

SPRINGFIELD YMCA
(Springfield Young Men's Christian Association)
701 South Fourth Street
Springfield
Sangamon County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1259

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

[Pre-NPS Submittal Draft (2021)]

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Location: The Springfield YMCA is located at the southwest corner of the Cook and Fourth street intersection, slightly less than one-half mile southwest of the Central Business District (and the Old State Capitol Square) (see Figure 1). The building is bordered by the Third Street rail corridor on the west, Fourth Street on the east, Cook Street on the north, and a commercial multi-family residential building on the south.

The YMCA building (701 South Fourth Street) is situated on Lots 1-4, Block 2, W. Iles Addition, City of Springfield, Capital Township, Sangamon County, Illinois.

USGS Springfield West, IL Quadrangle (1965, Photorevised 1971 and 1976).

The Springfield YMCA is located at latitude: 39.794873, longitude: -89.651021. This point represents the northeast corner of the building and was obtained on June 1, 2020, using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Present Owner/Occupant: Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois
701 South Fourth Street
Springfield, Illinois 62705

Present Use: YMCA

Significance: As per the State Historic Preservation Office, "the Springfield YMCA is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and under Criterion C for Architecture. The building is an excellent example of the tenets and principles of midcentury modernism applied to a civic building used daily by a broad popular audience."¹

Historian(s): Floyd Mansberger
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¹ Letter from Rachel Leibowitz (Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Department of Natural Resources) to Adam Pallai (Martin Engineering Company, Springfield), 20 April 2018.

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Project Information:

In 2018, the Young Men’s Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois finalized plans for the construction of a new downtown YMCA facility in Springfield and proposed the abandonment of their then current downtown facility. As part of the proposed redevelopment plans, the YMCA agreed to pay for the demolition of the older building, and to donate the cleared property to the State of Illinois to be developed and operated by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (Office of Land Management) as a parking lot for the adjacent Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site. The proposed project represented an undertaking subject to review under the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420). As part of this review process, in April 2018 the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined the building eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (as per Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation, and Criterion C for Architecture), and that the proposed demolition of the structure would have an adverse effect on the existing YMCA building.² The subsequent preparation of this Historic American Buildings Survey documentation package was in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) formalized in December 2018 to mitigate these adverse effects.³

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: The formal ground-breaking ceremony for the Springfield YMCA was undertaken on 27 August 1958.⁴ Actual construction was initiated by Evans Construction Company in early September 1958. Structural work involved with the enclosing of the building was carried out through late 1960/early 1961.

² Ibid. In her letter, Leibowitz noted that “the building is an excellent example of the tenets and principles of midcentury modernism applied to a civic building used daily by a broad popular audience. It features horizontal bands of windows as its major decorative expression on the concrete volume that stands on a raised concrete plinth, with round columns encrusted with a mosaic of one-inch blue tiles.”

³ Memorandum of Agreement Among the Young Men’s Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois, Illinois Department of Natural Resources by and through its Office of Land Management, and Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Demolition of Existing YMCA Facility and Donation of Land at 701 S. 4th Street, Springfield, Illinois (SHPO Log #008032218), 20 December 2018.

⁴ *Illinois State Journal*, 27 August 1958, 14.

Prior to the initiation of the interior work on the building, due to financial issues, construction on the building was halted for the better part of one year. Construction on the partial interior build-out was resumed in late 1961, with the formal opening of the facility to the public in November 1962. It was not until 1975-1976 that the final interior build-out (albeit greatly modified) was completed.

2. Architect(s): Like most YMCA facilities during these years, the Springfield YMCA was a collaborative effort between the National Council of YMCA's Building and Furnishings Service and a local architectural firm (M. D. Turley, Architect and Structural Engineers, Springfield, Illinois). The Springfield YMCA was designed using a planning model developed by the National Council of YMCA during the early years of the twentieth century. The YMCA's Building Bureau was established in 1915 in an effort to "create standards and to offer technical assistance to local organizations trying to develop new YMCA facilities." Prior to this time, the YMCA International Committee had few programmatic standards, and YMCA branches generally contracted with local architects for the design of their facilities. These early Victorian-era YMCA buildings constructed during the later years of the nineteenth and very early years of the twentieth century offered great variety in services and thus varied widely in layout and design, with buildings ranging from gymnastic club houses to others more reminiscent of a hotel or fraternal club house.⁵

Under the guidance of lead architect Neil McMillan, the YMCA Building Bureau opened in 1915. McMillan "endeavored to create standards to which local buildings would be designed that would be inclusive of plan, design, materials and sanitation," and the Building Bureau became a "full-service internal design firm that could coordinate the dozens of YMCA building projects around the country so that there was a consistent, branded YMCA building type."⁶

Under McMillan's influence, the Bureau developed a specialized set of "standardized functions and division of spaces" that guided the basic conceptual layout for YMCA buildings built across the United States. But McMillan went a step further in working to establish a "homelike" interior space that would do away with the "cold, institutional character" of the early buildings and provide "well-furnished, tastefully-decorated spaces conducive to conversations, educational meetings, recreational activities" that were the tenet of the YMCA philosophy. As such, the Building Bureau also established national standards for interior design to "foster better interiors."

⁵ Michael R. Allen and Laura G. Jablonski, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Downtown YMCA Building (Centenary Tower), St. Louis" (National Park Service, 2014), 8.8.

⁶ Ibid., 8.7-14; Paula Lubkin, *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010), 160.

McMillan “saw the inside of the YMCA as a precisely-organized, functionally-divided ‘factory’ in plan and the outside as an art work,” and rather than integrate the two aspects of the planning and design into a single entity, he developed a planning model that was divided into two parts shared by the “efficient planners and engineers” within the Building Bureau and a local architect. It was the responsibility of the Building Bureau (later the Building and Furnishings Service), a not-for-profit organization, for selection of the site, for assisting with local architect selection, as well as identifying building programs, specifications, interior design, and architect contract. The local architect was responsible for preparing working drawings, some input with interior planning, construction supervision, and exterior design.⁷

This planning model was well established by the early 1950s during the early planning for the new Springfield YMCA. By this time, the “Building Bureau” had been merged with the “Furnishings Services” creating the YMCA’s Building and Furnishings Service (BFS). Tenets of this planning model included: 1) modern, fireproof construction; 2) exterior design by local architects (whose artistic freedom was encouraged); 3) interior design by the Building and Furnishings Service; 4) Interior arrangements around a formal hotel-like lobby, with social, dining and meeting spaces on separate floors from athletic facilities and sleeping rooms (functions segregated into distinct areas, by floor); 5) interiors furnished and decorated artistically with a “home-like” effect emphasizing comfort; and 6) separate entrances for men and boys monitored by a common front desk or counter.⁸

The initial conceptual plan for any YMCA, was referred to as a “Space Budget,” which was prepared by the not-for-profit YMCA’s Building and Furnishings Service (Midwest Office, Chicago, Illinois). This was a multi-year consultation process that began by identifying the programs and space needs of the local facility and then adapting them to the available space in the host city. The local architect then prepared working drawings, integrating his exterior design details. During this time, the BFS, with their “programmatic planning,” supplied the architect with detailed sketch plans and specifications for interior furnishings, as well as interior finish details.

Although considered extremely successful in creating an efficient process for designing a large number of standardized YMCA facilities that offered comparable services throughout the country, the role of the Building Bureau (and later Building and Furnishings Service) often came into conflict with the role of the local architect. During its early years, the Bureau functioned in an unpaid advisory capacity to the local YMCA and their architect. By the early 1920s,

⁷ Allen and Jablonski, 8.9; Lubkin, 165.

⁸ Allen and Jablonski, 8.9; Lubkin, 169-174.

though, the Bureau had become a full-design, paid service for the complete design of prospective new YMCA buildings. This new service “severely reduced the supervisory role of the outside architect, replacing him with engineers and efficiency experts. In the interwar period the Bureau no longer played an advisory role but was in actual control of the building process. It was not only the possessor of information, but the shaper of building policy.”⁹ Although the YMCA Bureau was successful in bringing a standardized national system to the local community, it effectively curtailed the role of the local architect in the process. By the latter 1920s, with the increasing professionalization of the architectural profession, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) had major misgivings about the Bureau’s role in the design and construction process. Although the AIA recognized the advisory role of the Bureau, they were concerned that the ultimate oversight of the construction process remains in the hands of the licensed, professional architect. This conflict, between the non-local National YMCA Building and Furnishings Service, and the local architect, was still in play during the late 1950s design and construction of the Springfield YMCA.¹⁰

The local architect ultimately responsible for the exterior design, preparation of construction drawings, and overseeing the construction of the new YMCA was Merton Dorrell Turley. Turley, who was known as “M. D. Turley” throughout his adult life, was born in Decatur, Illinois in April 1909. Turley began his collegiate education at Milliken University (Pre-Engineering; one year) and, after a year break from college during which he worked in various construction and engineering-related jobs, completed his undergraduate work at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, where he received a B.S. degree in architecture in 1932. After graduation, Turley worked as an engineer in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. for the United States Gypsum Company (for a period totaling two years), and in New York City for Waldvogel Brothers, Inc. (for a term of six years).

⁹ Lubkin, 165.

¹⁰ Ultimately, it was the Springfield YMCA’s Board of Directors that was responsible for the construction of the new building. During much of the construction phase of this project, Mr. Philip Morgan was the President of the Springfield YMCA Board of Directors. A Building Committee of the YMCA Board of Directors was established at an early date to coordinate and oversee the construction project. During much of the construction phase, the Chairman of the Building Committee was Mr. Frank Aurelius. The responsibility for the general layout and design of the structure was the Building and Furnishings Service, which was located in Chicago. During much of the construction phase of this project, Mr. C. E. “Mac” McBurney was the individual overseeing the Springfield project for the Building and Furnishings Service. Finally, it was the responsibility of the architect to transform the BFS’ programmatic design and general layout of the building into architectural and mechanical drawings sufficient to construct the building in a manner consistent with public health and safety codes. As will be seen later in this work, the personalities of both the architect (Turley) and BFS staff (particularly C. E. McBurney) further aggravated this conflict and resulted in a less-than pleasant working relationship between the two organizations, especially during the stressful years 1961-1962.

During the pre-war period, Turley undertook post graduate work at both Columbia University (1936), and New York University (1941). At New York University, Turley obtained a B.S. degree in Naval Architecture. Describing his early career, Turley stated:

Pursuant training in architecture at the University of Illinois and a few years of its application, I found it advantageous to add to my educational background post-graduate architectural and engineering subjects in order to further qualify for the design and supervision of such specialized projects as the National Broadcasting Company,¹¹ Metropolitan Museum, Brooklyn Navy Yard, various buildings at the New York World's Fair, Ford Rotunda and others. Work in the cities of Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and New York enabled me to cooperate in the design work of such men as Walter Dorwin Teague, Norman Bel Geddes and Raymond Loewy, as well as architects from several foreign countries.¹²

During the war years, Turley worked on the Victory Ordnance Plant in Decatur (one year; with Allen & Kelly, Architects-Engineers) and at the Naval Ammunition Depot Hastings (NADH) in Hastings, Nebraska (two years; with Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Architect-Engineers), presumably as a

¹¹ A newspaper article from 1962 suggests that Turley may have specialized in sound engineering. "For some eight years he [Turley] was a consultant for various buildings at the New York World's Fair and did the design for several of the latest studies for the National Broadcasting Company, RCA Building, New York City" ("Local Architect Designed Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 15 April 1962, 22). His interest in "sound engineering" probably developed during his years with the Waldvogel Brothers in New York City. In 1953, the Waldvogel Brothers published their *Acoustical Handbook for Architects and Specification Writers* (by Lyle F. Yerges [New York: Waldvogel Brothers, Inc.], 1953).

Turley's 1956 "Brochure [Resume]" also indicates that he worked on the laboratory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the CBS Studios, the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Rockefeller Center, Hunter College, Cardinal Hays High School, and the U.S. Post Office (Grand Central Station)—all in New York City—as well as on high schools in Scarsdale, New York, East Orange, New Jersey, and Freeport, Long Island, New York. Other projects listed included work with W. D. Teague on the Ford Motor Company Rotunda in Dearborn, Michigan and the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C. (M. D. Turley, "Brochure [Resume]," attached to letter from Turley to Frank Aurelius [Springfield YMCA Building Committee], 26 April 1956). This letter and all subsequent correspondence cited in the HABS document for the period 1954-1964 comes from an unpublished collection held by the Springfield YMCA that is arranged in two three-ring binders labeled "Correspondence, Volume I: 1954-1958" and "Correspondence, Volume II: 1958-1964").

¹² Turley, "Brochure [Resume]." During these pre-War years, Turley apparently worked on the Department of Interior Building, NBC Studios, and the Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C., and the NBC Studios in Philadelphia. During the late 1930s, Turley also contributed to work on forty-five buildings constructed for the New York World's Fair which opened in 1939. During this time, he worked on the World's Fair's Administration Building, the Persphere and Trylon, the U.S. Government Building, the U.S. Steel Company Building, the Ford Motor Company Building, the Italian Building (with Sr. Franciossi?), the New York City Department of Parks Building, the Chrysler Building, and the Railroad [?] Building (Turley, 1956).

civilian contractor. In late August 1944, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy (being released in March 1946).¹³ Immediately after the war, Turley remained in the U.S. Naval Reserves for two years working in ship repair, naval air base construction, and other military projects on both the mainland and in the greater Pacific arena [ca. 1945-1946].¹⁴

During these immediate post-war years, Turley worked as a consulting architect and engineer in Chicago for a year [ca. 1947] designing apartment buildings and housing developments.¹⁵ In 1947 or early 1948, Turley moved to Springfield, Illinois and established the firm M. D. Turley and Associates.¹⁶ Turley became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1950.

One of the first documented works for Turley in Springfield to be mentioned in the local newspaper was the Shuster Dairy located on South MacArthur Boulevard, which opened its newly expanded dairy in July 1950.¹⁷ Few other references to Turley or early work Springfield are found in local newspapers. In this regard, Turley wrote in 1956 that “the work of my office in Springfield was limited for several years due to my association with the State of Illinois, where I once held the positions of Chief Structural Engineer and Assistant to the Supervising Architect. The program for the new State Office Building was set up under my supervision shortly before I resigned from State employ.”¹⁸

¹³ Ancestry.com., *U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010* [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

¹⁴ Turley attained the rank of Lieutenant in the USNR. He may have practiced architecture in Hawaii for a short time after the war, as the AIA notes him as “Associate Architect, State of Hawaii.”

¹⁵ Turley’s 1956 “Brochure [Resume]” indicates that he had worked on 100 apartment buildings for the Fred J. Walsh Company of Chicago. In 1938, Walsh and Company was recognized for being the first to construct modern row-style houses in the Chicago market in over fifty years (R. E. Sangster, “First Modern Row Houses in Chicago Find Ready Market,” *American Builder: Big-Value Homes of Popular Sizes That Offer “More House for the Money,”* [Chicago-New York: Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation, 1938], 162-163).

¹⁶ An advertisement carried in the January 4, 1948 edition of the *Jacksonville Daily Journal* (on page 6) indicates that the firm was established as “Designers—Structural Engineers” located at 318½ South Sixth Street, Springfield (see also the 1948 *Springfield City Directory* [Polk 1948, 864] which notes the same address for the firm under the heading “Consulting Engineers”).

¹⁷ “Grand Opening,” *Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1950, 11.

¹⁸ During his tenure with the State of Illinois, as Chief Engineer, Turley worked on a variety of projects scattered throughout the State. These included six power houses, five tuberculosis sanitariums, five Student Residential Units (presumably at state universities), two “dam and reservoir” projects, a stadium (presumably at Western Illinois University, Macomb), a training school for boys (Carbondale), a nursery (Lincoln), a Residential Unit for Mentally Ill Children (Chicago), and a training school (Normal) (Turley 1956). See also, Letter from Turley, to Frank Aurelius, Springfield YMCA Building Committee, 26 April 1956.

Turley was notified of his award of the YMCA contract in October 1956.¹⁹ In late 1957, with his ongoing work on the YMCA building, Turley converted an older residence at 1028 S. Seventh Street into an office, a location he used throughout the remainder of his career in Springfield.²⁰ Also that year (1957), the firm received a major commission for proposed improvements to the Illinois State Fair Coliseum.²¹

In 1970, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) identified his principal works as being in Springfield. Those cited were the new YMCA Building (1962), the Scottish Rite Cathedral (1963) and Ansar Shrine Building (1967), the State of Illinois Centennial Building Addition (1966),²² the Central Baptist Church (1967), and the Thomas Rees Tower and Carillon in Washington Park (1962). In 1963, Turley received an “Outstanding Award for Entrances” by the AIA and the

¹⁹ Work conducted by the firm in 1956 included structural inspection of Springfield’s City Hall (“Report Says City Hall is Crumbling Fire Hazard; Other Buildings Unsafe,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 January 1956, p.1). Pre-October-1956 work conducted by Turley, as indicated by his “Brochure [Resume],” lists several projects in Springfield and vicinity. These include: Lakeside Power House (City of Springfield, with Burns and MacDonald), L & L Sales, Noll Tractors, Shuster Dairy, Horace Mann Insurance Company, the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the local Veterans of Foreign Wars building—all located in Springfield, as well as Menard County Housing (Petersburg), Perry County Housing (Pinckneyville), a grade school (Edinburg), National Enameling and Stamping Company (Jacksonville, Illinois), and “various residences” located in several cities, including Springfield. Non-local work referenced by Turley at this time included the design of a house in Miami, Florida, and a warehouse for Barteides Seed Company (Denver, Colorado). In June 1955, the Senate Theater in Springfield had a catastrophic collapse, and Turley was hired to conduct a structural investigation of the building. His “Brochure” from this time also references engineering work on “pre-stressed concrete” projects—which he noted as “a new type of construction work”—with the Hurst-Rosche Company (a structural engineering company organized in 1937 in Hillsboro, Illinois, and currently headquartered in Springfield).

