870 by brothers Abelard and Leon Duchateau. The firm moved to its long-time location at Main and Washington Streets in 1874. The building has since been razed. Following the death of Abelard in 1888, his widow and son Frank ran the business with Leon for many years before eventually closing. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay :132; History of Northern Wisconsin 1881:121)

The third of these firms was Weiss-Hollman, founded in 1870 as Pool and Sommers and taken over by Albert Weiss and Fred Hollman in 1875. Weiss-Hollman was a dealer in crockery and glassware and also known for the goods they imported from Europe and England. All of the buildings associated with this business have been demolished. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay :99; History of Northern Wisconsin 1881:120)

The Joannes Brothers Company was formed in 1871 by the five Joannes Brothers, Charles, William, Mitchell, Felix and Thomas J. The brothers were from Belgium and arrived in the City the year they began the business. The brothers began a small retail grocery store in the 200 block of N. Washington Street. Two years later, in 1873, the store became a wholesale operation exclusively in response to poor financial conditions. Ironically, the business prospered and rapidly expanded. The brothers were able to tap several large markets such as northern lumbering camps and settlements in the Upper Peninsula as well as small communities in the Green Bay region. The large granite building at 118-122 S. Washington Street (BR 80/24) was built in 1891. A six story addition was added to the west in

1902 which has since been razed. In addition, several warehouse buildings and a coffee mill were built to the rear of the Washington Street buildings. These have also been demolished. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:6)

By 1916, the Joannes Brothers Company was the largest distributor of food products in the midwest outside of Chicago (according to the company). The company had several of their own brands including "Martha Washington", "Varsity" and "Sunset Club." Products were distributed by truck, train (by a Milwaukee Road spur which ran to the building), and ship (the company had docks at their complex) for distribution throughout the region. Sales in 1902 topped $1,600,000. By the 1950's, the Joannes Brothers Company was still in the top three Wisconsin food wholesalers. It had also started a chain of supermarkets which were sold off in 1951. (Martin 1902:np; Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:6; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:92)

The Joannes family was also a major civic contributor donating the Joannes Park complex to the city as well as the Joannes Hall to the Christ Episcopal Church.

Cargill and Van Valkenburgh were grain and produce dealers that operated at various locations along the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad in northern Wisconsin and in the Upper Peninsula. The firm was established in 1871 and moved into Green Bay in 1878 after acquiring the holdings of the Elmore and Kelly firm, leasing their office, grain elevator and warehouse. Cargill Grain Company became a major midwestern grain distribution company which is still in operation throughout the region. No buildings remain from this operation.

Although also considered an industrial concern, the Larsen Canning Company was also a wholesale distributor. Founded in 1882 as a small-scale fruit and vegetable wholesaler by William Larsen, the company expanded to include canning in 1890 and was the second canning company founded in the state. The company is also discussed in the chapter on Industry.

The Gotfredson Brothers Company was a wholesaler of hardware, farm implements, wagons, sleighs, and similar products. Lawrence and Benjamin Gotfredson established the firm in 1888 at Main and Roosevelt Streets as a retail outlet. In later years, a wholesale department was also added and the firm moved to Washington Street. Although it became a substantial firm by the early part of this century, the company and its buildings are now gone.(Men Who Are Making Green Bay:123)

The C.A. Straubel Co. was founded in 1895 by Charles Straubel and a partner. The partner was bought out in 1898 and Straubel became the sole owner. The company was a wholesale cheese distributor which became one of the largest distributors in Green Bay, one of the principal cheese production centers of the country. The company was bought by Kraft Foods in 1926 and the plant is now demolished. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:109)

The Bohemian Baking Company was established in 1897 at 1263 Main Street although the buildings surveyed as part of this company date from the early twentieth century(BR 91/09). (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Food 11)

The C. Reiss Coal Company purchased the former Cargill Grain Company docks on the Fox River in 1904. The docks were used for stockpiling coal and had a capacity of 1.5 million tons. The docks had the equipment to unload ships of up to 12,000 tons capacity and were served by three rail lines with a capacity for loading 125 rail cars per day. In the early twentieth century, Green Bay shipped more coal to interior Wisconsin and Minnesota than any other Great Lakes port. The Reiss Company had docks in several lake ports but the docks at Green Bay were among the very largest. The Green Bay facililty also had the largest and most modern of the Reiss Company's three coal briquet plants. (Foley 1983:128; Green Bay: County Seat 1915:np; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:103)

The Murphy Supply Company was established in 1907 by E.N. Murphy for the sale of wholesale mill steam fittings and plumbing supplies. The company is still operating in the City but the original buildings on S. Washington Street have been demolished. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:24)

The Nelson Machinery Company was established in 1908 at 131 N. Pearl Street (BR33/07) by Henry J. Nelson. The company originally sold machinery and steam boilers. By the 1950's, the company sold machinery and mill supplies throughout the midwest. This firm had a unique facility adjacent to its main building called "Machinery Hall" which was a showroom for the products sold by the company. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:116) Both buildings were surveyed during the west side portion of this project. They were subsequently demolished as part of private redevelopment efforts.

The Barkhausen Coal and Dock Company was descibed as one of the largest coal distributing companies in the state in 1916. The company was established as a retail firm in 1888 and operated as strictly retail until 1910 when wholesale services were added. At that time the coal operation could fill approximately 40 rail cars per day. Henry G. Barkhausen had operated a grocery store in the city from 1873 to 1884. In that latter year, he began a coal, fuel and oil business with Oscar Hathaway. By 1897, the oil operation was one the larger ones in the northeast and the other areas followed as described. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay 1897:126; Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916: np)

The Greiling-Innes Company was established in 1915 by Herman Greiling, C.A. Innes, and F.R. Bucholz as a wholesale grocer. The company is now defunct. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:8)

Finally, the Atlas Cold Storage Company purchased the former Acme Packing Company plant in 1925 and built additional buildings for cheese manufacturing and storage. The primary modern interest in these buildings may be that the Acme Packing Company was the original sponsor of Curly Lambeau's professional footbal team, better known as the Green Bay Packers.

The above represents a selection of wholesale firms and not the universe. It does however, include those properties included in the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The communications industry in Green Bay consists of print journalism, radio, and television which are presented here in that order. As a major regional center, Green Bay has had a long history of newspapers including the first paper published in the State as well as several German-language publications. Radio came to the City in 1922 and television in 1953. The city's telephone system was started in 1882.

The Green Bay Intelligencer was the first newspaper published in what became Wisconsin. The paper was founded and the first edition published on December 12, 1833 in Navarino. The newspaper had its own building and was, therefore, the first printing office in the northwest.(French 1876:Vol.3 81) The co-publishers and editors of the Intelligencer were Albert G. Ellis and John V. Suydam. Ellis had experience as a printer and numerous other items were produced from their print shop. Two that survive are some lottery tickets and a Chippewa-English dictionary written by the Reverend Samuel Mazzuchelli. (Smith 1973:565, 569) The newspaper was published weekly on a regular basis until 1836 when it was sold to Charles Sholes who then started the Wisconsin Democrat.("Narrative...":Vol.15 465)

The Wisconsin Democrat actually began as the Wisconsin Free Press in 1835. This was a Democratic paper published by William Stevenson and edited by Joseph Dickinson. In 1836, the Free Press and the Intelligencer merged under Sholes' ownership and the name changed to the Democrat. The printing plant was destroyed by fire in 1840 and the paper was moved to Kenosha. (French 1876:Vol.3 82)

Two newspapers were started in 1841, the Phoenix and the Green Bay Republican. The former was established by John V. Suydam, formerly of the Intelligencer, and was destoyed by fire shortly after opening. (French 1876:Vol.3 107) The Republican, established by H.O. Sholes, formerly of the Democrat, and Charles P. Arndt operated until 1847 when it was moved to Fond du Lac and named the Wisconsin Republican. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 273)

The Green Bay Advocate was started by Charles and Albert Robinson of New York in 1846 as a weekly, Democratic newspaper. Charles Robinson was Wisconsin Secretary of State from 1851 to 1853. The Robinson's built the Advocate Block at 218 Pine Street after fire destroyed their original plant in 1853. The Advocate became quite successful and started a daily paper in 1860 which was the first in the city. The paper ended its operations in 1906 after 60 years. The Advocate Block has been demolished.(Martin 1913:Vol. I 274)

A couple of short-lived newspapers competed with the Advocate in the 1850's and 1860's. The Spectator was established by Samuel Ryan,Jr. in 1851; however, it was removed to Appleton in 1853.(French 1876:Vol.3 142) The Bay City Press was established in 1860 by Colonel Harry E. Eastman and was later taken over by John D. Lawe and Porter Jones. This Republican-oriented paper only lasted until 1862.(French 1876:Vol.3 164)

The first permanent newspaper was the Green Bay Gazette, established as a weekly by George C. Ginty and Dwight I. Follett in 1866. In 1867, William Tipley replaced Follett as a partner and, the following year, the printing plant was destroyed by fire.(French 1876:Vol.3 189-90) In the 1868 reorganization, Follett bought out Ginty and rejoined the paper. In 1870, George Koskinson bought out Tipley's interest and the name was changed to the State Gazette. The Daily State Gazette was inaugurated in 1871 as a Republican paper. Follett obtained full control of the paper in 1873 and retained it until his death in 1888. From that time until the paper was sold to Walter Gardner in 1894, Follett's wife Rosamund was the publisher and editor.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 275) Gardner obtained an Associated Press franchise and expanded and upgraded the paper. In 1896, he incorporated as the Gazette Publishing Company with W.M. Laughlin as Business Manager. (Men Who Are Making Green Bay 1897:110) N.C. Pickard became manager of the paper in 1897 and, later, the owner.

Pickard sold the paper to a group of local businessmen led by Victor Minihan. Minihan had started the Green Bay Free Press in 1914 and the competition of two daily newspapers in a community the size of Green Bay was damaging to both. Minihan consolidated the two papers as the Green Bay Press-Gazette and printed the first edition on July 29, 1915 using the Gazette's printing plant and offices in the Shaylor Block at 226-228 N. Adams Street (BR 85/13). (Foley 1983:79)

The Press-Gazette was the only daily paper in the city from 1915 to 1971. The newspaper moved into its present quarters at 435 E. Walnut Street (BR 84/14) in 1924. Victor Minihan became the editor of the newspaper when John Kline, the original editor, died in 1930. Minihan remained as editor until his own death in 1954. (Press-Gazette 6/29/1955)

The Fort Howard Review was established by David Burns in 1875 as a monthly newspaper. In 1876, it became a weekly, published by James Kerr's Review Printing Company. The newspaper's offices were located at 109 Pearl Street through the 1880's and at 309 Pearl Street in the 1890's. The name of the newspaper was changed to the Green Bay Review after the merger of the two communities. James Kerr built the building at 123 N. Broadway in 1902 as a home for his printing company.(BR63/31) He continued to publish the Review there until about 1919. The printing business continued into the 1940's. (French 1876:Vol.3 251;Green Bay City Directories: 1907-1946)

Three other local papers were the Weekly Globe established as a tabloid by Erastus Root and Mather Kimball which lasted from 1874 to 1883; the Fort Howard Herald which was established by C.J. Pratt in 1872 and continued to c.1915 as the Green Bay Herald (after the merger); and the Fort Howard Monitor which was established by William Humphreville in 1872 and published by David McCartney from 1873 to its demise in 1876. (Press-Gazette: 3/24/1955; French 1876:234)

The most recent Green Bay newspaper is the News-Chronicle, a daily formed in 1971 to compete with the Press-Gazette.

In addition, a number of German-language newspapers were published in Green Bay although all but one of these were relatively short-lived. The first of these was the Green Bay Post which was established in 1858 by Jacob

Fuss. In that same year, Arthur Jacobi founded the Banner, a daily which lasted about a year. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 275) The Volks Zeitung was founded as the Wisconsin Staats Zeitung in 1868 by Fred Berkard. The name was changed to the Volks Zeitung in 1874 with B.G. Grunert as the editor. Schuette and Son acquired the paper in 1875 and published it as a four page weekly which was allied with Republican political philosophies. Finally, Fred Berkard also published the short-lived Concordia. (French 1876:Vol.3 241,312)

The longest-lived of the German language papers was Der Landsmann which was established in 1883 by George Schleyer. The first issue was published on November 15, 1883. The printing plant was located at 226-228 N. Adams Street in the Shaylor Block (BR 85/13). At some point between 1885 and 1892, Anton C. Lehman and Albert Robinson purchased the printing business and took over editorship of the newspaper. In 1911 or 1912, German-born Joseph Mies bought the business and continued to edit the newspaper until 1923. The printing business still operates in the city. (Press-Gazette Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 p.31; Der Landsmann Printing Office Records: Area Resource Center; Sanborn-Perris Maps: 1887,1900; Green Bay City Directories:1885, 1892, 1931)

In addition to the print media, radio and television are part of the history of communications in the city. The first radio station in the area was started at St. Norbert's College in DePere and operated by students in a classroom. WHBY was started in 1922. Three years later, this early station got a commercial license and, by the 1940's, had changed its call letters to WBAY. This station had a monopoly on area radio programming until the late 1940's. The station continued to be owned by the Norbertines. WBAY became a CBS radio network affiliate. (Foley 1983:79; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:74) WDUZ, an ABC network affiliate was the second station in the City founded in 1947. Within a decade, a third radio station went on the air. (Foley 1983:98)

The Norbertines also introduced television to Green Bay with the development of WBAY-TV in November 1953. WFVR-TV was introduced in 1955 and was the first to broadcast in color. The third Green Bay television station was introduced in 1957 thus ensuring all three major netwoks in the community.(Foley 1983:98,146; Press-Gazette Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 p.31)

Six years after the telephone was introduced in 1876, the first phone system was developed in Green Bay. The first line was between the Johannes Brothers Company on S. Washington Street and the John Smith Produce Company on Main Street so that Johannes could place orders. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Industry 4)

At first, telephone use was limited to the wealthy and businesses although there were 32 subscribers when the Wisconsin Telephone Company purchased the first system in 1882 from developer Charles Hoskins. The Company installed the first switchboard at 110 N. Washington Street and within the first six months had 138 subscribers in Fort Howard and Green Bay. In 1904, the telephone company moved into the building at 112 N. Adams Street (BR 107/36). Additions to that building were made in 1912, 1922, and 1931. (Press-Gazette:3/11/1976) The telephone company moved into a new building at Doty and Jefferson Streets in 1953.

Public Utilities

Prior to 1885, there was no central water supply for either Green Bay or Fort Howard. Water was obtained from private wells and from cisterns situated around the city for firefighting purposes. In that year, a private venture stock company was organized to develop a central water system called the Green Bay and Fort Howard Water Company. ("Green Bay Water Department, 1886-1972:np)

Three artesian wells were drilled on S. Adams Street and a pumping station built at the intersection of Main and Washington Streets. Twelve miles of water mains were built including two mains under the river to serve Fort Howard. By 1894, some 29 miles of mains were laid. At that time, a group of local businessmen bought the water company. This group included Mitchell Johannes, Henry Hagemeister, H.A. Straubel, William Larsen, William Fisk, Joseph H. Taylor, A.L. Gray and others. Following the merger of the two communities in 1895, the company changed its name to the Green Bay Water Company. ("Green Bay Water Department, 1886-1972":np)

In 1906, a new coal-fueled water plant was built in the same location as the 1886 plant. This second plant was razed in 1972. By 1909, the company had extended some 43 miles of water mains. ("Green Bay Water Department, 1886-1972":np)

In 1920, the City of Green Bay purchased the Water Company for $1,000,000 from the private stockholders. From 1920 to 1927, the Department was operated by a three-person city commission. For the next decade, through 1937, the Department was operated by the Board of Public Works. From that year to the present, the operation has been the responsibility of the City Water Commission. The City constructed the first system of Lake delivery in 1957 although the old artesian wells were kept for emergencies. ("Green Bay Water Department, 1886-1972":np)

Gas and electric utilities in the City of Green Bay date back to the year 1870 when some Fond du Lac investors built the Green Bay Gas Light Company. Their first efforts resulted in the construction of two miles of wooden gas mains and nine streetlights. The company went through a series of ownership and name changes until it became the Green Bay Gas and Fuel Company in 1887. Meanwhile, in 1883, the Green Bay and Fort Howard Electric Light Company was started and the first electric lights installed. In 1888, Green Bay Gas and Fuel purchased the Green Bay and Fort Howard Electric Light Company creating the Green Bay Gas and Electric Company.(Foley 1983:136)

By 1904, most of the City's electric power came from a steam plant on Washington Street. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:61) This facility was too small to provide for the city's full needs and work was started on a hydroelectric plant at the High Falls of the Peshtigo River which was completed in 1910. The opening of this power station led to a great surplus of inexpensive electrical power which helped to attract industry to the community in the 1910's-1920's. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:6)

In 1911, three major utility companies remained in Green Bay. There had been a number of other small companies which had been formed but had gone out of business or merged with these three. The remaining competitors were the Green Bay Gas and Electric Company, the Green Bay Traction Company (which provided power as well as a street railway system), and the Northern Hydro-Electric Power Company (which built the High Falls dam). Frank and Albert Murphy had founded the Green Bay Traction Company in 1905 and also owned a substantial interest in the Green Bay Gas and Electric Company. The Josselyn brothers owned the Hydro-Electric Company. In 1911, Clement C. Smith's newly organized Wisconsin Securities Company purchased the Green Bay Traction Company and renamed it the Wisconsin Public Service Company. Later that same year, Northern Hydro-Electric Company was also purchased and Green Bay Gas and Electric was operated as a subsidiary of Wisconsin Public Service Company until it, too, was merged into it in 1914. In 1922, the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation was founded out of six utilities owned by the Wisconsin Securities Company of which Green Bay's was the largest. ("WPSC: A Century of Service: 1883-1983":1983)

In 1926, as power demands increased, the WPSC built a coal-fired generating plant at the mouth of the Fox River. Later named after former company president J. P. Pulliam, the plant was surveyed as part of this study (BR 27/35). The original plant was expanded in 1943, 1947, 1949, 1951, and 1964. (Foley 1983:136)

The first natural gas pipeline reached Green Bay in 1950 from the south and in that same year, Green Bay became the second largest power consumer in the State. Due to continued high demands for industrial activities, the WPSC, with other partners, built the first nuclear plant in the area at Kewaunee in 1974.("WPS:A Century...":1983 ;Foley:1983:92)

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
64/23	409-411 N. Broadway	Hibernia House	c.1874
64/21	401-403 N. Broadway	Huffman House	c.1875
118/24	1106 Main Street	Columbia House	1894
80/36	409-411 S. Washington Street	Bradley House	1894
80/29	348 S. Washington Street	New Freimann Hotel	c.1895
85/14	304 N. Adams Street	Northland Hotel	1925
64/10	231-235 N. Broadway	Fort Howard Hotel	1925
118/17	1252 Main Street	Farmers' Exchange Bank	1903
91/05	1245 Main Street	Farmers' Exchange Bank	1921
34/05	100-108 S. Broadway	Gray's Block	1871
121/13	2980 Bay Settlement Road	Denis Gregoire Farmstead	1889
80/18	217 N. Washington Street	Kustermann Stationery	1882
63/26	107-109 N. Broadway	J.L. Jorgenson Company	1879
89/29	117 N. Adams Street	Wagner's Paper Hanging	1893
118/18	1244 Main Street	Francois Hardware Co.	1896
63/31	123 N. Broadway	Wilson, Walter, Heinsen Hardware Company	1906
33/19	406-410 Dousman Street	Platten Building	1914
63/28	115 N. Broadway	Burns Hardware Co.	c.1883
84/26	227 E. Walnut Street	Schauer and Schumacher	1894

80/24	118-122 S. Washington Street	Johannes Brothers	1891
91/09	1263 Main Street	Bohemia Baking Company	
33/07	131 N. Pearl Street	Nelson Machinery Co.	1919
85/13	226-228 N. Adams Street	Shaylor Block	c.1870
84/14	435 E. Walnut Street	Press-Gazette Building	1924
107/36	112 N. Adams Street	Telephone Co.	1912
27/35	1550 Bylsby Avenue	Power Plant	1926

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CHAPTER 5
EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The history of primary and secondary education in the City of Green Bay stems from the beginnings of the 19th century. Prior to 1841, most of the educational activities in Green Bay and other communities around the State were privately sponsored or operated by religious bodies. Early private schools usually consisted of one individual, male or female, teaching a handful of children of different ages in a log cabin. Parochial schools were very often limited to a few students, and met in a church building or a home. By the 1840's, as communities began to develop, larger academies and other private schools began to be established.

Although the concept of publicly-funded education was part of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which designated lands in each township to be set aside for the financing of public schools; it was not until 1840 that the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature adopted a comprehensive act requiring public education in communities. This act created school districts as subordinate governmental units of the territory and delegated a number of powers to these districts regarding the organization and maintenance of schools including the ability to levy taxes for their financial support. It was following the enactment of this legislation requiring communities to provide for the public education of their children that communities began to create the rudiments of local public school systems. (Wyatt 1986:Education 2-2)

Initially, public education was not an expensive proposition for most communities. It required the construction or rental of a building, or a portion of a building, for classroom activities and the hiring of faculty. In most cases, the first faculty consisted of one or two individuals who comprised the entire teaching staff of the school system. For this relatively nominal cost, a number of important advantages were enjoyed by the community. The children of the community were afforded the opportunity to attain a degree of literacy which was generally considered important to settlers; many of whom came to the area having been fairly well educated in the east and believing that it was important that their children also be educated. Public education was also seen as a way to acquire the skills that young people would need to survive in an economy and a society that was quickly evolving to the more complex village life of the mid-19th century. Public education was also seen by some as a way to eliminate class lines in the United States and, importantly as a key element in the acculturation and assimilation of the immigrants from Europe that were pouring into this country by the 1840's. (Wyatt 1986:Education 2-3)

In 1841, the Territorial Legislature amended the earlier bill by cutting back the funds available for building schools and lowering the limit at which local school districts could tax their constituents. In 1848, however, public education got a major boost with the passage of the Wisconsin Constitution which required that a system of free universal primary education be developed in the new State of Wisconsin. This

required development of a system of public education which was the first in the United States. By 1860, the Wisconsin school system had grown from a few log cabin schools at key settlements throughout the State to some 4,211 school houses. (Clark 1958:43)

Although a large number of schools were in operation by 1860, many were one room school houses with little or no equipment. The degree of teacher training varied and funding for ongoing programs was minimal. Therefore, the quality of education and the quality of the educational facility often left much to be desired. Schooling in the Green Bay area began some 50 years before the institution of the public education laws and the adoption of the Wisconsin State Constitution. Prior to 1800, children of fur traders and others who happened to live in the area were sent to Montreal or Mackinac for formal education. The first teacher of record in the Green Bay area was James Porlier, who was brought to Green Bay in 1791 by Pierre Grignon to tutor his children. Grignon was a fur trapper and Porlier quickly entered into that profession which was much more lucrative than teaching. (Smith 1973:76)

After the establishment of Fort Howard in 1816, classes were available at a school on the Post for civilian children as well as the children of officers. However, this school operated sporadically at best, depending upon the talents of individuals assigned to the Post. In the late 1810's and early 1820's several shortlived schools were organized in homes. One was taught by J.B.S. Jacobs and was for French-speaking children and another was taught by Captain Daniel Curtis, an ex-officer, who taught in a school house in Shantytown just outside the short-lived Camp Smith. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 241)

In the 1820's, two mission schools were opened in the community. The first was opened in 1823 by the Reverend Eleazer Williams, an Episcopal minister. Williams was part Oneida Indian and had helped lead that tribe to Wisconsin when they were removed from Central New York State. Williams and Albert G. Ellis of New York set up a school at the Duck Creek Indian Agency House in what is now Ashwabenon to teach both Indian and white children. In 1824, Ellis left the Duck Creek settlement to teach at the Camp Smith Garrison. Ellis left education in 1833 to become a co-publisher of the first newspaper in the State, the Green Bay Intelligencer. His partner in that venture was John V. Suydam, another teacher, who arrived in Green Bay in 1831 to teach at the Episcopal mission school. (Martin 1913:Vol. I 241-2)

In 1828, the Episcopal mission school was re-opened by the Reverend Richard F. Cadle who opened his school in the now unoccupied Camp Smith. By 1830, he had built a fairly large complex north of Camp Smith in Allouez. The complex included a school building and other associated buildings for teaching and boarding Indian children. By 1832, Cadle had resigned over a number of controversies concerning his administration of the school. The school was then moved to the Indian agency at Duck Creek where it was operated until 1842. (Martin 1913:Vol. I 242-3)

The second mission school was opened by the Roman Catholic Church in 1823. The Reverend Gabriel Faver was sent for from Detroit to build this school which he operated until 1826. In that year, a Friar Faurel took over the

school but was discharged for "irregularities in office" in 1828. In 1830, a Jesuit priest named Father Samuel Mazzuchelli started a school in what became Green Bay. This school was developed for Menomonee Indians and employed a French interpreter and an English teacher. It was built on property donated by a local citizen, Joseph Ducharme, and eventually became the site for St. John's Catholic Church. Indians received a free education while white students paid a small amount for instruction. The purpose of the school was to teach industry, morality and Christian piety to the young Indians. The school opened in 1831 with 50 students, but closed within a few years after financial problems and because many of the Menomonee left the area. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 6)

Several non-religious private schools were opened in the Green Bay area in the late 1820's including one taught by a Caroline Russell in the log school building Captain Curtis had used in Shantytown. This school operated from 1828 until 1832 and was supported by private subscription. The curriculum taught by Caroline Russell included reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. Several other short-lived private schools were developed during this period, but none which lasted more then one or two terms. (Prindaville n.d.:13;Martin 1913:Vol.I 243)

Daniel Whitney built a school house in Navarino on the south side of Cherry Street between Washington and Adams c.1833. This building was also used for town meetings and was popularly referred to as the "yellow school house." A number of the early private schools met in this building as settlers moved north from Shantytown. As stated above, it was not until the 1840's that the first taxes were levied to support local schools and the first public schools opened. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 244)

The first city owned and operated public school was built in 1856. It was a two-story brick building which measured 40' x 60' although it was later enlarged several times. The school began as a general school for all ages but as additional schools were built its role changed a number of times. In 1870, it became the City's first high school and continued in that role until East High was built in 1893. It then reverted to an elementary school and was renamed Sales School in honor of L.B. Sales, President of the School Board for several years near the end of the century. Later in the 20th century it became one of the offices of the Green Bay Board of Education and the Board of Health. The building was demolished in the 1950's some one hundred years after it had been built. (Field 1893:n.p.)

On the west side of the river in Fort Howard, two short-lived schools were developed in the 1850's. In that year, Joel Fisk built a private school for his children and others, and Nils Otto Tank started a school for his followers which lasted only until his Moravian community moved to Door County in 1851. This school that Tank built was taught by the Reverend Andrew Iverson and was considered to be the first Norwegian-language school in the State of Wisconsin. (Wisconsin Magazine of History: Vol. 22 p.391)

Beginning in the late 1850's, Green Bay's public school program began to catch up with the private academies and schools that had been established in the City. At that time, a house was purchased at the corner of Madison and Chicago Streets and was used as a primary school until 1868 when it was sold and the South Ward School was built. In 1860, the office of County

Superintendent of Schools was established to examine and license teachers and to inspect schools. Six years later, the control of the schools passed to a Board of Education which choose the School Superintendent. The Board members were elected from each of the City wards and represented each part of the community. A.H. Ellsworth was the first Superintendent hired in 1866 and Cornelia B. Fields was hired as the first woman Superintendent in 1888. (Field 1893: n.p.)

Public school facilities in Green Bay remained somewhat primitive in the 1850's and 1860's as several private and parochial schools continued to be organized as alternatives to public education. In 1867, there were five of these schools which together had a larger enrollment then the public school system of the day. These five included the Green Bay Academy, a boarding and day school at the high school level and Mr. A.C. Lehman's German-English School. However, by the 1870's, the attitude toward public education in the community was beginning to change. The Pine Street School was built in 1871 and was the largest school in the City at the time, standing some three stories in height. That school had nine grades and a high school. The high school in the original 1856 school building graduated it's first six students in 1875. In Fort Howard, West High School began in one room of the old Dousman Street School, then called the Second Ward School, where the present Fort Howard School now stands. The West High School graduated it's first class of students in 1878. (Field 1893: n.p.; Foley 1983:28-37)

The number of public schools in the City of Green Bay increased in the 1880's when Mason Street, Jefferson Street and East River Schools were constructed. In 1882, the University of Wisconsin accredited the Green Bay School District for general science and modern classical courses. In the 1890's, large new high schools were built in both Green Bay and Fort Howard. By 1895, Green Bay had six school buildings and Fort Howard had four. In the report of the Green Bay Businessmen's Association of 1889, the local school system is praised as being one of the important assets of the City that should be taken into account by businessmen when looking for a place to reside. (Field 1893: n.p.; Businessmen's Association Annual Report 1889: n.p.)

By 1916, the City of Green Bay had twelve grade schools and two high schools with a total enrollment of 4,600 students. In that same year, parochial school enrollment was 2,200 students. The first junior high school in the City was established in 1914 in Howe School. The first junior high buildings were Washington Junior High built in 1924 and Franklin Junior High built in 1928. By 1934, enrollment in the City's junior and high schools had reached 2,500 and in its elementary schools 6,090 for a total of 8,780 students in the City of Green Bay public school system. (Press - Gazette 3/16/1916:16;1934:Civic/Social 12)

The earliest remaining school is the 1922 Chappell School located at 124 N. Fisk Avenue (Map No. 27/19). All of the older schools built for the City of Green Bay have been demolished. Most of the schools in the Green Bay school system are reflections of architecture and construction outside the period of significance for this survey.

Special Education Services

The City of Green Bay has initiated a number of special educational services which should be mentioned in this survey. The first was called the Open Air School. According to a 1916 newspaper account, Green Bay was the first community in the State to establish an Open Air School in 1912. These schools were for children requiring special health care, but who were not contagious. The Women's Club Health Committee was the sponsor of this program. The program began in a small house but was transferred to the new Howe School which opened in 1912. Children studied the same subjects as children in the regular public schools but had special lunches, extra rest time, and were weighed once each week. A second, west side, Open Air School operated for a time in the old YMCA building. The 1936-37 Public Schools Report stated that 60 students were enrolled in the open air school in that year. The program was discontinued in 1940's. (Green Bay Public Schools Report 1933:30; 1912:17; Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 6; 3/16/1916:48)

Howe School also had two other specialties. It offered an Orthopedic School for children with physical disabilities which operated into the 1960's. It also operated a School for the Deaf, providing special classes for children with hearing impairments. It is not known when these classes began but they are noted in 1902 as being housed in the old East High School and later moved to Whitney School. In 1913 the program was in Howe School. The School for the Deaf had its 75th anniversary in 1973. (Green Bay Public Schools Report 1937:30; Press-Gazette:11/12/1952; 11/14/1952; 11/14/1973; 1934:Civic/Social 6)

These specialty schools were the forerunners of the Special Education Programs currently operated in the public schools. There have been strides in Public Special Education programs over the years and Green Bay showed an early concern for its handicapped children. The school system also operated an "Opportunity School" for slow learners at Whitney School where students were placed in an ungraded setting and given a great deal of personal attention. A program for the visually impaired was started at Fort Howard School and, in 1920, Green Bay became one of the first cities in the State to institute a speech correction program. (Prindaville n.d.:17)

Parochial Schools-Post 1840's

A number of parochial Schools were started in the City of Green Bay in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Several of these are no longer in operation and a number have been combined with other schools over the course of the last several decades. These will be described very briefly below as most of the churches connected with these schools have been described in greater detail in Chapter 11 - Religion.

The first parochial school in this period was started at St. Mary's Catholic Church. The church itself was organized in 1854 and began its school two years later in 1856. In 1861, a new school building was constructed and operated with some 60 children from Green Bay, Fort Howard and the surrounding area. In 1861, the school was taught by the Dominican Sisters, but the next year the Sisters of Notre Dame replaced that order. The

school operated in the 1861 building until 1872 when a new site was purchased across the street and the school physically moved to that location to make room for the construction of the new cathedral. The 1861 school building was replaced in 1884. The present school building was built in 1929. At some point in time, the name of the school was changed to the Cathedral School. The 1929 building was designed by the local architectural firm of Foeller, Schoeber and Berners. The adjoining Sister's house was also designed by that firm and constructed in 1935. (Prindaville n.d.:13) This complex is located at 139 S. Monroe Avenue (Map No. 108/08).

In 1869, Bishop Joseph Melcher began an experiment in education for young Catholic women by inviting the Ursuline Sisters of St. Louis to come to Green Bay and open an academy which was called the Ursuline Academy for Young Ladies. This attempt at a boarding school for girls from Catholic families failed some time in the late 1870's. No buildings remain which were associated with the academy. (Prindaville n.d.:20)

St. Willebrord's Catholic Church began a school for the children of their congregation in a small rented house in 1880 which was intended primarily for Dutch and Flemish children. In 1881, a new school was built with a capacity for 225 students. This building was closed when a second new school was built in 1909 which, in turn, was closed in 1963 and demolished in 1977. St. Willebrord's no longer has a parochial school. ("St. Willebrord's...": n.p.)

St. John's the Evangelist Catholic Church also started a school in the late 19th century beginning with a classroom in rented space and then, in 1890, building a brick school building for some 175 students. That building was replaced by the present school in 1932. The school is located at 413 St. John (Map No. 80/04) and is no longer used by the congregation. It is currently the home of the Green Bay Montessori School, a day care center, and the Catholic religious education program. (Prindaville n.d.:23; Reichart Interview)

St. Mary of the Angels Catholic Church was a Polish parish which began holding classes for their own school age children in a room of the Cathedral School in 1898. Both Polish and English language classes were taught. The group stayed in this rented room until 1902 when the original St. Mary's Church was converted to a school building following the construction of their new church which opened in that year. This new school had seven grades. The old church building was not large enough to hold the entire school population and, in 1907, a new larger building was constructed and the old building sold and moved off the site. The 1907 school burned in a fire in 1925 but was rebuilt and remodeled. It was demolished when the present school was built in 1953. (Kulkowski:1956:n.p.)

St. Joseph's Academy was founded as a private Catholic girls school in 1893. The Academy is still operating and offers classes in elementary through high school education. It is owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The Academy was founded when Bishop Messmer of Green Bay asked the Carondelet Sisters of Missouri to send some of their members to Green Bay to teach at St. John's School. In 1895, the Sisters opened advance classes for ladies and purchased the Good Shepard Monastery. They moved a new school into that building in 1896 and that date is cited

as the founding of the Academy. By 1898, the Academy had 15 students and purchased an adjoining home on South Monroe Street. The school moved into that building as well and taught elementary through high school grades. This building was enlarged, however, as more space was needed. In 1910, a four story brick building was constructed on Eliza Street and connected to the Kellogg House next door with an overhead walkway. In 1941, the Kellogg House was closed and an addition to the brick building was placed on the site of the old home in 1950. Additions and remodelings were also undertaken in 1963. As of 1981, 615 girls were enrolled in this private Catholic school. The school is located at 622 Eliza Street. (Holubetz 1981:n.p.)

A number of other Catholic schools were founded in the City in the early 20th century. These include Sts. Peter and Paul School founded in 1901, which was enlarged in 1925 and replaced with the present building in 1952. Sts. Peter and Paul School is located at 1420 Harvey Street. St. Patrick's School at 211 North Maple Street was built in 1905 as the first Catholic school on the west side. The school closed in 1970 due to declining enrollment and the building was demolished in 1975. St. Joseph's School at 1224 Twelfth Avenue on the west side was founded in the 1910's. A new school was built in 1949. This school is still in operation. The Annunciation Church School was founded in 1933 and still operates in the original building at 1037 Kellogg Street (Map No. 29/18). Finally, St. Phillips Catholic School was founded in 1940 and it too operates in its original building at 312 Victoria. (St. Peter and Paul..." 1975:n.p.: Press-Gazette 9/29/1949; 3/1/1952)

According to a 1982 Press-Gazette newspaper article, Catholic school enrollment in Green Bay peaked in 1965. In 1982, less than half the number of the students enrolled in 1965 were still in Catholic schools. The Diocese consolidated three downtown schools into Central Catholic Grade School at St. Francis Xavier. St. Willebrords School was demolished and St. John's the Evangelist was converted to a community center. More recent discussions with the staff at Cathedral School have indicated that the school is moving out of that building in September of 1987 and joining with St. Mary's and St. Peter and Paul to consolidate their resources even further as enrollments in the local Catholic schools continue to decline. (Press-Gazette 10/5/1982; St. Francis Xavier Parish Records)

Three other parochial schools mentioned here are not part of the Catholic school system. The German Evangelical School, later called First Evangelical Lutheran School was established in 1863 under a Reverend Siegrist. The school was in a one-story building built in 1866 which burned down in 1889 and was replaced that same year with a two-story brick building. Teaching at the German Evangelical School was in both German and English. This school closed in the 1910's and no longer exists. (Field 1893:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1916:19)

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran School was started in 1883 and a small school was built in 1884 on Steward Street. The Pastor of the church taught the school as late as 1893. Both English and German language classes were held into the 20th century. A new school was constructed in 1953 and is still located at 512 South Clay Street. (Field 1893:n.p.; Press-Gazette 8/28/1982)

Finally, the Seventh Day Adventists Academy is located at 1422 Shawano Avenue. This school was started in the 1930's in a building at 228 Ashland Avenue and was moved to the present site some time in the 1950's. This school continues at the Shawano Avenue site. (Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 12; City Directories: 1941, 1959)

In addition, a number of other non-Catholic parochial schools have opened in the 1970's and 1980's including the Northwestern Wisconsin Lutheran High School and the Bethhaven Academy which is a Baptist school. Other Catholic schools have also opened in more recent times but are not described here as they are outside the period of interest of the Green Bay Historic Resource Survey.

POST SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

This topic is divided into three sections, Private Colleges, Vocational Schools and the University of Wisconsin system. The first section will discuss private business schools formed in Green Bay, the second will review the vocational school system and the third will describe the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay campus and its predecessors.

Private Colleges

The Green Bay Business College was established in 1868 by G.B. Devlin as one of a chain of business colleges founded by a Professor Persons of Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1871, A.C. Blackman acquired the school and, in 1881, sold it to C.A. Murch. In 1885, Charles Hills became associated with Murch and remained with the college until 1887 when Murch bought Hills out and sold half interest to a John McCunn. McCunn bought out Murch later in 1887. The school was originally located at Pine and Washington Streets and, in 1888, moved into Shaylor's Block at 226-228 N. Adams Street (Map No. 85/13). In 1893, the School moved into the McCunn block at Adams and East Walnut on the site of the present Northern Building. (Commemorative Biographical Record...1985: 270; Businessmen's Association Annual Report 1889:31-33; Martin 1913: Vol. II 138-9)

McCunn was born in Scotland and came to this country at the age of eleven. When he purchased the Green Bay Business College he is supposed to have instituted a number of innovative teaching methods for the time and began the teaching of shorthand in this area. McCunn hired Edmund Quintal in 1888 as a specialist in penmanship. In 1895, Quintal left the school but returned in 1901 and purchased the college from McCunn, operating it until 1926. In the 1902 Souvenir of Green Bay the Green Bay Business College was referred to as "a leading commercial school of the northwest". The average daily attendance was listed as 150 students. The school taught shorthand, teacher training, higher accounting and business courses. In 1913, the college moved to the old post office building at 219-221 Pine Street where they had 7,000 sq. ft. of floor space. At that time, five faculty members were employed. Quintal sold his interest in the school in 1926 to C.A. Cowle and Paul Moyser who operated the school until 1932 when it was finally closed permanently. (Wisconsin Magazine 1929:35; Martin 1902:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1916:19)

The Badger Commercial College, a competitor to the Green Bay Business College, was started in 1912 as the Williams Brothers Commercial College. In 1915, it was purchased by W.E. and S.R. Twyford who changed its name to the Badger Commercial College. They were located on the fourth floor of the Sheridan building in the 200 block of Washington and had three teachers in 1916. By 1921, the school had moved to 309 Cherry Street and in the 1930's it moved to 123 South Washington where it remained until it closed in the 1970's. This last building remains and was included in the Green Bay Historic Resource Survey (Map No. 85/10). In 1928, Edmund Quintal became the Dean of the College when he left the Green Bay Business College. Sterling Randall was the proprietor at that time and the school was operated by members of the Randall family until it closed in the 1970's. In 1932, the college changed its name again to the Badger Green Bay Business College assuming part of the name of the Green Bay Business College which had closed in that year. A 1946 advertisement for the school states that, "only high school and university graduates enrolled" and that the subjects taught included stenography, bookkeeping, and Dictaphone. (Wisconsin Magazine 1929:35; Martin 1902: n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1916:19,; City Directory 1946)

Vocational Schools

In 1911, the Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill which provided for adult educational opportunities in the State of Wisconsin and mandated that local boards be established to administer those programs. In 1912, in compliance with that law, evening classes for adults were begun in Whitney School. More space was needed and the classes moved to the old East High School building which has since been demolished. When Howe School was built in 1912, the vocational classes were moved there. In 1913, day classes were established for 14 to 16 year olds who either were employed or on work permits or who were not working and not in school. In that same year, the vocational board bought the McCunn block at Adams and Walnut (now demolished) and began holding classes there. Some classes were also held in the old YMCA building on the west side. In 1930, a new vocational school was built at 200 South Broadway which included a pool, shops, classrooms, drafting rooms, science rooms, laboratories, kitchens, libraries and all the other educational features that might be needed by students. By 1934, the enrollment had risen to over 700 students during the day and over 3,000 during the evening. When Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute was built on East Mason Street in 1972, the vocational school building was converted into the Green Bay Public Schools School Administration Center. (Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 19; Foley 1983:112)

Universities

In December of 1837, the Territorial Legislature passed an act establishing the Wisconsin University of Green Bay which was to be housed in the Protestant Episcopal Church's Mission School and related buildings which had been erected to educate Indian children. The Indian school had not been a great success, and after the Indians were removed from the area, a deserted campus remained. The Episcopal Church suggested that the buildings be used as a seminary for learning for the public. The institution opened and later became called Hobart University, but after some years of precarious existence, the University was discontinued and the buildings all demolished. (Patzer 1924:2-3)

Approximately 100 years later in 1931, the University of Wisconsin had a College of Agriculture branch at 308 Main in Room 201. In the late 1940's, the U W Extension opened a two year center at 240 North Baird in an old prefabricated World War II ordinance building. In 1962, the UW-Center moved to 1567 Deckner into a new school building which is now Sullivan Elementary School. The enrollment of more than 900 students in 1962 emphasized the need for larger four year program for Northeastern Wisconsin. After much controversy, and much debate in the Legislature and among the members of the UW Board of Regents, Green Bay was chosen for a Northeastern Wisconsin campus and Governor Warren Knowles signed it into existence in September of 1965. In 1966, Brown County donated over 500 acres of land to the University for the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. The University opened in September of 1969. (City Directories 1941-1965; Press-Gazette 10/5/1969; Fourth Estate 2/12/1987:5)

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Libraries

The first libraries in Green Bay were small private collections of books which were lent to subscribers of the library. The Wisconsin Democrat in 1838 included an advertisement for a circulating library in Astor which was claimed to be the first in the Wisconsin Territory. In the late 1860's, Whitney and Reynolds began a circulating library in their news depot. There were other small private libraries of this nature that operated throughout these years, none of which were lasting in nature or large in selection. In 1883, local citizens under the leadership of banker Rufus Kellogg began promoting a public library for the City of Green Bay. Kellogg agreed to donate $2,000 to a library fund if the City would match that amount. The issue, however, was defeated in referendum due to the fact that the money would cause an increase in property taxes. In 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Neville began a series of travel talks with the proceeds donated to a Green Bay library fund. In the meantime, Kellogg had purchased some $15,000 in bonds issued by the City in the Spring of 1888 to rebuild the Walnut Street Bridge. He offered to return the bonds to the City on the condition that the $900 annual interest he would have received would be used to maintain a public library for 40 years. The offer was accepted after a referendum and the Nevilles contributed the money they had earned in their travel talks so that, in 1888, the City was able to put together the first Library board. Judge Samuel D. Hastings was appointed the first President and Mrs. Neville appointed Vice President. A.H. Reynolds was appointed Secretary. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 365-366)

The first Green Bay Public Library opened in April of 1889 in the former law offices of Green, Ellis and Merrill at Adams and Cherry Streets. The first librarian was named Annie McDonald and was hired to serve the nearly 400 card holders who had joined the library by July of that year. By 1896, the library needed more space and was moved to the first floor of the McCunn block which, at that time, was still the Green Bay Business College. In 1899, Deborah Martin, local historian and daughter of Morgan L. Martin, followed McDonald as librarian and remained in that position until her death in 1931. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 365-366; Press-Gazette 3/6/1941; 1/6/1974; 1/19/1974/ 2/414/1974; 1934:Civic/Social 29; 3/16/1916:19)

In 1899, a committee was formed to investigate the idea of a new and larger library building; however, no active steps towards developing a new facility were taken at that time. Mrs. E.M. Ellis and Mrs. George Field decided to contact Andrew Carnegie on their own and the philanthropist agreed to donate $20,000 for a library in Green Bay if the City purchased the site and maintained the library at a minimum of $2,500 a year. The offer was accepted by the City Council and Carnegie later increased the funds to $30,000. Bishop Messmer donated one of the lots on Jefferson Street and the City purchased the other. Henry Foeller was the local architect. The grant was given in 1901 and the building opened in 1903. It was named the Kellogg Public Library in postumus honor of Rufus Kellogg. It opened with 10,000 books and, within 30 years, had collected 71,000 volumes. Additions were made to the building in 1913, 1927 and 1939 which provided more space but the building remained cramped and, in 1961, the Kellogg Public Library Board approved the creation of a committee to look into requirements for a new central library.

Brown County had purchased the Kellogg Public Library in 1968 as well as other libraries in the county to form the first County-owned library system in Wisconsin. The name was changed to the Brown County Library at that time. Ground was broken for the present library in 1972 and the building opened in 1974. The Brown County Library continues to serve the citizens of Brown County from its location in downtown Green Bay.(Martin 1913: Vol. I 365-366; Press-Gazette 3/6/1941; 1/6/1974; 1/19/1974; 2/14/1974/ 1934:Civic/Social 19; 3/16/1916:19)

The Kellogg Public Library had two branches in the City of Green Bay. The north branch library used an old engine house on Irwin Street south of Main which was removed in the late 1970's to Heritage Hill State Park. The library was located in this location for about thirty years and it was referred to as the North Branch Library. In the 1940's, a new branch library was built at 617 North Irwin Street which was designed by the local architectural firm of Foeller, Schoeber, Berner, Safford and John. This building was used until the early 1980's when a new branch library was built on far east side and the older building became a center for Hmong refugees. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 365-366; Press-Gazette 3/6/1941; 1/6/1974/ 1/19/1974; 2/14/1974; 1934:Civic/Social 19; 3/16/1916:19)

The west branch of the Kellogg Public Library has been located in a number of sites. In 1909, a wing of the Tank Cottage in Union Park (also removed to Heritage Hill) was used to house a small library collection. The Wisconsin Library Commission loaned its collection of Norwegian books for the Norwegian residents of the area. In 1912, a west side branch opened further to the north in the annex of the First Baptist Church on North Chestnut Street and then was moved to the YMCA in 1915. In 1926, the City bought the Joel S. Fisk home from the grandson of the the builder and all West Side Library operations were transferred there. This building was used until a new central library was built in the early 1970's. The Fisk home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and it is located at 123 N. Oakland Avenue Map No. 65/22). (Press-Gazette 3/16/1941;1/6/1974; 1/19/1974; 1934:Civic/Social 19)

Museums

The City of Green Bay has a number of museums which have provided educational services to the community for a number of years. These are led by the Neville Public Museum and a number of house museums. Most of those in the latter group were removed to Heritage Hill State Park in the late 1970's.

In 1915, a local Art Club sponsored an exhibit of antiques and local historical objects in the basement of the Kellogg Public Library. This successful event spurred the development of a permanent exhibit space for local historical artifacts. Arthur C. Neville, benefactor and former mayor, and the Reverend Francis Kieb began collecting artifacts. Neville's wife, Ella Moes Neville headed a fund drive for a City museum. The Library Board provided Kellogg with space for permanent exhibits but the museum kept growing and using more and more of the library building. In 1922, the museum became incorporated as the Green Bay Public Museum and Arthur Neville became its first director. Other members of the Art Club that had started the movement took positions on the first Board of Directors. (Milwaukee Journal 3/13/1983:Wisconsin Magazine 1951:33; Press-Gazette 5/27/1977; 1934:Civic/Social 29)

As space needs grew in the 1920's, Mr. and Mrs. George Mason of Green Bay announced the gift of the new museum building if it would be named after members of their family and if the City provided ten percent of the cost of the buildings upkeep. The new building was constructed on land donated by the library board next to the library. The design was done by architect Marvin Stevenson of the Foeller, Schoeber firm in consultation with architect Francis V. Johannes. Neville remained Director until his death in 1929. This new museum opened in 1927. By the 1930's, space was again a problem, however a new museum was not built until 1983. The site of the present museum was donated by the City of Green Bay and the City and County split the cost of the structure. It opened in April of 1983 and it was named after Arthur Neville. The building was designed by Richard Grese of Summerville and Associates. The old public museum building has been purchased privately and is in the process of being restored. (Milwaukee Journal 3/13/1983)

Several other public and private museums exist today in the City of Green Bay. Three of these, the Cotton House built in the 1840's, Fort Howard Hospital built in the 1830's as part of the Fort Howard military installation, and the Tank Cottage built in 1776 by trader Joseph LeRoi, and believed to be the oldest standing building constructed in Wisconsin, have all been removed from their original sites and placed in the Heritage Hill State Park where they are part of the permanent exhibit.

The other museum still standing on its original spot is Hazelwood built in 1837-38 by Morgan L. Martin, an author of the Wisconsin State constitution, Brown County Judge, President of the Bank of Wisconsin, which was the first financial institution in the State, and involved in many other activities. The home was in the Martin family for nearly 100 years. Tradition holds that Martin drafted the State constitution in the parlor of the house. The home was probably designed by Joseph Jackson, a friend of Martin's and an

architect who designed several Greek Revival and Colonial homes in Green Bay and Oshkosh. The original home had two wings; one was removed at the turn-of-the-century and the other in the 1930's or 1940's. The original main entrance was the side facing the river. The Neville Public Museum Corporation bought the building in 1964 and restored it as a public museum.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
27/19	124 N. Fisk Avenue	Chappell School	1922
108/08	139 S. Monroe Ave	Cathedral School	1929
80/04	413 St. John St.	St. John's School	1932
29/18	1037 Kellogg St.	Annunciation Church School	1933
85/13	226-228 N. Adams St.	Shaylor's Block	c.1870
85/10	123 S. Washington St.	Badger Commercial College	1930
65/22	123 N. Oakland Ave.	Joel S. Fisk Residence	1862

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CHAPTER 6
FUR TRADE

The pursuit of the fur trade was the principle economic activity in what became Wisconsin from the mid-1600's to the 1820's. When the first Europeans began to visit this region, it was with the specific goal of exploiting whatever resources might be available. Due to the fashions popular in Europe at the time, furs were a valuable commodity and the French, who were in control of the region, set up a system of trade with local Indian tribes as a way in which enlist their aid with the trapping and transporting of the furs from the interior to the water trade routes on the rivers and Great Lakes.

Traders were sent from Quebec through the Lakes to Green Bay, or La Baye, and then down the Fox-Wisconsin water route to Prairie du Chien, or Fort St. Nicholas, and the Mississippi River. Following French control of the region, the British and, later, the Americans continued the fur trade in the region until the demand for furs, and the local supply of fur-bearing animals were diminished and the demand for new settlement areas increased.

The fur trade had three distinct periods in the Green Bay area as defined in the Cultural Resource Management Plan: The French Period - 1634 - 1763; the British Period - 1763 - 1815; and the American Period - 1815 - 1820's.(Wyatt 1986:Fur Trade 1-1) This Chapter has also been divided into these periods for convenience. It should be stated at the outset that no existing built resources were discovered during the course of the survey of the City which can be definitively tied to this topic beyond the Tank Cottage (NRHP) which was built by fur trapper Jacob LeRoi in 1776. This listed property was removed to the Heritage Hill complex in Allouez in the 1970's. The material in this Chapter is included as background and to help set the context for the historical development of Green Bay in later years.

The French Period - 1634 - 1763

The French had claimed and settled an area along the St. Lawrence River from the Atlantic Ocean westward beginning in 1534. The British had claimed areas along the Atlantic coast south of the St. Lawrence and began establishing permanent settlements with Jamestown in 1607 and Plymouth in 1620. Whereas the British stayed in close proximity to the coast for the next century, the French moved inland along the Great Lakes waterway system, establishing a series of missions, trading posts and forts which eventually reached the Mississippi River.

A second difference in the approaches taken by these two European colonial powers was the role of their respective immigrants. The English colonists, following an initial bout with gold fever, developed an agrarian economy characterized by permanent settlements and an agricultural export economy. The French settlers were more trade oriented and, although permanent farming operations existed, particularly along the St. Lawrence and other major rivers, the French administration was more involved in cultivating the resources discovered in their American empire. Most important among these resources, after the hopes for quantities of precious minerals were dashed, was the development of the North American fur trade.

Fur trading had started along the St. Lawrence as early as the mid-1500's but efforts to expand the trade into the interior did not really begin until 1610 when young traders were sent out from Montreal. Etienne Brule, a young trader who traveled into Lake Superior in 1621-1623 may be the first of these French voyageurs to have reached Wisconsin. The arrival of Jean Nicolet at Red Banks in 1634 is traditionally cited as the first European contact in the Green Bay area proper. By this time the fur trade had been well-established, operating out of Montreal, which had become the fur trading center of the New World. Despite this apparent domination, British traders in alliance with the Iroquois tribes in the New York State area, had forced the French to stay north of the St. Lawrence and had driven a number of tribes allied with the French out of the region to places like present-day Wisconsin (See Chapter 7:Native Americans).(Smith 1973:6; Foley 1983:12)

The French established a post at what became Green Bay, naming it La Baye, in the late 1600's. Father Claude Allouez established the first permanent mission in the future State at DePere in 1671. The mission St. Francis Xavier was abandoned in 1687 when the Jesuits returned to Montreal. La Baye became the supply center for the region due to its strategic location at the entry to the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. Trading flourished at the post and a number of Indian tribes settled in the vicinity to take part in the trading (See Chapter 7:Native Americans). Smith 1973:11)

The French approach to working with the various tribes was to become a part of their cultures and, through intermarriages, their families. Traders would travel from the trading post at La Baye to live with the tribes, trade with them, winter with them and then return with their loads of fur in the spring or summer. In return for providing the furs, the Indians received European trade goods such as cooking utensils, metal knives and jewelry. The French also introduced the Indians to firearms and alcohol. This exposure to a completely alien culture changed the Indian lifestyle permanently, making them dependent on the European trade and trade goods.(Neville 1893:41;Smith 1973:12) This dependency would cause problems for the tribes when the fur trade declined.

Traders were licensed by the French colonial government to trade within certain defined regions. "Voyageurs" were French-Canadian boatmen who transported the traders to and from trading posts and on their trips to trade with the interior tribes. They were also employed to transport the trade goods out from Montreal and the furs back into the city. "Engages" were young apprentices who signed on with the traders for a period of years to learn the business. They often performed menial tasks such as paddling canoes but they were also trained in negotiating with the tribes and assisted with the business aspects of trading.(Smith 1973:61;Foley 1983:22)

The other actors in this drama were the "coureurs de bois", or wood rangers, who operated outside the system. These traders did not have licenses from the Montreal government and worked illegally. They were considered renegades and were the bane of government trading officials attempting to regulate the fur trade.(Martin 1912:Vol.I, 28;Foley 1983: 15)

The furs were transported to warehouses, primarily in Montreal, from which they were shipped to Europe and trade goods returned from Europe to keep the cycle going.(Foley 1983:22)

Intertribal rivalries rose in the 1660's which threatened to disrupt the trade and the French appointed a trader named Nicholas Perrot to go to La Baye and act as an intermediary to unite the western tribes against the Iroquois. Perrot helped the French maintain control over the region for approximately 35 years.(Foley 1983:16)

As mentioned above, Father Claude Allouez established the mission of St. Francis Xavier at DePere in 1671. This soon became a primary base for fur trading operations in the region and a rendezvous for traders.(Martin 1912:Vol.I 32) A large fur warehouse was built at the mission along with a dwelling for the traders. Perrot made the mission his headquarters which made it the center for religious, commercial and governmental activities in the region.

Competition for furs grew more intense toward the end of the seventeenth century as the French struggled to maintain control of the region in light of encroaching British colonists making their way inland from the seacoast. Perrot worked to keep the area tribes in line but, in 1687, a mixed band of Fox, Kickapoo, and Mascoutin attacked the mission and burnt it to the ground, destroying the church and the trader's buildings including the fur warehouse within which Perrot had stored a fortune in furs.(Neville 1893:75-76) The mission was not rebuilt although Perrot stayed at La Baye for two more years. In 1689, King William's War with the British caused the evacuation of the interior missions and trading posts in an effort to concentrate forces along the St. Lawrence. Although this ban on trading west of Mackinac was temporary, Perrot did not return when the other traders did.(Wyatt 1986:Fur Trade 2-3;Foley 1983:17)

The temporary withdrawal of the French caused the Fox to attempt to develop a monopoly as middlemen. They captured the Fox-Wisconsin portage and tried to prevent the French from returning to the interior. The French retaliated, starting the first in a series of conflicts with that tribe known as the Fox Wars which lasted from 1701 to 1738. As a part of the French military strategy, Fort La Baye was built in 1717 on the site which Fort Howard later occupied, and served as the base for regional military operations until 1760.(Wyatt 1986:Fur Trade 2-3;Smith 1973:42)

This first fort was destroyed by the French in 1728 after a series of raids on Fox villages to prevent retaliation. It was rebuilt in 1731 when French military forces returned. The Fox and their allies, the Sauk, were defeated in 1737 and left the region shortly thereafter (See Chapter 7:Native Americans).

After 1740, the progress the English were making to end the French trade monopoly began to be clearly seen. French rates for furs were undercut by English and Scottish traders and tribes were lured to the English as trading partners. The French began to lose their economic and military domination of the region as their credibility with tribes was eroded by the Fox Wars. In addition, mismanagement and trading abuses at La Baye continued the decline.(Martin 1912: Vol.I 58)

These problems culminated with the French and Indian Wars fought from 1753 to 1760. With the resulting defeat, France lost its Canadian empire and all the interior regions which later became part of the American Northwest. When the British arrived at La Baye in 1761, taking over the fort and re-naming it Fort Edward Augustus, the period of British domination of the Green Bay area had begun.

The British Period - 1763-1815

In 1761, following the defeat of the French but prior to the treaty formally ending the war, Lieutenant James Gorrell and a force of seventeen British regulars took command of the deteriorated Fort La Baye, rebuilding it and renaming it Fort Edward Augustus. Gorrell and his troops had been sent to protect the British fur traders who had already entered the region.(Neville 1893: 109) Following an Indian attack on Fort Mackinac in 1762, Gorrell was ordered to abandon the fort to avoid a similar attack at Green Bay. The fort was never regarrisoned. This ended the very brief British military occupation of Green Bay.(Foley 1983:19)

Fur trading continued throughout the period. Although many of the French traders left the region following the transfer to the British, a fairly large number remained to work under the British system. In addition, British traders, including some American colonials, moved into the area. Most of the traders going into the interior appear to have been the French-Canadians who travelled to and from the trading posts at La Baye and Mackinac.(Foley 1983:19-20)

By the end of the century, some of these French-Canadians were settling permanently at La Baye rather than returning to Montreal, now an English city. The first of these was Charles de Langlade, son of a French trader and Ottawa wife. The De Langlade's established a trading post at La Baye in 1745, travelling between the post and Mackinac for the next twenty years. La Baye was their temporary home during the peak trading period each year. In 1763, the father and son moved to La Baye permanently to eventually become a prominent Green Bay family.(Martin 1899:121;Foley 1983:23-24)

The settlement at La Baye with its French and British residents was not actively involved in the American Revolution. Although the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, awarded the region to the new government of the United States, the British continued to occupy it through the War of 1812. The fur trade continued under British control as it had since 1761. Several other families began to settle near the De Langlades.(Smith 1973:76) Pierre Grignon arrived in 1773 and married Charles De Langlade's daughter. The Grignon's operated their trading activities from La Baye, later Green Bay, into the 1800's. Jacques Porlier arrived in 1791 as a tutor for Grignon's children. He later joined the fur trade and, in 1815, was commissioned first Justice of the Peace under the new American government and, in 1820, was appointed Chief Justice of the Brown County Circuit Court.(Foley 1983:24)

Jacob Frank arrived in 1794 to clerk for the trading post. He was later able to buy the post and brought his nephew John Lawe from Canada to assist him. Lawe became a prominent merchant and early Astor, later Green Bay, leader.(Neville 1893:127;Foley 1983:25)

As the fur-bearing animals moved further and further into the interior, traders had to travel farther west and north to obtain them. To consolidate costs and slimmer profits, traders began to combine. John Jacob Astor established the North West Company in Montreal in 1783.(Neville 1893:126) At the end of the century, Robert Dickson, Jacques Porlier, John Lawe, Jacob Frank and the Grignons formed a rival company operating from La Baye. Following the War of 1812, these two companies were allied as part of Astor's American Fur Company.(Foley 1983:21)

The French-Canadian settlers took land claims and built homes along the Fox River. They planted gardens and other crops such as wheat. By 1812, a settlement of some 252 people existed at Green Bay consisting almost entirely of French, French-Canadian and French-Indian residents.(Foley 1983:27)

The American Period - 1816-1829

The fur trade, which had been slowed by the fighting in the War of 1812, was revived with the peace. American forces finally occupied the region which had been awarded them in the Treaty of 1783, arriving with a small contingent at La Baye (now Green Bay) in 1816. The troops built a new military installation at the site of the long-abandoned Fort La Baye/Edward Augustus and named it Fort Howard after General Benjamin Howard, a hero of the recent war.(Neville 1893:155) The early reports from the detachment indicate that Green Bay had a number of small farms along the River with about 45 families dominated by 10-12 traders.(Martin 1912:Vol.I 83)

The Green Bay traders were initially hostile to the American government which, they felt, intended to control the fur trade and use it to the government's economic advantage. As if to prove that philosophy, the United States imposed strict trade regulations in 1816 which were intended to eliminate British and French interests by excluding people now considered foreigners from the trade.(Foley 1983:32)

Colonel John Bowyer was appointed as Indian agent to Fort Howard in 1816. His role was to mediate difficulties between the white settlers, traders and Indians, and to grant fur trading licenses. He made it very difficult for the French-Canadians to get new licenses.(Smith 1983:103; Haeger:297)

In addition, a Major Mathew Irwin was sent to Green Bay to operate a government trading post. The goal of the federal government was to capture the profits of the trade as well as build strong ties among the local tribes. The Green Bay traders were opposed to the governmental intrusion on their affairs and protested bitterly. It soon became apparent; however, that the competition was not as strong as it seemed. Cheap trade goods, a refusal to grant credit, and a refusal to give alcohol to the Indians turned them back to the established, private traders.(Neville 1893:157;Smith 1973:104)

Unable to get an American trading license for their company, Lawe, Porlier and the Grignons reluctantly agreed to work for Astor's sanctioned American Fur Company which had been formed in 1808. Two Scotsmen ran the Astor operation in Green Bay; Ramsey Crooks was Astor's agent and Robert Stuart was his assistant. The American Fur Company had the private sector monopoly on the fur trade in the northwest and also had a great deal of support in the Congress. Thus, the Company was able to circumvent some of the 1816 regulations and employ the former French traders as "boatmen or interpretors" who were excluded from the rules.(Turner 1889:84)

The Green Bay traders, Lawe, Porlier and the Grignons, formed a subsidiary of the American Fur Company called the Green Bay Company.(Foley 1973:32) Although this allowed them to pursue the fur trade, the Green Bay men were not used to the strict rules and procedures demanded by Astor. Unable to lower prices to beat competitors and charged exhorbitant prices for their trading goods, the traders began to run up significant debts to the Company.(Haeger:290-1) Their association with the American Fur Company ultimately resulted in the loss of their Green Bay land holdings in payment for the debts run up against the Company. Astor was able to plat the Village of Astor with the land taken from Lawe, Porlier, the Grignons and others. James D. Doty, future pioneer political leader in the State was in charge of the land sales for the Company.(Smith 1973:114)

Daniel Whitney had also been a trader for a time but decided more money could be made from supplying traders than from being one. As the fur trade declined in the 1820's, Whitney also began to collect land holdings from traders who could not pay their debts to him. In 1829, Whitney platted the Village of Navarino, the first formal settlement in what became Green Bay.(Haeger 1970:8-9)

The platting of Navarino was a symbolic end to the old ways of life that had sustained the people of the Green Bay area since the 1630's. The coming of the Village of Navarino heralded to beginning of a civilized village life rather than the frontier life of the fur traders. The exclusion and ultimate removal of the local Indian tribes was another step away from the frontier existence. In the next decade, the Village of Astor would be platted, the Indian lands in the area sold to settlers and the floodgates of civilization opened. The fur trade was gone never to return and the present community of Green Bay was on the near horizon.

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Wyatt, Barbara L., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. I, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

A good overview of the fur trade throughout the State.

EXISTING RESOURCES

No resources directly connected with the fur trade were discovered during the course of the survey. The LeRoi cabin, dating from 1776, (Tank Cottage) has been removed from the project area and is part of the permanent exhibit at Heritage Hill State Park in Allouez.

CHAPTER 7
GOVERNMENT

Military Frontier

Early explorations of the Northwest Territory convinced the United States of the need to establish a series of military installations to protect trade routes into the interior. The first of these was established at Prairie du Chien in 1813 and captured by the British the following year as part of the War of 1812. Following the end of the War, outposts were established (or re-established) at Prairie du Chien, Portage and Green Bay. The outposts were named Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago and Fort Howard, respectively.

In mid-July 1816, three schooners and a sloop arrived at Green Bay guided by French fur trader Augustin Grignon. The expedition was commanded by a Colonel John Miller who, as a diplomatic formality, requested permission to build a fort of the local Menominees. Receiving permission, the Fort was constructed and named after General Benjamin Howard, a hero of the recent war. About three hundred men were garrisoned at the Fort and military rule was the only law from 1816 until 1824 when the territorial circuit court was created. Fort Howard became not only the center of military activity but social, political, educational, and medical activity as well.(Foley 1983:28; Wyatt 1986:Government 2-1)

In 1820, Colonel Joseph Smith, newly appointed commander, decided to move the Fort approximately three miles to the south and over to the east side of the Fox River into present-day Allouez. He named the new post Camp Smith after himself. In 1822, Smith, who had acted without orders, was relieved of his command and the garrison returned to its original location. (Foley 1983:28-29)

Fort Howard continued to provide a military presence in the area until the Mexican War when its troops were removed to take part in that conflict. After a brief return of troops, the garrison was permanently removed in 1852. The lands around the Fort were sold to the public beginning in that year and the land with the Fort itself was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in 1863. Most of the buildings were demolished at that time although some were moved. Of those, several have since been moved to Heritage Hill State Park in Allouez. One house remains in Green Bay proper located at 412 Maple Street (BR 57/29).

Civil War Installations

No Civil War installations were found within the project area during the course of the survey.

State Militia

No State Militia installations were found within the project area during the course of the survey.

Federal Installations

Fort Howard was the only federal installation discovered during the course of the survey. Its mission was to protect settlers and trade routes as well as ensure American control of the region during the fur trade era. As the need to protect traders and settlers from Indians and the British declined, so did the need for the Fort. It was abandoned in 1852 and sold in 1863 as discussed previously in this section.

Territorial Government

The City of Green Bay became part of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836. Prior to that, the settlement at La Baye, or Green Bay, was part of the French Empire and then the British. In 1783, at the end of the Revolution, the region including Green Bay became part of the new United States of America although effective control of the area remained with the British until 1816 when, at the conclusion of the War of 1812, an American flotilla and garrison arrived at Green Bay.

The region was governed as part of the Northwest Territory from 1788 to 1800 although there was little effective government in Wisconsin. In 1800, Wisconsin became part of the Indiana Territory and remained under that jurisdiction until 1808. A portion of that Territory was made the State of Indiana in that year. This was a pattern repeated in 1818 when the state of Illinois was created and the remainder of the Illinois Territory made the Michigan Territory. When the State of Michigan was created in 1836, the remainder of that territory became the Wisconsin Territory.(Wyatt 1986:Government 6-1; Smith 1973:201)

Almost as soon as Wisconsin began to attract settlers, efforts were advanced to grant territorial status to the region. The first of these efforts was led by Judge James Duane Doty who, in 1824, petitioned Congress to establish the Chippewau Territory, an area bounded by the Canadian border on the north, the Illinois/Missouri state lines on the south, a line running due south from Sault Ste. Marie on the east and the Missouri River on the west. This petition was denied by the Congress.(Martin 1913:Vol. I, 153) A similar bill forming the Territory of "Wiskonsin" also failed in 1827 but Doty was successful in getting a bill enabling the Territory of Huron to be reported out of the Committe on Territories of the Congress in 1830. However, internal political rivalry between the lead mining region of the southwest and the developing commercial strength of the northeast ultimately derailed that effort.(Martin 1913:Vol.I, 153;Wyatt 1986: Government 6-3)

A bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives in 1831 but failed in the Senate due to disagreement about the location of the State capital. Similar bills also failed in 1832 and 1834.(Martin 1913:Vol.I,154) The issue finally came to resolution in 1835-1836. In 1835, Michigan Territory was expanded to include the Mississippi River country. It became clear that this area could be administered efficiently from Detroit. A petition was forwarded to the Congress for statehood for that part of Michigan east of Lake Michigan. This necessitated the creation of a new territorial government for those areas not included in the new State boundaries. This

created an expectation that the Congress would quickly enable a new Wisconsin Territory to administer the areas left behind.(Martin 1913:Vol.I,155;Wyatt 1986:Government 6-3)

The territorial government in Detroit, expecting statehood at any time, moved to facilitate an easy transition to the new territorial government in Wisconsin. In August 1835, Acting Governor Stevens T. Mason proclaimed that the Territorial Council would meet in Green Bay on January 1, 1836 for the purpose of establishing the new territory's government. This was all based on an assumption that statehood for Michigan would happen immediately upon the re-convening of the Congress. Unfortunately, a boundary dispute between Michigan and Ohio held up the statehood bill; thereby, affecting the events in Green Bay. (Martin 1913: Vol.I,155)

In Wisconsin, notice of the January 1 date for the Legislative Council meeting in Green Bay caused elections to be held for delegates. However, all this activity was premature. In September 1835, President Jackson appointed John Scott Horner to replace Mason. Horner was less convinced of the urgency as well as the legality of the Mason proclamations given the debate raging in Congress about the boundaries for the new state. Horner changed the Council meeting date to December 1, 1835 and then did not attend the meeting. The "rump" council met and carried out its business, thus establishing itself as the first legislative body to meet in the territory although, due to the governor's actions, its legitimacy has been questioned.(Wyatt 1986:Government 6-3; Martin 1913:Vol.I,155) Despite this rough start, the Congress did pass an act creating the Wisconsin Territory on April 20, 1836 which was to take effect on July 3rd of that year. The boundaries were the same as the present State boundaries on the east, south and as regards the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; however, the northern and western boundaries extended to include everything west to the Missouri River and south to the southern boundary of Iowa. This area was reduced two years later to include only the area east of the Mississippi River.(Wyatt 1986:Government 6-3 and 9)

Although territorial status implied a degree of home rule; in fact, the area included was essentially the creature of the Congress and subject to the whims of national politics. The President appointed all the key executive officers starting with the Governor and the Congress approved all territorial legislation as well as any public improvement programs. As an example, although the first Governor appointed was from Wisconsin in the person of Henry Dodge of Dodgeville; the Secretary was John S. Horner, originally from Virginia and most recently the acting governor of Michigan during the "rump" session in Green Bay; the Chief Justice of the Territorial Court was Charles Dunn of Illinois and the Associate Justices were David Irvin of Virginia and William C. Frazier of Pennsylvania.(Martin 1913:vol.I 157)

Despite this, the Wisconsin Territory enabling legislation was considered a model for future acts. It was the first of its kind to allow the direct election of both houses of the Territorial Legislature. Prior to this members of the upper house were usually appointed by the Governor of a territory. In addition, the residents elected a non-voting representative to the House of Representatives in the national Congress. Terms in the

Territorial Legislature were four years in the upper house and two in the lower until 1844 when terms were halved to two and one years, respectively. (Wyatt 1986:Government 6-3)

During this period, the growth of the lead mining industry in southwestern Wisconsin had resulted in a large population growth which tended to dominate territorial politics. The election David Jones of Iowa County as the first delegate to the Congress and the location of the first capital at Belmont are testimony to this. Governor Dodge convened the first session of the Territorial Legislature there on October 25, 1836. Brown County was allowed two members of the Council (upper house) and three members of the House of Representatives. Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt were elected to the Council and Baird became its first President. Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, and Alexander J. Irwin were elected to the House of Representatives.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 157)

In 1841, James D. Doty of Green Bay was appointed the second Governor of the Territory by newly elected Whig President William Henry Harrison. As Doty had Whig philosophies and the majority of the elected legislature were Democrats, Doty's tenure was stormy. Doty's standing was also eroded by the ascension of John Tyler to office. Henry Dodge had been elected Congressional Delegate and worked to discredit his old rival with the Congress and the Administration. Doty finally resigned in 1844 and Henry Tallmadge, Senator from New York became Governor for the remainder of Tyler's term of office. The election of Democrat James K. Polk in 1844 also brought the return of Henry Dodge to the Governorship in 1845. It was under his administration that statehood was achieved in 1848.(Wyatt 1986:Government 6-5)

No buildings remain on the original sites within the limits of the project area in the City of Green Bay which could be considered representative of this period.

