

SEP 20 1994

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

INTERAGENCY REQUESTS DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Glendale Young Men's Christian Association

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 140 North Louise Street not for publication

city or town Glendale vicinity

state California code CA county Los Angeles code 037 zip code 91206

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Cheryl Z. Jell 9/13/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for
Edson H. Beall **Entered in the National Register** 10.21.94
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

~~RECREATION/CULTURE: Sports Facility~~
~~DOMESTIC: Hotel~~

~~RECREATION/CULTURE: Sports Facility~~
~~DOMESTIC: Hotel~~

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

~~LATE 19th/20th CENTURY REVIVAL:~~
Spanish Colonial Revival

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE

STUCCO

roof TERRA COTTA

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Overall Description of Building:

The Glendale Y.M.C.A Building is a four-story (with basement) Spanish Colonial Revival building of reinforced concrete brick and stucco construction with a low-pitched cross-gabled mission-tiled roof. The design is asymmetrically-organized, and is 11 bays-across along its longer north facade, and 7 bays-across along the west facade. Entrance occurs through two separate doorways - one on both the north and west facades. The entrances are semicircular-headed and feature paired glazed doors with fanlights above that have a pattern of radiating muntins. The doorways have rusticated faux cast concrete stone vaulting with deeply raked joints, and feature keystones decorated with a coat of arms (Figure 1).

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The building sits atop a high watertable which serves to demarcate the basement below in visual terms. The wall is thicker at the base than above, and a heavy continuous stringcourse traverses each facade at the sill level of the first floor windows.

Physical Setting:

The Y.M.C.A. Building is located in downtown Glendale, and occupies the northern third of a parcel that occupies roughly two-thirds of the rectangular-shaped block defined by East Wilson Avenue on the north; East Broadway on the south; North Kenwood Street on the east; and North Louise Street on the west. The building is abutted on the east by an alley across which is a large two-story 1960's apartment building of frame/stucco construction. To its south, the subject building is abutted by other non-contributing Y.M.C.A. improvements. These include (from north to south) a small surface 15-car parking lot a two-story handball Court building (along the east property line)(1950; 1980 addition), and the massive 30' tall reinforced concrete/concrete block gymnasium ("Physical Building"), This last building, was constructed in 1974. It occupies the southern 150 feet of the 350 x 150 foot Y.M.C.A. parcel (Figure 2).

Also adjoining the Y.M.C.A. is the Glendale First Baptist Church (1927), which lies across the street at the northwest corner of Wilson Avenue and Louise Street (the building combines Spanish Colonial and French Gothic Revival details). Across Louise Street to the west is a large surface parking lot.

Detailed Architectural Description:

The varied window treatments are a significant element in giving the building its picturesque character. Like the two entrances, the first floor windows on the north and west facades are tall and semicircular-headed, with mullions dividing the leaded transom lights from the leaded casement sash below. Square-shaped double-hung sash (6/6 lights) are employed for most of the second and third floor windows, while a combination of double-hung and French windows are utilized at the top floor level -- some with louvered shutters. Narrow paired sash with trefoil tops (and separated by engaged columns) is the fourth window type employed in the design. Some of the windows open onto console bracket-supported balconies with elaborate Mosarabic geometric decoration. Other windows at the second and fourth floor levels open onto wrought iron balconies. In further enhancement of the building's picturesqueness, the dormitory hallways (second, third, and fourth floors) terminate in concrete balconies of more simple design. These are supported below by large console brackets. Access to these balconies is from glazed doors through an alcove space (housing secondary stairs to the floors above or below) delineated from the balcony proper by engaged arch openings that share a single Tuscan column in the center.

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Other decorative features include the corbelled arcade along the pitched portions of the roofline, and modillion bracketing along the eaves of the remaining sections. Handsome wrought iron wall sconces flank the building's two principal entrances.

Interior Features:

The interior of the building has been remodeled over time, leaving only limited areas and individual features of significance. These include:

1. The first floor window treatments, with their beveled piers and cushion capitals, and leaded glass sash (Figure 3). The transoms in the Boys Recreation Room feature stained glass inset panels illustrating athletic activities associated with the Y.M.C.A. (viz., fishing, baseball, swimming and yachting), as well as the Y.M.C.A. insignia, and Christian symbols.

