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**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

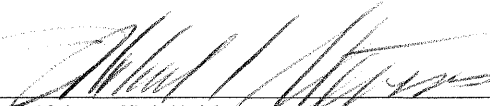
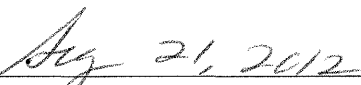
historic name Christ Episcopal Church Complex
other names/site number Divine Temple Church of God in Christ

2. Location

street & number 425 Cherry Street N/A **not for publication**
city or town Green Bay N/A **vicinity**
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Brown **code** 009 **zip code** 54301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Christ Episcopal Church Complex

Brown County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

10.9.12

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

contributing	noncontributing
3	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
3	1 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/ religious facility, church school,
Church- related residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/ religious facility, church school
DOMESTIC/ institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian / Gothic
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick
walls stone
stucco, brick
roof asphalt
other wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900- 1957

Significant Dates

1900
1911
1957

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rockwell, George

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	date
organization	telephone
street & number	zip code
city or town	state

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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Section 7 Page 1

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

The Christ Episcopal Church Complex is located in downtown Green Bay. The church and its associated buildings occupy a flat, approximately one acre lot located at the intersection of Madison and Cherry streets. The complex shares the south half of the block with a large, multi-story state office building. Large parking lots are located behind the church complex and the office building. The complex buildings are set back from the street, with grass and plantings between the buildings and the sidewalk. The complex consists of four buildings: the church, built 1899-1900; the rectory, built 1911; the school, built 1956-1957; and, the new 1990 parish hall.¹ The church and rectory form a small courtyard within the block, with the community hall and school placed at the rear of the parcel, fronting a parking lot.

CHURCH, 1899-1900 (Contributing)

The Late Gothic Revival style church has a cross shaped plan with a large bell tower containing the entrance located at the front right corner of the building. The building is of concrete and steel construction, faced with cut stone. The cross gable roof is currently clad in asphalt shingles. The building is located at the corner of Madison and Cherry streets, and the main, south façade faces Cherry Street. Located in front of the church in the center of the lawn is a small notice board framed by angled stone walls. It is not included in the count.

The square plan bell tower is two stories in height. Large projecting buttresses sit at an angle to the corners of the tower. A concrete staircase with a metal railing leads to the paired front doors, painted red in the Episcopal tradition. The doors sit within a single arched surround, with a stained glass window set above the door. This is a modern leaded figurative window depicting the Madonna and Child. The springing of the pointed arch of the door surround is defined by large radiating stones; these have a smoother finish than the walls, setting this element apart from the larger wall surface. To either side of the door is a decorative metal light fixture. Set approximately two thirds of the way up the tower is a narrow and long lancet window. The top of the bell tower is a complex design. Each corner of the tower terminates in a rectangular raised corner. Set behind is a series of openings filled with louvers. At the center is a tall narrow opening that rises almost to the height of the central spired roof. On each side of this opening are a pair of openings that are lower in height than the corner blocks. All of the openings are set within a stone face and have pointed arch tops. This feature is repeated on all sides of the bell tower. The central spire is capped by a metal cross.

The main body of the church is set behind the bell tower/entry. It consists of a single front gabled wall plane. As on the tower, projecting buttresses placed at an angle from the building accent the corner. Most of the wall plane is filled with an elaborate stained glass window executed in the English geometric tracery tradition. The larger window is composed of two twin pairs of lancet windows

¹ This hall replaced the earlier hall on the site, built in 1924.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

placed within a larger surround topped with a quatrefoil window. This motif is repeated within the window design with each element having a pair of windows, with the remaining central space within the larger surrounding arch filled with quatrefoil tracery. As at the entrance, large finished blocks define the springing of the arch of the window surround. This and other windows sit on heavy stone sills. The wall surface is finished with cut stone coping capped by a cut stone cross at the gable top.

The secondary elevation faces N. Madison Street. The entry tower has the same treatment as the Cherry Street elevation, with the exception of a pair of stained glass windows within a single surround replacing the front doors. The nave has four stained glass windows, with two on either side of a wall buttress. Each window opening consists of two lancets topped by trefoil tracery. All have the cut stone surrounds seen on the façade, but at a much smaller scale.