²⁰ *Illinois State Journal*, 25 August 1957, p. 33. The older house converted by Turley for use as an office has been demolished and is currently a surface parking lot for the Springfield Clinic.

²¹ “Board Puts OK on Alteration Plans for Fair Coliseum,” *Illinois State Journal*, 13 August 1957, 1; *Illinois State Journal*, 16 January 1958, 1. The firm also designed a new firehouse (Engine House No. 7) for the City of Springfield in late 1957 or early 1958. This municipal building, designed in the Modern style, was located at 1428 S. Glenwood Avenue (“Council Reaches Decision on Firehouse Site,” *Illinois State Journal*, 8 February 1958, 3). Turley also designed a new Sangamon County Highway Garage, which was constructed in Devereaux Heights in 1968 (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 November 1968, 33).

²² Turley’s work on the \$5-Million Centennial Building Addition was not without controversy. Generally, it had been the responsibility of the State Architecture and Engineering Division, State of Illinois for the design of new state buildings. Charles Carpentier, then Secretary of State, recommended the hiring of Turley for the new Centennial Building addition, and Governor Koerner “had no objection to this arrangement and concurred with the hiring of Turley.” In protest of this action, the then State Architect Lee Mielke resigned from his post (“City Architect Gets ‘Go-Ahead’ For Centennial Bldg. Addition,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 November 1961, 4); “Mielke Resigns After Dispute with Payees,” *Illinois State Journal*, 14 December 1961, 46). During this time frame, Turley was occasionally noted as “Assistant to the State Architect” (presumably in reference to his employ with the State of Illinois in ca. 1949-52 [as cited in his 1956 “Brochure”]).

Springfield Chapter of the American Concrete Institute for his work on the Illinois State Capitol.²³

Beginning in the mid-1960s, shortly after his work on the Springfield YMCA, Turley was embroiled in a couple disputes and/or official inquiries that brought him into the public's eye. Turley was the architect that designed and supervised the construction of the new Sangamon County Annex (and/or County Building) in 1962. Controversy developed regarding the firm supplying the furnishings for the newly completed building. Furnishings, potentially cheaper and inferior in quality from those specified in the contract documents, were furnished by a local supply firm without prior approval from Turley. Allegations of contract violations were made, and tensions grew significantly between all involved.²⁴ In 1973, Turley (who had received his contract for the Centennial Building Addition under unusual circumstances in 1966, under Secretary of State Paul Powell) was a witness questioned by the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission regarding construction contracts, collusive bidding, and political kickbacks associated with the State Capitol Restoration Program—a program he may have worked for during his employ with the State of Illinois. Although it is unclear as to why Turley was questioned, it may have been due to his role as “past Assistant State Architect.” Turley denied knowledge of cash kickbacks for contracts and collusive bidding, but his testimony “surprised commission members with his frank answers concerning political contributions.” Although Turley denied any wrongdoing, he stated that, “I thought I owed Mr. Powell something because I was in on the ground floor when he took office. I got more work out of his office than I assumed I would. I guess I was lucky”.²⁵

One of the later projects undertaken by Turley in the greater Springfield area was the supervision of the Long 9 Museum restoration project in Athens. The museum in question is a nineteenth-century commercial building with questionable integrity purportedly associated with the young Abraham Lincoln.²⁶

It is interesting to note that the 1970 AIA listing for Turley omitted two prominent buildings he designed in downtown Springfield; these were 1) the Springfield

²³ John F. Gane (editor), *American Architects Directory*, Third Edition (New York and London: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970), 932. The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (Secretary of State, Springfield) was of no help in determining what work Turley may have conducted on the Illinois State Capitol building (Sue Friedrich, personal communication, 23 October 2020).

²⁴ See for example, “Turley Denies Saying Local Firm Violated Contract,” *Illinois State Journal*, 6 November 1965, 1. A “blue ribbon” citizens’ committee ultimately was appointed to investigate “the furniture controversy,” as it became known (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 December 1965, 2. See also, “\$1 Million False Libel Suit Dismissal Sought,” *Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1966, 32).

²⁵ “Architect Denies Overpaid Charge,” *Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1973, 1-2.

²⁶ “Long 9 Museum Authenticity Cited,” *State Journal-Register*, 14 June 1979, 8.

Municipal Building (1958), and 2) the new County Courthouse/Sangamon County Annex (1962),²⁷ both of which were constructed in a Post-War Modernist and/or International style reminiscent of the new YMCA building. In 1963, Turley also designed the current seal for Sangamon County, Illinois.²⁸ With his late Post-War Modernist/International style Municipal Building and County Complex (just southeast of the Central Business District), the new YMCA (just southwest of the Central Business District), and the Masonic Temple and Ansar Shrine building (just south of the Central Business District), Turley had a significant impact on the architectural character of the civic landscape of Springfield during the early years of the “Surging Sixties”²⁹ (see Supplemental Figures 1 through 4).

3. Original and Subsequent Owner, Occupants, Uses: The Springfield YMCA was constructed for the Young Men’s Christian Association of Springfield, and ever since it’s opening in 1962, the building has been in continuous use by that organization.
4. Builder, Contractor, Supplier: The general contractor for the YMCA was Evans Construction Company, Springfield, Illinois. The plumbing contractor was Edwards Plumbing and Heating Company. The heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) work initially was supplied by J. F. Weiskopf and Son. Lath and plaster work were furnished by Rhodes and Rodier. Roof work was furnished by Schmidt Brothers, Inc. Electrical work and lights were furnished by Harrison F. Blades, Inc. (Decatur). The painting contractor was G. H. Schanbacher and Son. Cabinet and woodwork were furnished by Acme Woodworks. Draperies and blinds were furnished by the local Montgomery Ward Commercial Sales Department. Furniture was supplied by both the Central Office Equipment Company (Contract Design Division), and Wiley Office Equipment Company. Arketex Ceramic Corp (Brazil, Indiana) furnished the glazed structural tile used throughout the building’s interior.

²⁷ For the Municipal Building, see *Illinois State Journal*, 15 January 1959, 3. Newspaper stories relating to the Municipal Building suggest that the firm of L. Philip Trutter and M. D. Turley designed the building, potentially in partnership with one another. For the County Complex, see Caryl Carstens, “Reveal Courthouse Plans,” *Illinois State Journal*, 15 March 1962, 1, and Caryl Carstens, “Architect Readyng Courthouse Drawings,” *Illinois State Journal*, 01 August 1962, 8.

²⁸ *Illinois State Journal*, 5 December 1963. Turley apparently moved to Naples, Florida, during the early 1980s. In 1982, he was awarded a license to practice in the State of Florida. Turley died in April 1994 at the age of 95, and is buried in North Naples, Collier County, Florida. Although Turley had married, he had no children. A Turley family plot at Oak Hill Cemetery in Clear Lake Township, Sangamon County has an unused tombstone bearing his name (Findagrave.com; Ancestry.com., *Florida Death Index, 1877-1998* [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004); [ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/44543376/person/24206576338/facts](https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/44543376/person/24206576338/facts)).

²⁹ The term “Surging Sixties” was used by the *Illinois State Register* in an editorial entitled “Building Men And Boys Builds City of Future” (*Illinois State Register*, 7 February 1960, 4). The opening of the new decade was a time of major optimism in civic pride that ushered in a construction boom that transformed the community’s civic landscape (“3 Up—8 To Go—On Springfield Building Scene,” *Illinois State Journal*, 1 August 1962, 18).

With the resumption of work after an extended stoppage in late 1960 and 1961, several of the original contractors chose not to continue with work on the “Revised Program.” With the startup in 1961, with the “Revised Program,” Volle Electric Service replaced Harrison F. Blades, Inc. as the electrical contractor, and Henson-Robinson Company replaced J. F. Weiskopf and Son as the Heating and Ventilating contractor. Additionally, Barber-Coleman Company supplied HVAC equipment (such as temperature controls and fans), and Sprinkmann and Sons Corporation of Illinois supplied pipe covering and insulation work.

5. Original Plans and Construction: As originally contemplated, the new Springfield YMCA was an eight-story structure that integrated six floors of dormitory space into its design. Due to funding issues, soon after the initiation of construction, the building was scaled back to include only four of the six originally planned dormitory floors. Prior to the completion of the first two floors of the building, plans were further scaled back to eliminate all six floors of the dormitory from construction. Copies of several of the original 1958 architectural plans are included as attachments to this document. Additionally, a full set of scanned drawings are available on the accompanying compact disk.
6. Alterations and Additions: In late 1962, the Springfield YMCA was formally opened, albeit an incomplete expression of its original design. In 1975-1976, the unfinished portions of the interior (excluding the multi-story dormitory wing) were redesigned. The mid-1970s plans were spurred on in part by the growing influence and programs associated with the women’s movement. This work undertaken in 1975-1976 not only finished several aspects of the building not completed in the early 1960s, but also modified the building to better service both a male and female membership, as well as the addition of two new handball courts. Subsequent modifications to the building in 1999-2001 were undertaken to further upgrade the building to accommodate their special needs patrons, as well as the remodeling of the Men’s Health Club.

B. Historical Context:

The Young Men’s Christian Association and its Early Years in Springfield, Illinois:
The Industrial Revolution was responsible for a major demographic shift in the work force, with young men and women leaving family and their rural homes for the urban city and its factories and boarding houses. Young men in these early-nineteenth-century industrialized urban centers (such as London) had few options for entertainment and/or social activities. Taverns and brothels were often the only place of entertainment for such young workers flocking to the city for employment. In an effort to give the young men a healthy social environment removed from prostitution, alcohol, and gambling, a draper in London by the name of George Williams established a forum for young men working in the drapery and embroidery trades to congregate in an appropriate setting to “build Christian character,” and develop “a healthy body, mind, and spirit.” In June 1844, Williams’ forum had been formally organized as the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) for this purpose.

The first YMCA in the United States was organized in Boston, Massachusetts by Captain Thomas Valentine in December 1851.³⁰ YMCA activities focused on both the spiritual and physical development of young men, and they included both indoor and outdoor pastimes. The availability of dormitory-style rooms offering clean and safe, short-term overnight accommodations soon became a part of the YMCA experience. The YMCA became “one of the largest charitable nonprofits in the United States,” and today it is a worldwide youth organization based in Geneva, Switzerland with chapters in 120 countries.³¹

It was not long after the establishment of the first YMCA in the United States, in late 1853, that a group of young men from Springfield was intent on organizing a “Young Men’s Christian Association” in their city. On 15 June 1853, this group of young men met at the First Presbyterian Church under the guidance of Reverend Dr. James Smith. The objective was “to form a society of Young Men—its object to be the mental and religious improvement of young men....”³² William B. Cowgill was appointed the recording secretary of the newly organized society. By late 1853, the small, dedicated group advertised a schedule for upcoming lectures. These lectures were well received by the local press.³³ Subsequent newspaper editorials appealed to the public to open their pocketbooks in support of the organization’s mission (which at the time consisted predominately of supplying meeting/reading rooms and traveling lecturers to its members).³⁴ The organization published the booklet entitled *Constitution and By-Laws of the Young Men’s Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois* in 1854 (see Supplemental Figure 4).³⁵ In 1855, meetings were being held in at the Third Presbyterian Church, with H. L. Clay the secretary.³⁶ By late 1855 and/or early 1856, the local newspaper reporting on the Springfield YMCA had declined dramatically, and although the newspapers for 1857 did carry several stories about non-local YMCA organizations, no stories or notices regarding the local YMCA have been found that year. Few, if any,

³⁰ Two years later, in 1853, the first YMCA for African-American men was established in Washington, D.C. by Reverend Anthony Bowen. The North London Home was a similar organization formed for young women in 1855. It merged with the Prayer Union in 1877 to become the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YWCA>).

³¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YMCA>

³² *Illinois State Journal*, 18 June 1853, 2.

³³ *Illinois State Register*, 10 December 1853, 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 14 December 1853, 2.

³⁴ *Illinois State Register*, 13 December 1853.

³⁵ The title page of this booklet noted that the local chapter was “Organized June 1853.” At the time, the President was listed as S. F. Paden, Vice-presidents were Thomas Mather, William Herndon, Stephen Ayers, John Mason, and George Bowers. Standing committees included “On Ways and Means,” “On Rooms,” and “On Printing and Publishing.”

³⁶ *Illinois State Register*, 3 February 1855, 3.

local YMCA events or notices were published by the Springfield newspapers during the late 1850s and early 1860s.³⁷

Apparently unaware of these 1850s organizational activities, the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield attributes the initial establishment of a YMCA in Springfield to the year 1866. In 1881, Isaac R. Diller wrote that the original YMCA "was organized in Springfield shortly after the 'Great Revival', in 1866, and commenced active work immediately, opening reading rooms, and in other ways seeking to reach and benefit young men."³⁸ The impetus for the new organization may have been a multi-day "Convention For Prayer" which was held at the First Presbyterian Church in mid-November 1866, and attended by "evangelical christians [sic] from all parts of this great state." Attendance at the conference, which was presided over by Rev. Dr. John Bergen of Springfield, was high and the Young Men's Christian Association was "largely and ably represented by delegates from various cities" during the convention.³⁹

In mid-February 1867, the *Illinois State Register* carried notices that a meeting "for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association" was to be held at the First Baptist church.⁴⁰ Subsequent meetings were held at the Third Presbyterian Church.⁴¹ One of the first things accomplished by the new organization was the establishment of a series of public lectures, the schedule of which was announced in late March of that year.⁴² Besides the local churches, meetings were often held in the downtown offices of

³⁷ The Economic Panic of 1857—a national financial crises followed by hard economic times—may have been partially responsible for the decline in activity associated with the local YMCA at this time.

³⁸ Isaac R. Diller, "The Young Men's Christian Association," *History of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company, 1881), 611. In 1999, the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield celebrated 125 years of continuing service to the community of Springfield and published the commemorative booklet *Springfield YMCA: 125th Anniversary Issue, 1874-1999* (Larry Dick [Designer], [Springfield, IL: Schnepf and Barnes Printing Company, 1999]). The *125th Anniversary Issue* reproduced a history of the YMCA which was written by a local Springfield attorney named Edwin L. Chapin in 1912, shortly after the opening of their new facility in 1908. Chapin's history of the YMCA contains little detail regarding the pre-1874 organization, and relied heavily on a previous history that first appeared in a newspaper article in the *Illinois State Register* published in 1890 ("Y.M.C.A. A SOCIETY OF WHICH SPRINGFIELD IS PROUD. A disseminator of True Enlightenment and the Home of Christianity," *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9). It is from that earlier newspaper article that Chapin apparently learned of the significance of the "gold lettered sign" in which he embellished in his history of the YMCA (see also Dave Bakke, "Celebrating 125 Years," *Illinois State Journal* 20 August 1999, 51).

Edwin L. Chapin obtained his law degree from Shurtleff College (Alton, Illinois) in 1882 and moved to Springfield in 1883 where he formed a partnership with Frank Herndon. He died in January 1934. Chapin was born in Wisconsin, but his father was a Baptist minister who moved his family to Chatham at an unknown date (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 January 1934, 1.) Although the author of the 1890 newspaper article is unknown, it is doubtful if the young attorney would have written this 1890 history of the YMCA.

³⁹ *Illinois State Register*, 15 November 1866, page 5.

⁴⁰ *Illinois State Register*, 16 February 1867, 4; see also *Illinois State Journal*, 19 February 1867, 4; 5 March 1867, 4.

⁴¹ *Illinois State Register*, 18 March 1867, 4.

⁴² *Illinois State Journal*, 30 March 1867, 4

its members.⁴³ By early August 1867, the organization had rented a formal reading room which was located “opposite the U.S. Express Office, in Jess’s building,” which was open every evening.⁴⁴ The March 10, 1869 edition of the *Illinois State Register* carried a notice of state legislative activity, which included a House Bill to incorporate the YMCA of Springfield during that session of the General Assembly.⁴⁵

Miscellaneous announcements concerning the Springfield YMCA continued through early 1868, but they appear to have become less frequent during the very late 1860s and early 1870s. At that time (ca. 1870), the members of the organization were involved with missionary work in support of the Springfield’s poor, and the local newspapers sporadically carried notices requesting the community’s financial support of the organization.⁴⁶ Although the 1872 Springfield newspapers carry several items relating to non-local YMCA events and activities in Illinois and elsewhere in the United States, no local events were advertised or reported on during that year. Similarly, only a limited number of newspaper notices concerning local YMCA events were published in 1873; nevertheless, these notices do illustrate that the organization was, indeed, still operating that year.⁴⁷

In late 1873, members of the Springfield YMCA attended the first annual Illinois state conference which was held that year in Bloomington during the second week of November (November 6-10). The *Illinois State Journal* reported that “Our Association [from Springfield] will be represented and the occasion promises to be one of considerable interest.”⁴⁸ One of the topics of discussion at the annual conference was the concept of prison reform and/or the humane treatment of prisoners held in the state. As a result of this conference, a Prison Reform Committee (of the YMCA) was formed in Springfield in December 1873.⁴⁹ It would appear that the Springfield organization was not only still in existence late in 1873, but its members were participating in statewide functions.

In describing the decline of the “original” YMCA organization from 1866, Isaac Diller wrote that “the first report [of the organization] showed a debt had been incurred which

⁴³ *Illinois State Register*, 4 June 1867, 4.

⁴⁴ *Illinois State Register*, 6 August 1867, 4; *Illinois State Journal*, 3 September 1867, 4; 14 September 1867, 4.

⁴⁵ *Illinois State Register*, 10 March 1869, 2.

⁴⁶ *Illinois State Journal*, 3 November 1870, 4; 23 December 1870, page 4.

⁴⁷ See *Illinois State Register* (13 May 1873, 4) for an announcement for a concert at the First Presbyterian Church sponsored by the YMCA.

⁴⁸ *Illinois State Journal*, 29 October 1873, 4.