State Government

No resources were discovered over the course of the survey which were tied directly to state government. The State of Wisconsin does operate the prison in Allouez, south of the City, which was first opened in 1898 and which is outside the project area.(Wyatt 1986:Government 7-2)

County Government

Brown County was created by Governor Lewis Cass of the Michigan Territory in 1818. It covered the eastern half of the present State of Wisconsin. A number of other counties were carved out of that original area starting with an expanded Milwaukee County in 1834 and ending with the creation of Shawano County in 1854.(Wyatt 1986:Government 8-11)

In 1827, the Town of Green Bay was created for that part of the county not considered Indian territory and the first organizational meeting held in the home of John Arndt. Within that township, the Village of Menomineeville (Shantytown) was created. It was not until 1835 that the Territorial Legislature made any other changes to this political subdivision.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 164)

Although Brown County was created in 1818, no County Seat had been named. Originally, the only settlement was around the Fort or at Shantytown. By the mid-1830's, the communities of DePere, Navarino and Astor had been platted and settlement begun and Menomineeville, or Shantytown, had been largely abandoned. In December 1836, the Territorial Legislature decided that the voters of Brown County should select their own County Seat from among the competing settlements. In January 1837, DePere was selected as the County Seat and so proclaimed by Governor Dodge. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 165)

The humiliation of losing the referendum on the location of the County Seat helped to bring Navarino and Astor together as the Borough of Green Bay in 1838. Morgan L. Martin was elected first Borough President. The area included in this new community did not include the area west of the Fox River which continued as Fort Howard until 1895.

In the meantime, the log cabin used as a courthouse in Shantytown was abandoned in favor of a new courthouse built in DePere in 1838. For two years all judicial proceedings were held in DePere; however, in 1840, due to the political pressure exerted by the Borough of Green Bay, the May term of the County court was held at Green Bay and the Sheriff and Clerk had dual offices in the two communities. This continued until the incorporation of the City of Green Bay in 1854 and the transfer of the County Seat there as the only city in the County. (Martin 1913: Vol.I 167)

The first courthouse in Green Bay was in the Town Hall, considered old in 1854, which was located on the southeast corner of Adams and Doty Streets. This was considered only temporary while a new courthouse was being built; however, budget constraints delayed that project and the old Town Hall building was used until 1866 when a new complex was constructed on the corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets. This building, in turn, was used until the present Courthouse, located at 100 S. Jefferson Street (BR 84/22) was completed in 1911. The adjacent County office building was completed in 1909 and originally served federal offices including the Post Office, federal court and other federal agencies. (BR 85/18)(Martin 1913:Vol.I 171-2; National Register nomination form; Voyageur 1986/87: Vol.3,No.2 37) The present courthouse has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1856, the Brown County Board of Supervisors began to study ways in which to take care of the poor within their jurisdiction. In May 1857, the Board purchased 112 acres of farm land from David P. Saunders for $1,600. This site on the road to Bay Settlement is still the core of the Brown County Institutions.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 169) The original poor farm is no longer in operation but the land still has some more recent farming buildings on it. The property is primarily used today for the County's Mental Health Institution and related services.

Local Government

The area currently part of the City of Green Bay began as a trading post and military outpost in the early 1700's and continued, mostly due to its geographical setting, as the primary "port of entry" to the interior fur trading country. Thus, the area had some degree of permanent settlement which increased and grew as the region became settled.

The first residents simply claimed land and built homes and farms in the vicinity without any particular town settlement pattern. As trading increased, a concentration of homes and warehouses grew at the mouth of the River and, after 1816, around the Fort proper. Evidence of this is the development of Shantytown, or Menomineeville, in the shadow of the short-lived Camp Smith on the east bank of the Fox River.

This same Menomineeville was named the first village in the County in 1827 by the Michigan Territorial Legislature. This area is now in the Town of Allouez. The first village development in what became Green Bay was the platting of Navarino by Daniel Whitney in 1829. Whitney was a local merchant who acquired the land for his town through foreclosures on fur traders' claims which were used as collateral against needed supplies. In the same manner, the community of Astor was created in 1835. Foreclosures were made against outstanding debts on local holdings by the American Fur Company, the land platted and sold for homes and businesses. The Astor development was undertaken by then Judge James D. Doty on behalf of Ramsey Crooks and the American Fur Company.(Foley 1983:33)

The two communities were rivals for growth and development from 1835 to 1838. During that time, both worked to become the formally designated County Seat as the previously appointed Menomineeville (Shantytown) began to decline in favor of the newer communities. As stated in the previous section, the outcome of the referendum which made DePere the new County Seat was a shock to the leaders of both Astor and Navarino. The two communities decided to end the competition and join forces. They petitioned the Territorial Legislature to grant a charter for both under the name of the Town of Green Bay. This was granted in 1838 and, later in the same year, the Legislature created the Borough of Green Bay and Morgan L. Martin was elected the first Borough President. (Foley 1983:33)

The Borough of Green Bay became the City of Green Bay on February 27, 1854 by action of the State Legislature. It was the first City chartered in the northeastern section of the State. Its elevation to city status and its larger population led to a second referendum in 1854 which resulted in the moving of the County Seat to Green Bay from DePere. The first Mayor of the City of Green Bay was William C. Thomas. The first City Council had four members representing two wards - Astor and Navarino. The first Council chairman was John P. Arndt. (Foley 1983:43)

The City government in Green Bay, as in many other communities, was originally housed in rented quarters in a number of commercial buildings in the downtown area. As far as could be determined over the course of the survey, none of these early homes of City government have survived the extensive downtown renovations over the last few decades. The present City Hall located at 100 N. Jefferson was built in 1956 and is outside the period of interest for this survey.

The present City of Green Bay is actually the result of the merger of two separate cities, Green Bay, on the east side of the Fox River, and Fort Howard, located on the west side. The material in the previous paragraphs relates primarily to the development of the east side.

Fort Howard, as the name implies, was originally part of the federally-owned lands located around the Fort of that name founded in 1816. In 1850, the federal government released their land holdings around the Fort proper for sale to the public. The Village of Fort Howard was platted by Joel S. Fisk and Francis Desnoyers, both prominent businessmen in later years. The major investors in the new land were Green Bay business leaders Daniel Whitney, Morgan L. Martin and John P. Arndt. The sale of the land heralded the beginning of the end for the old military post which lost its garrison in 1852 and was sold to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1863 as rail right-of-way.(Foley 1983:43)

The new Village grew rapidly. The United States Post Office was opened at Fort Howard in 1854. On October 13, 1856, the Village was elevated to the Borough of Fort Howard and Robert Chappell was elected the first Borough President.

The Borough of Fort Howard continued to grow, becoming the City of Fort Howard in 1873. The first Mayor of the City was James H. Elmore. In 1895 the two cities combined as the City of Green Bay but Fort Howard continues to be remembered by west siders and in the names of local companies, most notably the Fort Howard Paper Company. (Foley 1983:43)

The government of Fort Howard also met in rented spaces in its downtown area along Broadway and never had a specific, publically-owned building as its City Hall.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
57/29	412-414 Maple Street	Fort Howard Building	c.1835
84/22	100 S. Jefferson Street	Brown County Courthouse	1911
85/18	125 S. Adams Street	Federal Building	1909

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Foley, Betsy, Green Bay:Gateway to the Great Waterway, Windsor Books, Woodland Hills, Cal., 1983.

As the most recent history of the City, a great deal of attention was paid to the development of the City and its predecessors, Astor, Navarino and Fort Howard.

Martin, Deborah B., History of Brown County, Wisconsin, Vol.I, S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913.

As with Foley above, Martin is a broad history, in this case of the county. It provided a great deal of information on the territorial history of the area as well as the formation of Brown County.

National Register Nomination Form, Brown County Courthouse, 1976.

Smith, Alice E., History of Wisconsin, (Vol.I) From Exploration to Statehood, State Historical Society of Wiscvonsin, Madison, 1973.

One of the set of volumes on the history of the State, Smith provided excellent background on the early years of government under the territorial legislatures.

Voyageur, Brown County Historical Society, Vol. 3, No. 2, Fall/Winter 1986/1987.

A short discussion of the history of the present Courthouse Annex and former federal building.

Wyatt, Barbara L., ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol.1, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

The Cultural Resource manual provided a great deal of valuable information on the early formation of territorial and state government. It provided the bulk of the historic context for this chapter.

CHAPTER 8
HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICANS

When the first Europeans landed at Green Bay in the 1630's, they were met by the permanent residents of the area, members of several of the Native American tribes inhabiting the region. Over the next two centuries, the history of the exploration and settlement of the Green Bay area is intertwined with the histories of the various tribes which lived in the region. It should be noted that no specific buildings were identified over the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey which can be directly tied to the tribes themselves or can be considered significant under the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

The information presented in this Chapter should be considered as background to assist the reader in placing the Indian occupations in an historical context. In that spirit, the information presented is in the form of a brief overview rather than a detailed study. The Chapter will follow the outline prescribed in the State's Cultural Resource Management Plan presenting the information on a tribal basis. Those tribes without involvement in the Green Bay area will be so noted.

As a final comment, it should be noted that the research into the historical period of Indian occupation would be most properly undertaken as an archeological study and, as such, is beyond the scope of the present study.

Introduction

The Cultural Resource Management Plan features the reprint of an article by John O. Holzhueter which is an overview of the Indian occupation following the arrival of the Europeans with Jean Nicolet's visit to Red Banks in 1634. Although more recent study has disproved some of the tenets expressed there, the basic chronology appears relatively intact.

When European explorers and traders first arrived in Wisconsin in the 1630's, they found an Indian culture which was pastoral as well as a hunting community. The major tribes had villages in which they spent the winters and some had separate summer villages. They engaged in hunting and fishing to survive but also cultivated fields of vegetables and grains. There were important rivalries between tribes which resulted in warfare but there was also evidence of diplomacy, alliances and a stable political/tribal leadership system. The Menominee and Winnebago tribes were the largest groups in the vicinity of Green Bay. (Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 1-1 - 1-2)

During the French period, a number of other tribes entered the region, most notably those fleeing the Iroquois Confederation of tribes. These tribes carved out areas for themselves in the region, at times at the expense of earlier residents. In the 1730's, the French and their allied tribes began a series of attacks on the Fox, Sauk and their allies, driving them from the region. Despite these military adventures, the French opened and maintained an important fur trading operation with the help of a number of the regional tribes throughout their tenure in what became Wisconsin.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 1-5 -1-6)

After the British gained control of Canada and the Northwest Territory in 1763, the Indians in the region were under the European political domination of the British Crown. Despite this change in European control, the fur trade operation continued under most of the same French traders and the Indians continued to be a part of that economic system. Over time their allegiance to the French was transferred, in varying degrees, to the British. (Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 1-7)

There were differences between the French and the British in their relationships with the resident tribes. Whereas the French had lived with the tribes and even intermarried, becoming a part of the culture and lives of the Indians, the British maintained a generally more aloof attitude about the "savages" who were useful for economic and military purposes but who were not social equals. As might be expected, the French were generally more welcomed as friends than the British.(Martin 1912:Vol. I, 7-137)

During the American Revolution, Indians fought for both sides. A few Potawatomi from the Milwaukee area and Winnebago from Green Bay and the Fox River as well as Menominees fought with the British while the Winnebagos from the Rock River area fought with the Americans. However, despite the outcome of the War, little changed for the Indians until after the War of 1812 and subsequent Treaty of Ghent in 1816. The British refused to evacuate the Northwest Territories after the Revolution and, as far as the Indians were concerned, the British were still in power and the fur trade still operated by the French traders. In May 1783, at Prairie du Chien, the leaders of the Menominee, Fox, Sauk, Eastern Sioux and Winnebago pledged loyalty to the British Crown and, even after Fort Mackinac was given to the Americans in 1796, the British continued to control the fur trade.(Martin 1912:Vol. I, 7-137;Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 1-7 - 1-8)

The American occupation began in 1816 after the Treaty of Ghent concluded the War of 1812. The arrival of the Americans brought a whole new set of priorities and policies to bear on the region. Whereas the French and the British saw it as an area of trading and military interest, the Americans, within a few years, began to view the region in terms of future settlement.

Following the peace with Britain, Yankee settlers began to move west into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Within a very short time, Wisconsin was on the edge of the settlement area. By the same token, Wisconsin was still a wilderness area and, therefore, a suitable repository for tribes from the east which were being re-settled. An example of this dual policy is seen in the resettlement of the Oneida tribe.

In 1817, New York State developers proposed the resettlement of the Iroquois and several other tribes including the Stockbridge, Brothertown, Munsee and Oneidas. The move actually took place in the early 1820's and Wisconsin was seen as a destination for unwanted eastern tribes. At the same time, pressures were beginning to mount to acquire other Indian lands for future settlement. In the 1830's the majority of Indian lands were acquired and the region opened to settlement. By 1856, all tribes but those with reservation lands had been removed from Wisconsin. These latter tribes included the Chippewa, Menominee, Oneida, Stockbridge-Munsee, Brothertown and a few Winnebago who refused to leave.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 1-9 - 1-12)

The following are brief sketches of the history of individual Wisconsin tribes during the early settlement years:

Chippewa/Ojibwa

Not present in significant numbers in the Green Bay area.

Potawatomi

The Potawatomi tribe was one of several to move from Michigan following the Iroquois wars. Tradition holds that they arrived at Green Bay in the early 1640's. Thwaites indicates that accounts of the period cite a village of some 700 warriors and 3,000 occupants located near Green Bay in 1658. During this same period, the Potawatomi were referred to as "arbiters" for their neighbors around the Bay. They were visited by Radisson on his "Superior voyage" c.1663 and several young Potawatomi from Green Bay journeyed to Montreal in 1665-1666 in an effort to gain a monopoly on the fur trade with the French.(Kay 1977: 387;Thwaites, ed., 1902, vol. 16:8,35,38;Adams 1961:vi)

By 1672, the tribe had moved to a new village at Suamico, north of Green Bay and c.1680 reports were made of Potawatomi villages at Bay Settlement, Red Banks, Algoma, Kewaunee, Two Rivers, and sites on Rock Island in the Bay and north of Sturgeon Bay on the Door Peninsula. This very strong presence lasted about twenty years. In c.1700, a large party of Potawatomi moved back to Michigan's lower peninsula and, according to some accounts, this appears to have represented the largest part of the tribe although some remained on Rock Island and along the Door Peninsula. About 1750, the Michigan group returned to the area settling in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois to capitalize on territories being abandoned by Illinois tribes. After 1760, the remaining parts of the tribe, including those in the Green Bay area, moved to southeastern Wisconsin. After 1800, the Potawatomi's at Milwaukee began to move to the west and south to get away from white expansion. From this point on, their history is removed from the Green Bay area.(Clifton 1977:63,85,72,160)

Miami

Not present in significant numbers in the Green Bay area.

Sauk

The Sauk, like the Fox with whom they became allied, moved to Wisconsin from lower Michigan as a result of the Iroquois wars. Reports in the mid-1660's reported Sauk villages on the northern end of Green Bay. In 1668, settlements were noted on Green Bay near the mouth of the Oconto River, on the west side of the Bay north of the present City, and on the Fox River near Little Rapids in Brown County. The Sauk largely remained in these villages until the 1720's in relative peace.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 13-1 - 13-3)

In c.1720, the Sauk were reported to have a large village at present-day Green Bay; probably on the east side of the Fox River near the mouth. Numerous accounts refer to the Sauks at this location between 1720 and 1732. In that latter year, the Sauks were reported to be rebuilding the fortifications around their village and, the following year, they entered into an alliance with the Fox, protecting them from a French attack. As a result, both tribes fled to Iowa. The Sauk returned to Green Bay in 1735 and were eventually reconciled with the French in 1737. However, for some reason, they were reluctant to return to Green Bay after the 1739 hunting season. They did return in 1743 but left permanently in 1746, moving to Sauk Prairies on the Lower Wisconsin River.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 13-2)

Menominee

In 1634, when Nicolet opened the area to Europeans, the Menominee tribe was located on the west side of Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River. That location left them relatively isolated from early fur trading activities. Around 1667, the tribe began to participate in the fur trade and receive regular visits from French traders. This involvement in the trade seems to have brought a fairly significant change to their living patterns. Whereas they had been a fairly sedentary group, they became more nomadic in the late 17th century as they followed the game for pelts, hunting ever further away from their principal village. Despite this change in activity, the Menominee continued to live on the west side of Green Bay throughout the 1600's.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 8-2)

When the Fox and Sauk were driven from the Green Bay area by the French in 1733, the Menominee moved into their territories while retaining their Menominee River lands. About this same time they built a new village at Green Bay in order to be closer to the French with whom they hunted and traded. In 1762, British Lieutenant James Gorrell cited a group of 150 Menominees living at Green Bay.(Kay 1977:165)

The nineteenth century was a time of decline and deprivation for the Menominees. The village system was split up around 1800 to allow greater latitude in trading further and further from Green Bay. Twenty years later, the fur trade was essentially over and the economic support of the tribe was gone. This economic disruption was coupled with a struggle for leadership within the tribe between Josette Carson and Oshkosh. As the tribal structure crumbled, unemployment and drunkenness were common. In 1834, approximately one-quarter of the tribe died in a smallpox epidemic and, in 1836, the tribe ceded all its eastern lands to the American government. A decline in the tribe's population began in 1834 and continued for many years. The tribe ceded its western lands in 1848 and was ordered relocated to Crow Wing, Minnesota. The departure was delayed and the Menominee continued to roam Wisconsin until the fall of 1852 when they moved to an area between the Upper Wolf and Oconto Rivers. In 1854, this land was confirmed as a permanent reservation and remains so to the present.(Wyatt 1986: Historic Indians 8-3 - 8-10)

Fox

The Fox were another Indian group which probably migrated to Wisconsin from Michigan following the Iroquois wars. It is not known exactly when they arrived here. In the 1660's, the Fox were located in a large village in what is today, most probably, Outagamie County and were pretty much removed from the French outposts and the fur trade. They were observed as being farmers when visited by Fr. Claude Allouez in 1670.(Thwaites 1902, vol.16:38-39;Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 4-1)

After 1670, the Fox became more interested in the fur trade and, eventually tried to become middlemen with the French by controlling the Fox-Wisconsin portage and preventing access to the interior. The Fox lost in the resulting fighting and tribal numbers were reduced. By 1680, the principal Fox village had been moved to Butte des Morts, but other villages were found at Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 4-2;Kort 1984:12-36)

In 1710, a group of the Green Bay Fox migrated back to Detroit to take advantage of more lenient French trading policies. While there they were attacked by other Indian groups allied with the French. The Fox were defeated and the French continued to mount attacks against them until 1737 when the Fox and their Sauk allies sued for peace. As described in the previous section on the Sauk tribe, the Fox left Green Bay after a skirmish with the French in 1733. Although they sued for peace in 1737, they continued to move the tribe to the south and west away from Green Bay, eventually settling in the Muscoda and Prairie du Chien region.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 4-3 -4-6;Kort 1984:12-36)

Winnebago

The Winnebago are one of the tribes that were present in the Green Bay area when the European occupation began in the 1630's. All historic account list them as the tribe first encountered by Jean Nicolet when he landed at Red Banks in 1634.(Martin 1912:vol. I,7-137;Foley 1973:10-37;Wyatt 1986:Winnebago 15-1) Early accounts indicate that the Winnebago were a sedentary tribe, involved in agriculture and living mainly on the east side of the Bay. They were also considered the most populous tribe in the area. However, they appear to have been decimated by disease and warfare over the next few decades and are referred to as a minority tribe by the 1670's.(Wyatt 1986:Winnebago 15-2)

In 1670, the Winnebago had dispersed to four mixed villages spaced around the Bay. The tribe began to withdraw from the Bay area in this period, moving to the south and west, eventually settling around Lake Winnebago.(Wyatt 1986:Winnebago 15-3 - 15-8)

Dakota

Not present in significant numbers in the Green Bay area.

Huron-Tionnontate

Not present in significant numbers in the Green Bay area.

Stockbridge/Munsee/Brothertown

Not present in significant numbers in the Green Bay area.

Oneida

The Oneida tribe has been associated with the development of the City of Green Bay since their arrival in the early 1820's. As one of the Five Tribes of the Iroquois, or "New York" Indians, they were pushed out of upstate New York as settlement moved into the area. The Oneida, as the Stockbridge and Brothertown, migrated to Wisconsin. The Oneida group, led by the Reverend Eleazer Williams, arrived in Wisconsin in 1822 and, in 1823, purchased some 4,000,000 acres of land from the Menominee tribe for about $3,000. The federal government later reduced this grant to 500,000 acres and, in 1838 as settlement pressures grew, to 65,426 acres. The remainder was not returned to the Menominee.(Rutzenthaler 1950: np;Souvenir Program 1986:np)

The group originally settled along Duck Creek to the north and west of the Green Bay settlement. Williams, who claimed to be the "Lost Dauphin" of France, was an Episcopalian minister and the original group which arrived with him were closely tied to that denomination. Subsequent groups were aligned with the Methodist church.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 10-1)

The Oneidas were considered "civilized" Indians, adopting white dress, religions and agricultural methods. In 1838, there were 634 members of the tribe located along Duck Creek. Eleven years later, 700-800 were observed in the area living in frame houses and farming the land. It was noted that they even celebrated the Fourth of July and a number of the young men volunteered during the Civil War.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 10-1)

Since their arrival, many of the Oneidas have lived and worked in the City of Green Bay. During the late nineteenth century, a sawmill was operated on the Reservation and timber production was a primary source of tribal revenue. In 1892, the federal General Allotment Act began the redistribution of the reservation land to individual members of the tribe. This was completed by 1908; however, economic conditions caused many Indians to lose their parcels. Beginning in 1934, the federal Indian Reorganization Act allowed the reestablishment of tribal status and the reacquisition of tribal lands. Some of the area has since been recovered but much of the original reservation has now been annexed into the west side of the City.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 10-2)

Ottawa

Although present in the area, the tribe did not contribute significantly to the history of the community.

Kickapoo

The Kickapoo had migrated to the Wisconsin area from Michigan and Ohio by 1665, apparently as refugees from the Iroquois Wars. About that time they moved into the Green Bay area along with the Mascouten and Miami apparently

to participate in trading with the French. References to the tribe are found until about 1757 and then disappear. It is assumed they either left the area or were absorbed into another tribe.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 8-1)

Mascouten

The Mascouten followed the same immigration pattern as the Kickapoo above. They, too, do not appear in accounts after 1757.(Wyatt 1986:Historic Indians 7-1)

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EXTANT RESOURCES

No significant buildings were identified with any of these tribes as part of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey.

CHAPTER 9
INDUSTRY

The City of Green Bay developed as a trading and transportation center from the time of the French fur trade into the early settlement period. As the community grew, its economic base diversified and grew as well. One area of that economic base was the development of local industries which grew until Green Bay became the predominant industrial center of northeastern Wisconsin. In terms of the resources identified in the course of this survey, many of the earlier industrial facilities in the City have been replaced with more recent structures. However, many of those which remain are included in this Chapter.

Quarrying and Masonry Products

The City of Green Bay was not well known as a center for quarrying activities. No resources associated with quarries were located during the course of the intensive survey. However, as the major regional port, Green Bay did serve as a distribution point for quarried products produced elsewhere in the vicinity. The Cultural Resource Management Plan specifically refers to Green Bay as the major shipping port for Amberg granite quarried in Marinette County (Wyatt 1986: Industry 2-4). In addition, the Rectory at Holy Cross Catholic Church (BR 112/13) is built of stone which was quarried locally. The house dates from 1860 and was one of the few older stone structures encountered during the course of the survey.

Although Green Bay may not have been well-established as a quarrying site, it did boast a number of large brickyards. Martin lists no fewer than seven brickyards in her history of the County. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 330-331) These are as follows: Christian Hansen, Roffers and Albers, Barkhausen Brick Company, John Hockers, John Van Laanen, Duck Creek Brick Company, and Green Bay Brick Company. All these companies are described as producing soft red and cream bricks. In reviewing the building stock of the City, one is struck by the number of brick buildings, especially in the case of substantial homes, commercial blocks and industrial complexes. These buildings have been identified during the course of the survey and were built with materials furnished by these yards and their predecessors. These brickyards are no longer in operation in the City and no resources regarding the production of masonry products were discovered over the course of the survey.

Lead and Zinc Mining

Green Bay is not located in that part of the state associated with the mining of these minerals. No resources were discovered during the course of the survey which could be directly connected with these industries. However, it should be noted that Daniel Whitney, the founder of Navarino (later Green Bay) was one of the promoters of transporting lead from the southwest part of the state through the Fox-Wisconsin River route to Green Bay for shipping to the east. However, this route was largely unimproved and was eventually abandoned in favor of overland routes. Whitney also developed a shot tower along the route which was used for almost thirty years.(Wyatt 1986:Industry 3-5)

Iron and Copper Mining

No resources were discovered during the course of the survey which were associated with this industry.

Logging and Lumber Milling

Lumbering grew in importance as a local industry as the fur trade declined and more settlers moved into the Green Bay area. This served two purposes in that lands were cleared for new settlement and jobs were created for former members of the fur trading industry. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, two of the early leaders in developing the embyonic lumbering industry in Wisconsin were Jacob Franks in the Green Bay area and Daniel Whitney who developed lumbering interests along the Wisconsin River. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 5-2)

However, despite these early ventures, the forests in the immediate vicinity of Green Bay were cleared within a very few years and Green Bay's role became that of a supplier, port and milling center. It is not entirely certain when the first sawmill was constructed in Green Bay but John Arndt leased a mill site from local Indians in the mid-1820's and was in operation by 1827.(Foley 1983:43)

Growth in the sawmill industry was slow for the first two decades and, in 1846, the City boasted only two mills. However, by the early 1850's there were four mills and, after some decline caused by the Panic of 1857, the industry continued to grow through the end of the century. The year 1856 saw Green Bay mills producing 350,000 board feet of lumber and 25 million shingles. Following the Panic of 1857, lumber product production again began to grow, especially after the arrival of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in 1862. Prior to that time all shipments out of the region had been through the port at Green Bay and were affected by iceing in the winters. The railroad offered year round shipping.(Foley 1983:43-52)

After the Civil War, shingle manufacturing replaced board production as the chief output of the factories. In 1870, Wisconsin was the fourth largest producer of lumber products in the country and over 500 milion shingles were exported from Green Bay in that year. Growth continued through the 1880's into the 1890's; however, the increasing distance between the lumbering tracts and the City as well as the availability of rail service throughout the State caused a decrease in these activities which was coincident with the arrival of the paper industry. (Foley 1983:52;Wyatt 1986:Industry 5-4)

The logging and lumber milling industries declined in the twentieth century. No remaining resources connected to this subtopic were discovered during the course of the intensive survey.

Pulp and Paper Production

The paper production industry has become one of the primary industries and employment bases in the City of Green Bay in the twentieth century. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the first recorded paper production began in Milwaukee in 1848 on a small scale. By 1948, paper

production had become the third largest industry in the State with an employment base of 26,000 workers and 47 plants. The reason for this success was the presence of large bodies of pure water, readily available raw materials, stable power supply, skilled labor and a ready access to good markets. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 6-1)

The modern papermaking industry in northeastern Wisconsin began in Neenah-Menasha through the development and growth of the Kimberly-Clark Company. The first paper mill in Green Bay was founded by John Hoberg in 1895. The John Hoberg Paper Company had been started in Kaukauna in 1890 but moved to Green Bay five years later making that City the last major community in the Fox River Valley to have a paper mill. Hoberg's was the first plant to operate primarily by steam power rather than water power and, as such, led the way in that technology. (Abrahams 1982:10;Headlight 1895:17;Foley 1983:154-5)

The Hoberg Company continued to grow and, in 1902, a competitor, the Green Bay Paper and Fiber Company was founded on the east bank of the East River. The two companies continued to compete until 1922 when financial necessity caused them to merge under the name Hoberg Paper Mills. In 1928, the Company introduced Charmin bathroom tissue and, in 1953, changed the name to the Charmin Paper Mills. The current owner, Proctor and Gamble, purchased the company in 1957. (Foley 1983: 154-5; Wisconsin Magazine 1951:45-7)) The current plant at 800 University Avenue (BR 84/04), operates on the site of the Green Bay Paper and Fiber Company although none of the original buildings remain.

The second large paper mill to open was the Northern Paper Mill, founded in 1901 by Green Bay businessmen Michael J. McCormick, W.P. Wagner and Ivan Terp, along with a number of other investors. Michael McCormick, who had numerous other business ventures in the community, was the first President of the Company until his death in 1907. W.P. Wagner took over the presidency and remained in that post for the next thirty years. The Company has always produced toilet paper as its primary product although it has had other lines as well. (Foley 1983:124-5)

The Company started with a single papermaking machine and 25 employees. By 1959, the plant had nine units and employed over 1,000 people. In 1946, all products, previously manufactured for house labels, began to be marketed under the Northern label. In 1953, the Northern Paper Mill Company was sold to the Marathon Paper Company of Wausau which, in turn, was purchased by the American Can Company in 1957. Twenty-five years later, the plant was sold to the James River Company which continues to operate it.(Foley 1983:124-5) The plant is located 700 Day Street (BR 108/27) and dates from 1910 with substantial and frequent additions which have all but removed any integrity of those original structures that still exist.

The last of the major paper mills was founded in 1920 by Austin E. Cofrin. The Fort Howard Paper Company remains today as the largest single employer in the community. This plant is located on the southern border of the City on the west side of the River. Although it is clearly an historically significant company, all its facilities are of recent construction and are all well within the fifty-year limit for National Register eligibility. It was, therefore, not surveyed.

In addition to the manufacture of paper, several support industries grew up in the City which are of interest in their own right. The Cultural Resource Management Plan mentions the machine shop of David Hudson and Alexander Sharp. The Hudson-Sharp Machinery Company was founded in 1870 to service the sawmill and lumber industries. In the 1890's, the firm began to manufacture parts for the Hoberg paper mill and then other mills. The firm is credited with inventing the first napkin folding machinery for the papermaking industry.(Wyatt 1986:Industry 6-8;Abrahams 1982:11)

The Hudson-Sharpe Company was purchased by the FMC Corporation and no longer exists. However, two other machine shops which remain were included in the survey. The first is the Green Bay Foundry and Machine Works in the former J. Duncan Foundry at 801 S. Broadway (BR 65/03). This building dates from 1883 and is considered individually eligible for the National Register as a result of this survey. According to Abrahams' survey of Brown County industrial sites, this firm invented and patented "a screen to segregate and remove solid materials from pulp liquor." (Abrahams 1982:11)

The second resource is the Straubel Machine Company located at 615 University Avenue (BR 119/36). In 1897 Louis Strabel and his brothers purchased a small machine shop and named it the Straubel Machine Company. The company served the newly formed local papermaking industry in the manufacture and repair of papermaking machinery. The first machine for making interfold towels in Green Bay was designed and patented by Louis Straubel in 1917 at the request of Northern Paper Mills. In the 1920's, the firm began converting paper on its own machines rather than selling the machines. In 1929, Straubel designed and patented the first double fold toilet tissue interfolding machine. According to the NAER inventory form for the building, some of the original equipment was functioning and in use as late as 1979. The existing building dates from 1908. (NAER Inventory Card; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Edition July 1934:Industry 2; 8/3/1957:B-6)

In addition to these three firms, several other small machine shops flourished and continue to do business servicing the paper industry as well as other local industries.

Wood Products

As stated in the section on the logging industry, Green Bay played an important role in the processing of lumber from the logging areas and the manufacturing of lumber, shingles and other products. The City also served as a port for shipping materials and products throughout the Great Lakes. A number of types of manufacturing were found in the City including furniture, wagons and barrels; however, nothing remains today of these industries within the limits of the City. Therefore, no resources were identified in this subsection during the course of the survey.

Milling

The milling industry was one of the first to reach prominence in the early settlement period in Wisconsin. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, one of the first grist mills in the northwest was built at Green Bay c.1810 and the milling industry remained important into the late

nineteenth century. However, as large-scale wheat production moved west and as rail transportation replaced lake schooners, the size of the industry declined in Green Bay. At the time of this survey, no resources were encountered that were directly related to this early industry. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 8-1)

One resource connected with the transport and storage of grain was included in the survey in the form of the Strid Grain Elevator located at c.800 Clinton Street (BR 75/33). This structure was constructed in 1917 as a storage structure for grain awaiting shipment on the Green Bay and Western Railroad. It is located in the recommended Green Bay and Western Historic District. (Green Bay City Tax Rolls)

Brewing and Malting

The City of Green Bay joined most of the other major communities in the State in the development of a local brewing industry. Brewing tended to follow the immigration of the German ethnic group in Wisconsin. The availibility of barley and hops, an abundant water supply, and the arrival of trained brewmasters led to the rapid growth of brewing across the State starting in the 1840's. (Wyatt 1986: Industry 9-1)

The first brewery in what became Green Bay was actually founded across the Fox River in Fort Howard by Francis Blesch in 1851. Blesch was born in Bergen, Germany in 1824 and learned the brewing and cooperage trades. He came to the United States in 1849 and arrived in Green Bay the following year. The brewery was started shortly thereafter. The Bay Brewery, later the Blesch Brewery, operated from 1851 until the late 1870's, closing sometime after Blesch's death in 1875. (Kroll 1972:16;Commemorative and Biographical Record... 1895:160-1)

One building remains from the Blesch Brewery complex in Fort Howard. This building is located at 145 Pearl Street (BR 33/09)and dates from c.1856. As such, it is the oldest remaining brewery building and, as far as was deterined by this survey, the oldest industrial structure in the City. This survey considers it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by both historical and architectural criteria. Historically, it remains as the sole survivor of the first and only brewery in Fort Howard.(Kroll 1972:16) Architecturally, it is also considered significant as oldest known remaining example of early industrial architecture in the City.

Several other breweries were also started in the community and should be mentioned. The second brewery was founded by Henry Rahr and August Hochgreve in 1857. Originally named the Shantytown Brewery after its location in Allouez, it became the Hochgreve Brewery after Rahr left the partnership in 1866. The Hochgreve Brewery continued to operate until 1949. (Foley 1983:49)

In 1866, Henry Rahr left his partnership with August Hochgreve and formed the East River Brewery on Main Street in Green Bay. This was the first brewery in the boundaries of the City of Green Bay of the time. This brewery operated for exactly 100 years, closing in 1966. One building from this complex remains at 1605 Main Street (BR 91/22) and dates from 1937

with multiple additions. While not historically significant because of its relatively recent construction, it is the last remaining structure connected with this local business. (Kroll 1972: 16;Sanborn-Perris Map 1957;Foley 1983:162-3)

In 1866, Franz Hagemeister also opened the Union Brewery in Green Bay. Later renamed the Hagemeister Brewery, it grew and prospered becoming one of the largest breweries in northern Wisconsin. It was closed in 1920 as Prohibition settled over the nation; however, it was reopened in 1933 and operated for many more years until finally closed. A second brewery closed permanently in 1920. The Van Dycke Brewing Company had been founded in 1872 by Louis Van Dycke and continued to be operated by his family after his death. Both breweries were sold after they closed and their buildings converted to other uses. Several have been demolished. They were not included in the survey. (Holubetz 1984:65-85)

No resources were discovered during the course of the survey which were connected with the malting industry.

Meat Products

No resources were identified during the course of the survey which could be connected with this subtopic.

Fruit and Vegetable Products

The canning industry is the most notable producer of these types of products in the City. Another notable area, that of garden farming to produce the fruits and vegetables used in the canning industry, was discussed in the chapter on agriculture.

The canning of fruits and vegetables for mass consumption on a large scale began in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and, by the early twentieth century, Wisconsin was a leader in that industry. The first canning plant in the State was opened at Manitowoc in 1887 by Albert Landreth but the second plant was built in Fort Howard in 1890 by William Larsen. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 11-2)

William Larsen started a small wholesale fruit and vegetable business in Fort Howard in 1882. In 1890, hearing of the success of the Landreth plant in Manitowoc, Larsen open a small canning plant and created the Larsen Canning Company. The plant was located next to the Chicago and Northwestern main lines and depot in order to provide convenient shipping access. Early suppliers included Smith and Sons and others; however, Larsen also acquired significant landholdings in the area. William Larsen died in 1922, but his four sons remained in the business which was renamed The Larsen Company in 1926. The plant is located at 320 - 414 N. Broadway (BR 33/22-28) and is part of the Broadway Historic District. (Abrahams 1982:17;Wisconsin Magazine 1951:89;Foley 1983: 89;Stare 1948:474-479)

A second canning plant was also included in the survey. The Green Bay Canning Company located at 1425-1429 Main Street (BR 91/11) was founded in 1907. It was on a much smaller scale than the Larsen Company and did not achieve the same degree of local significance. The building which remains dates from 1932. (Abrahams 1982:18;Sanborn-Perris Map of Green Bay 1957)

Patent Medicine and Drug Industry

With the exception of drug stores or pharmacies which are considered commercial rather than industrial properties, no resources were discovered during the course of the intensive survey which could be connected with this subtopic.

Textile Industry

The textile industry was not a major force in Green Bay as far as could be determined during this survey. One resource of interest, however, was the Willow Grass Rug Company located at 1206 Velp Avenue (BR 28/03). In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prior to the development of synthetic materials, reed grasses were harvested and used as raw materials for woven mats, rugs, etc. The Willow Grass Rug Company was built in 1912 and was converted to a wiremaking plant for the paper industry in 1924. (Abrahams 1982:14)

No other resources connected with this subtopic were discovered during the course of the intensive survey.

Tanning and Leather Processing

Although little remains today, Abrahams indicates that Green Bay enjoyed a large tanning industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One plant was surveyed which can be associated with this subtopic. The Northern Glove and Mitten Company is located at 1514-1522 Morrow Street (BR 120/16) and is still in operation. This plant was founded by a Walter Sharf in the 1910's and became a large producer of buckskin gloves.(Wisconsin Magazine 1951:47;Abrahams 1982:14)

Miscellaneous Light Industries

This subtopic is designed to include industrial resources which do not fit comfortably into any of the other more focused categories. A number of these industries could include the machine shops and other support industries to the paper industry. Several of these have been included in the section on the paper industry.

In addition, two other light industrial plants were included in the survey. The first is the Automatic File and Index Company building at 1400-1406 State Street (BR 28/31) which dates from 1920. This is a three-story, astylistic utilitarian building of no architectural or historic significance. The second is a similarly styled building located at 1522 S. Broadway (BR 28/32) which was also built in 1920 and was the home of the Paper Novelty Company. This building now houses the Diana Manufacturing Company. (Green Bay City Tax Rolls)

No other resources were recorded during the course of the intensive survey which are directly connected with this subcategory.

Carriage and Wagon Works

As with most large communities, Green Bay had several carriage makers and wagon works within its boundaries. These industries began as early as the 1840's and had all but disappeared by the 1920's as gasoline-powered vehicles replaced horse-drawn ones. No resources were recorded which directly relate to this subtopic.

Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacturing

No resources were discovered during the course of the Green Bay intensive survey which could be directly connected with this subtopic. While there were undoubtedly machine shops that did construct and repair agricultural implements for the area farming industry, these operations did not achieve historic significance for their activities in this area.

Stoneware and Earthenware Products

No resources were discovered during the course of the Green Bay intensive survey which could be directly connected with this subtopic.

Primary Metal Processing

The City of Green Bay was not recognized as a large center for primary metal production; however, several foundries did operate in the community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One of the earliest of these was the Fort Howard Foundry established in 1856 by Otto Tank, more noted for his connection with the short-lived Moravian colony of the early 1850's. (See Religion Chapter) A second early foundry was that of Jonathan Whitney which was also located in Fort Howard and was acquired by Tank. Following Tank's death, Whitney repurchased the firm, operated it for a time, and sold it to Taylor and Dunne. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial 1934:Industry 2) The foundry has since been demolished.

A second foundry building has been recommended for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Preservation by this survey. The J. Duncan Machine Works was founded in 1868. In 1883, the firm built the industrial complex at 801 S. Broadway (BR 65/03) and, three years later, the firm was renamed the A.M. Duncan Foundry and Machine Works after the son of the founder. The building was later sold and became the Green Bay Foundry and Machine Works. (Abrahams 1982:11;Press-Gazette Tercentennial 1934:Industry 2;Headlight 1898:n.p.)

Metal Products Industry

The City of Green Bay has also had a number of heavy industries throughout its history, several of which were identified in some form as a part of this survey. Among those identified but no longer operating are the Green Bay Dry Dock Company and the Hudson-Sharpe Machinery Company as well as several others named in the section on the paper industry. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial 1934:Industry 2) Other firms include the Green Bay Drop Forge Company founded in 1914 and Nelson Machinery founded in 1907. This latter company was notable for its buildings on Pearl Street which included their

showroom, Machinery Hall, located at 127 N. Pearl Street (BR 33/06) and constructed in 1919. This building was demolished in 1987 after the completion of the West Side portion of the survey.(Green Bay City Tax Rolls)

Another heavy manufacturing firm which has survived to the present is the Northwest Engineering Company, producer of cranes and other heavy construction equipment. This company was formed in 1921 as the successor of the Hartman-Greiling Company which had manufactured ships for the Navy in the First World War. The firm presently occupies approximately fifteen acres along the Fox River and is located at 201-209 W. Walnut Street (BR 39/17) (Abrahams 1982:13)

Two other industries are worthy of note although both are now out of business. The first is the Oneida Motor Truck Company which was located 1800 S. Broadway. This manufacturing company was formed in 1919 and was closed in 1923. A warehouse for the company at c.501 Liberty Street (BR 28/29) was included in the survey. The second company of note was the Lawson Aircraft Company. Alfred Lawson pioneered in the development of early closed cabin airplanes. His manufacturing plant operated from 1915 until the Armistice in 1918 when his War Department contracts were canceled. Due to lack of local interest and support, Lawson moved his company to Milwaukee in 1918. (Foley 1983:69) No resources were discovered which could be connected to the Lawson operation.

Shipbuilding

The two major shipbuilding ports on Lake Michigan in the late nineteenth century were Milwaukee and Manitowoc; however, Green Bay was also the home of a substantial local shipbuilding industry from the 1850's to the 1920's which was largely found in the Norwegian community. The first shipyard in the City was opened by Soren Anderson at the foot of Eighth Street in 1857. Anderson's yard built lake sailing vessels in this location until 1884, primarily for commercial traffic on Lake Michigan. Among the ships built by this yard was the "Anna M. Peterson" which was launched in 1873 and was reputed to be the fastest sailing ship on the Great Lakes at that time.(Wyatt 1986:Industry 16-2;Jarstad 1936:1-2)

Thomas Christiansen had his home and small shipyard on the Fox River, north of the confluence with Dutchman's Creek. The yard built small sailing vessels for Lake Michigan shipping from 1860 until Christiansen's death in 1875. At that time, the yard went out of business.(Jarstad 1936:7)

The last shipyard to be discussed here is the Johnson Shipyard, later the Andrew A. Johnson and Son Shipyard. Andrew Johnson and his family arrived in the United States from Norway in 1870. After several years in Oshkosh, Johnson moved to Fort Howard in 1876. He opened his shipyard at that time on South Pearl Street on the site currently occupied by the Northwestern Engineering Company. In 1898, the company moved from this site to larger quarters on the Fox River at the end of Grignon Street, at that time the southern border of the City. The firm operated here until its closing in 1921. (Jarstad 1936:5-6;Valli 1983:52-53)

Plumbing Industries

No resources were discovered during the course of the intensive survey which could be connected with this subtopic.

Ice Harvesting Industry

The ice harvesting industry in Wisconsin was largely located in the southeastern counties; however, there was also some substantial activity in the Green Bay - Door Peninsula area where Chicago firms had several operations. Most notable in the City was the Miller-Rasmussen Company which was located at 1105 N. Broadway. Natural ice was harvested from the 1880's to the 1920's after which artificially produced ice became prominent. The Miller-Rassmussen Company was founded in 1903 and manufactured natural ice until 1932 after which it manufactured artificial ice. The company closed in 1973. (Wyatt 1986:Industry 17-2; Foley 1983:86)

Fishing Industry

The commercial fishing industry was once of considerable importance to the area. Commercial fishing goes back to the very earliest days of the settlement but became formalized when Joel Fisk started a commercial fishing business in 1849. Large fish catches were covered with ice and shipped as far as Milwaukee and Chicago by the 1850's and 1860's. By 1900, the depletion of the Bay caused early restocking efforts and, by 1934, an estimated 2,930 tons of assorted freshwater fish were being shipped out of Green Bay annually. Unfortunately, by the 1950's, pollution of the waters in the Bay caused the collapse of the industry which is now virtually gone.(Foley 1983:55)

One resource was included in the survey which is associated with this industry. The C.W. Streckenbach Company operated a large fish packing plant at 801-881 Cedar Street (BR 84/07). This plant was built in 1911 and sold for general warehousing purposes in the 1930's but remains as a reminder of this industry in the City.(Abrahams 1982:18)

Cottage Industries

No resources were discovered during the course of the intensive survey which could be associated with this subtopic.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
112/13	3009 Bay Settlement Road	Holy Cross Rectory	1860
84/04	800 University Avenue	Hoberg Paper Mills	1922
108/27	700 Day Street	Northern Paper Mill	1910
65/03	801 S. Broadway	J. Duncan Machine Works	1883
119/36	615 University Avenue	Straubel Machine Company	1908
75/33	800 Clinton Street	Strid Grain Elevator	1917
33/09	145 Pearl Street	Blesch Brewery	1856
91/22	1605 Main Street	East River Brewery	1937
33/22	320-414 N. Broadway	Larsen Canning Company	1923

91/11	1425 Main Street	Green Bay Canning Company	1932
28/03	1206 Velp Avenue	Willow Grass Rug Company	1912
120/16	1514 Morrow Street	Northern Glove and Mitten Co.	c.1910
28/31	1400 State Street	Automatic File and Index Co.	1920
28/32	1522 S. Broadway	Paper Novelty Company	1920
33/06	127 N. Pearl Street	Nelson Machinery Company	1919
39/17	201-209 W. Walnut St.	Northwestern Engineering Co.	1912
28/29	501 Liberty Street	Oneida Truck Warehouse	1912
84/07	801-881 Cedar Street	C.W. Streckenbach Company	1911

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Abrahams, Paul P., Industrial Survey of Brown County Industrial Sites, Historical Industrial Survey, unpub. mss. on file Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1982.

This survey of industrial features in Brown County provided guidance and direction in the development of this Chapter. Although most entries were not extensive, basic information is given and there is direction to other sources

Commemorative Biographical Record of Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties, Chicago, 1895.

Foley, Betsy, Green Bay:Gateway to the Great Waterway, Woodland Hills, Cal., 1983.

Foley's book is the most recent of the general histories of the City and has provided guidance for this Chapter as it has for the rest of the report.

Green Bay City Tax Rolls

Green Bay Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Edition, 1934.

This special edition of the Press-Gazette celebrated the 300th anniversary of Nicolet's landing at Red Banks. It included sections on most of the major segments of the community including industrial concerns.

Headlight, Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, 1898.

The promotional publication publicized communities the railroad served. This issue highlighted the industry, commerce and leading citizens of Green Bay in short descriptions.

Holubetz, Sylvia Hall, ed., Farewell to the Homeland, Green Bay, 1984.

This recent disussion of the ethnic groups in the area provided information on the Norwegian shipbuilders as well as other ethnic groups discussed in connection with this chapter.

Jarstad, Anton, "Early Shipyards and Sailors of Fort Howard," mss., Dec. 1936.

An essay discussing the shipbuilding industry in the community concentrating on the Sorenson and Johnson yards.

Kroll, Wayne L., "Badger Breweries," Jefferson, Wis., 1976.

Kroll's catalogue of Wisconsin breweries provided historical information on the breweries found in Green Bay.

Martin, Deborah L., The History of Brown County Wisconsin: Past and Present, 2 vols., Chicago, 1913.

Martin's history of the County provided basic information on some of the earlier industries in the City.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co.,Inc., Fire Insurance Map of Green Bay, Wisconsin, New York, 1957.

Stare, Frederick, The Story of Wisconsin's Great Canning Industry, Wisconsin Canners Association, Madison, 1949.

This discussion of the canning industry provided information on the Larsen Canning Company.

Valli, Isacco, "Johnson Shipbuilders," Anchor News, May/June 1983.

An article on the history of the Johnson Shipbuilding Company in Green Bay.

Wisconsin Magazine, Green Bay Issue, 1951.

This special edition of the magazine highlighted the City, its progress in 1951, and its history including that of several local industries.

Wyatt, Barbara L., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

The State's Cultural Resource Management Plan provided the historical context and guidance for this Chapter.

CHAPTER 10
PLANNING AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PARKS AND PLANNING

Patterns of Community Development

The City of Green Bay has a long and notable history in the State of Wisconsin. It is the oldest settlement in the State, beginning its life as a post for French fur trappers in mid-18th century. The community has lived under the French, British, and finally, American flags. Its early days and settlement are discussed in Chapter 1, the Overview, as well as the chapters on the Fur Trade and Government. The purpose of this Chapter is to discuss urban planning aspects of the development of the City. This first section briefly discusses the overall development of the community as it evolved from a small French fur trading post to a major mid-western city.

The history of Green Bay today is actually the story of the development of two communities. Green Bay proper was originally located on the east side of the Fox River and consisted of two villages called Navarino and Astor, whose genesis has been described previously. In 1838, these two settlements merged to form the Village of Green Bay which grew into the City of today. (Smith 1973:192-3; Foley 1983:32-33)

The other half of the City of Green Bay is located on the west bank of the Fox River and grew from Fort Howard, the American military post. Over the years settlers began to move into the area immediately around the Fort, originally for protection and, later, as a center for commerce, medical services and communication through the military mails. The Village of Fort Howard was eventually incorporated in 1856. Thus, two separate communities grew up across the Fox River from each other. Fort Howard was the smaller of the settlements and, in 1895 was annexed into the City of Green Bay. (Smith 1973:192-3; Foley 1983:32-3; Martin 1913:Vol. I 301-3)

From this initial core area, the City of Green Bay has grown over the years into a City of 94,000 in 1983 and its borders now stretch to the east and the west for several miles beyond the original boundaries of those small villages. The limits of the City also have stretched south until they touch the neighboring communities of Allouez on the east side of the Fox River and Ashwaubenon on the west. Green Bay is presently the third largest city in the State of Wisconsin after Milwaukee and Madison.

Planned Communities

No planned communities have been discovered within the present boundaries of the City of Green Bay.

Urban Parks and Planning

The City of Green Bay is the site of a number of fine parks. Dating back to the late 1820's, these areas are now all publicly owned and are cared for by the City of Green Bay Parks and Recreation Department. They are found throughout the City and date from the very earliest points of settlement until the very recent past.

Prior to the year 1880, all parks in the present City of Green Bay were located on the east side of the Fox River. The Village of Fort Howard did not have a public park until that year. The existing city parks are described below in roughly chronological order.

The oldest City park dates back to the founding of the Village of Navarino by Daniel Whitney in 1829. Whitney Park, as it was later named, was set aside as a public commons in the original 1829 platting. It is bounded by Main Street on the north, Pine Street on the south, Van Buren Street on the east and Jackson Street on the west. (As is the case in all of the parks discussed in this section, unless otherwise noted, there are no buildings or structures of note within these parks that have been recorded as part of the Green Bay Intensive Survey Project.) Those boundaries are substantially as originally platted. The site of Whitney Park is considered historically significant as an original planned commons area and last obvious physical vestige of this 1829 community. (Press-Gazette 7/8-7/19/1949; 6/27/1959/; 9/3/1959/ 9/8/1959; 6/9/1967; 7/26/1970)

Similarly, several parks were set aside for public use by James Duane Doty when he platted the Village of Astor immediately south of Navarino in 1835, as the agent for John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. The first of these was called Astor Place and was used as a park until 1928 when it was made the site of Fire Station No. 1. This 1928 building has been included in the survey and is found at 501 South Washington Street, (BR 80/11) Jackson Square was named after the President of the time, Andrew Jackson. It is bounded by Howe Street on the north, Moravian Street on the south, Monroe Street on the east and Madison Street on the west. St. James' Park was originally called Webster Square after Daniel Webster, noted Senator and orator of the period. The name was later changed to reflect that of the adjoining Catholic church. This park is also bounded by Monroe Street on the east and Madison Street on the west. Spring Street is to the north and Congress Street to the south. Finally, St. Johns Park was originally called Calhoun Square after another noted federal legislator, John C. Calhoun. Later, it, too, had its name changed to that of the adjoining Episcopal church. It is bounded by Madison Street to the east, Jefferson Street to the west, St. John's Street to the north and Martin Street to the south. These early parks were all one block square and survive as originally planned. They are also considered historically significant as original commons areas as part of the original plan of the village. (Press-Gazette 7/8-7/19/1949; 6/27/1959; 9/13/1959; 9/8/1959; 6/9/1967; 7/26/1970)

In the 1860's John Jacob Astor donated land for two additional parks to the city. The first was Baird Park bordered by Mason Street to the north, Cass Street to the south, Clay Street to the east and Webster Street to the west. The land was originally set aside as a public burial ground and was

used as such until 1867 when the Woodlawn Cemetery was established. Since that time Baird Park has remained a public park. (Press-Gazette 7/8-7/19/1949; 6/27/1959; 9/13/1959; 9/8/1959; 6/9/1967; 7/26/1970)

Astor Park, bordered by Porlier, Roosevelt, Eliza and Clay Streets was originally donated as the site for a city vocational school. Those plans were never realized and the vacant parcel has remained a public park ever since. (Press-Gazette 7/8/-7/19/1949; 6/27/1959; 9/13/1959; 9/8/1959; 6/9/1967; 7/26/1970)

In 1880, Mrs. Otto Tank donated Tank Park to the Village of Fort Howard as the first public park in that municipality. From 1895 to 1932, the park was named Union Park to commemorate the union of Fort Howard and Green Bay in 1895. In 1932 the original name was restored and it remains today as Tank Park. The park is bound by Third Street on the north, Fifth Street on the south, Norwood Avenue on the east and Tenth Avenue on the west. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 12)

Bay Beach Park was started in 1892 when Mitchell Nejedlo purchased land along the bay for a private park. He cleaned up the beach area and converted it into a small amusement park. In 1902 Captain John Cusick and Dominic Haggerty purchased a small steamer and began to make excursion trips from a dock at Walnut Street on the Fox River to a long pier at the park. The two also refurbished the original bathhouse built in 1892 and began to promote the park. In 1908, Cusick bought out Nejedlo and A.B. Priest joined him as a partner. Cusick and Priest constructed a streetcar line on Irwin Street to transport people to Bay Beach Park as it was now called. In 1909, Fred Rahr and Frank Murphy became interested in the area and built a huge pavilion which featured a dance hall, dining room and roller skating rink which still exists. It is located at approximately 1600 East Shore Drive (BR 78/ 06). (Press-Gazette 6/27/1959;Sanborn-Perris Map:1932)

As a result of these improvements Bay Beach Park became very popular in Brown County. Rahr and Murphy incorporated their private amusement park in 1911 with Cusick as the manager. A number of amusement park rides and attractions were added. In 1920, Rahr and Murphy donated their park to the City. At that time it encompassed about 11-1/2 acres. The City bought some surrounding land and turned the whole complex over to the newly formed Park Department. More land was acquired over the next decades including a large addition purchased from John Marsch in 1929. This area was over 200 acres and it is the home of Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary today. The Park continued to be very successful in the 30's and 40's, particularly in the use of the pavilion for dances with some of the major big bands of the era. In the 1940's, the City had to close the beach because of water pollution in the Bay, however the park is still popular to this day. (Press-Gazette 6/27/1959; Sanborn-Perris Map 1932)

Joannes Park has a long history of being a public recreational area. The area covered by the park today had several owners prior to the 1880's and one part of it was a privately owned park. Another portion of the land was used as a commons where people used to bring cows to pasture which was also thought of as public space. In the 1880's, the Brown County Fair and Park Association developed the land for agricultural and county fairs, exhibi-

tions and other events. At that time, a race track and several exhibiting club house buildings were built. In 1899, the three Joannes brothers, Mitchell, Thomas and Charles, bought the land in the southern part of the park. The parcel which included the buildings, was taken over by a Henry Hagemeister. The Joannes brothers donated their land to the City for park purposes in 1919. This was an area of approximately 40 acres. The gift was made with the stipulation that a Board be established to manage all City parks. Joannes Park is located at the southeast corner of Baird and Walnut Street. In Hagemeister Park, the race tracks were disassembled and football and baseball fields set up. In 1922, Hagemeister sold the land to the City for the site of a new Green Bay East High School. City Stadium was built behind the new school and this stadium served as the home of the Green Bay Packers from 1924 until the 1950's when Lambeau Field was built. The City Stadium was also demolished, but the playing field is still used for East High School athletics. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 12)

In response to the gift of the Joannes brothers, the Green Bay City Council passed an ordinance in December of 1919 creating a five-person citizen Park Board. The Green Bay Park Department was officially formed in 1920. The Park Board was abolished in the 1980's; however, the Park Department continues today. In 1921, the Department officially took over control of all of the parks previously described in this section which had been privately owned, or owned by the City without being assigned to a specific parks department. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 12)

The first efforts to create recreational activity areas within the parks occurred in the 1920's after the creation of the City Park Department. The first public tennis courts were built in Joannes Park in 1924. A large number of projects took place in the 1930's and 1940's when various types of recreational facilities were added to the existing parks and classes were begun in a wide range of subjects.

The first park created by the new Parks Department was Fisk Park. It is bounded by Dousman Street on the north, Reed Street on the south, Oxford Avenue on the east and Gray Street on the west. Wilbur Fisk, a local businessman, donated the plot of land to the City in 1922 in memory of his son, Hyram, who had died in an influenza epidemic during World War I. This property was expanded in the 1920's, 30's and 40's. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 12; Park Dept. Records)

The City was given a small piece of land in an old slough in 1895. There was no real use for this land which was worthless for construction purposes. In 1931, the Green Bay and Western Railroad and the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation gave the City some additional land in that area and more was acquired from others in subsequent years. This property was all considered undesirable wetlands which had no construction value. However, the Works Progress Administration of the Roosevelt era, along with the Civilian Works Administration hired crews to fill in the slough and, after some cleanup, Seymour Park was dedicated in 1937. The park was named after the president of the Green Bay and Western Railroads, Frank Seymour, who had donated the largest portion of the land. (Press-Gazette 1934:Civic/Social 12; Park Dept. Records)

As the City of Green Bay grew in the post-1930 era, several other City parks were built. These included, Colburn, Eastman, Marquette, Mather Heights, Murphy and Fort Howard Parks. The City also attained use of the Water Department's Tower Park for some of its recreational activities.

John Nolen, the planner who created Green Bay's first city plan, proposed that land along the East River and Baird Creek be developed into public parkland. The East River parkway was formally placed on the City map in 1948, but it was not until the 1960's that real action toward establishment of that parkway took place. The land around Baird Creek recommended for park use by Nolen was part of Preble Township until 1964 when the City annexed the area. Several parks were established in the newer areas of the City since the 1950's. Those are not included in this Chapter as they are beyond the period of the historic survey. (Parks Dept. Records)

The creation of the City Park Department took place at a time when the Green Bay of the past was becoming a new Green Bay of the future. In 1921, the eminent planner and landscape architect, John Nolen was engaged by the City to develop a master plan for future growth. This comprehensive city plan was completed later that year, at a time when the City was undergoing rapid change due to expansion, the introduction of motorized vehicles and the many other changes in technological urban life which were overtaking many communities in Wisconsin and the nation at that time. That plan was the guide for the future growth and development of the City of Green Bay for many years. The plan document itself remains intact and is on exhibit in the offices of the Green Bay-Brown County Plan Commission. Among the actions which were recommended, planned, and implemented over the years, are the development of parkland along the East River and Baird Creek; the building of East High School on the Joannes Park grounds; and the development of new industrial land along Green Bay near the mouth of the Fox River on what had previously been unbuildable wetlands. The Nolen plan also served as the basis for the City's first zoning ordinance which was adopted in 1925 and which, although revised many times over the years, continues to serve the City. (Press-Gazette 6/24/1984:pt.4,p.5; 1/28/1979; Shannon 1951:3-5; Foley 1983:107)

Cemeteries

The earliest cemeteries in what became Green Bay were not well organized and were generally private parcels of land which were used as community burial plots. The French and English traders, trappers and settlers, including the Grignons and the DeLanglades were buried in a cemetery that was used by the community from approximately 1720 to 1835. It was located on the east side of the river between Crooks and Chicago Streets approximately where Adams Street is in the present day. When the plat of the Village of Astor was prepared in 1835, this land was no longer used as a cemetery and as surrounding properties were built upon, bodies were transferred to the Catholic cemetery located in Allouez or the Protestant cemetery located in what is now Baird Park. (Neville n.d.:6-11)

As stated earlier in this Chapter, John Jacob Astor donated the present Baird Park as a public burial ground and it was used as such until the non-denominational Woodlawn Cemetery in Allouez was established c.1867. Most of the bodies from the Astor Cemetery were transferred to that site

when the new cemetery opened, however not all were found, and some were discovered in later years when area streets were widened or foundations dug in the vicinity of the original burial sites.(Neville n:d.:6-11) The Woodlawn Cemetery is located at 1542 S. Webster Avenue.

The Fort Howard Cemetery Association across the river was started in 1862. However, according to files at the Brown County Library, the burials at that site probably began about 1850. That cemetery continues in operation to the present time. It is located at 1463 Velp Avenue in the Town of Howard. Another is the old Holy Cross Cemetery which was originally located in the Town of Scott. This deserted cemetery lies in a field and contains the graves of many Civil War veterans. The last burial date is 1873. (LaFrambrois n:d.:93)

Other cemeteries in the area include the Holy Martyrs of Gorcum Cemetery located next to the church of the same name formerly in the Town of Preble. As with the old Holy Cross Cemetery, this is an area which has now been annexed to the City of Green Bay. Early burials in this cemetery go back to the 1870's. Another township cemetery now located within the City limits is the Aldrich Cemetery. This was a private cemetery started in the 1830's and continuing in use today in the 3100 block of Humboldt Road. The Brown County Hospital which was the county medical institution, operated a burial ground on the hospital grounds. Burials took place there between 1926 and 1973, however no markers were used in what was essentially a potter's field. Each grave is marked simply by a number. Finally, there is one relatively new cemetery located within the City in an area formally in the Town of Scott, the Nicolet Memorial Gardens located at 2770 Bay Settlement Road. (Press-Gazette 7/26/1970; LaFramvois n:d:93; Cemetery Files)

Gardens and Landscaping

A number of organizations have been involved in gardening or preserving landscape features within the community. The first group to be concerned with these subjects was the Women's Club of Green Bay founded in 1895. In 1915, the Club organized a City Beautiful Committee which became one of the most influential women's groups in the City. As an outgrowth of the City Beautiful movement which stemmed from the 1893 Chicago Worlds Fair, this group was formed to improve the City's appearance and to interest the public in civic advancement. Some of their main interests and activities included bringing City beautification issues to the attention of the City Council, such as working to lower air pollution and removing refuge from City streets. The group also offered low-cost shrubs, flowers, bulbs, etc., to the public for their own gardens, brought in national speakers and, in general, engaged in a campaign of public education in civic beautification. Roadside conservation including the elimination of billboards as well as sidewalk improvement was also stressed. The group was particularly active in the 1920's and 1930's under the leadership of Ella Moes Neville who presided over the group until her death in 1935. Mrs. Neville also served on the statewide Committee of 100 which was concerned with the protection of roadside beauty. Shortly before her death, she was awarded an honorary doctorate of literature from Ripon College for her work in City Beautification.(Press-Gazette 3/9/1981; various undated articles in BCL Local History Collection)

The Green Bay Garden Club was organized in 1934 by Mrs. Henry Foeller, the wife of a Green Bay architect. The group was interested in improving their own gardens as well as beautifying the community. Members tended gardens at several historical and cultural sites around the City. This group was less politically active then the Women's Club mentioned above, yet was responsible for a number of important landscaping improvements around the City in the mid-20th century. (Press-Gazette 5/22/1984; "Santuary Honker" 7/8/1984: 3)

The 1930's also saw one other project-specific gardening group. In 1931 the Monday Shakespeare Group which had been organized as a literary study club in the 1900's, began a formal Shakespeare garden, which was one of few in the nation. The City loaned them property next to the old Fisk House, at 123 N. Oakland Avenue then a city library (BR 65/22). The group planted only those flowers and shrubs which grew in Shakespeare's England and particularly in his own garden at Stratford-on-Avon. Members raised money and received donated items such as a sun dial, park benches, wrought iron fences, etc., and tended the garden for the two to three decades that it lasted. The garden area is now privately owned and some remnants remain, however most of the benefits of that club's activities have long since disappeared.(Press-Gazette 8/25/1942; 10/20/1950)

CONSERVATION TOPICS

Concern for the environment in Green Bay spread in the early 1940's, especially after Bay Beach was closed to swimmers in 1942 due to contamination. Hearings helped publicize the problem of air and water pollution in Green Bay and the problem of industrial development versus public health and recreation. Paper mills as well as other industries dumped tons of waste into the river and bay. The mills were required to install pollution abatement systems in the 1950's. By 1957, the paper industry had spent 5.5 million dollars on pollution control. In recent decades the problem has continued though there has been much progress and the water quality has improved dramatically.

Public and Private Conservation Efforts

The most notable conservation effort in the City of Green Bay is found in the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary. In 1929, the City of Green Bay purchased some 250 acres of undeveloped land in the floodplain north of the City which was a natural habitat for migratory water fowl. This land was also completely unbuildable without major changes to the existing topography. In the 1930's, a group of local environmentalists lead by Chester Cole, a local biology teacher, tried to start some conservation activities in this marshy area. In February of 1936, a small pond was dug in the area by Cole and a group of others in a six-acre experimental area near the Bay Beach Park. They put out feed to attract the ducks and enough stopped to be noticed. At that point, a fund raising effort began to continue the feeding effort. In April of 1936, the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary was founded as a non-profit corporation. The City, local industries, and even the National Youth Administration were involved in digging small ponds and steams, planting trees and shrubs, and building small outbuildings, such as

duck coops, and a tool shed. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) got involved by trucking dirt to the area and eventually digging a pond which was 285′ x 300′ x 7′ deep. The Green Bay Park Board got involved by contacting nationally noted conservationist Aldo Leopold for advice on the development of a wildlife sanctuary. Numerous local fund raising efforts were held. In October of 1938 a $450,000 project was contracted with the WPA to complete the sanctuary's original plans. The care and management of the facility was taken over by the City in the form of the Green Bay Park Board and the name changed to the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary. What had been essentially a private venture to that point now became an active part of City government. The Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary continues to grow and to prosper to the present day. It currently includes about 700 acres of land and has recently completed a new educational center on the property.-("Santuary Honker" Spring 1978:Vol. I No.2 pp 1-4)

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
80/11	501 S. Washington Street	Fire Station No.1	1928
78/06	1600 East Shore Drive	Bay Beach Park	1909
65/22	123 N. Oakland Avenue	Joel S. Fisk Residence	1862

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE

Cemetery Files, Brown County Library, Local History Collection

Foley, Betsy, Green Bay: Gateway by the Great Waterway, Windsor Publications Woodland Hills, Cal., 1983.

This is the most recent of the general histories of the community which provides a good historical context for parts of this Chapter.

Green Bay City Parks Department Records

Green Bay Press-Gazette, "Tercentennial Edition," 1934

This special issue of the Press-Gazette was published for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jean Nicolet's landing at Red Banks. It included a series of articles on the history of various aspects of the history of the City.

LaFrambois, Pauline, A Glimpse into the Past: A History of the Town of Scott, Green Bay, 1976.

This locally published work is the only authoritative discussion of the history of the Town of Scott found during the survey.

Martin, Deborah L., History of Brown County Wisconsin: Past and Present, 2 vols., S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913.

The best of the general histories of the community providing historical context throughout this Chapter.

Neville, Arthur C., "First Church and Cemetery in Green Bay," Green Bay Historical Bulletin, Vol.I, No.1, pp.6-11.

A historical essay on the first cemetery on the eastside of the City.

Sanborn-Perris Map of the City of Green Bay, 1932.

"Sanctuary Honker", spring 1978, Vol. I, No. 2 and July 8, 1984.

This publication is from the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary.

Shannon, Harold T.J., "Tomorrow's Green Bay," Wisconsin Magazine, 1951.

An essay on the City and its future from 1951.

Smith, Alice E., The History of Wisconsin: Volume I, From Exploration to Statehood, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1973.

The first of the State's excellent series of histories provides a great deal of information on the early history of the City.

CHAPTER 11
RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

This chapter relates to those aspects of the history of the city of Green Bay concerning recreational activities and entertainment facilities. Some of the issues which might have been discussed here have already been featured in the preceeding chapter on parks and will be so noted in the text.

Resort Industry

The City of Green Bay has always been a producer of goods and services as well as a trading center. The resort industry has not been a part of the local economy, largely due to the presence of a strong resort and tourism industry in nearby Door County. No resources were discovered during the course of the intensive survey which were connected with the resort industry.