The south facing wall of the transept is filled with a large central window with single lancet windows capped by a quatrefoil to each side. The central, taller window has two lancets capped by a quatrefoil. The west facing wall of the transept has a single door that leads directly into the church. The east facing wall is obscured by an entry vestibule, which leads into the attached community hall. The vestibule is set back from the transept and uses the same masonry as the church itself. A pair of doors capped by a pointed arch window provides entry.

The church's west elevation is visible from the courtyard. The nave contains six window openings matching those on the east transept elevation. Each window contains a pair of lancets topped by a trefoil. Two large buttresses that rise the height of the walls divide the windows into three sets. The transept's end wall contains the same window configuration as the east transept as well. There is no side entrance on this side of the building.

The church's north elevation is obscured by the addition of the parish hall on the north side of the building.

The interior of the church is an example of Gothic Revival at its best with a beautiful soaring nave ceiling about 50 feet high of dark red stained pine with distinctive bowed trusses that look like a ship's keel. The ceiling is faced with narrow beaded boards. Woodwork in the form of tracery fills the space within the exposed crossing trusses. The trusses come down to the wall surface to a projecting beam, much like a hammer beam roof. The whole rests atop a wood pilaster attached to the wall. The truss location is expressed on the exterior by the wall buttresses. The walls are of unadorned white plaster with a low wainscot placed below the window surrounds. Between each pair of windows is a wall

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
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sconce and large lamps with Gothic elements are suspended from the ceiling.² Seating is provided in the original carved oak pews that are arranged with a central aisle with two side aisles along the walls.

The aisle windows are primarily of a mottled green glass with inset panels depicting Christian symbols. The windows have scriptural references. The symbols of the incarnation and resurrection are along one wall, and symbols of the Eucharist and crucifixion located along the other. A single figurative window of the Good Samaritan is located in the west transept crossing. The window, originally in a somewhat larger form, was saved from the original church where it had been located over the altar. Here, it has been incorporated into a larger tracery composition.

The west transept contains a carved niche on a base that appears to have once held a statue. The east transept has a secondary carved altar, set within a niche in the wall. The altar area is raised one step above the floor of the church. Within the carved surround is a painting of the annunciation. The altar itself contains beautiful and intricate tracery carving both along the altar base and in the panels to the sides of the altar. A small carved table is mounted to the wall right of the altar. This area (the east transept) was known as the Lady Chapel and was consecrated at the same time as the church (in 1909). The current Lady Chapel altar appears to date from this period. A newspaper article from 1899 indicates that this area was planned as a chapel that would “be separated from the main part of the building by a rolling partition so that it can be opened up to connect with the audience room.”³ It is unknown how much of this plan was carried out; however, the separate entrance to this space indicates a separate use from the main body of the church.

The main altar area is in the square plan tradition of English Gothic cathedrals. It is set apart from the main body of the church by an implied screen of three pointed arch openings. The central opening is large and rises almost to the height of the ceiling; it provides a full view of the altar. Those to the sides are lower. Plaster columns with Corinthian capitals form the central springing of the arch. A carved spanning cross beam is set above the capitals. It supports a central decorative carved screen topped by a cross. This cross beam was added in 1972 as part of a renovation, when a new altar (not extant) was added at the front of the altar area, facing the congregation. The main altar area is three steps above the body of the church, and the historic altar itself, located against the back wall, is reached by an additional three steps. The west wall of the altar area has a carved screen for the organ. This screen also dates from the 1972 work on the church.

² Historic photographs indicate that the current fixtures are replacements; however, their date is unknown. The current fixtures are not visible in a photograph of the interior taken circa 1909.

³ “Designs Finally Accepted,” *The Green Bay Gazette*, 24 February 1899.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
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The back wall is covered by carved wood paneling. While the sections of paneling to the sides of the altar appear identical to the altar, these were added in 1972 as part of a renovation. The altar itself has three carved panels; the left panel is carved with the symbol of the flying ox, representing Luke; the right panel is a winged lion, representing Mark; and the central panel is the Lamb of God.