2. The Gymnastics Room (east portion, north wing, first floor), a soaring space (roughly 40' x 100') with a 25' high ceiling, survives virtually intact from the late 1920's period. The interior walls are clad with a pale brown colored brick. A catwalk/gallery, defined by tall vertically-aligned tongue-and-groove panelling continues around the perimeter of the entire space approximately 10 feet above the floor level. The north wall of the room is clad with mirrors.

3. The Plunge (east portion, north wing, basement level). The plunge (swimming pool) largely retains its late-1920's appearance. The room's lower walls, the pool, and the walls of the gallery are clad with handsome ceramic tile with a vibrant pattern. The tilework is in suprisingly good condition given the wear and lack of maintenance over the years.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1926 - 1944

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

JAY, CLARENCE, Architect
RODGERS, LINCOLN & STEVENSON,
FRANK W., Associate Architects;
H.W. BAUM COMPANY, Contractor

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

City of Glendale

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The Y.M.C.A. Building, in the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the subject building is significant for its association with an organization that has played a substantial role in promoting the welfare of American society over more than a century, and which was an important part of community life in Glendale. Under criterion C, the Y.M.C.A. is eligible because it is an outstanding local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style and, in regional terms, of Y.M.C.A. architecture. Under criterion C the subject building is also significant in being among the finest local examples of the work of architect Clarence Jay, and for being one of a handful of documented works produced during Jay's brief partnership with the firm of Rogers and Stevenson.

The Significance of the Y.M.C.A in American Society:

The Y.M.C.A. has been a major social institution in America since the 1880's. It is one of the largest continuous voluntary organizations in the United States, with approximately 2000 local facilities, over 12 million members and participants, and a presence in 90 countries. Initially established in England in 1844 by George Williams, the first branch of the Y.M.C.A. organization in the United States began in Boston, Massachusetts in 1851.

The rise of the Y.M.C.A. movement in America was perhaps the most visible and successfully organized social phenomenon to grow out of Industrial Age America of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries -- the emergent economy, with its need for specialized labor had drawn huge numbers of individuals from familiar settings in rural and small town America to the large impersonal setting of the major cities. Urbanization and industrialization also marked the beginnings of a unique moral dichotomy in America -- a new concept of leisure and growing interest in physical fitness and athletics. While initially the Y.M.C.A. focused exclusively on spiritual and moral guidance of young men -- much in the same vein as the mainstream protestant churches of the era (viz., Bible study classes, religious lectures, prayer meetings, etc.) -- as gymnasia began to proliferate in cities around the country the Y.M.C.A. began to see physical education as a promising area to focus on. By the early 1870's the Y.M.C.A., with significant later theoretical contributions from Luther Gulick, had begun to formulate an ethos incorporating physical training as part of the symmetry in development of young men of spirit, mind, and body. In the 1880's, Gulick devised the Y.M.C.A.'s familiar triangular logo to symbolize this symmetry.

With the initiation of its physical training programs in the 1870's period, the Y.M.C.A.'s importance in developing innovative recreation activities for children began, including initiation of the first summer camp program (Orange Lake, New York; 1885). The development of the game of basketball is commonly attributed to Y.M.C.A. instructor James Naismith (1891). The Y.M.C.A.'s popular aquatics program was introduced through the Detroit Y.M.C.A. in 1906-07. With the growth of its recreation programs the

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Y.M.C.A. became a bona fide social movement in the United States. In the period from 1900 to 1914 the number of local associations increased 40%, membership doubled, the number of Y.M.C.A directors ("secretaries") increased two and a half times, and operating expenses went from \$3 million to \$20 million. The expansion in programs, in turn, generated additional public confidence and interest. This triggered a new wave of organizational expansion during the 1919-29 period -- a time of nearly unprecedented urbanization across the United States. In the 1920's many additional Y.M.C.A. facilities were created, including the subject facility in Glendale.