Tourism Industry

As with the resort industry, Green Bay has, in the second half of this century at least, been considered a point of departure for tourists going to Door County and northern Wisconsin but not as a tourist destination itself. No resources tied specifically with the tourism industry and exclusive of other topics in this report were discovered during the course of the intensive survey.

Performing Arts and Motion Pictures

The City of Green Bay was a small community until the twentieth century but has always been a regional economic center. Thus, it is not too surprising that the community has been home to a number of theatres over its history, the earliest of which are now demolished.

The first theatre in the City was Crikelair's Opera House, built in 1871 and located on Cherry Street. The theatre was not very successful; however, the building survived until the 1940's, when it was razed. Other early theatres included Klaus Hall on the 200 block of Pine Street which was more of a vaudeville house and dance hall (razed); the Turn Hall, operated by the German Turnverein, a gymnastic society that also practiced amateur theatrics; and the Armory Opera House, the former home of the Green Bay Light Guards, which was destroyed by fire in 1885. It had been located on Pine Street near the Klaus Hall. A fifth early entertainment hall was located at 409-415 W. Walnut Street in Fort Howard. The Music Hall was located in the second floor of this commercial block and was the only entertainment-related facility in the community which had no proper theatre. Dating from the 1890's, the hall was used primarily for dances and band concerts as well as public meetings and usually did not book professional theatrical companies. (Foley 1983:125; Sewell 1987:19-20)

These early halls and theatres were primitive by modern theatrical standards as might be expected in a community of less than 5,000 in 1890. Green Bay's first modern-era theatre was constructed in 1900 by George Johnston, a Chicago theatre developer and artist, and John Fischer, a Kewaunee businessman. Johnston travelled the midwest promoting theatres in communities. He and his partners raised the initial capital, he designed the building and did much of the art work, and then allowed members of the local community to manage the theatre and eventually buy out his interest. The Green Bay Theatre was a special project from the beginning. It was one of the last of the nineteenth-century legitimate theatres and was the largest facility between Milwaukee and Minneapolis. It seated 1,200 people and featured a stage which was 70 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The theatre cost $30,000 to build.(Sewell 1987: 20)

The Green Bay Theatre opened on February 24, 1900 with a performance of the play "Because She Loved Him So." In May 1901, the original partners were bought out and the theatre was owned and operated by John and Mary Arthurs until 1915 when it was sold to Dr. John R. Minihan, a prominent local surgeon and investor. Minihan leased the theatre to the national Orpheum Company and the name was changed to the Orpheum under which it operated until 1958.(Sewell 1987:20)

In 1929, the Orpheum Theatre was closed for the first of its three renovations. This was brought about by the opening of the competing Bay Theatre in 1928. The stage, backstage and dressing room areas remained in their original forms but the remainder of the theatre from the front curb to the stage was completely changed. The result was a new Orpheum done in the Art Moderne style which was popular at the time. The remodelled theatre had a new stone facade which rose ten feet above the previous cornice line. The interior was fitted out with the most modern seats and conveniences for the viewing audience. A new screen and speaker system allowed quick changeovers from stage performances to motion pictures. The future appeared bright for the theatre but the Depression of the 1930's caused economic hardships.(Sewall 1987:20-21)

Business returned with the end of the Depression and the Orpheum operated as an independent movie theatre from 1942 to 1957. In that year the theatre was leased to the Marcus Corporation which operated it until 1986. The Marcus Corporation undertook the second remodelling of the building in 1958 to make it more comfortable and modern (in 1958 terms)for the movie going public. At that time the facade was lowered back to the original roofline and the entry area was also changed. Once again, the stage, backstage and dressing room areas were left intact even though live shows were no longer produced in the theatre. The Orpheum became the Vic, named after Minihan heir, Victor McCormick. (Sewall 1987:21)

The most recent remodelling of the Vic was undertaken in 1986 when the building was purchased, restored back to its 1930's-era character and reopened as the City Centre Theatre for live theatre and concert productions. The theatre is located at 217 E. Walnut Street (BR 80/32)

As mentioned above, the Bay Theatre at 117 S. Washington Street (BR 85/07), was built in 1928 by the Warner Brothers studios in California. This studio-owned theatre was used as an outlet for Warner Brothers motion

pictures in the Green Bay area as well as live vaudeville shows. This theatre, which also features Art Moderne elements, featured an auditorium for 2,200 people. The size, the types of entertainment offered, and the newness of the facility caused the Orpheum Theatre to close its doors for extensive remodelling, as previously mentioned.

Other, smaller motion picture theatres were founded in the community as well. One example was the Bijou Theatre, located in a part of the J.L. Jorgensen Block on N. Washington Street. This small theatre showed silent films to audiences and was closed, as were others of this type, by the competition of the sound features shown in the "movie palaces" of the late 1920's, namely the Bay and the Orpheum. The Jorgensen block has since been razed. (Foley 1973:76)

One other facility should be mentioned as part of this topic. The Riverside Ballroom is not a theatre but this dance hall/auditorium has hosted numerous concerts and dances performed by name bands such as Glenn Miller, Sammy Kaye and Jimmy Dorsey, to name a few. The original Riverside was constructed in 1929 but was destroyed by a fire in 1935. A second Riverside was built in that year which survives although a major redecorating and remodelling project was undertaken in 1965. The Riverside Ballroom is located at 115 Newhall Street (BR 89/03). (Press-Gazette 11/6/1977)

Fairs, Carnivals and Circuses

No resources were encountered during the course of the Green Bay intensive resource survey which would discussed under this topic.

Athletics

The most notable feature regarding athletics in the City of Green Bay has probably been the development of the Green Bay Packers professional football team. The first city-sponsored amateur team was founded in 1895 and, thus, the sport was well established in the community when Earl (Curly) Lambeau founded a semi-professional team in 1920. This first team had a 10-1 record and each member was paid $16.75 at the end of the season. The following year, Lambeau convinced his employer, a local meat packing company, to sponsor the team for a franchise in what became the National Football League. The franchise fee was $50.00 and, in return, the team was called the Packers. The Packer Corporation was formed in 1925 as a non-profit stock corporation to build financial support. The Green Bay Packers are, at present, the only NFL franchise team owned by a broad group of small community stockholders as the stock company continues to the present.(Foley 1983:81)

The Packers originally played at Hagemeister Park which, in 1922, was sold to the City as the site for East High School. City Stadium was built on the site in 1924 by the community and it remained the home of the Packers until the present Lambeau Field was built in the 1950's. City Stadium has since been demolished but the playing field itself is still used for high school athletics. (Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Issue 1934:Civic and Social 12)

Youth Camping

No resources related to this topic were discovered during the course of the intensive resource survey.

Water Recreation

Although the City of Green Bay is located on a major waterbody and numerous homes are also located on the water, no specific water recreation resources were encountered in the course of the survey.

Zoos and Botanical Gardens

See Parks and Landscape Architecture Chapter.

Fishing and Hunting

No resources directly relating to this topic were encountered during the course of the Green Bay intensive survey.

State and Local Recreation Areas

See Parks and Landscape Architecture Chapter.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
80/32	217 E. Walnut Street	Green Bay Theatre	1900
85/07	117 S. Washington Street	Bay Theatre	1928
89/03	115 Newhall Street	Riverside Ballroom	1935

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Foley, Betsy, ed., Green Bay: Gateway to the Great Waterway, Woodland Hills, Cal., Windsor Publications, 1983.

Foley provides information on the local theatres and the Packers.

Press-Gazette, Tercentennial Issue, 1934, Civic and Social p. 12; 11/6/1977.

The Press-Gazette provided information on the Riverside Ballroom and the Green Bay Packers football team.

Sewall, John T., "The Changing of the Facade," Newmonth, January 1987.

An article on the history of the early theatres, most notably the Green Bay/Orpheum/Vic/City Centre.

CHAPTER 12
RELIGION

Religion and the church have been important facets in the lives of the people of Green Bay since its very beginnings. As such, the development of the various religious denominations which have risen through the years provide an interesting account of the settlement patterns and the different ethnic groups which were part of the history of this City. This chapter will review the histories of the various denominations found in the City concentrating on those which include the existing churches documented as part of the intensive resource survey. The denominations are organized in order of founding for the three earliest groups and then in alphabetical order. This is a slight deviation from the pattern set forth in the Cultural Resource Management Plan, however, given the early arrival of the missionary Catholic church with the earliest voyageurs into Green Bay, and the subsequent early creation of the Episcopal and Methodist churches, reviews of those groups seem to be warranted before reviewing the other groups which have developed in later times.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church in Wisconsin dates back to the year 1660 when Father Rene Menard, a Jesuit Priest, went to the shores of Lake Superior to preach among the Huron Indians who had been recently resettled into the area. At a rapids, on route, Menard was put ashore while the rest of the party moved the canoes beyond the rapids. Menard was never seen again. Several years later, some of his personal possessions and religious materials were found among a tribe of Sioux. It was assumed that that tribe had captured and killed the French priest.(Smith 1973:26)

In 1663, Father Claude Allouez was appointed Vicar General of what is now the Midwest and was sent into the region to do missionary work among the Indians. After several years on the Lake Superior shore, Allouez was allowed to pursue the creation of new missions in the Green Bay and Fox River region. In 1671-72 Father Allouez founded the first permanent mission in Wisconsin at De Pere on the Fox River just south of Green Bay. For the next half century the activities of the missionaries, fur traders and others in the area centered around the St. Francis Xavier mission house. Marquette and Joliet probably stopped there on their 1673 voyage and the other missionaries and traders who journeyed through the region during this period undoubtedly stopped at the mission house and sampled the Jesuit's hospitality.(Smith 1973:27-8; Rummel 1976:31)

Among the relics of this original mission was a silver ostensorium or repository for the Blessed Sacrament which was presented to the Mission by Nicholas Perrot who had received it from the King of France. This is known as Wisconsin's oldest historic religious relic and when the mission chapel was burned down by Indians in 1687 it was buried and not found until 1902. The relic is now in the collection of the Neville Public Museum in Green Bay.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 28; Press-Gazette 3/28/1981; Titus 1930:636-9)

The Mission of St. Francis Xavier was the first permanent church in the northwest region. Partly due to the resistance of the local Indian tribes to the missionaries efforts to convert them to Catholicism, the mission was ordered abandoned in 1728. As a result there was no resident priest in Green Bay for almost a century.(Smith 1973:607; Heming 1896:567-585)

This first chapter in the history of the Roman Catholic church in what is now Wisconsin is quite separate from what followed in the community of Green Bay. The Catholic Church formally returned to the area in 1823 when Father Gabriel Richard from Detroit visited the settlement and offered mass in one of the homes of the settlers. Gabriel had been appointed the Vicar General of Northwest Diocese which included most of the Northwest Territory. He urged the settlers to construct a church and some effort was made at that time, but it was not until 1825 when Father J.V. Badin was placed in charge of the parish at Green Bay that a church could be built. The first catholic church was built at the present corner of Adams and Mason Streets in what was, at the time, Shantytown. That building was destroyed by fire in 1830.(Martin 1913:Vol.I; Heming 1896:567-585)

St. John the Evangelist

In 1830, the congregation at Green Bay was placed in the charge of Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, who visited the settlement that year with his superior, Edward Fenwick, the Bishop of Cincinnati. The Bishop chose a site for a new church in Shantytown and, with Mazzuchelli as the founding pastor, collected funds from the local congregation in order to build it. The church was built by a Mr. Hart, a local contractor, and was completed in 1832. It was dedicated in that year and named St. John the Evangelist.("St. John..." 1981:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1980; Martin 1913:Vol.I 251; Titus 1930:636-639; Heming 1896:567-585)

In 1833, the Reverend Mazzuchelli brought two sisters of the Order of St. Clara to the church and bought additional land in the vicinity in order to build a school as part of the parish. The school lasted only about two years. Other early priests in charge of St. John's included Father Theodore J. Vanden Broek who was pastor of the parish from 1834 to 1838 and the Reverend Father Florimond Bonduel who was pastor from 1838 to 1843.("St. John..." 1981:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1980; Martin 1913:Vol.I 251; Titus 1930:636-639; Heming 1896:567-585)

The first St. John's was destroyed by fire in 1847. In that year, an existing Methodist church was purchased and used as a Catholic church for a number of years. That church stood on the site of the present parsonage at 413 St. John Street. In 1872, the second St. John's burnt down and a third church was built on the same site in 1873. A school was organized in 1880 and a new school building constructed in 1891. After 1893, the school was operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The same order also opened the St. Joseph Academy for Girls in the 1890's which is located on South Monroe Street.("St. John..." 1981:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1980; Martin 1913:Vol.I 251; Titus 1930:636-639; Heming 1896:567-585)

This third church was also destroyed by fire in 1911 and a new church completed on the corner of Milwaukee (name later changed to St. John's) and Madison Streets in 1915. This is the present church and is located at 427-431 St. John's Street (BR 80/08). Among its other features, its 16 stained glass windows were designed and manufactured by Charles Lorrin and imported from Chartres, France. A new rectory was constructed at 413 St. John (BR 80/07) in 1921 and a new school building was constructed in the 1934.("St. John..." 1981:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1980; Martin 1913:Vol.I 251; Titus 1930:636-639; Heming 1896:567-585)

St. John's was the first formal Catholic parish in the City and is known as the Mother Church of Green Bay. From St. John's, a number of other Catholic parishes were born, grew and prospered. The original congregation was initially made up primarily of Yankees, French Canadians and Indians. As more immigrants settled in Green Bay, all Catholics from whatever ethnic group went to this sole Catholic church. In 1851, German Catholics left to form St. Mary's, in 1864 Dutch parishioners formed St. Willebrords and, in 1865, Irish members formed St. Patricks church in Ft. Howard. Though St. John's was originally the largest of the local Catholic parishes, it has become the smallest in recent years as families have moved further from the downtown area. The enrollment of the school fell to a point that it was closed in 1977 and merged with St. Francis Xavier as the Catholic Central Grade School. Extensive remodeling was done to St. John's in the late 1940's and once again, after Vatican directives on church decor simplification, in 1971.("St. John..." 1981:n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/16/1980; Martin 1913:Vol.I 251; Titus 1930:636-639; Heming 1896:567-585)

St. Francis Xavier Parish

In 1851, German and Dutch Catholics attending St. John's parish requested that a new Catholic church be organized in Green Bay. They received the permission of Bishop John Martin Henni of Milwaukee in 1854 and the parish of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was started. John Jacob Astor donated two half blocks to the parish on South Madison Street and a church was built to accommodate 350 or more people which was dedicated in 1854.(Heming 1896:573-582)

When the Green Bay Diocese was founded in 1868 and Bishop Joseph Melcher was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Green Bay, he chose St. Mary's as the cathedral church for the Diocese. He lived in a house on the site of the present rectory which was built in 1870 and refurbished in 1977. The rectory is located at 139 S. Madison St. (BR 108/33). Bishop Francis Xavier Krautbauer succeeded Bishop Melcher and was responsible for finishing the Cathedral. The cornerstone was laid in 1876 but it was not consecrated until 1881. At that time, the older church was demolished and the site used for a school.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 253-4)

The Cathedral was patterned after Ludwigskirche in Munich and scaled down by a third. The Cathedral features three rose windows and ten paintings by the Munich artist Joseph Albrecht on the clerestory walls. The mural painting behind the main alter, measuring 28' x 40', was painted by Johann Schmidt whose work also hangs in the Vatican. The stained glass windows are from Innsbruck, Austria. The foundation of the church was built with cut stone from the Duck Creek Quarry.(Press-Gazette 9/15/1951; 12/17/1980; 11/7/1981)

Parishioners and notables from around the area donated the funds needed to build the Cathedral. The new church was renamed after the patron saint of the first 18th century Jesuit mission in Green Bay. It was dedicated by Bishop Francis X. Krautbauer who served the Diocese for many years and was eventually interred under the floor of the Cathedral.(Press-Gazette 9/15/1951; 12/17/1980; 10/31/1981; 11/7/1981; Heming 1896:573-582; Interview with interior designer Bill Kitslaar:2/25/1987) The Cathedral belltowers were initially built to the belfry level and were not completed until 1903. During the tenure of Bishop Joseph Fox in the early 20th century, a new bishop's residence was built in Allouez at 1910 South Webster Street and the headquarters of the Diocese was moved there from Green Bay. In 1917, a new sacristy was built and the interior of the Cathedral was redecorated in 1935 and 1959 by the Kitslaar Church Decorating firm of Green Bay.(Press-Gazette 9/15/1951; 12/17/1980; 10/31/1981; 11/7/1981; Heming 1896:573-582; Interview with interior designer Bill Kitslaar:2/25/1987) The Cathedral is located at 136 S. Monroe Street (BR 108/22).

St. Mary's parish began a school in 1854 in the sacristy of the church. A school building was constructed in 1860 on the present site of the Cathedral and was moved across the street when the Cathedral was constructed. In 1884, a new brick school was built and the earlier 1860 school was sold to the City which used it as a public school for a number of years. By the 1890's a high school had been added and the combined schools had approximately 400 students. The 1884 building was replaced in 1928 by the current building which has 14 rooms and an auditorium/gymnasium. The school has been under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame since the 1860's and is located at 133 S. Monroe Avenue (BR 108/08). (Press-Gazette 9/15/1951; 12/17/1980; 10/31/1981; 11/7/1981; Heming 1896:573-582)

St. Mary of the Angels

Another ethnic group to establish their own Catholic church was the Poles. Beginning in the 1860's when the first Poles settled in Green Bay, efforts had been made to start a Polish parish. When enough funds were raised, St. Stanislaus Kostka church was built where the present Washington Junior High School stands. Those Poles who had been attending St. Mary's began to attend St. Stanislaus. Bishop Francis Xavier Krautbauer dedicated the church in 1875.(Holubetz 1984:14-32,107; "St. Mary..." 1948:n.p.)

The small Polish parish suffered financial problems and, in 1875, shortly after it was built, the building was sold to a group of Poles in Pine Grove, Wisconsin. It was dismantled and transferred there by wagon and reconstructed in 1880. The building is still standing in Pine Grove. The Poles returned to their earlier church, which was now St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. In 1892, the St. Stanislaus Benevolent Society was formed and, in 1894, a committee within that society began the effort to reorganize a Polish parish. After much controversy over where the church should be located, three lots were purchased at the corner of Crooks and Irwin Streets. However, the arguments continued over whether to build on those lots or to purchase an older, vacant church building for use.("St. Mary..." :n.p.; Press-Gazette 10/22/19541 1934 Civic/Social:32)

After years of debate, the congregation bought the existing church building located at the corner of Cass and Irwin Streets and converted it into the Church of Our Lady of Czestochowa which was dedicated in 1898 by Bishop Messmer. In 1900, its name was changed to St. Mary of the Angels. New lots were purchased on adjoining land in 1899 and 1900 and a frame home on Irwin Street was also purchased in 1900 for a Franciscan monastery for the monks in charge of the church. A new church and monastery were built in 1902. The architect for this complex was W.E. Reynolds. The new church included a bell taken from the old church which was then converted into a school and convent. It was used until 1907 when a new school built. The original building was then sold to Stanley Lukasiewicz who converted into a grocery and meat market and moved it to the southwest corner of East Mason and Irwin Streets where, much remodeled, the building still stands (not surveyed due to loss of integrity).("St. Mary..." :n.p.; Press-Gazette 10/22/19541 1934 Civic/Social:32)

The new church and monastery were dedicated in 1903 and are located at 645 S. Irwin Street (BR 110/28). At that time about 80 families were members of the parish and almost all of them were of Polish extraction. The new school, which opened in 1908, housed teaching sisters on the second floor in what was meant to be a temporary measure, however, a new convent was not built until 1941. That building was designed by Levi Geniesse and built by local contractor Joseph Brosteau. The 1908 school, which had been remodeled in 1925, was replaced in 1954 with a new and larger building designed by architect Harry Williams, and built to accommodate a student body of over 600. The church is no longer principally Polish in nature and has become a neighborhood Catholic church in recent decades.("St. Mary..." :n.p.; Press-Gazette 10/22/19541 1934 Civic/Social:32)

As a side issue, the "existing" Catholic church referred to in the previous paragraphs as the first home of St. Mary of the Angels has an interesting history. The Reverend Rene Vilatte had had a number of religious roles including that of a Presbyterian pastor and an Episcopalian priest before being ordained as a priest in the "Old" Catholic church in 1885. This church denied a number of Catholic teachings and was not affiliated with Rome. It had been established in the 1870's in protest of some of the philosophical teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Vilatte converted a number of Door County Catholics to his "old" Catholic church in the 1880's and built the first "old" Catholic church in the United States in Door County. He arrived in Green Bay in 1894 and bought three lots at the corner of Cass and Irwin Streets for his cathedral since, in 1892, he had been consecrated a Bishop of the church and referred to himself as the Archbishop of the "old" Catholic church of the Midwest. He built a frame structure on this site but went bankrupt and had to close the church. This failure was partly due to the efforts of Bishop Messmer who appealed to his followers not to support him and branded him a heretic. He was excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church three times, in 1900, 1906, and 1925. He sold his building to the Poles in 1898 who built the parish of Our Lady of Czestochowa which later became St. Mary of the Angels.("St. Mary..." :n.p.; Press-Gazette 10/22/19541 1934 Civic/Social:32)

St. Willebrord's Church

The first Dutch settlers in northeastern Wisconsin were encouraged to move into the area by a Dutch priest name Father Theodorus Vanden Broek, who had come to Wisconsin from Holland in 1834. The original Dutch settlers attended St. John's church throughout the 1840's and 1850's. In the 1860's, this group formed St. Mary's congregation with Germans from St. John's. St. Mary's later became the St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. When the St. Mary's congregation got too large, the Hollanders and Flemish returned to St. John's. At the suggestion of Bishop John Martin Henni, the Reverend William Verboort of DePere held a special mass for those parishioners in their native tongue.(Holubertz 1984:46; Heming 1896:587-589; "St. Willebrords..." 1939:n.p.; Press-Gazette 11/3/1939; 10/31/1982)

In 1864, the Hollanders and Flemish held a meeting and established a new congregation for their forty-seven families. They purchased an older building which had been a school and a town hall and then had been moved to the corner of Doty and Adams Street in 1844. The Reverend William Verboort was appointed the first pastor by Bishop Henni. This first church was expanded in 1869 due to the growth of the parish which reached some 200 families by 1879. The first school at St. Willebrord's was built in 1884.(Holubertz 1984:46; Heming 1896:587-589; "St. Willebrords..." 1939:n.p.; Press-Gazette 11/3/1939; 10/31/1982)

The present church, located at 201-203 S. Adams Street (BR 108/02), was built in 1891 to replace the earlier church which had become too small for the congregation. The new church was built around the original one which continued to be used as the brick walls of the new church rose around it. After the new church was roofed and could be used, the old church was dismantled and removed from inside the new building. A new school was also built in 1908, a new rectory at 209 S. Adams St. (BR 108/05) was built in 1912 and a new convent at 212 S. Jefferson St. (BR 84-23) was built in 1926. From the early 1930's, the church has been under the charge of the Norbertine Fathers. The school was conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame from 1884 until it was closed and demolished in the 1970's.(Holubertz 1984:46; Heming 1896:587-589; "St. Willebrords..." 1939:n.p.; Press-Gazette 11/3/1939; 10/31/1982)

St. Patricks Catholic Church

In 1864, Irish families in Fort Howard and Green Bay left St. John's Church and started attending St. Willebrord's which had started an English-language mass. This group, however, had become a considerable part of the population and wanted their own church. Fort Howard was chosen as the site because a number of Irish families had settled there to work on the Fox Wisconsin River Improvement Project or the railroads as they arrived. Work was started on a church in 1865 and it was dedicated in 1866. Father Verboort once again, was the first pastor. The land was donated by A.E. Elmore and the church was built by local contractor John McAfee and dedicated by Father Edward Daems. The congregation consisted of about 75 families. The church brought together all of the Irish Catholics in both Fort Howard and Green Bay becoming the religious center for the Irish community.(Heming 1896:585-586; "Parish Life..." 1974:n.p.; Holubertz 1984:86)

St. Patricks Church was expanded in 1870, but as the congregation grew a new home was needed. Therefore, a new church was built at the corner of Ashland and Elmore Streets in 1893. This new brick building had a tower 150 feet high which was lowered in the 1950's. In 1905, a new school was built which was the church's first school and has since been demolished. In 1906, a convent was built which became the parish education center in 1970. In the 1950's, the front entrance was expanded and changed significantly. When the new church was built in 1893, Bishop Messmer "integrated" the parish, making it the church for all English-speaking Catholics on the west side. This removed a good deal of the Irish ethnicity that had been found in the parish up to that point.(Heming 1896:585-586; "Parish Life..." 1974:n.p.; Holubertz 1984:86) St. Patricks Catholic Church is located at 211 N. Maple Avenue (Map. No. 60/22).

St's. Peter and Paul Church

In 1875, the Administrator of the Green Bay Diocese, the Reverend Edward Daems, gave permission for the construction of a new church in the eastern-most portion of the City for a large group of German and Belgium families living there. The cornerstone for this new church was laid in 1875 and the first mass offered at that time. However, attempts to secure a full-time pastor for the church were not successful and the church was closed in 1876. In 1892, Bishop Messmer decided to reopen the church and the Reverend L.A. Ricklin served as first pastor. In 1901, a parochial school was built which also housed the Dominican Sisters. The 1875 church was replaced in 1910 with the existing structure located at 702 N. Baird Stret (BR 87/26). In 1921, the school enrollment created a need for more space and a new convent was built on an adjoining lot so that the entire school building could be used for classes. This 1921 convent was sold in 1950 to make room for the existing parish school constructed in 1952. A gymnasium and cafeteria were added in 1966. The adjoining three story convent was built in 1958. These two buildings are located at 1420 Harvey and 720 N. Baird, respectively. Due to their recent construction, they were not surveyed. In accordance with Vatican Two requirements the interior of St's. Peter and Paul was significantly remodeled in 1974.(Heming 1896:586-7; Press-Gazette 5/17/1975)

Holy Cross Church

Holy Cross Church was built in the Town of Scott in an area that was not annexed to the City of Green Bay until the 1960's. Therefore, the history of the church is not a part of the history of the City of Green Bay. Holy Cross Church began as a small log chapel built in 1834 by a Belgian priest, Father Vanden Broek, who has been mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. In 1844, Father Florimund Bonduel, also Belgian, arrived in the Bay Settlement northeast of Green Bay and found 60 Catholic families who wanted a church. These families donated a three acre plot and asked the Catholic Church to construct a building for them. Bishop Henni committed missionary funds to the church and, in 1852, Father Edward Daems, another Belgian priest, was appointed the first pastor of the church. The presence of a pastor at this church served to attract a number of other Belgians and Hollanders from the surrounding area to attend this church where masses were held in native languages. People traveled from as far away as Preble, Humboldt and other surrounding townships to go to this church.(Dell n.d.:n.p.; LaFrambois 1976:71-83; Holubetz 1984:86)

In 1860, a stone rectory was built just north of the church which still remains. The stone was taken from Oliver Champeau's lime kiln located near the church. Father Daems decided to form a religious community at Bay Settlement for educational and philanthropic purposes. This was approved by Bishop Melcher in Green Bay and the Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis was started. The first four members were received into the order in 1874. A convent was built for them in 1880. This convent also still remains and is located at 3025 Bay Settlement Road (BR 112/14). In 1883, the name was changed the Sisters of St. Francis of Bay Settlement. After Daems' death, the parish came under the care of the Fathers of Mercy. In 1903, Bishop Fox asked the Norbertine Fathers of De Pere to take over the mission. The original church was damaged by lighting in 1909 and a tornado in 1918. As a result, the entire building was replaced with a new church dedicated in 1932. The church is located at 3001 Bay Settlement Road (BR 112/12). The school was built in 1923 replacing an 1868 original school and is located immediately opposite at 3002 Bay Settlement Road (BR 121/11). An addition to the school was added in 1972. The present-day complex includes the church, school, convent and rectory.(Dell n.d.:n.p.; LaFrambois 1976: 71-83; Holubetz 1984:14-32)

Holy Martyrs of Gorcum Church

This church was also originally located in a rural township not annexed to the City of Green Bay until the early 1970's and was the first Catholic church in the Town of Preble. Peter Faenger, an early German settler in the Township, opened his home to masses for area Catholics. As the crowds grew too large to fit into his small home, a log church was built on land he donated in the 1850's. In 1867, a rectory was built and the church received its first permanent pastor in 1869. The present church was built in 1883 to replace the nearby log church. It was called the Holy Martyrs of Gorcum after 19 priests in Gorcum, Holland who had been martyred (hanged) for their religious beliefs. According to church records, it is the only church in the United States named after these martyrs. The early parishioners were Dutch, Belgian and German. The church was often called the Finger Road Church due to its location on Finger Road which was named after Peter Faenger in an inappropriate Anglosized spelling. A parishioner named John VanderZanden was the architect for this church. In 1940, the steeple was dismantled and the tower repaired. In 1943 the church was remodeled and, in 1958, the parish hall was built. In 1967, the adjoining school was built. (Rentmeester 1985:11, Press-Gazette 6/9/1979; 10/31/1982; Preble Centennial 1959: n.p.)The church is located at 3562 Finger Road (BR 126/33).

Other Catholic Churches

Several other Catholic churches were organized in the City of Green Bay. These include St. Joseph's, organized in 1915 in a response to the overcrowding of St. Patricks on the west side. This new church was built at 1216 South 12th Street on the west side of Green Bay and the current church and school at that address were built in 1949 (not surveyed). (Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 32)

The Church of the Annunciation is another west side Catholic church built to relieve overcrowding in that part of the City. The parish first met in the Columbus Community Club in 1932 and built the present church at Gray and Division Streets in 1933. (BR 29/16). An eight room school was included in the building as well as quarters for the Pastor and Sisters. A separate convent was built in 1949 and the rectory enlarged in 1952.(Press-Gazette 1934, Civic/Social 32; 1951, pt A, p. 4)

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament was built at 839 Webster Street in 1907 to serve the Belgian population on the east side of Green Bay. Several additions have been made to the church since its construction in that year.(Press-Gazette, 2/23/1980; 3/16/1916; 47; 1984: Pt. 4, p. 19)

St. Phillip the Apostle Church was begun in the Town of Preble in 1939. The church was built in 1939 and 1940 on Victoria Street and has been enlarged several times over the years. It now houses a school as well. The entire complex was constructed outside the period of significance of the intensive survey and was not surveyed. (Press-Gazette 3/10/1979)

METHODIST

The Methodist Episcopal church, is the forerunner of the present United Methodist church in the United States. This church began in England in the late 1620's under the leadership of John and Charles Wesly, George Whitefield and a number of others. Methodism arrived in the United States in the late 18th century on the east coast. It developed as an evangelical form of religion with circuit riders and lay preachers moving ever westward to new communities and new areas of settlement to spread the word and gain new converts.

The Methodists were believers in education and carried with them numerous written tracts promoting educational awareness wherever they went. According to figures found in the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the Methodist church in America in 1799 had some 61,000 members and 272 clergy. By 1920 those ranks had swollen to 4.5 million members and over 20,000 clergy. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 14-1 and 2)

The religion was spread through eloquence of speech and through travel. In many communities the Methodist circuit rider was the first and only minister to have visited an area in which settlers were starving for some kind of religious activity. It must be recalled that during the early settlement years, there was a high value placed on religious activity and, as there was poor communication with the outside world, the arrival of the circuit rider was a major social as well as a religious event. By sheer determination the circuit riders serviced most small communities creating small parishes which later often became full fledged, active churches. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 14-1 and 2)

According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, Methodism entered Wisconsin around 1830 from Green Bay in the northeast and Platteville in the southwest. The selection of Green Bay as an entry point for Methodism in Wisconsin was logical in that one of the important tenets of the Methodist organization was their missionary work with Indian tribes. In 1832, the Philadelphia General Conference of the Methodist Church resolved

that missionaries would be directed towards the Indians living in what was then considered the West. Green Bay in the early 1830's was a logical place to which to assign a Methodist missionary. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 14-1-3)

First Methodist Church

The First Methodist church in Green Bay resulted from the arrival of those Methodist missionaries. The church was informally organized in 1826 when a Colonel Samuel Ryan, a Methodist layman stationed at Fort Howard, began conducting services at the garrison. The Reverend John Clark of New York was appointed missionary to Green Bay by the General Methodist Conference in Philadelphia in 1832 and arrived later that year. He preached his first sermon in an unused building at the garrison and then later used the small school house which had been built in Navarino. This was the first permanent Methodist congregation formed in Wisconsin and it eventually evolved into the First Methodist Church of Green Bay. (Boag nid.: 1-24; Sannard 1978: n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/30/1902; 11/6/1976; 5/26/1979)

The Reverend George White replaced Clark as missionary to the area in 1835. In 1836, several local families met in the schoolhouse at Navarino to organize a Methodist Episcopal society. Colonel Ryan acted as chairman. A lot was given to the Society by John Jacob Astor, Ramsey and Emily Crooks and Robert and Eliza Stewart (all associated with the American Fur Company). The church was built in 1836 and has been called by some the first Protestant church built in Wisconsin. It was a 34' x 38' building on Milwaukee Street (now St. Johns Street). James Duane Doty, later territorial governor, and his family, among other local notables, had pews there and attended regularly. (Boag n.d.: 1-24, Stannard 1978: n.p.; Press-Gazette 3/30/1902; 11/6/1976; 5/26/1979)

Due to financial problems, the Methodist church was sold to the Catholic congregation to become St. Johns Catholic Church in 1848. That original church, as noted elsewhere in this chapter, was destroyed by fire in 1872. In 1848, the congregation built another, smaller, church on Doty Street which they sold ten years later to a German Methodist congregation. In 1858, they built a new, larger church called the White Brick Church on their present site at the corner of Howe and Madison Streets. This church was razed in 1902 for another new church which, in turn, was destroyed by fire in 1926. From 1926 to 1929 the congregation held services at the YMCA and in the church hall of Christ Episcopal Church. Their present building at 501 Howe Street was dedicated in 1929 (BR 107/27). It was designed by the Bureau of Church Architecture of the Methodist Church with Edward F. Jansson of Chicago as the architect. The stained glass windows were made by the Pittsburgh Stained Glass Studios of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1968, the union of the Methodist church and the Evangelical United Brethren church caused a final name change in which the First Methodist Church became the First United Methodist Church which is the present name of the congregation. (Boag n.d.: 1024, Stannard 1978: n.p.; Press-Gazeete 3/30/1902; 11/6/1976; 5/26/1979)

Zion Methodist Church

Zion Methodist Church was founded in 1857 as a congregation for German-speaking Methodists and German was spoken in the church until the 1930's. The congregation bought the second First Methodist Church mentioned above in 1858. Their present site at the corner of Doty and Clay was purchased in 1874 and a building built that same year which was destroyed by fire in 1911. The present building at 1025 Doty Street dates from that year with renovations in 1954. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, work among German newcomers in Wisconsin was an important aspect of Methodist Evangelism which had been identified as a goal and was carried on by the Evangelical Association as well as by the Methodist Episcopal church. The German Methodists who founded the Zion Methodist Church in 1867 were part of a group that had broken off from the main fold of the Methodist Episcopal church and were pursuing Methodism through their own language and their own heritage as German speaking people. (Press-Gazette 3/16/1916: 42; 6/30/1979; 1984: pt. 4, p. 14)

St. Paul's Methodist Church

St. Paul's Methodist Church was founded in 1869, to serve the Fort Howard community. The church first used Blesches Hall for services and then built their own church at Broadway and Hubbard, naming it the First Methodist Evangelical Church. The name was changed again to St. Paul's Methodist Church in 1895. The first church built by the congregation was replaced by a second building at Chestnut and Hubbard Streets in 1890 which in turn was replaced by the present church at 341 Wilson Avenue in 1952. The 1890 church was sold to the Knights of Columbus who used it for a hall until it was razed in the middle of this century. (French 1876: 202-3; Press-Gazette 9/15/1939; 1984: pt. 4, p. 19)

In addition to forming parishes in the Green Bay area the Methodist church founded a hospital in 1909. Bellin Memorial Hospital was affiliated with the Methodist church and will be discussed in the chapter on Social and Political Movements.

EPISCOPAL

The Episcopal Church in the United States is the successor of the Church of England. Members of the Church of England arrived in this country with the earliest settlers at Jamestown in 1607 and were a significant force in religious activities on the East Coast, most particularly in the southern colonies which maintained a stronger traditional tie with England. In 1783, following the creation of the new United States, the Church of England was reconstituted as the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Although it retained most of its Church of England rituals and philosophies, the resulting denomination was something that was American, rather than English in nature. The bulk of the membership of the church remained with those families which were of English extraction. As a church body, the Episcopal church was not as missionary or evangelistic as the Methodist church described in the previous section, however, the first Episcopal activities in what became the State of Wisconsin were directly related to missionary work with the Indian tribes relocated there from central New York in the early 19th century. According to the Cultural

Resource Management Plan, the spread of the Episcopal church was largely in the eastern part of the State in a band of counties ranging from Brown County in the north to Dane and Rock Counties on the south and did not seem to extend much beyond those limits. The largest concentration of Episcopalians in the State of Wisconsin at present is in Milwaukee County. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 9-1-8)

The first Episcopalian activities in Wisconsin took place in the early 1820's as a result of the migration of the Oneida Tribe from central New York. When the tribe was removed from New York and sent to Wisconsin, the Reverend Eleazer Williams, a lay reader and teacher, came with them to start a mission at the new reservation. This original mission at Duck Creek near Green Bay was opened in 1822. In 1825, Williams was able to complete the first known non-Catholic church in the State of Wisconsin. In addition to his ministry to the Indians, Williams periodically held services at Fort Howard and in settler's homes around the area. Williams himself had a fairly colorful history. He was convinced that he was the "Lost Dauphin" of France and traveled about the State residing from time to time in a number of Wisconsin communities. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 9-2; Nesbit 1973: 100)

In 1826, the Reverend Norman Nash began conducting services at Fort Howard and opened a small school. This was the first organized Episcopal parish in the State; however, it was closed shortly after it opened. At the time, a number of the military personnel assigned to Fort Howard were Episcopalians and they, along with a few of the early settlers, made up the bulk of the congregation. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 9-2; Nesbit 1973: 100)

In 1827, the Reverend Richard F. Cadle arrived at Fort Howard with his sister for the purpose of opening a school and mission for Indian children in the area. This mission has been discussed briefly in Chapter 1, the Historic Overview. The purpose of this mission was to Anglicize Indian children and to imbue them with the appropriate skills and knowledge to become American citizens. The school succeeded and eventually was removed from the area of the Fort to the Oneida Reservation at Duck Creek and operated in connection with the Episcopal mission that Williams had founded there. The school eventually closed in 1842, but until that time operated on the reservation. Due to a number of complaints expressed about his methods, Reverend Cadle was forced to resign from the school and, in 1829, was asked to become the first Rector of Christ Church which was being founded by a number of prominent local families at that time. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 254)

Christ Church

The church originally founded by the Reverend Norman Nash in 1826 had not been incorporated as a formal parish. Therefore, in September of 1829, the organization of the parish was completed and a copy of its constitution and incorporating documents sent to the Episcopal Diocese in Detroit. The list of incorporators of the church reads almost like a Who's-Who of early Green Bay. Included were James Duane Doty as Chairman of the Meeting and Albert Ellis as Secretary. The rest of the first Board of Directors included such well known names as Daniel Whitney, founder of Navarino; Robert Irwin Jr.; Henry Baird, the first lawyer in Wisconsin; John P. Arndt

and John Lawe. As described above, Reverend Cadle was elected the first rector and held the first services at his mission at the site of the former Camp Smith and then moved to the schoolhouse at Navarino. Daniel Whitney donated the present site of the church at Cherry and Madison Streets and a church was built in 1838 and consecrated in that year by Bishop Jackson Kemper. The architect for the building was E.W. Follet. This building was enlarged substantially in 1860 and remained the home of Christ Church until it was destroyed by fire in 1898. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 254; Press-Gazette 10/13/1979; 3/16/1916)

In 1856, a parish school was built behind the church which was used for several years and then was closed. The first rectory was built in 1852 next to the church on Cherry Street. The church acquired lots fronting on Pine Street in the 1860's on which they built the Cadle Home and Hospital in 1872, a philanthropic church project which was named after the first rector. The hospital was later converted into apartments and torn down in 1917, but did operate as a hospital through much of the late 19th century. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 254; Press-Gazette 10/13/1979; 3/16/1916: 47)

As stated earlier, the 1838 church was destroyed by fire in 1898. A new building was completed that year which still stands today at 427 Cherry Street (BR 84/16). A new rectory and adjacent chapel were built in 1911 at 421 Cherry Street (BR 84/18). The Fanny Joannes Memorial Hall was built in 1924 as a gift from the Joannes family and is located at 215 N. Madison Street (BR 84/19). The church interior was entirely renovated in 1971 and 1972. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 254; Press-Gazette 10/13/1979; 3/16/1916: 47)

BAPTISTS

The Baptist denomination, like the Methodist, is keyed to evangelical activity, circuit riding preachers, and a more unstructured approach to religion. The key tenants of the Baptist Church include full immersion baptism, and conversions. The Baptist church in America today has been split into a number of sub-denominations found in various parts of the country. The church had a particular attraction to Scandinavian and German ethnic groups and separate churches were formed along ethnic grounds. The City of Green Bay was not one of the original sites of Baptist activity in the State of Wisconsin. Originally Baptists moved into the State through the lead mining regions in the southwest and it was not until later that a congregatiion was established in the City of Green Bay. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 4-1-3)

First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church was organized in the City of Green Bay in June of 1851. The congregation met in a Green Bay schoolroom until 1854 when it moved across the river to Fort Howard and used another schoolroom in that municipality. The members of the congregation had some very lean financial years and were not able to build their own small church until 1863. They were, however, able to replace that building in 1873 with a larger one which still stands at 122 N. Chestnut Avenue (BR 55/31). In 1867, the Central Baptist Church was formed on the east side by former members of the First Baptist Church. However, in 1895, they reunited with the original parish only to split away again in 1902 and return again in 1914. Their

east side church was sold to the Grace Lutheran parish. In 1897, the First Baptist church built a chapel on the south side of their building at Maple and Fifth Streets and made a major addition to the main church in 1908. That church was remodeled over a number of years and eventually sold to the Green Bay Community Theatre in the 1960's when the parish moved to a new building on the outskirts of the City. The original building still stands although it has been altered substantially from its original configuration. (Martin 1913: Vol. I 261; Press-Gazette 10/19/1951; 2/12/1979; 3/16/1916: 28)

CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS

The Church of Christ Scientists, popularly called the Christian Science church, was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston in 1879. The basic tenent of the Church is that healing is brought about through prayer and meditation. The Christian Scientist movement has spread throughout the country based upon its own merits rather than through the proselytizing found in the more evangelical faiths. Information on the Christian Science church is made readily available through the provision of written materials, broadcast and newspaper facilities, as well as free public reading rooms which are located throughout the country. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 5-1-5)

According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the spread of Christian Science in the State began with the construction of the first Christian Scientist Church in the country in Oconto in 1886. Beyond that, additional groups formed in a number of other Wisconsin counties, including Brown County. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 5-1-5)

First Church of Christ Scientist

In 1886, two years after Mary Baker Eddy made her only trip to the Midwest, a small group began meeting in Green Bay in local homes. The Church of Christ Scientist of Fort Howard and Green Bay was organized with 21 members in 1889 and incorporated as the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1901. Until that time, the group met in a Fort Howard hall which it outgrew. In 1901, a lot was purchased at the corner of Monroe and Cherry Streets and ground was broken in 1903 for the present church structure located at 130 N. Monroe Avenue (BR 109/105). The first services were held in the building in 1904, but the church was not formally dedicated until 1917 when the mortgage was paid off. This postponing of the former dedication is a Christian Science tradition. The present building seats approximately 350 people and went through a significant remodeling in 1957-58. (Press-Gazette 3/116/1916: 30; 2/26/1966; 11/15/1980; 1984: pt. 4, p. 20)

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints or Mormon Church arrived in Wisconsin very early in its history. The church was formed in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr. in Palmyra, New York. The Mormon migration to the west resulted in colonies in a number of states, including Ohio and Illinois and members of the sect formed settlements in Wisconsin in the 1840's and 1850's at Voree in Walworth County and in the Blancherdville and Mt. Zion areas. No early settlements were formed in the Green Bay vicinity and no

early Mormon activities appear to have been undertaken in the area. In 1940, a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was listed as being in Green Bay; however, the formation of that organization in the City is not within the historic period of this survey. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 5-1-5)

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregational Church was formed as a separatist movement within the Church of England in the late 16th and 17th centuries. In the American colonies it became the dominant religious form in the New England area. It remained largely in that part of the country and did not expand much into the middle and southern colonies in the pre-revolutionary era. In the early 19th century, the Congregational Church began to expand from its original base and also began to undertake some missionary activities, particularly with Indian tribes in New York and Pennsylvania. Therefore, when the Stockbridge Indians were removed from New York and resettled in Wisconsin near Green Bay, the Congregational Church was also represented by missionaries. The Congregational Church was different from several of the other denominations described above. Each individual church group was an independent group or congregation with collections of churches forming associations and unions where larger scale policies were set and activities undertaken. The ministers of the Congregational Church tended to be better educated and were more likely to settle in one place as resident pastors than become itinerant circuit riders. The other hallmark of the Congregational Church was the establishment of a number of academies around the State to enhance local educational efforts. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 6-3-5)

Union Congregational Church

It should be noted that for a number of years the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches were, in many ways, one and the same. Therefore, Union Congregational began its life as a Presbyterian Church and in that role claims to be the oldest Congregational Church in the State of Wisconsin as well as the first permanent Protestant church in the State. These claims are made by the parish and have not been completely substantiated by research.

In 1836, the Reverend Cutting Marsh, a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, convened a meeting of several Presbyterians at the home of a William Mitchell on Adams Street on the east side in what was then Astor. Marsh helped organize a Presbyterian Church among these families using a small building on East Walnut Street. In 1838 the Presbyterian Meeting House was built at the corner of Crooks and Adams Streets. This church was organized as a Presbyterian Church, but was also associated with the Congregational Church throughout its history. It was known as the Presbyterian Meeting House until 1899 when it became the Union Congregational Church. (Martin 1913; Vol. I 47 and 256; Cady 1955: n.p.; Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 30; 1957: A-20; 9/21/1985)

The land on which the original church was built was donated by John Jacob Astor who helped with the founding of a number of churches in early Green Bay. During its early years, the church also had some distinction in being a station on the underground railway. During the term of the Reverend

Jerimiah Porter, the church belfry was used to hide a slave family fleeing to Canada. The Reverend hid the family for four days until they could get on a steamboat to Canada. Several members of the parish provided food and money to help the family on its way. (Martin 1913; Vol. I 47 and 256; Cady 1955: n.p.; Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 30; 1957: A-20; 9/21/1985)

The original church was destroyed by fire in 1881 and a new church erected on the same site in 1882. This church served as the home of the Union Congregational Church until it moved into its present building at 716 S. Madison Street (Astor District) in 1930. This last building was designed by William H. Lautz of the Art Institute of Chicago and Charles Clark Reynolds of Green Bay. A new educational wing was added to the building in 1954. The 1882 building was used by the Green Bay Gospel Tabernacle and Assembly of God Churches until it was demolished in the 1950's. (Martin 1913; Vol. I 47 and 256; Cady 1955: n.p.; Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 30; 1957: A-20; 9/21/1985)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church is an inclusive term for three religious entities known as the Disciples of Christ, the Christian Church and the Church of Christ. There are no examples of the first two denominations in our study area, however, there are two examples of the Church of Christ covered by the intensive survey of the City of Green Bay. The Church of Christ, according to the Cultural Resource Management Plan is a strictly conservative, non-instrumentalist and non-denominational group whose largest following is in the south and west, but which has had some history within the State of Wisconsin.

Church of Christ

The Church of Christ was formed in 1896 and originally met in the east side First Baptist Church. In 1910, this congregation built their own building at 1103 East Mason Street (BR 101/13). In 1914, an addition was put on to this building. The church moved out of that home into a new home at the edge of the City in 1960. The 1910 building is currently being used by the Holy Pentecostal Church, a newer denomination which did not exist in the City of Green Bay prior to 1960. (Press-Gazette 1/12/1980; 3/16/1916: 47)

First Evangelical Reform/First United Church of Christ

The First Evangelical Reform Church was founded as the Zion Evangelical Reform Church in 1903. The first services were held in the Grace Presbyterian Church building. The name was changed to the First Evangelical Reformed Church in the 1920's. The current church at 1002 Pine Street was built in 1904 (BR 115/33) and the parsonage was built in 1906. Services were still held in both German and English as late as 1916. The name of the church was changed in 1957 to the First United Church of Christ because of the merging of Congregational Christian and Evangelical Reformed churches. In 1952, the church moved to new facilities at 501 Webster Street and an addition to that church was built in 1964. The old church at 1002 Pine Street was for sale at the time of this report. It was used by the First Spiritualist Church in the 1950's and the 1960's. ("History of the First Reformed Church" 1923: n.p.; Press-Gazette 5/20/1978; 3/16/1916: 30; 1984: pt. 4, p. 20)

EASTERN ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONS

No Eastern Orthodox Congregations were identified in the City of Green Bay during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource survey.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH AND CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

No affiliated structures were identified in the City of Green Bay during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource survey.

HOLINESS - PENTECOSTAL BODIES

No resources were identified during the Green Bay Intensive Resource survey which belonged to this denomination during the period of significance. A Holy Pentecostal church was founded in the 1950's and may or may not be a part of this denomination. It was not surveyed.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

Jewish people have been found in what is now Wisconsin from the late 1700's on. The first Jewish individual to be documented as living in Wisconsin was Jacob Franks, an English-Canadian fur trader who set up a post at Green Bay around 1792 as an agent for Oglivie, Gillespie and Company of Montreal. In 1797 he set up his own firm after securing a land grant from Menomonee Indians in the area. By 1800 Franks was one of the more influential people in the Green Bay area. He remained in the area until 1812 when he returned to Canada. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 19-2)

Frank's nephew, John Lawe, assumed his trading business after his uncle's departure. Lawe was a very influential leader in the early Green Bay community. Among other things, he was elected to the territorial legislature, became an associate justice of the first court held in Brown County in 1836, was one of the founders of the first temperance societies in 1831, and, in 1836, was one of the organizers of the Fox River Hydraulic Company, formed to dam the Fox River. Lawe did not practice his Judaism but, rather, converted to the Episcopal faith. Lawe's children were brought up as Catholics. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 19-2)

Throughout most of the 19th century, the Jewish population in Green Bay was limited to traders, peddlers and other itinerant merchants who came through the community. No formal Jewish congregations were developed during that period. The first eastern European orthodox Jew to settle in Green Bay was most probably a man named Aaron Rosenberg who arrived from Russia in 1885 with his son and whose family followed him three years later. The Rosenbergs operated a boarding house which was home to a number of other Jewish peddlers and sales people, actors, etc. who either lived in or traveled through the community. The first Jewish religious service was Jacob Rosenberg's bar mitzvah held in their front parlor. (Holubetz 1984: 98-106)

In 1898, the Cnesses Israel was incorporated with about 20 families. Plans for a synagogue began to take shape just after the turn of the century. Although the Jewish families in Green Bay were not wealthy, they all saved to buy a lot for a synagogue and building commenced in 1903 at 734 Pine

Street. Most Jews lived near the synagogue because their religion required them to walk on the Sabbath. They generally settled in the neighborhood from Washington to Baird and from Cedar to Walnut Streets. The first pastor of the synagogue was A. Abraham and the first Rabbi, P. Baskal, arrived in 1914. The members of the synagogue formed a cemetery association and bought a section of land at the Fort Howard Cemetery. Prior to this, Jewish burials had to take place in Appleton. The congregation needed more space and a fund drive was begun in 1943. A new lot was purchased on Baird and Stewarts Street in 1948 and, when the American Legion bought the old synagogue in 1949, the congregation had enough funds to build the present building at 222 S. Baird Street which was constructed in 1950 and 1951. (Press-Gazette 1957: D-6)

LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Lutheran Church in Brown County was initially relatively limited to the German and Norwegian ethnic groups. No particular leadership has been ascribed to the Green Bay area within the various Lutheran synods located in Wisconsin and one cannot attach a particular significance to the presence of Lutherans in the Green Bay area. The information prepared and presented in the Cultural Resource Management Plan essentially outlines those areas of the State which were significant in the development of Lutheranism. Brown County is not within that area.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church

The oldest Lutheran Church in Green Bay was originally named the First German Lutheran Church. It was a German speaking congregation which was organized in 1862 when a Reverend C.G. Reim came to Green Bay to organize a Lutheran congregation among the German citizens of the community. The first services were held in the old Brown County Court House building. In 1863, the first church was built at Cherry and Van Buren Streets on a lot acquired from Emily Whitney, widow of Daniel Whitney. The spire of that church was added in 1883. A schoolhouse was built in 1866 and the parsonage in 1867.(Martin 1913: Vol. I 261; Press-Gazette 8/28/1980; 10/22/1979; 3/16/1916: 18) German was the only language used at the First German Lutheran Church until 1917 when some English services began to be given. German language services were not dropped in the church until 1948. (Press-Gazette 8/28/1980)

In 1957, the church, now called First Evangelical Lutheran Church, moved to a new building at Lawe and Monroe Streets. The former church became home for the Central Assembly of God until 1981 when that group left. The 1863 building is currently being used as a bridal chapel rented out for weddings. It still stands at 901 Cherry Street (BR 93/13).

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1883 by members of the First German Lutheran Church who left that congregation when it joined the Ohio synod. It was also a German-speaking parish. A new sanctuary was built in 1883 at Madison and Stewart Streets. A school was begun in that same year in an older building and then in 1884 in a new

school building. The parsonage was built in 1886. Those buildings have all been demolished and replaced by a new complex of church, school and parsonage built in 1953 at the corner of Chicago and Clay Streets. (Press-Gazette 11/20/1982; 6/7/1980; 1934: Civic/Social 30; 3/16/1916: 47)

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church

In addition to German Lutherans, the City of Green Bay hosted a number of Norwegian Lutheran families. In 1867, thirty-four of those families organized a Lutheran congregation in Fort Howard, building a frame church on South Broadway. The church was enlarged and, in 1896, moved to the corner of Chestnut and Arndt. Services were held in Norwegian from 1867 to 1911 and the church was a social as well as religious center for the first generation of Norwegians which had immigrated to Green Bay. The original church name was "Den Norske Evangeliske Lutheran Menighed". A model of a three masted ship hung in the original church as a memorial to the Norwegian sailors and ship builders who had helped to found the congregation. The steeple to the original 1867 church was added in 1873 and a parsonage built in 1883. A new church was built on the same site in 1916, replacing the older one. In 1956 an auditorium was added to that church as well as 16 Sunday School rooms. The present parsonage was built in 1930. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran complex is located at 333 S. Chestnut Avenue. (Bogue 1985: 246; Press-Gazette 9/27/1957; 6/16/1979; 3/16/1916: 42; 1984: pt. 4, p. 20)

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church

The Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1908 to provide English-speaking services. In 1910, the congregation bought some property from the Baptist Church, and in 1913, built a parsonage. In 1916, a new church was built to replace the older Baptist Church at the corner of Madison and Moravian Streets. In 1938, a new addition was added including a balcony, parlor, kitchen and Sunday school rooms and, in 1956, the educational wing was added. The Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church continues to operate in the facilities at 321 S. Madison Street. ("75th Anniversary . . ." 1983: n.p.)

MORAVIAN CHURCH

The Moravian Church, founded in Germany in the 15th century, was one of the original Protestant offshoots of the Catholic Church. It arrived in the American colonies in the late 1730's and was first found in Georgia, Florida and later, Pennsylvania. It was from this last area that missionaries moved westward into the Indian territories which included Wisconsin. The Cultural Resource Management Plan describes the Moravian Church as being similar in some areas to Lutheranism. Each congregation is essentially responsible for its own activities within a general overseeing body. The early church was populated largely by German-speaking immigrants who were attracted to the congregation because of past affiliations in Europe.

Three areas of the State had some degree of Moravian colonization. The first was at Green Bay and Ephraim in Brown and Door Counties, respectively. The second was in the vicinity of Watertown in south central

Wisconsin and the third was in and around Wisconsin Rapids in Central Wisconsin. Movement elsewhere around the State was inconsistent and fairly limited. The Cultural Resource Management Plan has identified the Moravian community and its buildings as being of historical interest and, probably, of historical significance. The plan has also identified the need to search for sites and buildings in the Green Bay area which was one of the early Moravian centers in Wisconsin. This section describes the two Moravian Churches that were developed in the City of Green Bay and discusses the buildings connected with those congregations. (Wyatt 1986: Religion 15-2)

The story of the Moravian Church in Green Bay is also the story of three individuals connected with that church. One is John Frederick Fett, a pioneer missionary for the Moravian Church in America, whose missionary work was in the German community. The second is Andrew M. Iverson, who was also a Moravian missionary but who was identified with that ethnic Moravian Church and worked with the Norwegian community. The third person was a Norwegian nobleman and missionary named Nils Otto Tank who was not an ordained minister but who was influential in developing the first of two Moravian groups in what became the City of Green Bay. (Holubetz 1984: 131; Titus n:d: 390; Schafer n:d: 35-38)

Westside Moravian Church

The first of the two Moravian Churches organized was the Westside Moravian church serving the Norwegian community. This group arrived in Fort Howard under the leadership of Nils Otto Tank and Andrew M. Iverson. Tank was fairly wealthy and purchased a tract of some 969 acres just south of Fort Howard itself. He laid out ten acre parcels of land which he then distributed to approximately 300 settlers who were invited to come to this new Moravian communal community. Tank allowed the settlers the free use of the ten acre parcels while he retained title to the land and paid the bills of the settlers. A group called the colony Ephraim, which meant "highly fertile", but the common name for it was Tanktown. The first Moravian services were held in Tank's home in 1850. (Holubetz 1984: 131; Titus nid: 390; Schafer nid.: 35-38)

It should be noted that Tank's home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the oldest home that can be established in the State of Wisconsin. It was built in 1776 by fur trader Jacob LeRoi. It is known as the Tank Cottage and was relocated to Heritage Hill Park in Allouez in the 1970's.

Dissatisfaction arose within Tank's colony due to his refusal to grant title to the parcels of land that the settlers were farming. In 1853, about half the colony left for Door County under the leadership of Andrew Iverson and formed a new colony at the present Village of Ephraim. The remainder lived on at Fort Howard or Green Bay or stayed in Tanktown, but the colony itself was doomed from that point on. Tank built a number of buildings for the community, one of which was a school considered to be the first Norwegian school in the State. His plans to turn the school into a Moravian college were not approved by the Elders Conference of the Moravian Church in Pennsylvania. Following the extinction of Tank's group, Tank

remained in Fort Howard and became a very successful businessman, eventually selling off his holdings and becoming even wealthier in the process. (Holubetz 1984: 131; Titus n.d.; 390 Schafer n.d.; 25-38; Press-Gazette 8/22/1981; 12/1/1979; 5/7/1983; 11/23/1974)

Although the colony was destroyed, the Norwegian Moravian community in Fort Howard was far from gone. In 1856, the church was reorganized in a school building in Fort Howard on the south side of Third Street between Chestnut and Maple Streets. In 1866, the Reverend Andrew Iverson returned to Fort Howard to hold services in the school. Mrs. Tank donated two lots at the corner of Fourth and Maple Streets and a church was built on that site in 1867 which was dedicated in 1869. This church served what became a permanent Moravian congregation in Fort Howard. Iverson became the first pastor of this predominately Norwegian-speaking congregation. A parsonage was built for the church in 1884 and alterations and additions were made to the church in 1902 and 1911 and a library was added in 1917. The Norwegian Moravians used the church until they moved to 1707 South Oneida Street in 1958. From that point on the Bethel Baptist Church used the building until 1972 and then the current tenants, the Voice of Faith Congregation took possession. The church is located at 531 Fourth Street. (BR 49/33). (Holubetz 1984: 131; Titus n.d.; 390 Schafer n.d.; 25-38; Press-Gazette 8/22/1981; 12/1/1979; 5/7/1983; 11/23/1974)

East Side Moravians

A German ethnic Moravian Church was also started at the same time on the east side of the Fox River in Green Bay. The Reverend John Frederick Fett arrived from Milwaukee in 1850 to begin a German Moravian congregation. Fett had originally come to the area to visit Andrew Iverson and recognized the need for a German Protestant church in Green Bay. He began holding services in the Presbyterian Church in 1850 and remained there until he and his followers could build their own church in 1851 which was called the German Protestant Episcopal Church of the United Brethren. The church was located on land that had been donated by William B. Astor. In 1961, the east side Moravian congregation moved into a new facility in Allouez and the 1851 church was used by the adjoining Grace Lutheran Church until the building was moved to Heritage Hill State Park where it now remains as part of the permanent exhibit. (Holubetz 1984: 71-85, Press-Gazette 1934: Civic/Social 42; 1984: pt. 4, p. 20)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The story of the Presbyterian Church is one rife with interdemoninational strife and problems between different branches of the same denomination. In the case of Green Bay, the church referred to earlier in this discussion as the Union Congregational Church, was started as the First Presbyterian Church in 1836. As such, it was the first new school Presbyterian Church in the State of Wisconsin. It was founded by the Reverend Cutting Marsh who had been a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians and was located in a small building on East Walnut Street until 1838 when the first church was built at Crooks and Adams Streets. The church remained as a Presbyterian church until 1899 when it was reorganized as the Union Congregational Church referred to in the section noted above. ("A History of the Union Congregational Church" 1955: n.p.)

First Presbyterian (Fort Howard)

In 1876, a number of Fort Howard residents met to establish their own Presbyterian church. This first meeting was held at David McCartney's home and resulted in 15 members creating a new organization. Later that year, they built a small church across from the Baptist church on North Chestnut Street which has since been demolished. In 1892, they built a second church at the corner of Ashland and Howard on land donated by banker McCartney. By 1924, more space was required and the present church was built at the same location, demolishing the 1892 church in the process. A new wing was added to this church in 1964. The church is located at 709 Howard Street (BR 62/15). ("75th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church" 1951: n.p.; Press-Gazette 10/6/1979)

Grace Presbyterian

In 1873, a Belgian-speaking group formed a Presbyterian church. In 1874, the group purchased a property belonging to the German Methodist Church and used that building until it could build better quarters on the same site in 1885. This property was sold in 1907, and the present site purchased at that time. A new church was built at the new site in 1910 located on Monroe and Stuart Streets. Over the years, services gradually changed from being held in French to being held in English and, by 1916, all the services were in the English language except one monthly evening and one Sunday afternoon service. The rectory connected with the church was built in 1918 and a new addition which served as the sanctuary was built on the church in 1929 and dedicated in 1930. The church is located at 612 Stuart Street (BR 115/22). (Bogue 1985:244; Press-Gazette 4/19/1980; 3/16/1916: 30)

REFORM CHURCHES

No churches corresponding to the various denominations under this heading where discovered during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

The Seventh Day Adventist movement developed out of a belief in the second coming of Christ or the Millenium. This concept was developed by a New York farmer and Baptist minister named William Miller who predicted the end of the world in 1844 on two separate dates and failed both times. His lectures drew a number of followers and those followers began to develop themselves into their own denomination. After several splits, the Seventh Day Adventists were a subgroup of those original "Millerites". In Brown County, the first Seventh Day Adventist activities were undertaken by Augustine and Daniel Bordeau who ministered to French nationals in Green Bay in the early 1870's. The church in the City of Green Bay was actually organized in 1876 with one Olie Olson as the pastor. In 1880, a small group of followers bought a lot at Walnut and Ashland and, after meeting in a tent on the lot for some five years, built the first church in 1885. In 1940, they sold this church to the Christian and Missionary Alliance (since demolished) and built a new one at 232 South Ashland which was dedicated in

1942 and for which a school was built in 1943. A newer church was constructed in 1968 because the group needed additional space. The school and the church are now located at 1414 Shawano Avenue. The 1940 church at 232 South Ashland is now the Lois Mahoney Center which is a nursery. ("Dedication Services . . . 1974 n.p.) Neither of these later buildings have been surveyed.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES

No churches of these denominations were discovered during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey.

OTHERS

Several other churches were discovered in the course of the resource survey. None of these are considered historically significant and are mentioned here by way of completing this discussion topic. The first is the Christian and Missionary Alliance which began in a rented hall in 1934. They bought the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Ashland and Walnut in 1944 and built their present church, the Mather Heights Alliance Church at 1253 Mather in 1955. (Press-Gazette 3/31/1979)

The Salvation Army Church was also active in the City of Green Bay beginning in 1891. It left the City in 1898, returned in 1914 and has remained since. It first used a hall on Pine Street in the Shaylor Block at 228 Pine and then had quarters at 221 Pine. Both sites are now demolished. In 1951, the Salvation Army moved to 235 South Chestnut Street and in 1975 moved again to 626 Union Court where it has remained. (Press-Gazette 5/18/1980)

A number of more recent churches include the Green Bay Gospel Mission at 618 South Broadway which was developed in the late 1920's; the Green Bay Gospel Tabernacle which was created out of the old Union Congregation Church at Crooks and Adams in the 1930's but which was gone by the 1950's; and the Green Bay Bible Chapel found at 618 South Broadway in the 1940's, but gone after a very brief period of time. This last organization seems to have replaced the earlier Green Bay Gospel Mission. The Green Bay Gospel Mission Hall was at 101 South Chestnut in the early 1920's but also had only fleeting activity in the City. Finally, the First Spiritualist Church was founded in 1890 in quarters at the corner of Cherry and Madison. The Spiritualist Philosophical Temple was the name of this organization in the 1890's through the 1930's and then the First Spiritualist Church. It was housed in the former First Evangelical Reform Church at 1002 Pine Street in the 1950's and the 1960's, however the congregation no longer exists. (City Directories 1900-1960)

:ANT RESOURCES

: following resources have been identified as part of the Green Bay storic Resource Survey.

ap No.	Historic Name	Address	Date
./08	St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church	427-431 St. John's St.	1915
0/07	St. John the Evangelist Rectory	413 St. John's St.	1921
/04	St. John the Evangelist School	411 St. John's St.	1934
3/22	St. Francis Xavier Cathedral	136 S. Monroe St.	1876
08/33	St. Francis Xavier Rectory	139 S. Madison St.	1870
08/35	Diocese Office Building	131 S. Madison St.	1938
3/08	Cathedral School	119-133 S. Monroe St.	1928
0/28	St. Mary of the Angels Catholic Church	645 S. Irwin St.	1903
08/02	St. Willebrord's Catholic Church	201-203 S. Adams St.	1891
8/05	St. Willebrord's Rectory	209 S. Adams St.	1912
/23	St. Willebrord's Convent	212 S. Jefferson St.	1926
0/22	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	211 N. Maple Ave.	1893
7/26	St's. Peter and Paul Church	702 N. Baird St.	1910
2/12	Holy Cross Catholic Church	3001 Bay Settlement Rd.	1932
2/13	Holy Cross Rectory	3015 Bay Settlement Rd.	1860
.12/14	Holy Cross Convent	3025 Bay Settlement Rd.	
1/11	Holy Cross School	3002 Bay Settlement Rd.	1923
6/33	Holy Martyrs of Gorcum Catholic Church	3562 Finger Rd.	1883
9/16	Church of the Annunciation	329 Gray St.	1933
.07/27	First Methodist Church	501 Howe St.	1929
/16	Christ Church (Episcopal)	427-429 Cherry St.	1898
/18	Christ Church Rectory	421 Cherry St.	1911
34/19	Joannes Memorial Hall	215-219 N. Madison St.	1924
5/31	First Baptist Church	122 N. Chestnut Ave.	1873
9/05	First Church of Christ Scientist	130 N. Monroe St.	1904
101/12	Church of Christ	1103 E. Mason St.	1910
115/33	First Evangelical Reform Church	1002 Pine St.	1904
3/13	First Evangelical Lutheran Church	901 Cherry St.	1863
9/33	Westside Moravian Church	531 Fourth St.	1867
62/15	First Presbyterian Church	709 Howard St.	1924
15/22	Grace Presbyterian Church	612 Stuart St.	1910

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An essay describing the history of the Methodist Church in Green Bay from the early missionary days through the 1920's.

Bogue, Margaret, Around the Shores of Lake Michigan, Madison, UW press, 1985.

Cady, Ethel S., "A History of the Union Congregational Church, 1836-1955," Green Bay, Union Congregational Church, 1955.

One of several church histories found in the local history collection of the Brown County Public Library. Others consulted for this Chapter include:

"Dedication Services of the Green Bay Seventh Day Adventist Church" (1974)

"History of the First Reformed Church, 1903-1923" (1923)

"Parish Life at St. Patrick's, 1865-1974" (1974)

"St. John the Evangelist Congregation, 1831-1981" (1981)

"St. Mary of the Angels Golden Jubilee, 1898-1948" (1948)

"St. Willebrord's Diamond Jubilee" (1939)

"Semi-Centennial of the First Baptist Church, 1851-1901: (1901)

"Seventy-fifth Anniversary - Grace Lutheran Church" (1983)

"Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, 1876-1951" (1951)

Dell, Virginia, "Bay Settlement", un.pub. mss.

This unpublished manuscript reviews the history of Bay Settlement, northwest of Green Bay proper, and recently annexed into the City. It is also the site of the Holy Cross complex.

French, Bell, American Sketchbook, vol. 3, 1876.

An early history of the region which supplied information about individuals and events connected with several of the parishes.

Green Bay Press-Gazette, various issues

Over the years the Press-Gazette has run a number of articles on individual congregations, many of which were used in this Chapter. In addition, the 1916 "Greater Green Bay", 1934 "Tercentennial", 1957 "Progress" and 1984 "Our Heritage" editions have been very helpful in providing secondary information.

Heming, Harry H., The Catholic Church in Wisconsin, Catholic Historical Publishing Co., 1896.

This is a history of the Church in Wisconsin which also highlights individual parishes.

Holubetz, Sylvia Hall, ed., Farewell to the Homeland, Green Bay, 1984.

A history of various ethnic groups in the Green Bay area. In this Chapter, Holubetz was consulted regarding the many ethnic congregations created in the City including Belgium, German, Polish and Scandinavian groups.

LaFrambois, Pauline, A Glimpse into the Past, Green Bay, 1976.

A review of the history of the Town of Preble in Brown County much of which has now been annexed into the City of Green Bay.

Martin, Deborah B., History of Brown County Wisconsin: Past and Present, vol. I, S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913.

One of the more detailed histories of Brown County and the City of Green Bay. Considered the standard source, the Martin books address both the history of communities and provides biographical information on key individuals.

Nesbit, Robert C., Wisconsin: A History, UW Press, Madison, 1973.

Nesbit's history of the state is one of the standard texts providing a statewide perspective and context for events in Green Bay.

Preble Centennial, 1859-1959, Preble Centennial Commission, 1959.

A locally crafted history of the Town of Preble.

Rentmeester, Les, The Flemish in Wisconsin, Green Bay, 1985.

A history of this ethnic group in the state with useful information about the founding of the Holy Martyrs of Gorcum Church.

Rummel, Leo, History of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Knights of Columbus, Milwaukee, 1973.

A history of the church and its parishes across the State.

Schafer, Joseph, "Scandinavian Moravians in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 25-38.

An essay on the arrival of the Norwegian Moravians in Wisconsin and, most notably, the creation of Tank's colony at Fort Howard and its later dissolution.

Smith, Alice, The History of Wisconsin (vol. I): From Exploration to Statehood, Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973.

A standard text from the State Historical Society's series on the history of the State. Of particular use were those sections describing early settlement in the Green Bay area.