RECTORY, 1911 (Contributing)

This two story, stucco sheathed residence and its associated chapel was built in 1911.⁴ The house is designed with its narrow side to the street and the front door facing the internal courtyard. The house sits on a raised brick foundation and displays Craftsman elements. The main body of the façade is nearly symmetrical in its design, with an extension for the chapel off the right side of the house. Bishop Grafton donated \$4000 for the chapel, while the house cost \$6000.

Entry is through a centrally placed door sheltered by a flat roofed porch supported by heavy brackets. The single door is framed by sidelights and is slightly set back from the plane of the wall. On either side of the entry are banks of four windows. These are casements with leaded transoms above. The second floor is sheltered by two gambrel roofs whose juncture forms a small porch over the first floor entry. (Twelve light French doors open to the porch from the upstairs hallway.) Within the gambrel and directly above the first floor windows are banks of four four-over-four windows. In the attic story are paired four light windows. The arrangement within the peak of the gambrel mimics half-timbering with a heavy board placed above the second story windows that stretches the width of the gambrel. The attic windows have large frames whose vertical pieces connect with the board below and roof ridge above.

The right hand slope of the north (right) gable has been cut off and the house extends for one bay to the right. In the lower story, a door with sidelights provides access to a service hallway that leads to the chapel. Above, the extension has a single window that appears to be more modern than the building. Because this area is designated as storage in the current building plan, it is possible that this was originally a sleeping porch opening off an upstairs bedroom. To the right (north) is the chapel. Two banks of sets of three diamond pane leaded glass windows line the walls on both of its side elevations. The back wall of the chapel is polygonal.

The rectory's street elevation is symmetrical. A central brick chimney is placed between two pairs of windows (casements topped by a leaded transom). Projecting dormers with paired double hung windows light second story bedrooms.

⁴ The name of an architect was not found.

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The west elevation faces a narrow alley and the house sits directly at the alley. The overall massing matches the symmetry of the front façade, with much the same window distribution. The exception is that there is a single window in the lower left hand side, a pair of small double hung windows in the location of the entry door, and a paired set of casements with transoms above light the stair hall in the central portion of the house. The rear elevation is more utilitarian in appearance and window placement. The small courtyard formed by the house and the ell of the chapel is now given over to paved parking. A small porch provides access from the kitchen to this area.

The house has a central hall plan. The living room to the left (street elevation) spans the length of the house. The dining room and kitchen are located to the right of the stair hall. Both the living room and dining room have fireplaces with brick surrounds and the ceilings of the living room, dining room, and hall have decorative beams. The dining room and living room can be closed from the hall by paired pocket doors. A small powder room is tucked into the corner of the kitchen. On the second floor, the stairs lead to a large central hallway that runs the length of the house. To either side of the hall are two nearly equally sized bedrooms. Those on the street side have a small storage room between them; those at the back of the house have a bathroom placed between them.

The chapel is the most elaborate space in the house. It is reached through a small anteroom that can be accessed from the dining room or from a door to the courtyard. A confessional is located along its back wall. The chapel's walls are covered with wood paneling and carvings. Around the room, set within the paneling, are carved medallions depicting religious symbols. Each is different and their subjects include a bible, oil lamp, menorah, a cross, the Holy Spirit, and a lamb. A large panel showing the resurrected Christ fills the back of the altar. Around the altar paneling is a wrapping molding of carved leaves and grape clusters. As in the church itself, the ceiling is paneled in wood. The windows are filled with gold tinted glass, casting a warm hue on the dark paneling.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHOOL, 1956-1957 (Contributing)

The two story, L-shaped plan school is of modern design. It is faced with a gold hued brick and has a flat roof. The former main entrance is on the alley side of the building. The entry is through an inset door placed between long ribbons of metal framed windows. The windows sit on a continuous masonry sill, reinforcing the horizontality of the composition. The second floor has a continuous band of windows placed on a continuous sill. This composition fills the north two thirds of the elevation. The right third is a blank brick wall decorated with a large, flat masonry cross and metal letters spelling out the name of the school. The classroom portion of the building contains four classrooms per floor.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
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The courtyard elevation of the school displays its various functions. A garage opens onto the alley courtyard, possibly providing parking for the rectory. Also located on this side of the building, above the garage, is a small apartment. Offices are located in the lower floor of this wing of the school. The windows on this elevation are irregularly placed and correspond to interior functions. The parking lot (east) elevation has been partially altered with the addition of a stucco wall that ties the school to the parish hall.⁵

PARISH HALL, 1990 (Non-Contributing)

The current parish hall replaced the older hall, built in 1924.⁶ The 1924 building was two stories in height and was vaguely Tudor in design. A one story link connected the parish hall and the church. The new parish hall is connected to the church by an interior hallway. While the church and hall are currently physically connected, they are counted as separate buildings. The building is non-contributing because of its recent date of construction.