⁴⁹ Several Springfield citizens were among the members of this Prison Reform Committee. These individuals included Lottie Moore (committee secretary), Fred Wines (Secretary, Board of Public Charities), and E. R. Roe (U.S. Marshall) (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 December 1873, 4). It is unclear whether these individuals were members of the local YMCA chapter, and/or how involved the local chapter might have been with this committee.

increased each year, and caused many to leave the association, increasing the burden on the few faithful workers, until in 1872, they were obliged to give up their rooms and abandon active work.”⁵⁰ A subsequent history of the Springfield YMCA published in 1890 (and which relied heavily on Diller’s earlier perspective on the organization’s history) suggests that the “*present* Young Men’s Christian association” was organized in March 1874, “taking the place of a similar association organized eight years previously, but which *had ceased to have an active existence about 1872*” (italics added).⁵¹ Writing over twenty years later in his early-twentieth-century-history of the organization, Edwin L. Chapin repeated this claim, stating that “one by one the members faded away until, *in 1872, the rooms were closed.*”⁵² Chapin also attributed the decline of the early organization to financial matters, going so far as to insinuate the potential mismanagement of funds by the earlier group.

A church member who was a little slow in coming up with his contribution was reminded of that fact by the official collector. He replied, “I owe so much I must get even first.” The official replied, “But remember that you are indebted to God.” “Yes,” came the reply, “But He don’t crowd me like my other creditors.”

And so the parties, who more than forty years ago were deeply interested in the new project, suddenly lost all interest when they discovered that while salvation is free, it costs money to run a Y.M.C.A., and one by one *the members faded away until, in 1872, the rooms were closed* and all that remained as a reminder of what might have been, with a little grit and cash, was an old tin sign swinging at the foot of the stairway which bore the legend, “Young Men’s Christian Association Rooms.” Just why it was not removed cannot now be told, but in the Providence of God it remained to tell all passerby that the Christian manhood of Springfield was untrue to itself.⁵³

Rich old men passed it daily and said, “Fifty years ago when we were young fellows, it would not have been allowed to have gone to pieces,” when the truth was that those same old men never gave a cent of money or a moment of time to any Christian work and their souls had withered until they were sunken to the size of that of a flea.

⁵⁰ Diller, 611.

⁵¹ “Y.M.C.A. A SOCIETY OF WHICH SPRINGFIELD IS PROUD,” *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9.

⁵² As reprinted in Dick (1999); Chapin 1912.

⁵³ The sign probably remained in place because the organization was still functioning, albeit in a decreased capacity, during the late fall of 1873 (through at least late November of that year).

Church deacons, elders and stewards also passed by on the other side of the street, and sighed as each one thought of the fifty cents or, perhaps the even dollar that, in the years gone by they had reluctantly placed in the hands of the Y.M.C.A authorities and wondered why the management could have been so wasteful (*italics added*).⁵⁴

The 1890 history published in the *Illinois State Register* reported on the role the apparently abandoned Association's sign had in the formation of the new group.

The gold lettered sign, "Young Men's Christian Association," still living in prominence on the front of the building where their rooms had been, was the instrument that caused the new organization.⁵⁵

Chapin, writing over twenty years later (in 1912), further embellished the story of the organization's origins.

Now and then some kindly disposed persons would talk over the matter and suggest that the rooms ought to be reopened—of course at somebody else's expense—and when the somebody else did not agree they were called stingy, mean, harsh, all of which were probable true. But there the matter rested and still the sign swung from the foot of the stairs and, as it creaked back and forth in the morning breeze, it seemed to say, "Shame! Shame! Shame!" to the people of Springfield.

It was a cold, cold night in January of 1874 when a dozen boys were sauntering down the street wondering where they would get to spend an hour together. All the churches were closed (as they usually are on week days), respectable business houses had no place to entertain boys, but the saloons were wide open (they usually are), yet there was something that admonished these boys against entering any of these places, and so they moved along wondering what to do next, when the break of the old sign reached their ears and one of them said, "Fellows, do you remember how we used to belong to the Junior Department of the Y.M.C.A.?" All did remember and all resolved, then and there, that the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield should be something more than a name, and that name painted on an old tin sign.⁵⁶

If this meeting of young men on the streets of downtown Springfield on a cold day in January 1874 did occur, as reported in this newspaper account, it would seem that the earlier organization must have ceased operations only the month before (ca. December

⁵⁴ Chapin 1912; YMCA 1999:n.p.

⁵⁵ "Y.M.C.A.: A Society of Which Springfield is Proud," *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9.

⁵⁶ Chapin 1912, as reprinted in YMCA 1999:n.p.

1873).⁵⁷ At any rate, by late February 1874, a new group of young Springfield men were set on re-establishing a newly organized Young Men's Christian Association.⁵⁸ On February 23, the *Illinois State Register* ran a notice stating "there will be a meeting of those interested in the establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association, at 'the Store,' on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. It is expected to effect a preliminary organization that evening. Young men are earnestly invited to be present."⁵⁹ A couple of weeks later, the *Illinois State Journal* announced another meeting to be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church for "all the young men of this city interested in the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association."⁶⁰ It was at that meeting that the new organization was formed, and a "Committee of three was appointed to find rooms suitable for the association."⁶¹ By late March, the newly organized YMCA of Springfield had rented rooms in "Cook's building on Monroe, between Fifth and Sixth Streets."⁶² The newly elected slate of officers included: Washington Irwin (President), Isaac R. Diller, Jr. (Vice-President), James L. Adams (Recording Secretary), R. Francis Ruth, Jr. (Treasurer), and A. Tassart, Lee Matheny, Frank L. Fuller, Walter E. Powell, and Henry Kane (Executive Committeemen).

⁵⁷ Coincidentally, financial events in October of this year triggered the Economic Panic of 1873, which set the country into a severe economic tailspin. Although the dire economic times of very late 1873 and 1874 surely affected the fund-raising efforts of the young organization, it does not appear to have been the reason for the lack of financial support for the organization in the early 1870s. Nonetheless, it may have been directly responsible for it formally "closing its doors" in late December 1873 or early January 1874.

In January 1874, the *Illinois State Journal* (15 January 1874, page 4) reported on a lecture given a few days earlier in Springfield explaining the split in the local Episcopal Church. Apparently, the lecturer noted that, "There should be union among the denominations" and he "alluded to the closing of the Young Men's Christian Association here [Springfield], a basis of union, in tones of regret..." ("The New Church Movement. The Reformed Episcopal Church and its Tenets Explained by Rev. Dr. Gallagher and Albert G. Tyng, Esq. Justification of the Schism," *Illinois State Journal*, 15 January 1874, 4). This may suggest that the "re-organization" of the Springfield YMCA in early 1874 was somehow tied to shifting allegiances between congregations.

⁵⁸ According to YMCA (1999), "the idea for organizing the Springfield Y.M.C.A. was sponsored by Isaac R. Diller. After talking over the plan for organizing a Y.M.C.A. in Springfield with a number of young men he called a meeting to be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church in March of 1874." The 1890 organizational history notes that Diller, a Springfield druggist, "was one of the organizers of the association [in January-February 1874], and has been in the work ever since." In March 1887, he became the organization's General Secretary, a position he held for many years (*Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9).

⁵⁹ *Illinois State Register*, 23 February 1874, 4.

⁶⁰ *Illinois State Journal*, 12 March 1874, 4.

⁶¹ *Illinois State Journal*, 14 March 1874, 4. A second committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Members of this committee included J. L. Adams (Congregational Church), John R. Weber (First Methodist Church), Robert S. Hall [?] (Second Presbyterian Church), Robert R. Diller, Jr. (Third Presbyterian Church), R. Francis Ruth, Jr. (First Presbyterian Church), Henry Kane (Christian Church), Washington Irwin (Second Methodist Church), Dr. Theo Strahan (Second Baptist Church), Professor Feltshaus (Lutheran Church), and Col. G. H. Harrow (Episcopal Church).

⁶² *Illinois State Journal*, 25 March 1874, 4.

Not unlike their predecessors, the newly organized YMCA struggled with raising funds to support their programs. One of the turning points contributing to the success of the newly organized YMCA was the support of Professor S. Bogardus, head of the local Springfield Business College.⁶³ In the summer of 1874, Bogardus gave the newly organized association use of a room in his college building located at 509 Monroe Street.⁶⁴ The use of this space, for little to no cost to the organization, allowed them to sponsor lectures and offer services to its membership. Soon thereafter, in early 1875, the organization began regularly publishing a monthly newspaper-style bulletin under the heading *YMCA Herald*. In ca. 1889, the publication was changed to a smaller magazine-style format⁶⁵ (see Supplemental Figure 5).

In late September 1876, the Fourth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Illinois was held in Springfield (at the Second Presbyterian Church). During that meeting, Isaac R. Diller, of Springfield, was elected Second Assistant Secretary of the organization.⁶⁶ In July 1877, the YMCA hired their first full-time General Secretary, William Bischoff. Bischoff was responsible for the continued growth of the organization during the latter 1870s and early 1880s, and "it was in his administration—for in all Y.M.C.A.'s the secretary is the guiding star—that the thought of having a building which should be the permanent home of the Association was first broached."⁶⁷ During these early years, one of the YMCA's summer programs included setting up a large tent at both the Sangamon County and Illinois State fairs, where they offered a reading and writing "room" (with a variety of Chicago, St. Louis, and Springfield newspapers, and supplies for writing letters), as well as regular religious services. In association with their encampments, during the 1880s, the YMCA published a bulletin entitled *Camp Dickey*.⁶⁸

Under Bischoff's guidance, the YMCA moved into new quarters located on the second and third floors of the Williams and Black Building (at 224 South Fifth Street) on January 1, 1883. This greatly expanded space was the first to offer a large "hall

⁶³ In the summer 1874, the "association used the room of the Springfield Business college, through the kindness of Pro. S. Bogardus, free of charge." That fall, they "fitted up two front rooms [at] 509½ Monroe Street" and later added a third room. In the fall 1877, the organization relocated to 420½ Washington Street through kindness of Mr. C. W. Freeman. The organization soon outgrew these quarters as well, and in 1879, moved to 307 S. Sixth Street, opposite the post office. In May 1882, the YMCA moved into a five-room facility on the second and third floor of the Williams and Black Building (224 ½ South Fifth Street) ("Y.M.C.A.: A Society of Which Springfield is Proud," *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9).

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ The first issue of the *YMCA Herald* (Volume 1, No. 1) was published in April 1875. It continued to run through December 1877. Although the YMCA has copies of most of these issues, they are in very poor condition.

⁶⁶ *Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1876, 4.

⁶⁷ YMCA 1999:np. Bischoff retired in 1886, shortly after the opening of the new YMCA building.

⁶⁸ In 1881, a new constitution was proposed (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 4 March 1881, 4).

adaptable for both gymnasium and hall purposes,” and ushered in a variety of new programs for the organization. As Bischoff had recognized, “These frequent moves demonstrated the need of permanent quarters, giving permanency to the work as well as accommodation to its growth and the building project was agitated.” In September 1880, an anonymous YMCA member wrote a lengthy article published by the *Illinois State Register* apparently in response to the presence of a “Building Fund” line item (with only \$15.20 in the fund) in a financial statement published earlier in their recent *Bulletin*. The writer noted that, although the YMCA has succeeded in realizing their goals (including good reading rooms, library, and full-time general secretary; earnest membership, confidence of the community), there remained a “long cherished hope” of a YMCA building was “a home and headquarters for young men.” The writer noted the need for more space, which should include a lecture room to seat 300, a gymnasium, class rooms, and a room for boys’ work. The proposed new building should be “a pleasant, attractive building designed for use and comfort.” The writer also pointed out the fact that Springfield’s sister city of Jacksonville was successful in raising \$10,000 for their own YMCA building, and Springfield should be able to do the same.⁶⁹ At about this same time, in October 1883, the eleventh annual YMCA statewide convention was held in Springfield (October 11-14).⁷⁰

In late March 1884, the local newspapers reported on the status of the Young Men’s Christian Association’s “building enterprise.”⁷¹ Fund raising activities and/or subscriptions had been going well, with approximately \$13,500 having been raised at that time, and the organization was discussing the election of a group of trustees to oversee the construction of the building. The newspaper noted that “it is probable that tenders of ground suitable for the location will be solicited.” Soon thereafter, the YMCA purchased a lot at the northwest corner of the Fifth Street and Capital Avenue intersection. A month later, the *Illinois State Journal* wrote that “Some of the largest building enterprises in the history of Springfield will be undertaken the present year—notably the First Methodist Church and the Young Men’s Christian Association building.”⁷²

The Young Men’s Christian Association building, to be erected at the corner of Fifth street and Capital avenue, will be a sightly structure. It is to be built of brick, and will be three stories in height. There will be two rooms for business purposes on the ground floor, fronting on Fifth street. Back of these on Capital avenue, will be a hall with a capacity for seating 600 people. This will be for Y.M.C.A. purposes, and will also be available for church festivals, concerts, lectures and the like. The city library will occupy the rear portion of the second story, which will be

⁶⁹ “Young Men’s Christian Association Building,” *Illinois State Register*, 12 September 1880, 1.

⁷⁰ *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, 9.

⁷¹ *Illinois State Register*, 22 March 1884, 2; 23 March 1884, 5.

⁷² *Illinois State Journal*, 12 April 1884, 4.

fitted up with especial reference to such occupancy. The remaining rooms of the second story will be devoted to association uses. It is not as yet definitely settled what will be done with the third floor. Mr. Bogardus talks of taking it for his business college. The building will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the Y.M.C.A..⁷³

In late August 1884, an illustration of the new YMCA building, which was designed by Springfield architectural firm of Bullard and Bullard, was published in the local newspaper⁷⁴ (see Supplemental Figure 7). By this date, the contractor had been hired (Rhodes Brothers, Springfield), the excavations had been undertaken, and bricks were on-site awaiting the construction work to begin. Work proceeded quickly, and the cornerstone was laid on October 9, 1884.⁷⁵ Being located just off Capitol Avenue, between the Capitol and the Leland Hotel (and nearby Post Office), the new YMCA building was ideally situated.

The lower floor on Fifth street will be divided into two fine store rooms and a broad hallway between them, intersecting at the rear with a wide arcade opening into the main hall, and between that and the rear of the store rooms referred to. The city library will have magnificent quarters already arranged for by its able managers. The main hall, situated on the first or ground floor, and entered from Fifth street and Capital avenue as well, will seat not less than 800 people, and is quite a desideratum in the city. The Y.M.C.A. rooms, composed of parlors, reading rooms, reception rooms, prayer and conference rooms, will not be surpassed for convenience and comfort. The gymnasium and all its appointments will be par excellent—connected with ample bath and dressing rooms. No pains will be spared to make the building a worthy monument to the noble donors, and in all respects equal to the grand work expected to be prosecuted within its walls.⁷⁶

The YMCA had not raised the entirety of the funds necessary to complete the construction of the building, but nonetheless proceeded with construction. The *Illinois State Register* reported that the project “would require \$20,000 to enclose the building in accordance with plans adopted [and] at least one-third of this sum is still to be raised.”⁷⁷

⁷³ “The New Y.M.C.A. Building,” *Illinois State Register*, 25 May 1884, 2.

⁷⁴ “A Handsome Structure. The New Building of the Young Men’s Christian Association,” *Illinois State Register*, 31 August 1884, 2.

⁷⁵ “The Y.M.C. Association. Celebrate the Laying of the Corner Stone in the Rain,” *Illinois State Journal*, 9 October 1884, 8.

⁷⁶ “A Handsome Structure. The New Building of the Young Men’s Christian Association,” *Illinois State Register*, 31 August 1884, 2.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

Construction was delayed due to funding issues, but by early March 1885, the lower commercial spaces were ready to be occupied. Isaac Diller moved his drug store into the “elegant corner store in the Young Men’s Christian Association Building” at that time.⁷⁸ While work proceeded on the upper floors of the building, the YMCA association temporarily moved its offices into one of the ground-level stores in May 1885. The organization did not move into their upper-story facilities until later that fall. The grand opening celebration was held on 1 January 1886.

The day was a “red letter” day, so to speak, in the history of the Young Men’s Christian association, and the reception was really a brilliant one. About forty members of the association and perhaps seventy-five members of the Ladies Auxiliary were present as a reception committee. The gentlemen wore neat badges on their lapels and the faces of the ladies were radiant with happiness. The rooms were beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, and there must have been at least 1,000 callers during the day. Everybody was received with a pleasant smile and a cheerful word of welcome. Visitors were invited to record their names in a register provided for this purpose... The occasion was taken advantage of by many to visit the gymnasium, bath room, the auditorium and the many beautiful rooms throughout the building, and the constant comment was how rich and elegant every apartment is. The members’ parlor was especially admired for its richness.

No recent event in the city has caused more comment or attracted more people than the formal opening of the new building. It was a gracious providential dispensation that put such ideas into men’s heads to erect a building like this, dedicated to grand and noble purposes.⁷⁹

Upon opening, the third floor of the new building was occupied by Professor Bogardus and his Springfield Business College, which included instruction in, among other things, “office typewriting.” The newspaper noted that, “The mistakes common in other places are seen already in this building, and the need of accommodations is being felt. The gymnasium, which was thought to be too large by some, is now often sadly overcrowded, and the lack of sufficient class room for the educational department is felt.”⁸⁰ The new gymnasium measured 24’x65’ in size, and was 15’ in height. This new facility offered considerably more space for programs, and a larger gymnasium. A swimming pool and overnight accommodations, two features generally associated with turn-of-the-century YMCA facilities, would have to wait until the next manifestation of the building in 1908 (see Supplemental Figures 8 and 9).

⁷⁸ See advertisement in *Illinois State Register*, 1 March 1885, 4.