Stannard, Donald G., "Talking Glass: Yesterday and Today," Green Bay, 1978.

A history of early Methodist Church activities in Green Bay.

Titus, William, A., History of the Fox River Valley, 1930.

Titus' history of the Fox River Valley is another standard text in the same sense as Martin's. It provided good background material on the early settlement period, in particular, the arrival of the Jesuits.

Titus, William A., "Nils Otto Tank: Norwegian Aristocrat and Philanthropist," Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 22, No. 4.

An essay on the arrival of Tank and the founding of Green Bay Moravian community.

Wyatt, Barbara L., ed., The Management of Cultural Resources in Wisconsin, 3 vols., Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

The state's resource plan provided valuable context and background for the several religious denominations reviewed here.

CHAPTER 13
SETTLEMENT

A City as complex as Green Bay owes much of its success to the settlers who built it. As with many Wisconsin cities, a sizeable proportion of those settlers were immigrants from other lands. This Chapter will highlight the roles of these different groups and identify existing buildings identified during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey.

German

Germany or, prior to 1871, the principalities that made up Germany, contributed the largest group of non-English speaking immigrants to the United States between 1820 and 1910. The Cultural Resource Management Plan cites three main periods of immigration to this country, 1840-1850, 1850-1860, and 1880-1890. The German-born population in Wisconsin peaked at 268,384 in 1900 although Germans continue to be the dominant ethnic stock in 41 of 72 Wisconsin counties and in several cities including Green Bay.(Wyatt 1986:Settlement 2-1,2-2)

Germans came to Wisconsin for a number of reasons. Some groups came to exercise religious freedoms such as the colonies formed at Thiensville in Ozaukee County and St. Nazianz in Manitowoc County, or the German Moravian congregation in Green Bay (See Religion Chapter). Some came for political freedoms or to escape political indiscretions. However, the greatest number, including most of those that came to the Green Bay area, sought economic opportunities.(Wyatt 1986: Settlement 2-2)

The first Germans in the Green Bay area were attracted because of the fur trade. Although small in numbers, some Germans, primarily settlers from the western Pennsylvania region, did come to Fort Howard and become traders. These did not represent a large group, however, and left little evidence of their presence.(Wyatt 1986:Settlement 2-2)

The second small group of Germans arrived in the 1830's led by one Peter Faenger. This group settled on farms in Preble Township which collectively became known as the Faenger Settlement. Finger Road, a distortion of the name Faenger, remains to the present to remind us of this early group. (Holubetz 1984:65-85)

The first group of permanent German immigrants to arrive in Green Bay/ Fort Howard arrived in 1842 and continued to grow steadily from that point on. The early German settlers in the Green Bay area were primarily Catholic and attended St. John the Evangelist Church until 1851 when they left this predominantly English- and French-speaking church to form St. Mary's Church which later became St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. In 1896, the Cathedral had a congregation consisting of 205 German families, 50 Polish families and 5 Bohemian families.(See Religion Chapter)

Although smaller in number, there were also a number of German Protestants who formed a number of churches including the German Moravian Church (1851), the German Methodist Episcopal Church(1857), the First Evangelical Lutheran Church(1862) and St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church(1883). (See Religion Chapter)

The German community was involved in all phases of the economy. Some families pursued farming in the rural areas around the City while others were employed in industry or commerce. One industry traditionally connected with the German community is the brewing industry and the same is true in Green Bay. Francis Blesch started his brewery in Fort Howard in c.1856, a part of which still stands at 145 N. Pearl Street (BR 33/09). The brewery was closed shortly after Blesch's death in 1877.(Brown County tax rolls; City Directory:1874)

A second brewery was founded by Germans August Hochgreve and Henry Rahr in 1857. The Bellevue Brewery was located in what is now Allouez. Rahr left the partnership in 1866 to form the East River Brewery on Main Street in Green Bay. The Hochgreve Brewery operated until 1949 and the Rahr operation until 1966, both surviving Prohibition.(Martin 1913:Vol.2 447; City Directories 1920-1967)

Franz Hagemeister was another German brewmaster who founded the Union Brewery on Main Street in 1866. Under the direction of his son, Henry, the Hagemeister Brewery became one of the larger breweries in the state. It closed in 1920 with the onset of Prohibition but re-opened in 1933. It has since closed permanently and the City is now without a brewery.(Holubetz 1984:65-85)

As the German community in Green Bay grew, the German-language press followed. Green Bay had four German-language newspapers at various times. The Green Bay Post was founded by Jacob Fuss in 1858 who also published a single sheet daily for about a year. The Post was followed by the Volks Zeitung and the Concordia and, finally, by Der Landsmann in the 1870's. This latter survived into the twentieth century, being discontinued about the time of the First World War.(Martin 1913:Vol.1 275-6;City Directory 1900)

The German community in Green Bay also had a large number of social groups and societies. These included a German volunteer fire department; musical organizations including a coronet band; a bathing club, and the most noteworthy, the Turner's Society. This last was organized in a meeting at the Blesch Brewery in the late 1850's. The Turners' Society, or Turnverein, was a staple of most communities with large German populations. It was a society dedicated to maintaining physical fitness through gymnastics and dance. The Society maintained temporary quarters at a couple of locations before building their stone Turners' Hall in 1870 at the corner of E. Walnut and Monroe Streets. In addition to athletic activities, the Hall also hosted concerts, local theatrical productions, balls, political debates and other such events. The building has been razed.(Reynolds 1889:37; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Civic/Social 37,43; Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:39)

A number of representative German immigrants are presented here to give the reader an idea of some of the areas in which the German community was involved. Albert Weise arrived in Green Bay in 1842 and supposedly was the first German immigrant in the county. He was a carpenter and wagonmaker. He and another German immigrant, Frederick Hollman, later owned and operated the Weise and Hollman China and Glassware Company. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 24)

Joseph Fox was an early hotel keeper and businessman whose son, Joseph, Jr., became the Catholic Bishop of Green Bay in 1904. (Martin 1913:Vol. II 122)

H.A. Straubel, a wagonmaker who arrived in 1845, was the grandfather of Austin Straubel, the World War II pilot after whom the local airport is named.

Henry Huffman founded the Huffman House Hotel on North Broadway which is still in existance and has been included in the Broadway Historic District. It is located at 401-403 N. Broadway (BR 64/21).

Gustav Kustermann, whose store at 217 N. Washington Street has been surveyed (BR 80/18), arrived in Green Bay in 1868. He established a stationery and printing business in 1872 with two others and, by 1876, he was the sole owner. Kustermann was a noted orator and political activist. He served the community as councilman, county board supervisor, city treasurer, postmaster, and Republican Congressman. (Commemmorative and Biographical Record 1895:22-23)

John Hoberg came to the United States as an infant. He built a pulp mill in Kaukauna which became the John Hoberg Company in the early 1890's. He relocated to Green Bay in 1895. The Hoberg Company is now part of the Proctor and Gamble Company.(Martin 1913:Vol.II 432-3)

Henry Barkhausen arrived in Green Bay in 1870. He founded the Barkhausen Oil Company and later purchased a brickyard, coal company and machine shop. This last was the forerunner of the present day Northwest Engineering Company.(Holubetz 1984:79)

The German community is considered to have had an important part to play in the history of the City of Green Bay. By 1890, it was estimated that half of the civic leaders in the City were of German descent.(Press-Gazette Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.1 10)

Central European - French

The area which is now the City of Green Bay was first inhabited by Europeans from France by way of Canada. The exploits of the early French explorers is discussed elsewhere in this report and need not be repeated here. French soldiers occupied Fort St. Francis at Green Bay from 1717 to 1728 and again from 1731 to mid-century. French fur traders and voyageurs operated from Green Bay from the late 17th century to the 1820's under various national jurisdictions. Several of these individuals who were important to the early community include Joseph LeRoi (builder of the Tank Cottage in 1776), Jacques Porlier, Louis and Pierre Grignon, Charles DeLanglade, and John Lawe. These and other Frenchmen and French Canadians had settled at Green Bay by the latter part of the eighteenth century.(Foley 1973:21-34) When the Americans took possession of Green Bay in 1816, the settlement was still largely made up of French, French Canadians and half-breeds pursuing the fur trade. The domination of the French rapidly diminished with the influx of American settlers in the 1820's. By the time Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, they had become a minority and the numbers continued to shrink. The French living in Green

Bay in this period were largely the remaining the fur traders. Few additional French or French Canadian immigrants were encountered over the subsequent decades.(Krueger:174; Ellis:218; Neville:1-2; Press-Gazette 3/28/1981)

Central European - Austrian and Swiss

No resources pertaining to these two ethnic groups were encountered in the course of the Green Bay Intensive Survey.

Low Countries - Dutch

Wisconsin was a major center for Dutch immigration during the latter half of the nineteenth century, surpassed nationally only by Michigan and New York. The Dutch Protestants settled in one part of the state and the Catholics in another.

The first influx of Dutch settlers arrived in the Green Bay area in the 1850's. A number of these people settled in the rural areas outside the present city. Many of these Dutch farmers were instrumental in later years in developing dairy herds and the early dairy industry in Brown County. Some of these people settled in Preble and Howard Townships near Green Bay. In Preble Township, the presence of Dutch settlers is seen in the founding of the Holy Martyrs of Gorcum Catholic Church named after seven priests hanged in Gorcum, Holland. In Howard Township, the Dutch were early members of the Bay Settlement. (Holubetz 1984:56)

Most area Dutch arrived in the area between 1846 and 1866. While the Protestant Dutch Reformed settled in Milwaukee and Sheboygan, the Catholic Hollanders settled in the Fox River Valley. Many were essentially recruited to come to Wisconsin by Father Theodorus Vanden Broeck who was born in Holland, emmigrated to the United States, and arrived in Wisconsin in 1834 as a missionary to the Indians and a member of the clergy serving St. John's the Evangelist Church in Astor. He returned to Holland in 1847 and recruited settlers for Wisconsin. The greatest number settled at Little Chute but a number of others went to the Green Bay area.(Holubetz 1984:48)

Father William A. Verboort was another Dutch priest who arrived in this country in 1848. He was eventually assigned to Green Bay where, in 1864, he was instrumental in helping to found St. Willebrord's Catholic Church located at 201 S. Adams Street(BR 108/02). The original church was founded for Hollanders and Flemish in 1864 and named after the first Bishop of Utrecht in the Netherlands. The original congregation consisted of 47 Hollander and Flemish families. The present church has been recommended as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a result of this survey.(Holubetz 1984:52-53)

Three members of the Dutch community are mentioned as an example of the type of people characteristic of the group. Louis Van Dyke arrived in this country in 1855 and reached Green Bay in 1868. He purchased the Green Bay Brewery in 1872 and operated it along with his mercantile business.(History of Northern Wisconsin 1881: 133)

Bernard H. Pennings established the Norbertine Order in DePere which eventully founded St. Norbert's College.(Holubetz 1984:61)

Jacob Vander Zanden arrived in Green Bay and opened a jewelry store which he moved to 217 N. Washington Street (BR80/18) in 1923.

Low Countries-Belgians

The largest number of Belgians arriving in Wisconsin settled in a small area of the State running along the Bay from the city of Green Bay up into Door County. This also constituted one of the largest rural concentrations of Belgians in the country. According to U.S. Census figures, there were 3,444 Belgian-born inhabitants of the state in 1920 of which 1,319, or 38 percent, were found in Brown County. The greatest concentration in any city was 709 people found in Green Bay. (Wyatt 1986:Settlement 4-4,4-5)

The larger Belgian ethnic group is actually made up of two regional subgroups, the Walloons found in the south and the Flemish found in the north part of that small country. These two groups speak different languages and practice different social and religious customs. The Belgians in Wisconsin are largely Walloons and are also heavily Catholic. (Wyatt 1986:Settlement 4-4)

Large numbers of Belgians arrived in Brown, Kewaunee and Door Counties beginning in 1853. In that year, Francois Petinoit, a farmer, led a group of Catholic Belgians to Milwaukee and then, later to Kaukauna via Sheboygan. At the urging of Father Edward Daems, a Belgian priest serving in the Holy Cross church at Bay Settlement, Petinoit and his group moved to Brown County. An estimated 15,000 countrymen followed this first group into these three counties between 1854 and 1856. Most of these people were farmers settling outside the City, per se; however, a number of the near-in farms have since been annexed into the City. (Wyatt 1986:Settlement 4-5;Tlachac 1974:np; Martin 1895:375-95)

A second large influx of Belgians occurred in the early 1870's and a third at the end of the century. The Walloons tended to settle in Scott, Green Bay, Preble and Humboldt Townships. The Flemish groups were found primarily in Preble, Humboldt, Wrightstown and Rockland Townships.(Holubetz 1984:21)

Many of these early settlers journeyed to the Holy Cross church and the services conducted by Father Daems until other churches could be built in the surrounding townships. In the City of Green Bay, Father Florimund Bonduel was instrumental in working with the Belgian settlers. Father Bonduel, a Belgian immigrant himself, served at St. John the Evangelist church. When St. Mary's church was built in 1851, the Belgians joined the German and Dutch in forming that parish as Flemish is a language similar to German. They also joined the Dutch in forming St. Willebrord's in 1864 and the Germans in the formation of Sts. Peter and Paul in 1875. The Holy Martyrs of Gorcum church in Preble Township was also attended by the Belgian population in that area. The much smaller group of Protestant Belgians largely attended Grace Presbyterian Church in Green Bay.(Rentmeester 1985:110- 115; Press-Gazette 10/20/1979)

By the 1860's, many Belgians had settled in Green Bay and Fort Howard. Many were engaged in agriculture while others were in business. During the Civil War, the Belgian community as well as other immigrant groups, were strongly opposed to the military draft. In 1862, several hundred Belgians and others mobbed Senator Timothy Howe's home demanding an end to the practice. The mob was finally calmed down by the Chairman of the Brown County Board, John Last, who spoke to the group in French. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 205)

By 1893, Green Bay had approximately 10,000 residents of which approximately 2,500 were Belgian. (Martin 1895:395) The last wave of Belgian immigrants arrived at the turn of the century and was comprised primarily of city dwellers who were railroad workers, masons, carpenters, and merchants. (Rentmeester 1985: 106)

A number of Belgians in the community are highlighted below as examples of the contributions of members of this group to the City:

Xavier Martin arrived in the area in 1857 from Walonia in Belgium. He originally settle northeast of the city and helped his fellow countrymen become more assimilated into the American culture by teaching English, assisting in naturalization procedures and local elections. He moved to Green Bay in 1862 when he was elected Brown County Register of Deeds. He also held a number of other local offices over the years. In addition, Martin's essay on the Belgians in northeastern Wisconsin was published in 1895 as part of the Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and has been cited as a resource in this Chapter.(Holubetz 1984:19)

Louis Fabry, a mason trained in Belgium, arrived in Green Bay around 1890 and plied his craft, eventually becoming a prominent local contractor associated with the construction of a number of local buildings.(Martin 1913: Vol.II 254)

Ernest and William Servotte were brothers from the Walonia region of Belgium who arrived in Door County in 1856. They moved to Green Bay in 1864 and established a carpenter business which later expanded into contracting. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 348)

Julius Bellin has been discussed elsewhere in this report. He was a noted surgeon and founder of Deaconess Hospital, later named Bellin Hospital in his honor.(See Social and Political Movements Chapter) Bellin was the son of Belgian immigrants and was a member of Green Bay's Belgian community.(Foley 1983:80)

William Mathys was a Flemish Belgian who owned and operated a saloon on North Broadway.

Felix Lurguin, a Flemish Belgian, arrived in Fort Howard in 1866. He began vegetable farming on his land, becoming successful in later years as a supplier to the Larsen Company. He was also a Fort Howard Street Commissioner and City Marshall. His homes at 968 and 974 Dousman Street have been surveyed (BR 62/32; BR 62/33). (Lurguin :mss np)

Charles, William and Mitchell Joannes were probably the most prominent of the Belgian immigrants to Green Bay. They arrived in the United States in 1856, moving to Green Bay in 1861. After a series of jobs, the brothers opened a retail grocery in 1872, switching to wholesale groceries in 1873. The business was very successful and the brothers built the Joannes Block in 1891 at 118-122 S. Washington Street (BR 80-24) The Joannes family was also quite civic minded, donating Joannes Park to the City and the Fanny Joannes Hall to Christ Episcopal Church. (Commemmorative and Biographical Record 1895:76-81)

The Belgian group in Brown County is also associated with a particular style of single-family housing. These houses are all vernacular in style and are simple front-gabled forms built of red brick. They are characterized by a side entrance on the front facade with two, simple 2/2 light windows across the remainder of the first floor. The second floor front is characterized by two more 2/2 double-hung windows, either separated or grouped. Brick, segmented arch hood molds are found over all the windows and the front entry. Although these small brick houses are all similar in appearance, they have been built at different times and by different people, all of whom appear to be part of the Belgian ethnic group in the area. Approximately fifteen of these homes have been observed during the course of the survey spread throughout the city on both sides of the Fox River. One grouping of three on Main Street is cited here as being particularly interesting as a concentration of buildings. They are located at 1523, 1527, and 1531 Main Street (BR 91/19-21).

Low Countries - The Luxembourgers

Although a few Luxembourgers did settle in the City of Green Bay, no resources were discovered during the course of the survey which could be considered either historically or architecturally significant.

Norwegian

Wisconsin was a magnet for early Norwegian settlement. The earliest settlers in the area are found in the Jefferson Prairie area of Clinton Township in Rock County. Waukesha, Racine and Dane Counties also had early Norwegian concentrations. By 1850, approximately half of the Norwegians in the United States could be found in Wisconsin. (Wyatt 1986:Settlement 5-2)

Although Green Bay was not considered a center of Norwegian immigration, it had its share of Norwegians in the community. Some came to Green Bay because of its potential as a port and shipbuilding city. Others came as farmers and still others came for religious reasons. (Jarsted :25-38)

This last group is perhaps the best known by virtue of their association with Norwegian leader Nils Otto Tank. Tank was a Norwegian who converted to the Moravian faith and became a missionary. Arriving in Milwaukee in 1850, Tank joined a Scandinavian Moravian group founded by the Reverend Andrew Iverson the previous year. Tank, who apparently had some personal wealth, offered to find the group a site for a colony and obtain the land. In 1851, the Milwaukee group followed Tank to Fort Howard and their new colony. Tank had acquired the land but refused to sell it to individual

members and his patrician attitudes caused the colony to leave Fort Howard in 1853, developing a new settlement at Ephraim in Door County.(Titus :385-95; Schaefer :25-38)

In addition to the agricultural colony, Tank founded the Tank Academy at Fort Howard. This early educational institution for Norwegian children did not survive the breakup of the colony in 1853. This was the first Norwegian Academy founded in the State. (Wyatt 1986:Settlement 5-6)

In 1867, Reverend Iverson returned to Green Bay from Door County and founded the Scandinavian Moravian Church in Fort Howard. Iverson served the church until 1883. The church building, now used by the Voice of Faith congregation, remains at 531 Fourth Street (BR 49/33).

Although historically interesting, the Norwegian Moravians were not the only members of that nationality to immigrate to Green Bay. A number of Norwegians settled in Green Bay because of its location on the water. These people, trained in Europe as shipbuilders and sailors, saw the Great Lakes as a place to ply their trades. Andrew Johnson Sr. arrived in Fort Howard in 1876 and opened a shipyard on Water Street near the Walnut Street bridge. Numerous other Norwegians moved to the area to work in the shipbuilding industry. Thomas Christiansen also operated a shipyard on the Fox River from 1860 to 1875. By 1900, some 1200 Norwegians lived in the Green Bay area; many of whom were employed in this industry which has since disappeared from the City.(Jarsted 1936:np; Valli 1983:52-53)

Other Scandinavian Settlement

Green Bay was not noted as a major home for other Scandinavian groups although individuals and small groups can be found in the community. The Danish were, perhaps, the most prominent due to the proximity of their settlement of New Denmark in Brown County. One prominent Danish immigrant was John L. Jorgenson who arrived in Fort Howard in 1866. In 1876, he established a dry goods store in Fort Howard. The building he constructed in 1879, located at 107-109 N. Broadway (BR 63/26) remains. In 1886, this became the Jorgenson-Blesch Company which, at the end of the century, claimed to be the largest department store north of Milwaukee. (Martin 1913:Vol.II 536)

The Danish population of Green Bay organized the Bethel Lutheran Church in 1914 and, during the same period, chapters of the Danish Brotherhood and Danish Sisterhood fraternal organizations were found in the City. In the 1920 Census, the City still had 220 Danish-born residents. (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue, 1934: Civic/Social 30; Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:39; Rippley 1985:15)

Irish

The first Irish residents of Green Bay arrived shortly after the potato blight in Ireland in the 1840's. During this period, thousands died of starvation in Ireland and thousands more immigrated to this country to improve their lives. The Irish migration was the first of the major ethnic migrations of the nineteenth century.

In the case of Green Bay, the greatest influx of Irish came in the early 1860's with the construction of the railroads. However, even before that, there was a relatively high percentage of Irish in the community. The 1860 census of Fort Howard indicated that 10 percent of the population was Irish-born. This translated to 69 people. The City of Green Bay had a 6 percent Irish population, or 137 people. Thus, approximately 200 Irish-born resided in Green Bay in 1860 or 6.7 percent of the population. Irish immigration increased to the point that 150 Irish-born lived in Fort Howard in 1885. (McDonald 1954:275)

Many of the Irish settled in Fort Howard in the 1860's because land was cheaper than in Green Bay and the rail yards for the newly arrived Chicago Northwestern railroad were there and many of the Irish worked for the railroad. The area in Fort Howard from Bond to Augustus and from Norwood to the Fox River became known as the "Cabbage Patch" or "Irish Patch." Many other Irish immigrants started farms outside the City.(Holubetz 1984:86-95)

The first St. Patrick's Day celebration was held in the area in 1859 indicating that a sizeable group of Irish were in the area by that time.(Bedessen 1958:21) The Irish in both Green Bay and Fort Howard attended St. John the Evangelist Church until 1864 when they were switched to the new St. Willebrord's Church where they had their own English-language mass. In 1865, the Irish community selected a site in Fort Howard as the home for their church, St. Patrick's. The church was instituted in 1866 with Father Eugene McGinnity as the first pastor. The church united all the Irish in the community and continued as the "Irish" parish until the 1890's when Bishop Messmer proclaimed that all English-speaking Catholics on the west side should attend St. Patrick's in addition to the Irish families.(Holubetz 1984:91; Henning 1898:586)

The Irish in the community formed two fraternal groups, the Fenian Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, both of which are mentioned further in the chapter on Social and Political Movements.

Several representative Irishmen in the community are described below:

Henry Baird was born in Dublin and came to Wisconsin around 1830. Settling at Green Bay, he became the first lawyer in the Territory and served as the first Attorney-General.(Holubetz 1984:94)

William Minahan came to Brown County in 1858 after having arrived in this country in 1845. Six of his children were prominent in the City's history and in their numbers include a mayor, attorneys, doctors and businessmen. The Minahan family played a major role in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Green Bay history. (Holubetz 1984:95)

David McCartney was born in Ireland and came to Fort Howard in 1867. He opened and operated two sawmills there and, in 1882, opened the McCartney Exchange Bank in company with a number of other prominent Fort Howard families including the Fisks. He was also instrumental in assisting the community in obtaining the first streetcar system in the area in 1893.(Martin 1913:Vol.II 78)

Patrick Shaugnessy came to Fort Howard in 1848. He had a number of jobs including woking on the railroad in the 1860's. In 1874, he opened the Hibernia House to cater to Irishmen working on the railroads or elsewhere in the community. The Hibernia House remains and is located at 409-411 N. Broadway (BR 64/23)

British Isles

Although Green Bay was once under the British flag, there is little mention of the British in local resources as a settlement group. Two examples of individual members of that group who achieved distinction in the community are described below:

Joseph Taylor was born in England and came to the United States in 1851, arriving in Fort Howard in 1854. He ran a flour and feed business in Fort Howard and became the community's postmaster. His son was Mayor of Fort Howard at one time. (History of Northern Wisconsin 1881:139)

John Duncan was born in Scotland and arrived in this country around 1850 at the age of 25. Duncan arrived in Fort Howard in 1868 and took over a small foundry originally started by Nils Otto Tank. In 1888, Duncan built his own foundry which was surveyed. It is located at 801 South Broadway. (BR 65/03) (Martin 1913:Vol.II 465)

Polish

The first Polish settlers in Green Bay arrived as early as the mid-1850's but members of this settlement group did not arrive in large numbers until after the Civil War. Most of the new arrivals came for economic reasons having been poor farmers, artisans and tradesmen in partitioned Poland. A number of these early setlers were from German-held Poland and spoke both German and Polish. They were, therefore, able to participate in Green Bay's German community. (Klukowski 1956:34)

After 1870, a larger number of Poles began to arrive in Green Bay. Many were fishermen and settled along the banks of the East River as well as in the Main Street and Walnut Street areas on the East Side. Some also settled in the northern sections of Fort Howard. The largest influx of Polish immigrants arrived in the 1870's and 1880's. In addition to those parts of the city just mentioned, a number of Poles also settled on farms in Preble Township and south of the City. By 1873, there were nearly 100 Polish families in the city alone.(Holubetz 1984:112; Klukowski 1956:36-38)

Most of the Poles arriving in Green Bay were Catholic and worshiped at St. Mary's (later St. Francis Xavier) which was the "German" church. In 1873, Bishop Joseph Melcher bought two lots for a Polish parish near the northwest corner of Crooks and Baird Streets. St. Stanislas Kostka Church was built on that site in 1873-1875 and consecrated by Bishop Francis Krautbauer. However, the church was closed in the same year and sold due to financial problems. The parishioners returned to St. Mary's parish. St. Francis Xavier's records indicate that 48 Polish families were members of the parish in 1893. (Klukowski 1956:62)

The next attempt at organizing a Polish parish was made in 1894 when a new site was selected at Crooks and Irwin Streets. Disagreements over the location however, delayed the opening of the parish until 1898. The parish was named St. Mary of Czestochowa which was later changed to St. Mary of the Angels. The parish used an existing building until the church and monastery were completed in 1903. (Klukowski 1956:134-136) The church is located at 645 S. Irwin Avenue(BR 110/28).

Many Poles in Green Bay operated businesses such as saloons, groceries, small hotels and land agencies. Many of these settlers came to Green Bay because of the efforts of one John Gajewski, known as the "Polish King of Green Bay." Gajewski operated a saloon, a grocery store and a land agency. He recruited Poles to live in Green Bay and helped newcomers to find homes and handled business and legal transactions for them. (Klukowski 1956:39-40)

In 1905, an estimated 600 Polish-born lived in Green Bay. In 1889, the Polish community formed a mutual aid society, the St. Stanislaus Society, at St. Francis Xavier Church.(Holubetz 1984:112) In 1898, the Kosciusko Club was organized at a meeting at the Polonia House hotel in order to support Polish candidates and others for public office. These groups only survived a few years.(Klukowski 1956:41)

During the First World War, nine Poles from Green Bay and a Chaplain from St. Mary of the Angels Church joined a Polish Army unit. They fought alongside the Allied Army in France and then fought against Soviet Russia at the end of the War to liberate Poland and recreate it as an independent state. (Klukowski 1956:44) After the War, and after Poland had regained independence, the United States lowered the quota for Poles and the number entering the country dwindled.

Back in Green Bay, the Polish people were an important part of the community. In 1920, the City still had 322 Polish-born residents. However, the end of World War I seemed to bring changes to the community. People seemed less interested in the old country and the children of the first generation began to marry non-Poles. By 1941, Polish language classes had disappeared from St. Mary of the Angels School. After 1946, all services at the church were in English. The Polish culture, though kept by individual members of the community, has all but disappeared from daily life in the present. (Klukowski 1956:46-47)

Eastern European Immigration

There was not a great deal of immigration to Green Bay by the several eastern European groups. No resources of significance were encountered for any of these groups.

Southern European Immigration

Likewise, the several southern European groups did not migrate to Green Bay in great numbers. No resources of significance were discovered for any of these groups during the course of the survey.

Yankees

Yankees are Americans coming from the northern seaboard states. As with the European groups, Yankees were a formidable force in settling the west. Yankees began arriving in the Green Bay area in 1816 following the end of the War of 1812. Their numbers soon eclipsed the French fur trading community which pre-dated them. Their first homesteads were built near Camp Smith in an area known locally as Shantytown. This became the center of trade and commerce for the area until the founding of Navarino in 1829. The list of early Yankee families reads like a roster of the founding families. They include Daniel Whitney, founder of Navarino and referred to at times as the Father of Green Bay; Albert Ellis, co-publisher of the first newspaper in the state; John Penn Arndt, operator of a local inn, shipyard, sawmill and ferry service across the river; Morgan L. Martin, holder of numerous early offices including Territorial representative to Congress; Robert Irwin; James D. Doty, first judge in the territory and, later, territorial governor; Elisha Morrow, member of the territorial legislature; and Joel Fisk, businessman and developer. (Foley 1973: 28-43)

Canadians

No resources were discovered during the course of the survey relating to this group other than those discussed above under the French section of this chapter.

Southern Americans

No resources were discovered during the course of the survey connected to this group.

Black Americans

No resources were discovered during the course of the survey connected to this group.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
33/09	145 N. Pearl Street	Blesch Brewery	1856
64/21	401-403 N. Broadway	Huffman House Hotel	1873
80/18	217 N. Washington Street	Kustermann Stationery	1882
62/32	968 Dousman Street	Felix Lurquin Residence	1898
62/33	974 Dousman Street	Felix Lurquin Residence	1876
80/24	118-122 S. Washington St.	Joannes Block	1891
91/19	1523 Main Street	Julius Wagner Residence	1889
91/20	1527 Main Street	Julius Wagner Residence	1897
91/21	1531 Main Street	Henry Piraux Residence	1897
49/33	531 Fourth Street	Moravian Church	1867
63/26	107-109 N. Broadway	J.L. Jorgenson Block	1879
64/23	409-411 N. Broadway	Hibernia House Hotel	1874
65/03	801 S. Broadway	John Duncan Machine Shop	1888
110/28	645 S. Irwin Street	St. Mary of the Angels	1903

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CHAPTER 14
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

This Chapter reviews the history of a number of social and political organizations in the City of Green Bay. Some of these organizations are connected with buildings included as part of the survey while some were not tied to a particular structure or those with which it was associated have been demolished.

Women's Organizations

In the late nineteenth century, women's social organizations began to spring up in communities across the nation. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the development of women's groups in Wisconsin paralleled the movement nationally. Thousands of women joined these organizations in the late 1800's and early 1900's which were generally formed because women were excluded from men's organizations. Two of the principal causes in the early years of these organizations were temperance and sufferage which, as more general social issues, had had widespread participation by women since before the Civil War. Similarly, prior to the Civil War, women had been quite involved in the anti-slavery movement. This involvement and the organizational skills learned provided the basis for the Womens' Clubs and similar organizations founded in the post-Civil War era.(Wyatt 1986:Social 4-1)

The first of these organizations in the City was the Green Bay Women's Club which was organized in 1895 by Ella Moes Neville, noted social leader. Mrs. Neville and seven other women formed the Green Bay Club and within a year the membership had grown to approximately 100. The Club began with five departments, or areas in which programs were organized: art, science, literature and history, the home, and reform. By the early 1900's, membership had risen to over 600 women.(Wisconsin Magazine 1951:40; Press-Gazette Tercentennial 1934:34-35)

The Green Bay Women's Club originally met in private homes and, as numbers grew, more and more smaller groups within the departments in the organization were formed in order to provide small enough groups to continue to use homes. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, it became apparent that a clubhouse was needed to house the growing organization. J.M. Tayler underwrote the purchase of the old Elisha Morrow home at 345 S. Adams Street (BR 81/08) for use as the club's headquarters. It remained in that use from 1912 until the 1950's.(Ibid.; Brown County tax rolls) The building, identified by this survey as potentially eligible for the National Register based upon architectural distinction, is currently used for offices.

The Green Bay Women's Club was involved in a number of important community projects including sponsoring the first open air school in the City (see Education Chapter), the first vocational training classes, and the visiting nurse service. By the 1950's, the Club's departments had changed to fine arts, civic welfare and city beautiful, and book and drama. The Club has raised funds in the community for the Cancer Society, public health

programs, child welfare, Indian welfare, conservation and other civic projects. The Club still exists but does not own its own clubhouse any longer. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:40)

In addition to the history of the Club itself, founder Ella Moes Neville should be singled out for special mention. In addition to founding the local Women's Club, Mrs. Neville was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs in 1896 and was responsible for much of the success of that organization and the women's club movement in the State. She was the second President of the State organization. Mrs. Neville was also a member of the Green Bay Library Commission for 50 years and active in the Brown County and State Historical Societies. The Neville Public Museum in Green Bay was named after Ella Neville and her husband Arthur. (Wyatt 1986:Social 4-5)

The Catholic Women's Club was founded in 1900 for women of that faith. It was active in spiritual, educational, cultural, civic welfare and other charitable issues. The Club established programs for the blind, poor children, Indians and other needy groups. It also established a scholarship program to help needy families put their children through the local parish schools. It established a nursery for babies in 1920. The following year, the club acquired the W.B. Allen house at 423 E. Walnut for a headquarters, naming it the "Allouez Community House" The building was also home to some fourteen other community groups which rented space at various times. The building has since been razed. The club continues to meet but does not own its own facility. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:64; Press-Gazette 10/5/1975)

The Altrusa Club was founded in 1930 as a service club for business and professional women and is affiliated with Altrusa International. The Club has provided vocational guidance for girls and supports civic activities such as the YWCA, and the Red Cross. In 1947, the Club helped found the Creative Workshop, a vocational rehabilitation center which is still operating. The Club does not have its own building. (Wisconsin Magazine 1951:26 and 68)

Finally, in 1912, the Brown County Women's Building was opened for use by local women. It had an assembly hall, kitchen, rest rooms and a social center for women. It offered child care services to women in town on shopping tours from the surrounding countryside. It also operated a free employment bureau for both men and women. This building was supposedly the only building in the country owned and operated by women for women at the time of its opening. The building, adjacent to the old Brown County courthouse, was razed in the 1950's. (Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issues, 3/17/1916)

Fraternal Organizations

The earliest fraternal organizations in the United States date from the 1730's when the Freemasons first arrived in the American colonies from England. In the same way, the Freemasons were the first of the fraternal organizations to be formed in Wisconsin. In 1823, a group of military officers met in the home of George Johnson on the west side of the river and petitioned the formation of a Masonic Lodge. This original group

consisted of seven military officers from the fort and three civilians from the area. Dispensation was granted and, on September 2, 1824, the Menominee Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons was formed at Fort Howard. This was the first fraternal organization in what became Wisconsin. It only operated until c.1830 as many of the members were officers transferred in and out of the Fort.(French 1876:Vol.3 62)

A second Masonic Lodge was organized in 1847 and named the Washington Lodge. The Masonic orders have been present in Green Bay ever since. A Masonic Temple was built in 1909 to serve the various Masonic groups. That building was destroyed by fire in 1977 and replaced by a new temple built at 525 N. Taylor Drive in 1978. (not surveyed) (French 1876:Vol.3 122;Press-Gazette 10/24/1978)

A second fraternal group with widespread membership in the nineteenth century was the International Order of Odd Fellows, or the IOOF. This group was also imported from Britain, arriving in Baltimore in 1819. The Odd Fellows were similar to the Masons in their love for ceremony, secret signs and phrases, and robes of office. They were seen as an alternative to the Masonic Orders in some areas and became as large or larger in the middle of the nineteenth century during a period of particularly strong anti-Masonic feeling. (Wyatt 1986:Social 5-3)

The first Odd Fellow chapters in Wisconsin appear to have been founded in the early 1840's. By 1843, chapters were established in Mineral Point and Milwaukee. The chapter in Green Bay was formed in 1847 and met in rented halls until the early 1900's when they built the building at 222 N. Adams (BR 127/13) which had chapter rooms on the upper floors and retail space on the lower. This hall was also used by other fraternal and social groups over the years. (Wyatt 1986:Social 5-3;French 1876:Vol.3 121;Green Bay City Directories, 1890-1920)

In 1890, the Odd Fellows group in Green Bay built a home for their aged members and the orphans of members. J.L. Jorgensen, noted local merchant and Past Grand Master was primarily responsible for this example of private social welfare. The home, located at 822 Grignon Street (BR 119/22), is still in operation and is considered historically significant as an existing example of private efforts at delivering social services. (Sanborn-Perris Map:1936; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934: 37)

The Elks were organized in Green Bay in 1893 as a social club. The first Elks clubhouse in Wisconsin was built in Green Bay at the corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets in 1902. This magnificent structure included club rooms, meeting halls, a billiards room, card rooms and bowling alleys. The clubhouse was demolished around 1959 and replaced with the present building at Crooks and S. Adams Streets (not surveyed). (Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:34; Press-Gazette 11/20/1959)

One of the early ethnic social or fraternal clubs was the Ancient Order of the Hibernians which was organized in 1887 at St. Patrick's Church in Fort Howard. This group was a secret society dedicated to preserving Irish cultural identity. Although it no longer exists, it was active as late as 1915 according to a survey of City Directories. A second, similar society,

the Fenian Society, was active in Green Bay in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The principal goal of this group was fostering Irish independence from England. (Holubetz 1983:92)

A second ethnic fraternal group was the Turnverein, or Turner's Society which has been addressed in the Chapter on Recreation and Entertainment.

The last group to be highlighted here is the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal group which is still very active in the community. The Knights were organized locally in 1901. Perhaps the most ambitious project undertaken in the early years was the construction, in the early 1920's, of the Columbus Club located at 115 S. Jefferson Street (BR 108/07). The Columbus Club was constructed as the Knights' headquarters in the City but actually served the entire community as a meeting hall, recreation and service center for numerous civic groups as well as those specifically connected with the organization. The Knights operated the building until the onset of the Great Depression when, unable to continue economically, the facility was turned over to the Norbertine fathers. The Columbus Club is considered potentially eligible for the National Register for the key role it played in the early decades of the century as a center for social activities.(Press-Gazette Tercentennial Edition 1934:34;Press-Gazette 11/12/1976; Foley 1983:79)

A number of other fraternal/social clubs were discovered in a review of City Directories. These organizations appear to have had a less significant role in the social history of the community and, likewise, were not connected with structures included in the intensive survey or, in some cases, shared quarters in facilities addressed previously. The groups are as follows:

Knights of Honor
Knights of Pythias
Catholic Order of Foresters
Modern Woodmen
Royal Arcanum
Eagles Club
Moose Lodge
Owls
Redmen

Service and Social Organizations

A number of service groups and social organizations have contributed to the history of the community. Several of these have been discussed elsewhere in this Chapter. Among those which have not are the following.

The earliest of these groups is the Associated Charities, founded in 1899 as a means of developing funding for several small service groups operating in the City at the time. The organization is no longer in operation. (Green Bay City Directories 1899-1936; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:46)

A second group to form in 1899 was the Green Bay Historical Society organized by Arthur C. Neville. This body continues to function as the Brown County Historical Society and was one of the key sponsors of this project.(Foley 1983: 79)

Other groups include the Green Bay Humane Society founded in 1900, the South Side Improvement Association founded around 1916; the Green Bay Area Service League, in operation since the early 1920's with an interest in children; the Kiwanis and Rotary which first arrived in 1917; and the Lion's Club founded in 1921. (Foley 1983:89, 96; Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:39; Tercentennial Issue 1934:Retail 6)

Business, Trade and Professional Organizations

During the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey, a number of professional and business organizations were discovered which have contributed to the development of the community. None of these organizations are associated with particular buildings surveyed during the course of the project.

Two professional organizations were encountered. The oldest appears to be the Brown County Bar Association which was organized in 1857 by Henry Baird. Baird had arrived in Shantytown in 1824 and has been called the first practicing lawyer west of Lake Michigan. He was a member and first president of the Territorial Legislature. The Bar Association he formed had thirteen charter members including Timothy Howe, a United States Senator, and John C. Neville. (Press-Gazette 1/1/1978;Foley 1983:30)

The other professional society encountered was the Brown County Medical Association. This gathering of the community's medical practioners was formed in 1879 and is still in operation.(Foley 1983:57)

The commercial organizations discovered are actually a successive series of groups which eventually became the Chamber of Commerce. The first of these was the Green Bay Businessmen's Association which was incorporated in 1882 to represent the interests of the City's business community. Projects of this group, in addition to promoting local business, included improving local parks, and reclaiming low lands in the northern part of the City for future development in addition to social activities. (Reynolds 1889:93)

The Fort Howard Businessmen's Association was organized in 1885 as a similar type of organization to promote the success of the Fort Howard business community on the west side of the Fox River. This group was also a promoter of civic improvements and was especially successful in working toward the construction of a municipal water system in the City of Fort Howard. (Reynolds 1889:94)

In 1908, the two organizations just described were replaced by the Green Bay Commercial Club. This group incorporated the same goals as its predecessors; working toward the promotion of the business community and the provision of municipal services to the commercial, industrial and residential sectors of the community as well as other types of civic improvement and beautification. The merger of the Cities of Fort Howard and Green Bay in 1895 eliminated the need for two such associations. In

1916, the group reorganized as the Green Bay Association of Commerce which became the present Chamber of Commerce. The offices of the Chamber are now located in the old Milwaukee Road depot at 400 S. Washington Street (BR 81/06).(Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:18)

Finally, the West Side Business and Professional Men's Association was created in 1934 to promote business activity on the west side of the city. This group was reorganized in 1969 in an effort to revitalize the deteriorating Broadway commercial district. The group was able to help bring about the Old Fort Square project in the 1970's.(Foley 1983:108) It is not certain how active this group is at present.

Youth Organizations

A number of youth organizations have been evident over the course of the history of the City the greatest number of which have met in local churches. A review of City Directories showed some thirteen such organizations present in the community as early as 1900. In addition, both the YMCA and YWCA were formed and have long offered numerous programs for youths. Both of these organizations have been addressed in the chapter on Recreation and Entertainment.

Apart from the above, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have been active in the community since the 1920's and have always met at various locations around the City, most notably in area schools and churches. No particular structures of significance were identified which were specifically tied to either group. (Press-Gazette 9/28/1948 and 3/12/1952)

Wisconsin's seventh Boys Club was built at 311 S. Oneida Street in 1969. This group became co-educational in 1980 and opened its second Green Bay clubhouse in 1985 in the 1400 block of University Avenue.

Temperance Movement

The Temperance Movement was the first reform movement to grip early Wisconsin. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the national temperance movement originated in New England in the 1700's but it was not particularly well-defined or focused until after the Civil War. Despite this lack of focus, the temperance cause was well advanced by the time Wisconsin became a territory. By 1836 there were some 7,000 temperance societies across the country with more than 1.5 million members. This strength fluctuated over the decades until it was finally strong enough to succeed in the passage of National Prohibition in 1919.(Wyatt 1986:Social 2-1)

The Green Bay Temperance Society was formed in 1831 and was the first such society in Wisconsin. The first meeting of this group was held at the home of John Lawe. Daniel Whitney was appointed the first president, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli was appointed the first chairman, and the Reverend Richard Caudle was appointed the first Secretary. In addition to those already mentioned, the charter members of the society included Judge James Duane Doty, Morgan L. Martin, F. Franks, John Y. Smith, John P. Arndt, and J.V. Suydam. It is not known when the society dissolved; however, it is

known that the group had no appreciable effect on local ordinances during its tenure. (Smith :vol.2 303; Cadle letter: May 30,1831;History of Northern Wisconsin:116; French 1876: Vol.3 79)

The second temperance group noted was the Sons of Temperance founded in the mid-1840's with the purpose of working towards the prohibition of liquor or, at least, the regulation of the liquor traffic in the State. This group was also apparently short-lived in that no further references are found to them.(Schaefer :282)

The next major group to organize was St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society which was organized in 1873 with 46 members. By early 1875, the group had nearly 100 members and two of their members were elected to the State Temperance Union. In June of that year, the Wisconsin Catholic Total Abstinence Union held its convention in Green Bay/Fort Howard. Some twenty-seven societies from around the state attended this convention recognizing the Bay area as a center for temperance sentiment in some circles. In 1878, the Society established a reading room and clubrooms in Anderson's Block in Fort Howard (demolished). (French 1876:Vol.3 234-5; Bedessem 1958:57-61)

A second important temperance group formed in 1874 when, following a speech by Frances Willard at the Armory, the Green Bay Chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was formed. One of the first projects of this group was to establish a reading room for boys. The local Chapter also placed a barrel of fresh water outside the Post Office to discourage patrons from visiting local saloons.(Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:22)

In this same period of temperance fervor, a T.A., Total Abstinence, House was developed in Fort Howard. This was the only hotel in the area without a bar. It was founded in the 1870's and it is not certain how long it operated under these principles.(Press-Gazette 1/30/1960 and 11/4/1961)

In the 1890's the temperance movement seemed in full sway. A review of the 1896 City Directory indicates three temperance societies including a chapter of the WCTU on each side of the Fox River. By 1900, these chapters had been joined by two chapters of the International Order of Grand Templars (a temperance fraternal order) and one chapter of the Temple of Honor. The Grand Templars had their own lodge building at 517 Third Street from the 1890's to approximately 1910 when it was demolished.(City Directories:1896-1912)

Evidence of the power of the temperance groups is seen in one of the provisions of the ordinance annexing the City of Fort Howard to the City of Green Bay in 1895 which reads as follows:

> "No license shall be granted to or for any saloon or saloons within the territory of the present city of Fort Howard except on Broadway and Third Avenue, south of Elmore Street and within the territory east thereof." (Green Bay City Ordinances:Green Bay Area Resource Center collection)

The temperance movement continued in Green Bay until the adoption of Prohibition in 1919. Despite the success of the temperance movement in the area, sentiment was far from unanimous. In fact, it seemed clear that the majority of the citizenry did not support Prohibition. According to local sources, the taverns simply continued to operate following the initiation of Prohibition figuring, correctly, that the closest federal agents were one hundred thirty miles away in Milwaukee. It was not until 1928 that Green Bay was effectively, if only temporarily, closed down by the Treasury Department. Green Bay appears to have been one of the key alcohol manufacturing areas for illegal liquor production in addition to being relatively lax in its enforcement. Thus, the city that had been a strong center for temperance before Prohibition became center for intemperance after. Needless to say, this community, as so many others, celebrated the repeal in 1933.(Foley 1983:84-85)

Sufferage Movement

The sufferage movement in the United States had its origins in other social movements which pre-dated the Civil War such as the abolition movement. Many saw sufferage as a logical extension of granting rights to blacks at the end of the Civil War. In Wisconsin, the sufferage movement came into its own in the post-Civil War era. The Cultural Resource Management Plan indicates that the greatest activity in the sufferage movement in Wisconsin took place in the southeast part of the State. No resources connected with the sufferage movement were discovered during the course of the survey. (Wyatt 1986:Social 3-1)

Agricultural Movements

The City of Green Bay served as a depot for agricultural goods and, later, their processing for shipment to distant markets as discussed in the Chapters on Agriculture and Industry. As a result, no evidence was found that the Grange or Cooperative movements, important to more rural areas around the State, were significant to the history of the City of Green Bay.

Two other organizations, founded by horticulturist John M. Smith (See Agriculture Chapter), may be of interest here. The Brown County Horticultural and Agricultural Society was founded in 1874 with Smith as its first President. The object of this group was to advance the agricultural interests of the county. The organization held numerous public exhibitions and was active in county fairs into the early twentieth century.

The Dairymen's Board of Trade was founded in 1888 by John M. Smith who was the first president. The object was to furnish a medium for trading in butter, cheese and other dairy products as well as improve the quality of the products produced by Brown County dairy farmers. It was felt that improvement in all these areas would also raise profits for the farmers. (Reynolds 1889:96)

Intellectual Societies

One intellectual society of note was discovered during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Survey. In 1900, a group local people began the Monday Shakespeare Club which has been characterized as the oldest private study club in the state. The club studied literature, music, art, politics and other subjects. The group is most known for the Shakespearian Garden it tended on the grounds of the Joel S. Fisk home after it became part of the local library system. (See Education Chapter) The garden was abandoned when the library was closed.

Health Services

According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, hospitals in Wisconsin in the nineteenth century were mainly developed for the poor and transient in the population. Most were primitive by modern standards using imperfect techniques and equipment. It is only in the relatively recent period that health services have advanced to become available and desirable for the entire community.(Wyatt 1986:Social 6-1)

The first hospitals in Wisconsin were the military infirmaries attached to the three forts built at Green Bay, Prairie du Chien and Portage, respectively. The infirmary at Fort Howard opened in 1816 and operated until the garrison closed in 1852, while troops were stationed at the garrison. In the early years, the fort infirmary was the only source of formal medical attention for hundreds of miles. The first post surgeon arrived at Green Bay in 1824.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 148)

Following the closing of the Fort and its surgeon's quarters, it was more than thirty years before another hospital was established in Green Bay. The first permanent hospital in the City was established by a group of six nuns of the Hospital Sisters of St. Francis who came to Green Bay from Springfield, Illinois. In December 1888, after a subscription drive, the sisters opened St. Vincent Hospital in a home at 626 S. Quincy Street (since demolished). They fitted the house to accommodate up to thirty patients although conditions were crude. The reception area, dining and living rooms were used for surgery as well as these more conventional uses. (Oliver:np)

By 1894, the hospital needed more room and a new, modern hospital was built at the corner of Webster and Porlier Streets. This was the nucleus of the present St. Vincent's complex at 835 S. Van Buren Street. Major additions were added in 1915, 1927, 1928, and 1957 essentially destroying the architectural integrity of the original structure.(Press-Gazette, Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 29) Two of Green Bay's more eminent doctors, John and Robert Minihan, were affiliated with St. Vincent's for many years and had their private operating rooms there.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 20) St. Vincent's Hospital continues to serve the community as one of the city's premier hospitals.

St. Mary's Hospital was founded by five Sisters of Miseracordia from Montreal, Canada who had been sent for by Bishop Fox of Green Bay in 1900. The Bishop was concerned that unwed mothers in the City were not receiving proper care from other available facilities. The first hospital building

was erected at 411 S. Webster Street and could accommodate 25 patients. In 1902, the hospital was expanded to 55 beds. According to Albert Lewis in his Green Bay:County Seat (no date or page numbers:Brown County Historical Collection) the hospital for unwed mothers was known for treating the women and for "gently turning their minds from their sad misfortune and instilling moral principles which will be conducive to their spiritual and temporal welfare, and save them from being a burden or blemish to society,"

At the turn of the century, there were only two graduated nurses in the City. Bishop Fox and the Sisters of Miseracordia felt that St. Mary's could provide the training to fill the void in local health care. A nursing school was established at St. Mary's in 1903 and the first class of five nurses graduated in 1906. ("History of St. Mary's":n.d.)

At this same time, St. Mary's became a full-service hospital and a new building was constructed for the unwed mothers in 1904 at 403 S. Webster Street. The babies born there were put up for adoption or, if not adopted, were cared for there until age four when they were sent to orphanages.(Press-Gazette Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:36)

The hospital grew during these years with a four story addition built in 1912 and another three story wing in 1928. This entire complex was razed in the 1950's when the hospital built an entirely new physical plant on the west side where no hospitals had previously existed. The only remnant of the original facility is the second, c. 1920, nurses training school and residence at 430 S. Clay St. (BR 119/26), now used as a nursing home.("History of St. Mary's...":n.d.)

The Cultural Resource Management Plan lists one health facility as being of historical interest in the City of Green Bay for its connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the state. This hospital began c.1905 when two Deaconess nurses arrived in Green Bay from Cincinnatti and, under the direction of Dr. Julius Bellin, rented a building on N. Adams Street which had been known as the General Hospital for several years and operated by a Dr. F.N. Brett whom Bellin bought out. (Oliver n.d.:n.p.)

In 1909, Dr. Bellin puchased the former home and grounds of D.W. Boulton at the intersection of Cass and S. Webster Streets and operated the Deaconess Sanitarium in the house. This institution was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. (Lewis n.d.:n.p.)

Seven years later, the Deaconess Hospital was built at the present location at 744 S. Webster Street. The architect was Meyer J. Sturm of Chicago. Only a small portion of this original building is still visible inside all the additions over the years. The first of these was built in 1925 due to a large gift by Dr. and Mrs. Julius Bellin. The donation of this large addition as well as Bellin's role as founder, Chief of Surgery and Chief of Staff, caused the hospital to be renamed the Bellin Memorial Hospital in 1925. Bellin died three years later. Other major additions to the hospital were built in 1954, 1968 and 1976. The Bellin Hospital was, according to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, the first Methodist health services institution founded in the State.(Oliver n.d.:n.p.; Lewis n.d.:n.p.; Wyatt 1986:Religion 14-6;Press-Gazette 10/8/1954; Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 29)

A School of Nursing was also established in 1909 in connection with Deaconess Hospital. When the hospital was built in 1916, the nursing school moved into the former Sanitarium. A new School of Nursing was constructed in 1925 and replaced in 1954 (not surveyed). (Press-Gazette 10/27/1948 and 10/8/1954)

Julius Bellin also made a significant contribution to the downtown skyline with the construction, in 1915, of the Bellin-Buchanan building at 100-106 S. Washington Street (BR 80/20) which is one of the principal buildings in the proposed historic district outlined in the downtown area on the east side.

One other early medical facility should be mentioned before leaving this section as it was a predecessor for the other early hospitals discussed in this section. In c.1893, two nurses, Mame Wagner and Julia Skidmore, opened a small hospital in a home at 506 Main Street naming it the Montrose Hospital. This early facility offered medical assistance and some early surgery but closed in the early 1900's with the construction of the larger, better equipped institutions described above. (Oliver n.d.:n.p.)

Services to the Poor and Disadvantaged

Prior to the Jacksonian era, communities took care of the poor and disadvantaged on an individual basis. Starting in the 1830's, communities began to institutionalize their treatment of the poor, disadvantaged and mentally incompetent. Institutionalization was considered an improvement in handling the problem of the poor who were then taught the value of a productive life through discipline. Institutions were a means to maintaining a cohesive society in a time of great national change. In the 1830's, the poor began to be considered a source of potential societal disruption which needed to be controlled. This led to their incarceration in institutions.(Wyatt 1986:Social 7-1)

In Wisconsin, the first workhouse was constructed in Brown County in 1845 and is the predecessor of the present institutions. This was not a permanent development and, in 1858, the County acquired a farm several miles out of the community for use as a County Poor Farm. The original plot of land was expanded over the years to some 650 acres, all of which was farmed by residents up into the late 1950's. When the farming operation was closed, fruit, vegetables, and grain were being raised on the farm in addition to a herd of 85 Holstein dairy cows. The barns on the grounds, dating from the 1930's, are presently used for storage. The Brown County Mental Health Center is located at 2900 St. Anthony Street.(Press-Gazette 12/29/1956 and 3/7/1982)

The first "patients" at the Poor Farm included two families with seven children each and a total of 39 individuals. They were expected to support themselves on the farm and learn the discipline and skills necessary to make them economically independent. The first building constructed in that year was called the Alms House which was replaced in 1873 by the County Poor House.(French 1876:Vol.3 238) The County Insane Asylum, one of the first in the State, was built on the site in 1882.(Wyatt 1986:Social 7-2)

Dorthea Dix, the noted social reformer, visited the county farm in 1866 as part of a national tour. She later wrote that she had been impressed with the care at the farm and how well kept it had been.(LaFrambois 1984:56)

The core of the present complex was built in 1935 with Public Works Administration (PWA) funds. At this time all the older structures on the property were replaced in order to take advantage of the federal funds. The new buildings were designed to accommodate 250 residents (PWA 1939:374) Additions to the 1935 building were built in 1960. (Press-Gazette 3/7/1982)

The State Legislature ended the use of the term "insane asylum" in 1948 and the institutions were renamed the Brown County Hospital. The name was changed to the Brown County Mental Health Center in 1974. The grounds were annexed into the City of Green Bay in the 1960's.

Another health care center found in most larger communities in the nineteenth century was the "pest house." Before the advent of hospitals and more recent advances in medical science, communities would construct buildings in which to quarantine those stricken with diseases such as diptheria, scarlet fever, cholera, small pox, etc. These facilities were usually on the edge of a community or just outside its bounds, away from urbanized areas. The first of these "pest houses" in Green Bay was opened in 1886 in an old home on Eastman Street between Webster and Clay Streets. This home was demolished in 1896.(Brown County Tax Rolls; Press-Gazette 4/20/1896; Plat Map of City:1889)

This first facility was demolished when the urbanized portion of the city reached it. A new site for the City's Isolation Hospital, as it was formally called, was selected on the far western boundary at 1701 W. Mason Street. This facility was constructed in 1901 and continued to operate as an isolation facility until 1950. A newspaper article from 1948 still referred to the institution as the City's "pesthouse." It was demolished in 1950 and is currently the site of a City fire station.(Press-Gazette 8/7/1948; Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 26)

The oldest private care facility in Green Bay was the Cadle Home founded in 1871. The catalyst for this facility was the Great Peshtigo Fire of that year. Following that tragedy, hundreds of injured and homeless people were taken to Green Bay for help. Christ Episcopal Church had organized a society and collected funds for the establishment of a home for the care of sick and needy people. However, it was not until after the 1871 fire that those funds were put to use. Following the crisis of the fire, money leftover from the emergency funds was used to build the Cadle Home on the church property at Pine and Madison Streets. It was opened in 1874 and was used by all the doctors in the community. The Home accepted the sick, needy, destitute and homeless as well as "infirm clergy." It was open to all regardless of religious affiliation. The Home operated for about ten years and the building was then transformed into apartments. It has since been razed.(Bretl 1923:n.p.)

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was started by Father Norbert Kersten and the Sisters of Notre Dame in 1877. Father Kersten had come to the city at the request of Bishop Krautbauer who felt the city needed an orphanage. The institution took orphan and destitute children from infancy to age 16.(Green Bay City Directory : 1886)

The first home of the orphanage was in a house at 403 S. Webster Street which had formerly housed a Catholic girls academy which had failed. Within 15 months, the home housed 34 children. At first, support from the community and the Diocese was small. The nuns and Father Kersten had to beg food from the community until a small farm was acquired on the edge of the city and the institution was able to raise its own food.(The Spirit 9/16/1977; Press-Gazette 5/24/1939)

By 1890, the institution had some 120 children and had outgrown their quarters. The orphange moved to the Ephraim Shaylor farm in Allouez and temporarily used the old farmhouse as a home until the new orphange was built in 1893-94. The orphange was closed and the buildings razed in the 1970's.(The Spirit 9/16/1977; Press-Gazette 5/24/1939)

Another orphange appears in City Directories in the 1880's called the Northwest Orphans Home. This institution was apparently operated from 1880 to sometime around 1900. Accounts vary as to who operated the facility which was located at 714 Grignon Street (razed). The 1886 City Directory indicates the home was operated at that time by the Bishop of Fond du Lac. The 1889 Plat Map indicates the Lutherans are the owners and the Businessmen's Association of that same year cite the Episcopalians. At any rate, it appears to have been a religiously- sponsored orphange.(1889 Plat Map; Green Bay City Directory:1889; Reynolds 1889: 23)

The Good Shepherd Convent was founded in 1882 by the Sisters of Our Lady of Rufuge of Charity as a home for homeless and friendless girls or, more colloquially put, unwed mothers, referred to in the 1889 Businessmen's Report as "fallen women." The seven nuns who came to Green Bay originally purchased a small house on the corner of Madison and Chicago Streets which was a temporary home until their larger building was constructed at the corner of Porlier and Webster Streets in 1896. The women living in the institution earned a living by doing sewing and laundry for local residents. The nuns provided "moral education and training" to the women who were allowed to keep their children if they refused to put them up for adoption. When the children reached the age of 12, they were helped to find work. The institution grew in the early part of this century but was closed in the 1940's. The building has since been razed.(Reynolds 1889:23; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Civic/Social 46; Our Heritage Issue 1984:Pt.4 26;Greater Green Bay Issue 1916:36)

Finally, a "Foundings Home" was listed at 912 S. Jackson Street in the 1896 City Directory although it was no longer listed by 1900. This house still stands and is located in the Astor Historic District (not surveyed). A second "Orphans and Rescue Association" for unwed mothers was located at 819 Cora Street in the 1910's and 1920's. Although still standing, this home was not surveyed due to exterior changes. (City Directories)

Early Labor Organizations

The earliest labor organizations in Wisconsin were founded in Milwaukee in the late 1840's. The first to organize were the bricklayers in 1847 and the carpenters in 1848. Other early unions in the state involved the sailors, shoemakers, tailors, typographers and cigar makers. As with the first two, these were primarily found in the more populated Milwaukee area in the early years. (Wyatt 1986:Labor 8-1)

These early unions were developed for specialized trades and often had some definite fraternal characteristics about them. The first organized labor group known to have existed in Green Bay was a Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin. This regal-sounding group was actually a short-lived labor organization for shoemakers. The group was first active in Milwaukee in 1867 and sometime shortly after that a Lodge was formed in Green Bay. The organization was disbanded in 1873 and little is known about their activities in Green Bay.(Wyatt 1986:Labor 8-2)

The oldest successful union in the city was the Cigar Makers International Union, Local 162, established in 1881. Cigar-making was a labor intensive industry in the nineteenth century and cigar makers were an early group to unionize nationally. The Green Bay local had a peak membership of 94 in 1905 after which numbers declined with the advent of mechanization in the industry. According to a manuscript in the Area Resource Center, only two members remained in 1952. The union no longer exists and had no buildings associated with its organizational history.("Cigar Makers..." Mss)

Twentieth Century Labor Organizations

By the 1890's, Green Bay had a number of labor organizations and unionism was common among the working classes. Many of these groups held their meetings at Zilles Hall located at 500 N. Baird Street (BR 92/08). This building was the most popular of the halls used for union meetings until the 1920's when the Labor Temple was built at 508 Main Street. This remained the headquarters for union activities until it was demolished in the 1970's. Its successor, built following the demolition of the Temple, is located at 1570 Elizabeth Street and called Stan's Labor Temple and Lounge (not surveyed). It is currently used as the headquarters for a number of union locals.(Green Bay City Directories : 1896,1915,1921,1939,1975,1985)

The Green Bay Federated Trade Council was organized in 1894. By 1915, some 15 unions were affiliated with the Council including the brewers, cigar makers, carpenters, barbers, retail clerks, sheet metal workers, typographers, musicians, boilerworkers and painters. By 1934, this number had grown to 35 affiliated unions with over 4,200 members. The Council was headquartered in the Labor Temple building on Main Street. The Temple itself had been built by the Green Bay Labor Temple Association which had been founded in 1921 specifically to establish a home for unions in the city and the Federated Trade Council.("Green Bay Labor Association..." Mss; Press-Gazette Tercentennial Issue 1934:Industry 21)

The Federated Trade Council became involved in the Labor College movement in Wisconsin in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Henry Ohn, a leader of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, promoted "labor colleges" in the 1920's which eventually developed into the University of Wisconsin's School for Worker's. The purpose of these classes was to provide education in trade union administration for union activists. Ohn spoke in Green Bay in 1927 on this movement which led, in the following year, to the development of an eight-week course taught at the Vocational School on labor economics. The course was taught by a local high school teacher. The Federated Trade Council eventually developed a scholarship fund so that members could participate in the School for Workers session in Madison.(Ozanne 1984:151-152)

The largest strike in the history of the community took place in the paper industry in 1921. Workers at Northern Paper Mills, now the James River Company, were informed in February 1921 that their wages would be cut by 16.6 percent. They voted by a 97 percent margin to strike the mill and 500 workers struck the following March 19. Union workers from the John Hoberg Paper Company and the Green Bay Paper and Fiber Company as well as other unions provided financial and moral support. Several thousand local residents marched in support of the striking mill workers. When the Company hired 200 strikebreakers, violence was feared and the Chief of Police threatened to call in the National Guard.(Ozanne 1984:219-221)

In April 1921, both Hoberg and Green Bay Paper and Fiber announced similar 16.6 percent pay cuts. Those two plants walked out on May 1 and the city was ready for a violent summer. Confrontations led to injuries to three of the striking workers. The Mayor and the District Attorney arranged a meeting between the unions and the mill operators. A compromise settlement was arranged whereby all the workers would get their jobs back but the pay cut would remain. The membership passed this settlement on a vote and peace was restored; however, the unions were badly damaged and their strength was diminished for several years. (Ozanne 1984:219-221; Foley 1973:109)

More recent strikes in the City include a 155-day walkout at Northwestern Engineering in 1969, a 1972 strike of Press-Gazette typographers (which led to the creation of the News-Chronicle), and a 1986 strike at the James River Corporation which was the longest strike in the city's history (Foley 1983:104;News-Chronicle 5/22/1986)

Nineteenth Century Political Organizations

Apart from the usual political activities, Green Bay does not seem to have generated any unusual political organizations that should be singled out for special notice. Several early Green Bay residents played important roles in the development of the Territorial and, later State government but these are discussed in the chapter on Government.

Twentieth Century Political Organizations

As with the previous section, no resources were discovered during the course of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey which were considered historically significant beyond the information presented in the chapter on Government.

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
81/08	345 S. Adams Street	Elisha Morrow Residence	c.1870
127/13	222 N. Adams Street	IOOF Building	c.1900
119/22	822 Grignon Street	IOOF Home	1890
108/07	715 S. Jefferson Street	Columbus Community Club	1923
81/06	400 S. Washington Street	Milwaukee Road Depot	1884

119/26	430 S. Clay Street	St. Mary's Nursing School	c.1920
80/20	100-106 S. Washington St.	Bellin Building	1915
92/08	500 N. Baird Street	Zilles Hall	1894

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Bedessem, Henry, "St. Patrick's in Old Fort Howard," Master's Thesis, 1958.

A discussion of the St. Patrick Total Abstinence Society.

Bretl, Benjamin C., "History of the Cadle Home and Hospital," mss collection, Area Resource Center, 1923.

A brief history of this early social welfare institution.

Brown County Tax Rolls.

"Cigar-Makers International Union, Local 162-Records, 1881-1969", mss collection, Area Resource Center.

This collection provides information on the first permanent union in the city's history.

Foley, Betsy, Green Bay:Gateway to the Great Waterway, Woodland Hills, Cal., 1983.

Foley's general history provided information on a number of the items in this section.

French, Bella, American Sketch Book, Vol. 3, Green Bay 1976.

This history of the area provides the earliest view of the development of Green Bay.

Green Bay City Directories, 1896-1985.

Green Bay City Ordinances.

"Green Bay Labor Association Records, 1920-1933," mss collection, Area Resource Center.

These records provide information on the local trade unionism movement.

"History of St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing," mss collection, Area Resource Center.

An historical study of the school.

Holubetz, Sylvia, Farewell to the Homeland, Madison, 1984.

A discussion of the Irish social groups discussed in the Chapter.

LaFrambois, Pauline, A Glimpse into the Past, Green Bay, 1984.

This history of the Preble Township includes information on the County Institutions and the 1866 visit of Dorothea Dix.

Lewis, Albert, Green Bay:County Seat, mss collection, Area Resource Center.

This document is a source of information on several of the hospitals discussed in this chapter.

Martin, Deborah B., History of Brown County, Wisconsin: Past and Present, Chicago, 1913.

This basic history of the county has information on a number of topics in this chapter.

Oliver, T.J., "History of Medicine in Brown County," mss collection, Area Resource Center.

A discussion of medicine and hospitals in the county.

Ozanne, Robert, Labor Movement in Wisconsin, SHSW, Madison, 1984.

This general history of the subject includes information on the labor movement in Green Bay.

Press-Gazette, various additions

Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies, Washington, Public Works Administration, 1939.

Discussion of the County buildings.

Reynolds, Warden, Annual Report of the Businessmen's Association, 1889.

This annual report includes sketches of several of the institutions discussed in this chapter.

Schaefer, Joseph, "Prohibition in Early Wisconsin", Wisconsin Magazine of History, vol. 8.

Information on the effect of Prohibition on Wisconsin.

Smith, Alice E., "Daniel Whitney," Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol.24.

An essay on the life of the founder of Navarino which mentions his support of and involvement in the early temperance movement.

The Spirit, September 16, 1977.

This Catholic publication provides some information on the history of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Wisconsin Magazine, Green Bay Edition, 1951.

This edition of the magazine highlighted the history of the community as well as its present condition in 1951. It includes information on a number of topics in the chapter.

Wyatt, Barbara L., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol.2, Madison, SHSW, 1986.

The Social and Political Activity Chapter provided the basic historic context and background for this chapter.

CHAPTER 15
TRANSPORTATION

This Chapter reviews the role of transportation in the history of Green Bay and, in particular, highlights those resources recorded as part of the Green Bay Historic Resource Survey. The Chapter is divided into subsections dealing with water transportation, railroad development, road networks, mass transit, and bridges.

Inland waterways

The Great Lakes and the rivers which feed them formed the earliest transportation network in the Northwest Territory. The most important of these water routes in Wisconsin is the Fox-Wisconsin waterway which, with the exception of a short portage, allowed small crafts, such as canoes, to travel from Green Bay in Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and from there to the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans. This route became the principle water route to the west from the time of its discovery by Marquette and Joliet in 1673 for almost two hundred years. Goods shipped to Green Bay were transhipped to the interior and products of the region shipped eastward to Green Bay. Thus, from its earliest days, the settlement at Green Bay was an important port of entry. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 2-1)

The Fox-Wisconsin waterway was first used by the Indians in the region. They were followed by the French voyageurs and the fur traders. As more people came into the region, the Fox-Wisconsin water route was used as the principle highway into the interior from Green Bay as far as the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien. As long as the route remained unimproved, there was a practical limit to its use which became more apparent as settlers began to move westward in the 1830's. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 173)

As early as the mid-1820's, interest was expressed in improving the waterway through development of a canal at the portage and through widening and making other improvements to increase the capacity of the route. These interests were encouraged by the opening of the Erie Canal in New York State in 1825 which showed promoters that canals were feasible. Wisconsin businessmen urging the Michigan Territorial legislature to charter a canal company in the late 1820's included Byron Kilbourn of Milwaukee and Daniel Whitney and Morgan L. Martin from Navarino (Green Bay). (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 2-1)

Bowing to these pressures, the Michigan Territorial government chartered the Summit Portage Canal and Road Company in 1829. The purpose of this stock company was to build a canal at the Fox-Wisconsin portage to connect the two rivers. One thousand shares of stock were sold at $10.00 each. Of the six Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to receive the stock, four were from Navarino: John P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin, John Lawe and Henry S. Baird. This directorate was also empowered to construct a roadway parallel to the canal. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 173)

Although enthusiasm was high, actual work was slow to start. In 1831, Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the Michigan Territorial Council, began lobbying for a request to the federal government for funds for the canal. Meanwhile, the canal company actually began some work on the project. By 1835, a small canal deep enough to float a canoe had been completed; however, high rains the next year forced abandonment of the project and of the canal company. (Wyatt 1986: Transportation 2-2)

In 1836, Governor Henry Dodge recommended requesting federal aid for the canal as part of his inaugural address as the first chief executive of the new Wisconsin Territory. In 1838, he again recommended requesting federal aid. As a result of this second recommendation, the War Department sponsored a preliminary survey of the river and cost estimate for the improvement in 1839. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 174)

The issue languished in Congress for six more years despite interest on the part of settlers and the Territorial Legislature. The bill to fund Fox-Wisconsin improvements was re-introduced in the Congress in 1845. Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay was the territorial representative to the Congress who, as might be suspected from his previous investments, fought long, hard and effectively for the measure which was enacted into law on August 8, 1846. This bill authorized the State of Wisconsin, upon successful admission to the Union, to use a federal land grant to raise funds for river improvements.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 174)

In 1848, following its elevation to statehood, the new Legislature authorized use of the land grant for canal building purposes. The work on the project as well as its financing was to be overseen by a five member committee of the Legislature called the Board of Public Works. Under this State direction, work on the canal project proceeded rapidly but was shortlived. After two years the funds raised from selling off the land grant were exhausted and work stopped.(Martin 1913: Vol.I 175)

In 1851, Morgan L. Martin offered to fund the work if he could receive the proceeds of the remaining lands in the federal land grant. This offer was accepted by the Legislature and work started again. The following year, the new governor, Farwell, declared that the arrangement with Martin was unconstitutional and refused to allow the proceeds from the land sales to be transferred. Morgan was eventually reimbursed following a veto override by the Legislature. However, this experience led to the formation of the private Fox-Wisconsin Improvement Company in 1853. This private stock company was formed by Martin and a number of his friends to finish the job without political interference. In June of 1856, the first steamship, the Aquila, sailed into Green Bay from the west, having traveled from Pittsburgh, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers to Prairie du Chien and then up the Fox-Wisconsin to Green Bay. That same year Martin's group of investors sold the entire improvement to a New York-based firm.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 175-6; Foley 1983:31)

The federal government took over the canal in 1872 and completed improvements to it in 1876. It is ironic by the time the water route was fully improved, the advent of the railroads had made it obsolete as a significant hauler.(Wyatt 1986: Transportation 2-2) No resources were identified in the course of the survey which are directly connected with this subsection.