Creation of the Glendale Y.M.C.A.:

As the Y.M.C.A. achieved a national level of visibility civic leaders in communities across the United States sought to establish new chapters. This interest is partially reflected in the 72 separate articles discussing the national Y.M.C.A. and its programs, found in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature for the years between 1919 and 1928. An important indication of the significance of the Glendale Y.M.C.A. is its being mentioned in the two principal reference books on the history of Glendale treating the evolution of major Glendale civic organizations. These include John Calvin Sherer's History of Glendale (1922), which discusses the fledgling organization less than three years after its formation, and E. Caswell Perry and Carroll W. Parcher's Glendale Area History (1981). The Y.M.C.A. building is also included in the Historic Preservation Element: City of Glendale (1977) as a "site of interest" to the community.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. are among the earliest community service organizations serving the young people in Glendale -- the Boy Scouts (1914) being the only one predating it. From the time of its formation in 1919, the Y.M.C.A. had the support of key Glendale civic leaders, including businessman Charles W. Ingledue -- one of the three founding members (David Black and Harry Howe being the other two founders).

In Glendale Area History, the writers note that at the outset the Glendale Y.M.C.A. won the enthusiastic support of the Los Angeles County and national Y.M.C.A. organization. It drew several accomplished and experienced individuals from around the region and state to key positions on its executive staff during its crucial first decade of existence. Warren S. Slater, former staff member at the Pasadena Y.M.C.A., became the Glendale "Y's" director of physical education. He was one of the best known Y.M.C.A. officials in the state during the 1920's and 30's. Robert Hutchinson, director of the boys department, was a former University of California track star brought to Glendale from the Oakland Y.M.C.A. Similarly, George B. McDill, Glendale Y.M.C.A. president, previously served as regional executive secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

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As was true in most communities across the United States, many prominent Glendale business and civic leaders served on the Y.M.C.A. board of directors, including Charles W. Ingledue, Frank L. Fox, Dr. R.C. Logan, and Glendale city council representative, W.F. Tower. This support from prominent citizens helped to insure the success of fundraising campaigns launched to support Y.M.C.A. programs.

The Glendale Y.M.C.A grew rapidly. In History of Glendale (1922), John Calvin Sherer indicates that the fledgling organization already had 300 members less than three years after its formation. The building fund drive launched during September, 1924 received broad community support and increased memberships to approximately 5,000. During this 8-day pledge drive \$276,000 was raised, \$1000 more than the target amount. This was a significant accomplishment in a city with a population of 42,345. Completion of the Y.M.C.A. facility in September, 1926 also triggered a growth in membership -- from 5,000 to 11,500 by 1931. These are significant statistics for a city of Glendale's size (1931 population: 65,728).

A further important indicator of community interest in the Y.M.C.A. was the sustained news coverage of its development and activities through roughly the first two decades of its existence. All the milestones in the fund drives, the cornerstone laying ceremony, the informal opening, and the formal dedicatory exercises, were all treated in the community news section of the local newspaper, the Glendale Evening News.

By virtue of its new facilities and programs the Y.M.C.A. became the center of much community activity. Its large diningroom, which could accommodate several hundred diners, was regularly used by various Glendale civic organizations for luncheon meetings, and for many gala functions. 1926 also marked the donation to the "Y" by Board of Director member Frank L. Fox of the land on Catalina Island for Camp Fox. "The History of the Glendale Y.M.C.A." described Camp Fox as being "... one of the finest camping areas in the West." Clearly acquisition of such an exceptional camping site was a further important factor in boosting community support for the Y.M.C.A. and in insuring its sustained success.

Architectural History and Significance:

The handsome architecture of the Glendale Y.M.C.A. is the finest manifestation in Glendale of a movement of regional, national, and even international scope. As the population of Southern California rapidly increased during the 1920's, many Y.M.C.A facilities were built throughout suburban Los Angeles and across the Southern California (viz., San Pedro, 1925-26; Whittier, ca.1924; Hollywood, 1921 [major addition - 1924]; Long Beach, ca.1920; Los Angeles East 28th Street Branch, 1925-26; Pasadena, 1910 [major addition - 1924-25]; Redlands, 1926; Santa Ana, 1922-23; Pomona, 1920).