⁷⁹ “Y.M.C.A.,” *Illinois State Register*, 2 January 1886, 3.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

The new YMCA building, which remained little changed over the years, continued to serve the Springfield youth through 1908.⁸¹ By early 1906, the Springfield YMCA had begun planning for a new, improved building. Early in the campaign, the YMCA appealed for aid from the local labor organizations to help support their cause.⁸² A year later, in early 1907, an aggressive fund-raising effort was under way. In March of that year, Governor Deneen was appointed the Chairman of the fund-raising efforts.⁸³

By early summer of 1907, plans were well underway for the construction of the new facility, to be located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Capitol Streets. The local newspaper published an artist's rendition of the new YMCA building in early June of that year.⁸⁴ Construction of the foundations was undertaken by B. Jobst and Sons (Peoria) and was completed by early July 1907.⁸⁵ Plans were to proceed with the letting of contracts for the superstructure, followed by interior work floor-by-floor. By late July, the contract for enclosing the building was awarded to the Culver Construction Company with the costs slightly more than \$28,690.⁸⁶ With construction work beginning in mid-August, the contract with the Culver Construction Company called for the building to be enclosed by middle December 1907.⁸⁷ The news article noted that

By the awarding of the contract, the officials of the association see the beginning of the end of a long battle which they have waged for a number of years in Springfield to get a suitable home for the local Y.M.C.A. The building was begun before the association had sufficient funds in its treasury to complete the structure, and by the time the structure had a portion of its outside walls completed, the association officials were compelled to abandon the work for the want of funds.

⁸¹ Newspapers report on the proposed addition of a new auditorium for the building in mid-1900. It is unclear as to whether this was constructed, or whether or not it was the catalyst to begin the planning for a new facility all together ("PROPOSE IMPROVEMENT. New Auditorium is to Be Built in the Y.M.C.A. Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1900, 5). Also an article regarding potential remodeling work published on 22 October 1904 in *Springfield News* could not be located.

⁸² "Asks Labor's Aid For Y.M.C.A.," *Illinois State Register*, 3 February 1906, 7.

⁸³ *Illinois state Register*, 19 March 1907, 2; "Y.M.C.A. Teams Begin Active Work," *Illinois State Journal*, 22 February 1907, 5.

⁸⁴ *Illinois State Register*, 8 June 1907, 15.

⁸⁵ *Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1907, 7.

⁸⁶ The Culver Construction Company experienced an unfortunate accident, apparently while laying a keystone in one of the arches spanning one of the upper openings of the building ("STONE CORNICE FALLS. Four Workmen Employed on Y.M.C.A. Building Narrowly Escape Injury," *Illinois State Journal*, 14 September 1907, 6).

⁸⁷ "BUILDING WORK STARTS. Workmen Resume Operations on Y.M.C.A. Structure on South Seventh Street," *Illinois State Journal*, 14 August 1907, 7.

This August 1907 news article was premature in their optimism, as the exterior work on enclosing the building remained unfinished six months later.⁸⁸ In late June 1908, although not yet completed, the YMCA was hopeful that the new building would be completed soon, and the *Illinois State Journal* reported that the YMCA was holding “a number of meetings to plan for the completion of both Ferguson hall and the gymnasium... and it is not improbable that both Ferguson hall and the gymnasium will be ready for use within sixty days.” Unfortunately, the newspaper was unclear as to whether or not the building had been opened in limited capacity by this date. Additionally, the newspaper noted that shower baths were to be installed soon, and work remained incomplete on the natatorium (swimming pool) as well.⁸⁹

As of late July, work apparently had not yet begun, and everyone was hopeful that the first three floors and basement of the building were to be completed “soon.” At this date, the contract for the electric work had not, as yet, been awarded. Both a rifle range and bowling alley were to be fitted up in the sub-basement.⁹⁰ Hopeful that work was to begin in ten days, the Building Committee anticipated a September opening (which would include Ferguson Hall and the gymnasium). Plans for the swimming pool had not been completed yet, and were being finalized by local architect S. J. Hanes.⁹¹

September 1908 arrived, and not only was the facility not yet opened, but contracts were only then being awarded to complete some of the work. In early September, the newspaper reported the letting of contracts for finishing the second and third floors of the building. D. A. DeVares was awarded a contract for wood and plaster work. The contract for plumbing and heating work was awarded to the Illinois Plumbing and Heating Company, and marble work was let to the R. Haas’ Electric Manufacturing Company. New expectations were that the contractors were to begin their work

⁸⁸ In mid-January 1908, the *Illinois State Register* published a single picture of the unfinished shell of the new Y.M.C.A. building. At that time, work on enclosing the top floor of the building and construction of the roof had not, as yet, been started, and no windows had been installed on any of the floors. The picture implies that substantial work remained on enclosing the shell of the building at this date (“The New Y.M.C.A. Building in Its Present State of Construction,” *Illinois State Register*, 12 January 1908, 4).

⁸⁹ “Shower Baths To Be Installed. Y.M.C.A. Lets Contract For Swimming Pool.,” *Illinois State Journal*, 21 June 1908, 4.

⁹⁰ Apparently, the upper two floors of the building were to remain unfinished due to funding issues. A picture of the new building published alongside a membership drive in late July 1908 illustrated five stories and a raised basement (*Illinois State Register*, 31 July 1908, 13). The membership application detailed the Educational, Physical Department, Religious Work, Social Work, and Economic Department of the newly constructed YMCA. The “Boys Department” was to be located on the Fourth floor, whereas dormitory rooms were to be located on the Fifth floor. At this time, it was hoped that these upper two floors could be finished during the summer 1909.

⁹¹ “BIG CONFERENCE ROOM FOR MEN,” *Illinois State Register*, 25 July 1908, 7; “AWARD BIDS FOR COMPLETING WORK. New Y.M.C.A. Building to be Furnished Soon.,” *Illinois State Journal*, 6 September 1908, 5; “TO FINISH WORK ON Y.M.C.A. Contract Let Yesterday For Finishing Work.,” *Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1908, 20. The pool was to be 50’x20’ in size, varying 3- to 8’ in depth.

immediately with the building being ready “for the winter.” The total amount of the contracts was in the neighborhood of \$19,000.

In mid-November 1908, still not open for public use, the local newspaper announced that “the Young Men’s Christian association building is already coming into prominence socially, this occasion, by reason of the meetings and lectures and entertainments which are *planned* to be held there.”⁹² In late November, the Building Committee announced the award of a contract for the construction of the natatorium to the local contractor Hood Cement Veneer Company (who had also recently constructed the Country Club pool). At this time [November 22, 1908] the first-floor interior and the gymnasium had still not been completed, and the Building Committee noted that “it will not be long now until the walls of the new Y.M.C.A. building will resound with shouts and sounds of boys and men at work or at play, letting out pent-up energy or storing up vitality for the future. ‘Let everybody boost.’”⁹³

No doubt these were frustrating times for the YMCA Building Committee, as of late January 1909 the new facility had still not opened its doors to the citizens of Springfield. Although interior painting work was still ongoing, and work on the swimming pool was not yet completed, the Committee planned on opening the gymnasium the following day. The Building Committee hoped to “be ready for permanent use in about four weeks.... The building promises to be one of the most attractive in its general design and equipment of any building in the state.”⁹⁴ In early February, the Building Committee announced that the new swimming pool was to open later in the week, and “a grand opening will take place probably Saturday.”⁹⁵

The new building finally opened in early 1909, but did not include the completion of the Fourth and Fifth Floors. The Fourth Floor originally was intended for use as the Boys’ Department, whereas the Fifth Floor was to be utilized for the Men’s Dormitory. It was not until early 1913 that the YMCA considered proceeding with the completion of the upper two stories of the building. In January 1913, the YMCA Board of Directors reported at their annual meeting the “flourishing conditions” of the Association and their new facilities, and at that time, the Board endorsed pursuing the completion of dormitory rooms on the Fourth and Fifth floors of the building. Although they were “unable to say

⁹² “Events at the Y.M.C.A.,” *Illinois State Register*, 17 November 1908, 5.

⁹³ “Natatorium For Y.M.C.A.,” *Illinois State Register*, 22 November 1908, 23.

⁹⁴ “Work on Y.M.C.A. Building. Gymnasium To Be Opened To-morrow and Shower Baths Will Be Inaugurated Shortly—A. M. Bruner to Address Directors.,” *Illinois State Register*, 17 January 1909, 13.

⁹⁵ “TO OPEN NEW POOL. Plans Competed for Using Natatorium Although Still Incomplete.,” *Illinois State Journal*, 4 February 1909, 3.

just when the improvements can be started, they hope ... to start activities within the next few months.”⁹⁶

It was not until late May 1914 that we again learn about the progress of the work on the YMCA dormitory rooms, which were nearing completion.

Sixty-five new rooms, breezy, well lighted, newly finished and prettily furnished, will constitute a substantial addition to the Young Men’s Christian association. It is expected within thirty days this new departure will be placed at the disposal of the public.

The rooms are on the fourth and fifth floors. This new dormitory promises to serve actively in bringing about a rejuvenated order of things at the association...

Some of the rooms in the newly fitted dormitory section of the Y.M.C.A. are to be finished for double, others for single purposes. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$5 a week, the highest priced rooms being suitable for double occupancy thereby making it possible to secure a choice room at a rate which is reasonable.

On each of the dormitory floor, elegant toilets have been installed. Not only are these finished in modern shape, but there also are rows of showers, with dental lavatories, a new departure, and other conveniences.

The rooms are marked for one notable convenience, if for no other. They have large, spacious closets. “Big enough to put a bed in” was the verdict which one visitor passed a few days ago while looking through some of the larger closets adjoining some of the rooms.⁹⁷

Besides work on the two upper floors, the newspaper article reported on additional work on the lower floors as well. This news story reported that “twelve new showers have been installed. Four of them are for the juniors. They have been arranged in a row along the south wall, in the room with the big pool. Immediately above the junior shower room is the junior locker room, accessible by a special stairway.”⁹⁸ Once the building had attained its final configuration, it boasted sixty dormitory rooms [sic], and was one of the finer examples of a YMCA building in “downstate” Illinois, and as another source noted,

⁹⁶ “LOCAL Y.M.C.A. IS FLOURISHING. Encouraging Reports Made At Annual Meeting,” *Illinois State Register*, 8 January 1913, 2.

⁹⁷ “SIXTY-FIVE NEW ROOMS ARE ADDED. Furnished and Will Be Ready to Occupy in Thirty Days.,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 May 1914, 14.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

“at the time it was built, the present building was considered one of the best in Illinois”⁹⁹ (see Supplemental Figures 10 through 12).

Programs at the Springfield YMCA were greatly expanded during the 1920s. By ca. 1927, “the building was too small for the demands upon it,” and the Board “started then towards planning for a new building. But before a campaign could be started, the Great Depression struck. For another decade, any substantial campaign was out of the question.” Nonetheless a rather substantial remodeling occurred in 1935, at a cost of \$15,000.¹⁰⁰

Plans were reformulated in 1939 and 1940, “only to be shelved when our nation entered World War II... [and] After the end of World War II, the Board of the YMCA resolutely went forward with plans for a new building. The general plans were prepared. Estimates of cost were obtained. Some delays were encountered, but by the fall of 1947 it was felt the way was clear. So a Campaign for \$1,000,000 was set up for the spring of 1948, and actually started.” Unfortunately, the 1948 campaign had troubles, as “the first efforts at solicitation revealed that the community was beginning to undergo the recession after the war, and that, what was worse, people in the spring of 1948, were convinced that a most serious depression was immediately ahead. Industries, businesses, and substantial citizens, were all ‘tightening up their belts’, and reducing expenditures.” As a result, the building campaign was postponed, and by 1950, views were that the existing building was no longer usable, except with “maintenance expenditures which are practically prohibitive”¹⁰¹ (see Supplemental Figures 13 and 14).

The conclusion of World War II also marked the end of official acceptance of racial segregation by the national YMCA. Since its organization in the United States, the YMCA had given its local associations autonomy in respect to segregation. Many associations—particularly in the South, but also in the North—enforced a “color line.” This discrimination led to the foundation of separate Black YMCAs, the first of which was founded by Reverend Anthony Bowen in 1853 in Washington, D.C. By the 1860s, similar associations had been established in New York City, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Charleston, South Carolina. In 1890, the national YMCA created a “Colored Men’s Department” which oversaw the development of Black Ys and helped direct the programing at those associations. By the mid-1920s, fifty-one Black YMCAs had been established in larger urban centers, along with 128 college chapters for African-American students.¹⁰² Part of the funding for twenty-six of these facilities was provided

⁹⁹ “History,” typescript, n.d [ca. 1950] (Springfield YMCA records). This is an extensive article describing changes made, and includes two interior photographs captioned “Remodeling Views Show Modern Trend.”

¹⁰⁰ “Y.M.C.A. Will Hold Open House Tomorrow Evening,” *Illinois State Journal*, 22 September 1935, 10.

¹⁰¹ YMCA, *Campaign Booklet* [1948].

¹⁰² University of Minnesota Libraries, “African Americans and the YMCA (Archives and Special Collections),” <https://libguides.umn.edu/c.php?g=1088894&p=7940991>.

by Julius Rosenwald, a Springfield native who had amassed a fortune at the helm of Sears, Roebuck Company.¹⁰³ In 1931, delegates to the YMCA's World Conference "unanimously passed a resolution condemning racial discrimination and calling for an end for segregation in the YMCA."¹⁰⁴ Although this resolution was endorsed by the National Council of the YMCA at their next annual convention, it largely was ignored by local associations practicing segregation. Finally, in 1946 the National Council voted to end racial distinctions within the national organization (including disbanded its Colored Work Department) and called upon its associated branches to "work steadfastly toward the goal of eliminating all racial discriminations." Even then, it took decades before discriminatory practices were fully expunged from some YMCA associations.¹⁰⁵

So far as can be determined, the Springfield YMCA did not have a formal "color line" in respect to membership—at least originally. The organization's original constitution made no mention of race. *Active* members needed only be "male members in good standing of any evangelical church" (i.e., Protestant), while "any man of good moral character" could become an *associate* member.¹⁰⁶ However, there is evidence that de facto segregation was practiced by the Springfield YMCA. The association's 1882 annual report, for example, mentions a separate "Colored Bible Class" and that for 1883 a "Colored men's Bible Class." In 1882, this class met twice, with only eight individuals attending. The frequency of and attendance at this class were very modest compared to the other religious meetings held by the association that year.¹⁰⁷ The attendees of the class also were not necessarily members but may have been non-affiliated people drawn in by the YMCA's religious outreach (which, based on the numbers, appears to have been limited). Unfortunately, statistics are not available for later years.

¹⁰³ Julius Rosenwald was born in Springfield in 1862 and spent part of his youth in a home on South Eighth Street, which lay opposite that of Abraham Lincoln. Investing in Sears, Roebuck and Company in 1895, he rose in succession to vice-president (1896-1909), president (1909-1924), and chairman of the board (1924-1932) of the company. Beginning in 1911, Rosenwald pledged \$25,000 to any African-American community that could raise \$75,000 towards the construction of YMCA building. Ironically, Rosenwald himself could not hold membership in the YMCA due to his Jewish faith. Rosenwald also is remembered for the millions of dollars he donated towards the construction of African-American schools in the South, an endeavor that was inspired by Booker T. Washington and his work at the Tuskegee Institute. As with the YMCAs, Rosenwald donations supplemented funds raised by local communities. Over 5,000 "Rosenwald Schools" were constructed between 1917 and 1932, spread across fifteen states (Lincoln Home National Historic Site and The Rosenwald Springfield Initiative, "Give While You Live: The Generosity of Julius Rosenwald" [NPS, nd.]).

¹⁰⁴ University of Minnesota Libraries.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁶ YMCA, *Constitution and By-Laws of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, ILL.* (Springfield, IL: Springfield Printing Company, 1881).

¹⁰⁷ YMCA, *Ninth Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois* (Springfield IL: State Register Print, 1882), 10; YMCA, *Tenth Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois* (Springfield IL: State Register Print, 1883), 14.

By the 1890s, the Springfield YMCA seems to have adopted a policy of “no Blacks need apply.” This was dramatically exposed in February 1898 when *Illinois Record*, a Black-owned newspaper, inquired as to whether African Americans could be accepted as members of the organization. William A. McCullough, the YMCA Secretary, stated that while he had no objections personally, “the rules of the Association are not in favor of the admission of your people. That time has not yet come.” Questioned as to whether the association was intended “for the prosperous or for the general public,” McCullough replied, “It is for the betterment of the community, but you see the boys object to bathing in the same tub and drinking out of the same cup and practicing in the same gymnasium.” The *Illinois Record* was understandably indignant at this excuse, and it issued a severe rebuke of the YMCA’s board of directors for their religious hypocrisy.¹⁰⁸ Black residents in Springfield apparently organized their own local YMCA association for a period of time, but little is known about it. The one reference to it found to it by the current research is a July 1903 newspaper article which reported: “The colored members of the Y.M.C.A., colored organization will celebrate the Fourth of July at Oak Ridge park today. The preparations are very elaborate and the day will be one of continual pleasure.”¹⁰⁹ The lack of additional newspaper articles concerning this organization suggests that it either was short lived or was severely underreported on.¹¹⁰

The date at which the Springfield YMCA ended its de facto segregation policy is not known. However, by late 1930 the association was cooperating with the Springfield Urban League in respect to working with African-American youths in the city.¹¹¹ This pre-dated the call for an end to segregation made by the YMCA’s World Conference in 1931. Whatever exclusionary policies may have remained in effect at the local association presumably were removed by 1946, when the National Council voted to end racial distinctions within the YMCA.

The Springfield YMCA at Fourth and Cook Streets (Initial Design and Planning):

The existing Springfield YMCA is located on Lots 1-4, Block 2 of Washington Iles’ Second Addition to the City of Springfield. This subdivision was platted by Iles in 1852,

¹⁰⁸ “Y.M.C.A. Bars Negroes, Christianity a Mockery When Applied to Them,” *Illinois Record*, 26 February 1898, 1. Not all YMCAs in Illinois were segregationist during this period. In August 1899, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on an incident at the YMCA in Peoria, Illinois, where several white members objected to Blacks being allowed to use the bathrooms at the facility. The paper noted, however, that, “No color line is drawn by the management of the [Peoria] Y.M.C.A. and a colored member has a right to the same privileges and accommodations as his white neighbor.” Finding their complaint dismissed, the white members asked for their names be struck from the membership rolls (“Color Line at Baths,” *Illinois State Journal*, 9 August 1899, 1).