In the construction of the current building, pieces were salvaged from the earlier hall, including doors, windows and railings. In its form and materials, the new parish hall mimics the church. The exterior is faced with cut limestone. The largest space, the fellowship hall, is read on the exterior as a large block with a steeply pitched gable roof. Between the hall and the street is a lower section covered with a mansard like roof; this contains the bride's room. Linking the fellowship hall with the church is a slightly lower gabled roof section, with a ridge line running north to south. This sits below the ridge line of the church. Also contained within the larger parish hall building are the restrooms and a kitchen that serves the fellowship hall. Forming the transition between the original church and the parish hall is an entry vestibule, which also provides access into the church through the east transept. The stonework on this section most closely resembles that of the church and photographs of the earlier parish hall indicate that this vestibule entry was extant before the construction of the current building. (The original link joined this vestibule approximately at the meeting of the vestibule and the altar end extension.)

While the construction of the new parish hall represents a change in the historic appearance of the church complex, the remaining three buildings have an exceptionally high degree of integrity to their date of construction. And while the parish hall is new, its function remains the same and the complex retains the four typical buildings associated with a religious complex: church, school, parish hall, and church related residence.

⁵ Minimal access was provided to the interior of this building because it is still actively used as a school.

⁶ The 1924 hall was a replacement of an earlier hall on the site. Mitchell Joannes gifted the 1924 hall to the parish in memory of his wife. It was called the Fannie Joannes Memorial Hall and was built at an approximate cost of \$100,000.

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Section 8 Page 1

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

The Christ Episcopal Church complex is eligible at the local level under criterion C (Architecture) as a fine and intact example of a church complex. The period of significance begins in 1900 with the completion of the current church building and ends in 1957 with the completion of the school. The church is a fine example of Late Gothic architecture and is a part of a church complex that contains a church, a residence, a parish hall, and a school. As a complex, it is representative of the building types typically constructed to meet the needs of a congregation. While the current parish hall is non-contributing because of its more recent construction, it continues the function of an earlier parish hall.

European settlement at the Green Bay location began as early as 1671, when Father Claude Allouez founded a Jesuit mission several miles up the Fox River at the site of the present day city of De Pere. By 1680, a fur trading outpost had been established near the site of present day Green Bay and the trading post and nearby mission continued until French influence in the area ended at the close of the French and Indian War. In 1761, the British founded the short-lived Fort Edward Augustus at a site on the west bank of the Fox River that U.S. troops rebuilt after the War of 1812 as Fort Howard.

John Jacob Astor's American Fur Co. and others followed the arrival of U.S. soldiers. Gradually, communities developed on both sides of the river's mouth that eventually merged to become the present city of Green Bay. In 1829, local businessman Daniel Whitney platted the Village of Navarino on the east bank of the river, this being the oldest part of what is today Green Bay, and residents of the area known as Shantytown (now Allouez) moved to the new settlement. In 1835, James Duane Doty platted the Village of Astor, located just to the south of Navarino. In 1838, the two joined as the Borough of Green Bay. As the community evolved and grew, the economic importance of the fur trade dwindled and by the 1830s was replaced by the products of the newly cleared surrounding farms and of the area's first industries.

The Episcopal, the Catholic and the Methodist churches were the first to establish in the area that became Green Bay. In 1671-72, Father Allouez founded the first permanent mission in Wisconsin. The St. Francis Xavier Mission was the first permanent church in the northwest region and functioned until 1728, at which time it was abandoned. The Catholic church returned to the community in 1823, and a church was built in 1825. Methodism arrived in Wisconsin around 1830, with outposts in Green Bay and Platteville and with a focus on missionary work with Indian tribes. The first Methodist church in Green Bay was organized in 1826 and a church built in 1836.