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The Glendale Y.M.C.A. reflects both the regional design patterns of the mid 1920's as well as the programmatic requirements of the national Y.M.C.A. headquarters building committee, which reviewed construction plans for all newly proposed facilities. The Spanish Colonial Revival was the dominant architectural style in Southern California during the 1920's, and many of the most distinguished architectural works from this period were in the style. Of nearly equal significance, according to architectural historians David Gebhard and Robert Winter was the influence of the "City Beautiful" movement, which in their words "...had touched California city planning as early as 1900 and had, by the twenties, been embraced by all the major cities in the region and many small ones." By virtue of its location, scale, and the dignified and fashionable design imagery, the Y.M.C.A. building was clearly envisioned as a major civic building.

At the time the original construction permit for the Glendale Y.M.C.A. was issued December 23, 1925, a number of Y.M.C.A. facilities had been newly inaugurated or were under construction in nearby communities. A Building Committee made up of Board of Director members Charles W. Ingledue, prominent businessman and Glendale civic leader (and president of the Hotel Glendale Corporation); Frank R. Pargellis, Financial Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; George D. McDill, Real Estate executive and Board President; R.F. Kitterman (of the Glendale Security Bank) and City Council member W.F. Tower is mentioned in the July 23, 1926 San Pedro Pilot when it toured the San Pedro Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. (1924) in search of design ideas. Given its visit to the San Pedro facility, it is likely that the Building Committee studied the designs of other Y.M.C.As., including the major expansion occurring in the mid-1920's to the Pasadena Y.M.C.A. (Marston & Maybury; Bennett & Haskell, architects), and the Pasadena Y.W.C.A directly across the street (Julia Morgan, architect; 1921) -- both fine examples of Mediterranean Revival design. The Hollywood Y.M.C.A., a four-story Spanish Colonial Revival design, had seen a major addition two years earlier (John C. Austin, and Paul R. Williams, architects). During the 1925-26 period a Y.M.C.A. was also completed on East 28th Street in Los Angeles to serve African-American members (Paul R. Williams, architect). This facility was also in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The choice of the Spanish and Mediterranean Revival styles accords with a regional pattern of choices in the major examples of civic design from this period -- Pasadena (1924-31); Rancho Santa Fe (1924-25); Palos Verdes Estates (1922-25); and Santa Barbara following the 1925 Earthquake.

Considered within a chronological context of representative examples of Glendale architecture from the 1910's, 20's, and 30's, the Y.M.C.A. building should be considered exceptional in character. It was one of the most expensive building projects undertaken up to its time, and is among a handful of four plus-story buildings in Glendale constructed prior to the 1950's.

The Glendale Y.M.C.A. is also one of the city's finest examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style -- a style well-represented in Glendale's single-family housing stock but which is not well-represented among its

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extant commercial and institutional building stock. The building is also exceptional in terms of its architectural detail and construction. The vast majority of the city's buildings from this period were of inexpensive, often utilitarian wood-frame or unreinforced masonry construction.

The Architects and Their Significance

The architects of the Glendale Y.M.C.A. were Clarence L. Jay, principal, and Rogers & Stevenson (Frank W. Stevenson and Lincoln Rogers), associate architects. Clarence L. Jay (1888 - Ca.1965) is a significant Pasadena area architect, known for the design of mausoleums across the western United States, including Mountain View Cemetary Mausoleum and Chapel, Altadena (1929+); Sunnyside Mausoleum, Long Beach (1924); the Rose Hill Burial Park, Tulsa, Oklahoma (1926), as well as other burial facilities in Oregon and as far east as Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Glendale Y.M.C.A. may have been one of Jay's largest commissions, and is his most significant work in the City of Glendale. Jay's other important work includes the William T. Kester House, Pasadena (1924), the Washington Theater Building, Pasadena (1924)(H.M. Patterson, associate architect), and the Las Encinas Hospital Sanitarium Administration Building, Pasadena (1928-29).

The architect's professional and social prominence may be gauged by his biographical profile in Who's Who in the West (1956), as well as a number of other profiles in magazines and Pasadena newspapers. The Who's Who profile shows that he was trained in the offices of some of Los Angeles most important design firms, including Alfred Rosenheim (1907-10) and H.M. Patterson (1912-15). Prior to establishing his own office (1923), Jay was head of the Architecture and Building Department of the Frank Meline Company, Pasadena (1920-23) -- one of the largest real estate development firms in Southern California.