¹⁰⁹ “Colored Y.M.C.A. to Celebrate,” *Illinois State Register*, 4 July 1903, 8.

¹¹⁰ Springfield city directories provide no listing for a Black YMCA during this period. However, it is possible the organization had no permanent quarters.

¹¹¹ YMCA, [Operation Plan for the Springfield YMCA for 1931], December 1930, 13. This report states: “In cooperation with the Urban League a Junior Hi-Y Club for younger high school boys will be organized and in addition whatever help can be given to the work amongst the colored boys will be extended through the Urban League.” The Springfield Urban League had been formed in September 1926 and was a leading social-service organization in the city’s African-American community.

near what was then the southwest corner of the platted community. Both the 1854 and 1858 *City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois* maps depict the four lots as being unimproved (and owned by S. B. Moody). Located in close proximity to the Governor's Mansion, this neighborhood became known as Aristocracy Hill. Many of Springfield's merchant class families constructed large houses in this area. By the later 1860s, two large houses had been constructed on what was to become the future home of the YMCA.¹¹²

Discussions regarding the need for a new YMCA building began almost immediately after the cessation of World War II. Constructed in 1907-08, the existing building (at 317 South Seventh Street) was not quite forty years old at the time, but it was not meeting the physical needs of the City's YMCA organization, and "several years ago [ca. 1945] the national council [of the YMCA] was asked to help prepare a plan for remodeling the present building so that it might adequately provide for a greatly enlarged program. A study revealed that the foundation was too weak to enlarge the building and since no room is available for expansion otherwise, 'Y' officials determined a new building was the only answer to the problem." In discussing the need for a new building, the YMCA reported that

reasons for the need of a new building are numerous. The present structure is not fireproof; it cannot be enlarged; it is not adequate for the present program; nor for the size of our city. It lacks modern equipment and proper facilities for those needing its service. Repairs on the present building are high, demanding moneys which should go into program service. Greatly needed are enlarged gymnasium facilities; also, a larger swimming pool, more dormitory rooms, larger and more modern lockers and locker rooms; exercise rooms, a small chapel, handball courts, larger and more shower rooms, hobby and handcraft room for boys, and greater facilities to serve the teen aged groups of young people... [and] the increased need for more meeting rooms for various groups and for mixed gatherings.¹¹³

Additionally, studies had shown that Springfield could support a YMCA with 150 rooms, a number considerably greater than the fifty-five they had in 1948. Dormitory rooms were profitable, and "it has been conservatively estimated that with a new building, the YMCA would be close to self-supporting, even though its program would be doubled."¹¹⁴

¹¹² The Milton Hay House, later occupied by the Stuart Brown family, was one of the houses on this property. This house was illustrated in both the 1892 and 1896 pictorial books of Springfield (Illinois State Journal, *Springfield in 1892* [Springfield, IL: Illinois State Journal], 60; Illinois State Journal, *Springfield in Eighteen Ninety-Six. Souvenir Supplement* [Springfield, IL: Illinois State Journal, 1896], 46). (See also Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, *The Architectural Resources of the Aristocracy Hill Neighborhood, Springfield, Illinois* [Springfield, IL: Fever River Research, 2003], 45).

¹¹³ "Campaign To Raise \$1,000,000 For New Y.M.C.A. Arranged," *Illinois State Journal*, 14 March 1948, 1, 9.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

In mid-1947, the YMCA established a committee to search out the location for a potential building site for a new facility, and on June 19 of that year the committee recommended the purchase of the old Stuart Brown property located at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cook Streets. A few days later, the YMCA purchased from the Charles Wanless Estate this parcel of land with its 160' frontage on South Fourth Street, and its 240' frontage on Cook Street. With this announcement, the Board of Directors stated that "no definite steps have been taken regarding building plans, but a fund campaign will be conducted to finance the structure."¹¹⁵

The following spring, the YMCA initiated a fund-raising campaign to raise \$1 million to construct "the most pretentious project undertaken by the local Y.M.C.A. in its 75 year history." This fund drive was postponed until the following year¹¹⁶ (see Supplemental Figure 15). With the postponed fund drive, the chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee stated that, "At no time has anyone seriously questioned the need for a new and modern Y.M.C.A. to replace the antiquated structure at 317 S. Seventh St. Each succeeding board of directors in recent years...has expressed the desire to see plans launched to provide the boys and young men of Springfield, and the increasing number of young women who participate in coed programs, with a building designed and equipped to carry on an up-to-date Y.M.C.A. program, comparable to that of other cities in Springfield's population class."

In 1952, after reviewing their earlier decision for the use of the old Stuart Brown property, this same committee again recommended this location for the construction of a new YMCA facility. Although other sites had been considered at that time, this location "still appeared to offer the greatest advantages," particularly with regard to size of lot and price.¹¹⁷ In early 1955, the YMCA Board announced that they had succeeded in "clearing the indebtedness" on the purchase of the Wanless property which had been acquired years previous, and it was "a signal event...marking the beginning of a program of growth."¹¹⁸

¹¹⁵ "YMCA Buys Site For Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 24 June 1947, 3. The *Illinois State Journal* (20 May 1960, 14) suggests that the committee was composed of a representative from each of the First National Bank, the Springfield Marine Bank, and the Illinois National Bank. In 1947, the newspaper had identified the members of the Committee as Robert Troxell (Chairman), Pascal Hatch, Georg Bunn, Jr., Henry Merriam, Robert Saner, William Dellert, and Henry Hart ("YMCA Buys Site For Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 24 June 1947, 3).

¹¹⁶ "Campaign To Raise \$1,000,000 For New Y.M.C.A. Arranged," *Illinois State Journal*, 14 March 1948, 1. See also: Lester M. Ellis, *Financial Campaign: Young Men's Christian Association, Springfield, Illinois (4 March 1948 to 2 June 1948)*, 1948; "Building Drive Of Y.M.C.A. Postponed To Early in 1949," *Illinois State Journal*, 4 April 1948; and Rex C. Kelley, *General Plan for the Capital Fund Campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois* (Financial Service Bureau of the National Council, YMCA, 1948). Beginning in 1941, the Springfield YMCA began an annual spring membership drive and fund raiser with a western theme known as their "Roundup."

¹¹⁷ "Any Questions On 'Y' Funding?," *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1960, 14.

¹¹⁸ "Purchase Site For New YMCA Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 2 January 1955, 18.

By the spring 1953, the Springfield YMCA had contracted with the not-for-profit National Council of YMCA's Buildings and Furnishings Service (BFS), (Midwest Office; located at 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago) to assist with their planning and design needs for a new YMCA building. At the time, Phillip Morgan was the General Secretary of the Springfield YMCA. Morgan's first documented correspondence with the BFS is dated 9 April 1953. At some time prior to this date, the Springfield YMCA had begun working with the BFS on a "Space Budget" for Springfield.¹¹⁹ By early April, discussions had progressed to specifics of a proposed building layout and had included such issues as 1) reducing the residence component of the building to 130 rooms, 2) omitting a bowling alley, 3) reducing the size of the gymnasium to 54'x80' in size, and 4) adding a Health Club Locker Room. At this time, the BFS had furnished the Springfield YMCA with pictures of new facilities constructed in Tulsa, El Paso, Oklahoma City, and nearby Peoria for examples of new facilities. In early April 1953, the BFS furnished their first Space Budget to Morgan and the Springfield YMCA Board, with an estimated cost of \$1.54 million.¹²⁰ Discussions regarding the Space Budget for the proposed new Springfield YMCA continued with BFS through late 1953. In December 1953, the BFS completed a revised Space Budget, which included a cost estimate of \$1.853 million—representing a 20 percent increase from the earlier quoted price.¹²¹

¹¹⁹ The "Space Budget" was a tool used by the BFS in their streamlined design of YMCAs across the nation. This exercise identified tasks and/or activities anticipated within the proposed new building, and then arranged pre-designed spaces for these activities into a footprint for the proposed building. Then, based on cubic foot cost estimates, the BFS supplied the local YMCA estimated costs for construction. A big part of the early design and planning exercise was determining the priorities of activities hoped for by the new YMCA building developers. Space Budgets were fluid, and constantly changing with the changing design parameters proposed by the prospective new YMCA owners.

¹²⁰ C. E. "Mac" McBurney (Midwest Field Representative, Building and Furnishings Service, Chicago) to Philip Morgan (General Secretary, YMCA, Springfield), 9 April 1953. Apparently, McBurney had furnished a Space Budget to Morgan and the Springfield YMCA Board only a couple of days earlier (7 April 1953). Construction costs were quoted as being \$1.10 per cubic foot, as based on actual costs incurred recently at the Peoria YMCA.

One can question if C. E. McBurney might have been related to Robert McBurney, an instrumental figure in the development of the YMCA's programs and philosophies during the middle nineteenth century. Robert McBurney, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, became known for his administrative efficacy, and his work with the New York City YMCA. It was Robert McBurney who defined the role of the YMCA's "general secretary"; and by organizing and opening YMCA libraries to nonmembers, Robert was responsible, in part, for a "shift from the Y as a club for the pious to the Y as a larger social service organization," and helped to "extend the socialization process beyond the white-collar commercial district and present the Y's vision of a universal, consensual culture based on evangelical Protestantism to the city's working classes" (Lubkin, 22-23). Additionally, Robert was instrumental in the development of the new YMCA building constructed shortly after the Civil War in New York City (ca. 1867). This YMCA was a new building type for the time, and it established parameters for new YMCA buildings for many years thereafter (Lubkin, 42-43; *Harper's Weekly*, 11 December 1869, as reproduced in Lubkin, 76). Unfortunately, little-to-no family information pertaining to either Robert or C. E. McBurney was located during this research.

¹²¹ This new Space Budget (which covered all construction costs, service fees, and furnishings) was based on actual construction costs recently incurred in Peoria, Illinois, and previously cited as being \$1.10 per cubic foot. Since April, changes in the Space Budget had included: 1) increasing size of Board Room to accommodate twenty-five people; 2) the lunch counter had changed to a coffee shop to seat sixty people; 3) the gymnasium had increased in size to accommodate two full cross court volleyball games; 4) the number of handball courts had been decreased to

In early December 1953, the Springfield YMCA inquired of the BFS whether they could prepare a “preliminary rendered perspective” of the proposed new building “to be used for fund raising purposes.” By this date, conceptual plans (and the Space Budget) had been sufficiently prepared to allow for the preparation of a perspective drawing, and in late January 1954, the BFS forwarded a 30”x60” blow-up and four glossy 8”x10” photographs of the perspective of the proposed new building they had prepared. This was the first time the BFS had prepared such a drawing for a client, and there was a certain level of excitement on their part (February 9, 1954). After receiving the drawing, Morgan wrote

Now if we can only make our dream come true! We’ve been drooling ever since the perspective drawing arrived!! This Thursday our Board meets. I can better report reactions after that. A few men have seen the drawing. They are excited. I am well pleased. The concept you have given us is modern without being extreme. The residence section is wonderfully light and airy. In short you have done a grand job of dressing up the ideas submitted. Our collective hat is off to you. Of course there are many questions. But at long last we have something to show that will be talked about.¹²²

The Springfield YMCA Board was slow to release information relating to the proposed new structure, in part due to their continued discussions with the BFS over details of the structure. It was a full year later, in late January 1955, that the Board finally approached the press with the artistic rendering and formally announced their plans to construct “a new, *modernistic* YMCA building.”¹²³ At that time, the cost estimate for the new building had risen to \$1.85 million (see Supplemental Figure 16). Less than a month later, in late February 1955, Morgan received conceptual floor plan drawings (sketch plans) of the proposed new building from the BFS. He noted that

It is a thrill to have them before us. Boy, do we have a lot of questions! Yes, we would like to have contact prints from the tracings. Pronto! Right now we are in the midst of the pre-campaign preparations. Things are popping.¹²⁴

three; 5) private bathroom facilities were added to one guest bedroom per floor of the dormitory section; 6) a boiler room was added to the basement plan; and 7) the amount of general utility space was increased, as “new demands for air conditioning and similar automatic equipment now require more mechanical space” (McBurney to Morgan, 8 December 1953).

¹²² Morgan to Wilson Connell, Jr., 16 February 1954.

¹²³ *Illinois State Register*, 31 January 1955, 1.

¹²⁴ Morgan to Connell, Jr., 21 February 1955.

In early April 1955, the YMCA Board was under contact with the BFS to proceed with the next stage of the project. At this time, the BFS was to continue as a consultant for the Springfield YMCA, furnishing specialized layouts and details specific to the YMCA functions, and to help hire a local architect.¹²⁵ Shortly thereafter, the BFS made a presentation to the YMCA Board, and noted they will have “preliminary plan diagrams suitable for publication in your forthcoming capital funds campaign literature” no later than February 15, 1956.¹²⁶ In February, the YMCA received the sketch plans from the BFS, who noted that they had prepared a “perspective rendering of a building quite similar to yours which was used in another city for preliminary solicitation. If you want to use this picture instead of the earlier one we sent you, we will obtain a photographic negative for the publisher’s use.”¹²⁷

Although a year earlier, in January 1955, the Board had announced that a fund drive was soon in the “offing,” it was not until the spring 1956 that the Springfield YMCA Board initiated their major Capital Campaign Drive in support of the construction of the new facility (see Supplemental Figures 17 through 19). At that time, the Board set the goal of the Capital Campaign Drive to raise \$1.75 million. As part of this fund drive, the Board produced a multi-page promotional brochure complete with floor plans and a host of conceptual drawings illustrating the proposed new building (See Supplemental Figures 20 through 28).¹²⁸

Unfortunately, the 1956 Capital Campaign Drive was not a success and fell short of its anticipated goal of \$1.75 million. Although the campaign raised only slightly over \$1.4 million, the YMCA was set on proceeding with their plans to construct the facility. An advertisement in the local newspaper thanking the public for their donations (see Supplemental Figure 29), noted that “construction of the new building will proceed as rapidly as plans can be completed. The goal of \$1,750,000 is an absolute minimum and must be achieved. The new YMCA building must be adequate to meet the growing needs of this progressive community.”¹²⁹

¹²⁵ BFS to Morgan, 18 April 1955.

¹²⁶ Connell, Jr. to Morgan, 3 January 1956; 15 February 1956.

¹²⁷ Connell, Jr. to Morgan, 15 February 1956. Unfortunately, it is unknown as to the name of this other community, and whether or not the building was ever constructed. The second perspective drawing might be the image used on the 1956 promotional billboard, which is slightly different than the one presented in January 1956 (see Supplemental Figures 15, 17).

¹²⁸ In March 1956, V. Y. Dallman (editor of the *Illinois State Register*) wrote a strong editorial in support of the upcoming Capital Campaign Drive and the new YMCA facility. Morgan had forwarded Dallman’s editorial to the BFS, who responded, “Many thanks for the clipping you sent us from the *Illinois State Register* with V. Y. Dallman’s editorial about your new Y.M.C.A. The old boy is still going strong, and we sure get a kick out of his impressions about our new Peoria Building” (Connell, Jr. to Morgan, 22 March 1956).

¹²⁹ *Illinois State Journal*, 28 October 1956, 44.

In early October 1956, the BFS requested detailed site information so that they could begin to fit the building's footprint to the actual lot chosen for the building. Discussions at the time focused on the size of dormitory rooms, amount of office space, and details of both the Health Club and Businessmen's locker and shower rooms. In that same month, the BFS submitted a revised Space Budget that indicated total costs for the project at \$1.961 million.¹³⁰ Even after the completion of this Space Budget, the Building Committee still had some issues with plans, partially related to the size of the gymnasium, the presence of a secondary or auxiliary gymnasium, and the introduction of an instruction pool. By October 26, 1956, the NBS again had revised the Space Budget, resizing the All Purpose Room (and removal of a stage), resulting in a new projected cost of \$2.073 million.¹³¹ The YMCA Board and BFS were anticipating an Open House to introduce the plans to the public in December 1958.

The next step in the process was for the Board to select and hire an architect. By early April 1956, the YMCA had established a new Building Committee with Frank W. Aurelius as Chairman.¹³² Shortly thereafter, two local architectural firms sent Aurelius and his Committee letters of interest regarding the project. The first letter received was from Hadley and Worthington Architects, recently of Springfield. Prior to their relocation to Springfield, Bryant Hadley (one of the principals in the firm) had served as head of the Chicago Architectural Bureau of the Chicago YMCA and had, in that capacity, oversaw the design and construction of seven new YMCA facilities in that city.¹³³ Similarly, M. D. Turley had sent a letter (with an attached "Brochure [Resume]") to the Building Committee on 26 April 1956 (see previous discussion regarding Turley's qualifications). Although both candidates were well-qualified for the job, Hadley and Worthington clearly had much greater experience working with the BFS on YMCA buildings. By early October 1956, an architect still had not been selected. The Building Committee *Minutes* from 9 October 1956 unanimously recommended selection of Turley for the project, and he was notified of his selection on 15 October 1956.¹³⁴

¹³⁰ E. W. Glenesk (BFS) to Morgan, 3 October 1956. By this date, the BFS was using a cost of \$1.45 per cubic foot for construction costs.

¹³¹ Glenesk to Morgan, 26 October 1956. Without the stage, the All-Purpose Room was projected to measure 41'x66' and would allow the seating of 270 guests for a banquet, and 340 for a meeting.

¹³² Besides Aurelius, the Building Committee consisted of Douglas Brown, Harold Chance, William Dellert, Joe Dudley, and William Kewley.

¹³³ Additionally, Hadley had supervised the general maintenance, repair, and alteration of approximately twenty-five YMCA buildings in Chicago. The firm had been involved with the reconstruction of the Springfield YWCA, presumably after the fire of May 1949. Additional projects undertaken by the firm in Springfield included the John Bressmer Department Store, the alterations and additions to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, four elementary schools, St. Aloysius Church, and the Capital Airport Terminal Buildings (Bryant Hadley [Hadley and Worthington] to Frank Aurelius [Springfield YMCA], 2 April 1956).