Mississippi River Navigation

No resoures were identified during the course of the survey which were connected with this subsection.

Great Lakes Navigation

The City of Green Bay has served as a Great Lakes port since its inception. As stated in the previous subsection, Green Bay was the principal port of entry for trade and exploration during the French period and continued as such during the settlement period of the mid-nineteenth century. When the Fox-Wisconsin improvements were completed, Green Bay was the eastern terminus of a continuous water route from the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes. In addition, the industries developed in the city created a substantial lake trade. Green Bay is still an important port on Lake Michigan.

The earliest lake activity at Green Bay involved the early fur trading and later settlement groups as they entered the region. From the 1840's to the 1870's, larger lake schooners stopped at Green Bay with passengers and cargo. The earliest plan for harbor improvements dates to 1853 and was developed by Major J.D. Graham of the Army Corps of Engineers. The first detailed plans showing distances and soundings was prepared in 1865 and the first improvements started in 1857. The federal government was responsible for those first improvements and has been responsible since.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 292)

Twentieth century improvements have been made with the local guidance of the Green Bay Harbor Commission created in 1928. These included a major expansion of the channel from 400 to 500 feet in 1934 with an increase in channel depth to 22 feet to handle larger ships. The port has allowed Green Bay to become a major regional distribution center for coal, paper, clothing, gloves, construction materials, petroleum and other products. The port is coordinated with the area rail network. (Foley 1983:67)

No resources connected with the navigation of the Great Lakes were recorded as part of the intensive survey.

Early Rail Lines

The first rail lines in Wisconsin were developed in the southeastern part of the State originating in Milwaukee and extending to the west toward the Mississippi River. The first railroad charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature in 1847 to the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad. This became the Milwaukee and Mississippi in 1850, the same year construction got underway. This first line extended to Wauwatosa in this first year and to Waukesha in 1851. This line reached Madison in 1854 and its terminus at Prairie du Chien in 1857. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 5-1)

Although this first line took ten years from the time it was chartered to its completion, other lines were quickly opened, most notably the Milwaukee and LaCrosse in 1858 creating two trans-state routes. By 1860, there were over 900 miles of track in Wisconsin, only one decade after the first track was laid in 1850. However, the 1860's saw the rapid growth of the

railroads slowed by the financial constraints caused by the Panic of 1857. A number of mergers and bankruptcies followed as smaller lines, or less capitalized lines went under or were acquired by others. By 1865, the Milwaukee and St. Paul (formerly the Milwaukee and LaCrosse), the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien (formerly the Milwaukee and Mississippi) and the Chicago and Northwestern were the three dominant lines. In 1866, the first two of these merged. However, it was the third line, the Chicago and Northwestern, which is important to the history of Green Bay. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 5-1)

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was the first to arrive in the Green Bay area. William B. Ogden, President of the railroad, had extensive timber holdings and saw mills in the Peshtigo River region north of Green Bay which he wanted to be able to market. Therefore, the railroad decided to move north from Milwaukee. In July 1861, Ogden and others from the company met with Green Bay and Fort Howard officials. They received an enthusiastic welcome and the question of financially supporting the rail line was placed on the January 1862 election ballot. The resolution passed and the Brown County Board appropriated $150,000 in bonds in support of the project. (Martin 1913: Vol.I 277-8)

As a result of Brown County's financial support, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was extended to Fort Howard in November 1862 but was not extended across the Fox River to Green Bay. The site of the railroad yards was on the west bank of the River on land previously occupied by the old Fort Howard military installation after which the City was named. (Martin 1913:Vol.I 279; Foley 1983: 56)

The C&NW line was eventually extended further north going all the way to the Lake Superior ore country by the early 1870's. Despite Green Bay's ability to get the railroad to cross the Fox River, Fort Howard remained the primary site of its activities. Perhaps most notable is the 1898 Chicago and Northwestern depot which remains on the west bank of the River. This impressive, brick Romanesque Revival structure is a visual landmark highlighted by its impressive, four story clock tower. This building, located at 202 Dousman Street(BR 33/19), is currently part of the proposed Broadway Historic District. The future of this building is unknown; however, it appears somewhat at risk due to an obvious lack of maintenance by the railroad.(Martin 1913:Vol.I 280; Brown County tax rolls)

Also located on the west side is the Chicago and Northwestern roundhouse located at 837 Sixth Street (BR50/17). This complex was built in 1913-14 and replaced an earlier roundhouse located in the yard area to the north of the station complex along the river. The roundhouse complex is still in use although it was partially demolished in the 1970's.(Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Annual Report 1913:18;Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Annual Report 1914:18) The C&NW railroad continues to serve Green Bay as a major frieght hauler. Passenger service was halted in the 1970's.

Later Rail Lines

Later rail lines are considered to be those developed after the Civil War. Of the three major rail lines still serving Green Bay, one was started just prior to this point in history and the other two shortly after. Following the war construction surged. Track mileage in the state doubled between 1860 and 1873 and again by 1890. In 1900, Wisconsin had a total of 6,500 miles of track laid. Expansion was primarily to the north and northwest and service to Green Bay was a part of that expansion. By the 1880's, growth and consolidation resulted in the C&NW, the Milwaukee Road and the Soo Line being the three principal lines in the State.(Wyatt 1986:Transportation 6-1) This remained the case until 1984 when the Soo Line acquired the bankrupt Milwaukee Road.

What became the Green Bay and Western railroad was the second company to begin operations in Green Bay. Incorporators included local businessmen such as James H. Elmore. It was chartered by the Legislature in 1866 as the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. The Company was able to start operations in July of that year with a capitalization of $8,000,000. Construction of the roadbed began in 1869 and, by the end of the following construction season, 35 miles of bed had been completed. The laying of rails began in 1871 and New London, 39 miles away, was reached that same year. Two years later, the first passenger service was started to Winona, Minnesota. On September 5, 1873, the name of the railroad was changed to the Green Bay and Minnesota. This was the longest, independent rail line built completely within the State.(Wyatt 1986:Transportation 6-1; Press-Gazette 1934:Tercentennial Issue Transportation-6)

In 1881, the company was reorganized and renamed the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul which merged with the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western to form the Green Bay and Western in 1896. Two years later, the Green Bay and Western built a new roundhouse and repair shop complex at c.850 Clinton Street (BR75/26-35). This complex remains largely intact and comprises the Green Bay and Western Historic District as proposed in the West Side portion of the Green Bay intensive survey.

The third major railroad to serve the Green Bay area was the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad which arrived in Fort Howard in 1873. This line was leased to the Wisconsin Central railroad and extended to Lake Superior in 1881. It later became part of the Milwaukee Road network. No extensive repair yards or roundhouses exist which are connected with this line but the 1898 depot remains at 400 S. Washington Street (BR81/06) and is currently used as offices by the Green Bay Area Chamber of Commerce. (Foley 1983:151) The depot is an excellent example of the Flemish Renaissance Revival style of architecture and has been recommended as individually eligible for the National Register by the intensive survey team.

Green Bay was a focal point for train traffic in the late ninteenth and early twentieth centuries as the principal city and distribution point for the northeastern part of the state. This status as a regional center contributed significantly to the amount of train traffic in and out of the area. In addition to large freight movements, there were some 58 passenger trains in and out of the City by 1915 at four passenger depots. The railroads were, collectively, the largest employers in the City by 1929

with over 2,500 employees. By 1934, all train traffic to Upper Michigan and the Door Peninsula went through Green Bay. However, with the growth of personal automobiles and the trucking industry, train traffic began to decline in the 1950's. Although Green Bay is still a center for freight activities, the last passenger train arrived in 1971. (Foley 1983: 68;Wisconsin Magazine May 1929:21; Press-Gazette 1916:Greater Green Bay Issue)

Early Road Networks

The earliest overland routes were trails which were carved out of the forests by Indians or animals. These trails were also used by the early explorers and traders. Most of these are long gone. Those that remain only do so because later settlers built improved roads over them. Any remains from these early trails would only be found through archaeological investigations.

The earliest settlers blazed trails, some of which later became roads, in order to get into new areas for settlement. Once settlements were established, roads were necessary for the transportation of supplies and goods to and from markets.

Roads were also considered necessary for defense. The military roads were authorized by the Congress in 1832 and were built to connect military installations and major communities. The first of these began at Fort Howard and extended to the south and west to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien. The other extended south through Manitowoc to Milwaukee and Chicago.(Wyatt 1986: Transportation 7-1; Foley 1983:36) There are no remaining resources connected with these early roads systems and no resources were recorded under this subtopic during the course of the intensive survey.

Later Road Networks

Roads were a key ingredient in the ability to link communities together for trade as well as other purposes. However, through the nineteenth century, most roads were dirt or gravel and were often impassable. Water routes and, later, rail travel were more efficient and more reliable. It was not until the first decades of the twentieth century and the widespread use of the new automobiles that government began extensive programs of highway improvements. However, once those programs began, the changes followed quickly. In the case of Brown County, the County Highway Department was established in 1911 and began building gravel roads. Three years later, they began to build the first segments of concrete paved roads and, by 1926, had completed some 135 miles of concrete roadway in the County.(Foley 1983:68) No resources were discovered during the course of the intensive survey connected with this subsection which could be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Early Mass Transit

No resources were discovered during the course of the intensive suvey which could be connected with this subsection.

Later Mass Transit

As with many of the larger Wisconsin communities, Fort Howard and Green Bay both developed systems of electrically-powered trolleys in the 1890's. Fort Howard developed its system in 1893 and Green Bay followed a year later. Both were powered by the local power utilities. (See Commerce Chapter) The trolley systems provided daytime revenue to the power companies whose primary customers were evening residential users. They also allowed the generating plants to keep operating during otherwise low use periods. (Wyatt 1986:Transportation 10-1; Foley 1983:75; Press-Gazette 1934:Tercentennial Issue Transportation-10)

The trolleys later also led to the electrically-powered interurban rail systems which operated throughout the Fox River Valley and extended as far away as Milwaukee and Chicago. Both the trolleys and the interurban systems were eventually replaced by the growing use of private automobiles and gasoline powered busses. The Green Bay system was dismantled in 1937 and replaced by a municipal bus fleet. The old tracks were torn out during World War II as part of a scrap drive. The bus garage at 318 S. Washington Street (BR 80/26) dates from 1894 and the institution of the trolley system and was included in the survey. (Foley 1983:75)

Air Transportation

Green Bay had an unexpected role in early aviation history. Alfred Lawson, a New York aviator and publisher, established the Lawson Airraft Company in Green Bay in 1915 to build fighter planes for the United States Government. These planes were used during the First World War and the business flourished. However, after the war, Lawson's attempts to build commercial aircraft, including the first enclosed cabin aircraft were less successful and Lawson moved his company to Milwaukee in 1915.(Wyatt 1986:Transportation-1; Foley 1983: 69-72) The Lawson plant no longer exists.

Green Bay was without access by air until 1947 when Austin Straubel Field was opened. Named after a local pilot killed during World War II, Straubel Field was a small airport primarily serving general avaiation. It has been expanded over the years and is now a regional airport served by commercial carriers as well as providing a base for local general aviation.

Bridges

Green Bay developed along the Fox River and, today, is the result of the merging of three communities. The east side resulted from the combining of the two early settlements of Navarino and Astor in 1838. The west side developed as the Village and then City of Fort Howard until it merged with Green Bay in 1895. With Green Bay on the east bank and Fort Howard on the west, a means of facilitating travel across the Fox River was a necessity.

Through the 1850's, that method was a ferry. The first ferries were canoes and, later, Durham boats which were operated by individuals. The first bridge in the City was across the East rather than the Fox River and was built between 1850 and 1856. It was not until 1863 that the first bridge

over the Fox River was built at Walnut Street. This connection with Fort Howard was pushed by Green Bay over the objections of the smaller west bank community which had captured the Chicago and Northwestern railroad the previous year. Fort Howard wanted to prevent Green Bay from negating the commercial advantage, shortlived as it turned out to be, of the arrival of the C&NW on their side of the River. (Foley 1983:42;Press-Gazette 1934:Tercentennial Issue Transportation-22) The original bridge was destroyed by a ship in 1875 and replaced the following year. Subsequent bridges at this crossing were built in 1923 and, most recently, in 1986-7.

The two other primary bridges are at Mason and Main Streets. The first Mason Street bridge was built in 1874 and replaced in c.1916. This second bridge was replaced with the present Don A. Tilleman Memorial Bridge in 1973. The Main Street bridge was also built in the 1870's and was replaced with the present structure in 1923 (BR126/12) which was upgraded and renovated in the early 1980's. The original bridge houses remain, however, as a reminder of how the bridge looked when it was new. The final roadway bridge is the Tower Bridge built in 1981 as part of the extension of IH-43.

In addition to roadway bridges, one truss bridge remains over the Fox River. This bridge, belonging to the Milwaukee Road railroad (now Soo Line) remains and is used. (BR126/13)

EXTANT RESOURCES

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date
33/19	202 W. Dousman Street	Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot	1898
50/17	837 Sixth Street	Chicago & Northwestern Roundhouse/Shops	1913-14
75/26-35	c.850 Clinton Street	Green Bay & Western Roundhouse/Shops	1898
81/06	400 S. Washington Street	Milwaukee Road Depot	1898
80/26	318 S. Washington Street	Green Bay Trolley Barn	1894
126/12	Across Fox River	Main Street Bridge	1923
126/13	Across Fox River	Milwaukee Road Bridge	----

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Brown County Tax Rolls

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Annual Reports, 1913 and 1914.

These Annual Reports provide information concerning dates of construction for the C&NW roundhouse in Fort Howard.

Foley, Betsy, ed., Green Bay:Gateway to the Great Waterway, Woodland Hills, Cal., 1983.

Foley provides the most recent general history of the City. This book provided information for each of the sections in this Chapter.

Martin, Deborah B., History of Brown County, Wisconsin: Past and Present, Chicago, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913.

This general history also provided a great deal of information on a number of the subjects in this Chapter, most notably the development of the Fox-Wisconsin Improvement Company and the development of that waterway.

Press-Gazette, Greater Green Bay Issue, 1916; Tercentennial Issue, 1934.

These two commemorative editions supplied background information of an historic nature as well as from the time in which they were published.

Wisconsin Magazine, May 1929.

This edition of the magazine was devoted to Green Bay and its position in the world in 1929. It provided information from that period.

Wyatt, Barbara L., ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, Madison, SHSW, 1986.

The State's Cultural Resource Plan provided the guidance and context for this Chapter and served as an invaluable resource.

CHAPTER 16
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

Among the principal objectives of an intensive survey is the identification of the designers and the builders responsible for creating the resources in the area being surveyed, followed by the compilation of an inventory of the work associated with the persons in each of these groups. This objective is central to the primary intent of intensive surveys which is to provide information that will help determine which resources are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and it is embodied in National Register Criteria C which states that "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity ... and that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master ... ." One result of the many intensive surveys done over the last decade has been a redefining of the term "master" to make it broader and more inclusive than it was previously when the term was usually assigned exclusively to architects. It is recognized that many of the resources studied and preserved were designed by the craftsmen who built them and that the buildings and structures created by these largely unsung designers are as worthy of inclusion in the National Register as are the works of many more formally trained designers. This view of the historic development of the built environment has resulted in a much deeper understanding of our surroundings and has provided a richer context within which to view the works our most important designers. It has also made it possible for far more buildings to be considered for National Register eligibility today than was possible in the past.

The principal resources employed by the Green Bay Intensive Survey to identify architects and builders were the Green Bay City Directories, published local histories, and the various local newspapers. This resulted in the identification of twenty-seven Green Bay residents who called themselves architects between the years 1866 and 1938 as well as a much larger group of builders and contractors. An obvious limitation of the survey is the lack of information concerning architects and builders who resided in Green Bay prior to 1866. Although it is certain that others existed, only one such person was positively identified by the Survey but the absence of appropriate records for this period made a more intensive search impossible. The most important resources which remain to be systematically searched for relevant information are the various local newspapers. Although the Survey used newspapers as a principal research tool, a complete search of the Green Bay newspapers available on microfilm was beyond the scope of the Survey's resources. Such work as was done, however, showed that newspapers are the single best remaining tool for identifying the designers and builders of Green Bay and it is to be hoped that in the future the work done by the Survey will provide both a framework and an index which others can use to undertake this research.

ARCHITECTS

Before 1850, virtually all of the buildings in what was then the Village of Green Bay were designed and built by either resident or itinerant carpenters and masons whose designs were created using a mixture of both

traditional building methods and designs taken out of the pattern books which were then the principal disseminators of architectural styles. The few buildings in the village such as the Astor House hotel (non-extant) whose size and complexity would have necessitated the hiring of a more experienced and sophisticated designer were mostly created by persons living outside of Green Bay. These designers may well have never set foot in the village itself and would have sent their designs either to the client or to the client's agent who then had the responsibility of finding local workmen to undertake the actual construction. The complexity of these designs was usually limited by the materials available locally, the ease with which non-standard materials could be transported from outside, the sophistication of the local work force, and, ultimately, by the financial resources of the client. As Green Bay grew, however, so did the needs and aspirations of its citizens and as both building materials and workmen became more abundant, conditions were created which attracted persons who were qualified by the standards of the day to call themselves "architects" as full-time residents.

Most of Wisconsin's "architects" in the period before the Civil War were really building contractors, whose only justification for using the more prestigious title of architect was their practical experience in the building trades and the ownership of one or more of the previously mentioned pattern books. This situation typified most of the Mid-western and Western states at that time because professional engineering and architectural training acquired in a university or comparable setting was very rare in mid-nineteenth century America and was largely the privilege of a small, highly educated elite residing in the larger, more established cities. Most aspiring architects received their training as apprentices in the offices of established architects and the more fortunate continued their training in Europe. The situation changed as successive waves of European immigrants brought large numbers of persons to America who had received their architectural training in Europe and who were eager to begin practice here. Many found employment in the offices of established architects in the larger cities such as Chicago and Milwaukee while others tried their luck in the less competitive professional markets of the fast-growing smaller cities throughout the country such as Green Bay. By the turn-of-the-century the enormous growth of the country created a greatly increased demand for qualified design professionals and more and more American colleges and universities responded by offering architectural training to their students. With the growth of the architectural profession came the need for professional standards of architectural practice. Gradually these standards were codified and written into state and local laws resulting in the distinctions between the professionally trained and the untrained which characterize the design professions today.

The early history of the architectural profession in Green Bay exemplifies the national trends. The first Green Bay resident identified by the Survey as having advertised himself as an architect was New York native James McDonell who arrived in Green Bay in 1866. At about the same time German immigrant August Brauns began his practice in Green Bay and from that time until the present day Green Bay has always had at least two practicing resident architects although it was not until the mid-1890s that the city had grown to the point where it could support the services of more than that number. The following is an alphabetical listing of the

architects identified in the Green Bay Intensive Survey and includes a listing of the buildings associated with them. Some of these architects were well known local citizens while others are remembered today only as an entry in the city directories. Taken as a whole, however, the surviving works of these designers are among the most important legacies of Green Bay's past and constitute the most impressive part of the buildings identified as being potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Green Bay Architects

CHARLES J. ANDERSON. No biographical information was discovered for Anderson other than that given in his city directory listings. Anderson appears to have followed a typical career path for an architect of his day, being listed in the Green Bay City Directories as a carpenter operating out of his home at 1403 W. Mason Street from 1901 to 1902, then as a draftsman from 1903 to 1906, and finally as an architect in 1907. His first office was in his home but he moved into the Wilner Building in 1909 where he remained until his last directory entry in 1918. For a two year period, from 1914 to 1916, Anderson was in partnership with fellow architect Charles H. Williams in the firm of Anderson and Williams. Otherwise he appears to have practiced alone. The Green Bay Intensive Survey was not able to identify any buildings designed by Anderson in Green Bay but the firm of Anderson and Williams prepared plans for a combined grade and high school in Wrightstown, Wisconsin in 1916. (Green Bay City Directories, 1901-1921; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 17, 1916, Pg. 11)

PERRY T. BENTON. (?-1925) Although little biographical information was uncovered for Benton, he was the architect of one of Green Bay's most important commercial buildings, the Bellin-Buchanan Building (100-106 S. Washington Street, BR80/20-21) built in 1916-1917. Benton first appears in the city directories as a draftsman in the employ of Green Bay architect Henry A. Foeller in 1905. This employment lasted until 1909 when Benton opened his own architectural office in the Minehan Building (non-extant) where he stayed until 1917 when he took an office in his own Bellin Building. He remained there until his death in 1925. (City Directories, 1905-1925; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Dec. 31, 1915, Pgs. 9-10, 12-13; Ibid, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 121; Ibid, Jan. 29, 1917, Pg. 10)

The following buildings can be definitely attributed to Benton:

- Bellin Hospital (744 S. Webster Avenue, greatly altered), 1915.
- DuBois-Haevers Hardware Co. Garage (Pine St. nr. Jefferson, non-extant), 1916.
- Addition to Town of Howard School (address unknown), 1915.
- Additions to the Willow Grass Rug Company (1222 Velp Avenue, BR28/03-06), 1915, 1916.
- J. H. Noble Residence (1026 S. Webster Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP), 1915.
- W. B. Surplice Residence (910 Lawe Street, non-extant), 1916.
- Enz Brothers Store (Denmark, Wisconsin), 1916.
- Warehouse for Denmark Condensed Milk Company (Denmark, Wisconsin), 1916.
- Schools in Sobieski, Little Suamico, and Champion, Wisconsin, 1916.

EDGAR H. BERNERS. (1898-?) Berners was born in Port Washington, Wisconsin and his name first appears in the Green Bay City Directory of 1925 where he is listed as being an engineer in the employ of the firm of Foeller and Schobers, Green Bay's biggest and most prestigious architectural firm at the time. By 1929 he had become a partner and the firm was renamed Foeller, Schobers and Berners which it remained until 1941 when new partners entered the firm. Berners became certified as an architect and eventually was honored as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Nevertheless, no individual buildings can be attributed to him alone and his career is contained in that of the larger firm of which he was an important member. (City Directories, 1925-1946; Wisconsin Architects File, State Historic Preservation Office, SHS)

AUGUST BRAUNS. (1842-1920) Brauns was born in the province of Hanover in Germany and was educated first in the city of Gifhorn and later in the Engineer's Department of the Military School in Hanover. He served as an engineer in the Prussian Army for five and a half years until 1866 when he emigrated to Green Bay and worked first as a clerk and bookkeeper for grocer A. Klaus. Shortly afterwards he began to work as an architect and the only known building from this stage of his career is the Bishop's Residence (139 S. Madison Street, BR108/33-34) built in 1870. Brauns mixed his architectural career with several others during the course of his life in a manner that was typical of many early architectural practitioners. For a time he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, first in the firm of Klaus, Lenz and Brauns and later that of Lenz and Brauns and he continued in this work until 1877 when he opened an office at 116 Washington Street (non-extant) as an architect and civil engineer. In 1881 Brauns formed a partnership with prominent local building contractor Christopher Meister under the name of Meister and Brauns and together they built the Wood County Courthouse in Grand Rapids. Braun's architectural career seems to have been subordinate to his other work and the extent of his designs in Green Bay and elsewhere is not known. In 1892, according to the Green Bay City Directories, Brauns added being an insurance agent to his list of concurrent occupations and he continued to operate in this manner until 1906 when he dropped the insurance part of his work and concentrated solely on his career as a civil engineer and land surveyor. During his long career in Green Bay Brauns also held a number of elected positions in the city government including that of City Treasurer (1876-1877) and several different periods as County Surveyor (1886-1900, 1907-1912). (History of Northern Wisconsin, 1881, Pg. 130; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 934-935; City Directories, 1881- 1921)

CARLOS C. BUCK. No information on Buck or his work in Green Bay was found except for a single entry in the 1894-1895 Green Bay City Directory which gives his home as 714 Walnut Street and his office as being in the Citizen's National Bank Building (non-extant). The only known work by Buck in Wisconsin is the St. Joseph's Church in Oconto, Wisconsin (NRHP) built in 1899. (City Directories, 1894-1895)

HARRY W. CARR. The first entry for Carr in the Green Bay City Directories occurs in 1914-1915 when he is listed as an architect with offices in the Minahan Building. The next directory lists him as a partner with George P. Walsh in the firm of Carr and Walsh with offices in the same building. This association only lasted until 1918 after which Carr practiced alone until his name ceases to appear in the directories after 1925. The only building in Green Bay which can definitely be attributed to Carr at this time is the fine Prairie Style-influenced Lazarre Apartment Building built in 1916 for Dr. A. O. Olmsted (501-507 E. Walnut St., BR80/31). (City Directories, 1914-1925; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 10)

WILLIAM J. CASEY. Casey was the son of an official of the Green Bay and Western Railroad who bore the same name. The details of the younger Casey's career are sketchy at best and are limited to two mentions in the Green Bay City Directories in which Casey is listed first as an insurance agent in 1900 and then as an architect and draftsman in 1901-1902. There is no other mention of his name after this listing and it is possible that Casey produced no buildings in his brief career in Green Bay. In any case, none were identified by the Survey. (City Directories, 1898-1904)

JAMES E. CLANCY. Clancy's name first appears in the 1894-1895 Green Bay City Directory where he is listed as an architect with offices at 231 Pine Street. In 1895, Clancy formed a partnership with Henry Foeller but the name of the firm does not appear in the city directories of the period and it is not known how long it survived. Clancy continued to be listed in the directories under his own name and the location of both his house and his office change every couple of years. By 1903, Clancy's residence is given as being DePere and by 1907 his name disappears from the directories altogether. No buildings from Clancy's hand are now known to survive. There is also a rendering in the Henry Foeller drawings held by the successor firm of Berners, Schober for a building for the O.C. Van Dyke Brewing Company designed by the firm of Clancy and Foeller which, if built in Green Bay, is not extant today. (City Directories, 1894-1907; Architectural Archives of the firm of Berners-Schober, Sheet File No. 694)

JOHN F. CONNELL. Connell was listed only once in the Green Bay City Directories in 1937 as a partner with Green Bay architect Levi Geniesse in the firm of Geniesse and Connell with offices at 226 N. Washington Street. The only identified product of this firm is the 1939 addition to Elmore School (615 Ethel Street, BR28/26-27). (City Directories, 1937-1939; An Inventory of Green Bay, Wisconsin Public Schools, 1966)

HENRY A. FOELLER. (1871-1938) Henry Foeller was born in the French province of Alsace in 1871 and was the eldest of 13 children. He came to Wisconsin in 1885 and went to live with an uncle in Oshkosh who put him through high school and Oshkosh Teacher's College. During this time Foeller was apprenticed to Oshkosh architect William Waters (1843-1917), the most prominent architect in the city and one of the most prominent in the state. In 1895, at the end of his apprenticeship, Foeller came to Green Bay where he formed a short-lived partnership with James E. Clancy under the name Clancy and Foeller. Two years later Foeller was practicing on his own and he continued to do so until 1907 when he took on Max W. Schober as a partner. The new firm of Foeller and Schober soon became the most important architectural firm in Green Bay, a position it maintained

long after the death of the original partners. A major reason for this success was the skill the firm showed in attracting new personnel who had the ability to design conservative versions of the latest architectural styles and fashions. This task was made easier by the prominence of the firm in Green Bay which made it the logical place for newly arriving architects and engineers to start their careers. In time, some of these persons--including Edgar Berners--ultimately became partners and brought new expertise to the firm. The considerable volume of work turned out by the firm also made it the largest employer of architectural draftsman in the area, some of whom, like Marvin S. Stephenson, also rose up through the ranks to become partners. As a result, the firm--now known as Berners-Schober Associates--survives to this day and continues to add to the number of projects it has designed in Green Bay and elewhere.

The early success of the firm was due in large part to Foeller's considerable abilities as a designer and, unlike most architects of that day, his career can be followed in great detail due to the careful preservation of most of the firm's original drawings, blueprints, photographs, and correspondence; documentation which covers the history of the firm's existence. This represents a resource of enormous value in understanding the history of architectural practice in twentieth-century Wisconsin. Thanks to these records, Foeller's aesthetic evolution can be traced from its Queen Anne style beginnings visible in the Mitchell Johannes House (902 S. Madison Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP) built in 1900, through his excellent Prairie School style residences for the Fisk brothers located in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District (137 N. Oakland Ave. BR65/19-20 and 830 Shawano Ave. BR68/28-29, NRHP) built in 1911 and 1915 respectively, to the fine Mediterranean Revival style Charles Collier House (916 S. Monroe Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP) built in 1919 and the similar house (1036 S. Webster Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP) Foeller built for himself in 1933. What is impressive about these and so many other designs produced by Foeller and his firm is the apparent ease with which new styles were assimilated and mastered and then adapted to the needs of different clients. (City Directories, 1896-1946; Green Bay Press-Gazette, June 18, 1938, Pgs. 1, 3; Architectural Archives of the firm of Berners-Schober; Green Bay and DePere and Their Points Of Interest, 1900, Pg. 16)

The Shelf Files in the firm's archives contain full or partial documentation for several thousand projects. Because of its long history and because of the broad range of the types of buildings that the firm designed, the following list can only suggest the importance of this body of work to the Green Bay area. These lists are arranged by category and are composed only of buildings included in the Green Bay Intensive Survey. (Note: BS stands for Berners- Schober and the following number is an archive reference.)

Business Buildings

- Architects Building, 306-314 Pine Street, BR118/27-28, BS File No. 610.
- Cady-Barnard Building, 124-130 N. Adams Street, BR85/16, BS File No. 625.
- Columbus Club Building, 115 S. Jefferson Street, BR108/06-07, BS File No. 612.

- o Northern Finance Company Building, 301-315 E. Walnut Street, BR84/02-03, BS File No. 668.
- o Press-Gazette Newspaper Building, 435 E. Walnut Street, BR84/16-17, BS File No. 638 and 686.
- o Schauer and Schumacher Funeral Home, 109 N. Adams Street, BR84/27, BS File No. 646.
- o Schauer and Schumacher Store Remodeling, 227-231 E. Walnut Street, BR84/26, BS File No. 682.

Churches and Convents

- o Annunciation R.C. Church, 329 Gray Street, BR29/16-19, BS File No. 201.
- o Christ Scientist Church, 128 N. Monroe Street, BR109/06, BS File No. 210.
- o St. Francis Xavier Convent, 133 S. Monroe Street, BR109/08, BS File No. 25.
- o St. John's R.C. Church, 427-431 St. Johns Street, BR80/08-10, BS File No. 216.
- o SS. Peter and Paul R.C. Church, 702 N. Baird Street, BR87/26-28, BS File No. 213.
- o Sisters of St. Francis Convent, Ca. 3025 Bay Settlement Road, BR112/14-15,17, BS File No. 25.

Schools

- o Cathedral (St. Francis Xavier) School, Ca. 139 S. Monroe Street, BR109/08-09, BS File No. 312.
- o East High School, Ca. 1425 E. Walnut Street, BR84/30-31, BS File No. 322.
- o St. John's School, 411 St. Johns Street, BR80/04-06, BS File No. 329.
- o St. Phillip's School (and Church), 312-314 Victoria Street, BR126/08-10, BS File No. 207.

LEVI A. GENIESSE. Geniesse was the son of Green Bay carpenter Louis Geniesse and is first mentioned as an architect and engineer in the 1929 Green Bay City Directory when he operated out of an office in the family residence at 720 S. Clay Street. In 1931 Geniesse moved his office to the Minahan Building and his practice continued until at least the 1960s when his 1967 addition to the Brown County Mental Health Center (2900 St. Anthony Drive, BR126/24-28) was completed. Between 1929 and 1946 Geniesse appears to have practiced alone except for a short partnership with John Connell between 1937 and 1939 whose only identified product was the 1939 addition to Elmore School (615 Ethel Street, BR28/26-27). Otherwise, the only other building known to be by Geniesse which was discovered during the course of the Survey is Geniesse's own house (813 S. Clay Street, BR124/16) built in 1937. It is clear that a career of such length produced a much larger number of buildings in the Green Bay area than is indicated here. Unfortunately, most of these buildings were probably constructed after 1937 and thus fall outside the scope of the Survey. (City Directories, 1929-1946)

DAVID M. HARTEAU. (1842-1903) Harteau was closest to being Green Bay's first native-born architect, having been born in nearby DePere in 1842. He first learned building techniques by becoming a mason. Following his

service in the Civil War, Harteau practiced his previous profession while studying to be an architect, finally setting up his practice in an office in the Shaylor Block in Green Bay in 1874. By 1884, Harteau was practicing from an office located at 515 Main Street (non-extant) which he continued to occupy until his death in 1903. During most of this period, Harteau lived at 1003 Cedar Street. Because of the early date of Harteau's work, the Survey was only able to identify a few of the many buildings he undoubtedly designed and it is likely that the enormous changes which have taken place in downtown Green Bay since his death have obliterated the greatest part of this production. This is unfortunate since it would have been especially interesting to compare his work with that of the other practitioners of his day. (City Directories, 1874-1906; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 162-163; The American Sketch Book, 1876, Vol. 3, Pgs. 232, 238, 318; Wisconsin Architects File, State Historic Preservation Office, SHS)

The following buildings can be definitely attributed to Harteau:

- o Breitung House hotel, Negaunee, Michigan, 1880
- o Brown County Poor House, 1873 (non-extant)
- o St. John's R.C. Church, 1872 (non-extant)

JOSEPH JACKSON. (1812-1881) The Green Bay Intensive Survey identified Joseph Jackson as the first resident of Green Bay to whom the title of "architect" can be applied, even if only as a courtesy. Joseph Jackson was born in Killagavanah, Ireland in 1812 and emigrated to New York State with his family in 1816. There Jackson learned the building trades and in 1838, at the age of 26, he moved to Green Bay and was soon employed as a builder and designer. In the same year he met his future wife and they were married in March. Jackson worked in Green Bay until 1840 when he and his wife moved to Oshkosh where her father resided. During the course of their two year stay in Green Bay, Jackson is known to have designed at least one building which has survived intact; the excellent Greek Revival style Morgan L. Martin House (1008 S. Monroe Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP) built in 1838 and known locally as "Hazelwood". Some of the drawings Jackson made for this house still survive in the collection of the Neville Public Museum in Green Bay and Morgan must have been satisfied with both his house and his dealings with Jackson because the two men later bought land together in Oshkosh. Because of the early date of the period during which Jackson worked, none of his other buildiings have been identified save for the first Congregational Church building in Oshkosh which was built to his design and which is no longer extant. Jackson died in Oshkosh in 1881 having made a reputation for himself as one of the persons most responsible for the early upbuilding of that city. (The Astor Historic District: Its History and Houses, 1981; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 1165-1166; Wisconsin Magazine of History, Dec. 1934, Vol. 18, Pg. 144)

C. W. KELLOGG. No information on Kellogg or his work in Green Bay was found except for a single entry in the third volume of the 1876 American Sketch Book which gives his office as being at the foot of Adams Street and which lists him as an architect and builder. The only building in Green Bay now known to have been designed by Kellogg was the school house built in that city in 1871 (non- extant). (The American Sketch Book, 1876, Vol. 3, Pgs. 222, 314)

WILLIAM F. KENDALL. The only information that has surfaced on Kendall's short career in Green Bay is a single entry in the 1894 Green Bay City Directory which gives his name as an architect and civil engineer with offices and rooms at 320 N. Washington Street. An advertisement placed by Kendall in the same directory states that his services include: plans for buildings, surveys for land, railroad, foundations and municipal work. No information was found by the Survey to indicate what work, if any, Kendall executed in Green Bay. (City Directories, 1894-1897)

JAMES McDONNELL. (?-1910) McDonnell came to Green Bay in 1866 and was the first person in the city who is known to have advertised himself as an architect. This title seperated him from those who were builders or contractors and marked a certain coming of age in the building trades in the city. McDonnell was a native of New York who went to Chicago in 1838 to begin his study for the profession of architecture. He returned to New York in 1862 to complete this study and then went back to Chicago where he practiced for four years until removing to Green Bay. The earliest surviving Green Bay City Directory which mentions him is dated 1872-1873 and his name appears in subsequent directories until 1886. A short biographical entry which appears in the History of Northern Wisconsin published in 1881 states that during his first fifteen years in Green Bay, McDonnell designed and supervised the construction of the principal buildings of the city. Among this number are the following: Cook's Hotel (non-extant); The American House (non-extant); Chapman's Block (non-extant); Shettle Block (non-extant); St. James R.C. Church (non-extant); Presbyterian Church (non-extant); and the Arthur Neville Cottage (unknown). The Survey was unable to find any remaining buildings in the city known to be by his hand.

During this 20 year period, McDonnell also designed many structures outside Green Bay. Only his designs for the year 1881 are currently known and these have not been researched so it is not known which, if any, survive. These buildings include: Wood County Court House, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; Commercial Travelers Hotel, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; Shawano County Courthouse, Shawano, Wisconsin; Ballering Brothers Store, Kewaunee, Wisconsin; Odd Fellows Hall, DePere, Wisconsin; and three houses for the Misses Durkin in Chicago, Illinois. (City Directories, 1872-1887; History of Northern Wisconsin, 1881, Pg. 129; Green Bay State Gazette, Jan. 12, 1882, Pg. 4)

WILLIAM A. OPPENHAMER. The architectural firm of Oppenhamer and Obel maintained offices in both Green Bay and Wausau with Oppenhamer being the managing partner of the Green Bay office while the firm's Wausau office was managed by Irving A. Obel. Both men began their architectural practice in Chicago, Oppenhamer having had his own firm there from 1900-1914 while Obel, a native of Norway, worked for a variety of Chicago firms from 1904-1914 including Holabird and Root. The details of their subsequent joint practice in Chicago are not available but they ultimately decided to transfer their activities to Wisconsin and they opened their joint offices here in 1923. According to the Green Bay City Directories the Green Bay office was first located in the Bellin Building (extant) and remained there until 1931 when the office moved to 110 S. Washington Street. The firm remained there until at least 1946 by which time it had became one of the leading firms in the city.

Much of the Green Bay work of the Oppenhamer and Obel firm was done after 1938 and thus falls outside the scope of the Survey. This may explain why the Survey was unable to identify any of the Green Bay work of the firm. (City Directories, 1923-1946; Wisconsin Architects File, State Historic Preservation Office, SHS)

CHARLES CLARK REYNOLDS. Knowledge of Reynold's short career in Green Bay is limited to a single entry in the 1929 Green Bay City Directory and to the two known buildings he designed during his stay in this city. According to the city directory, he maintained an office in the Minahan Building and resided in the Northland Hotel. The quality of the design work in evidence in his two works and his ability to obtain two large commissions so quickly makes his short stay here all the more unusual. (City Directories, 1929-1931; An Inventory of Green Bay, Wisconsin Public Schools, 1966)

- o Jefferson Public School (810 Phoebe Street BR70/36A), 1928.
- o West Senior High School (958-978 Shawano Avenue BR34/07-09), 1928.

WILLIAM E. REYNOLDS. (?-Ca. 1934) Little information was discovered by the Survey regarding the details of the life and work of William Reynolds and this is especially unfortunate because his career in Green Bay was a lengthy one and the one building from his hand found during the course of the Survey is of great interest. Reynold's name first appears in the 1896-1897 Green Bay City Directory in which he is listed as an architect whose office was in his residence at 627 Walnut Street. From 1898-1900 his home and office was at 130 S. Webster Street and he listed himself as a carpenter contractor, but the following year he once again listed himself as an architect and he remained one until his death which occurred sometime between 1933 and 1935. Throughout his career Reynolds operated either out of his home or from another building next door, first at 113 S. 11th Street and after 1911 at 109 and 113 S. Roosevelt Street. The latter location was not far from his one known work whose location was found; St. Mary's of the Angels Church and Convent (645 S. Irwin Avenue BR110/29-31) built in 1903. A second building was also found in the course of the Survey but its location could not be ascertained. This was the L. Gotfredson Warehouse built in 1916. (City Directories, 1896-1935; History of St. Mary of the Angels Church, 1956, Pg. 98; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 15)

GEORGE A. ROCKWELL. Rockwell's name first appears in a handwritten entry in the 1894-1895 Green Bay City Directory as a partner with fellow architect William Waters Jr. in the firm of Waters and Rockwell with offices in the McCunn Building. In 1896-1897 the firm has offices in the DuChateau Block and Rockwell resides at 209 Walnut Street. By 1898 the name of the firm had been changed to Associate Architects with offices in the Business College Block at 102 N. Adams Street but apparently the change was not enough and both the firm and the partners are absent from future city directories. Not surprisingly, the Survey was not able to identify any buildings by this firm. (City Directories, 1894-1900)

MAX W. SCHOBER (?-1965) Schober was the lifelong partner of Henry A. Foeller in the firm of Foeller and Schober and its descendents. Schober's name first appears in the 1905 Green Bay City Directory as a draftsman in Foeller's employ but in the next directory he had become a partner in the firm and he remained so until his death. As such, his career and the buildings associated with it have already been partly described under the entry for Henry Foeller. Besides his work with this firm, however, Schober also founded the Green Bay Blue Print Company in 1925 and was the president of this firm until at least 1946. Schober's son, Leonard S. Schober, was also a distinguished architect with Foeller and Schober and gradually replaced his father in this office as the elder Schober devoted more time to the new firm. (City Directories, 1905-1946; Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 20, 1965)

CHARLES EDWARD SCHULTZ. (1837-1910) Some idea of the casualness that characterized the early history of the architectural profession may be seen in the career of Charles Schultz who apparently combined successful and concurrent careers in pharmacy and architecture. Schultz first appears in the 1892 Green Bay City Directory in which he lists himself as an architect and carpenter residing in Fort Howard. By 1893 he had opened a store (non-extant) on the northwest corner of Dousman and Broadway Streets in which he sold both drugs and stationary along with his advertised services as an architect. Schultz continued this unusual dual career until his death in 1910 at the age of 71. It is doubly unfortunate that the Survey was unable to identify any of the work of this man because Schultz is also the only architect the Survey found who appears to have been based in Fort Howard and knowledge of his work would have been of value in evaluating the work of other architects of the period. (City Directories, 1892-1912)

MARVIN S. STEPHENSON. Stephenson's first listing in the Green Bay City Directories was as a draftsman with the firm of Foeller and Schober in 1921. By 1923 he had been made a partner in the firm and he continued to be associated with it until 1927 when he opened his own office. During his years with the firm he was best known for his work on the Neville Public Museum addition (1926) to the Kellogg Public Library which had been designed by Henry Foeller in 1903 (125 S. Jefferson Street BR108/09-10, NRHP). After 1927, Stephenson's name no longer appears in the city directories. (City Directories, 1921-1929)

GEORGE P. WALSH. Except for a single entry in the Green Bay City Directories listing him as a partner with fellow architect Harry W. Carr in the firm of Carr and Walsh in 1915, no other information about the man has been found and his name does not appear in any other city directory. (City Directories, 1915- 1918)

WILLIAM WATERS JR. Water's name first appears in a handwritten entry in the 1894-1895 Green Bay City Directory as a partner with fellow architect George A. Rockwell in the architectural firm of Waters and Rockwell with offices in the McCunn Building. In 1896-1897 the firm had offices in the DuChateau Block and Rockwell resided at 209 Walnut Street. By 1898 the name of the firm had been changed to Associate Architects with offices in the Business College Block at 102 N. Adams Street but apparently the change was not enough and both the firm and the partners are absent from future city directories. Not surprisingly, the Survey was not able to identify any buildings by this firm. Waters was the son of the well-known Oshkosh architect of the same name. (City Directories, 1894-1900)

CHARLES HARVEY WILLIAMS. (1868-1948) Williams was born in 1868 in Pardeeville, Wisconsin and appears to have been largely self-taught as an architect in a day when that was still possible. His first career was in newspaper publishing and this continued until 1889 when he began his career as an architect. From 1889-1895 he maintained an office in Ironwood, Michigan which was followed by stints as an architect in Pardeville, Wisconsin from 1895-1900; Wausau, Wisconsin from 1900-1901; Portage, Wisconsin from 1901-1912; and finally in Green Bay where he would reside until his death in 1948. Williams came to Green Bay in 1912 and entered into a short-lived partnership with Charles J. Anderson which lasted until 1917 at which time Williams opened his own office for a few years in the Parmenter Block. He then joined the firm of Foeller and Schober, first as an architect and then as a draftsman. This lasted until 1925 at which time he joined the firm of Oppenhamer and Obal, again as a draftsman, and remained with them until 1931 when the Green Bay City Directory lists him as selling postage stamps and coins from his home. Williams continued this sideline even after resuming his architectural practice in 1937 and continued to do so until 1941 when his activity as an architect appears to have ceased. No buildings by Williams in Green Bay were identified in the Survey. (City Directories, 1914-1948; Wisconsin Architects File, State Historic Preservation Office, SHS)

HARRY W. WILLIAMS. (1901-1984) Williams was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin in 1901 and came to Green Bay in 1931 to be married. In 1933, Williams listed himself as a draftsman in the Green Bay City Directories and thereafter as an architect who kept offices in the Northern Building for many years. Williams continued his highly successful practice until his retirement in 1974 by which time he had created a substantial legacy of well designed buildings located primarily in Green Bay. Most of Williams's work was created after 1938 and thus was not included in the Survey. Among his early work, however are two especially fine designs: the Columbus Office Building (400-422 E. Walnut Street BR118/30-31) built in 1936; and the Tank School (810 S. Oakland Avenue BR46/30- 33) built in 1939. (City Directories, 1933-1946; Green Bay News Chronicle, April 23, 1984)

GREEN BAY BUILDERS

The great majority of the historically and architecturally significant buildings in Green Bay and elsewhere were designed either wholly or in part by the persons who built them. These designers played an important role in the creation of the built environment and the best of them are now considered to be fully deserving of the term "master" as it is used in National Register Criteria C. Consequently, an important goal of the Green Bay Intensive Survey was the identification of the most important builders who worked in Green Bay. These persons possessed widely differing skills and design capabilities but were generally distinguished from those persons calling themselves architects by their less formal education and design training and by their greater degree of physical involvement in the building process. The first builders were usually skilled or semi-skilled carpenters and masons whose design sense developed out of the direct experience they acquired working with traditional building methods and designs. Prior to 1850 this experience was much the same for both builders and for those persons then calling themselves architects in Wisconsin. As a result, builders proved to be more than adequate designers for the vast

majority of buildings built in this early period of Wisconsin's and Green Bay's history, a period whose chief need was for shelter and functional utility. Even as the needs of society became more complex and buildings larger and much more numerous, builders were still able to satisfy the great majority of client's requests by resorting to pattern books for design ideas and to an ever-growing number of mail order catalogs which made available an endless variety of increasingly complex architectural details. In its essentials this system continues to exist today and most residences in particular are still built "from plans" much as they were in the nineteenth century.

The earliest builders in Green Bay were mostly itinerant craftsmen whose portable skills gave them great flexibility in choosing where to locate. Many of these persons stayed in Green Bay just long enough to finish a job and get paid but as Green Bay grew it became possible for some to move from job to job within the village and become permanent residents. For many of these men, part of the attraction of the work was the independence they enjoyed and such men did not often form lasting business associations with others. The most typical associations were between different generations of the same family and this pattern gave a definite family feeling to the building trades in Green Bay and most of the large construction firms in Green Bay began in this manner

The itinerant careers of the early builders of Green Bay made it extremely difficult to identify them and their works and few are known today as anything more than a name. As Green Bay grew, however, so did the number of builders. From the 1870s on there were never less than 10 people identified as builders and contractors in the Green Bay City Directories and, by the 1920s, the number of contractors of all kinds listed in each directory is well over 60. Consequently, it was necessary to limit the builders included in the Green Bay Intensive Survey to those few for whom biographical information was readily available and whose buildings could be identified. This means that the Survey primarily identified those builders who were the most successful in their day at the expense of the smaller builders whose histories are also important but who left fewer clues as to their work and life. This, unfortunately, is an inevitable part of intensive survey work and only a sustained local research effort can succeed in bringing the work of these smaller builders to light.

The following is an alphabetical listing of the builders identified in the Green Bay Intensive Survey and includes a listing of the buildings associated with them.

JACOB C. BASTEN. Basten began his business in Green Bay as a power shovel operator and his name first appears in the Green Bay City Directories as a general contractor in 1929. He built up his firm quickly and, by 1932, was able to successfully complete the superbly constructed Neogothic Revival style Annunciation Church for which he acted as the masonry contractor. Most of his major projects were built after 1938 and are thus outside the scope of this Survey. These projects are eclectic in range and are typical of the varied types of work undertaken by general contractors. Among the Green Bay buildings in this group built before or during 1951 are: the Chappell School, 1950; Wisconsin Public Service Corporation Office and Service building, 1951; City Center Building; Atlas

Warehouse and Cold Storage Co. Additions; and buildings for the Standard, City Service, and Phillips oil companies. The firm had also built a major overhead bridge in Green Bay by this date and every other kind of project as well from sidewalks to driveways. After World War II, Basten was joined in the business by his son, Carroll W. Basten who had been trained as an engineer. The following buildings constructed by the firm were included in the Survey. (City Directories, 1929-1946; Wisconsin Magazine, 1951 Green Bay Issue, Pg. 127)

- o Annunciation R.C. Church, 329 Gray Street, BR29/16-19, built in 1932 with additions in 1948.
- o City of Green Bay Fire Station No.3, 100 Hazel Street, BR50/31, built in 1936.

JOSEPH BIEBEL. Biebel is first listed as a carpentry contractor in the 1907 Green Bay City Directory and continues to be listed for thirty years until 1937. During this period he lived first at 1120 and then at 1112 Crooks Street but otherwise, details of his life are unknown at this time. His career seems to have included a wide variety of small and medium-size commissions of which only the location of the building listed below has been identified. (City Directories, 1907-1937; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 15)

- o W. B. Surplice Residence, 910 Lawe Street, (non-extant) built in 1916.

Buildings built by Beibel in Green Bay whose locations could not be positively identified include:

- o V. D. Erickson four-unit apartment building, 1916.
- o Wisconsin Public Service Company brick garage, 1916.
- o Dubois-Haevers Company brick garage, 1916.
- o L. Gotfredson three story brick warehouse, 1916.
- o Johannes Brothers salt shed, 1916

GUSTAV CRICKELAIR. Crickelair was an early Green Bay contractor whose one identified work was the Green Bay Opera House (non-extant) built in 1871. (The American Sketch Book, 1876, Vol. 3, Pg. 222)

LOUIS FABRY. (1862-1927) Fabry was born in Namur, Belgium in 1862 and learned the mason's trade from his father John Fabry, a masonry contractor. Louis Fabry came to America in 1886 and was first employed in Marquette, Michigan before coming to Green Bay in 1890. He began work in this city in partnership with Edward Henkelmann in the firm of Fabry and Henkelmann and soon became successful enough as a masonry contractor to operate under his own name which he continued to use until 1911 when he brought his son Henry Fabry into the firm and renamed it the Fabry Construction Company. Fabry's firm was noted for its technologically advanced construction methods and was responsible for the masonry portions of many of Green Bay's largest and most impressive buildings as well as many similar projects in surrounding communities. The firm is listed in the Green Bay City Directories until 1923 and Fabry himself survived until 1927. The following is a list of the firm's best known Green Bay work. (City Directories, 1893-1923; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 12; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 254-257)

- o The Minahan Building, (non-extant), 1907.
- o East High School, (non-extant).
- o West High School, (non-extant).
- o Howe Public School, 531 S. Madison Street BR80/12, 1912.
- o International Harvester Building, (non-extant).
- o St. John's R. C. Church, 427-431 St. Johns Street BR80/08-10, 1911-1912.
- o Bellin Building, 100-106 S. Washington Street BR80/20-21, 1915-1916.

NICHOLAS FELDHAUSEN. (1868-?) Feldhausen (aka Feldhauser) was born in Green Bay in 1868. After acquiring a normal schooling for the day, Feldhausen learned the carpenter's trade and, after a period working for others, went into business for himself and is first listed as a carpenter contractor in the 1900 Green Bay City Directory. His efforts met with considerable success and he branched out into other fields, taking a major role in the development of the East River Planing Mill Company and becoming associated in the affairs of several other firms as an investor including the Farmers Bank of Green Bay. He also managed to instill an interest in building in his son Gordon who joined him in the firm of Nicholas Feldhausen and Son in 1923 and worked with him for several years before becoming an architect whose practice falls in the city of Green Bay falls just outside the temporal boundaries of the Survey. Feldhausen continued to practice his career until 1933 and seems to have included a wide variety of small and medium-size commissions in his practice of which only the location of the building listed below has been positively identified. (City Directories, 1900-1935; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 13; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 517-518)

- o Green Bay Canning Company Plant, 1429 Main Street BR91/11-13, 1916.

Buildings built by Feldhausen in Green Bay whose locations could not be positively identified include:

- o Axel Johnson Residence, St. Clair Street, 1916.

AUGUST GREILIING. (1836-1908) Greiling was born in Germany, the son of Nicholas Greiling who was a stone mason. After completing his education, Greiling apprenticed as a carpenter and subsequently followed that trade. He and his family came to America in 1866 and proceeded to Green Bay. The first work he secured was with a furnituremaker, Bender and Phal, which he continued until he bought a farm in Preble Township in 1868. A year later, he became a contractor and continued as such for 12-15 years, finally devoting himself full- time to farming. Among his several children were two sons, Herman (?-1944) and Charles H. (?-1942), who started work as carpentry contractors together under the name of Greiling Brothers. Their firm is first listed in the 1901-1902 Green Bay City Directories and continued, first as general contractors and later as bridge and foundation contractors until 1929, by which time their specialty of marine engineering led them to rename the firm the Greiling Engineering Company. This firm made its last appearance in the 1935 city directory. None of the works of the elder Greiling were found by the Survey and the specialized nature of the work done by the Greiling Brothers was not part of the Survey. (Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 217-218; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pg. 177)

LUDOLF M. HANSEN. One of the most prolific Green Bay builders in the first quarter of this century was Ludolf Hansen, a specialist in home construction. Hansen came to America from Germany in 1895 and soon learned the carpenters trade here. He started his own firm in Fort Howard and spent his entire career operating from offices there. Hansen first began contracting in 1905 and by 1913 had built a total of nearly 250 homes in the city and was building an average of 40 houses a year. By 1915 he was calling his firm the Ludolf Hansen Construction Company and he continued to do so until 1923, the last year in which his firm is listed in the city directories. This substantial output is much larger than the work of any of the local architectural firms of the period and had a major impact on the appearance of Green Bay, all of which illustrates why the work of such builders is considered important today. Not surprisingly, the Survey found a number of these buildings which are listed below. (City Directories, 1903-1925; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Dec. 31, 1915, Pg. 11; Ibid, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 13; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 142-143)

- William C. Green House, 1200 S. Monroe Street (Astor Historic District, NRHP), 1921
- Wilbur Wittenburg House, 1033 S. Quincy Street (Astor Historic District, NRHP), 1922.
- Mrs. A. A. Warren House, 517 Crooks Street (non-extant), 1915
- Mrs. E. H. Dutton House, 709 Madison Street (Astor Historic District, NRHP), 1915.
- J. A. Hathaway House, 712 Eliza Street (Astor Historic District, NRHP), 1915.
- Frank M. Tracy House, 127 N. Ashland Avenue BR62/26, 1915.
- Antone Vojeihoski house, 806 N. Broadway BR56/34, 1915.
- E. M. DeForest House, 515 Melrose Avenue, 1915.
- J. B. Call House, 824 S. Porlier Street, (non-extant), 1915.
- James Vandenbrook House, 301 James Street BR58/32, 1916.
- C. F. Moeser House, 808 Dousman Street BR73/31, 1916.
- Dr. F. L. Crikelair House, 1125 S. Jackson Street BR124/34, 1916.
- Danish Lutheran Church, corner of Mason Street and Ashland Avenue (non-extant), 1916.
- Sam Blaney House, 710 Kellogg Street BR53/31, 1916.
- Dr. Joseph Bellin House, 605 Dousman Street, (non-extant), 1916.

NIELS (NELS) HANSEN. (1840-?) Niels Hansen was another and earlier contractor and builder located in Fort Howard and was born in Denmark in 1840. Hansen learned the carpenters trade in Denmark and practiced it there until 1872 at which time he came to Fort Howard. By 1895 Hansen was the most successful contractor in Fort Howard, having built a number of the more important buildings in the communities on both sides of the river. Even in 1895 Hansen was the oldest contractor in Fort Howard and he continued to practice his trade until 1902, the last year his firm appears in the Green Bay City Directories. None of the buildings Hansen built are known to have been surveyed but a number of now-demolished examples pre-dating 1895 were discovered and are listed below. (City Directories, 1881-1903; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pg. 130)

- o The Presbyterian Church, Green Bay.
- o Kellogg National Bank, Green Bay.
- o Jorgensen and Blesch Company Store Building, Green Bay,
- o L. Gotfredson Residence, Green Bay
- o Niels Hansen Residence, Fort Howard
- o R. M. Wilson Building, Green Bay.
- o J. L. Jorgensen Building, Green Bay.
- o Mrs. Blesch Building, Green Bay.
- o James Treman Building, Green Bay.

JOSEPH H. KUNDERT. Kundert typifies the ambiguity surrounding the use of the term "architect" in the first years of this century. Kundert's name first appears in the 1907 Green Bay City Directory where he lists himself as an architect and builder residing in Fort Howard. He continued to do so until 1914 at which time he began calling himself a general contractor, a description he employed until his death ca. 1927-1928. Many other builders besides Kundert also listed themselves as architects from time to time and it is important to realize that this act usually reflected their genuine belief that the design work they did for their clients gave them the right to use this title. In some cases these persons were actually trained architects who simply found contracting more to their taste, others were architectural draftsmen looking for a way to utilize their training. It is not known which, if any, of these possible situations reflects Kundert's own but it is clear that he was able to utilize whatever training he had had to his advantage because he left a substantial number of well-designed buildings to his credit in Green Bay. The Survey was able to identify a number of Kundert's buildings, some of which are listed below. (City Directories, 1907-1929; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Dec. 31, 1915, Pg. 15; Ibid, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 13)

- o D. Erickson House, 1200 Howard Street, 1915.
- o Joseph Kundert House, 908 Howard Street BR56/21, 1915.
- o Mrs. Dagget Residence, 111 South Ashland Avenue, 1915.
- o M. D. Munger House, 833 Oregon Street BR72/21, 1915.
- o G. J. Residence, 818 North Ashland Avenue BR71/37, 1916.
- o J. W. Kingsbury Residence, 722 Emilie Street BR121/19, 1916.
- o G. H. Sagerman Residence, 804 Doty Street BR117/04, 1916.
- o A. B. Fontaine House, 301 Howard Street (non-extant), 1916.
- o Mrs. O. Van Dycke Flat Building, 100-102 South Pearl Street (non-extant), 1916.

H. W. MATHEWS. Mathews was the earliest builder identified in the Survey, having come to Green Bay in 1836. During his career he built a number of important buildings including the first Presbyterian Church in Green Bay (non- extant) and by 1876 was residing in DePere. (The American Sketch Book, 1876, Vol. 3, Pg. 89)

THOMAS J. McGRATH. (1859-?) McGrath was born in Emily, Ontario in 1859 and his father, Michael McGrath, was a carpenter by trade. McGrath moved to Lebannon, Wisconsin in 1875 and two years later began learning the trade of carpenter. He quickly advanced in his trade and went to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as foreman of bridge carpenters and worked there for six years before moving on to more important and responsible jobs with other railroads. He eventually became superintendent

of bridge construction for the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad before leaving to begin his contracting business in Green Bay in 1890. His skill quickly made him one of the leading general contractors in the city and in 1893 he took in W. B. Anderson as a partner but the partnership only lasted until 1897 when it was dissolved and both men opened separate offices. The last mention of this firm is in the 1914-1915 Green Bay City Directory. During the time of his firm's existence McGrath undertook a wide variety of projects including the ones done prior to 1895 which are listed below. Most of these projects are no longer extant or have been superseded by later modernizations but they serve to illustrate the variety of projects undertaken by such firms in the days before specialized firms became dominant. (City Directories, 1894-1917; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 112-113)

- o Mason Street Bridge, (non-extant).
- o Murphy Lumber Company Dockage extension.
- o The Columbian Bakery Plant, (non-extant).
- o Fox River Street Railway Company powerhouse, (non-extant).
- o Bridge over the East River between Allouez and Bellevue Townships in Brown County.
- o Bridge over the East River on Mason Street, (non-extant).

CHRISTOPH MEISTER. (1820-1903) Meister was born in the province of Saxony in Germany in 1820 and was educated there before learning the carpentry trade. He practiced his trade for eight years in many different places before coming to America and to Green Bay in 1853; whereupon he immediately resumed his profession and, in 1855, was joined by his wife and parents. By 1856, Meister was successful enough as a carpenter to be able to build his own house and by 1859 he was able to set himself up as a carpentry contractor, soon becoming the leading one in Green Bay. Meister built many of the most important early landmarks of the city and was, for a period in the 1880s, in partnership with local architect and engineer August Brauns in the firm of Meister and Brauns. Meister was later joined in this work by his son Charles (1852-1910) who worked as a contractor both with his father and alone until 1890. According to the Green Bay City Directories Christoph Meister continued to work as a contractor until 1900. None of the buildings Meister built are known to have been surveyed but a number of now-demolished examples pre-dating 1895 were discovered and are listed below. (City Directories, 1871-1901; Commemorative Biographical Record of the Fox River Valley, 1895, Pgs. 158-159, 386; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Jan. 31, 1910; History of Northern Wisconsin, 1881, Pg. 130)

- o Cook's Hotel, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Chapman Block, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Uncle Frank's Block, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Fire Engine House No. 1, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Post Office Building, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Turner Hall, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Union Brewery, Escanaba, Michigan
- o Shawano County Courthouse in Shawano, Wisconsin, built in 1880.
- o Woods County Courthouse in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, built in 1881.

EUGENE PINCHARD (1874-?) Pinchard was one of five brothers (Charles, Eugene, Lewis, Oliver, and August) who were all partners in the contracting firm of Pinchard Brothers in Green Bay. Eugene Pinchard was born in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin in 1874 and took up carpentry as a trade in 1895 at the age of 21.

He associated with his brothers, and in 1904, they formed the general contracting firm that bore their name and which was to become one of the most successful firms in the region. The company's name appears in the Green Bay City Directories until 1927 although Charles Pinchard is listed as a carpenter contractor until as late as 1939. A number of the buildings constructed by the firm before 1913 were surveyed and are listed below along with some which are no longer extant. (City Directories, 1903-1939, History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 384-385)

- o West Side High School, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Bayview Beach Hotel, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- o Grace Presbyterian Church, 612 Stuart Street BR115/22-23.
- o The First Baptist Church, 122 N. Chestnut Street BR55/31-32, 1910.
- o Green Bay and Western Railroad Depot Addition, Third and Pearl Streets, (non-extant) 1913.
- o St. Mary's Hospital, 433 S. Webster Street, (non-extant), 1913-1914.
- o Morley and Murphy warehouse, Green Bay, 1913.
- o Dr. Fairfield Residence, Green Bay.
- o Fisk Residence, (probably Oakland-Dousman Historic District), Green Bay.
- o Douglas Block, Pine Street, Green Bay.
- o Green Bay Sulphite Mill, Green Bay.

ERNEST H. REGAL. Regal is first listed as a carpentry contractor in the 1907 Green Bay City Directory and remained one until at least 1951. Regal did a full range of projects in his career including schools and business buildings but he was best known as a home builder and a number of these homes were included in the Survey and are listed below. (City Directories, 1907-1946; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Dec. 31, 1915, Pg. 10; Ibid, Jan. 1, 1917, Pg. 13; Wisconsin Magazine, 1951, Green Bay Issue, Pg. 78)

- o J. P. Jessen Residence, corner of Cass and Van Buren Streets, Astor Historic District, (non-extant), built in 1915.
- o Elmer Massey Residence, 1144 Cass Street, built in 1915.
- o David Hanson Residence, 102 S. Oneida Street BR29/08-09, built in 1916.

HERMAN SCHMIDT. (1854-?) Schmidt was a prominent general contractor in Green Bay who was born in West Prussia in Germany in 1854 and learned the mason's trade there before coming to America at the age of 18. He settled in Green Bay and worked here as a mason until 1890 at which time he opened a general contracting business and commenced the career which was to make him a well known figure in the city of Green Bay. The first Green Bay City Directory which mentions the new firm shows that in 1892 Schmidt was a partner with Peter May in the mason contracting firm of Schmidt and May. All later directories, however, show Schmidt on his own and by 1915 the firm had become the Herman Schmidt Construction Company, a masonry contractor and manufacturer of concrete blocks, and it continued under this name until 1925. None of the buildings constructed by this firm were

identified as such by the Survey but this is probably due to the greater difficulty involved in identifying the work of subcontractors in twentieth century buildings. (City Directories, 1892-1929; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 521-522)

HENRY J. SELMER. The general contracting firm begun by Henry J. Selmer in 1905 has been as dominant in its field in twentieth century Green Bay as the architectural firm of Foeller and Schober and its descendents has been in its. Selmer's name first appears as a carpenter contractor in the 1905 Green Bay City Directory and he remained one until 1920 although by that date the size of the firm had grown to the point where Selmer decided to change the name to the H. J. Selmer Company and become a general contractor. The new firm was so successful that Selmer left it to pursue other interests and the firm was reorganized as the Selmer Company under the leadership of Alfred Fleck Sr. and George Agamaite. The sons of both these men later joined the firm as well and under the combined leadership of the two families the firm has continually expanded and prospered. The list of buildings constructed by the firm since Selmer first began it in 1905 is huge and a great deal of the largest and best- known work was done after 1938 and so is not covered by this Survey. Some of the work which was constructed before 1938 is listed below and includes both extant and non-extant examples. (City Directories, 1905-1946; Green Bay Press-Gazette, Progress Edition, 1957, Pg. C-3; Wisconsin Magazine, 1951 Green Bay Issue, Pg. 95)

- J. L. Jorgenson Building, corner of Pine and Washington Streets, (non-extant), 1915.
- McCartney National Bank, W. Walnut Street, (non-extant), 1915.
- The White Store, 606-608 S. Broadway, (non-extant or greatly altered), 1915.
- Norwegian Lutheran Church, corner of Arndt Street and Chestnut Avenue, (non-extant), 1915.
- West Side Garage, 147-151 North Broadway BR64/04-05, 1916.
- Overland Garage, 201-209 W. Walnut Street BR39/17, 1916.
- Northern Finance Company Building, 301-315 E. Walnut Street BR84/02, 1929-1930.

JOSEPH H. SERVOTTE. (1862-?) Joseph Servotte was the son of one of Green Bay's earliest building contractors, Guillaume Servotte (1814-1887), who arrived in Green Bay from Brabant, Belgium in 1855 and used his profession of carpentry to become one of Green Bay's most successful pioneer carpentry contractors. During his career the elder Servotte built many now-demolished buildings including the first home of Senator Howe and many other residences and business blocks. Joseph Servotte and his brother Ernest William Servotte (1850-?) both learned the carpentry trade from their father. Joseph Servotte was first employed by contractor Adolph Green and then by the firm of Kendall and Robb until the death of Servotte's father in 1887 when both Joseph and Ernest joined forces in the firm of E. W. and Joseph H. Servotte, builders and contractors. Green Bay City Directories show that the firm lasted until 1901 when the brothers dissolved this firm and set up their own firms. Joseph Servotte had a great success as a contractor and from 1901-1906 built many of the most important commissions of that period. In 1906 he took a position as assistant manager of the Green Bay Planing Mill and continued with that

firm until 1912 when he returned to general contracting. He maintained his new contracting firm until he retired in 1925. The first period of Servotte's work as a contractor between 1888 and 1906 saw the construction of many important buildings by his firms. Some of these projects survive and are listed below while many more have been demolished. (The Astor Historic District: Its History and Houses, 1981; City Directories, 1888-1927; History of Brown County, 1913, Vol. 2, Pgs. 182-186, 348-349)

- Johannes Brothers Wholesale Grocery Addition, 128 S. Washington Street, (non-extant).
- St. Mary's Of the Angels Church and Monastery, 645 S. Irwin Street BR110/28-31, 1903.
- Beaumont Hotel Addition, Green Bay, (non-extant).
- St. Patrick's School, 618 Hubbard Street, (non-extant).
- J. A. Jordan Residence, (Green Bay's first frame residence with a slate roof).
- Thomas Johannes Residence, Green Bay.
- Mitchell Johannes Residence, 902 S. Madison Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP, 1900.
- A. M. Murphy Residence, Green Bay.
- W. E. Kellogg Residence, 504 Porlier Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP, 1897-1898.
- Mrs. W. O. Stone Residence, Green Bay.
- Captain Peter Peterson Residence, 832 S. Madison Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP, 1899.
- Joseph Servotte Residence, 638 S. Van Buren Street, Astor Historic District, NRHP, 1912.

CHAPTER 17

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND VERNACULAR BUILDING FORMS

The principal intent of the National Register of Historic Places is to assist in the identification, evaluation, and preservation of America's historic and archaeological resources by creating a nationwide list of the most significant examples of each type. Because inclusion on the National Register implies that a listed resource meets standards which have been developed to apply to all similar resources in the nation; federal, state, and local governments and private citizens can use this list to make better informed decisions regarding which resources should be preserved and protected by comparing unlisted resources with those already on the list.

The process of creating the National Register has been complicated because in a nation the size of the United States, there exists a staggering variety of resources which can legitimately claim a place on this list. As a result, one of the principal tasks of the National Register program has been that of identifying and categorizing these resources and then adopting criteria which make it possible to select the most significant examples within each category. A good example of this larger process of identification and categorization has been the creation of the catalog of architectural styles which is used to describe and identify the nation's buildings. The history of this catalog actually begins with those European architects of the Renaissance and Baroque periods who sought to identify and understand the underlying design principles they believed were present in the Greek and Roman buildings of antiquity. One of the methods they devised to study such buildings consisted of assigning them to different categories (or "styles") based on an analysis of their visual characteristics. This was done by describing and labeling the building's component parts and then analyzing how the various parts were used to make up the whole. When enough buildings having a similar appearance had been analyzed to create a consensus of opinion as to their common characteristics, they were given a descriptive name (such as Greek or Roman) which was then called a "style". When the formal study of architectural history began in the early nineteenth century this method became a standard interpretive tool because categorizing buildings according to style proved to be of great value in giving a sense of coherence to the historic progression of architecture and to the design of the built environment.