Clarence Jay's associates in the design of the Glendale Y.M.C.A. were Frank W. Stevenson and Lincoln Rogers, a San Diego area firm that existed from 1922-23 and seems to have had considerable experience in the design of large institutional buildings. Although no biographical information was found regarding Rogers, Stevenson (1892- Ca.1970) is listed in the 1956 AIA Directory -- a measure of both his professional training and standing. After three years of studies at the distinguished University of Michigan School of Architecture (1910-13), it is significant that Stevenson opted to travel not in Europe, as was the custom during this period, but in Mexico, an experience which enabled him to study some of the finest examples of Spanish Colonial design in North America. That experience may also have shaped the Glendale Y.M.C.A. design. Significantly, Stevenson's principal works include the Army & Navy Y.M.C.A. Building, San Diego (1930), the San Diego County Tuberculosis Sanatorium (1942) and other large institutional buildings similar to Y.M.C.A. facilities. The architect was the recipient of the San Diego A.I.A. Chapter Honor Award -- a further measure of his elevated professional standing.

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Los Angeles County Assessor's Map Book 309 (1921-28), p.38; (1928-35), p.52; (1935-42), p.52; (1942-49), p. 52; (1950-54), p.36. Notice of Completion, Book 4681 of Official Records, p. 49; Order Granting Leave to Incur Indebtedness and Mortgage Real Estate, Book 6002 of Official Records, pp. 28-29, Office of the Los Angeles County Recorder. Building permits packet, Permit Services Center, City of Glendale

Insurance Maps of Glendale, California, Volume Two, Sheet 207 (New York, Sanborn Map Company, 1925, with Revision 21 dated September, 1950)

The Y.M.C.A., Y Basics.. Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow in the Y.M.C.A., (New York, Y.M.C.A. Publishers, 1984);

"The Glendale Story" xeroxed handout, n.d., n.p. (Courtesy: Glendale Y.M.C.A.)

Grivas, Theodore, "A History of the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A.," CHSO, V.44 (1965), pp. 205-211.

"History of the Glendale Family YMCA" xeroxed handout, n.d, n.p. (Courtesy: Glendale Y.M.C.A.)

Wiley, S. Wirt, History of Y.M.C.A.-Church Relations in the United States, (New York, Association Press, 1944)

McLeod, David L., Building Character in the American Boy, (Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Press, 1983)

Glendale News Press, 5-23-84; Glendale Dispatch Post, 9-20-25

Glendale Evening News, 12-9-25; 12-10-25; 12-17-25; 12-22-25; 12-28-25; 9-1-26; 9-15-26; 9-17-26 (Courtesy: Special Collections, Glendale Public Library)

Los Angeles Times, 11-8-25; San Pedro Pilot, 7-23-26, p.1, col. 3.

Perry, E. Caswell and Carroll W. Parcher, Glendale Area History (Glendale, Eric Schneirsohn Publisher, 1981)

Sherer, John C., History of Glendale and Vicinity (Glendale[?], Glendale History Publishing Company, 1922)

"Ingledue, Charles W.," Who's Who in Glendale, 1936-37

Special Collections, Glendale Public Library

Southwest Builder & Contractor, 12-5-24; 12-11-25

Death Certificate, Charles Wilson Ingledue, 3-16-1937, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

11/384650/3779060

UTM grid for reference 1 with labels Zone, Easting, Northing

UTM grid for reference 3 with labels Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carson Anderson (preparator) & David Cameron (research associate)
organization City of Glendale Planning Division date July, 1991
street & number 633 East Broadway, Room 103 telephone (818) 548-2140
city or town Glendale state CA zip code 91206

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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