¹³⁴ "Turley Named Architect For New Y.M.C.A. Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 27 October 1956, 3. The announcement states that "Turley, a graduate in architectural engineering from the University of Illinois, has been in business in Springfield for many years. During his time here he spent about three years as chief of the consultation staff of the structural department of the state division of architecture and engineering." The newspaper also noted

At that time, the Building Committee's General Secretary noted that "the architect, M.D. Turley, is very anxious to get going and is highly pleased to be chosen. Great disappointment, as expected, is expressed by the architects not selected."¹³⁵ Turley immediately wrote to the BFS, notifying them that he had been recently notified of the award, and "we are getting our office in readiness for this project, and have set up a preliminary work schedule. We appreciate your cooperation and are looking forward to the opportunity of working with you, realizing the value of the background of knowledge and experience which your organization has to offer. We will endeavor to produce, with your assistance, the finest Y.M.C.A. for Springfield that the funds available can buy."¹³⁶ Turley began work on the project in early November 1956.¹³⁷ On 15 November 1956, Turley forwarded a long letter to the Building Committee addressing several issues relating to the project. In this letter, Turley referenced his recent work with the City of Springfield towards the rezoning of the property, and he raised several questions regarding the building's utilities.¹³⁸ In closing the letter, Turley stated that "It is anticipated there will be some differences in the opinions by the people who are made responsible for the completion of this project. Opinions relative to parking facilities, air conditioning, use of a large amount of glass, etc., have already been expressed. Our intent is to answer these expressions as intelligently as we know how and by presenting the facts."¹³⁹

The BFS submitted final sketch plans to the YMCA Board on January 23, 1957.¹⁴⁰ With these sketch plans in hand, Turley was able to begin the preparation of preliminary scaled drawings, and by early March, he had prepared "several sections thru the building, more or less established our methods of framing and have a large perspective underway by

that the Board was hopeful to begin construction the following April or May of 1957, and that the work would require 18 months to complete.

¹³⁵ Morgan to Glenesk, 20 October 1956.

¹³⁶ Turley to Glenesk, 20 October 1956.

¹³⁷ One of the first things Turley attended to were zoning issues which had only recently come to the forefront. At this time (early November), plot plans were presented by Turley to the City Building Inspector, and issues were raised about improper zoning. Existing zoning required a setback, and thus the property needed to be re-zoned to accommodate the existing plans.

¹³⁸ Prior to this time period, the Central Illinois Light Company had delivered steam (via an underground conduit system) to the downtown area. By 1956, the company was terminating their steam-heat service, and businesses and residences across the city were installing individual oil and gas boilers. Turley brought this to the attention of the Building Committee and the need for adding boilers (and a boiler room) and a transformer fault to the plans. Additionally, Turley raised the question about the future availability of natural gas as a fuel supply for the boilers.

¹³⁹ Turley to Frank Aurelius, Building Committee, 15 November 1956.

¹⁴⁰ At that time, the Space Budget had again increased to \$2.38 million, with the auxiliary gymnasium being included as an alternative (for an additional \$132,000), bringing the total estimated cost to \$2.51 million.

which to determine the exterior appearance.¹⁴¹ We have also begun a finish schedule and estimates of cost for both the general work and the work of the mechanical trades. Naturally there have been some changes in the layouts, due to the conditions established by sections, framing, etc., and some additional ideas which are being presented to the Committee.”¹⁴² Initial discussions between BFS and Turley at this time centered on the BFS’ concerns over the ceiling framing of the All Purpose Room (later identified as the Walnut Room) and its impact on the overhead dormitory space, as well as the use of the basement as a garage (which would require changes in ventilation and sprinkling systems)—both of which entailed additional costs. Another issue discussed at the time was the lessening of the overhang on the first floor which would increase usable space within the building. As originally proposed by the BFS, the Second Story of the formal front of the building projected 15’ over the First Floor of the building. Turley had lessened this overhang from 15’ to 5’. Glenesk was apprehensive of this change, due to additional construction costs of the enclosed space, and wanted the overhang shifted back to 15’. As Turley noted, the shift had been at the request of the Building Committee. Glenesk suggested a compromise, leaving 15’ in place at the northeast corner adjacent to the Adult Entrance for aesthetic reasons. The BFS noted that “Decisions on this matter lie entirely with your office; we mention the above only because we are vitally interested in attaining a plan that comes closest to the ideal functional arrangement.”¹⁴³

By late April, Turley had completed his perspective drawing of the proposed new YMCA building (see Supplemental Figure 32). Both the January 1954 rendering furnished by BFS (see Supplemental Figure 21) and the rendering furnished by Turley utilize design elements typical of Post-War Modernism and/or the International style. The BFS design was very similar to that utilized in the construction of the Milwaukee YMCA dormitory building in 1954 (see Supplemental Figure 30). This design utilized horizontal bands of windows with lower panels (presumably of enameled metal) broken-up and/or separated by distinctive narrow vertical columns that extend from the base to top of the building, within both the dormitory tower and lower two stories. In contrast, Turley’s design incorporated horizontal ribbons of windows separated by continuous horizontal spandrels of limestone. Turley also integrated a central shaft projecting from the main body of the dormitory tower that extended above the roof of the dormitory wing. This distinctive monolithic panel, which projected from the main body of the dormitory wing, was devoid of openings and sheathed with the same limestone as the horizontal spandrels located on the second story. A tall flagpole topped the central tower.

¹⁴¹ After an apparent trip to Chicago (and/or its Western Suburbs), Turley visited the YMCA’s newly constructed dormitory building in Milwaukee, which appears to have followed the BFS’s initial design suggestions presented in their early 1954 perspective drawing (see Supplemental Figure 30). Turley’s design deviated stylistically from this building.

¹⁴² Turley to Glenesk, 8 March 1957.

¹⁴³ Glenesk to Turley, 27 March 1957; Turley to Glenesk, 1 April 1957; Additional preliminary plans were submitted to BFS by Turley on 8 April 1957, which completed the initial set.

Like the building layout furnished by the BFS, Turley's building had a distinctive asymmetrical massing with multiple sections (front office, handball courts, gymnasium, and pool blocks) capped by the tall dormitory tower. Although the basic massing of the building design had been established by the BFS, Turley made some basic changes in the general form of the building. As noted above, one change introduced by Turley was the decreased size of the cantilevered overhang of the second story, decreasing it to 5' along the entire north and east sides of the main office wing.¹⁴⁴ The cantilevered second story allowed for the structural columns to be set behind the exterior curtain wall (creating a clean, horizontal slab-like look to the building). The few columns present near the Adult Entrance were to be decorated in glazed ceramic tile. Along the north elevation, Turley broke up the building's elevation by introducing multiple projecting surfaces of alternating textures (glass, metal, stone) that contrasted with a monolithic brick wall that stretched along the Cook Street right-of-way.

Early descriptions of Turley's design described it as "a new, *modernistic* YMCA building."¹⁴⁵ Turley's design for the Springfield YMCA can be characterized as Post-War Modernism and/or International Style. "Modernism" is an ever-shifting term, but in this instance is applied to several distinctive styles developed from the 1920s onward that sought to break free from revival-based architecture harking back to the past (such as Beaux Arts Classicism, and Neoclassicism). Art Deco and Art Moderne were two early modernistic styles that were popular in the United States in the decades preceding World War II. Though contemporary styles, Art Deco developed slightly earlier, in the 1920s, whereas Art Moderne came into vogue in the 1930s. Building examples of both styles typically have flat roofs and smooth surfaces. The walls often are stuccoed, though exposed brick, tile, and concrete walls also are common. Art Deco buildings have a vertical emphasis that is accentuated by towers, windows, and other vertical projections (such as the YMCA building proposed in the 1948 promotional brochure; see Supplemental Figure 15). Buildings of this style also commonly have geometric motifs (including chevrons, sunrise and floral patterns, and reeding or fluting) along the cornice, towers, and openings. Art Moderne, in contrast, was more austere and placed an emphasis on a building's horizontal lines and the creation of smooth, streamlined wall surfaces, largely free of ornamentation. Horizontal emphasis was achieved through the use of flat roofs, coping, grooves or lines in wall surfaces, and balustrades. Facades were generally asymmetrical, and one or more corners were curved.¹⁴⁶ Art Deco and Art Moderne tended to have a wider application in commercial, rather than residential, construction.

¹⁴⁴ As originally designed, the upper floor was laid out to cantilever over the first floor by 15' along the east, and part of the north and south elevations. Although this 15' cantilevered space remained in place adjacent to the Adult Entrance, it was reduced to 5' along the other stretches of the building.

¹⁴⁵ *Illinois State Register*, 31 January 1955, 1.

¹⁴⁶ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), 464-467.

Another subset of the Modern Movement is the International style. International architecture originated in Western Europe during the middle-to-late 1920s, and its development is particularly associated with German architects Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Other early architects of note were J. J. P. Oud in Holland and Le Corbusier in France. International-style buildings are characterized by smooth wall surfaces, flat roofs, minimal detailing, and they are often asymmetrical in plan. In this sense, there is an obvious connection with Art Moderne, though International architecture usually utilizes sharper lines and corners than the latter. Windows commonly are arranged in continuous ribbons and wrap around the corners of the building. Sections of the building occasionally are cantilevered. Smooth wall finishes are affected by using concrete or thin slabs of polished stone. When used, stone is not structural, as the structure typically is steel frame. Windows and doors have minimal relief, an effect amplified by the use of the steel frame. The style continues to be applied to the present day.¹⁴⁷

Turley deviated slightly from the Post-War Modernism initially suggested by the BFS designs and introduced his own interpretation of the distinctive International Style. Two buildings in Springfield, both of which were designed in ca. 1954 probably influenced Turley's use and interpretation of the International Style. These are the Town House Apartments (now Townhouse Condominiums) and the State of Illinois' William G. Stratton Office building.¹⁴⁸ The Town House Apartments, described as "the pre-eminent Modernist urban apartment house," were designed by the Chicago firm of Shaw, Metz and Dolio beginning in ca. 1954/early 1955. Constructed in 1956-1958 in the International Style, the building is located just south of Springfield's downtown, and only a few blocks east of the then proposed new YMCA. The Town House "utilized colonnades, horizontal proportions, ribbon windows, and structural columns pulled just inside curtain walls, allowing ribbon windows to stretch without interruption across the entire elevations. The building has "slab-like massing with nearly blank end walls, a shaft comprised of alternating strips of ribbon windows and spandrels, [and] a ground-floor arcade with a back wall of stack-bond brick." The architectural firm that designed the Town House was known for their modern apartment building designs, and this particular buildings stylistic design harkened back to the Walton-Seneca Apartments they had designed in 1953.¹⁴⁹ Mansberger and Stratton describe the Town House as "the pinnacle of the apartment development in the Aristocracy Hill" neighborhood and note

¹⁴⁷ McAlester and McAlester, 469-473; John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 74-75; John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, D. C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1983), 92-95.

¹⁴⁸ In proposing "flat slab type reinforced concrete construction" for the dormitory portion of the building, Turley, writing in mid-May 1957, referenced both buildings when he stated that "this type of construction requires no beams and is similar to that used in *the new Town House now being erected for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and New State Office Building* [William G. Stratton Office Building] (italics added)" (Turley to Aurelius, 15 May 1957, 10).

¹⁴⁹ Salmer and Rubano, 8.33, 8.35.

that stylistically, it “also epitomizes modernistic architecture of the 1950s...The Town House’s clean, horizontal lines and sharp detail have withstood the test of time, and it remains an icon of the area and of the city itself” (see Supplemental Figure 31).¹⁵⁰

A second and potentially more relevant inspiration for Turley may have been the State of Illinois’ William G. Stratton Building. Ground-breaking for this building occurred in February 1954, and it was completed in late 1955 or early 1956. This building was designed by Louis Gerding, then State Supervising Architect and the Peoria architectural firm of Lankton and Ziegler, Associate Architects. This large eight-story administrative building has an H-shaped footprint. Whereas the interior connecting wing of the building utilized ribbon windows with metal lower panels separated by narrow vertical columns that continue from top to bottom of the building, the more prominent outer wings utilized similar windows with unimpeded slab-like spandrels of limestone similar to those used in the Springfield YMCA by Turley (see Supplemental Figure 31). The ribbon windows with limestone spandrels, as well as the use of massive block massing with offset monolithic shaft with projecting flagpole are distinctive of the International Style and became signature elements used by Turley on not only the Springfield YMCA, but also the Municipal Building (designed in 1958) and Sangamon County Complex (designed in 1962).¹⁵¹

Design and engineering work for the Springfield YMCA continued by Turley and his team unabated for a full year. In May 1957, Turley composed an eighteen-page letter to the Building Committee summarizing work completed to date, and outlining issues that needed to be addressed.¹⁵² Issues of note included the character of the cantilevered second story and depth of the exterior recesses, revisions to the formal entrance stairs, character of cladding for the spandrels and other curtain walls, use of aluminum windows, the reduction in area (by 40 percent) of glassed surfaces for economy of heating/cooling reasons, opening the basement level with a ramp to allow deliveries and a parking lot with twenty to thirty parking spaces, location of a roof-top sun deck, inclusion of private showers in two guest rooms per floor of the dormitory wing. Other issues revolved around methods of framing the space over both the All Purpose Room (aka Walnut Room), and the Natatorium.¹⁵³ At this point in time, Turley was initiating the

¹⁵⁰ Mansberger and Stratton, 112-113.

¹⁵¹ Another significant building of this style in Springfield—although not designed by Turley—was the State House Inn (1960-61), which is similar in style to the Milwaukee YMCA building with its use of metal panels and vertical columns.

¹⁵² Turley to Aurelius, 15 May 1957. This letter provides a long, well-laid-out summary of the various discussions and decisions that had led over the past year to the existing building design at that time. As Turley noted, the letter was “submitted as confirmation of verbal decisions made during the discussions relative to the design and construction of Springfield’s new YMCA Building....”

¹⁵³ As originally used in Latin, the term Natatorium referenced a dedicated building that housed a swimming pool. In today’s parlance, a natatorium refers simply to an indoor swimming pool.

working and/or construction drawings, and was preparing a color rendering.¹⁵⁴ With this information in hand, the BFS had sufficient information to develop detailed furnishing plans (Furnishing plans F-201 thru F-203) which they submitted on 12 July 1957. Turley estimated costs for construction at \$2.464 million, explaining that the increased price was due chiefly to the increased cubage on the First Floor resulting from the decreased size of the overhang, and the raised ceiling heights in both gymnasiums.

Another minor stumbling block for Turley and the YMCA Building Committee developed in September 1957. In early September, Turley advised the Building Committee that the City of Springfield Planning Commission had proposed an ordinance relative to off-street parking requirements, and the proposed building, as then currently designed, would not meet the proposed new requirements. Turley recommended that the Committee proceed immediately to get a building permit prior to passage of the new ordinance. The building permit was obtained on 17 September 1957.¹⁵⁵

Further complications occurred in October when Turley lost his mechanical engineer. A slow-down in work product was attributed to the loss of the engineer.¹⁵⁶ At that time, the BFS recommended Turley hire a Chicago consulting engineer who had worked with them in the past on other YMCA projects (a Mr. Joseph Bazzoni). Dormitory layouts became a point of contention between McBurney and Turley.¹⁵⁷ For a short time during this time frame, Turley listed Ralph Morrisett as the “Chief of Design.” Nonetheless, work did progress.

In mid-January 1958, Turley received the BFS’ extensive “Review of Preliminary Working Drawings.”¹⁵⁸ By late February 1958, Turley had addressed most of the BFS review comments and forwarded a long letter to the Building Committee in hopes of addressing some of the outstanding issues and finalizing the construction drawings.¹⁵⁹ Among the unresolved issues was the pool filtering system. Turley had designed a “one-filter” filtering system for both the Natatorium and Instruction pool. These plans had not yet been reviewed by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). Turley was of the opinion, based on previous conversations with the IDPH, that the single filtration system would be approved. Turley commented that the entire filtration system would have to be

¹⁵⁴ Unfortunately, this color rendering has not survived to the present day. The local newspaper published a black-and-white version of a rendering on July 9, 1957 (“Artist Pictures ‘Y’ Building As It Will Appear,” *Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1957, 18).

¹⁵⁵ Turley to Aurelius, 6 September 1957.

¹⁵⁶ McBurney to Turley, 10 October 1957.

¹⁵⁷ McBurney submitted drawings of the proposed dormitory Wash Rooms to Turley (McBurney to Turley, 21 November 1957). See also Turley to McBurney, 28 October 1957; and Turley to Morgan, 8 November 1957.

¹⁵⁸ McBurney to Turley, 13 January 1958, with eight-page attachment entitled “Review of Preliminary Drawings.”

¹⁵⁹ Turley to Aurelius, 3 March 1958.

redesigned if the existing system were not approved: “The basement area in which the filtering system is located is already crowded due to the equipment, and if it does not meet the approval of the State of Illinois, we will have a lot of trouble finding room to place this additional equipment.”¹⁶⁰

Ironing out the last of the design and engineering details required an additional five to six months for Turley and his team to complete, and in early April 1958, construction drawings for a greatly enlarged YMCA building to be constructed at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cook Streets had been finalized by the architectural firm of M. D. Turley (Springfield, Illinois). These approved and stamped plans (Sheets A-1 to A-46) are dated 4 April 1958. It was a grand design with the bulk of the offices and non-dormitory spaces located in the spacious lower two stories, and basement level. The formal façade and entrance faced South Fourth Street, with a large multi-story dormitory block set back but fronting Fourth Street as well. The pools and gymnasiums were located along the west side of the building, backed up to the railroad tracks. At this time, the estimated costs to construct this facility had increased to \$2.75 million.