The subsequent efforts of several generations of architectural historians resulted in the creation of a long list of architectural styles and the process of adding new names to this list and refining the definitions of existing ones continues to this day. The ongoing nature of this process must be emphasized because existing stylistic definitions are sometimes modified and even superceded by newer, more accurate ones when knowledge about historic buildings increases and understanding of common stylistic characteristics becomes more sophisticated. When the National Register program first started, for example, a whole group of late-nineteenth century buildings were lumped together under the general heading of the "picturesque style" for want of a better name. Today this term is no longer in use, having been superceded by several more narrowly defined and

accurate ones. Consequently, an updated catalog of architectural styles has been incorporated in each successive version of the National Park Service's (NPS) "Guidelines For Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms" (now National Register Bulletin No. 16) and the evaluation of buildings based on their stylistic characteristics has always been an integral part of the process of assessing the potential National Register eligibility of architectural resources.

The National Park Service's early acceptance of the concept of architectural styles and its subsequent drafting of an approved list of such styles were events of considerable significance for the current study of America's built environment. Because so much of the efforts of state and local preservation organizations today centers around placing buildings on the National Register, the criteria used by the National Register automatically becomes the standard used by each state. Therefore, the net result of the National Register program has been to codify architectural styles at the national level. It is fortunate, then, that the National Register program was set up to treat the process of defining architectural styles as an ongoing one. Definitions used by the National Register are routinely updated as more and better information becomes available from such important sources as intensive surveys such as the one undertaken in Green Bay. One of the principal tasks of an intensive survey, after all, is to produce quantitative information about the architectural resources within the area being surveyed. When the results of several intensive surveys are compared and synthesized, our understanding of the evolution and distribution of architectural resources is increased accordingly and this is sometimes manifested in revised and expanded stylistic definitions.

The importance of the National Register as an influence on other, more specialized studies of the nation's buildings can best be shown by examining its influence on such works as the Comprehensive Resource Management Plan (CRMP) published in 1986 by the State of Wisconsin Historic Preservation Office. This multi-volume work (available at the Brown County Public Library) is ultimately intended to provide a thematic overview of all the built resources in the State of Wisconsin and one of the themes covered in the three volumes already published is that of architectural styles. The CRMP's definitions of the various architectural styles found in Wisconsin are essentially the same as those used by the National Park Service except that those in the CRMP also include information on the Wisconsin manifestations of these styles gleaned from the many intensive surveys the State of Wisconsin has conducted. Consequently, these have become the standard stylistic definitions used at the state level to describe Wisconsin's architectural resources and they are used in paraphrased form in the following architectural styles portion of this chapter. Each stylistic definition found on the following pages describes in some detail the way that style was used in Green Bay and mentions any manifestations of the style peculiar to Green Bay. The resulting definition is consistent with that used by the National Park Service and yet reflects the local usage found by the intensive survey.

In the three centuries since Green Bay was first settled, buildings representing nearly every architectural style found in Wisconsin were constructed and many of these were (and are) of considerable architectural importance. This stylistic diversity was once part of the special heritage

of Green Bay's architecture, but neither age nor architectural distinction, however, could prevent many of the city's earliest buildings from being demolished before their useful life span had ended. This has been especially true in Green Bay's downtown section, the area of the city which has undergone the greatest amount of change. Here, early Colonial Period and Early Republic Period commercial, residential, and institutional buildings were replaced first with Mid-19th Century and Late Victorian buildings, and then with Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival Period and American Movements Period buildings. The resulting mixture gave Green Bay's downtown a unique architectural character but, unfortunately, the needs of the present day have resulted in the demolition of much of this area. As a result, most of the districts within the city boundaries identified by the Green Bay Intensive Survey as having the highest concentrations of Green Bay's most significant architectural resources are residential neighborhoods located just outside the boundaries of the historic downtown area.

The best example of such a neighborhood is the Astor Historic District which was placed on the NRHP in 1980. This neighborhood contains a wide variety of architectural styles and many of the residences within the district represent the finest local examples of these styles. Because the Astor District is already listed on the National Register, however, and because of budgetary and time constraints, the Green Bay Intensive Survey was not able to resurvey this district and integrate its buildings into the larger survey. Consequently, except on those rare occasions when the Intensive Survey could not find any other buildings located elsewhere in the city to represent a particular style, buildings within the Astor Historic District are not included in the buildings discussed in this Chapter.

Besides surveying just those buildings which fall within the standard stylistic definitions, the Green Bay Intensive Survey also surveyed many vernacular examples of these styles. Vernacular examples were built during the same time period as their more stylistically accurate brethren but are generally simpler, less complex buildings which use only some of the salient design elements that are characteristic of a style to achieve a similar, but generally more modest appearance. More often than not such buildings represent a builder's interpretations of whatever style was popular at the moment. Thus, for every true Greek Revival building in Green Bay such as "Hazelwood", the Morgan L. Martin Residence located at 1008 S. Monroe Avenue, there are usually also several vernacular Greek Revival style buildings which exhibit some of the same characteristics such as cornice returns and a front door which is framed by sidelights and a transom light. The Survey also recorded two variants of the more common styles called combined examples and transitional examples. Combined examples are created when an addition in a later style is added to a pre-existing building as, for example, when a Queen Anne style wraparound porch is added to a Greek Revival house. A transitional example occurs when the original design of a building reflects major characteristics of two or more different types as when a late Greek Revival building contains elements of the Italianate style that supplanted it. Examples of all three variants (vernacular, combined, and transitional) are noted in the following text when it is deemed appropriate.

What follows is a list of styles and vernacular forms identified by the Green Bay Intensive Survey. The style names and the periods of their occurrence are taken directly from the CRMP as are the basic definitions of each style. They are then followed by more specific information about the way each style was used in Green Bay including a list of both the most typical and the most important local examples. Further information on the styles themselves can be found in the second volume of the CRMP and in the bibliography.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Greek Revival (1830 - 1870)

The Greek Revival style was the first national style which was popularly used in Green Bay. The style characteristics most commonly associated with it include porticos and corner pilasters that use Doric, Ionic or Corinthian Orders; prominent, generally front-facing gables framed with heavy mouldings; low-pitched roofs; and classically inspired cornices with returns. The style is generally symmetrical and orderly and features regularly spaced door and window openings, but departures and adaptations from the norm were common depending on the kinds of building materials that were locally available. In addition, there are numerous vernacular structures with limited Greek Revival details such as rectangular massing, regular fenestration patterns, and returned cornices. The style was used to design everything from state capitols to churches but is most frequently seen in Wisconsin in residential buildings.

Green Bay originally contained some of Wisconsin's most distinguished Greek Revival designs such as the Astor House Hotel (non-extant) and the recently moved Cotton House (NRHP, 1970) built in 1849 and now relocated at Heritage Hill State Park. In addition, two of the state's finest surviving Greek Revival residences are still located in the Astor Historic District (NRHP, 1980); "Hazelwood", the Morgan C. Martin House (1008 S. Monroe Ave., NRHP, 1970), built in 1837-1838; and the John Day House (703 S. Monroe Ave.) built between 1866-1867. Unfortunately, the great changes which have occurred in the oldest sections of the city make it somewhat hazardous to generalize about more typical Green Bay examples of the style. All the surviving examples of the style in Green Bay, however, were originally residences and most are clapboard sided, front gabled, vernacular examples. One of the best examples of the latter from a stylistic point of view is the altered residence located at 1200 Day Street (BR 86/31). Other examples include: the Anton Klaus Residence at 401 S. Madison St. (BR 115/13) built between 1867-1880; the James Flattley Residence at 632 Pine St. (BR 115/36) built before 1863; and the residence at 807 Elmore St. (BR 51/34).

The finest transitional example of the Greek Revival style in Green Bay and one of the city's outstanding early houses is the Greek Revival/Italianate style Elisha Morrow House (345 S. Adams St., BR 81/08) built in 1857. A fine example of a combined version of these styles is the Greek Revival style house located at 613 N. Chestnut Ave. (BR 74/21) built in 1871 and later modified with a Queen Anne style porch.

Egyptian Revival (1850-1870; 1925-1940)

The first Egyptian Revival style, one of several early 19th century revival styles, was of limited popularity and was largely confined to such structures as mausoleums, prisons, and Masonic temples. However, Egyptian Revival design elements such as battered window and door surrounds, were incorporated into the design of some Wisconsin homes. No examples from this period are known to have been built in Green Bay and none have survived. The style also had a short- lived vogue in the 1920s and early 1930s resulting from popular interest in the artifacts unearthed from the tomb of King Tutankhamen in 1922. The designs that resulted from this are really a variant of the Art Deco movement and stylistic details include gorge and roll cornices, papyrus or lotus columns, and winged orbs over doorways.

Egyptian inspired designs from this period are quite rare in Wisconsin and the style appears to have been used almost exclusively for commercial buildings. The single example of this style in Green Bay is the Jones Auto Supply Building (143 N. Broadway, BR 64/03) built in 1931. This building is specifically cited in the CRMP as an outstanding and unusual example of the Egyptian Revival style, both for its small size and for its largely intact and highly colored terra cotta-faced principal facade.

Gothic Revival (1850-1880)

The Gothic Revival style had its origins in the renewed interest in spirituality and religion that occurred in late eighteenth century England and France as a partial reaction to that period of intensely intellectual activity called the Enlightenment. This reaction also extended to architecture as well and a period of disenchantment with the orderliness of the classical period of design set in. As a result, some turned to the Gothic Period as a source of both spiritual and architectural inspiration and the results became known as the Gothic Revival style in architecture.

The most common design element of the Gothic Revival style is the pointed arch. Other Gothic Revival features include steeply pitched roofs, pinnacles, exaggerated hood molds over windows and doors and the use of "Gothic" style curvilinear ornament on and about the bargeboards under the eaves. The style proved especially popular for religious buildings, which were often built of stone but occasionally also of wood, which examples were often called "Carpenters' Gothic." Religious buildings in the Gothic Revival style generally used a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance; but numerous cruciform plan churches with a centrally-placed steeple were also constructed.

Residential examples of the style almost always include such features as steeply-pitched gables, decorative bargeboards, a veranda or porch, and on larger examples, sometimes a tower or turret. A variety of building materials was used, but the general appearance was monochromatic. The only intact Gothic Revival-style residence in Green Bay is the fine Capt. Charles R. Tyler House (402 Lawe St.) located in the Astor Historic District and built between 1850- 1856.

Green Bay has five extant examples of churches built in this style, the finest and most intact of which is a late example; Christ Episcopal Church at 427-429 Cherry St. (BR 84/16-17) built in 1898. The others are all examples of "Carpenters Gothic" designs and include the Central Assembly of God Church at 901 Cherry St. (BR 93/13) built in 1863; the Evangelical Reformed Church at 1002 Pine St. (BR 115/33), a late example built in 1904 and designed by Henry Foeller; and the Bethel Baptist Church at 531 Fourth St. (BR 49/33-34).

Italianate (1850 -1880)

The typical hallmarks of the many high-style Italianate residences in Wisconsin are wide eaves with brackets, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, and often a polygonal or square cupola placed on the roof. These buildings are usually either "L" shaped or square in plan, frequently have smaller ells attached to the rear of the main block, and have boxy proportions. Other common characteristics include verandas or loggias, bay windows, balustraded balconies, and tall windows with hoodmolds or pediments. Italianate style residences usually have clapboard, ashlar, or brick walls, or, less frequently, ones of stone. Green Bay has a number of fine examples of Italianate residences. The most impressive of these, even in its altered state, is the Joel Fisk House at 123 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 63/22-25), built between 1865-1867 and placed on the NRHP in 1978. Other fine examples include the Theodore Kamnitz house at 106-108 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 61/31) built in 1880; the house located at 909 E. Walnut St. (BR 110/03); the unusually intact Rectory of Holy Cross Church at 3009 Bay Settlement Rd. (BR 112/13) built in 1860 and its fine Italianate style laundry building (BR 112/17); and the William Abrams House at 404 S. Webster Ave. (BR 116/08-09) built between 1867-1872.

Vernacular examples of Italianate residences are quite common in Wisconsin and display limited Italianate stylistic elements or, more simply, Italianate massing and proportions. Very few vernacular examples have survived in Green Bay and most of these were too altered to warrant being surveyed. Two that were surveyed were the unusual pair of houses located at 301 and 305 N. Clay St. (BR 112/28-29), built by John Bidonl between 1867-1880.

Surviving Italianate style commercial structures are also common in Wisconsin. These structures are usually two-to-three stories tall and often have bracketed cornices, flat or shallow-pitched shed roofs, and tall windows decorated with hoodmolds or pediments. Most of the numerous examples which once played a prominent part in the downtown areas of Green Bay have been demolished and replaced with later, more modern buildings. Of those that remain, two of the best are the Thomas Burns Hardware Store Building located at 115 N. Broadway (BR 63/28), built ca. 1883, and the much altered Shaylor Block at 300-304 Pine St. (BR 85/13), built ca. 1870.

Romanesque Revival (1855-85)

As its name implies, the Romanesque Revival style was a modern reuse of the style which had preceded the Gothic style in European architecture. The dominant feature of the Romanesque Revival style is the round arch, which was used in windows, doors, and corbel tables. The style was especially popular for church buildings and was used for this type of building long after it ceased to be used elsewhere. Church buildings designed in this style frequently have a combination of towers of different heights, creating an asymmetrical composition, but symmetrical massing is also common. Towers, sometimes with parapets or a pyramidal roof, are often seen; and monochromatic brick or stone were the most popular building materials.

All four of the surviving buildings in Green Bay built in the Romanesque Revival style are churches and their numbers include several of Green Bay's finest buildings. The most elaborate of these are: St. John's R.C. Church at 427- 431 St. Johns St., (BR 80/08-10) built between 1911-1912 and designed by Henry Foeller; and St. Francis Xavier Cathedral at 136 S. Monroe Ave. (BR 108/22-23), built in 1876. These structures are complemented by: Sts. Peter and Paul R.C. Church at 702 N. Baird St. (BR 87/26-28); and by Holy Cross Church at 3003 Bay Settlement Rd. (BR 112/12) built in 1932, both of which were designed by Foeller and Schoeber.

High Victorian Gothic (1865-1900)

High Victorian Gothic is a later manifestation of the Gothic Revival style and emphasized heavier detailing and more complex massing than its predecessor while still retaining the same emphasis on the use of the pointed arch. One of the hallmarks of the style is the use of surface materials of differing colors and textures to create a polychromatic appearance. High Victorian Gothic was used on a wider variety of building types than was the Gothic Revival and can be found on both institutional and commercial examples as well as on churches. Residential uses of the style were very rare and none are known to have been built in Green Bay.

Three of the four surviving buildings in Green Bay built in the High Victorian Gothic style are churches including one of Green Bay's finest buildings, St. Willebrord R.C. Church at 201-203 S. Adams St. (BR 108/02-04) built between 1891- 1892. This structure is complemented by the much-altered St. Patrick's R.C. Church at 201 N. Maple Ave. (BR 60/21-22) built in 1893, and by the excellent St. Mary's of the Angels R.C. Church and Monastery at 645 S. Irwin Ave. (BR 110/29- 32) built between 1901-1903 and designed in a monochromatic, Richardsonian Romanesque-influenced version of the style. The fourth Green Bay building executed in the High Victorian Gothic style is the altered C. Fink Store Block at 406-410 Dousman St. (BR 33/19) built in 1873.

Second Empire (1870-80)

The universal element of the Second Empire style is the mansard roof, and curbs at the tops of visible roof slopes and dormer windows are both typical design elements used to embellish the roof. Second Empire structures are generally tall and often bear heavy ornamentation. Many Second Empire buildings also include Italianate style details such as heavily bracketed eaves because the popularity of the two styles overlapped in time. The style was particularly well used for large public and institutional buildings during its period of peak popularity and this may explain why so few examples have survived and why many of those that do have a feeling of monumentality.

Few examples of this style appear to have been built in Green Bay and the four surviving examples are all residences and are all built of brick. Among these is one of the finer examples in the state; the Bishop's Residence (now the Rectory of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral) located at 139 S. Madison St. (BR 108/33-34) and built in 1870. The other buildings in this group include the following residences: the finely detailed but considerably smaller house located at 803 Cherry St. (BR 93/08), built Ca. 1860; the equally fine but much- altered house located at 435 S. Van Buren St. (BR 122/19); and the small, considerably altered example located at 326 N. Norwood Ave. (BR 53/36).

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-90)

Named after American architect Henry Hobson Richardson, this style is characterized by solidity and strength. Developed from the Romanesque style and retaining the use of round arches over windows and doors, Richardsonian Romanesque walls are generally constructed of masonry and are often rough-faced when built of stone. The visual impression these buildings convey is one of massive strength and this is heightened by using robust detailing to emphasize the size and physical strength of the various design elements. Many public buildings executed in this style also feature towers, many of which are shorter and more substantial in appearance than those used in other styles.

The actual number of buildings designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in Green Bay is not known. The Green Bay Intensive Survey identified only one local example of this style and this was a commercial building. Because this type of building has suffered the most from the changes which have occurred in the downtown section of Green Bay, it is possible that this style may have been disproportionately affected. In any case, the only example of this style included in the Intensive Survey was the excellent Johannes Brothers Block at 118- 122 S. Washington St. (BR 80/24-25), built in 1891 and demolished in 1988. There are other buildings in Green Bay which exhibit a massive masonry appearance similar to true examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style but these are not round arched examples and should be more properly considered vernacular expressions of other styles.

Stick Style (1870-90)

The Stick Style resulted from a short-lived interest in Swiss Chalet style residential buildings and the term is most properly applied to buildings which reproduce some aspects of the roof-heavy proportions of such buildings. Most commonly, however, the Stick Style was used as a system of wooden ornamentation which was applied to buildings which more truly belong to other styles such as the Queen Anne style. The name "Stick Style" derives from the straightforward but ornamental use of stick-like framing boards to delineate different exterior surface areas . Buildings designed in this style all have this visible decorative stickwork which can be used horizontally, vertically, diagonally or in combinations of these. Such buildings are generally tall and have complex and irregular forms. They are covered with steeply-pitched multi- gable roofs with wide, overhanging bracketed eaves.

Most surviving Stick Style buildings are of frame construction and are residential buildings. True examples of the style are very rare in Wisconsin and none were found in Green Bay. What was found was a series of combination gable-and-hip roofed Queen Anne style residences, all of similar design, which use Stick style design elements in a more elaborate manner than is typical of most other contemporary buildings. The family resemblance of these structures may be indicative of the work of a so far unknown builder. Three of these buildings are located on the west side of Green Bay: the Joseph H. Taylor house at 300 S. Broadway (BR 33/35), built in 1887; the George Georgenson house at 709 S. Norwood Ave. (BR 48/04) built in 1889; and the Jennie Smith house at 715 N. Broadway (BR 72/32) built in 1893. A more elaborate version of these houses and one which features a tower as well is the Fred Petry house at 802 E. Walnut St. (BR 118/36) built in 1893. Of the many examples of Queen Anne style houses in Green Bay which use elements of the Stick style as a means of decorating its wall surfaces, one of the best is the fine Florentine Frisque house located at 119 S. Jackson St. (BR 122/06) and built in 1893.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

Most American examples of the Queen Anne style are residential buildings and because the period of this style's greatest popularity coincided with a period of enormous suburban growth in America, extant examples are numerous and now virtually define the Victorian Period house in the popular imagination. Queen Anne style houses can be identified by their apparently irregular plans, complex use of classically inspired ornamentation, and asymmetrical massing. The designs of these buildings often include cutaway bay windows, round or polygonal turrets, wrap-around verandas, and steeply-pitched multi-gable or combination gable and hip roofs which usually have a dominate front-facing gable. Use of a variety of surface materials, roof shapes, and wall projections are all typical in Queen Anne designs and are represented in a seemingly endless number of different combinations. Shingle or clapboard siding is common, and they are often combined in the same building, sometimes above a brick first story.

In Green Bay, Queen Anne style houses are the most frequently encountered examples of nineteenth century high style architecture. The Intensive Survey identified great numbers of these buildings and these include some of the city's best as well as some of its most representative buildings. Three of the grandest examples are located in the Astor Historic District: the Patrick Martin house located at 736 S. Madison St. and built between 1898-1900; the Mitchell Johannes house located at 902 S. Madison St. and built in 1900; and the George G. Greene house located at 904 S. Monroe St. and built between 1885- 1889. Another equally grand and very late example is the Mary Brogan house located at 303 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 68/09-12) built in 1911 and located in the Oakland- Dousman Historic District. Less grand but equally fine examples can be found in Green Bay's other pre-1900 neighborhoods. Three of the finest in terms of the integrity of their elaborate ornamentation are: the Stick style-influenced Florentine Frisque house at 119 S. Jackson St. (BR 122/06) built in 1893; the exuberant Raphael Soquet house at 345 S. Monroe Ave. (BR 116/23-24) built in 1897; and the William Gibbs house and its accompanying carriage house at 538 S. Van Buren St. (BR 113/23-24) built in 1897.

The great majority of Green Bay's Queen Anne style houses lack the wealth of detailing that is usually associated with this style. This is also true in most other cities in Wisconsin as well and is indicative of the expense involved in creating really elaborate designs. Most home builders of the period were content to clothe their creations in the most basic design elements associated with the style such as using two or three different patterns of wood shingles to side the upper floors, dormers of different sizes, and sizable front porches decorated with varying degrees of trim. The use of variegated surface materials, multiple dormers, bay and oriel windows, and towers and turrets tends to obscure the fact that the vast majority of these houses are of just two types: either cruciform plan houses usually topped with multi-gable roofs; or essentially rectilinear plan houses usually topped with hip roofs.

Fine examples of the cruciform type include: the John Smith house at 1028 Porlier St. (BR 100/17) built in 1893; the Mitchell Johannes House at 421 Crooks St. (BR 104/30) built in 1895; and the H. Atkinson house at 633 E. Walnut St. (BR 107/30) built between 1871-1874. Fine examples of the rectilinear type include: the Benjamin F. Garlock house at 805-807 Dousman St. (BR 70/25-26), Oakland-Dousman Historic District NRHP) built in 1899; and the Louis Geniesse house at 720 S. Clay St. (BR 111/31) built in 1902.

A subtype of the cruciform plan Queen Anne style house which is found quite frequently in Green Bay is topped with a combination gable and hip roof which gives these buildings a distinctive appearance. Examples are especially plentiful on the west side of the city and include: the Michael Ahearn house at 517 Dousman St. (BR 52/13-14) built in 1896; the Felix Hannon house at 224 S. Chestnut St. (BR 54/36) built in 1891; the Antoinette Blesch house at 161 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 65/15-16, Oakland-Dousman Historic District NRHP) built in 1888. An excellent east side example is the John P. Schumacher house at 700-702 Cherry St. (BR 117/09) built in 1895.

Two fine examples of transitional Queen Anne style houses (in this case transitioning towards the Colonial Revival style) are: the D. J. Gallagher house at 803 Oregon St. (BR 72/12-13) built in 1909; and the Mrs. M. McGuire house at 712 Dousman St. (BR 73/33-34) built in 1903, both of which are in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District.

The vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne style are most typically small scale, cruciform plan, one-and-a-half story houses. These are usually topped with multi- gable roofs. Excellent examples include: the Mrs. John McMahon house at 814 Howard St. (BR 45/03) built in 1896; the Max Tenton house at 719 N. Broadway (BR 72/31) built in 1894; the Herman Thomm house at 1127 Chicago St. (BR 104/28) built in 1905; and the Mrs. J. Ruff house at 1250 Cherry St. (BR 117/26) built in 1897.

The Queen Anne style was also used for commercial buildings whose designs were much more likely to approximate the appearance of contemporary English models than was the case with residential designs. Wisconsin examples of Queen Anne style commercial buildings are generally from one to three stories tall, feature exterior walls which are usually constructed of brick, have either brick or stone trim, and feature period style ornamentation which is usually of English origin. Some designs also include "Flemish" gables and the exterior elevations often feature bay windows or oriel windows placed above the first floor. Green Bay now has only one true example of such a building; the excellent Albert Gray Block at 100-108 S. Broadway (BR 34/05) built in 1899. Many vernacular expressions of this type of Queen Anne design will undoubtedly also be discovered in Wisconsin and their numbers will probably include several examples located in Green Bay. Unfortunately, there is not yet enough agreement on the identifying characteristics of such designs to list them at this time.

Shingle (1880-1910)

The Shingle style was an offshoot of the nineteenth century American interest in the Colonial period and its architecture which resulted from the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Although early examples may have a Queen Anne style appearance, Shingle style buildings have a much smoother and less variegated surface and tend to emphasize more horizontal lines. The wall surfaces of buildings designed in this style are sometimes entirely sided in a skin-like covering of wood shingles. More typically they cover the upper story walls while the first story is sided in either stone or brick. Roofs are typically hipped and/or gabled, and are sometimes gambrel form. Other ornamental details include eyebrow dormers, broad gable ends, and small paned windows. Both interior and exterior ornamentation is usually classically inspired in design.

True examples of this style are very rare in Wisconsin and only one combined example was identified in Green Bay. This is the large Bungalow style George Schober house at 1616 Main St. (BR 118/05) built in 1901. The broad side gable ends of this house are covered in a tight skin of wood shingles which is pierced by a recessed triple window group placed in a

very shallow polygonal bay. The sides of this recess are curved and are also shingle sided, giving the whole composition the smooth, skin-like appearance typical of the style.

Colonial Revival (1895-1920)

As interest in genuine Colonial Period architecture increased at the end of the nineteenth century, a reaction to the stylistic excesses of the Queen Anne style began to grow and the greater simplicity of Colonial examples gave houses designed in this manner a fresh, modern appeal. Borrowing architectural detailing from Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial examples, typical elements found in Colonial Revival buildings include such elements as classically inspired porches, gables ends, and pediments although such details are usually not elaborate. Roof designs for Colonial Revival examples are sometimes more complex than those found on the later Period Colonial Revival style examples. Even so, the great majority have simple gable roof designs although hip roof examples are also found. The style is simple and regular, with symmetrically placed windows and central doors. In many ways this style is a transitional one which acted as a bridge between the Queen Anne style and the more stylistically correct examples which were to characterize the Period Colonial Revival and Period Dutch Colonial Revival styles which followed and which were an outgrowth of the buildings discussed in this section.

Most buildings designed in this style are residential buildings and Green Bay has both fine transitional and mature examples of the style. Among the best of the transitional examples are: the John H. Duncan house and carriage house at 102 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/24-25) built in 1904 and the smaller house which Duncan built next door at 110 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/23) in the same year; the Godfrey Nejedlo house at 428 S. Webster Ave. (BR 116/05) built in 1907; and the Michael E. Entzminger house built in 1905 and located at 826 S. Madison St. in the Astor Historic District.

Mature examples of the style also can be found in varying degrees of size and elaborateness. These include: the Martin Gaffney house at 719 Mather St. (BR 76/06) built in 1908; the Edmund F. Liebman house at 631 Grove St. (BR 87/31) built in 1917; and the George Hoffman house at 521 S. Van Buren St. (BR 122/17) built in 1907.

Vernacular examples of the style can also be found and are generally smaller in size and less elaborate in design. However, most of the examples in Green Bay are found in combination with other, more dominant styles and are listed with these styles instead. Among the few vernacular examples in the city which exhibits predominantly Colonial Revival features is the re-sided Bessie Gleason duplex at 238-240 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 66/28) built in 1903.

Neoclassical Revival (1895-1935)

A style which became especially popular for public, institutional, and commercial buildings after the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Neoclassical Revival style was classical in inspiration and planning and stressed symmetry and the use of classical detailing. This detailing typically includes such characteristic elements as porticos whose roofs are supported by classical order columns, and symmetrically balanced windows and doors. The use of columns is all but ubiquitous in Neoclassical design and they may be used either as freestanding or as engaged design elements. Public examples of the style were usually executed in stone or brick wall cladding and feature materials designed to express a feeling of monumentality and permanence. Green Bay, like most sizable Wisconsin cities, has several public buildings executed in this style. The finest example is the Kellogg Public Library-Neville Public Museum group at 125 S. Jefferson St. (BR 108/09-10) built in 1901, 1903 and listed in the NRHP. Other fine examples include: West Senior High School at 958- 978 Shawano Ave. (BR 34/07-09) built in 1928 and added to in 1960; the First Presbyterian Church at 204 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/16-17) built in 1924; East Senior High School at Ca. 1425 E. Walnut St. (BR 84/30-31) built in 1924; the Farmers Exchange Bank at 1243-1245 Main St. (BR 91/05-06) built in 1922; the Columbus Club Building at 115 S. Jefferson St. (BR 108/07-08) built in 1924; and the First Church of Christ Scientist at 128 N. Monroe St. (BR 109/06) built in 1904.

The Neoclassical Revival style was also used for residences as well and the use of the classical portico is the most characteristic feature of such buildings. The finest example in Green Bay is the Frank Blesch house at 149 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 65/18-19) built in 1915 and included in the NRHP-listed Oakland-Dousman Historic District.

Beaux Arts (1895-1920)

The Beaux Arts style is also a classically inspired, monumentally-scaled style with a similar emphasis on symmetry in both planning and appearance. Unlike the more severe Neoclassical Revival style, however, the Beaux Arts style features a high degree of surface ornamentation expressed in the use of such characteristic design elements as monumental scale (usually paired) columns, blind parapets or balustrades, decorative urns, and sculpture. This results in a highly ornamented and richly finished appearance which is usually characteristic of the interior as well. Public examples of the style were also usually executed in stone or brick wall cladding and feature materials designed to express a feeling of monumentality and permanence. The only example of this style in Green Bay is the superb Brown County Courthouse at 100 S. Jefferson St. (BR 84/22) built between 1908-1910 and listed on the NRHP.

Commercial/Chicago Style (1895-1930)

The Commercial style originated as a way of giving architectural expression to the design of the commercial building form and was a response to the technological developments which permitted the construction of tall buildings with large expanses of floor and window space in the late 19th century. The use of the new metal skeleton framing rather than the age-old load-bearing masonry walls allowed for the construction of buildings of five or more stories and permitted expansive window space by relieving the exterior walls of their load bearing functions. Usually, fenestration was regular with large, divided rectangular windows. The "Chicago Window," a three-part window with a large rectangular central light flanked by two narrow double-hung sashes, was developed in Chicago and its use in Commercial style buildings of the period was so common that the term "Chicago style" is used to describe tall buildings having this particular characteristic. The only extant building in Green Bay which was designed in the Commercial style is the excellent terra cotta-clad Bellin-Buchannan Building at 100-106 S. Washington St. (BR 80/20-21) built in 1915.

Prairie School (1895-1925)

An indigenous American style with roots in the American Arts and Crafts movement and the Shingle style, the Prairie School style originated in Chicago and became an important regional style in the Midwest in the years before World War I. The popular image of a Prairie School style building today is dominated by the contributions of the style's greatest practitioner, Wisconsin-born architect Frank Lloyd Wright. These buildings can be characterized by their horizontal lines. Horizontality was emphasized by the use of long, low, hipped or gabled roofs with widely overhanging boxed eaves, grouped or banded windows, and a belt course or shelf roof between stories. Residential designs also typically feature massive chimneys which help to anchor the buildings to their site visually and serve as counterpoints to the prevailing horizontality. Wood, stucco, and brick were typical building materials and their natural beauty was emphasized. Stylized and abstracted motifs were frequently used in leaded glass windows and interiors. Although most often used for residences, the Prairie School style was also used for many other building types as well including banks, retail stores and schools.

The finest examples of buildings designed in the Prairie School style are those in which the style is expressed in all the exterior and interior elements. These buildings have a unity which is especially characteristic of the Prairie School style and which is found in relatively few examples not designed by the acknowledged masters of this style. More typically, local architects utilized elements of the Prairie School style in the same way they used elements of the Colonial Revival or Neoclassical styles to create up-to-date, fashionable buildings. Buildings created in this manner vary greatly, some having the distinctive feel of true Prairie School examples, with others having only the details.

Green Bay has several fine examples of Prairie School style buildings designed by local architects. The best of these is the William B. Evans house located at 500 Eliza St. in the Astor Historic District, which was built in 1914 to the design of Chicago architect Richard Boaler who used the Green Bay firm of Carr and Walsh as supervising architects. The most interesting group of Green Bay buildings designed in the Prairie School style is the fine group of residences designed by the firm of Foeller and Schobers located in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District. This group includes the A. J. Selmer house at 126 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 69/25-27) built in 1922; the George W. Fisk house at 830 Shawano Ave. (BR 68/28-29) built in 1915; and the Harry Fisk house at 137 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 65/20-21) built in 1912. Each of these designs owes something to other styles that were then popular such as the Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and American Foursquare, and yet the total appearance of each is strongly influenced by the Prairie School designs.

Other examples of houses built in this style include the Mayme Fontaine house at 501 Howard St. (BR 54/27) built in 1917; the Rectory of St. John's Church at 413 St. Johns St. (BR 80/07) built in 1921; the late Craftsman style-influenced E. A. Munger house at 1109 Grignon St. (BR 95/20) built in 1924; the Bungalow style-influenced Frank Renard house at 339 S. Webster Ave. (BR 122/37) built in 1917; and the Bungalow style-influenced Hugo Schwarting house at 643 S. Clay St. (BR 124/13) built in 1921 and designed by Foeller and Schoebers.

As already mentioned, use of this style was not limited to single family residences. Several multi-family buildings exhibiting Prairie School influences include the excellent Lazarre Apartments at 501-507 E. Walnut St. (BR 80/31) built in 1916; the late American Foursquare style-influenced Adam Sokolski duplex at 1255-1257 Porlier St. (BR 97/26) built in 1928; and the Cross Apartments at 301-303 N. Quincy St. (BR 109/25) built in 1929. The only commercial building in Green Bay exhibiting Prairie School design is the fine North Side Advancement Association Building located at 413-427 St. George St. (BR 88/05- 06) built in 1922.

Arts and Crafts (1900-1920)

This style had its origins in the work of English architects and designers who sought a new approach to house design by using simplified elements of traditional English cottages to produce a comprehensive design in which exterior and interior elements were designed to work together. True American examples are almost invariably residential buildings that imitate many of the features of these English prototypes. Forms were simple, with minimal decoration beyond the use of small, asymmetrically placed multi-paned windows. Wood was used extensively in the interiors, and shingle roofs are typical, sometimes padded at the edges to resemble thatch. Exteriors were almost always surfaced in plain stucco.

Identifying Wisconsin buildings which are true examples of the Arts and Crafts style provides a good illustration of the problems which confront architectural historians and surveyors when dealing with a style whose specific design characteristics are still being evaluated. The English

Arts and Crafts movement had a considerable influence on several American styles besides the American version of the Arts and Crafts style itself including the American Craftsman style, Bungalow style, and the Tudor and Elizabethan Revival styles (and its subtype, the English Cottage Revival style). While pure examples of the Arts and Crafts style appear to be rare in Wisconsin, buildings sharing important characteristics of this style can be found in many examples of the other styles mentioned above, making identification difficult. Eventually, intensive surveys such as this one will make it possible to create the fine distinctions between styles that are necessary to properly distinguish between them, but for now, stylistic definitions must take into account the interrelatedness of the features these several styles sometimes share.

At this time the most important distinguishing characteristics of buildings designed in the Arts and Crafts style are partially or totally stuccoed wall surfaces, an informal "English" appearance, and the almost exclusively residential character of these buildings. The finest example of this style in Green Bay is the Rectory of Christ Episcopal Church at 423 Cherry St. (BR 84/18) built in 1911. Other fine examples include: the Raphael Souquet house at 226 N. Maple Ave. (BR 57/23) built in 1932; the Orris Brightman house at 1103 Grignon St. (BR 95/19) built in 1918; the James K. Foster house at 1135 Emilie St. (BR 96/12) built in 1927; and the William Nissen house at 444 S. Van Buren St. (BR 113/26) built in 1930.

The influence of this style can also be seen in the Prairie School style Mayme Fontaine house located at 501 Howard St. (BR 54/27) built in 1917.

American Craftsman (1900-1920)

Like the Arts and Crafts style, the American Craftsman style had its origins in the work of English architects and designers who sought a new approach to house design by using simplified elements of traditional vernacular houses to produce a comprehensive design in which exterior and interior elements worked together to produce a unified whole. Unlike Arts and Crafts designs, however, the American Craftsman style did not choose to imitate its English heritage. Instead, by applying the basic principles of Arts and Crafts design to American needs and building materials, designers such as Wisconsin native Gustave Stickly were able to fashion buildings having a specifically American appearance. The American Craftsman style is characterized by quality construction and simple, well-crafted exterior and interior details. Natural materials are used both inside and out in a manner appropriate to each. Wood is by far the most common material used both inside and out with brick, stucco, and wood shingles also being typical exterior building materials. Frequently the exteriors of American Craftsman style houses use broad bands of contrasting materials (such as wood shingles above stucco) to delineate different floors. American Craftsman style homes usually have broad gable or hipped main roofs with one or two large front dormers and widely overhanging eaves, exposed brackets or rafters, and prominent chimneys. Most designs also feature multi- light windows having simplified Queen Anne style sash patterns. Open front porches whose roofs are supported by heavy piers are a hallmark of the style, and glazed sunporches and open roofed wooden pergola-like porches are also common.

Virtually all American Craftsman designs are small and medium size residential buildings and single family houses predominate. In general, these houses fall into one of two basic types in Wisconsin: square or rectilinear plan two or two- and-a-half story designs; and square or rectilinear plan one or one-and-a-half story Bungalow style designs. These houses may vary greatly in the degree of elaboration they display. The more elaborate examples are often architect designed while the great majority of the less elaborate examples were built from plans by builders.

The Green Bay Intensive Survey identified many examples of the two basic types of houses mentioned above and a much larger number of houses that have some American Craftsman style elements. Because examples were numerous, the following lists name only the best or most representative of the two types.

The finest Green Bay examples of American Craftsman style two and two-and-a- half story houses include the excellent house located at 1040 Shawano Ave. (BR 30/07) built in 1917; the duplex located at 604-606 S. Maple Ave. (BR 44/33); the Joseph DeCock house at 870 Howard St. (BR 56/31) built in 1921; the R. J. Coad house at 139 N. Maple Ave. (BR 60/17) built in 1923; the fine house located at 1320 Elm St. (BR 94/30); the house located at 1233 Stuart St. (BR 107/04); and the Julia O'Connor house at 805 S. Clay St. (BR 124/15) built in 1923.

The best Green Bay examples of American Craftsman style one and one-and-a-half story Bungalows include the William Rocheleau house at 1215 S. Broadway (BR 32/32) built in 1920; the Gustav Depeaux house at 812 Shea Ave. (BR 35/07) built in 1923; the George Askens house at 936 Elmore St. (BR 35/21) built in 1929; the Matie O'Keefe house at 114 Woodlawn Ave. (BR 41/08) built in 1927; the excellent Prairie School style-influenced house located at 838 10th Ave., (BR 46/18); the L. M. Hansen house at 607 W. Walnut St. (BR 52/21,23) built in 1921; the excellent L. D. Selmer house at 836 Howard St. (BR 56/26) built in 1918; the fine John Vaniten house at 17 N. Baird St. (BR 86/17) built in 1926; the Henry J. Johnston house at 1511 Main St. (BR 91/17) built in 1917; the J. W. Nejeldo house at 700 St. George St. (BR 95/07) built in 1913; the William P. Van Beek house at 202 S. Jackson St. (BR 113/07) built in 1920; and the Clarence Jahn house at 601 S. Clay St. (BR 124/10) built in 1920 and designed by Jahn.

American Foursquare (1900-1930)

A residential style popularized by builders across the country, the American Foursquare is easily identified by its box-like form and broad proportions. As the name implies, examples of this style are often square in plan although rectilinear examples are somewhat more common. Examples are almost always two or two-and-a-half stories in height and have either a shallow-pitched hip or gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, and centrally placed dormers which are occasionally placed on each of the four slopes of the more elaborate hip roofed examples. Entrance doors are always sheltered by porches and most examples of the style feature a one-story, full-width front porch which is often supported by Tuscan columns. Exterior materials include brick, stucco, concrete block, clapboard or wood

shingles, and American Craftsman-style influenced designs often alternate exterior finishes by floor, creating a banded appearance. Decoration is minimal, though some of the better examples are embellished with period details or American Craftsman style details such as porch piers decorated with trellis-like abstract designs which, in the finest examples, strongly suggest membership in another stylistic category such as the Colonial Revival or Prairie School styles. Nevertheless, the overall proportions of even the finest of these buildings always give them away and reveals their American Foursquare style roots.

American Foursquare style houses are one of the most common early twentieth century styles found in Green Bay and excellent examples occur in every section of the city. One of the finest of the more elaborate examples of the style is the Prairie School style-influenced, stucco-sided St. John house built in 1918 and located at 1001 S. Van Buren St. in the Astor Historic District. Other fine stucco-sided examples include the house located at 114 S. Oakland Ave. (BR 44/31) built in 1914; the Chester S. McDonald house at 700 Alma St. (BR 55/28) built in 1915; the house located at 1300 Grignon St. (BR 98/25); the John Baum house at 138-140 S. Jackson St. (BR 113/08) built in 1915; and the excellent Peter Christman house at 1100 Cherry St. (BR 117/18) built in 1916.

Clapboard sided examples are also common and most of the Colonial Revival style- influenced designs fall into this category. The best of these examples include: the early house located at 600 Vroman St. (BR 37/17); the house located at 869 Mather St. (BR 38/17) built in 1924; the Patrick Maloney duplex at 327-329 N. Maple Ave. (BR 60/28) built Ca.1889; the Edmund Fitzgerald house at 615 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 61/10) built in 1919; the M. McGuire house at 716 Dousman St. (BR 73/32) built in 1912 and located in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District; the early Joseph Arvey house at 917 Chicago St. (BR 101/31) built in 1891; the Victor Evraets house at 1025 Crooks St. (BR 105/02) built in 1913; the Henry Freix house at 810 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 106/04) built in 1925; the Frank Kaster house at 920 S. Clay St. (BR 111/21) built in 1921; and the Henry Schram duplex at 1101-1103 S. Webster Ave. (BR 123/16) built in 1927.

Many of the American Craftsman style-influenced American Foursquare style designs feature exteriors having alternating bands of different materials such as stucco and wood shingles. The best of these include: the Cornelius Kelly house at 811 Howard St. (BR 49/03) built in 1898; the Samuel Blaney house at 710 Kellogg St. (BR 53/31) built in 1916; the H. J. Selmer house at 140 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 69/23) built in 1919; the Eugene Engelbert house at 801 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 73/02) built in 1913; the excellent John Biebel house and carriage house at 1408 E. Mason St. (BR 103/19-20) built in 1911; the clapboard sided house located at 722 Emilie St. (BR 121/20); and the excellent John DuBois house at 125 S. Jackson St. (BR 122/08) built in 1913 and designed by Foeller and Schober.

Examples of the American Foursquare style built of brick or stone are not common. The finest Green Bay example is the David Hudson house and carriage house at 102 S. Oneida St. (BR 29/08-09) built of brownstone in 1917. Another good example is the Sister's Convent of St. Willebrord's R.C. Church at 212 S. Jefferson St. (BR 84/23) built in 1925.

There is also a transitional variant of the American Foursquare style which incorporates the corner tower typical of many Queen Anne style designs. The best of these examples are: the Leo Lamoye house at 221 Allard Ave. (BR 67/21) built in 1907; the Herman Hendrickson house at 835 Dousman St. (BR 70/17) built in 1903; the house located at 802 N. Chestnut Ave. (BR 74/11); and the house located at 116 S. Clay St. (BR 112/25). Another interesting Queen Anne style residence in which the American Foursquare style is clearly foreshadowed is the Michael Killian house at 347-349 N. Maple Ave. (BR 60/31) built in 1890.

Bungalow (1910-1940)

The term Bungalow has the unusual distinction of being both the name of a style and the generic name for a particular type of small residential building. Consequently, it is quite usual to speak of Colonial Revival style Bungalows when describing some houses of small size having pronounced Colonial Revival style design elements even as it is usual to speak of other houses as being in the Bungalow style. Bungalow style houses themselves are generally small- sized, have either square or rectilinear floor plans, and are usually one story tall. When a second story is needed, it is placed under the slope of the main roof in order to maintain the single story appearance and dormers are used to admit light. Bungalow designs typically have a horizontal emphasis and are covered with wide, projecting gable or hip roofs which often have protruding rafter ends or brackets supporting the eaves. On almost every example of the style the front door is covered by a porch and full-width front porches are commonplace. The roofs of these porches are frequently supported by piers having a battered shape although many other shapes can be found depending on the amount of influence other styles had in the overall design. Horizontal wood siding is the usual exterior surface material for these buildings although stucco, concrete block, brick veneer, wood shingle and even log examples are also found. Detailing is usually structural rather than ornamental and features plain, well-executed woodwork.

The Bungalow style was one of the most common building styles between 1910 and 1940 nationally, and this proved to be true in Green Bay as well. Bungalow style buildings were the most frequently surveyed residences in the city and multiple examples were found in every older Green Bay neighborhood. In general, Bungalows can be divided into three principal types: side gabled; front gabled; and hip roofed. Each type can have either square or rectilinear plans and can be either one or one-and-a-half stories tall and their exteriors can be surfaced in any of the materials listed above. Occasionally, Bungalows feature design elements borrowed from other styles such as the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School styles and sometimes these other styles are so dominant that they take precedent over the Bungalow style. One example is the American Craftsman style Bungalow which is so common in Green Bay that they have a separate listing under that style in this report. The following are lists of the best and most representative local examples of each type of Bungalow.

The finest Green Bay examples of side gabled Bungalows are: the R. B. Granez house at 620 Vroman St. (BR 37/16) built in 1922; the house located at 992 Howard St. (BR 43/27) built in 1920; the Raymond Modrow house at 1281 Shawano Ave. (BR 51/23) built in 1923; the John Scholten house at 509 Bond St. (BR 51/25) built in 1916; the fine house located at 309 S. Oakland Ave. (BR 54/25) built in 1925; the Arthur Denessen house at 126 Yale St. (BR 58/29) built in 1923; the H. J. Schefe house at 529 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 69/32-33) built in 1914; the Walter Peterson house at 913 Dousman St. (BR 70/06) built in 1926; the E. J. Balza house at 617 Dousman St. (BR 70/28-29) built in 1931; the Jacob Basten house at 1837 University Ave. (BR 77/28) built in 1939; the Steve Tekalski house at 1873 University Ave. (BR 77/29) built in 1926; the John DeGroot house at 832 Henry St. (BR 83/07) built in 1924; the George Vogels house at 1513 Ellis St. (BR 90/13) built in 1924; the Ferdinand H. Rapp house at 1170 Grignon St. (BR 98/19) built in 1915; the Emil Giese house at 1256 Eliza St. (BR 100/10) built in 1930; the Louis Moeller house at 1116-1120 Cass St. (BR 102/25) built in 1922; the house located at 1124 Cass St. (BR 102/26); the George Vancaater house at 308 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 105/30) and the John Solomon house at 302 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 105/31), both built in 1920 by Ludolf M. Hansen Co.; the Walter Pfotenhauer house at 644 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 105/36) built in 1922; and the Ed Frisque house at 1103 Stuart St. (BR 106/33) built in 1904.

The finest Green Bay examples of front gabled Bungalows are: the Gustav Depeaux house at 812 Shea Ave. (BR 35/07) built in 1923; the excellent Frank G. Jones house at 957 Howard St. (BR 58/18) built in 1922; the excellent American Craftsman style house located at 155 Francis Ave. (BR 65/32) built in 1920; the E. R. Martell house at 518 Phoebe St. (BR 71/15) built in 1919; the Frank Wiegard house at 560 Acme St. (BR 78/31) built in 1927; the only log sided house in Green Bay, the Fred J. Becker house at 1821 E. Mason St. (BR 79/09) built in 1922; the Wallace Ruhn house at 1465 Cedar St. (BR 89/21) built in 1927; the Charles Zader house at 1243 Eliza St. (BR 96/29) built in 1929; and the excellent Mary Pulchinski house at 221 N. Roosevelt St. (BR 104/18) built in 1923.

The finest Green Bay examples of hip roofed Bungalows are: the Walter O'Connor house at 800 Twelfth Ave. (BR 31/24) built in 1930; the Albert Verbockel house (978 Christiana St. (BR 40/24) built in 1925; the concrete block house located at 1008 Howard St. (BR 43/24) built in 1923; the William O. Kersten house at 900 Howard St. (BR 56/23) built in 1920; the Walter Rehder house at 508 S. Maple Ave. (BR 59/37) built in 1912; the C. B. Kempley house at 157 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/30-31) built in 1923; the Schoeber house at 1904 Deckner Ave. (BR 83/20) built in 1919; the Joseph Lena house at 724 St. George St. (BR 95/09) built in 1913; the Nelson LeClair house at 1115 Emilie St. (BR 96/09) built in 1926; the Frank Biebel Sr. house at 1145 Crooks St. (BR 105/06) built in 1920; the Clarence Marcott house at 442 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 105/24) built in 1926; and the Gus Sagerman house at 804 Doty St. (BR 117/04) built in 1916.

PERIOD REVIVAL (1900-1940)

The phrase "Period Revival" is a generic term used to describe the many different historic styles and design elements that architects revived and re-interpreted for modern use in the first decades of the twentieth century. These "period" designs were the products of the scholarly study of architectural history and they began to exert more and more influence on architectural design as the the nineteenth century matured. By the turn-of-the- century, the study of architectural precedent had become a basic part of architectural training and resulted in buildings which were increasingly careful copies of historic styles. The most accurate copies were usually produced for houses and churches; two building types for which historic models actually existed. More typically, however, architects were confronted with the challenge of producing designs for building types for which there were no historic precedents. Frequently this resulted in buildings that had a charm of their own such as the series of period revival gas stations (non-extant) designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller, Schober, and Berners. More often, though, the result was a building such as the Tudor Revival style Hotel Northland at 304 N. Adams St. (BR 84/14-15) built in 1924 and designed by Milwaukee architect Martin Tullgren, which used a period style as a form of decoration. The following are the most common Period Revival styles found in Green Bay followed by lists of the best local examples of each.

Period Georgian Revival

This style borrows from both the Georgian and Federal styles and uses such characteristic design elements as symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and accurate classical details to produce designs having a sense of formality about them which is not typical of examples of the related Period Colonial Revival style. Popular exterior design elements include denticulated cornices, Palladian-style windows, and symmetrically disposed double hung windows having 6, 8, or 12 lights placed in the top portion (and sometimes in the lower portion as well). A favorite spot for elaborate ornamentation is the centrally-placed entrance door and typical features are broken pediments, classical order columns, semi-elliptical fanlights or transom lights, sidelights, and panelled entrance doors. Brick and stone are popular exterior materials and trim is often of wood although stone is also found on larger examples. In larger cities, the Period Georgian Revival style is frequently used for residential buildings in the more pretentious neighborhoods. Additionally, many Georgian Revival style churches were also built as were many Georgian Revival style public buildings such as schools. A frequently observed element found on public buildings designed in this style is a small cupola placed on the center of the roof above the centrally placed main entrance.

Buildings designed in this style are not common in Green Bay and most examples are public buildings. The most accurate example of this style is the Catholic Diocese Office building at 131 S. Madison St. (BR 108/36) built in 1938 to a design by Foeller, Schobers, and Berners. Another fine example located two blocks away is the Ida Zahorick Apartment building at 325 S. Jefferson St. (BR 108/15) built in 1931. Probably the best known local building exhibiting elements of the style is the Bay Beach Park

Pavilion, a curious hybrid design located at Ca. 1600 East Shore Dr. (BR 78/ 06-07) and built in 1909. Another, more correct variant is the St. Mary's Nurses Home at 428 S. Clay St. (BR 119/25) built in 1927.

Residences built in this style are also uncommon in Green Bay. Two of the best are the Dr. Warren E. Leaper house at 1200 S. Quincy St. (BR 113/13) built in 1920 and the Milton W. Larsen house built in 1921 and located at 824 Emilie St. in the Astor Historic District.

Period Colonial Revival

This style is primarily a residential one and often incorporates some Georgian Revival style features but uses them in a less formal manner. Typically these buildings are two stories in height, have exteriors sided in either clapboards or wood shingles, and include a classically derived entrance. Gable roofs with dormers are popular features, as are columns, pilasters, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Some Period Colonial Revival houses were built to accommodate an attached garage and have an L-shaped plan but most examples have rectilinear plans. Symmetrical designs are often used but are not as common as in Georgian Revival designs.

Although buildings designed in this style were occasionally quite grand, most were small to medium size houses and these were built in vast numbers all across America. This is borne out by the Green Bay Intensive Survey which found that the Period Colonial Revival style house is the most common period revival style building type in Green Bay.

Mature examples of the style are found all over the city. Some of the best are the Fred Leicht house at 1051 Reed St. (BR 43/07) built in 1935; the O. C. Straubel house at 110 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 61/30) built in 1920; the Daniel Hogan house at 804 N. Maple Ave. (BR 72/11) built in 1924; the William Servotte house at 819 Eliza St. (BR 96/21) built in 1932; the Margaret Mattern house at 1000 S. Clay St. (BR 111/17) built in 1923; and the Theodore Chebowski house at 630 Cherry St. (BR 117/08) built in 1924.

Late examples of the style also exist in great numbers and testify to the style's enduring popularity. Some of the best are the stone-veneered James H. Dillon house at 986 Hickory Hill Dr. (BR 31/34) built in 1941; the fine front-gabled house located at 1149 Twelfth St. BR 32/10, built in 1938; the Arthur Bokel house at 709 Twelfth Ave. (BR 47/32) built in 1939; and the Walter Busch house at 1114 Eliza St. (BR 98/09) built in 1937.

Dutch Colonial Revival

A popular early twentieth century building style, the Dutch Colonial Revival style was almost always used solely for residential buildings. Like the Colonial Revival style, this is a less formal derivation of the Georgian Revival style and examples can be readily identified by the hallmark gambrel shape roof. Dutch Colonial Revival style residences can be divided into two types; those whose gambrel ends face to the front and those that face to the sides. Front-facing gambrel ends are more often found on earlier examples and on vernacular examples of the style while side-facing gambrel ends were favored for both larger and later examples.

These buildings are generally symmetrical in appearance but side gambreled examples often have a small sun porch wing at one end. Exterior walls are typically clad in either clapboards, wood shingles, brick, or stone and contrasting materials (such as wood shingles above clapboard) are frequently used to delineate different floors and help to produce a more informal appearance. Most examples of the style are one-and-a- half stories tall and the use of dormers to admit light to the second floor rooms is common, especially on later, side gambreled examples.

The Green Bay Intensive Survey found many examples of each type of Dutch Colonial Revival style design and the large number of identified front gambreled vernacular examples is especially noteworthy. A detail noted on many of these vernacular examples is that the oak entrance doors have a single large oval light. The best and/or most representative examples of each type are listed below.

The finest examples of the front gambreled type include the house and barn located at 1398 Shawano Ave. (BR 27/26-27); the Sam Torgenson house at 801 Cora St. (BR 49/15) built in 1910; the Timothy Sterling house at 614 Kellogg St. (BR 53/33) built in 1911; the Timothy Hogan house at 425 N. Chestnut Ave, (BR 55/13) built in 1910; the unusually elaborate F. A. Hoefs house and carriage house at 301 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 63/15-17) built in 1905; the Elmer Dagen house at 879 Hubbard St. (BR 67/03) built in 1916 and the mirror image C. R. Swanson house at 897 Hubbard St. (BR 67/09) built in 1913; the fine Fred Pasche house at 712 Mather St. (BR 71/30) built in 1910; the August Bruyere house at 1533 Morrow St. (BR 90/29) built in 1911; and the excellent Paul Dennis house at 428 Doty St. (BR 117/07) built in 1907.

The finest vernacular examples of the front gambreled type include the house located at 507 Fourteenth Ave. (BR 31/05-06); the house located at 829 Kellogg St. (BR 52/10); the Albert Maes house at 968 Howard St. (BR 56/10) built in 1910; the J. L. Wilcox house at 114 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/21-22) built in 1906; the Herman Krueger house at 1026 Cass St. (BR 102/23) built in 1911; the concrete block Gus Schmidt house at 1220 E. Mason St. (BR 103/07) built in 1907; and the Paul Denis house at 428 Doty St. (BR 117/07) built in 1907.

The finest examples of the side gambreled type include the Carl Jones house at 423 N. Chestnut Ave. (BR 55/12) built in 1928; the Edward Orbert house at 108 S. Maple Ave. (BR 60/14) built in 1910; the house located at 708 Garden St. (BR 70/35); the Martha Mickelson house at 511 James St. (BR 75/02) built in 1911; the excellent American Craftsman Style-influenced Peter Christman house at 1175 Grignon St. (BR 95/29) built in 1929; the William Jansen house at 1176 Emilie St. (BR 99/04) and the Mathilda Kolb house next door at 1178 Emilie St. (BR 99/05), both built in 1909; the William J. Connors house at 822 S. Clay St. (BR 111/26) built in 1926; the Eleanor Manger house at 816 S. Clay St. (BR 111/28) built in 1923; the house located at 444 S. Clay St. (BR 111/34); the John Goos house at 126 S. Van Buren St. (BR 114/03) built in 1921; the Otto Schober house at 1620 Main St. (BR 118/04) built in 1904 and designed by Henry Foeller; and the excellent J. Van Duren house at 1115 S. Clay St. (BR 124/29) built in 1924. Another fine example is the Henry Foeller house, built in 1920 and located at 925 Emilie St. in the Astor Historic District.

Tudor and Elizabethan Revival

Inspired by 16th Century English models, the Tudor Revival style is most often used for single family residences. The most characteristic feature of this style is the ornamental use of half-timber work filled in with stucco or brick applied over a conventional balloon frame. Elizabethan Revival buildings, which are typically larger and more formal, are generally of brick with stone detailing. Both styles are irregular in plan and often have massive and sometimes elaborately decorated brick or stone chimneys, multi-gabled steeply- pitched rooflines, and large multi-paned window expanses which are almost always made up of grouped casement windows on the finer examples. Although examples of both styles occasionally have elements sided in either clapboard or wood shingles, most examples are usually partially or completely sided in brick, stone, or stucco.

The Green Bay Intensive Survey identified a number of houses in the city designed in the Tudor Revival style. Most of these houses are of medium size although a few are imposing in scale and others are quite small. There also exist a number of vernacular houses in the city which exhibit a Tudor appearance due to the use of half-timbering and multi-gable roofs. Many of these buildings are clad in wood shingles, a material rarely if ever found on non-vernacular examples.

The Tudor Revival style was also occasionally used on commercial and institutional buildings as well as on residences. Because authentic Tudor building types for these buildings do not exist for the most part, use of the style was usually limited to decorative schemes which used Tudor Revival motifs such as half-timber work and Tudor arch shape openings to create a period feel. Green Bay has several excellent examples of buildings of this type including the Green Bay YMCA at 223-227 N. Jefferson St. (BR 84/20-21) built in 1924-1925; the Green Bay Press Gazette Building at 100 S. Jefferson St. (BR 84/14- 15) built in 1924; the Hotel Northland at 300-308 N. Adams St. (BR 85/14-15) built in 1924; the fine St. Francis Cathedral Convent at 133 S. Monroe St. (BR 109/08) built in 1938; and the excellent Architects Building at 306-314 Pine St. (BR 118/28-29) built in 1928. All of these buildings (excepting the Hotel Northland) were the work of the firm of Foeller, Schobers, and Berners.

Three of the finest Green Bay examples of Tudor Revival style residences are located in the Astor Historic District. These are: the Henry A. Barkhausen house built in 1922 and located at 815 S. Monroe St.; the Warren C. Schilling house built between 1924-1925 and located at 931 S. Madison St.; and the Cecil Baum house built in 1928 and located at 1101 S. Monroe St.. Other fine examples include the Hans Christensen house at 130 N. Maple Ave. (BR 57/17) built in 1928; the fine Arlin DeCleene house at 311 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 68/08) built in 1937; the Nelson LeClair house at 827 Porlier St. (BR 97/07) built in 1930; and the Joseph Gilling house at 1035 S. Webster Ave. (BR 123/13) built in 1931.

Vernacular examples of the Tudor Revival style include: the house located at 1046 Kellogg St. (BR 36/30) built in 1938; the William Wesley house at 112 Allard Ave. (BR 43/15) built in 1928; the house located at 1051 Dousman St. (BR 70/05); the Hans Christensen house at 232 N. Ashland Ave. (BR

74/14) built in 1930; the house located at 1464 Elm St. (BR 94/28); the Mark Martin house at 1164 Emilie St. (BR 99/03) built in 1928; and the Peter Heyrman house at 1554 Morrow St. (BR 120/12) built in 1929.

Small scale residential examples of the Tudor Revival style, sometimes bearing simulated thatched roofs and finished in brick, stone, stucco or wood shingles, are also found and are generally known as English Cottage Revival style houses. This style has many similarities with the Arts and Crafts style and the major difference is the more general use of stucco on the exterior of Arts and Crafts examples and a greater use of half-timber work on English Cottage Revival examples. The finest of these is the Bert Schilling house at 1021 Cherry St. (BR 93/18) built in 1923. Other examples include: the Arnold Pomperin house at 1238 Porlier St. (BR 100/29) built in 1937; the house located at 409 S. Baird St. (BR 105/20); and the excellent John Adams house at 1001 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 125/21) built in 1928.

Neo-Gothic Revival

Unlike High Victorian Gothic and Gothic Revival style examples, the best Neo- Gothic Revival style buildings are the results of considerable architectural scholarship. Like their English Perpendicular style and late French Gothic style progenitors, Neo-Gothic Revival style designs have a pronounced vertical emphasis and use a much more subdued palette of exterior and interior colors than did the preceding Gothic Revival styles. The Neo-Gothic Revival style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, irregular massing, random ashlar stone construction, and the use of high-quality construction and materials. The vertical emphasis of the Neo-Gothic Revival also lent itself to the design of tall office buildings, but smaller commercial or office buildings occasionally carry Neo-Gothic ornamentation as well. This style was especially popular for religious and educational structures and the accurate use of historic models is especially visible in the beautifully wrought, highly carved stonework and excellent decorative metalwork which is characteristic of many of these designs.

Because of the costly materials and extensive handwork involved in the construction of many Neo-Gothic Revival style buildings, such designs were expensive and examples are usually found only in the larger cities in Wisconsin. Green Bay contains several outstanding examples of the style. These include the excellent Church of the Annunciation and its attached school building at 329 Gray St. (BR 29/17-19) built in 1932; the Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church at 901 Shawano Ave. (BR 50/33-35) built in 1938; the superb First Methodist Episcopal Church at 503 Howe St. (BR 107/27-29) built in 1928; and the cities finest example of the style, the Union Congregational Church, built in 1930 and located at the corner of South Madison and Spring Streets in the Astor Historic District.

Collegiate Gothic

A subtype of the Neo-Gothic Revival style, the Collegiate Gothic style was used chiefly for the design of colleges, secondary schools, and sometimes elementary schools in America and was based on medieval English university models. The finest examples of the style actually imitate the forms as

well as the details of historic English buildings but most examples content themselves with using various elements of the style such as battlements, "keep-like" entrance pavilions, and carved stone or concrete finials to clothe what are otherwise normal modern school buildings. Other typical elements used in this style include Gothic and Tudor arches, crenellated parapets, steep, pinnacled gables, and heavily mullioned windows. As befits buildings of this type, the materials used were usually permanent in nature and fireproof with brick, stone and concrete being the ones most frequently employed.

The finest examples of this institutional style in Green Bay include the Fort Howard School at 520 Dousman St. (BR 33/20) and the Green Bay Vocational School at 208 S. Broadway St. (BR 33/36), both built in 1930 to designs by Foeller, Schobers, and Berners; and the St. Francis Xavier R.C. School at Ca. 139 S. Monroe St. (BR 109/09-10) built in 1929 and designed by the same firm.

Spanish Colonial/Mediterranean Revival

These styles share a common heritage in the architecture of southern Europe and take as their inspiration the vernacular architecture of this region as modified by successive periods of high style designs. This mixture resulted in an architecture which clearly expresses volume by the use of flat and often plastered surfaces. These surfaces are then relieved by the use of arcaded design elements such as doors, windows, and repeated decorative motifs and by using terra cotta, plaster, and tile ornamentation. Both styles can be identified by these and other frequently shared elements such as red tile- covered hipped roofs which are often supported by heavy brackets under the eaves, wrought iron elements such as balconets and window grills, and the use of round-arched elements such as doors and windows. Both styles invariably utilize some type of masonry material for exterior walls and while plastered or stuccoed walls are more typical of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings, brick walls are sometimes used and are occasionally left unplastered.

Mediterranean Revival style structures are generally more formal in plan and appearance and are more restrained in their ornamentation, at least in Wisconsin, than are Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings. The best examples of this style have a pronounced classical feeling, utilize symmetry, and are often built around a courtyard. Spanish Colonial Revival structures are somewhat more informal in plan and frequently include wrought iron grill work and other details which sometimes lend themselves a less restrained appearance than Mediterranean Revival style examples.

Of the two styles, the Mediterranean Revival style proved to be slightly more popular in Green Bay but neither style was found in great numbers. Single family residences were the most common building types of each style identified by the Green Bay Intensive Survey, but both styles were used for a variety of building types including apartments and retail buildings and even one school.

The best examples of the Mediterranean Revival style in Green Bay are the fine group of large houses which are characterized by their symmetrical facades, broad hipped roofs, and brick or stuccoed walls. The finest of these include the Carl Hartman house at 122 S. Ashland Ave. (BR 62/19) built in 1921 and the following group located in the Astor Historic District: the excellent Charles Collier house located at 916 S. Monroe St. and built in 1922; the William Hoberg house located at 740 S. Van Buren St. and built in 1922; the Dr. Emile G. Nadeau house located at 1045 S. Jackson St. and built in 1927; the Dr. Arthur A. Charbonneau house located at 1126 S. Quincy St.; and the Henry A. Foeller house located at 1036 S. Webster St. and built in 1933.

Other examples of buildings designed in the Mediterranean Revival style are the very fine St. John's School at 411 St. Johns St. (BR 80/04) built in 1932; the Marquette Apartments at 1126-1128 Pine St. (BR 115/32) built in 1926; and the city's grandest period revival apartment building, the Grace Manor Apartments at 429 S. Monroe St. (BR 116/26-27) built in 1931.

All the Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings found in Green Bay were small single family residences. The best of these is the J. L. Leideka house at 124 Antoinette St. (BR 66/02) built in 1931. Vernacular examples of this style were also found and include the Robert Pethke house at 854 Ninth St. (BR 31/36) built in 1938; and the Hans Christensen house at 160 Woodlawn Ave. (BR 41/06) built in 1924. A group of similar late vernacular examples was also identified. These include the Joseph Ourada house at 1545 Morrow St. (BR 90/30) built in 1942; the house located at 1209 Crooks St. (BR 105/09) built in 1949; and the house located at 1594 Morrow St. (BR 120/09) built after 1946.

Art Deco (1925-1945)

The term "Art Deco" is the popular name for the style featured at the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs held in Paris in 1925. At this Exposition, various trends which were emerging in both European and American design were blended into a style which served as a bridge between the styles of the past and the truly modern styles of the future. The Art Deco style frankly delights in modernity and has a fascination with the machine and with industry. This is expressed in the hard-edged, angular, machine-like quality typical of many of the stylistic motifs adopted by designers who worked in this style and is also evident in the vertical emphasis common to much of the architecture designed in this style. At the same time, the decorative nature of Art Deco, its emphasis on ornamentation, and the enormous amount of hand work which went into both exterior and interior details in the best examples all mark this as the last of the pre-modern styles.

Art Deco designs often utilize highly stylized historical or natural ornamental details but the most frequently observed stylistic motifs have an abstract, angular, geometric quality that symbolizes technology and industrialization. Typical of the style is the use of low-relief geometric ornamentation featuring designs such as chevrons and stylized sunbursts.

Such designs were often incised into granite or molded into terra cotta, two materials which were popular for the exteriors of buildings designed in this style. The same designs were often reproduced in cast stone, a product which could be colored and which is used on a number of Green Bay examples of Art Deco designs. Bronze and other ornamental metals such as steel and even aluminum were also often used on interiors and exteriors.

Most examples of the Art Deco style are commercial buildings or institutional buildings such as schools and the use of this style for churches or single family residences is extremely rare. Green Bay has a number of very fine examples of Art Deco buildings. The best of these include the Tank Public School at 810 S. Oakland Ave. (BR 46/30) built in 1939; the excellent, subdued Northern Building at 301-315 E. Walnut St. (BR 84/02) built in 1930; the Bay Theater Building at 117 S. Washington St. (BR 85/07) built in 1928 over an earlier building; the excellent Washington Junior High School building at 314 S. Baird St. (BR 92/29) built in 1939; and the Columbus Office Building at 400-432 E. Walnut St. (BR 118/29) built in 1936.

Other examples include the Elmore Grade School at 615 Ethel St. (BR 28/26) built in 1939; the Vic Theater at 217-221 E. Walnut St. (BR 80/32) built in 1930 over the original 1900 building; the Van Drisse Motors Auto Showroom at 112 S. Adams St. (BR 84/25) built in 1937; the building located at 107-115 S. Washington St. (BR 85/06) built in 1921; and the building located at 508 N. Monroe St. (BR 126/31).

Art Moderne (1930-50)

The Art Moderne style is sometimes known as the "streamlined style" after the design movement which was prevalant in America in the 1930s and 1940s. This style is similar to the Art Deco style in its interest in the machine and technology but it differs in several major respects. The Art Moderne style is truly modern and its designs lack any historical references and are innocent of ornamentation in the historic use of the term. Rather, such ornament as exists in these designs is made up of elements of the building itself and is not just an overlay. In addition, the Art Moderne style stresses horizontal lines rather than vertical ones, and features flat roofs and narrow banded windows. Concrete and glass blocks are often used to create the smooth wall surfaces and the rounded corners which are hallmarks of the style. Aluminum and stainless steel are typical door and window trim materials and exterior walls are typically made of masonry covered with a smooth finishing material such as stucco or concrete.

The Art Moderne style was used for all types of buildings including everything from single family residences to gas stations and hospitals. Green Bay does not have many examples of this style but the ones it does have are representative of the style's essential elements. These buildings are divided below into residential and non-residential designs.

The best and/or most representative examples of Art Moderne style residences in Green Bay are the fine John Bancel house at 1751 East Shore Circle (BR 78/09-10) built in 1935; the Antoinia Kalcek house at 2161

Lakeside Pl. (BR 78/13) built in 1939; and the Augusta Christensen apartments at 1181 Stuart St. (BR 107/02) built in 1938.

Other types of Green Bay buildings designed in this style include the Sure-Way Supermarket at 512-514 W. Walnut St. (BR 34/06) built in 1948; the remodeled front of the West Theater at 405 W. Walnut St. (BR 61/21); Fire Station No. 4 at 603 Ninth St. (BR 63/25) built in 1952; the now-altered Riverside Dance Pavilion and Restaurant at 107-115 Newhall St. (BR 89/03-04) built in 1936; the fine Doll House Beauty Salon addition at 218 N. Monroe St. (BR 109/05) built in 1939 to a design by Foeller, Schober, Berners, Stafford and Jahn; and the Moore Beverage Co. building at 1666 Cass St. (BR 121/03) built in 1948.