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

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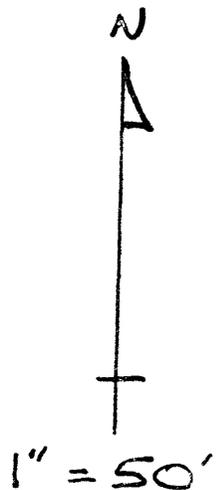
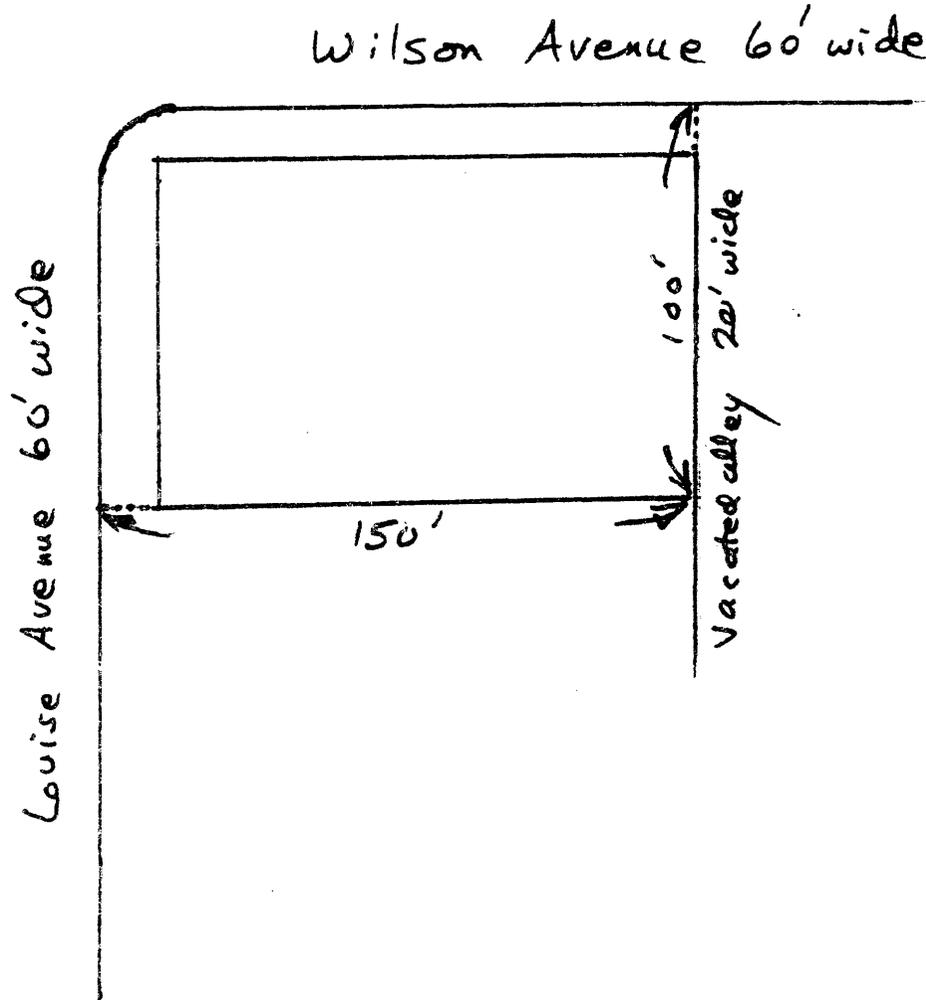
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Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at the southeast corner of Louise Avenue and North Wilson Avenue, Lots 1 and 3 -- the northern 100 feet of Parcel H of Block 48, Town of Glendale. Lots 1 and 3 have a total of approximately 100 feet of frontage along Louise Avenue and 150 feet of frontage along East Wilson Avenue.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above encompasses the footprint of the historic Y.M.C.A. building but excludes the newer non-contributing buildings that occupy the southern portion of Parcel H of the subject property.



Glendale
Y. M. C. A.

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Additional Documentation

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Glendale YMCA, Los Angeles County, CA

Photograph Log:

- Figure 1 - southeast view of Y.M.C.A.
- Figure 2 - south view of Physical Building
- Figure 3 - interior view of lobby detail
(Negative Repository: City of Glendale Planning Division)
- Photographer: Carson Anderson, date of photos, 1991
- Exhibit - southeast view circa 1926
(Repository: Special Collections, Glendale Public Library)



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