The history of the Christ Church congregation is closely tied with the early history of Green Bay. On September 16, 1829, a meeting to organize the parish was held at the home of Louis Rouse and was attended by prominent local families associated with the Episcopal Church. The Christ Church parish

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
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was formally incorporated under the Territory Laws of Michigan with Reverend Richard Cadle as rector in the fall of 1829. It is the oldest Episcopal parish in Wisconsin.⁷

In 1831, Daniel Whitney presented the congregation with the current site and on August 9, 1838 Bishop Kemper laid the cornerstone for a new frame church building. The building was complete by 1839. In 1860, the building was enlarged to about twice its original size and, over time, stained glass windows replaced the plain glass. The building was in keeping with church design of the day. It was a rectangular building with a vaguely Greek Revival form, but with pointed arch windows, capped with a two stage tower above the entrance. The church soon formed the nucleus of a complex – a rectory was built in 1852, a parish school in 1856.

A fire that started the night of July 3, 1898 burned the old building. While the building was completely destroyed, various articles of furniture were saved, including a communion plate marked “Navarino, 1840.” According to a church history, the baptismal font and the Good Samaritan window (now in the transept) were also saved from the earlier building. Newspaper articles reported that the fire started under the pipe organ and may have been incendiary.

The congregation was eager to rebuild. For many months, services were held in the school building while plans were made for the construction of a new church. On October 24, 1898, the vestry asked for preliminary designs for a new stone church with the cost of approximately \$10,000, including the seating but exclusive of the organ which was to be purchased later for approximately \$2,000. The newspaper reported that Green Bay, Milwaukee and Madison architects were invited to compete for the commission.⁸

The vestry accepted the design of architect George A. Rockwell on February 23, 1899.⁹ On July 3, 1899, the vestry approved the bid of Jule H. Geniesse to supply materials and build the church at a cost of \$11,798 without furniture. Bishop Grafton laid the cornerstone for the new building on September 12, 1899 and the first service was Easter Day, 1900, although the church was still in an “incomplete condition.”¹⁰

⁷ While an earlier parish led by Reverend Norman Nash with services at Fort Howard was begun in 1826, it was short lived.

⁸ “Important Meeting of Christ Church,” *The Green Bay Gazette*, 25 October 1898.

⁹ “Designs Finally Accepted,” *The Green Bay Gazette*, February 24, 1899. Rockwell is variously reported to be from Green Bay and from Oshkosh. He is credited with the design of the Buckstaff Lighthouse in Oshkosh.

¹⁰ “The First Services,” *The Green Bay Gazette*, 16 April 1900.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Architecture

Christ Episcopal Church is not unusual in its choice of style for its new religious building, with a variant of the Gothic Revival. In terms of Green Bay, the majority of the 27 churches recorded in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) are a variant of one of the Gothic styles. (The second most popular is the Romanesque Revival.)

The church is an example of the variant of the Gothic Revival referred to as Neo-Gothic Revival or Late Gothic Revival. These expressions of the style are more subdued and with smoother wall surfaces than those of the earlier High Victorian Gothic. They almost always lack the polychromy of the preceding variant. Larger scale and later examples may feature pared down features and stylistic references. Smaller examples, such as Christ Episcopal, may concentrate on the form and massing. While smaller scale examples may be found executed in wood, masonry construction, preferably stone, allows for the full expression of the solidity of the style and the expression of large towers and buttresses. Here, stone construction permits the use of exaggerated voisoirs, which draw attention to the windows and doors and allows for variation in the stone finish without resorting to polychromy. The interior displays the elaborate woodwork drawn from English Gothic precedents. The church's open roof, with its tracery and hammer beam design draw the eye upward.

Christ Church was completed within a decade of All Saints, in Ashmont, Massachusetts. The 1892-1893 All Saints church was the first church designed by Ralph Adams Cram and it set a new standard and model for church architecture. The church was published in numerous American and European architectural journals and would have been familiar to most practicing architects. While not as large or elaborate as All Saints, Christ Church uses stone construction, strong forms, and tracery for its windows. The Green Bay church also has similarities to other Episcopal designs of the period in its use of the single tower with entry, executed in the Gothic style.