On 10 April 1958, two days after Turley had finalized the construction plans, the BFS forwarded nineteen pages of review comments for Turley to address.¹⁶¹ McBurney, who was under the impression that the drawings already had been sent out for bid, noted that “due to the fact that this job has gone out for bids, we have made every effort to review the drawings and specifications as quickly as possible.” Although the construction plans had been finalized and ready to be sent out for bid, the BFS’s extensive review comments pertaining to drawings already considered final and ready for distribution to potential bidders caused serious aggravation for both Turley and the YMCA Building Committee. McBurney noted that

I appreciate that the 19 pages of review constitute a cumbersome problem inasmuch as the documents are already out for bids. Every item that we have covered is important, and I would not like to see any item sidetracked because it is either too minor or too complicated to handle now. I have encountered this situation before and changes have a habit of being overlooked once the job is under contract. Our clients who have not taken our reviews seriously have regretted their inaction once the building was completed.¹⁶²

Turley was slow to respond. McBurney, expecting Turley to issue an Addenda to the bid documents, wrote that “I have become concerned regarding the results of our review of the working drawings and specifications...[and] in the emotional and financial press after receipt of bids, important things are waived aside and never done. The client is always

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., 4.

¹⁶¹ McBurney to Turley, 10 April 1958.

¹⁶² McBurney to Turley, 24 April 1958.

unhappy about this a year or so later.”¹⁶³ Ultimately, Turley did conclude that an “Addendum of Changes to the Plans and Specifications of the New YMCA Building” needed to be prepared to address the BFS issues. The YMCA Building Committee informed Turley that they wanted the Addendum to reflect their preference for the use of Kohler fixtures, and to have the boilers supplied by the Otto Boiler Company of Springfield.¹⁶⁴

To further complicate Turley’s efforts, on 8 May 1958, the Illinois Department of Public Health had informed Turley of the results of their review of the pool filtration system. Although fairly numerous, the inspector’s review comments apparently were relatively minor, and they did not appear to focus on the issue of the single filtration system. Apparently, Turley and/or McBurney already had engaged the BFS-recommended engineer Joseph Bazzoni for assistance on this issue, as the following day the BFS forwarded a letter to him regarding his work on the pool filtration system.¹⁶⁵

It is unclear as to when bid packages actually had been sent out. On 14 May 1958, Turley responded to McBurney (BFS) regarding his review comments and subsequent correspondence with a scathing nine-page letter. At that time, Turley acknowledged that the working drawings and specifications had, indeed, been sent out for competitive bidding by this date, and that, “Inasmuch as many of your remarks and questions concern items which are of a minor nature, I will attempt to answer only the most important ones. However, some are contrary to your previous recommendations and decisions which we have made in the past and in direct contradiction with your recommended drawn and written details and specifications which you have submitted us in behalf of this project.” Turley spent much of the letter discussing the increased cubage calculations of the building (and subsequent cost estimates), and how erratic and inconsistent guidance from BFS has been responsible for such increases.¹⁶⁶ Turley noted that he would wait to receive final questions from potential bidders before he would issue an Addendum.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶³ McBurney to Turley, 9 May 1958.

¹⁶⁴ Aurelius to Turley, 13 May 1958.

¹⁶⁵ W. M. Honsa (Sanitary Engineer Swimming Pool Section, Illinois Department of Public Health) to Turley, 8 May 1958; McBurney to Bazzoni, 9 May 1958. Payments from Turley for Bazzoni’s service continued to go unpaid through early 1962, and this represented a sore spot between McBurney (BFS) and Turley (cf. McBurney to Turley, 2 February 1962, which references earlier agreement between Turley and Bazzoni (see also McBurney to Morgan, 27 December 1962 regarding Turley’s nonpayment of Bazzoni’s invoice).

¹⁶⁶ Turley to McBurney, 14 May 1958, 1. Much of Turley’s letter contained a historical perspective on how the building’s cubage calculations (and proposed construction costs) had increased over the past year, attempting to deflect McBurney’s accusations from his earlier May 1st letter. In that letter, McBurney contrasts the difference in cubage calculations between his original sketch plans, and the current working drawings, and blames these changes on Turley’s “working drawing process.” One of the major differences in these calculations stems from the raising of the space between floors in order to accommodate the necessary mechanical systems. Turley states that McBurney’s earlier floor height recommendations (and ultimately cost figures) were unrealistic for the building. McBurney wrote that, “I assume that these various changes have had the approval of the Committee. The following is a comparative set of figures to show what has happened. Personally, I do not understand why some of the differences

Bid proposals, which were due on 19 May, were received by two local companies: J. L. Simmons Company and Evans Construction Company. The proposals were opened on 19 May 1958 with the low bid coming in at \$2.58 million. The two bids were separated by less than \$125,000. The higher-than-expected bid prices received were a concern to the YMCA Board, and McBurney attempted to alleviate some of their concerns. He noted that although the total costs were high, the cost per cubic foot came in at only \$1.442 per cubic foot which was much cheaper than costs from other recent projects he was working on.¹⁶⁸ As such, he stated that the price for Springfield's YMCA "seems to be a 'steal'" and that "in all probability the price will never be this low again. I feel that we are extremely fortunate that the bids are what they are, and I would recommend that every effort be made to take advantage of the situation."¹⁶⁹

Nonetheless, costs were an issue to the Springfield YMCA Board, as they did not have all the necessary funds in hand for the project. As such, Turley apparently was scrambling in an attempt to identify alternative options to lower the costs. On 23 May, Morgan received guidance from BFS on their thoughts towards reducing costs of the building, which included among other things the removal of one of the six residential floors, elimination of the auxiliary gymnasium, instruction pool, and food service equipment, not furnishing the Youth Area, and not installing air conditioning (omitting the cooling coils and compressors).¹⁷⁰ McBurney further noted that they were still having concerns about the pool filtering system claiming it "would not work quite correctly" as designed, and they had sought the advice of the engineer Joseph Bazzoni (May 29).¹⁷¹ By late May, Turley was busily developing a series of alternative options to lower the costs of construction, and was no longer simply trying to address the BFS review comments. On 2 June 1958, Turley noted that he was "preparing an addenda in respect to reducing the

exist. My main concern is that I suspect the Committee does not fully realize what has actually happened" (McBurney to Morgan, 1 May 1958).

¹⁶⁷ It appears that the First Addendum to address issues brought up by BFS was dated 12 May 1958, prior to Turley's letter to McBurney.

¹⁶⁸ McBurney quoted prices of \$1.56 (Northwest YWCA) and \$1.69 (Dearborn Branch YMCA) on two projects in Detroit within the current year.

¹⁶⁹ McBurney to Morgan, 23 May 1958.

¹⁷⁰ McBurney to Morgan, 23 May 1958. In an effort to dampen concerns about the high cost of the project, Morgan wrote that "many stories reach our ears that there is an abundance of 'gold plate' in the building as planned. I cannot believe there is if we give priority to quality for the long maintenance pull. But we must make every effort to eliminate any real 'gold plating' that exists" (Unknown [presumably Morgan] to McBurney, 7 June 1958). McBurney responded by noting that "the fact that many stories reach your ears re the abundance of 'gold plate' is nothing new in the Y.M.C.A., nor is it new even in school buildings. I usually discount these so-called 'gold plate' stories on the basis that the people who are critical haven't the faintest idea of the background or the facts of any given situation" (McBurney to Morgan, 9 June 1958).

¹⁷¹ McBurney to Turley, 29 May 1958.

original cost of the project” and that he would forward it to BFS at the same time he gave it to the Building Committee—an action that further aggravated McBurney.¹⁷²

Much of the late spring and summer 1958 was concerned with developing a series of options and pursuing alternate bids from the general contractors and their sub-contractors. Three Addendums had been sent out in May to address the BFS review comments, the first of which was sent out on 12 May 1958. On June 12, Turley had developed a long list of bid proposals (Addendum No. 4) that outlined a series of alternative bid options to be sent out to the two bidders in an attempt to elicit lower costs. The alternate bid proposals were due on 1 July 1958. A detailed twelve-page spreadsheet presented to the Building Committee on 3 July 1958 outlined the two contractor’s alternate bid proposals. Subsequently, on the 21 July, a “Continuation of Recapitulation of Bidding Alternate Proposals” was submitted with further price information.¹⁷³ These spreadsheets were a complex analysis of the two bidders costs for the various alternatives, and it was not until the middle of August, that the YMCA had chosen a prospective contractor and was in the process of hammering out the details of a complex contract for that firm—Evans Construction Company.¹⁷⁴ At long last, in late August 1958, the YMCA board announced that construction contracts had been awarded and construction on the new YMCA was to begin soon, albeit with the loss of the upper two stories of the dormitory wing.¹⁷⁵

The Springfield YMCA at Fourth and Cook Streets (Construction Begins): The YMCA Board had decided to build a six-story facility, slightly reduced in size from the originally

¹⁷² Turley to McBurney, 2 June 1958. McBurney bypassed the YMCA Building Committee and fired a letter off to Mr. Philip Morgan, the General Secretary of the Springfield YMCA. “You have copies of the various ‘review’ letters written to the architect and the mechanical engineer dating back to April 10, 1958. All of the comments were made in all seriousness and were based on the past experience of other Associations. The architect has issued addendum covering many of these items, but not all of them. While I grant you that some of our recommendations are subject to local choice by Committee, my suggestion would be to have your Committee either approve or disapprove the recommendations so that the choice is neither left up to us nor the local architect.” McBurney proceeded to use the problems he was having with regard to revising the plans associated with the pool vacuum system as an example of the problems he was experiencing. McBurney closed the letter with “P.S. Please encourage Mr. Turley also to keep our line of communication open so that I do not operate in a vacuum.” Pool filtering, and later vacuuming systems, were a complex issue. Initially issues arose over one system for the two pools as being inadequate, but later the decision to first drop the instruction pool from the construction plans, to only again add it and later drop it again for consideration, made design decisions difficult. Apparently, Turley had arranged for Bazzoni to re-develop the filter system on 3 June 1958 (McBurney to Morgan, 2 June 1958; see also McBurney to Morgan 24 June 1958; Turley to McBurney, 18 August 1958; McBurney to Turley 20 August 1958; McBurney to Morgan 24 December 1958).

¹⁷³ Turley, *Recapitulation of Bidding Alternate Proposals*, 3 July 1958; Turley, *Continuation of Recapitulation of Bidding Alternate Proposals*, 21 July 1958.

¹⁷⁴ Turley to Building Committee, 12 August 1958.

¹⁷⁵ At this time, with the loss of the upper two stories of the building, the number of dormitory rooms was decreased from 132 to 83 (“START NEXT WEEK. Award Contracts For New YMCA,” *Illinois State Journal*, 22 August 1958, 22).

designed eight-story structure. The reduction in size resulted in the removal of two of the six floors dedicated to dormitory use, as well as a decision to only rough-in (and not complete) the auxiliary gymnasium, and the instruction pool. As the newspaper noted, increased construction costs had “necessitated the ‘Y’ board to lop off two stories from the originally planned six-story structure. This means fewer residence rooms, 132 to 88. But all required recreational and departmental facilities will be in the new ‘Y’.”¹⁷⁶ Even with the omission of the upper two stories of the dormitory wing, the projected cost of the new facility still was estimated to be over \$2.5 million, and the earlier capital fund drive initiated in 1956 had only raised \$1.4 million by late summer 1958. With only half of the necessary funds raised, the Board nonetheless decided to move forward with construction, figuring that it “would be better to build the structure now in order to save higher construction costs [later].”¹⁷⁷ The YMCA Board had faith that they would be able to raise the necessary funds, and that “the people of Springfield will come to the aid of the Y.M.C.A. in that crucial fund drive.” The newspaper noted that “their faith is justified...[as] the Y.M.C.A. is one of this community’s most beneficial institutions.”

A contract was signed with Evans Construction Company on 20 August 1958, only days before the formal ground-breaking was scheduled to take place. Formal ground-breaking festivities were held on August 27, 1958 (see Supplemental Figures 33 and 34).¹⁷⁸ Construction was estimated to take two years to complete. The YMCA Board had decided to proceed due in part to the favorable bids in which they had received. As noted above, the cost to construct the facility came in at \$1.442 per cubic foot, compared to other cities paying \$1.56 to \$1.65 per cubic foot “for the same type of building and the board knew in August of 1958 that, if they didn’t proceed, the cost would ultimately be substantially higher. Further, they knew that many of the 1956 pledges would not be paid until construction was started and that no substantial amount of money could be raised in a second campaign unless the building was under construction.”¹⁷⁹

Actual construction was initiated by Evans Construction Company in early September 1958. Excavations, digging of caissons, and the forming and concrete pouring of foundation walls and footings began in earnest during the fall of 1958. Pouring of concrete columns and floor systems continued through mid-1959. By mid-1959, steel work was well underway for all but the dormitory wing, and by fall 1959 work had progressed to the exterior curtain walls, roof, and the further enclosing of the superstructure—a process that continued through much of 1960 (see Supplemental Figures 34 through 44).

¹⁷⁶ Ibid. See also “Break Ground Wednesday For New YMCA Building,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 August 1958, 1; “WORK ON NEW ‘Y’ BEGINS,” *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1958, 1.

¹⁷⁷ “New YMCA To Be Built Partly On Faith,” *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1958, 14.

¹⁷⁸ “Break Ground Wednesday For New YMCA Building,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 August 1958, 1; “WORK ON NEW ‘Y’ BEGINS,” *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1958, 1.

¹⁷⁹ “Any Questions On ‘Y’ Funding?,” *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1960, 14.

For reasons unclear, a second-round fund-raising campaign for 1959 was not initiated to alleviate the shortfall in building funds. James Dare, Chairman of the 1960 fund drive, addressed this issue stating that “immediately after the start of construction of the new building in 1958, a survey was made in preparation of a second campaign with the thought in mind that such a campaign would be conducted during the months of March, April and May of 1959. However, we were forced to delay the second drive because of *unexpected misunderstandings and objections that developed which necessitated further engineering design studies.*”¹⁸⁰ It is unclear as to what was the subject of these “misunderstandings and objections” that required further engineering studies. The postponement of the spring 1959 fund drive was a significant blow to the continuation of the ongoing construction program.

At some point during late 1958 or January 1959, the YMCA Board was seriously considering options regarding more drastic measures for cutting construction costs. At this time, in response to the Board’s direction, Turley requested the prime contractors to determine cost credits for a series of seven proposed options to omit various construction elements from the existing contract. In mid-January Turley began to receive feedback from the contractors regarding proposed cost reductions based on these seven alternatives, and in late February 1959, Turley received the cost proposal credit summaries for these seven alternative options from Evans Construction Company.¹⁸¹ At that time, Edward Gross (Edwards Plumbing and Heating) wrote that “we do not know the reason for all these alternates at this time [and] we also think the community will be let down if these alternates go through.”¹⁸²

It was not until early June 1959 that these alternate cost proposals were acted upon. At that time, Turley and the YMCA Board were discussing more drastic measures for cutting construction costs, chief among them being the complete elimination of the four-

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Alternate No. 1 consisted of omitting all finishes, partitions, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., in basement associated with non-mechanical program use (except Weight Lifting Room, Room 38, General Exercise, Room 39, and Wrestling Room, Room 40)—savings of \$25,300. Alternate No. 2 consisted of omitting all finishes, partitions, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., in basement Weight Lifting Room, General Exercise Room, and Wrestling Room—savings of \$8,700. Alternate No. 3 consisted of omitting all passenger elevators—savings of \$60,000. Alternate No. 4 consisted of the elimination of the entire dormitory section above the second story—cost of \$182,000. Alternate No. 5 consisted of omitting interior finishes only of entire dormitory section above second story—cost of \$49,800. Alternate No. 6 consisted of omitting interior finishes, partitions, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., from Chapel (Room 241), Vestry (Room 242), Powder Room (Room 235), Women and Men’s Toilets (Rooms 236 and 238), Janitor Room (Room 240), Corridor (Room 237), Music Room (Room 239), Study and Staff Library (Room 231), Office (Room 232), General Secretary’s Office (Room 233), and Reception Room (Room 234)—savings of \$8,900. The final alternative—Alternative No. 7—consisted of omitting interior finishes, partitions, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., from Chair Storage (Room 208), Club Rooms (Rooms 200, 207, 211, 218, 219), Conference Room (Room 220), and Kitchenette (Room 215)—savings of \$5,200 (Larry Evans, Evans Construction Company to Turley, 26 February 1959).

¹⁸² Edward Gross (Edwards Plumbing and Heating) to Turley, 17 February 1959.

story dormitory tower (Alternate No.4). Even with this option, the funding issue had reached a critical point, and on 4 June 1959, the Building Committee discussed with Turley the practicality (and mechanics) of a work stoppage. Although rumors had been circulating earlier, shortly after the June 4 Building Committee meeting, on 6 June 1959, Turley gave the contractors a verbal notice regarding a potentially forthcoming work stoppage.¹⁸³ The Board of Directors approved the Building Committee's recommendations for a work stoppage on 9 June 1959, and on 12 June 1959, the Board formally informed Turley of their decision.¹⁸⁴ Shortly thereafter, Turley prepared a seven-page document (*Addendum No. A*), which detailed the work effort necessary to proceed with the "elimination" of the dormitory tower, and the subsequent "Stoppage of Work." Written notice to the contractors did not follow until 21 July 1959.¹⁸⁵

Construction continued without interruption through the summer months. In late July 1959, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that work was on schedule, workmen were pouring concrete for the new swimming pool and gymnasium, and completion of the building was still set for a year and a half away (for ca. early 1962). The newspaper also announced that "an additional fund-raising campaign will be held next year [1960] to complete financing of the \$2,750,000, four-story structure...[and] the building will take care of the recreation needs of Springfield's youth for the next 50 years."¹⁸⁶ Apparently, the newspaper did not know that the contractors working on the project had, only days before, been given written notice to stop work upon completion of the Second Story exterior. Work nonetheless continued throughout late 1959 and very early 1960 in an effort to complete the proposed enclosure work.

In late November 1959, although construction was still being reported as being "on schedule" working towards the enclosure of the lower two stories, the steel framework

¹⁸³ It is odd that the project correspondence for the YMCA contains no reference to this discussion by either Turley or the Board (Correspondence, Volume II). Apparently, these discussions between Turley and the various contractors were undertaken "at the job site to Superintendents for the Prime Contractors and by telephone by the Architect and his Representatives from the dates of June 4 through June 8, 1959" (Turley 22 June 1959, *Addendum No. A*, 1).