International Style (1930-45)

The International Style is truly modern in inspiration and owes nothing to past designs or historic examples. The style's emphasis is on volume and space enclosed by thin planes; on the regularity and orderliness of both the plan and the total design; and on the complete absence of applied surface decoration; all features which serve to make examples of this style distinctivly modern in appearance. Often these designs feature asymmetrical placement of windows and doors and technical perfection, good proportions, and the intrinsic qualities of the materials used are all qualities that are emphasized. Flat roofs, smooth wall surfaces, and windows which "turn" at building corners or are placed in vertical or horizontal ribbons are all characteristic although there are numerous clapboard-sided single family residences extant.

Small-scale vernacular houses built in the International Style are typically small one-story-tall, flat-roofed, cube-like structures of frame construction whose exterior walls have a glazed tile, brick, stucco, concrete block, or composition panel finish. Generally, International Style features on such buildings (aside from those just mentioned) are confined to paired windows which occasionally turn corners.

While buildings designed in the International Style encompass most of the usual building types, the only examples of the style found in Green Bay were small vernacular single family residences. The best and the most typical examples include the house located at 1423 Fourteenth Ave. (BR 26/20); the house located at 123 Hudson St. (BR 28/19) built in 1946; the house located at 128 Hudson St. (BR 28/20); the house located at 1237 Ninth St. (BR 28/25); the Joseph Guizette house at 516 Gray St. (BR 37/33) built in 1938; the house located at 1832 Smith St. (BR 77/10) built after 1947; the fine house located at 1374 Berners St. (BR 82/22) built post 1947; the Lester Vandersteen house at 608 Alrose St. (BR 83/13) built in 1940; the house located at 607 Peters St. (BR 83/16) built post 1947; and the house located at 1632 Chicago St. (BR 121/05) built after 1946.

A variant of these vernacular residences is virtually identical except for the placing of small square decorative ceramic tiles in the upper corners of the principal walls. The particular manner of placement is somewhat reminiscent of Mission style vigas and may indicate a stylistic connection between the two or it may be just the whim of a particular builder. The

best examples are: the house at 990 Ninth St. (BR 26/24); the Elizabeth Brosz house at 1205 Vanderbraak St. (BR 81/15) built in 1942; and the Sam Convillien house at 301 S. Clay St. (BR 123/33) built in 1939.

VERNACULAR FORMS

One of the most important developments which has come from a generation of intensive surveys has been the realization that an undistorted understanding of the totality of the built environment of America cannot be achieved by looking only at those buildings designed using the "high" styles. Such buildings account for only a small percentage of the total number of existing buildings and intensive surveys have repeatedly documented the fact that buildings which lie outside the normal stylistic categories (collectively called vernacular buildings) play a crucial role in defining the look of the American landscape.

In order to better understand this role it has been necessary to develop a new set of categories to aid in the identification of these vernacular buildings. This effort has been greatly aided by intensive surveys such as this one which produce a systematic record of the environment when the data they contain is combined. This record then becomes the data base which researchers have used in developing the various categories of vernacular buildings currently in use. Because these categories are based on the appearance or form of identified buildings the names they have been given are descriptive in nature and are called "forms" rather than "styles". It needs to be emphasized that this process of identification and analysis is an ongoing one and that the names and definitions of the forms listed here are subject to revision as new data is found.

Front Gable (c.1840-1925)

The front gable form is predominately found on small and medium-sized residences which have a rectangular plan and a simple gable roof with the major facade of the building being that which is terminated vertically by the front- facing gable end. One-and-a-half story examples are the most common in Wisconsin, but one, two, and two-and-a-half story versions also occur. One-and- a-half story examples frequently have dormers on one or both roof planes. The front-facing principal facades are typically symmetrical and some have small entry porches or an uncovered stoop while others have full-width front porches having shed or hipped roofs. Ornamentation is generally simple, consisting of such details as turned porch posts, decorative shingles, oversize parlor windows sometimes including etched or stained glass transoms, and simply- detailed sills and windows. Earlier examples are usually narrow in width and in proportion and have steeply pitched roofs; later versions are broader with more gently sloped roofs. The front gable form is usually a balloon frame structure sided with clapboard. Less frequently, these buildings were sided in wood shingles, stucco, or brick.

The Green Bay Intensive Survey recorded more examples of this form than of all the other forms combined. Examples included some of the city's newest and some of its earliest surveyed buildings and ranged from the simplest to

those with marked stylistic characteristics. The most sensible way to categorize these buildings is by age since the older examples tend to have both taller and narrower proportions while the later examples are broader and less tall.

The best and/or most representative of the earlier examples of this form include: the Barney Campshire house at1105 Elmore St. (BR 30/10) built Ca. 1885; the Frank Coopman house at 1125 Elmore St. (BR 30/11) built Ca. 1893; the Louis Jacobsen house at 1109 S. Broadway (BR 32/27) built Ca. 1890; the Frank Voueks house at 924 Elmore St. (BR 35/22) built in 1902; the Queen Anne style-influenced Louis Iverson house at 505 Fifth St. (BR 50/04) built in 1903; the Charles Crevicour house at 715 Bond St. (BR 51/27) built in 1903; the James Amunson house at 708 Bond St. (BR 53/08) built in 1889; the Ernst Mundt house at 510 N. Ashland Ave. (BR 59/33) built in 1895; the Nettie Keyser house at 716 N. Chestnut Ave. (BR 74/13) built in 1898; the unusual Queen Anne style H. J. Huntington house at 446 S. Jefferson St. (BR 81/10) built in 1889; the fine Joseph Tease house (1441 Farlin Ave., BR 89/05) built in 1889; the house located at 815 Cherry St. (BR 93/10); the fine Italianate style-influenced house located at 1001-1003 Stuart St. (BR 106/29); the Phillip Massey house (1140 Pine St., BR 115/30) built in 1886; the excellent Charles Delaporte house at 800-802 Doty St. (BR 117/05) built in 1884; and the fine Harry White house at 914 E. Walnut St. (BR 119/05) built before 1874.

The best and/or most representative of the later examples of this form include the Henry Marchant house at 1004 Ninth St. (BR 26/22) built in 1930; the Thomas Wilson house at 1314 S. Broadway (BR 36/10) built in 1923; the Harry Anderson house at 1017 Christiana St. (BR 48/35) built in 1928; the Albert Van Ness house at 1295 Shawano Ave. (BR 51/24) built in 1931; the house located at 815 James St. (BR 75/09); the house located at 717 Van Buren St. (BR 86/05); the house located at 1331 Eliza St. (BR 96/35); the Michael Tilkins house at 1124 Eliza St. (BR 98/07) built in 1905; the Henry Smits house at 1018 Emilie St. (BR 98/28) built in 1923; and the John Feest house at 1280 Stuart St. (BR 115/07) built in 1922.

A rare example of a commercial building built in this form is the building located at 850 Dousman St. (BR 73/26).

A brick variety of the front gabled form is especially associated with Belgian immigrants to Door, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties. These examples feature decorative brickwork at openings, bulls-eye windows in gables, and sometimes alternating bands or checkered patterns of white or cream brick. Many examples of this form were found in Green Bay although only a few had the characteristic decorative contrasting brick noted elsewhere. It is also possible that not all the examples found should be considered part of the Belgian tradition but for now this will serve to distinguish this group from other front gabled varieties. The best and/or most representative examples of this form include the Louis Brugninckh house at 806 Garden St. (BR 34/10) built in 1907; the Gander Ellingson house at 1112 S. Broadway (BR 36/15) built Ca. 1878; the Frank Vanden Avond house at 922 Division St. (BR 37/12) built Ca. 1898; the Eugene Neutals house at 975 Elmore St. (BR 38/30) built in 1910; the Andrew Rasmussen house at 601 S. Oakland Ave. (BR 58/35) built in 1898; the Gustav Bensel house at 1032 Dousman St. (BR 63/07-08) built Ca. 1880; the Frank Colewarts house at 2045 University Ave.

(BR 77/30) built in 1888; the Arnold Hauben house at 1101 Eastman Ave. (BR 81/34) built in 1897; the house located at 1263 Day St. (BR 86/27); one of the few examples utilizing contrasting brick trim, the Vital Delarvette house at 1370 Harvey St. (BR 86/34) built in 1900; the Frank Destree house at 929 Harvey St. (BR 87/07) built in 1898; the Joseph Pigeon house at 1411 Harvey St. (BR 87/17) built in 1894; the Fred Scheiss house at 615 N. Irwin Ave. (BR 88/03) built in 1874; the August Joppe house at 1515 Main St. (BR 91/18) built in 1897; the Julius Wagner house at 1523 Main St. (BR 91/19) built in 1889; the Julius Wagner house at 1527 Main St. (BR 91/20 built in 1897; the Henry Piraux house at 1531 Main St. (BR 91/21) built in 1897; the fine house located at 1430 Day St. (BR 94/06); the Frank Koch house at 226 S. Jackson St. (BR 113/05) built in 1892; the fine house located at 1014 Cherry St. (BR 117/16) built before 1880; and the Florentine Frisque house at 117 S. Jackson St. (BR 122/05) built prior to 1880 and located next to the superb Queen Anne style house she later built at 119 S. Jackson St. (BR 122/06).

Side Gable (c. 1840-1940)

This is a very common Wisconsin residential style with characteristic features consisting of rectangular plans and, usually, gently-pitched gable roofs. The major facade is placed on the long wall with gables ends being placed perpendicular to the street. The form is found in one, two, and three story versions but is most often found in half story examples such as a one-and-a- half story tall building. Buildings in this style are characteristically covered with clapboard but fieldstone, cut stone, and brick examples are also common. Other versions may be of timber-framed, half-timbered, or even log construction. Earlier versions are generally narrower than later examples and wings were popular both as original features and as additions.

A front porch, often having small brackets or turned posts, is frequently the only embellishment. Porch roofs are usually separate shed, flat, or slightly- hipped roofs. Window openings are typically regularly spaced. The structures are low to the ground with a few steps leading up to the porch. Belgian areas of the state contain side gable structures identifiable to their ethnic background.

True side gabled form houses are not that common in Green Bay and most of the examples found are more accurately described under other stylistic categories such as the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. Of those that fit the current definition of this style, the best and/or most typical examples are the brick Andrew Willsing house at 1145 Ninth St. (BR 26/16) built Ca. 1894; the Albert Mander house at 960 School Place (BR 45/15) built in 1924; the Albert Williams house at 1247 Dousman St. (BR 58/24) built in 1897; the Alex Detry house at 505 Augusta St. (BR 72/27) built in 1905; the resided John O'Rourke house at 912 Dousman St. (BR 73/21) built Ca. 1885; an uncommon two story version, the Paul Bruyere house at 1201 Berner St. (BR 83/02) built in 1896; the Gus Schmidt house at 1320 E. Mason St. (BR 103/13) built in 1900; the very old and altered stone "Old Lyme House" located at 2793 Nicolet Dr. (BR 112/08) supposedly built in 1833; the brick house located at 3589 Nicolet Dr. (BR 112/11); the exceptionally fine and unaltered very early stone example which predates

1875 when it was owned by John Lafond at 3082 Nicolet Dr. (BR 121/08); and another very fine and early stone example which predates 1861 at which time it was owned by Joseph Brice at 2626 Kathy Dr. (BR 121/15).

Gabled Ell (c.1860-1910)

A common nineteenth century residential vernacular form, the gabled ell form combines elements of both early front and side gabled vernacular buildings and resembles them in construction materials, simplicity, and proportions. The gabled ell includes cruciform plan buildings as well as those with the more common "L" or "T" plans. The usual appearance of the main facade of the house is that of two gable roofed wings of equal (or more typically) unequal height joined perpendicular to each other. Gabled ell houses were built in a variety of heights, though most common is the one-story longitudinal wing connected to the one and one-half story wing or "upright." Examples where both sections are of the same height are also common. The main entrance to these buildings is always through a porch placed at the juncture of the ell on the main facade. The porch may reveal the only ornamental details, such as brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade. Window openings on gabled ell houses are generally regular. These buildings rest on low foundations and porch stairs are short. Clapboard was most commonly used in gabled ell structures, although stone and brick examples exist as well. There are Belgian associations with variants of this vernacular form as well.

True gabled ell houses are not all that common in Green Bay and the greater number of them are found in the outlying suburbs, suggesting that such designs are more common to rural settings than to urban ones. The best or the most representative examples in the city limits are: the William Mather house at 515 Kellogg St. (BR 52/06) built in 1899; the resided house located at 1108 Dousman St. (BR 75/24); the J. B. Francois house at 1357 E. Mason St. (BR 101/19) built in 1890; the American Craftsman-style influenced alterations done by Ernest Servotte to this earlier house in 1913 at 838-840 S. Roosevelt St. (BR 106/09); the fine Matthew DeMuth house and farm at 3181 Humboldt Rd. (BR 112/18) built in 1870; the house and farm located at 2810 Nicolet Dr. (BR 121/06); and the fine Belgian-influenced brick John Van Laanen house and farm at 3304 Nicolet Dr. (BR 121/10) built in 1885.

There are also a number of fine examples of Belgian-influenced red brick "upright and wing" variants of the gabled ell form house in Green Bay. These buildings are markedly similar to the gabled ell form except that they usually have dominant front-facing wings and clearly subordinate side wings and the principle entrance door is always found on the main facade of this front-facing wing rather than on the side wing even when there is a porch in place. The best examples of this variant include: the Felix Gegare house at 1722 Bond St. (BR 26/08) built in 1885; the William Bradford house at 1488 Shawano Ave. (BR 27/19) built Ca. 1896; the William Wauters house at 1456 Dousman St. (BR 27/33) built in 1882; the Neil Gallagher house at 1002 Velp Ave. (BR 34/21) built Ca. 1880; the house located at 1361-1363 Smith St. (BR 82/14) built in 1894; the house located at 1200 E. Walnut St. (BR 119/10-11) built before 1880; the Anton Brienan house at 1628 Deckner Ave., BR 120/32) built in 1902; the house located at Ca. 530 N. Grandview Rd. (BR 126/32); the house and farm located at Ca.

3530 Humboldt Rd. (BR 126/34); and the house and farm located at 3830 Luxemburg Rd. (BR 126/35). Another very fine brick example but without discernible Belgian influence is the house located at 347-349 N. Chestnut Ave. (BR 55/09-10) built in 1885.

Two-Story Cube (c.1850-80)

The two-story cube form is limited to residential buildings and can be identified by its boxy, square proportions, hipped and rather steeply pitched roofs having only a slight overhang, and lack of surface ornamentation or elements containing any historic references such as classical order porch posts. Exterior siding materials include brick, clapboard, and occasionally stucco. Windows are symmetrically placed across the facade in simple frames or, in brick structures, with flat lintels and sills. The main door is usually located at the center of the front facade. A hip roofed porch typically crosses the front facade or at least covers the entrance door. Porch posts on earlier examples are sometimes turned and the porches often feature ornamental brackets. In some examples, gablets are placed on the main roof, but dormers are rare. Early 20th century examples usually reflect American Foursquare details such as offset front doorways, Tuscan order porch columns, and enclosed porch railings.

True examples of the two-story cube form are seldom seen in Green Bay although its later manifestation--the American Foursquare style--is all but ubiquitous. The best and most typical examples of the form include the house located at 1429 Dousman St. (BR 27/24); the house located at 1069 W. Mason St., (BR 28/28); the fine Edward Perkins house at 348 N. Oakland Ave. (BR 54/11) built in 1906; the George Mosseau house at 1156 Emilie St. (BR 98/35) built in 1898; the later Julius H. Strehlow house at 1226-1228 Porlier St. (BR 100/31) built in 1911; and the house located at 617 S. Clay St. (BR 124/12).

One-Story Cube (c. 1870-1930)

The one-story cube form is boxy in appearance and small in scale and gets its name from the fact that the distance between the ridgeline of its roof and the ground is approximately the same as the width of its front facade. This, and the invariable one-story height gives these buildings the cube-like proportions reflected in their name. Early examples of these buildings commonly have a square floor plan but rectilinear floor plans predominate, especially on examples built after 1900. A hallmark of this form is the hip roof which is typically low-pitched and may occur with or without ridges or decks, although some examples (especially those with square floor plans) have steeply-pitched pyramidal-shaped roofs. The main entrance is usually located in the center of the main facade and is usually covered by a full-width front porch which may be either recessed under the main roof slope or attached to the front. These porches are frequently enclosed to provide additional interior space and early examples may have decorative brackets and turned posts. While brick and stucco examples do exist, most buildings of this form have clapboard siding. Most examples also have simple windows, and small dormer windows with shed or hipped roofs are often used to light and ventilate the attic. Due to the minimal

available wall space and functional nature of the fenestration, decoration is seldom found on one-story cube form buildings. Additions are usually added to the back.

Non-residential examples of the one-story cube form are uncommon but examples do exist. None were found in Green Bay, however, but residential examples of the form are more common, especially the later rectilinear plan versions. Although these later buildings can be easily mistaken for smaller hip-roofed Bungalow style houses, examples can be identified by their lack of decorative elements and their narrower, more cubical proportions.

These houses can be divided into two types; those with square floor plans; and those with rectilinear floor plans. The following are the best or most representative examples of those having a square floor plan the house located at 331 Oak St. (BR 30/37); the fine late American Craftsman style-influenced Walter O'Connor house at 800 Twelfth Ave. (BR 31/24) built in 1930; the house located at 631 Northern Ave. (BR 41/28) built in 1929; the excellent Hortense Parmentier house at 1182 Day St. (BR 85/36) built in 1897; the Robert Armstrong house at 829 Cherry St. (BR 93/12) built in 1905; the George Frye house at 1315 Porlier St. (BR 100/34) built in 1915; and another house built by Robert Armstrong at 112 N. Van Buren St. (BR 122/27) built in 1904.

The following are the best or most representative examples of those having a rectilinear floor plan and include the house located at 1067 St. Paul Ave. (BR 31/12); the house located at 1139 Thirteenth Ave. (BR 32/19); the house located at 720 Lincoln St. (BR 34/35); the house located at 860 James St. (BR 34/36); the house located at 1104 S. Broadway (BR 36/17); the house located at 600 Roy Ave. (BR 37/35) built in 1934; the house located at 1274 Eliza St. (BR 100/09); the Alphonse Franssens house at 1021 Chicago St. (BR 104/29) built in 1916; the house located at 1558 Morrow St. (BR 120/11); and the excellent Charles Tvyls house at 1534 Morrow St. (BR 120/15) built in 1909.

Cross Gable (c.1890-1930)

Cross gable form structures are typically one-and-a-half or two-story square plan residential buildings which have either a cross gable or cross gambrel roof whose ridges are of equal length. True examples of this form are not common and are often confused with the more frequently found later version which features a side gable roof which is given the appearance of the cross gable form by using a pair of greatly enlarged dormers. Buildings in either version tend to be simple in form and were usually constructed of stock materials. Walls are usually sided with clapboard and occasionally with wood shingles and there are some masonry versions as well. Later examples of cross gable buildings often have full-width front porches whose roofs are sometimes decorated with gablets. Wooden porches are typical, though masonry examples also exist. Buildings in this form are usually unornamented and windows and doors generally have simple frames. When more decorated examples are found, they usually have strong stylistic references to another contemporary style such as the Queen Anne or Bungalow styles.

Very few true examples of this form were found in Green Bay. Most examples were those having the enlarged dormers mentioned above and all examples were residential buildings. The following is a list of both the best and the most representative examples of both types. The best of the true cross gable examples are the exceptionally fine Queen Anne style-influenced Erich Sorenson house at 1323 S. Chestnut Ave. (BR 37/25-26) built Ca. 1881; the fine Stanislaus Klrkowski house at 1533 Kimball St. (BR 79/15) built in 1933; and the equally fine and quite similar Joseph Ourada house at 314 Newhall St., BR 90/34) built in 1929.

The best of the examples featuring enlarged dormers are: the house located at 310 Twelfth Ave. (BR 44/17) built in 1913; the J. M. Tompkins house at 815 Dousman St. (BR 70/22) built in 1906; the J. C. Krueger house at 1009 Crooks St. (BR 104/37) built in 1912; and the Camille Delmarcelle house at 860 Dousman St. (BR 73/25) built in 1931.

Commercial Vernacular (c.1850-1920)

Simply designed commercial buildings built between 1850-1920 are called commercial vernacular form buildings. These buildings are usually two or three stories-tall although one and four story-tall examples are also found. In multi-story examples the first floor is given over to retail space and the upper floors are often used for apartments although other commercial uses such as offices are also common in upper floors. A typical original feature of such designs is a large ground floor show window(s), possibly with transom windows placed above the show window to light the ground floor. Upper stories usually have simple multiple window openings which are treated identically on buildings of the simplest design. Commercial vernacular form buildings were often joined together by party walls though many free-standing examples exist. Unless a building occupies a corner site or is freestanding, decoration is usually limited exclusively to the main facade. A visually emphatic cornice featuring one or more decorative treatments such as brick corbelling, wooden moldings, and a stamped metal frieze usually terminates the main facade and the only other decoration is usually a decorative cornice or iron I-beam above the first floor display window(s). Doors leading to both the ground floor and the upper floors are simple and are generally of panelled wood with a single window. Commercial vernacular form buildings are most often built of brick although both wood and stone examples are also found. While the mixing of two or more materials in the design of an individual building is sometimes seen, most examples are usually designed using just one material.

The understanding of the Commercial vernacular form is still in its infancy and it is probable that the form will be subdivided into smaller, more descriptive categories in the near future. Until then, such buildings will, of necessity, be lumped together in a somewhat undifferentiated way. This includes many buildings which have a slight stylistic identity but which do not yet merit a separate category of their own. The Green Bay Intensive Survey identified many examples of the commercial vernacular form, including some which still retain most of their original design features. For now, these buildings can be roughly differentiated from each other on the basis of the date of their construction. Generally speaking, nineteenth century examples of the form are taller and narrower than their twentieth century counterparts and are more elaborately decorated.

Twentieth century examples are broader and less tall and often have some period revival style elements. The following are the best Green Bay examples of both types.

The best and/or most representative nineteenth century examples of the commercial vernacular form are the Platten Bros. Meat Market building at 413-415 Dousman St. (BR 61/23) built in 1895; the excellent J. L. Jorgenson building at 107-109 N. Broadway (BR 63/26) built in 1879; the fine Thomas Burns building at 115 N. Broadway (BR 63/28) built Ca. 1883; the Jacob Wanters Saloon building at 329 N. Broadway (BR 64/16) built Ca. 1895; the fine Hoffman House Hotel building at 401-403 N. Broadway (BR 64/21-22) built in 1875; the fine Hibernia House hotel building at 409-411 N. Broadway (BR 64/23-24) built in 1874; the excellent J. Zeutzius Block at 1139 Main St. (BR 84/33) built in 1895; the fine Brenner Candy Co. building at 129 S. Washington St. (BR 85/12) built in 1880; the building located at 1259-1267 Main St. (BR 92/08); the wooden Peter Holstein building at 1344 Main St. (BR 118/15) built in 1891; the J. P. Francois building at 1244 Main St. (BR 118/18) built in 1897; and the Columbia Hotel at 1106-1108 Main St. (BR118/24) built in 1894.

The best and/or most representative twentieth century examples of the commercial vernacular form are: the M. Allard Co. building at 402-404 Dousman St. (BR 33/18) built in 1906, the Hochgreve Brewing Co. saloon building at 128 S. Broadway (BR 34/02) built in 1905; the building located at 957 Shawano Ave. (BR 51/03) built in 1900; the Henry Platten building at 419-421 Dousman St. (BR 61/22) built in 1913; the fine building located at 315-317 Dousman St. (BR 61/25) built in 1910; the Beemster Electric Co. building at 127 N. Broadway (BR 63/33) built in 1926; the Fort Howard Hotel building at 231-233 N. Broadway (BR 64/10) built in 1925; the Peter Wanters building at 331-335 N. Broadway (BR 64/17) built in 1907; the International Harvester Co. building at 134-142 N. Broadway (BR 64/32) built in 1905; the fine John Lupitsch building at 205 S. Broadway (BR 64/36) built in 1905; the Moline-Holt Implement Co. building at 108- 110 S. Washington St. (BR 80/22) built in 1922; the Nick Wagner building at 117 N. Adams St. (BR 84/29) built in 1901; the O. C. Van Dycke Block at 1001 Main St. (BR 85/05) built in 1908; the building located at 119 S. Washington St. (BR 85/08) built in 1906; the building located at 121 S. Washington St. (BR 85/09) built in 1900; the Ida Rosenberg building and garage at 722-730 Bodart St. (BR 115/27-28) built in 1925; the William Smits building at 1350-1354 Main St. (BR 118/14) built in 1924; and the John Zilles building at 1236-1240 Main St. (BR 118/20) built in 1904.

PART IV: SURVEY RESULTS

The Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey was actually a series of two projects funded in successive years by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as part of their Survey and Planning Grant Program. This program administers funds through the State to communities on the basis of a 50 per cent match. In this case, the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Green Bay is the applicant. The local match is being provided by the donation of in-kind services by the Green Bay-Brown County Planning Commission staff and through the local preservation efforts of the Education Committee of the Brown County Historical Society.

The methodology employed in conducting the survey has been explained in great detail in one of the previous sections. This section is concerned with the results and is divided into three major topics: an explanation of the criteria used in evaluating potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, the results of the West Side survey, and the results of the East Side survey.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The National Register of Historic Places was created by an Act of Congress to record those buildings, sites, objects, structures and districts of historic, architectural or archaeological significance throughout the United States. National Register designation or eligibility has become, through regulation and practice, the litmus test for participation in federal, state, local and private sector grant or loan programs; the federal preservation tax credits as well as tax credit and/or abatement programs in States where those programs are considered constitutional; and varying degrees of protection from governmental and private sector actions through the federal Section 106 mitigation process (federal actions), similar state environmental regulations (state actions), and local landmark preservation ordinances (local and private sector actions).

In order to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, an individual resource or a district must be nominated to the Register and must be shown to meet one or more formal Criteria for Eligibility. These Criteria have been developed to assist those preparing the nominations, the State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal agencies and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries.

The four primary Criteria apply to resources considered significant to American history, architectural history or archaeology and refer to either buildings, structures, objects, sites or districts. Most of the resources identified as part of the Green Bay survey have been buildings of one sort or another. Structures include engineering resources such as bridges, trestles, tunnels, etc. Objects are generally considered portable resources such as the carousel nominated to the Register from Oshkosh (since de-listed) or a piece of sculpture. Sites are those areas, generally referring to an archaeological resource, which have some historic or prehistoric interest but for which no standing structure remains. A district is a spatial concentration of two or more cultural resources. In an intensive survey, this usually refers to a grouping of related buildings.

As stated in the SHSW's "Manual for Conducting Architectural and Historical Intensive Surveys in Wisconsin," the Criteria of Eligibility against which these resources are judged are as follows:

"A. [Resources] that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. [Resources] that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. [Resources] that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. [Resources] that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or pre-history."

The first two criteria refer to historic resources, the second to architectural and the third to archaeological.

Resources are also evaluated as to their level of significance. The greatest number of resources are considered to be locally significant, or primarily important to the community in which they are located. A much smaller number of resources are considered significant to the history, architecture or archaeology of the entire State. The smallest number, representing a fraction of the cases nationwide, are considered of significance to the entire nation. None of the resources identified in either portion of the Green Bay survey were considered to be of national significance. A couple of the individual resources may be, after further analysis, considered as potentially of Statewide importance. The great number of resources identified are considered to be locally significant.

There are a number of types of resources specifically prohibited from being eligible for the National Register. These include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures moved from their original sites; reconstructed buildings; commemorative properties; and properties less than fifty years of age. It should be noted, however, that each of these prohibitions have exceptions. The SHSW's "Manual" defines these as follows:

"A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or buildings directly associated with his productive life; or

D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance."

It is, therefore, operating under these Criteria, that the recommendations were developed for both phases of the survey undertaken in Green Bay.

WEST SIDE SURVEY RESULTS

The West Side Survey was conducted as Phase I of the two year, full City project. During that project, some 1,500 buildings were surveyed to assess their potential historical or architectural significance. Of that number, the survey team, in consultation with the staff of the Historic Preservation Division and, after several field reviews, selected four areas as potential historic districts and identified an additional six properties, not in these districts, as potentially eligible for listing based upon their own merits. Those resources are outlined below.

Oakland-Dousman Historic District

It was agreed at the outset of the project that one west side district discovered by the survey would be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Following a presentation of potential areas, the Brown County Historical Society's Preservation Committee recommended, and the Green Bay Redevelopment Authority concurred, that this area be selected for nomination. The City filed the nomination with the Historic Preservation Division in early 1987 and the District is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Oakland-Dousman Historic District contains twenty homes, one of which is the National Register-listed Joel S. Fisk house (BR 65/22) dating from the 1860's and familiar to Green Bay residents as the former home of the Fort Howard Branch Library. This District is located primarily along the west side of Oakland Avenue between Shawano Avenue on the south and Dousman Avenue on the north. Houses on the north side of Shawano between Oakland Avenue and Antoinette Street are also included as are the homes on the north side of Dousman Avenue between Oakland and the first home east of Ashland Avenue. A map of the District is included below as well an inventory of properties.

The Oakland-Dousman Historic District was nominated to the National Register on the basis of local significance in architecture and for its association with the lives of locally significant individuals. These two areas reflect Criteria of Eligibility B and C as described in the previous section. Architecturally, the District represents the best and most intact group of high style residential architecture west of the Fox River, in what was previously the independent community of Fort Howard. As a group, these buildings constitute a visible, distinct entity whose individual building components are of a scale and character which clearly separates them from the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Individually, the buildings in the District are either fine examples of building forms or styles considered important to the architectural character of the surrounding area or they represent the best examples of their styles to be found in Green Bay.

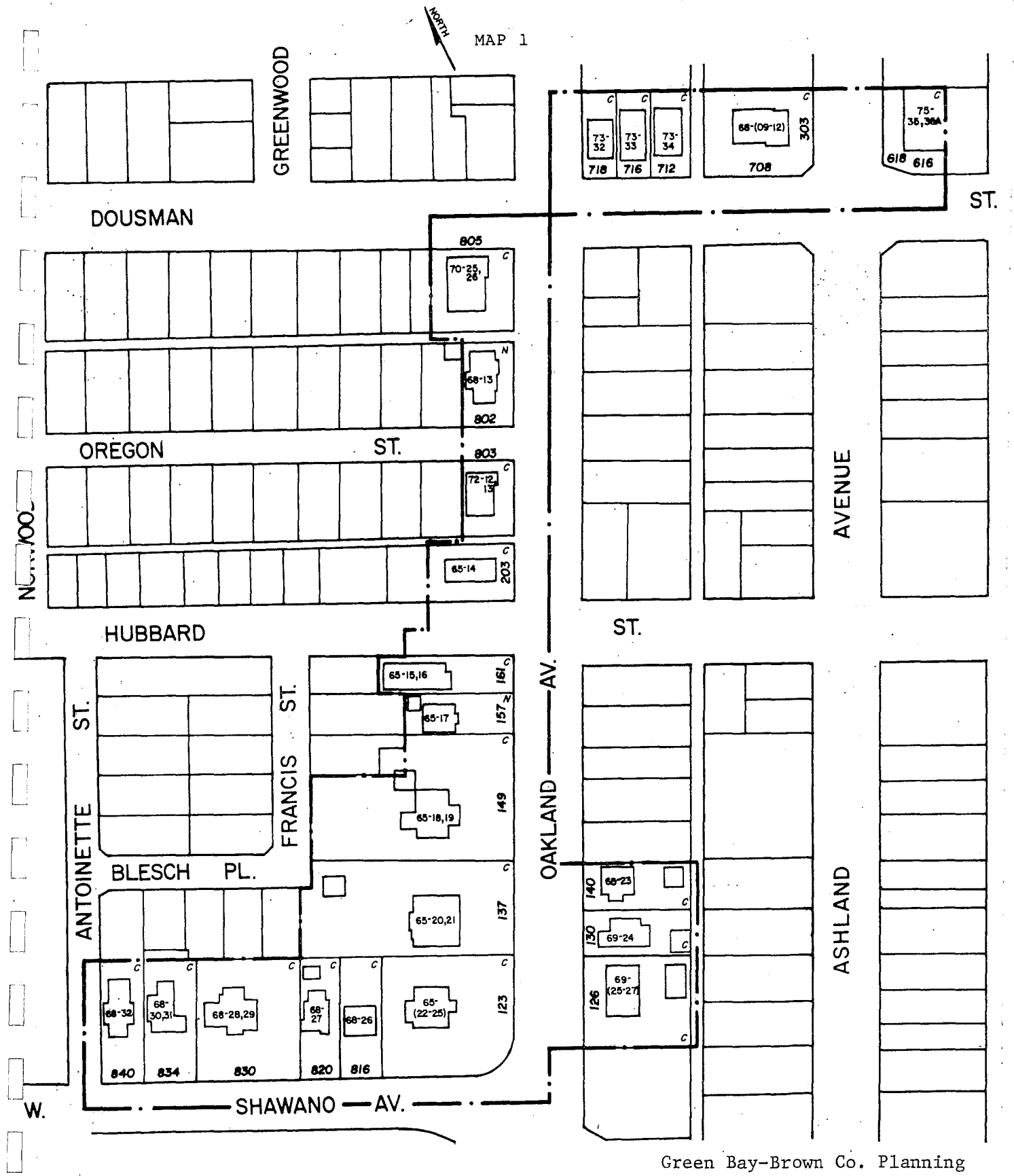
Historically, many of the homes in the District were the homes of persons who were instrumental in the development of local commercial and financial institutions which played a major role in the development of both Fort Howard and Green Bay. Of interest is the fact that many of these buildings were built adjacent to ones constructed by previous generations of the same family. This may help to explain why buildings that were atypical in both size and style were constructed where they were. It also provides the opportunity to study the architectural preferences of successive generations of the same families.

From the standpoint of architectural significance, these buildings represent a wide range of architectural styles and vernacular building forms. Their individual designs exhibit varying degrees of architectural sophistication. Examples within these various groups follow.

The Italianate style is well-represented by the Joel S. Fisk house built between 1862 and 1867. The Fisk house, listed in the National Register, is a fine example of high-style Italianate design. The seminal role it plays as the oldest house in the District makes it one of its most important buildings. The Fisk house is a large, two story, brick, rectangular block with a five bay main facade and wide bracketed eaves topped by a shallow hipped roof with central square cupola. The Green Bay survey found that this style is not as common in this community as it is elsewhere in the State and the few which have survived are largely located on the east side of the river. It is the only truly high-style example found among the top two or three found in the City as a whole. The Fisk house served as a public library for many years after it was no longer used as a residence. It is now vacant and boarded up and has been the object of vandalism.

The most important style found in the District is the Queen Anne style which is represented by eight homes built between 1888 and 1911. The earliest and one of the most significant of the examples of this style is the Antoinette Blesch house located at 161 N. Oakland Avenue (BR 65/15). The basic form of the Blesch house is the most prevalent of the high-style variants of the Queen Anne style on the west side of Green Bay. It features a one-and-a-half to two-story combination gable and hip roofed main block with lower cross gable ells projecting from each facade which give the building a cross or cruciform plan. Many of the other examples of

OAKLAND-DOUSMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT



Green Bay-Brown Co. Planning

C = Contributing
N = Non-Contributing

FEET
0 100' 200'

TABLE 1

Oakland - Dousman Historic District

INVENTORY

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
68/32	840 Shawano Ave.	Harry W. Fisk Residence	c.1890	C
68/30	834 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk Residence	c.1890	C
68/28	830 Shawano Ave.	George W. Fisk Residence	1915	C
68/27	820 Shawano Ave.	F.D. Rafeld Residence	1926	C
68/26	816 Shawano Ave.	Harry Mock Residence	1930	C
65/22	123 N. Oakland Ave.	Joel S. Fisk Residence	1862-7	C
69/25	126 N. Oakland Ave.	A.J. Selmer Residence	1922	C
69/24	130 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer Residence	1909	C
65/20	137 N. Oakland Ave.	Harry W. Fisk Residence	1912	C
65/23	140 N. Oakland Ave.	H.J. Selmer Residence	1919	C
65/18	149 N. Oakland Ave.	Frank Blesch Residence	1915	C
65/17	157 N. Oakland Ave.	Clyde Nead Residence	1950	N
65/15	161 N. Oakland Ave.	Antoinette Blesch Residence	1888	C
65/14	203 N. Oakland Ave.	Nathan Harden Residence	1888	C
72/12	803 Oregon Street	D.J. Gallagher Residence	1909	C
68/13	800-802 Oregon Street	Harry C. & Emma Erbe Res.	1926	N
70/25	805-807 Dousman St.	Benjamin F. Garlach Residence	1899	C
73/32	718 Dousman Street	Residence	1912	C
73/33	716 Dousman Street	M. McGuire Residence	1912	C
73/34	712 Dousman Street	Mrs. H. McGuire Residence	1903	C
68/09	303 N. Ashland Ave.	Mary Brogan Residence	1911	C
75/35	616-618 Dousman Street	Austin Larsen Residence	1909	C

this substyle surveyed had been resided or turned into duplexes or multi-family residences. The Blesch house retains its original siding and ornamentation making it an important example of the style on the west side.

Two examples of another substyle popular toward the end of the 1890's and into the early 1900's are included in the District. As the popularity of the Queen Anne style began to wane, it began to be replaced by houses exhibiting more historically correct period revival detailing and a smaller variety of exterior materials. Several fine examples of this high-style subgroup occur on the west side and two of the best and most intact examples are the D.J. Gallagher house at 803 Oregon Street (BR 72/12) and the Benjamin F. Gerlach house at 805-807 Dousman Street (BR 70/25), both located in the District. Both houses occupy prominent oversized corner lots and feature wrap-around verandas and two-story polygonal bay windows on their east facing facades.

The final examples to be discussed reflect the towered, generally hipped-roofed house which is the best known example of the Queen Anne style. Most of the houses designed in this substyle are found in the Astor Historic District on the east side of the City. The west side has only two unaltered high-style examples of this subtype, the Mrs. H. McGuire house located at 712 Dousman Street (BR 73/34) built in 1903, and its neighbor

the Mary Brogan house at 303 N. Ashland Avenue (BR 68/09) built in 1911, which are both located within this District. The McGuire house is a late example of the Queen Anne style featuring a two-story octagonal tower, wood shingle sided dormers, original clapboard siding now covered with narrow width aluminum siding, and Colonial Revival style elements on the porch and dormer windows. This is one of the larger houses on the west side of Green Bay and would be better known if not overshadowed by the Mary Brogan house next door. The Brogan house is the largest house in the District and is the equal of the grandest Astor neighborhood examples on the east side. Its relatively simple brick exterior with stucco and false half-timber third floor are consistent with its very late date for a Queen Anne house. The Brogan house occupies a prominent corner on one of west Green Bay's busiest intersections and is almost totally original in appearance.

The Prairie School style is an outstanding contribution to the history of architecture from the Midwest. Although Green Bay cannot be considered a center of Prairie School activity, a number of individual examples of the style can be found within the City and one grouping of three homes is found in the Oakland-Dousman Historic District. The homes are the George W. Fisk house at 830 Shawano Avenue (BR 68/28) dating from 1915; the Harry W. Fisk house at 137 N. Oakland Avenue (BR 65/20) dating from 1912; and the A.J. Selmer house at 126 N. Oakland Avenue (BR 69/25) dating 1922. These three homes reflect the best Prairie School design in Green Bay. Each is intact and sited on a large, shady lot. Of special interest are the two houses built in this style by the two Fisk brothers who had previously occupied nearly identical Queen Anne style homes on Shawano Avenue. Both Prairie School houses also have sufficient similarities in design to warrant the assumption that they came from the same hand. It is only the fact that the George Fisk house has a round two-story tall corner tower and has had its original two-third width front porch removed that obscures the similarity of the two designs. The Selmer house, located across the street from the Harry Fisk house, is a later work (1922) which has the same horizontal emphasis as the first two houses but achieves it by a different means with a more radically asymmetrical main facade dominated by a triple gable group at the left end. Both the Harry Fisk and Selmer homes remain as single-family homes and in excellent repair.

The Neo-Classical Revival style was found to be one of the rarest of the residential styles in Green Bay with only three examples on the west side and two on the east side. Of these, the Frank Blesch house located at 149 N. Oakland Avenue (BR 65/18), is far and away the best example. This large two-story house, built in 1915, is dominated by a full height, colonaded entrance porch and is close to an ideal expression of the style. Its significance is enhanced by the high degree of integrity and maintenance evident in the house as well as its beautifully landscaped grounds. These are the most extensive grounds remaining in the District.

Mention should also be made of one other home in the District with an interesting, if difficult to classify, architectural style. The Austin Larsen house, built in 1909, and located at 616-618 Dousman Street (BR 73/35), is a large, flat roofed, stucco-clad house which is two stories in height, though, due to its fenestration, it appears to be only one. Its construction predates the Prairie style houses making it the earliest extant house in Green Bay designed in a truly modern idiom and is unique in

its style in the City. Its design seems to include elements loosely borrowed from both the Craftsman and Mission schools of the period but the result is unique and includes some elements such as the slightly stepped parapet with recessed panel above the entrance door which are not usually found on residential buildings at all. The house was later converted to four apartments and the present owner is restoring it over time to its original single family state.

The Oakland Avenue Historic District is also considered historically significant for including the homes of some of westside Green Bay's (Fort Howard's) most prominent citizens of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Fisk family is the most prominent family in the District, by deed and by the size of their land holdings. Joel S. Fisk, founder of the family, arrived in Green Bay in 1836 and was employed as a clerk in the general store operated by Daniel Whitney, the founder of Navarino. Within a few years, Fisk had his own store and began to develop other interests in lumbering and supplying lumber operations. He also became very active in the development of the Borough of Fort Howard being appointed Register of Deeds in the Green Bay Land Office in 1848. When the federal government began to sell off its land around Fort Howard, Fisk and Frances Desnoyers platted the land. In 1849, Fisk started the first commercial fishing operation in Green Bay and, in 1862, began building the home on Oakland Avenue. He died in 1877.

William J. Fisk, son of Joel, remained in the house at 123 N. Oakland Avenue (BR 65/22) throughout his life. William followed his father into the lumber supply business but was also heavily involved in local banking interests. In 1865, he became a Director of the First National Bank and, in 1870, was elected President of the City National Bank. In 1874, when the Kellog Bank was created by merger, Fisk was elected Vice-President of the new institution of which he eventually became President. William's sons, Harry and George, were in various business enterprises in the City.

The Blesch family is the second notable resident of the District. The family arrived in Fort Howard c.1855 and the patriarch, Francis Blesch, started the first brewery in that community c.1856. The brewery prospered but closed and was sold shortly after Blesch's death in 1875. Blesch's widow, Antoinette, lived in the house at 161 N. Oakland Avenue which was built for her by her son Frank in 1888. After her death, Frank Blesch lived in the house. Frank Blesch had not followed his father into the brewery business. Instead, he joined his brother-in-law's mercantile firm. In 1887, he was made a partner and the Jorgenson-Blesch Company, at one time the largest store in the City, was born.

The third family represented is the Larsen family. Austin Larsen was the son of William Larsen, founder of the Larsen Canning Company, now known as the Larsen Company. He joined his father when the company was founded in 1892 and, following his father's death in 1921, became President of that concern.

Broadway Historic District

The Broadway Historic District was identified as a potential National Register District but was not formally nominated. A map of the proposed District and table listing affected properties follow. The District is a commercial and industrial area situated near the western bank of the Fox River as shown on the District map. It contains the surviving commercial core of what was once the center of Fort Howard, annexed to the City of Green Bay in 1895. As long as Fort Howard remained a separate community, Broadway was it's "Main Street." Following the merging of the cities in 1895, Broadway ceased to be a city center and gradually took on the role of neighborhood commercial center. Newer buildings slowly replaced most of the original wood frame buildings that were the first structures on the street, but they generally retained the same proportions and often served the same function until the growth of the suburban areas of Green Bay following World War II caused a general decline in activity.

The industrial belt immediately east of the buildings on Broadway fared differently. Due to the geographic advantages which created it in the first place, the industrial belt continued to expand, keeping pace with the general maturing of Green Bay as an industrial and shipping center. Consequently, the buildings east of Broadway acquired a scale more in keeping with the growth of the City as a whole while still maintaining integrity in terms of the types of land use. Such complexes as the Larsen Company at 316-520 N. Broadway, built in stages from 1917 to 1950, and the Fairmont Creamery at 154-216 N. Broadway, built between 1917 and 1928, exemplify this trend.

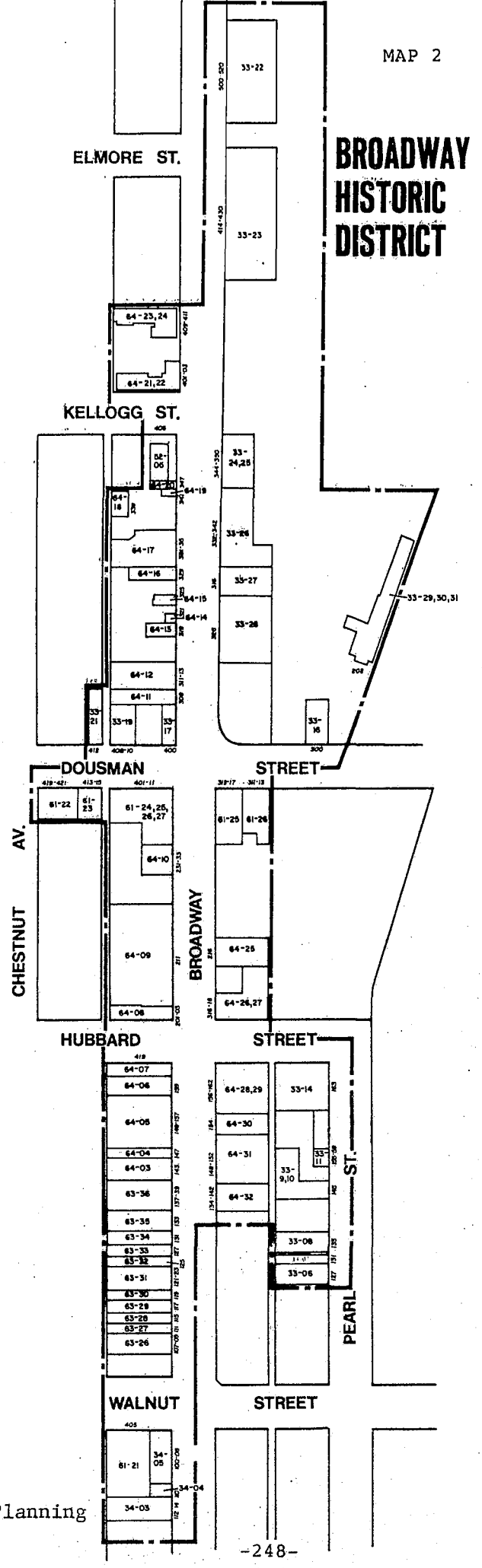
Within the District, several buildings or groups of buildings are considered individually eligible for the National Register. These are as follows:

The Albert Grey Building at 100-108 S. Broadway (BR 34/05) dates from 1899 and is a fine example of the Queen Anne style as applied to a two-story commercial building.

The J.L. Jorgenson Building at 107-109 N. Broadway (BR 63/26) dates from 1879 and is considered individually eligible due to the firm's importance in the local retail economy and its success in becoming the City's largest merchant in the early twentieth century.

The Jones Motor Company Garage at 143 N. Broadway (BR 64/03) is outstanding among the small twentieth century commercial buildings in the District. Built in 1931, this small auto garage is one of the few buildings constructed in the second phase of the Egyptian Revival style to be found in Wisconsin. The use of this style is seldomly found on small utilitarian buildings which adds to the significance of this example. The three part facade is covered in large, yellow ceramic tile with the battered central portion projecting slightly foreward from the main facade. This central feature is topped by a wide blue terra cotta cornice representing reeds and features a large, stylized vulture and sun disk medallion in the center with smaller medallions based on Egyptian motifs occuring over the display windows below.

MAP 2



Green Bay-Brown Co. Planning

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The Huffman House Hotel at 401-403 N. Broadway (BR 64/21) is one of two historically significant hotels in the District. The Huffman House dates from 1875 and was primarily a hotel for working class men arriving in the area in search of work on the railroads or in the lumber camps. The hotel was operated by a German and appeared to cater primarily to Germans in contrast to the nearby Hibernia House.

The Hibernia House Hotel is located at 409-411 N. Broadway (BR 64/23) and dates from the previous year, 1874. As with the Huffman House, this hotel apparently catered to working men and, particularly, to Irish arrivals.

The Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Depot at 202 Dousman Street (BR 33/29) was built in 1898 and has been a prominent local landmark since that time. The depot was designed in an eclectic variation of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and is built of brick. Its most notable feature is a five-story tall square brick tower crowned by four double-arched openings with a heavily bracketed cornice above surmounted by a pyramidal roof. The main block of the depot is a hip roofed, brick two-story building with a high rusticated stone foundation and round-arched windows on the first floor. The station is also notable for a retention of its original passenger veranda which spans the entire east side of the building.

The Francis Blesch Brewery at 145 N. Pearl Street (BR 33/09) is the oldest building in the District and probably the oldest surviving industrial building in Green Bay. Built c.1856, by German immigrant Francis Blesch, this was the first brewery built on the west side. It remained in operation until shortly after Blesch's death in 1875. This building is the sole commercial survivor of the period and should be considered an important link with early industry.

TABLE 2

Broadway Historic District

INVENTORY

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
34/03	112-114 S. Broadway	Paul Jules Saloon	1883	C
34/04	110 S. Broadway	Commercial	1922	C
34/05	100-108 S. Broadway	Albert Grey Building	1899	C
61/21	405 W. Walnut Street	West Theatre	1922	C
63/26	107-109 N. Broadway	J.L. Jorgenson Building	1879	C
63/27	111 N. Broadway	Commercial	1960	N
63/28	115 N. Broadway	Thomas Burns Hardware Store	c.1883	C
63/29	117 N. Broadway	Commercial	----	N
63/30	119 N. Broadway	News Depot	1896	N
63/31	121-123 N. Broadway	Green Bay Review Printing	1902	C
63/32	125 N. Broadway	Warren Ringsdorf - Dentist	c.1894	N
63/33	127 N. Broadway	Beemster Electric Company	1926	C
63/34	131 N. Broadway	Art Mosaic Tile Company	1923	C
63/35	133 N. Broadway	Beemster Electric Company	1939	N

63/36	137-139 N. Broadway	Commercial	1945	N
64/03	143 N. Broadway	Jones Motor Company	1931	C
64/04	147 N. Broadway	Anton Brehme - Plumber	1897	N
64/05	149-157 N. Broadway	Commercial	----	N
64/06	159 N. Broadway	Green Bay Ice Cream & Dairy	1916	C
64/07	419 Hubbard Street	Early Tire & Battery Co.	1929	C
64/08	201-203 N. Broadway	Tavern	1941	N
64/09	211 N. Broadway	Old Fort Square	1981	N
64/10	231-233 N. Broadway	Fort Howard Hotel	1925	C
61/24	401-411 W. Dousman St.	Schultz Drugs/Halfpap Jewelry	1913	C
61/23	413-415 W. Dousman St.	Platten Bros. Meat Market	c.1895	C
61/22	419-421 W. Dousman St.	Henry Platten Grocery Store	1913	C
33/21	412 W. Dousman Street	Albert Platten Wholesale Produce	c.1894	C
33/19	406-410 Dousman St.	Flour and Feed Store	1873	C
33/17	400 W. Dousman Street	Shaugnessy Drug Store	1939	N
64/11	309 N. Broadway	Farrah Bros. - Confectioners	1922	C
64/12	311-313 N. Broadway	Kings X Restuarant	----	N
64/13	319 N. Broadway	M. Hanrahan Saloon	1906	C
64/14	321 N. Broadway	Lion's Head Barber Shop	----	N
64/15	325 N. Broadway	White Front Restaurant	1932	C
64/16	329 N. Broadway	Jacob Wauter Saloon	c.1895	C
64/17	331-335 N. Broadway	Peter Wauter Saloon	1907	C
64/18	339 N. Broadway	C.H. Hein Auto Repair	1904	C
64/19	341 N. Broadway	Commercial	----	C
64/20	347 N. Broadway	William Caesar Soft Drinks	1932	C
52/05	403 Kellogg Street	Residence	----	C
64/21	401-403 N. Broadway	Huffman House Hotel	1875	C
64/23	409-411 N. Broadway	Hibernia House Hotel	1874	C
33/22	500-520 N. Broadway	The Larsen Company	----	N
33/23	414-430 N. Broadway	Midwest Cold Storage	1923	C
33/24	344-350 N. Broadway	The Larsen Company	1925	C
33/26	332-342 N. Broadway	The Larsen Company	1917	C
33/27	316 N. Broadway	The Larsen Company	1925	C
33/28	328 N. Broadway	The Larsen Company	1918	C
33/16	300 Dousman Street	The Larsen Company	1914	C
33/29	202 Dousman Street	Chicago Northwestern Railroad Passenger Depot	1898	C
61/25	315-317 Dousman Street	John Bashare - Confectioner/ Felix Duchateau - Saloon	1910	C
61/26	311-313 Dousman Street	The Swift Co.-Wholesale Meat	1920	C
64/25	216 N. Broadway	Fairmont Creamery Co.	1919	C
64/26	316-318 Hubbard Street	Fairmont Creamery Co.	1917	C
64/28	156-162 N. Broadway	Fairmont Creamery Co.	1928	C
64/30	154 N. Broadway	Badger Show Case Co.	1920	C
64/31	148-152 N. Broadway	Sargeant-Bruning Decorating	----	N
64/32	134-142 N. Broadway	International Harvester Co.	1905	C
33/06	127 N. Pearl Street	Nelson Machinery Co. Showroom	1919	C
33/07	131 N. Pearl Street	Nelson Machinery Co.	1919	C
33/08	133 N. Pearl Street	Badger Show Case Co.	1919	C
33/09	145 N. Pearl Street	Francis Blesch Brewery	c.1856	C
33/11	155-159 N. Pearl Street	Automatic File Co.	1917	C
33/14	163 N. Pearl Street	Alois Thomas-Wholesale Cheese	1911	C

The Larsen Company complex at 316-520 N. Broadway (BR 33/16,24,26-28), built over the period 1917 to 1950, should also be considered eligible for the National Register. The Company was founded by William Larsen in 1890 and was only the second canning company in the State after the Albert Landreth Company in Manitowoc. Its success helped contribute to the growth of Green Bay's role as a regional center in the food processing industry.

Green Bay and Western Railroad Yards Historic District

This small district encompasses the buildings which make up the Green Bay and Western rail yards on Clinton Street as seen on the District map and in the following table. The complex is considered significant as an intact group of buildings which constitutes a complete railroad yard from the turn of the century. The group has even more importance in that the company which built it still operates it as a working yard.

The Green Bay and Western received its charter as the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad in 1866. The first construction took place in 1871 and went from Green Bay to New London, approximately forty miles. Two years later, it reached Winona, Minnesota. After a rocky period which included two bankruptcies and two name changes, the Green Bay and Western was formed in 1896. This yard complex was built two years later in response to the reorganization.

TABLE 3

Green Bay and Western Historic District

INVENTORY

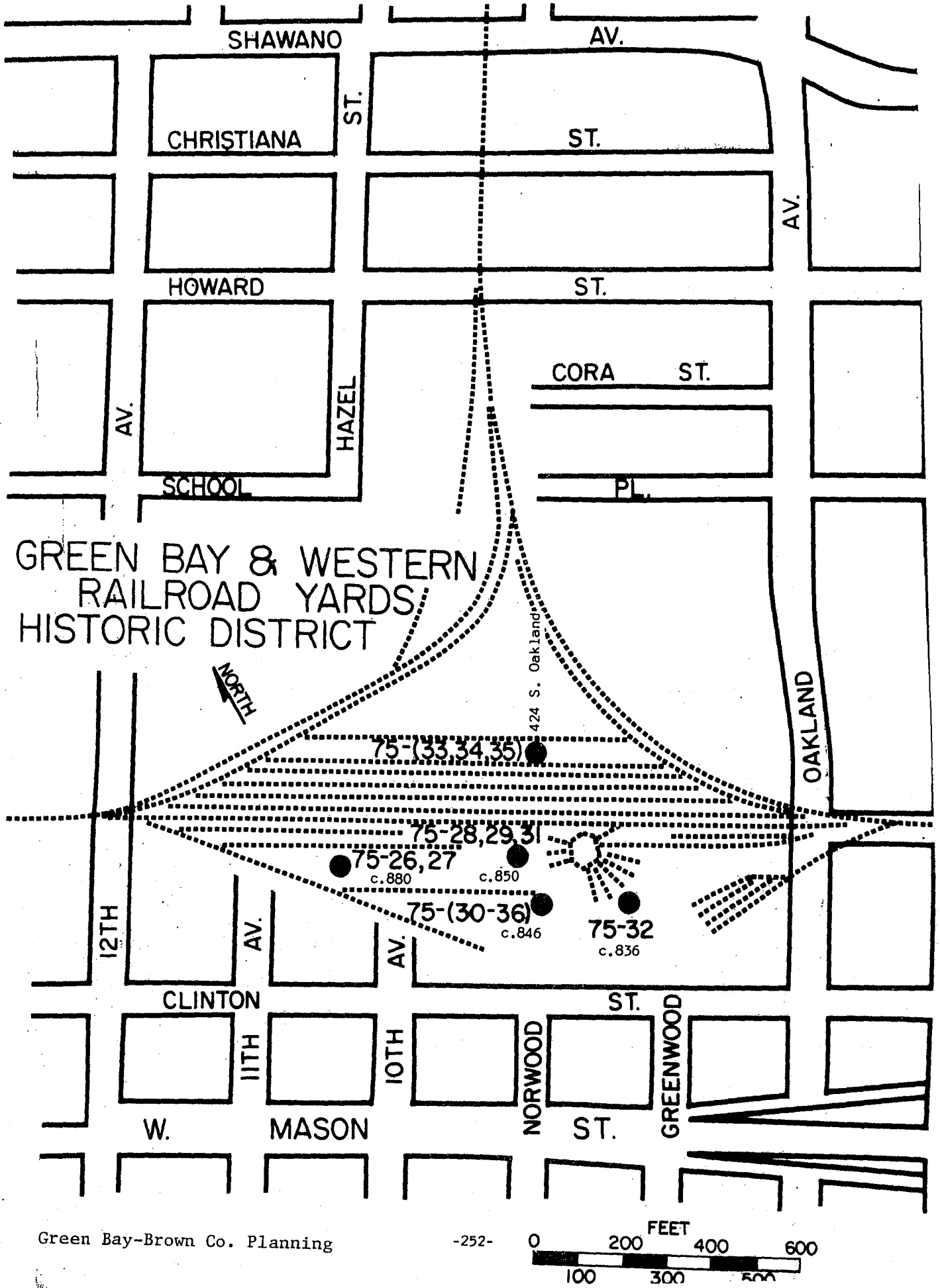
Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
75/26	c.880 Clinton Street	GB & W Paint Shop	1907	C
75/28	c.850 Clinton Street	GB & W Machine Shop	1898	C
75/30	c.846 Clinton Street	GB & W Blacksmith Shop	1898	C
75/32	c.836 Clinton Street	GB & W Roundhouse	1898	C
75/33	424 S. Oakland Ave.	Strid Grain Elevator	1917	C

West Side Vernacular Historic District

The final west side historic district to be discussed here is a district of vernacular housing as seen on the enclosed map and listed on the following table. The purpose of a vernacular architectural district is to highlight those building forms and representative substyles of the major architectural styles which would not otherwise be highlighted in an architectural survey.

Vernacular architecture was very often the architecture of the working class, as it was generally simply built by a carpenter or the owner without benefit of an architect or detailed plans. These homes are characterized more by their forms than by their styles, although they may exhibit details or vestiges of one or more of the major styles.

MAP 3


SHAWANO
AV.
ST.
CHRISTIANA
ST.
AV.
HOWARD
ST.
CORA
ST.
AV.
HAZEL
SCHOOL
PL.
GREEN BAY & WESTERN
RAILROAD YARDS
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTH
424 S. Oakland
OAKLAND
75-(33,34,35)
75-28,29,31
75-26,27
c.880
c.850
75-(30-36)
c.846
75-32
c.836
12TH
AV.
AV.
CLINTON
ST.
11TH
10TH
NORWOOD
GREENWOOD
W.
MASON
ST.
FEET
0
200
400
600
100
300
500

The City of Green Bay, as a working class community, has an excellent collection of vernacular housing which is generally well cared for. This historic district is intended to highlight that excellence in one representative area, although there are other excellent examples throughout the City. This area has an unusual concentration of examples which have maintained their architectural integrity to the present.

TABLE 4

West Side Vernacular Historic District

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
69-10	246 Oxford Avenue	Nicholas Libert Residence	1907	C
69-09	240 Oxford Avenue	Norman Servais Residence	1939	N
69-08	236 Oxford Avenue	Joseph Weber Residence	1924	C
69-07	232 Oxford Avenue	William Vandermosen Res.	1909	C
69-06	228 Oxford Avenue	Joseph Dunks Residence	1921	C
69-05	226 Oxford Avenue	J. J. Lemerond Residence	1909	C
69-04	222 Oxford Avenue	Catherine Hagerty Residence	1915	C
69-03	218 Oxford Avenue	E. C. Neufeld Residence	1915	C
68-36	214 Oxford Avenue	Residence	c.1915	C
68-35	208 Oxford Avenue	Residence	c.1915	C
68-34	204 Oxford Avenue	Residence	c.1920	C
68-33	200 Oxford Avenue	Residence	c.1920	C
67-14	201 Allard Avenue	William Sanz Residence	1910	C
67-15	203 Allard Avenue	Mary Barrett Residence	1922	C
67-16	209 Allard Avenue	Ralph Burns Residence	1956	N
67-17	215 Allard Avenue	J. P. Euclid Residence	1906	C
67-18	217 Allard Avenue	Lamont Ewald Residence	1930	C
67-19	219 Allard Avenue	William J. Campbell Res.	1929	C
67-20	221 Allard Avenue	Leo Lamoye Residence	1907	C
67-21	225 Allard Avenue	Charles Townsend Residence	1935	C
67-22	227 Allard Avenue	Richard Phelps Residence	1911	C
67-23	231 Allard Avenue	Charles Haight Residence	1910	C
67-24	235 Allard Avenue	John Crooks Residence	1908	C
67-25	239 Allard Avenue	Walter Peterson Residence	1928	C
70-06	913 Dousman Street	Walter Peterson Residence	1926	C
69-15	240 Allard Avenue	Leonard Kellner Residence	1931	C
69-14	230 Allard Avenue	Joseph Landres Residence	1929	C
69-13	226 Allard Avenue	William Van Ness Residence	1914	C
69-12	224 Allard Avenue	D. J. Williams Residence	1922	C
69-11	220 Allard Avenue	John Paepe Residence	1929	C
66-04	898 Hubbard Street	Otis Saunders Residence	1926	C
66-05	890 Hubbard Street	P. A. Van Roy Residence	1927	C
66-06	886 Hubbard Street	Frank Oberweiser Residence	1930	C
66-07	882 Hubard Street	J. A. Heffernan Residence	1924	C
66-08	878 Hubbard Street	Jacob Heilmann Residence	1911	C
66-09	874 Hubbard Street	George M. Modrow Residence	1912	C
67-08	897 Hubbard Street	C. R. Swanson Residence	1913	C
67-07	895 Hubbard Street	Royal Williams Residence	1929	C
67-06	889 Hubbard Street	H. M. White Residence	1928	C
67-05	887 Hubbard Street	W. E. Bodard Residence	1937	N
67-04	883 Hubbard Street	Russell Vincent Residence	1929	C

67-03	879 Hubbard Street	Carl Christensen Residence	1916	C
67-02	875 Hubbard Street	Elmer Dagen Residence	1911	C
67-26	219 Woodlawn Avenue	Victor Jenquin Residence	1927	C
67-27	223 Woodlawn Avenue	Andrew Schaffer Residence	1921	C
67-28	225 Woodlawn Avenue	Rudolph Hanse Residence	1919	C
67-29	227 Woodlawn Avenue	Wesley Lee Residence	1927	C
67-30	231 Woodlawn Avenue	Adolph Denys Residence	1942	N
67-31	233-5 Woodlawn Avenue	Adolph Denys Duplex	1922	C
70-07	893 Dousman Street	Clara Bowles Residence	1930	C
70-08	889 Dousman Street	Melvin Junion Residence	1930	C
70-09	885 Dousman Street	Ed Brahan Residence	1941	N
70-10	881 Dousman Street	John Otto Residence	1919	C
70-11	867 Dousman Street	Henry Bedessen Residence	1923	C
70-12	863 Dousman Street	W. C. Kennedy Residence	1931	C
70-13	859 Dousman Street	Martin Stoa Residence	1929	C
70-14	851 Dousman Street	Residence	----	N
69-20	224 Woodlawn Avenue	Joseph Foeller Residence	1927	C
69-19	220 Woodlawn Avenue	Albert Jansen Residence	1924	C
69-18	216 Woodlawn Avenue	Residence	----	N
69-17	212 Woodlawn Avenue	Residence	----	N
67-32	215 Norwood Avenue	Gerardin Godfirnan Residence	1897	C
66-10	868 Hubbard Street	John Des Jardins Residence	1925	C
66-11	860-64 Hubbard Street	John Des Jardins Owner	1929	C
66-12	858 Hubbard Street	George M. Hougord Residence	1928	C
66-13	854 Hubbard Street	J. W. Pitz Residence	1928	C
66-14	852 Hubbard Street	Hans Christensen Residence	1927	C

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

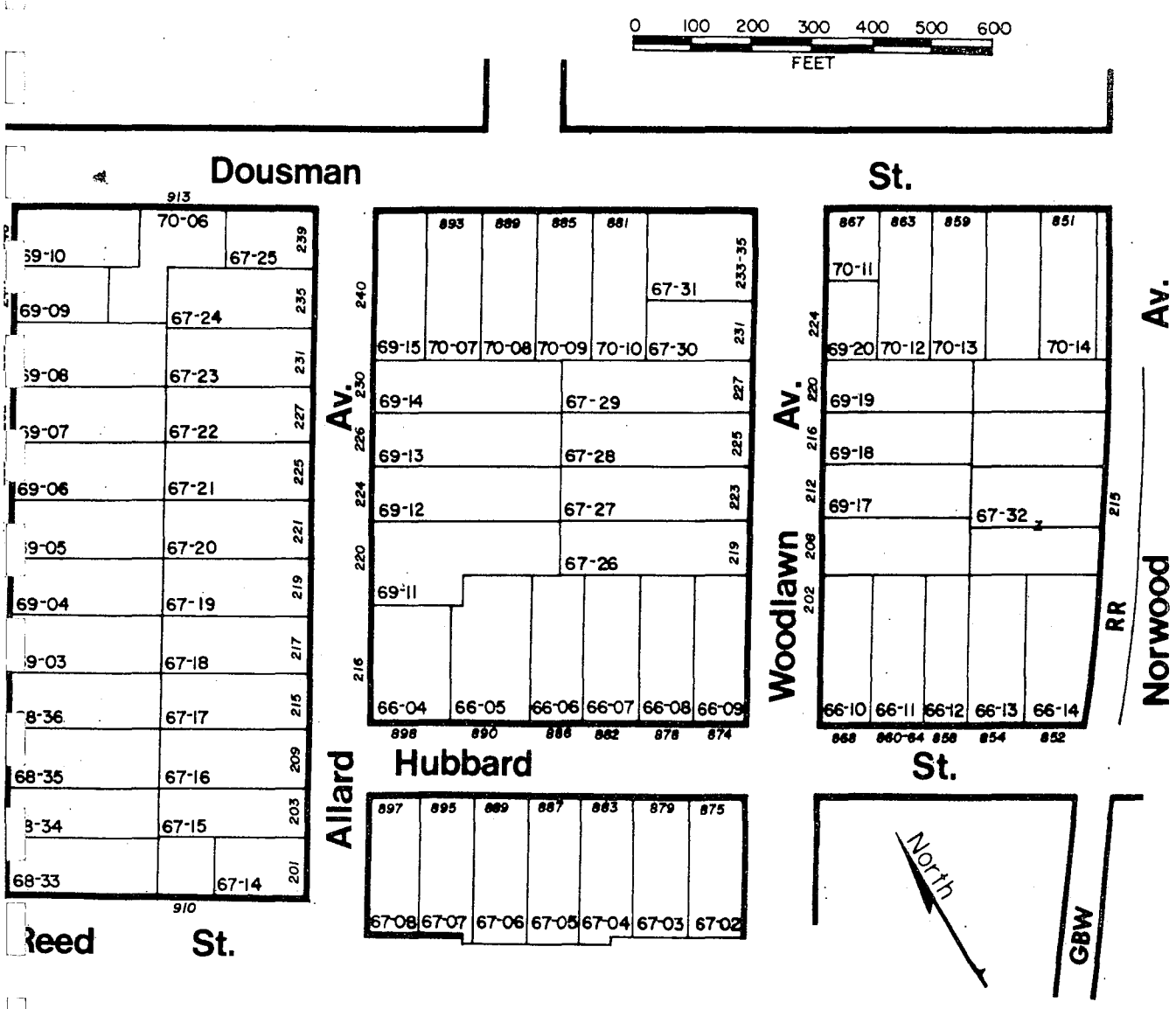
In addition to the three historic districts discussed above, six other properties were recommended as being potentially eligible for the National Register and are as follows.

The J. Duncan Machine Works is located at 801 S. Broadway. Built in 1878, the J. Duncan Machine Works building is considered significant as one of the earliest of Green Bay's extant industrial buildings and one of the very few still engaged (at the time of the survey) in the same type of manufacturing as when it was founded. The significance is enhanced by the near original condition of the facade and its large round arched windows. Duncan was a Scottish immigrant who arrived in Green Bay in 1868, opening his first shop in that year. Prior to that, he had operated a foundry in Milwaukee and was rumored to have constructed the first steam locomotive built in the state while living in that city. (Reports at the time of printing indicate this building has now been demolished)

The Theodore Kamnitz Residence at 106-108 N. Ashland Avenue, dating from c.1880, is considered an excellent example of the Italianate style which, as noted earlier in this article, is relatively rare on the west side of the City. The earliest houses with formal styles that survive on the west side are the Italianates of which this and the Fisk house mentioned above are the best examples.

MAP 4

WEST SIDE VERNACULAR DISTRICT



Green Bay-Brown Co. Planning

The Fort Howard Officers' Quarters building is located at 412-414 N. Maple Avenue and dates from c.1831-1835. This building appears to be the last remnant of the Fort Howard military post still extant in the vicinity of the original site of the Fort. As such it has considerable historic and architectural significance despite the fact that it has been moved from its original site as well as had some exterior alteration. Despite these changes, the distinctive style of the Fort Howard buildings remains intact and this house is readily identified as part of that group. It is the only identified remnant of the Fort which has not been relocated to Heritage Hill State Park in Allouez.

The F.A. Hoefs Residence at 301 S. Ashland Avenue, dating from 1905, has remained one of the favorites of the survey team throughout the project. The house is considered significant as being the most elaborately decorated of all west side Green Bay Dutch Colonial Revival houses. The elaborate nature of the design elements is the more unusual because of the modest size of the house. The building is in poor, but substantially unaltered, condition and retains its original and similarly designed carriage house.

The Church of the Annunciation at 325-329 Gray Street dates from 1932 and is the most recent of those buildings being recommended for the National Register. The church represents a fine example of the Neo-Gothic Revival style used for a church, school and parish house complex. The massive, restrained nature of the design coupled with the excellently crafted stone combine to make this one of the west side's finest church buildings and its best and purest use of the Neo-Gothic motif.