Christ Church is the primary building in a larger church complex. As with the church, each of the earlier buildings on the site were replaced over time. From the 1850s onward, the complex consisted of a church, a rectory, a school, and a parish hall. As the congregation's wealth increased and needs changed, new buildings replaced the old. A new rectory with an associated chapel was built in 1911; a new school was erected in 1956-1957. A memorial parish hall was built in 1924; this was recently replaced in 1990.

The other buildings of the complex are representative of their periods of construction. The rectory displays Craftsman influences with its stucco walls, its banks of windows, the porch roof supports, and its interior details. Especially noteworthy is the chapel with its carved paneling.

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Section 8 Page 4

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
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The school represents modern school design of the 1950s with its large banks of metal frame windows, the pronounced horizontality of its main elevation, and the contrast on this elevation of the solid brick wall and the window openings.

In 2005, the buildings were sold to Divine Temple Church of God in Christ. With the exception of the rectory, all of the buildings maintain their original use. The rectory continues to act as a residence, as a “sober living” house.

Conclusion

The Christ Episcopal Church Complex is eligible for listing in the NRHP under NR Criterion C as an example of a religious complex that contains those buildings necessary to serve the needs of the church and its congregation. In addition, the church itself is a fine local example of the Late Gothic style. The church is noteworthy for its stonework, its fine tracery windows, and its elaborate hammerbeam ceiling. As noted in the survey findings of 1985: “Christ Episcopal Church is an excellent example of its style and is in almost totally original and extremely well maintained state. Most of Green Bay's historic churches have been altered in some significant way due to changes in the liturgy or changing needs and taste. As a consequence, unaltered churches have a high value. Christ Church, with its handsome interior, is one of the best examples to survive.”¹¹

Criterion Consideration A

While buildings owned by religious institutions are usually not eligible for listing, an exception may be made if the significance of the building or site meets one of the criteria considerations. The Christ Episcopal Church complex meets the requirements of Criterion C; this is a religious property deriving

¹¹ Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory property record.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

“Christ Church is Destroyed.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. July 5, 1898.

“Christ Episcopal Church to Observe 100th Anniversary.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. September 26, 1929.

“Contract is Awarded.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. July 5, 1899.

“Corner-Stone Laid by Bishop Grafton.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. September 12, 1899.

“Designs Finally Accepted.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. February 24, 1899.

“The First Services.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. April 16, 1900.

“Important Meeting of Christ Church.” *The Green Bay Gazette*. October 25, 1898.

“150th Anniversary of Local Parish Oct. 21.” *Green Bay Press-Gazette*. October 13, 1979. Page A-5.

Reference Manual, Christ Church, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Chicago: R.E. Parton, [1909].

Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries consist of the legal parcels owned by the Divine Temple Church of God in Christ in 2012: Green Bay parcels 11-175 and 11-182.

Boundary Justification:

These parcels contain all of the extant buildings associated with the Christ Episcopal Church Complex and correspond with the current legal parcels.

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Section Photos Page 1

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Name of property: Christ Episcopal Church

City: Green Bay

County: Brown County

State: Wisconsin

Photographer: Jim Draeger

Date: April 2011

Location of original digital files: Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Number of photographs: 14

Photo #1 of 14:

South façade of Church, camera facing north.

Photo #2 of 14:

East façade of complex, Church (left) and Parish Hall (right), camera facing northwest.

Photo #3 of 14:

West façade of Church, camera facing northeast.

Photo #4 of 14:

North façade (right) and east façade (left) of Parish Hall, camera facing southwest.

Photo #5 of 14:

Complex courtyard, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6 of 14:

Interior of Church, view of nave, apse, and altar, camera facing northeast.

Photo #7 of 14:

Interior of Church, view of transept/Lady Chapel, camera facing northeast.

Photo #8 of 14:

Interior of Church, nave truss detail.

Photo #9 of 14:

Interior of Church, altar detail.

Photo #10 of 14:

East façade (right) and south façade (left) of Rectory, camera facing northwest.

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Section Photos Page 2

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

Photo #11 of 14:
South façade (right) and west façade (left) of Rectory, camera facing northeast.

Photo #12 of 14:
Interior of Rectory, living room with fireplace, camera facing southwest.

Photo #13 of 14:
Interior of Rectory, Rectory Chapel, camera facing northeast.

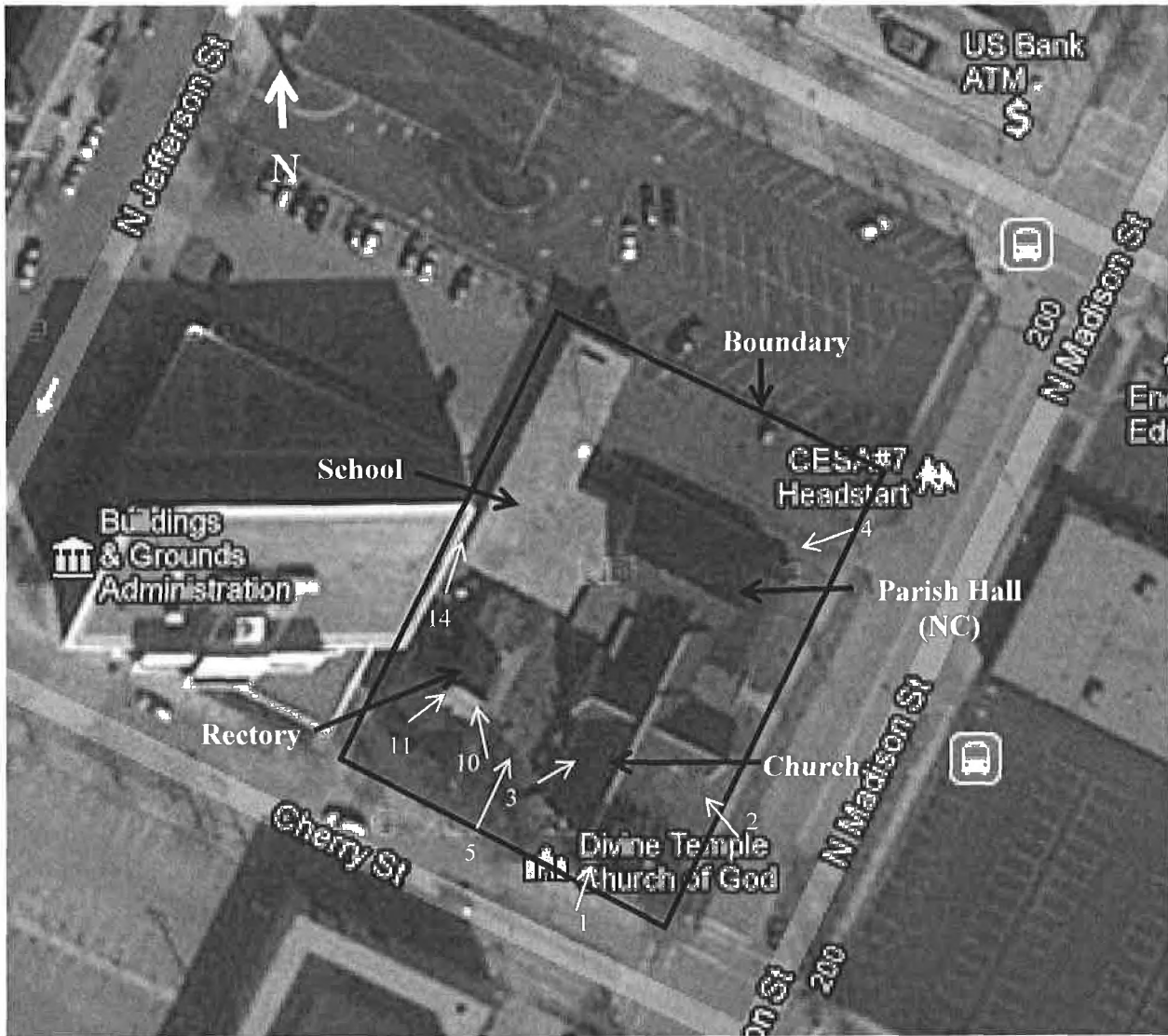
Photo #14 of 14:
South façade (right) and west façade (left) of School, camera facing northeast.

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Section Figures Page 1

Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin



**FIGURE #1: Christ Episcopal Church Complex
Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin**

Site Plan

(Boundary not to scale; Numbers refer to exterior photo views)