Finally, the David Hudson House at 102 S. Oneida Street, built in 1917, is included as a fine example of the American Foursquare style in both the house itself and the related carriage house/garage. Both are significant for the high degree of integrity they exhibit and for the use of what is normally a more modest style in a high style manner. Stone-sided foursquare houses are relatively uncommon and this is the only one still existing on the west side. The use of brownstone may be due to the available supply in the Ashland area and is, in any case, uncommon. This is the only brownstone residence in the City. Both house and carriage house exist in their original settings and in an unaltered and well-maintained condition making them good examples of their type and period.

EAST SIDE SURVEY RESULTS

In December 1986, the second phase of the Green Bay Intensive Resource Survey was authorized. This portion of the overall project focused on the East Side of the City; however, it was determined in consultation with the Historic Preservation Division that the large Astor Historic District, previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, would not be re-surveyed as part of this project.

After surveying some 1,300 East Side properties, the consultant team outlined nine areas as potential historic districts, six of which were mapped and had district survey forms prepared for them. In addition, several other buildings were noted as being potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Some of these are discussed in greater detail below. Six of these individual properties, noted below, have been nominated to the National Register as part of the East Side survey.

Downtown Historic District

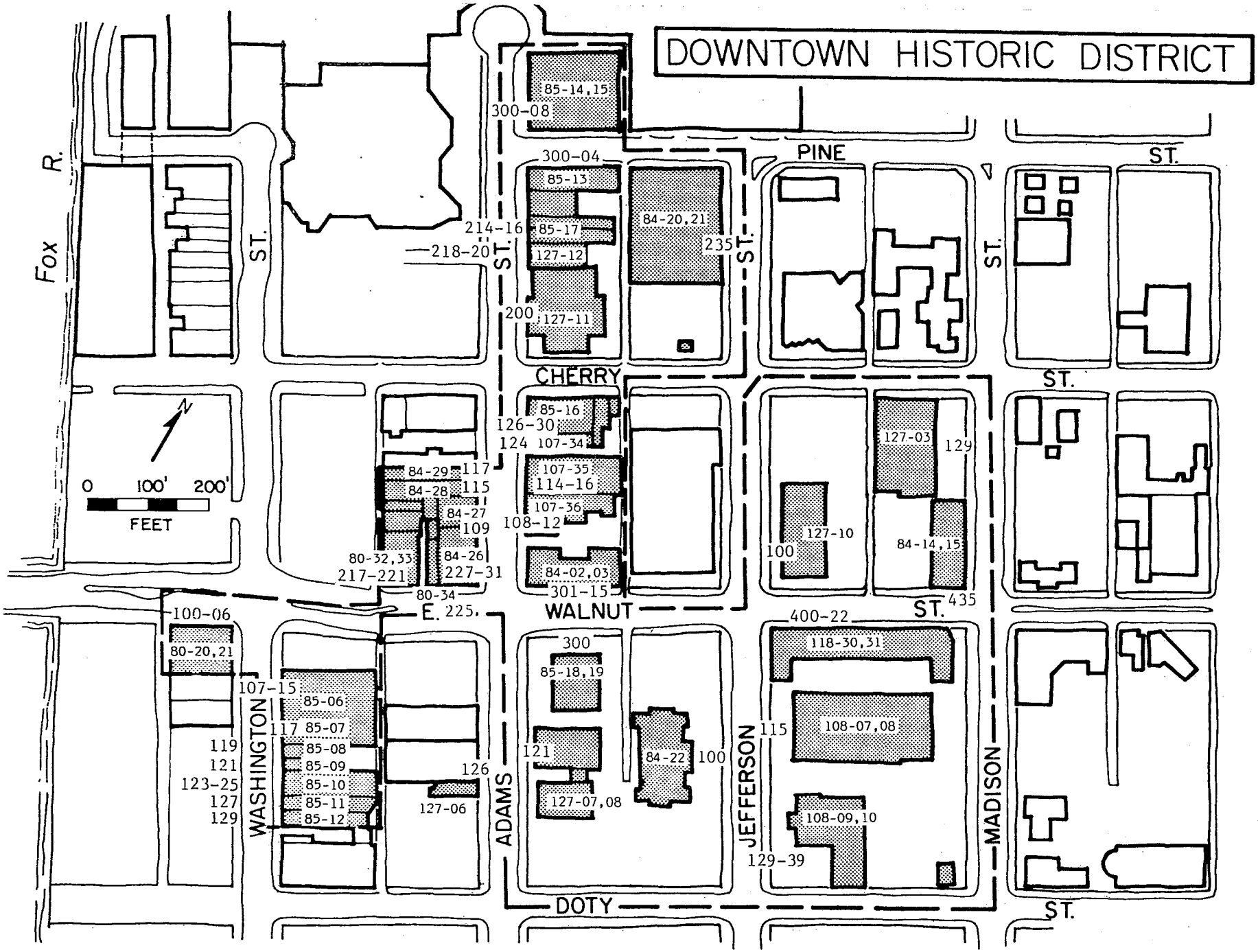
One of the potential East Side historic districts discovered during the course of the survey was a Downtown Historic District in what remains of that area following extensive redevelopment as shown on the accompanying map and as listed in the following table. In addition to its significance as a district, a number of architecturally and historically significant buildings are considered individually eligible for the National Register and are described below.

The Architects Building at 310 Pine Street (BR 118/28) was built in 1928 and designed by the architectural firm of Foeller, Schober and Berners for its own use. The firm was the most important architectural firm in Green Bay throughout the first half of the twentieth century, and the Tudor/ Elizabethan Revival style building is an excellent advertisement for the skillful use of the Period Revival styles popular at the time. The architects skillfully blended the irregular and picturesque feeling of the style with the necessity of maintaining the existing street front setback to produce one of Green Bay's best period revival commercial buildings. The style may have been chosen to harmonize with the large building the firm designed in that style for the Green Bay YMCA next door. The Architects Building is one of the six buildings being nominated to the National Register as part of this survey.

The YMCA at 235 North Jefferson Street (BR 84/20) dates from 1924 and was designed by the local architectural firm of Foeller, Schober and Stephenson. It is built in the Tudor/Elizabethan Revival style and is being nominated to the National Register as part of this survey based upon its architectural significance. The building is five and a half stories in height and built of stone with stucco and cut stone, wood, and copper trim.

A YMCA for Green Bay was first established by Rev. Daniel C. Curtiss in the late 1860's in a small building on the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. This organization was called a YMCA although it was not formally incorporated as such until 1890. The second YMCA was constructed at the corner of Chestnut and West Walnut Streets in 1891 through the generosity of West Side resident William J. Fisk. This building was partially destroyed by fire in 1908. The campaign for the present building was led by Mitchell Joannes, who personally donated $75,000. Construction began in 1924.

The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal group still active in Green Bay, was organized locally in 1901. Perhaps the most ambitious project undertaken in the early years was the construction, in 1924, of the Columbus Club, located at 115 South Jefferson Street (BR 108/07). The Columbus Club was constructed as the Knight's headquarters in the City but actually served the entire community as a meeting hall and as a recreation and service center. The Knights operated the building until the onset of the Great Depression, when the facility was turned over to the Norbertine Fathers. The Columbus Club is considered eligible for the National Register for the key role it played in the early decades of the century as a center for social activities.



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The Green Bay Press-Gazette Building at 435 East Walnut Street (BR 84/14) was constructed in 1924 as the home of the City's principal newspaper. The building was designed by Max Schober and, although modern, bears some features of Tudor/Elizabethan Revival architecture. The building is an excellent example of a combination newspaper office and printing plant. The three story building is sided in terra cotta on the three visible sides.

The Press-Gazette building is considered architecturally significant as an example of this particular type, method and style of construction. It is also considered historically significant at the local level for its association with the principal news organ in the City in this century.

The Northern Building was constructed in 1930 at 305 East Walnut Street (BR 84/03) for the Northern Finance Company. The building was designed by the Foeller, Schober and Berners firm and built by the Selmer Company contractors. It is considered individually eligible for the National Register on the basis of architetural significance.

The six-story building is an excellent example of the Art Deco style popular at the time. It is one of the few examples of a larger office building still extant in Green Bay and is the most elaborate in terms of quality of materials and design detailing. Green Bay has a large collection of Art Deco commercial and institutional buildings, but most are altered. The Northern Building has retained most of its design integrity.

TABLE 5

Downtown Historic District

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
80/20	100-106 S. Washington St.	Bellin Building	1915	C
85/12	129 S. Washington St.	Kittner Blacksmith Shop	1880	C
85/11	127 S. Washington St.	Commercial	----	C
85/10	123-125 S. Washington St.	Larsheid Building	1930	C
85/09	121 S. Washington St.	Schunck Saloon	1900	C
85/08	119 S. Washington St.	Smith Building	1906	C
85/07	117 S. Washington St.	Bay Theatre	1928	C
85/06	107-115 S. Washington St.	Hagerty Building	1921	C
80/32	217-221 E. Walnut St.	Green Bay Theatre	1890/1930	C
84/28	115 N. Adams St.	Rockstroh Bakery	1894	C
84/29	117 N. Adams St.	Wagner Building	1901	C
84/27	109 N. Adams St.	Schauer & Schumacher Studio	1926	C
84/26	227-231 E. Walnut St.	Schauer & Schumacher	1902/1922	C
80/34	225 E. Walnut St.	Commercial	c.1890	C
127/07	121 S. Adams St.	Brown County Safety Bldg.	1963	N
127/06	126 S. Adams St.	Commercial	----	N
85/18	300 E. Walnut St.	Federal Building	1909	C
84/22	100 S. Jefferson St.	Brown County Court House	1908-10	C
108/09	129-39 S. Jefferson St.	Kellogg Library	1903	C
108/07	115 S. Jefferson St.	Columbus Community Club	1924	C
118/30	400-422 E. Walnut St.	Columbus Building	1936	C
84/02	301-315 E. Walnut St.	Northern Building	1930	C
107/36	108-112 N. Adams St.	Wisconsin Telephone Co.	1904	C

107/35	114-116 N. Adams St.	McGinnis Garage	1922	C
107/34	124 N. Adams St.	Commercial	c.1925	C
85/16	126-130 N. Adams St.	Frankenthal Building	1928	C
127/10	100 N. Jefferson St.	Green Bay City Hall	1956	N
127/11	200 N. Adams St.	Associated Kellogg Bank	1962	N
85/17	218-220 N. Adams St.	Commercial	1929	C
127/12	214-216 N. Adams St.	Commercial	----	N
85/13	300-304 Pine St.	Shaylor Block	c.1876	C
85/14	300-308 N. Adams St.	Northland Hotel	1924	C
84/20	235 N. Jefferson St.	YMCA	1924	C
84/14	435 E. Walnut St.	Press-Gazette Building	1924	C
127/03	129 N. Madison St.	Press-Gazette Plant	1969	N
118/28	306-314 Pine St.	Architects Building	1928	C

Known originally as the Federal Building, the Brown County Law Enforcement Center at 300 East Walnut Street (BR 85/18) is located on Courthouse Square adjacent to the National Register-listed Brown County Courthouse. Construction on the three story Neo-classical building began in 1907, and the building was occupied in 1909. It was built as the central Green Bay Post Office and Federal Court as well as for other federal offices.

The Federal Building was designed by the Duluth, Minnesota architects German and Lignell. The restored exterior consists principally of granite blocks from grade level to the first floor and Bedford limestone blocks from that point to the roof. The interior of the building has been altered, most recently in 1985 and 1986 to accommodate the Brown County Sheriff and District Attorney offices.

The Frankenthal Building at 124-130 North Adams Street (BR 85/16) was constructed in 1928 by the Cady Land Company. As a contributing building in the Downtown Historic District, this two-story building is an excellent commercial application of the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. It originally included a number of retail shops, including a flower shop, gift shop and millinery.

This fine building features a pilastered facade with intact first floor display windows with leaded-glass transoms above. This is the only commercial building in the City which employs this style of architecture.

The Kustermann Brothers Building at 217 Washington Street (BR 80/18) is an excellent structure in very good condition considered individually eligible for the National Register. Built in 1882, the building is in the commercial vernacular style. It has cut-stone window hood molds with incised scroll decoration. Intact stone decoration ornaments the corbelled section above the center two-story windows. The ornamentation consists of a wide stone lintel with incised decoration identical to that found in the hood molds adjacent to it. Two semicircular cut-stone panels with a floral ornament done in a raised design appear over the two center windows with the date "1882" carved above.

Although some changes have been made, enough remains of the original fabric, especially above the first floor level, to make this one of Green Bay's better early commercial vernacular buildings. In addition, later remodelings

and restorations have been done in a respectful and sensitive manner so that the existing condition actually represents the fruits of several periods of design activity. The significance of the interior further enhances the building. If not original, it is a very early surviving interior with an unusual degree of integrity unmatched in other Green Bay buildings of the same vintage.

St. John the Evangelist Church Historic District

St. John the Evangelist was the first formal Catholic parish in the community and the font from which other Catholic parishes sprang. It was founded in 1831 by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli and has remained in service since that date. The current church was constructed after earlier churches were destroyed by fire. The other buildings in the district include the school and rectory for the parish.

TABLE 6

St. John's Historic District

INVENTORY

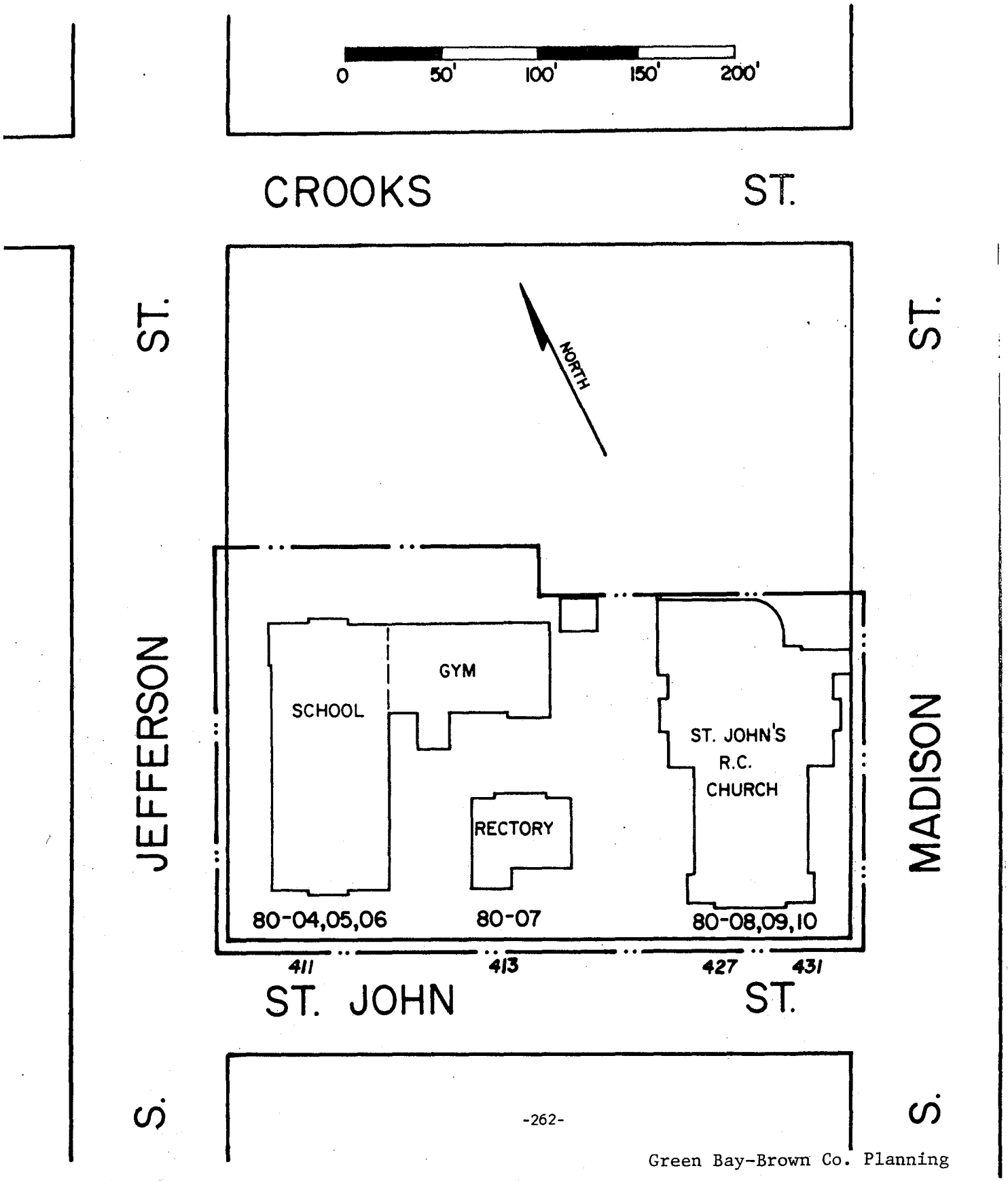
Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
80/08	427-431 St. Johns Street	St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church	1911	C
80/07	413 St. Johns Street	St. John the Evangelist Rectory	1921	C
80/04	411 St. Johns Street	St. John the Evangelist Catholic School	1932	C

The St. John the Evangelist Church Historic District is being recommended as being potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based upon its architectural quality as a particularly good example of three early twentieth century styles which form a coherent, well-coordinated group of related buildings. Located on St. John Street across from St. John's Park near downtown Green Bay, the church and its tall towers represent a significant City landmark.

St. John the Evangelist Church, located at 427-431 St. Johns Street (BR 80/08), is considered architecturally significant as a textbook example of the Romanesque Revival style surviving in a superb state of preservation. The church has been a prominent visual landmark since its construction and is one of the best of the numerous Roman Catholic churches in the City of Green Bay. The building is cruciform in plan with a triple-arched entrance portal on the asymmetrical main facade. This facade is dominated by two square towers of different heights each terminating in an open belfry with triple-arched windows. The side walls of the nave are supported by buttresses with large wheel windows lighting the nave and east and west transepts.

MAP 6

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT



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The St. John's Rectory to the west of the church at 413 St. Johns Street (BR 80/07) is also considered significant in its own right as a fine example of the Prairie School style of architecture. Constructed in 1921, it features a hip roof covered in tiles with broad, overhanging eaves. The significance of the rectory building is enhanced by the high degree to which it has retained its architectural integrity and by the fine quality of the maintenance it has received.

St. John the Evangelist Catholic School, located at 411 St. Johns Street (BR 80/04), was completed in 1932 and is also considered architecturally significant as a fine example of the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. The school building has also retained a remarkable degree of integrity and remains one of the few older schools in the City with its original windows.

The first St. John the Evangelist Church was completed in 1832. After it was destroyed by fire in 1847, an existing Methodist church on the site of the present parsonage was purchased and became the home of the congregation until 1872, when it, too, burned. The third St. John's was built on this site in 1873 but it, too, was destroyed by fire in 1911. Thus, this is the fourth in the series of churches and its cornerstone was laid in 1911.

St. John's is known as the "Mother Church" of Green Bay. A number of other local Catholic parishes were formed by members of St. John's congregation which have grown and prospered. The original congregation was made up primarily of Yankees, French Canadians, and Native Americans. As more immigrants arrived in Green Bay, Catholics from all ethnic groups attended this single parish. However, in the 1850's, a group of German families left to form what became St. Francis Xavier Cathedral; in 1864 Dutch parishoners formed St. Willebrord's; and, in 1865, Irish members formed St. Patrick's Church in Fort Howard. Although St. John's was originally one of the largest of the local parishes, it has become one of the smallest in recent years as families have moved farther from the downtown area.

St. Francis Xavier Cathedral Historic District

The Cathedral Historic District includes the buildings connected with the management of the Green Bay Catholic Diocese in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A map of the district follows with a list of included properties. The church itself was founded in 1854 as the Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was a German-language parish. In 1868, when the Green Bay Catholic Diocese was created, the new archbishop, himself of German/Swiss extraction, selected Annunciation as his cathedral. The Bishop's Residence was built in 1870 and the cathedral proper by his successor in 1876. The diocesan office building and the cathedral school and convent complete the complex. The historic district is bounded by Doty Street on the south, South Madison Street on the west, and property lines on the north and east. It is considered significant for its architecture.

The Bishop's Residence is located at 139 S. Madison Street (BR 109/09) and is one of the finest examples of the Second Empire style in the City as well as a building of considerable historic importance. Architecturally, it is an imposing residence, whose massive two-story main block is topped

by a wide, elaborate, bracketed wooden cornice. Above the cornice is a slate- covered mansard roof with its round-arched dormer windows. The main block is notable for its cut-stone quoins and its segmented arched windows. A large rear addition repeats the design of the main block. The entrance porch has been enclosed but still retains its excellent original double-entrance doors, each with its tall, pointed lights. The house is notable for its impressive size and for its large original exterior.

TABLE 7

St. Francis Xavier Historic District

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
108/23	136 S. Monroe Street	St. Francis Xavier Cathedral	1876	C
108/34	139 S. Madison Street	Bishop's Residence	1870	C
108/36	131 S. Madison Street	Diocese Office Building	1938	C
109/09	139 S. Monroe Street	Cathedral School	1929	C
109/08	133 S. Monroe Street	Sisters of Notre Dame Convent	1938	C

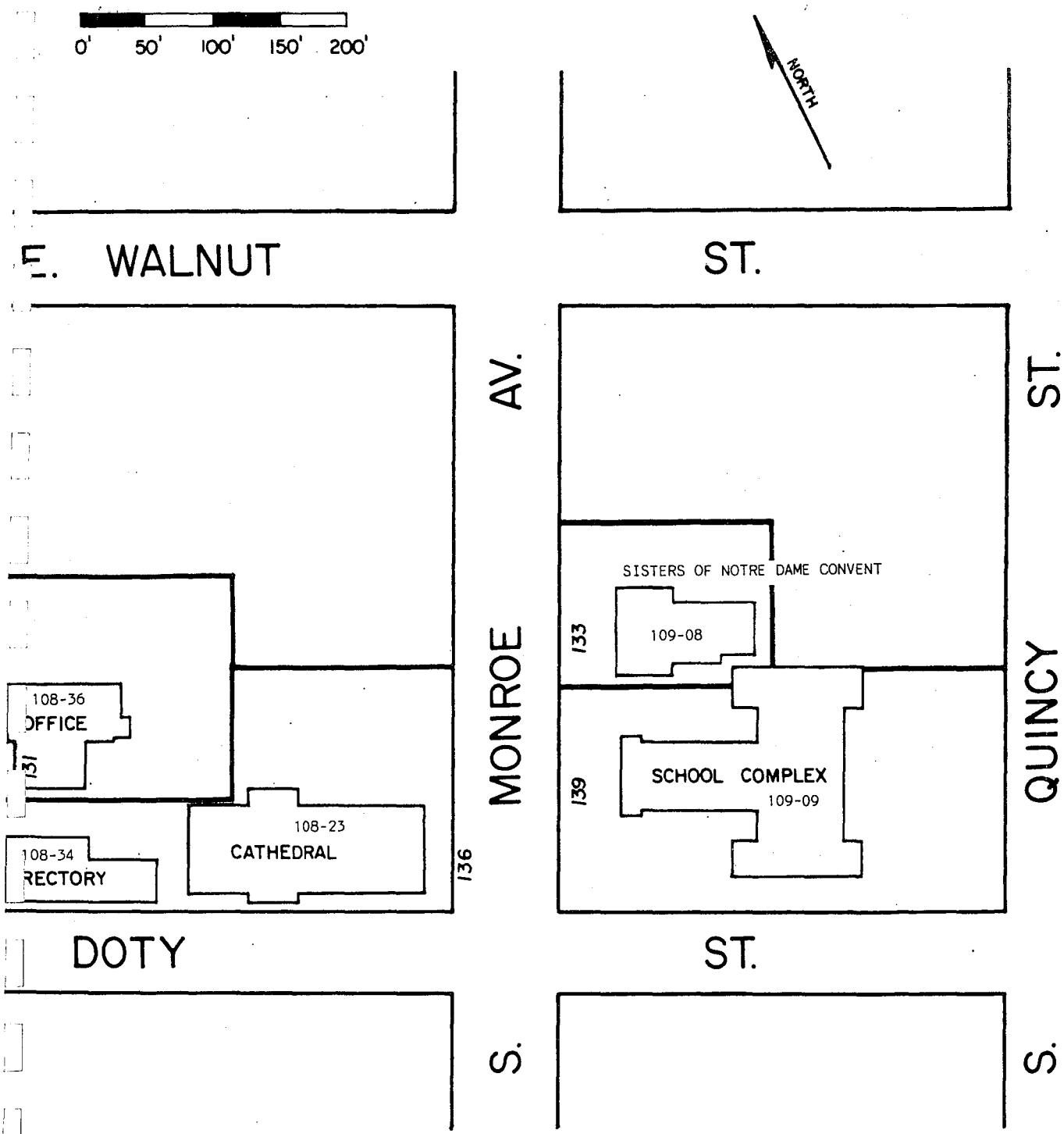
The importance of the Roman Catholic Church in the community is clearly seen in the large Romanesque Revival church building the congregation built. The cathedral, with its massive brick walls, round-arched windows, and corbel tables under all the eaves, is characteristic of the heavy, restrained design typical of the earlier examples of this style. Additions have been made over the years including the open octagonal spires placed atop the original lanterns of the steeples and the addition of enclosed porches on both the main and south facing facades. However, all these changes have been made with sensitivity to the original design. The building is also impressive for its superb interior.

St. Francis Xavier Cathedral was patterned after Ludwigskirche in Munich and scaled down by a third. It features three rose windows and ten paintings by the Munich artist Joseph Albrecht on the clerestory walls. The mural painting behind the altar, measuring twenty-eight by forty feet, was painted by Johann Schmidt, whose work also hangs in the Vatican. The stained-glass windows are from Innsbruck, Austria. The foundation of the church was built with cut stone from a Duck Creek quarry.

Parishoners and notables from around the area donated the funds needed to build the cathedral. The new church was named after the patron saint of the first seventeenth century Jesuit mission in the Green Bay area. It was dedicated by Bishop Francis X. Krautbauer, who served the diocese for many years and was eventually interred under the floor of the cathedral. The cathedral belltowers were initially built to the belfry level and were not completed until 1903. During the tenure of Bishop Joseph Fox in the early twentieth century, a new Bishop's Residence was built in Allouez at 1910 South Webster Avenue and the headquarters of the diocese was moved there from Green Bay. In 1917, a new sacristy was built, and the interior of the cathedral was redecorated in 1935 and 1959 by the Kitslaar Church Decorating firm of Green Bay. The cathedral is located at 136 South Monroe Avenue (BR 108/23)

MAP 7

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHEDRAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



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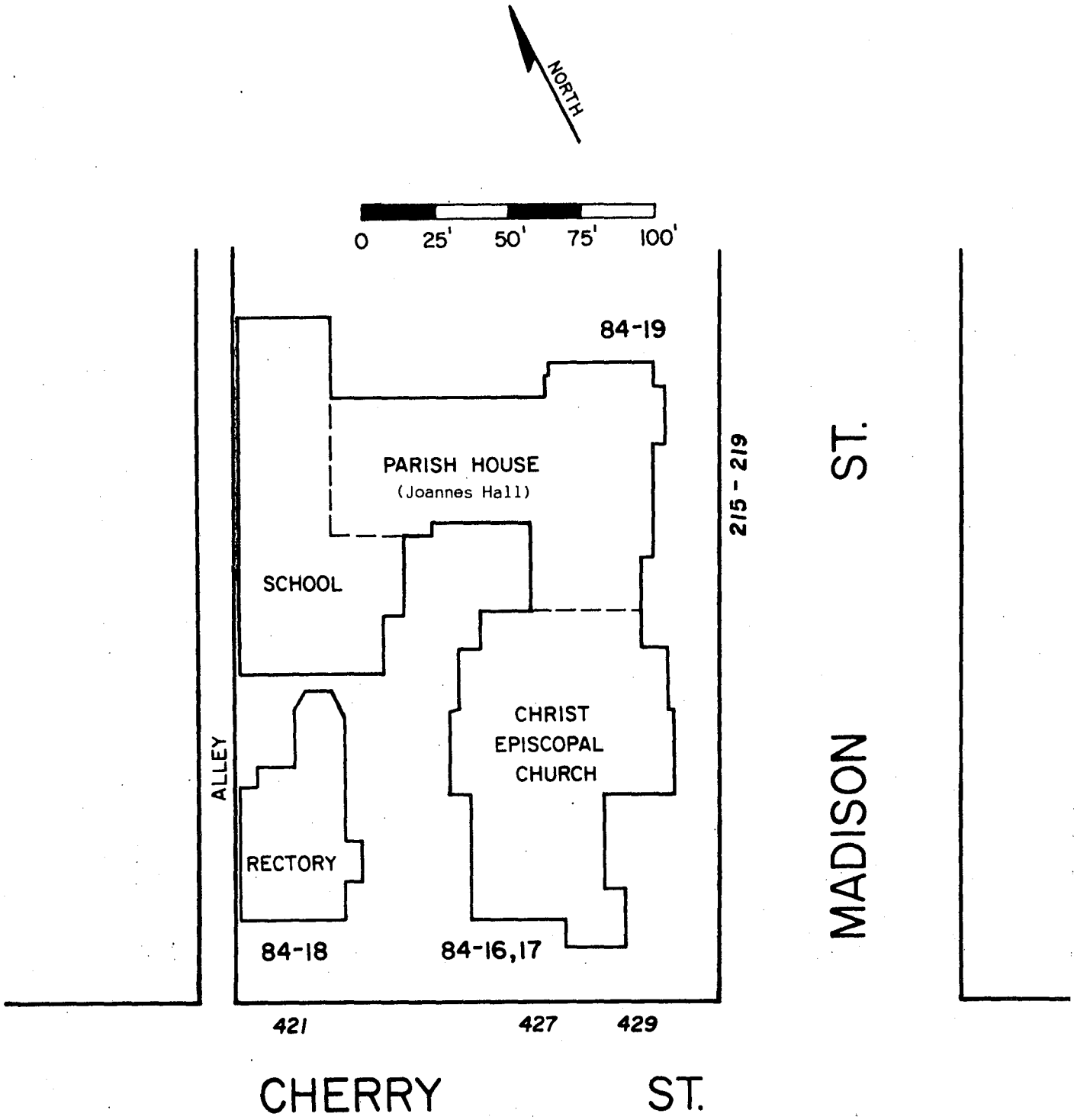
CHRIST CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT



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Annunciation parish began a school in 1854 in the sacristy of the church. A school building was constructed in 1860 on the present site of the cathdral and was moved across the street when the cathedral was constructed. In 1884 a new brick school was built, and the earlier 1860 school was sold to the City which used it as a public school for a number of years. By the 1890's, a high school had been added and the combined schools had approximately 400 students. The 1884 building was replaced by the current school in 1928. It has fourteen rooms and an auditorium/gymnasium. The Cathedral School has been under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame since the 1860's and is located at 139 South Monroe Avenue (BR 109/09).

Christ Episcopal Church Historic District

The Christ Episcopal Church Historic District consists of the three buildings directly connected with the church and is the smallest of the recommended districts as seen on accompanying map and inventory table. It is located on the southeast quarter of the block bounded by Cherry Street on the south, North Madison Street on the east, Pine Street on the north, and Jefferson Street on the west. It was proposed for nomination on the strength of the architectural character of the buildings in the district; most notably the church itself, which dates from 1898.

Christ Episcopal Church was the first permanent Episcopal parish founded in what became the State of Wisconsin. Daniel Whitney, an original incorporator of the parish, donated the present site, on which a church was built in 1838. A parish school, rectory, and the Cadle Home and Hospital on Pine Street were constructed in later years. When the 1838 church burned down in 1898, the present building was constructed, and a new rectory and adjacent chapel were built in 1911.

Table 8

Christ Episcopal Church Historic District

INVENTORY

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
84/16	427-429 Cherry St.	Christ Episcopal Church	1898	C
84/18	421 Cherry Street	Christ Church Rectory	1911	C
84/19	215-219 N. Madison	Joannes Hall	1924	C

The church, located at 427-429 Cherry Street (BR 84/16), is considered locally significant as an example of the Gothic Revival style and is in an almost totally original and very well-maintained state. Most of the historic churches in Green Bay have been altered in some major way due to changes in the liturgy or modernization programs. As a consequence, unaltered churches have a very high value, and Christ Church is one of the best examples to survive intact.

The building has a cruciform plan with a square tower on the southwest-facing corner of the principal facade. Both the corners of the tower and the main block of the church have set corner buttresses set at angles to the corners. All windows and doors have pointed-arch openings with exaggerated, dressed, cut-stone voussoirs. A single, large, pointed-arch, stained glass window lights the south end of the nave to the left of the main entrance. Similar, though smaller windows, light the sides of the nave and the transept.

The interior of the church is in excellent and largely original condition. It has simple plaster walls and a superb wooden cathedral ceiling supported by massive beams. The stained-glass appears to be largely original, as are the pulpits and the pews. When the Fanny Joannes Hall was built adjacent to the church, the two buildings were connected by a short, flat-roofed hall sided in stucco with a crenelated parapet.

Holy Cross Church Historic District

The Holy Cross Church Historic District includes the area around the intersection of Bay Settlement and Church Roads which is part of the Holy Cross complex and the Gregoire Denis farmstead and barns. This District is shown on the accompanying map and inventory table. The Holy Cross Church traces its roots to 1834, when Father VandenBroeck, a Belgian priest, began services in a small log chapel built by the early settlers. By 1844, some sixty Catholic families of Belgian extraction were in the area, and Father Florimund Bonduel petitioned for a mission church. Funds were finally granted in 1852, and a small church was built with Rev. Edwards Daems as pastor. The parish has been in continuous operation on that site since that time.

Table 9

Holy Cross Church Historic District

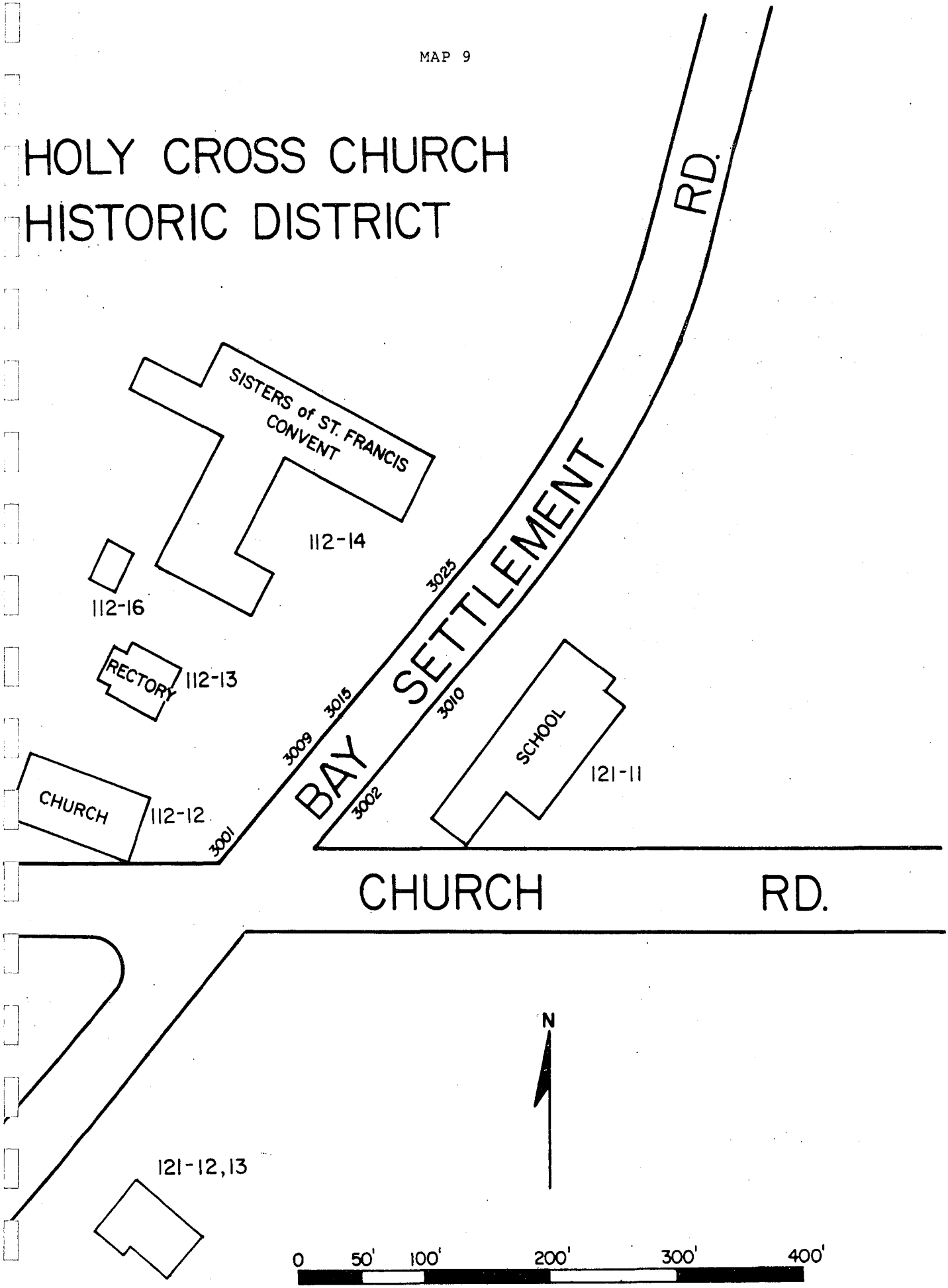
INVENTORY

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
112/12	3001 Bay Settlement Rd.	Holy Cross Church	1932	C
112/13	3009 Bay Settlement Rd.	Holy Cross Rectory	1860	C
112/16	3015 Bay Settlement Rd.	Laundry Building	----	C
112/14	3025 Bay Settlement Rd.	Holy Cross Convent	1916	C
121/11	3010 Bay Settlement Rd.	Holy Cross School	1923	C
121/12	2980 Bay Settlement Rd.	Denis Barn	c.1900	C
121/13	2980 Bay Settlement Rd.	Gregoire Denis House	1888	C

The district has been recommended for eligibility in the National Register on the basis its ties to the Belgian ethnic community as well as for the architectural merit of the 1860 stone rectory, which remains in use on the site. The Rectory is an excellent example of a simple Italianate-style design built in c.1852 and located at 3009 Bay Settlement Road (BR 112/13). This is the only example of this style executed in cut stone surviving in Green Bay. The design is noteworthy for the cut-stone quoins on the build-

MAP 9

HOLY CROSS CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT



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ing corners and for the elaborate bracketed cornice which encircles both the main block and the small one-story kitchen wing. The building is further enhanced by its largely intact condition and the existence of a small wooden outbuilding nearby whose wooden siding imitates panel-faced cut stone and is original to the building.

The Denis farm property was included in this district because of the prominence of the Denis family in the small Bay Settlement community and for the architectural character of the horse barns behind the 1889 Denis Residence which is located at 2980 Bay Settlement Road (BR 121/13). Gregoire Denis operated a grocery and dry goods store and tavern in Bay Settlement from the 1860's to the 1890's. The large home, stables, and carriage house are still at the corner of Bay Settlement and Church Roads, although the store has been razed.

Astor Park Historic District

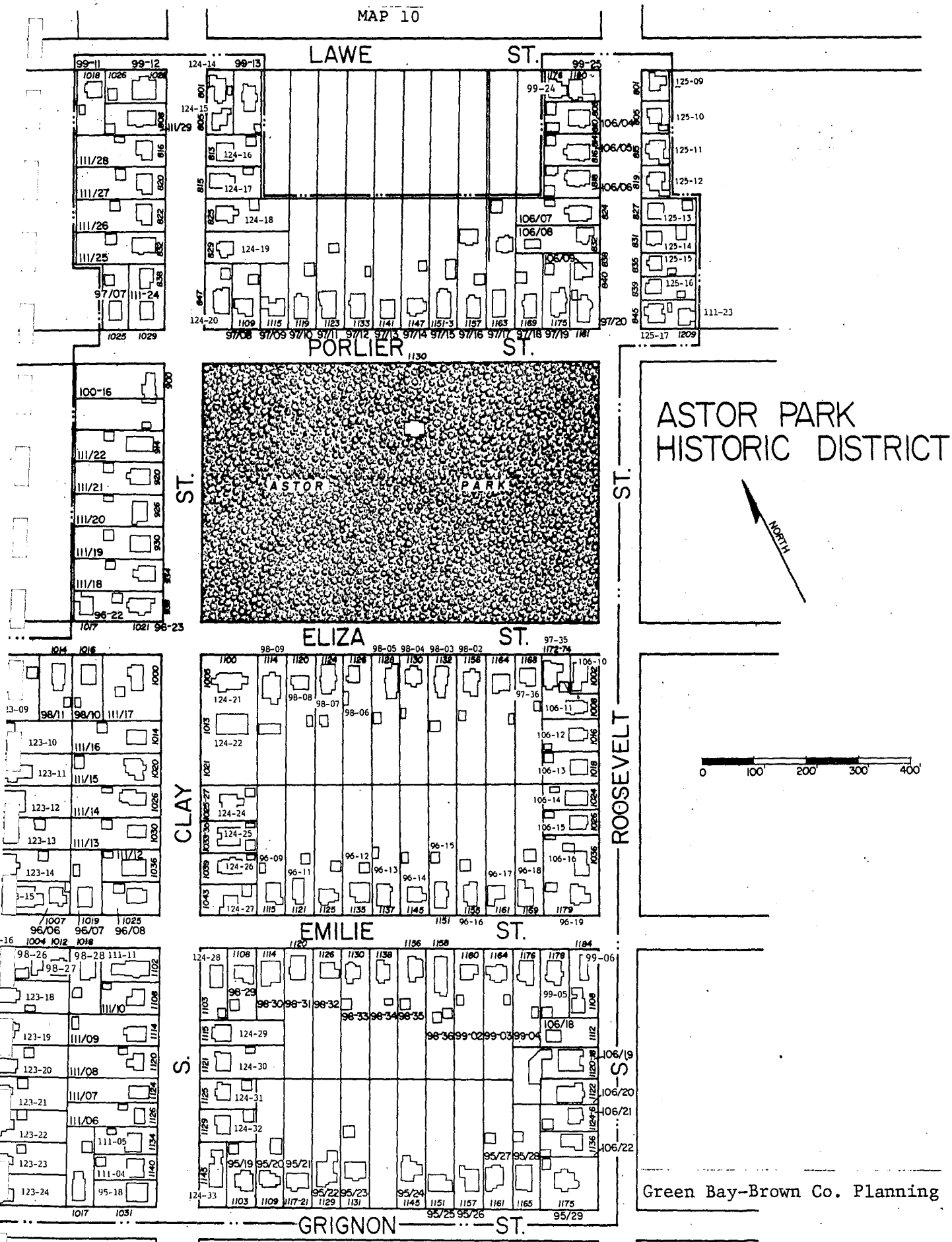
The Astor Park Historic District represents a neighborhood district on the east side of the City. Although more modest in nature than the neighboring National Register-listed Astor Historic District, this area was recommended for inclusion in the National Register as a good example of the various types and styles of houses found on the east side in the first few decades of this century. Styles found include the various European period revivals, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and a few vernacular examples. The proposed district is depicted on the following map and properties identified in the inventory table. It extends from Lawe Street on the north to Grignon Street on the south and from South Roosevelt Street on the east to South Clay and South Webster Streets on the west.

One of the tasks of the survey team was to identify those areas of the City which are currently less than fifty years old but which might become eligible for the National Register in the next ten years. Many of the homes in the Astor Park district are less than fifty years old and, therefore, it

is not recommendeded for actual nomination at this time but should be reserved for a future date. The following resources are examples of the quality of many of the homes in this potential district.

The Carl Williamson Residence at 1145 Grignon Street (BR 95/24) was built in 1940 and, therefore, would not be eligible for the National Register before 1990; however, it was felt it should be included here as an excellent example of the French Provincial substyle of the period revivals.

The Williamson house has a steeply pitched hip roof and segmented-arch wall dormers typical of the style. All corners of the building have cut-stone quoins. There is a massive stucco-sided chimney on the west facade which is terminated by a corbeled cap. The large, east-facing ell is one-and-a-half stories with a steeply pitched hip roof whose slope angle is identical with that of the main block and has double garage doors on the first floor.



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Buildings designed in this style are rare in Green Bay, with only one example on the west side and this example east of the Fox River. While simple in design, this fine house features all the hallmarks of this style. In addition, the use of the stuccoed walls and cut-stone trim gives the house a dignified and sober appearance in keeping with the historic antecedents of the style.

A second example is the Peter Christman Residence at 1175 Grignon Street (BR 95/29). Built in 1929, this house features an excellent design combining the Dutch Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. This house features a jerkin-head gambrel roof with wide, boxed eaves whose soffits are covered with thin strips of tongue-and-groove board siding. Both the second floor gambrel ends and dormers are sided in stucco, while the first floor is sided completely in brick. A wide, brick water table encircles the house and is laid flush with the main walls. All windows are seven/one lights in a pattern which seems unique to Green Bay area homes. There is a large polygonal sun porch on the east-facing facade with a mansard roof, bellcast eaves, and a wrought-iron balcony for the terrace formed by the roof of the porch. The sun porch is lit by tall, eleven-light, casement windows with a muntin pattern. A similar roof covers the entrance porch, which also has a semi-circular, arched gable over the entrance door.

TABLE 10

Astor Park Historic District

Map No.	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class.
99/11	1018 Lawe Street	Residence	c.1925	C
99/12	1026-1028 Lawe Street	Walter Scherf Residence	1937	C
111/29	808 Clay Street	Augusta Schipling Residence	1922	N
111/28	816 Clay Street	Eleanor Manger Residence	1923	C
111/27	820 Clay Street	Wilford Rothe Residence	1922	C
111/26	822 Clay Street	William J. Connors Residence	1926	C
111/25	832 Clay Street	John Solper Residence	1922	C
111/24	838 Clay Street	Otto Cronce Residence	1939	C
97/07	1025 Porlier Street	Residence	c.1920	N
124/20	847 Clay Street	Alfred Robinson Residence	1926	C
124/19	829 Clay Street	Alfred Maes Residence	1924	C
124/18	825 Clay Street	Harley Dietsch Residence	1921	C
124/17	815 Clay Street	Edward Garot Residence	1902	C
124/16	813 Clay Street	Levi Geniesse Residence	1937	C
124/15	805 Clay Street	Julia O'Connor Residence	1923	C
124/14	801 Clay Street	Louis Rabideau Residence	1923	C
99/13	1106 Lawe Street	Residence	c.1891	C
97/08	1109 Porlier Street	Frederick Witt Residence	1925	C
97/09	1115 Porlier Street	Residence	----	N
97/10	1119 Porlier Street	William Ruf Residence	1909	C
97/11	1123 Porlier Street	Eli Routheaux Residence	1909	C
97/12	1133 Porlier Street	Killian Minne Residence	1925	C
97/13	1141 Porlier Street	John Antoneau Residence	1910	C
97/14	1147 Porlier Street	Carl Sagerman Residence	1925	C
97/15	1151-3 Porlier Street	Mary Growhowsky Residence	1922	C
97/16	1157 Porlier Street	Edward F. Weismiller Residence	1914	C

97/17	1163 Porlier Street	Residence	1920	C
97/18	1169 Porlier Street	A. L. Bowen Residence	1914	C
97/19	1175 Porlier Street	Henry Everson Residence	1932	C
97/20	1181 Porlier Street	Ernest W. Savotte Residence	c.1870	C
106/09	838-40 Roosevelt Street	Ernest W. Servotte Residence	1913	C
106/08	832 Roosevelt Street	J. J. Vandermus Residence	1911	C
106/07	824 Roosevelt Street	Clyde Cormier Residence	1923	C
106/06	818 Roosevelt Street	Fabian Cormier Residence	1916	C
106/05	814-816 Roosevelt Street	Julian Friex Residence	1923	C
106/04	808-810 Roosevelt Street	Henry Friex Residence	1925	C
99/25	1180 Lawe Street	Residence	c.1915	C
99/24	1176 Lawe Street	Residence	c.1920	C
125/09	801 Roosevelt Street	Raymond Raymakers Residence	1925	C
125/10	805 Roosevelt Street	Otto Arends Residence	1925	C
125/11	815 Roosevelt Street	Edward O'Keefe Residence	1925	C
125/12	819 Roosevelt Street	Eleanor Haase Residence	1925	C
125/13	827 Roosevelt Street	John Gryzlowski Residence	1911	C
125/14	831 Roosevelt Street	Anton Jeliewiewski Residence	1913	C
125/15	835 Roosevelt Street	Herbert Liebmann Residence	1922	C
125/16	839 Roosevelt Street	Joseph Liebmann Residence	1925	C
125/17	845 Roosevelt Street	Mary Canwenberg Residence	1923	C
111/23	1209 Porlier Street	Henry Winkel Residence	1920	C
100/16	900 Clay Street	Residence	c.1920	C
111/22	914 Clay Street	John Bardouche Residence	1913	C
111/21	920 Clay Street	Frank Kester Residence	1921	C
111/20	926 Clay Street	Fred Strong Residence	1905	C
111/19	930 Clay Street	John Roselet Residence	1921	C
111/18	934 Clay Street	F. W. Warren Residence	1905	C
96/23	1021 Eliza Street	Residence	c.1910	C
96/22	1017 Eliza Street	Albert Gunn Residence	1915	C
98/10	1016 Eliza Street	A. Buscher Residence	1923	C
98/11	1014 Eliza Street	D. Gehr Residence	1918	C
123/09	1001-03 Webster Street	Residence	1918	C
123/10	1015 Webster Street	Edgar Berners Residence	1939	C
123/11	1021 Webster Street	Walter Neufeld Residence	1938	C
123/12	1031 Webster Street	Residence	----	N
123/13	1035 Webster Street	Joseph Gilling Residence	1931	C
123/14	1043 Webster Street	Phillip Flagge Residence	1921	C
123/15	1045 Webster Street	Arnold A. Wink Residence	1907	C
123/16	1101-03 Webster Street	Henry Schram Residence	1927	C
123/18	1109 Webster Street	William O. Kittell Residence	1914	C
123/19	1115 Webster Street	William O. Kittell Residence	1909	C
123/20	1119 Webster Street	Catherine Ritzlaff Residence	1895	C
123/21	1121 Webster Street	George Codieaux Residence	1908	C
123/22	1125 Webster Street	Euphinia Buttrick Residence	1900	C
123/23	1135 Webster Street	William Buttrick Residence	1914	C
123/24	1145 Webster Street	James Charbonneaux Residence	1902	C
95/19	1017 Grignon Street	William Rabideau Residence	1915	C
95/18	1031 Grignon Street	Residence	c.1920	C
111/04	1140 Clay Street	John Reiter-Owner	1928	C
111/05	1134 Clay Street	John Reiter-Owner	1925	C
111/06	1126 Clay Street	Alva Cox Residence	1925	C
111/07	1124 Clay Street	Matthew Rasmussen Residence	1913	C
111/08	1120 Clay Street	Paul Moeller Residence	1925	C

111/09	1114 Clay Street	William Bowman Residence	1907	C
111/10	1108 Clay Street	Berhard Kaster Residence	1925	C
111/11	1102 Clay Street	P. Prieve Residence	1907	C
98/28	1018 Emilie Street	Henry Smits Residence	1923	C
98/27	1012 Emilie Street	Residence	--	N
98/26	1004 Emilie Street	Henry Schram Residence	1928	C

96/06	1007 Emilie Street	E. Van Driesen Residence	1928	C
96/07	1019 Emilie Street	Alex Biemieret Residence	1924	C
96/08	1025 Emilie Street	Lawrence Marks Residence	1925	C
111/12	1036 Clay Street	Alfred Koenig Residence	1923	C
111/13	1030 Clay Street	J. Paul Residence	1911	C
111/14	1026 Clay Street	Harry King Residence	1908	C
111/15	1020 Clay Street	J. Frank Lefebure Residence	1923	C
111/16	1014 Clay Street	W. Bowman Residence	1911	C
111/17	1000 Clay Street	Margaret Mattern Residence	1923	C
124/21	1005 Clay Street	Residence	----	N
124/22	1013 Clay Street	Residence	----	N
124/24	1025-27 Clay Street	Residence	----	N
124/25	1033-35 Clay Street	Rose Christman Residence	1928	C
124/26	1039 Clay Street	Victor Evraets Residence	1925	C
124/27	1043 Clay Street	John Christman Residence	1923	C
98/09	1114 Eliza Street	Walter Busch Residence	1937	C
98/08	1120 Eliza Street	Arthur Des Chateau Residence	1923	C
98/07	1124 Eliza Street	Michael Tilkins Residence	1905	C
98/06	1126 Eliza Street	Edward Lande Residence	1922	C
98/05	1128 Eliza Street	H. J. Van Lom Residence	1905	C
98/04	1130 Eliza Street	William Zierson Residence	1918	C
98/03	1132 Eliza Street	Charles Lanade Residence	1900	C
98/02	1156 Eliza Street	Theodore Hendricks Residence	1935	C
97/36	1168 Eliza Street	Lewis Maanon Residence	1937	C
97/35	1172-74 Eliza Street	John Black Residence	1926	C
106/10	1002 Roosevelt Street	Joseph Foeller Residence	1938	C
106/11	1008 Roosevelt Street	Bertha Berger Residence	1923	C
106/12	1016 Roosevelt Street	John Peters Residence	1922	C
106/13	1018 Roosevelt Street	Jacob Piote Residence	1920	C
106/14	1024 Roosevelt Street	John Wall Residence	1928	C
106/15	1026 Roosevelt Street	Residence	1937	C
106/16	1036 Roosevelt Street	Residence	----	N
96/19	1179 Emilie Street	John J. Neill Residence	1930	C
96/18	1169 Emilie Street	John Gilson Residence	c.1919	C
96/17	1161 Emilie Street	Residence	----	N
96/16	1155 Emilie Street	George Lewis Residence	1929	C
96/15	1151 Emilie Street	J. M. Mannebach Residence	1903	C
96/14	1145 Emilie Street	F. R. Foeller Residence	1926	C
96/13	1137 Emilie Street	Louis Manders Residence	1908	C
96/12	1135 Emilie Street	James K. Foster Residence	1927	C
96/11	1125 Emilie Street	Elmer Boettcher Residence	1922	C
96/10	1121 Emilie Street	James McLoed Residence	1903	C
96/09	1115 Emilie Street	Nelson LeClair Residence	1926	C
124/28	1103 Clay Street	A. Hannon Residence	1925	C
124/29	1115 Clay Street	J. Van Duren Residence	1924	C
124/30	1121 Clay Street	Harold Sherman Residence	1927	C
124/31	1125 Clay Street	Ferdinand Rapp Residence	1928	C
124/32	1129 Clay Street	Gerald Tilkens Residence	1934	C
124/33	1145 Clay Street	Residence	----	N
98/29	1108 Emilie Street	Nelson LeClair Residence	1937	C
98/30	1114 Emilie Street	Residence	----	N
98/31	1120 Emilie Street	William Blodgett	1933	C
98/32	1126 Emilie Street	Max Schwichtenberg Residence	1926	C
98/33	1130 Emilie Street	John Koss Residence	1928	C

98/34	1138 Emilie Street	Harry Barrie Residence	1911	C
98/35	1156 Emilie Street	George Mousseau Residence	1898	C
98/36	1158 Emilie Street	Martin Huebscher Residence	1922	N
99/02	1160 Emilie Street	Henry LaCourt Residence	1928	C
99/03	1164 Emilie Street	Marte Martin Residence	1928	C
99/04	1176 Emilie Street	William Jansen Residence	1909	C
99/05	1178 Emilie Street	Mathew Kolb Residence	1909	C
99/06	1184 Emilie Street	Residence	----	N
106/17	1108 Roosevelt Street	Residence	1940	N
106/18	1112 Roosevelt Street	Residence	1930	N
106/19	1118-20 Roosevelt Street	Laura Miller Residence	1937	C
106/20	1122 Roosevelt Street	Orville Miller Residence	1937	C
106/21	1124-26 Roosevelt Street	Arthur Denessen Residence	1934	C
106/22	1136 Roosevelt Street	Residence	----	N
95/29	1175 Grignon Street	Peter Christman Residence	1929	C
95/28	1165 Grignon Street	Ralph Burgoyne Residence	1934	C
95/27	1161 Grignon Street	Alma Meyer Residence	1930	C
95/26	1157 Grignon Street	John Driscoll Residence	1927	C
95/25	1151 Grignon Street	Residence	Post-1945	N
95/24	1145 Grignon Street	Carl Williamson Residence	1940	C
95/23	1131 Grignon Street	Harold Wirtz Residence	1929	C
95/22	1129 Grignon Street	Arthur Charbonneaux Res.	c.1935	C
95/21	1117-21 Grignon Street	William Heppert Residence	1941	C
95/20	1109 Grignon Street	E. A. Munger Residence	1924	C
95/19	1103 Grignon Street	Orvis Brightman Residence	1918	C

This unusual design is a good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style using elements of the Craftsman style in its wall surfaces and decoration. It is unusual for larger more substantial houses of this period to mix styles or to incorporate Craftsman elements such as the muntin patterns on the windows and the brick and stucco wall surfaces. This house is considered significant both for this successful combining of styles and for its well-maintained, original appearance. This house also occupies a prominent, tree-lined corner lot in the proposed Astor Historic District.

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

A number of individual properties, not located within the boundaries of the historic districts outlined above, were recommended for individual eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These are described briefly below.

The First Church of Christ Scientist at 128 North Monroe Avenue (BR 109/06) dates from 1904 and is designed in the Neo-classical style of architecture and is considered locally significant as an example of this style as applied to a church building.

The First Church of Christ Scientist was founded in Green Bay in 1886, two years after Mary Baker Eddy toured the Midwest and held informal meetings in homes. The Church of Christ Scientist of Fort Howard and Green Bay was formally organized in 1889. It was incorporated as the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1901. The present building was constructed in 1904 but not dedicated until 1917, when the mortgage was retired. The building was remodeled in 1957-1958.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church at 508 Howe Street (BR 107/27) dates from 1928. The building is designed in the Neo-classical style with an elementary school addition dating from 1958.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church is considered architecturally significant for its impressive and dignified solidity. The architect, Edward F. Jansson of Chicago, worked closely with the Bureau of Church Architecture of the Methodist Church in producing this design. The church is enhanced by the elaborate nature of its cut-stone detailing, which has been beautifully preserved, its elaborate stained-glass windows, and the high quality of all its building materials and their knowledgeable use.

St. Willebrord Church at 201-203 S. Adams Street (BR 108/02) is an excellent example of the High Victorian Gothic style, which was a favorite for ecclesiastical architecture in the post-Civil War period. The use of contrasting colors and materials - a hallmark of the style - is much in evidence here. The use of heavy, rough-faced, cut stone blocks as quoins on the steeple tower, string courses, window sills, and voussoirs around the windows contrasts markedly with the tan brick of the walls. The exaggeration of design elements is notable, especially in the design of the steeple lantern with its concave corners accentuated by free-standing columns with cone-shaped caps. The entrance porch, with its three pointed- arch openings, is a later addition but is faithful to the original design.

The church was built in 1891 to replace an earlier church which had become too small for the congregation. The new church was built around the original one, which continued to be used as the brick walls of the new church rose around it. After the new church was roofed and could be used, the old church was dismantled and removed from inside the new building. A new school was built in 1908, a new rectory at 209 S. Adams Street in 1912, and a new convent at 212 S. Jefferson Street in 1926. Since the early 1930's, the church has been under the charge of the Norbertine Fathers. The school was conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame from 1884 until it was closed and demolished in the 1970's.

The Bellin Building, located at 100-106 S. Washington Street (BR 80/20), was constructed in 1915 and is one of the six buildings being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of this survey. It is significant as a visual landmark and as the only example of the Chicago School of commercial design in the area. The Bellin Building is eight stories tall and located on a prominent corner site. It is clad in terra cotta. The first floor is taller than the rest and its windows have been modernized. Other than this single change to the ground floor, the building is intact. Windows are organized in groups between panelled piers that rise unbroken to the wide cornice above the seventh floor. Crowning these inset panels is a small terra-cotta plaque depicting a ram's head. Above the cornice is an attic story with a parapet above with finials marking the extension of the piers below. There is a two-story addition running the entire length of the south facade which is original to the building and is identical in design and materials.

The Bellin Building is also significant for its association with its developer, Dr. Julius Bellin. One of the City's most prominent surgeons, Dr. Bellin was the founder, chief of staff, and chief of surgery for Deaconess Hospital, renamed in his honor as the Bellin Memorial Hospital in the 1920's.

The Joannes Building at 118-122 S. Washington Street (BR 80/24), dates from 1891 and was the headquarters for the wholesale grocery business of one of the City's leading mercantile families of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Joannes brothers established their business in 1872 and saw it grow and prosper. In later life their philanthropy towards the community was well-known, including the donation of Joannes Park to the City and the Fanny Joannes Hall to the Christ Episcopal Church.

The building itself is significant as the only example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in the City of Green Bay. This four-story brick building is faced in rock-faced granite. The building retains its first floor display windows and interior cast-iron column supports on the first floor.

The Joannes Building is considered eligible for the National Register as an excellent and rare local example of this style. It is considered historically significant for its association with the Joannes family and its business. (This building has since been demolished.)

The Elisha Morrow Residence at 345 South Adams Street (BR 81/08) is considered eligible for the National Register based upon its architectural distinction. This impressive dwelling, constructed in 1857, is an important example of a transitional design featuring both Greek Revival and Italianate elements. The Greek Revival elements include a rectangular plan and the parallel corner pilasters on both the main block and on the square cupola which dominates the roof. A wide frieze encircles the house and the cupola and is, in turn, topped by a bracketed cornice in a fashion more typical of the Italianate style than the Greek Revival. The most typical Italianate design element is the fine hip roof and full-width front porch with octagonal columns that rest on parallel plinths. These columns, in turn, support very shallow pointed-arched openings.

The house was the headquarters of the Green Bay Women's Club from 1912 until the 1950's. That group was the first women's organization in the City. It was involved in a number of important community projects, including sponsorship of the first open-air school in the City, the first vocational training classes, and the visiting nurse service. The building is currently used as offices. Though recommended by this survey, it is recognized that recent alterations to the building, including changes to the windows, may affect its eligibility on the basis of a loss of integrity.

The exuberant Queen Anne-style Raphael Soquet Residence located at 345 S. Monroe Street (BR 116/23) is later example which demonstrates the degree of elaboration which was occasionally lavished on houses of an otherwise fairly standard plan and size. The 1897 Soquet house has a hip-roofed main block and the gable-roofed, two-story ells on the main and side facades typical of the vast majority of Green Bay's Queen Anne-style houses. Here, however, the second floor of the ells become open porches of elaborate design, creating a

playful mood heightened by the extensive use of turned columns and variegated surface treatments. The importance of this house is enhanced by its near-original condition and high degree of integrity.

The William Gibbs Residence was constructed in 1897 and is located at 538 S. Van Buren Street (BR 113/23). All the features which typify the Queen Anne-style are present in this fine design. The asymmetrical composition is dominated by a circular, three-story tower capped with a conical roof. A wide spacious veranda encircles the north corner of the house. Each floor is covered in a different wall surface, with the first floor in brick, the second in staggered wood shingles and the third in diamond- patterned wood shingles. The house is further enhanced by its highly original and well-maintained condition and by the retention of the similarly treated and intact carriage house located behind the house.

Railroad executive and two-time Mayor of Green Bay William J. Abrams built a fine Italianate-style house at 404 South Webster (BR 116/08) on the edge of "Astor Hill" between 1867 and 1872. While Italianate houses in Green Bay were built with a variety of materials, several of the finest were built with clapboard, including the Abrams house. Distinctly Italianate features include the boxy proportions and the overly tall first floor, the bracketed cornice, and the very shallow-pitched hip roof. All windows have distinctive hood molds above, which are identical in design to the one over the entrance with its transom and side lights. The flat-roofed front porch is original and is all that remains of the original veranda. Although later converted into apartments, the house has been very well maintained and it still distinguishes its prominent corner site.

The Old Lime House at 2793 Nicolet Drive (BR 112/08) was constructed around 1830. The massive cut-stone walls of this early side-gabled house coupled with the small size of the original building are clues to the age of this important structure. Construction is of a simple post-and-beam type, while the windows feature massive cut-stone sills and lintels. This is a very early example of the side-gabled vernacular building form; indeed, it may be one of the earliest remaining buildings in Green Bay still on its original site. Different owners have made additions and changes to the house over the years and there has been been at least one major fire in the structure; but the shell of the original house remains and the chimney and rear ell additions have been sympathetic.

The Milwaukee Road Passenger Depot at 400 S. Washington Street (BR 81/06) is designed in the Flemish Renaissance Revival style of architecture and is considered a fine, intact example of a railroad passenger depot sensitively converted to a new use. The side-gabled, rectilinear main block features a gable-roofed entrance pavilion. Twin pilasters frame the double entrance doors, and each is surmounted by a blind semi-circular arch filled with brick in a basket-weave pattern. The stepped-gable roof has a parapet topped by cut-stone coping with a finial above. The entrance pavilion is flanked by arcaded semi-circular head windows on the first floor of the main block. The building was recommended for eligibility for listing in the National Register based upon the quality and integrity of the architecture.

The John Smith Residence at 1461 Morrow Street (BR 90/23) is recommended for eligibility for listing in the National Register because of the original owner's significance in the history of Green Bay and Wisconsin. John Mills Smith was born in 1820 and moved to Green Bay in 1854. He was employed for a time as a lumberman. In 1856, he and his family moved into this home on Morrow Street and, in 1857, began a small market garden on his property to feed his family and supplement his income. Upon his return from the Civil War, Smith purchased three acres of land considered worthless and developed it as an expanded market garden. He bought the land with an eye to its proximity to the Chicago and Northwestern rail line, which provided him with access to markets beyond Green Bay.

Smith was successful in his endeavors and his three-acre plot eventually expanded to forty. As the first sucessful market gardener, he inspired others to try their hands. In 1876, Smith established the J.M. Smith and Sons Company, which operated as a wholesale produce distributor. This business was continued by his sons into the 1920's.

Smith also became important as a local and statewide agricultural leader. He was president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society from 1877 to 1891. He was the founding president of the Brown County Horticultural and Agricultural Society from 1874 to 1896, when he died. He was also founder and first president of the Dairymen's Board of Trade in 1888 and president of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association. As such, Smith is considered important to the development of modern agricultural practices in the area and in the State.

The Bay Beach Park Pavilion, located at 1600 East Shore Drive (BR 78/06), is considered both historically significant as a local example of an important recreation facility and architecturally significant as a visual landmark. Bay Beach Park was started in 1892 as a private amusement park and swimming facility with a pier and excursion steamer added later. In 1909, the owners built the pavilion which featured a dance hall, dining room, and roller skating rink which still exists. A streetcar line on North Irwin Avenue transported people to the park, and a number of amusement park rides and attractions were added.

The park had become one of the most popular in Brown County when, in 1920, its owners, Fred Rahr and Frank Murphy, donated it to the City of Green Bay. The City has acquired considerably more land over the decades, including what is now the home of the adjacent Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary. The park continued to be successful into the 1930's and 1940's, particularly in the use of the pavilion for dances featuring some of the major big bands of the era. The City had to close the beach due to pollution in the 1950s but the park still remains popular.

The Bay Beach Park Pavilion is a large three-part building. Its center portion is two stories tall with a pedimented, gable-roofed attic topped by a large cupola having an octagonal, dome-shaped roof supported by eight Tuscan Order columns. The main block of the building has been re-sided in aluminum. and the original windows have been altered. The south, or street-facing facade has a semi-circular, flat-roofed entrance porch supported by six Tuscan Order columns with the center four arranged in pairs. The north, or

bay-facing facade has six large, two-story Tuscan Order columns supporting a pedimented portico which spans the full width of the center block. The main block also has corner pilasters on the north facade.

The Poles were one of several ethnic groups to establish their own Catholic parishes in Green Bay. St. Mary's of the Angels Church is located at 645 S. Irwin Street (BR 110/28). The Church and its attached monastery wing represent an excellent example of the High Victorian Gothic style which retains a great of its architectural integrity. The use of cut stone for all exterior surfaces gives the building a monumental appearance further emphasized by the massive stone window surrounds on the heavy, squat, arched entrances of both the church and the monastery wing. Indeed, all the design elements used in the church contribute to the overall feeling of weight and solidity, a hallmark of this style. The building is further enhanced by the retention of its half-block-size grounds, which preserve the appeal of this important landmark

The church and monastery were constructed in 1902 on the corner of Cass Street and South Irwin Avenue for a parish of about eighty families, almost all of whom were of Polish extraction. A Franciscan order of monks was in charge of the church. Today the facility is no longer principally Polish in nature and has become a neighborhood Catholic church.

The Odd Fellows Home at 822 Grignon Street (BR 119/22) is considered historically significant as an existing example of private efforts for social services. It was built by the Green Bay chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal group with widespread membership in the nineteenth century.

The Green Bay chapter was formed in 1847 and met in rented halls until the early 1900's, when it built a building at 222 North Adams Street which had chapter rooms on the upper floors and retail space below. This hall was also used by other social and fraternal groups over the years.

In 1890, the Odd Fellows group in Green Bay built a home for its aged members and the orphans of members. J.L. Jorgenson, noted local merchant and past Grand Master, was primarily responsible for this example of private social welfare. The home is still in operation.

PART V: RECOMMENDATIONS

It is incumbent on the part of the survey team to make any recommendations on preservation issues as well as identify threats to identified resources as the penultimate portion of this report.

The survey team identified several important resources which appeared to be threatened over the course of the survey. Unfortunately, in the ensuing period, a number of those have been demolished. The term "threatened" as used here, refers to resources which are in danger of being altered beyond recognition or of being destroyed by redevelopment initiatives or neglect. The term is not intended to apply to those properties with simple maintenance problems or overgrown yards.

During the course of the west side survey, the most endangered buildings appeared to be the industrial properties along the west bank of the Fox River in the Broadway Historic District. It was indicated at the time (1986) that developers were looking at the area and that a number of the buildings were either vacant or underutilized. This grouping included the Fairmont Creamery complex, the Nelson Machinery Company and the remnant of the Blesch Brewery. The Nelson complex was demolished in 1987 and the remainder, as of this writing, should be considered in jeopardy.

The Joel S. Fisk House at 123 Oakland Avenue (NRHP) was also considered in some jeopardy due to the length of time it had been vacant and the apparent neglect leading to deterioration. The same fears were expressed for the Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Depot at 202 W. Dousman Street for similar reasons. Although still in use by the railroad, it was readily apparent that maintenance was being deferred on the 1898 structure and there was no indication that the railroad had long-term plans for the building. This building still survives as of this writing but must be considered threatened.

Tragically, one of the NRHP-eligible buildings identified in the survey, the J. Duncan Machine Works at 801 S. Broadway, was demolished in the fall of 1988, apparently without warning and without the knowledge of the local preservation community.

The east side appears to have fewer threatened resources. The most notable was the Richardsonian Romanesque Joannes Block on South Washington Street. This building was demolished in 1988.

The loss, or potential loss, of these National Register quality buildings is the greatest concern of the survey team members. There is a need to develop some measure of protection for these very important resources. This is not to say that all older buildings should be considered sacrosanct; however, there are representative properties which are special and should be considered for preservation rather than demolition. The primary purpose of this study was to identify those properties.

It is hoped that the City, working with local preservation groups, most notably the Brown County Historical Society, can develop the means by which the community's heritage can be preserved, allowing it to live in harmony with its future.

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