¹⁸⁴ This decision had not included a final determination as to whether to simply board up the openings or follow through and install window sash. The initial opinion was simply to board up the openings (with studding and plywood, as stated in *Addendum A*). Work continued through early 1960 towards the completion of the work outlined in *Addendum A* necessary to initiate the work stoppage (and to effectively enclose the lower two stories of the structure). It was not until early March 1960 that the contractors had reached a point where the work stoppage could be enacted as the window sash had finally been delivered and installed, which was one of the last projects prior to the work stoppage (Turley to Evans Construction Company, 3 March 1960). Glazing had not been initiated by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company until late February 1961.

¹⁸⁵ Turley to Aurelius, 29 July 1960, 3; see also Turley to Weber (President YMCA), 16 June 1959, for a detailed seven-page letter summarizing the complex aspects of the proposed work stoppage.

¹⁸⁶ Pictures of the exterior of the building's northwest corner accompanying the article illustrate the Natatorium being enclosed, and workmen pouring the concrete for the swimming pool ("New YMCA Building Begins To Take Shape," *Illinois State Journal*, 24 July 1959, 2).

for the lower floors of the dormitory wing had not been initiated, and the public apparently was unaware of the forthcoming work stoppage.¹⁸⁷ In early January 1960, the YMCA Board announced to the public the decision, for the time being, to further eliminate the dormitory tower from this phase of construction. The local newspaper announced that the completion of Stage I (which consisted of the enclosure of the first two floors of the building) would be completed “in the next several months,” and that the four-story dormitory wing would be completed “within the decade.” At that time, Stage II was envisioned as the completion of the interior work for the lower two-stories, and the fund drive to complete this Stage II work was in the planning stages, and although the threat of a work stoppage had loomed for many months, a work stoppage was not discussed by the paper. Although unstated, Stage III would entail the construction of the additional four-story dormitory wing. According to this article,

The new building will more than double the present facilities in available space and program activities.

Where the old building offers a single room for television, conversation, reading and lounging, the new building has separated the activities providing distinct game rooms, reading and TV rooms. In addition, this plan has been carried through and duplicated for adults and juniors. A coffee shop and dining room have been centered on the ground floor. Offices and administrative work rooms have been made easily accessible from the main lobby.

An entirely new feature to be incorporated into the building will be a music room and chapel. The music room will have a piano and equipment for reproducing recordings. The chapel is to be furnished in a church-like atmosphere.

Immediately off the senior, junior and guest locker rooms is a regulation 25 x 75 foot swimming pool and an adjoining instructional pool of smaller dimensions. The large pool will be used for recreation while the smaller pool will be confined to class work.

The new gymnasium floor is laid out according to high school specification with ample sideline area to accommodate bleachers. The main court also is divided into two full courts running sideways to permit a division of activities. Provided to allow separate class work in addition to exercise, wrestling and weight lifting rooms, an auxiliary gym adjoins the large floor.

¹⁸⁷ Concerns were raised in July 1959 about the potential of a steel strike affecting the supply of structural steel for the project. In November 1959, the local newspaper reported that the strike had not affected the YMCA project and construction was “on schedule” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 July 1959, 4; 23 November 1959, 11).

Off street parking will be a unique feature of the basement area. Included in the underground portion of the building are a rifle range, youth center, and camera club room.

The second story all-purpose room will seat over 300 people, whereas the largest room in the present plant will accommodate only 150 people.

Five spacious club rooms on the upper floor contrast with the two rooms now available. Three handball courts have been added to the new building and offices for program directors are planned next to the gym.¹⁸⁸

In January 1960, the *Illinois State Journal* published a picture of the architect's model depicting the eight-story YMCA as originally designed, with its six-story dormitory wing. A few weeks later, in middle February 1960, the *Illinois State Journal* published a second image of the architect's model which depicted the new YMCA with the dormitory wing completely removed. An intermediate design stage had discussed removing only the upper two stories of the dormitory wing, but by early 1960 it was clear that the dormitory wing would be completely removed for the time being¹⁸⁹ (see Supplemental Figure 45).

In February 1960, the Board kicked off their second major fund-raising campaign to finance the completion of the interior of the new two-story building (Stage II), with James Dare (President of the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway Company) as head of the fund drive. The hopes were to raise an additional one-million dollars in order to finish the building (less the dormitory wing) and "equip" the structure with furnishings. The fund drive was to last through the months of March, April, and May 1960. As noted,

The four floors¹⁹⁰ of dormitories have been eliminated from present building plans in order to reduce the immediate costs and to enable the building to be put into operation at an earlier date. The substructure of the building is designed to accommodate the additional four floors should sufficient money become available at some future date. The 88 dormitory rooms for young men could have provided a net income of approximately \$10,000 yearly to finance other YMCA activities.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁸ "First Stage of Construction Underway On New YMCA," *Illinois State Journal*, 10 January 1960, 50.

¹⁸⁹ *Illinois State Journal*, 10 January 1960, 50; "Dormitory Eliminated In New YMCA Plans," *Illinois State Journal*, 14 February 1960, 9.

¹⁹⁰ Two of the originally designed six floors of the dormitory had already been removed in mid-1958 at the time the original contract was negotiated with Evans Construction Company (see Supplemental Figure 46).

¹⁹¹ "'Y' Seeks \$1 Million To Finish Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 17 February 1960, 1.

The article further noted that the funds raised earlier for this project would be exhausted by April 1, “and construction will stop unless additional money is raised.” Stopping construction “would not only prove a severe disappointment to thousands of community youngsters eager to use the new facilities, but would provide a ‘monument to apathy’ in full view of industries and business concerns searching for progressive cities in which to locate.” Dare further pointed out that it was not only Springfield that was having such issues, but that Peoria, Des Moines, Racine, and Decatur all were having similar problems raising money for expansion of YMCA facilities in their respective communities.¹⁹²

Although this was a period of unprecedented growth and economic prosperity, civic fundraising efforts were not going well for several central Illinois communities at the time, and unfortunately, the fund-raising drive was not going well for the Springfield YMCA either. The second fund drive had raised only slightly more than \$438,000—less than half of the funds necessary to complete the job. In mid-May 1960, Dare (Campaign Chairman) noted that the construction on the YMCA building was proceeding well and was “rapidly approaching the point where a decision must be made on whether enough new funds have been raised to permit further construction and make the unfinished building usable, or whether it will be necessary to board-up the structure and abandon any plans for a new building in the near future” (See Supplemental Figures 47 through 51).¹⁹³

¹⁹² See also “Warns ‘Y’ May Be Monument To Apathy If Goal Not Met,” *Illinois State Journal*, 24 March 1960, 9. In early October 1962, just prior to the formal opening of the new YMCA in November of that same year, a Mr. Ralph DiSanto took offense to an earlier statement published in the newspaper regarding a perceived lack of interest in the project and willingness to donate to the project. He wrote that:

When Springfield citizens write in to the newspaper complaining that the ‘people of Springfield do not care about the YMCA Building’ or ‘that the building is an unfinished monument to youth,’ they should look further into the facts before so condemning our community.

The citizens of Springfield do care! Springfield is one of the most generous communities in the United States and this can be very easily documented by taking a look at the amount of money that has been raised in the past few years for social agencies, churches, educational purposes, etc. When a community raises over \$1,000,000, which was done for the YMCA Building Fund, there is no question in my opinion, but what Springfield is very concerned with providing adequate facilities for its youth.

The community should understand that it was not the liberal financial support of its citizens that failed the YMCA. A lot of people worked very hard and gave a lot of money toward this building program. However when a project such as this is started, it is the responsibility of agency leaders to determine the community’s fund raising potential and coordinate the project within these limits. When this important factor fails, the responsibility must not be placed on the lack of community interest, but on lack of advance planning and management (“Generosity Of Our Community Defended,” *Illinois State Journal*, 8 October 1962, 6).

¹⁹³ “‘Y’ Building Fund Far Short of Goal,” *Illinois State Journal*, 21 April 1960, 5; “Y Building Drive Workers Call Meet,” *Illinois State Journal*, 18 May 1960, 30.

In early June, the local newspaper reported that the fund-raising campaign had ended well short of the Board's projected one-million-dollar goal, and that questions remained as to the Board's future direction with regard to the completion of the new building. "What happens now to the unfinished building at 4th and Cook Sts. depends on the outcome of a planned engineering study there, [and]...if we can somehow, somehow complete enough of the inside of the new Y building to warrant partial occupancy even if we have to sit on orange crates." Dare again commented that the "unfinished building would be a 'memorial to civic apathy if we can't open the doors.'"¹⁹⁴

In mid-June 1960, the Board requested Turley to prepare "budget estimates of costs in anticipation of putting certain portions of this project into operation." Turley developed a proposal for a "Revised Plan" that would result in the minimal completion of necessary mechanical systems to allow the building to open with a bare minimum of functioning program space. Turley outlined the proposed elements of his "Revised Plan" in a letter dated 29 July 1960. As for the Youth Section, Turley proposed to complete the Youth Director's offices, Lounge, Game Room, Craft Shop, Toilets, the Junior Locker Room, Tote Basket Room, as well as the large swimming pool (Natatorium), large gymnasium (Main Gymnasium), and the basement Youth Center (with necessary toilet facilities, lobby, and stairwell). Turley proposed including the service elevator to access the basement, but dropped the Weight Lifting, General Exercise, and Wrestling Rooms from consideration. An alternative option that Turley appears to have supported was the completion of the All-Purpose Room for use as a temporary Youth Center, as it would not require the second set of toilet facilities, lobby, and stairwell construction). With respect to the Adult Section, Turley earlier had proposed the completion of the Senior Locker Room (with toilets, drying room, and shower), as it was closest and/or adjacent to the Junior Locker Room (and thus cheaper to build). The Board had not liked the idea of opening the Senior Locker Room, and directed Turley to open the Men's Health Club instead, which include the Business Men's Locker Room, Shower, Dry Room, Exercise Room, Rest Room, Sun Room, Massage Room, and Hot Room. Turley noted that "naturally this would be more costly than the completion of the Adult Section which we first anticipated. These spaces are not only further away than those we anticipated to complete in the first stage of the program; but they are more numerous, larger in area and more costly in design. The completion of these spaces would also require that certain finish work in addition to that already included will have to be done in the Adult Entrance, Elevator Lobby, Attendant's Counter, [and] access to the Health Club." Turley also recommended the completion of two of the three handball courts. In summarizing, Turley noted that "we can make the project operational for both Youth and Adults" for a sum "in the neighborhood of \$600,000...providing you are willing to endure voided and unfinished areas in order to reach other spaces which are absolutely necessary as operational facilities, and if you will permit us to make substitutions of materials which we feel will be as lasting but not so ideal as those originally drawn and specified."¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁴ "Y Building Fund Campaign Ends Short of \$1-Million Goal," *Illinois State Journal*, 2 June 1960, 24.

¹⁹⁵ Turley to Aurelius, 29 July 1960, 1-3. Turley's latter reference allowing him to substitute materials removed McBurney from the selection of finish materials.

With the Board agreeing upon details of the “Revised Program,” Turley and his team proceeded in developing a second set of construction plans to implement this construction program. Tension developed between Turley and the Board regarding the costs of these revised plans and specifications, resulting in the Board informing Turley to temporarily cease work on the drawings.¹⁹⁶ Nonetheless, in early October 1960, Turley and his team submitted drafts of the drawings and accompanying specifications. With regard to his “Revised Program,” Turley noted that “in preparing this Revised Program we are keeping one thing in mind and that is, the building *must* be open for reasonable function and occupancy.”¹⁹⁷ Subsequently, two sets of drawings and specifications for the “Revised Program” were submitted by Turley to BFS for their review.¹⁹⁸

It was not until early November that a final set of construction documents (less the mechanical systems) for the Revised Program was finalized. The subsequent bid package contained nine additional proposal requests and/or options which the Building Committee were in hopes of funding, if the prices came in sufficiently low.¹⁹⁹ Initial budget

¹⁹⁶ Aurelius to Turley, 15 August 1960. Echoing an earlier letter from McBurney, when Aurelius informed Turley of the Board’s request for him to stop work on the drawings until they receive justification for the addition costs, Aurelius wrote, “it is quite apparent that we need a much closer working relationship with you than we have had—especially at this critical stage of the program. Our Building Committee hope for frequent consultations with you from here on out. Within the next few days I want to arrange a personal conference with you so that we can discuss these details together.” McBurney’s correspondence with Morgan continued to incite discord between the Board and Turley, as he wrote “The simple fact that the Springfield YMCA did not realize its capital funds goal is disturbing and complicating enough without adding the complication of an uncooperative architect. It is not my place to enter into this controversy any more than I have. On the other hand, I would agree with you that the services provided by your architect leave a great deal to be desired. It would seem to me that some further effort by the Building Committee as a whole should be directed at this problem” (McBurney to Morgan, 16 September 1960, 1). Needless to say, Turley, McBurney (and the BFS), and the greater Building Committee of the YMCA all were throwing a lot of blame around for the problems arising from the complex funding and staging issues that were developing.

¹⁹⁷ Turley to Morgan, 4 October 1960; 5 October 1960.

¹⁹⁸ Turley to McBurney, 4 October 1960. Turley wrote to McBurney that “you will note that we have made very few substitutions of materials in this Revised Program, rather we have gone to omission of materials and finishes where we feel that it is practicable to do so and still make the building operable” (Turley to McBurney, 4 October 1960). A few days later, with regard to Turley’s “Revised Program,” McBurney wrote to Morgan that “this business of re-defining areas of work is quite difficult and I feel that Turley has made an honest effort to pin things down. [But] I do not agree with some of the limitations that Turley has now imposed on the project but at the same time I question how productive it would be to change anything until we know how much money is involved. Essentially I feel that you will be better off to finish whatever you do rather than end up with some areas finished, some semi-finished and other unfinished. The semi-finished areas will kill the impact of the finished areas and give a total appearance of a make shift solution. What you do from here on in will depend greatly on the respect the community has for what is complete and make shift facilities never inspired confidence and respect in anyone. The above is the basic policy or philosophy that I would follow in the final determination of what we do, thus once the bids are in and we know where we stand some additional juggling will no doubt be necessary” (McBurney to Morgan, 13 October 1960).

¹⁹⁹ Proposals submitted to the General Contractor for quotations included: Proposal A (completion of the Youth Section [Center], Proposal B (completion of the Health Club, including immediate support facilities), Proposal C (completion of the Service Elevator), Proposal D (completion of Handball Courts No. 249 and No. 248, including

discussions had already incorporated Proposals A (basement Youth Center), B (Men's Health Club), and D (two of the three handball courts) into the Revised Program plans (at the expense of the Senior Locker Rooms, and use of All-Purpose Room for a temporary Youth Center). Evans Construction Company submitted cost quotations for the Revised Program, and each of the proposals, on 22 December 1960, and after review Turley recommended proceeding with Proposals A, B, and D as originally outlined, but to also add Proposals E (First Floor Offices), F (Adult Section), and H (Stair No.8).²⁰⁰ The following day, the YMCA Board authorized moving forward with Proposals A, B, D and E—and dropping Proposals F and H. Now that the final details of the Revised Plan had been agreed upon, Turley still needed to complete the mechanical drawings before interior construction could begin.

Construction had continued on the exterior envelope of the two-story building through the late summer and fall of 1960. At the dawn of the new year [1961], buoyed by the previous year's best-ever membership increase, the Board was optimistic that they would be able to proceed at an accelerated pace with interior construction "to complete sufficient facilities to warrant partial occupancy in the latter part of 1961," and plans were moving ahead to complete those facilities "needed for the boys and youth program and to provide limited space for an adult physical program. This includes completion of the large swimming pool, the large gymnasium, as well as the all-purpose room and five youth club rooms." In January 1961, the newspaper reported that "The building committee is hopeful that when figures momentarily expected from contractors are in, it will be possible to finish enough areas in the new building so that work both for youth and adults can be started there late in 1961." The newspaper coverage noted that "this year's construction on the initial two-story stage of the building, which began in 1958, has been slowed due to lack of funds, but this portion will be usable when windows and doors are installed and interior finishing completed."²⁰¹

In the meantime, without a functioning new building, the Board arranged the sale of the older YMCA building located on south Seventh Street. In January 1961, the First Presbyterian Church purchased the older facility that was located immediately adjacent to their church for the sum of \$116,000. This decision was based on the YMCA Board's earlier decision to proceed with interior work on the new YMCA so that it could be

support facilities), Proposal E (completion of the First Floor Offices), Proposal F (completion of additional facilities associated with the Adult Section [Lounge area], Proposal G (completion of Stair No. 6), Proposal H (completion of Stair No. 8), and Proposal I (completion of the third Handball Court No. 247) (Turley to Aurelius, 9 November 1960). In his letter, Turley made note that these changes were authorized by the Building Committee and were approved by McBurney. He further said, "I would like to state again the amount of work which we can possibly complete within the budget estimates for this REVISED PROGRAM in order that we do not become too optimistic and that there be no misunderstanding."

²⁰⁰ Turley to Aurelius, 29 December 1960; Turley to McBurney, 30 December 1960.

²⁰¹ "Y Building Committee Hopeful For Progress On New Structure," *Illinois state Journal*, 1 January 1961, 35. This article includes a photograph of the north side of the building, complete with windows installed. See also: "Work To Resume on 'Y' Structure," *Illinois State Journal*, 8 August 1961, 16.

partially occupied by late 1961. As such, the YMCA Board promised the church occupancy of the old building not later than 15 January 1962—a schedule that they ultimately were not able to meet. The church anticipated using the old building for additional school and programing space.²⁰²

Although the YMCA Board had been hopeful to resume work on the interior of the building and partially open the facility in late 1961, their plans were not successful, and the long-threatened work stoppage was undertaken in the spring of 1961. The installation of the window sash in March-April 1961 was one of the last construction tasks undertaken prior to the work stoppage.²⁰³ After the installation of the window sash, all construction work stopped on the project, and Turley was working towards the initiation of his Revised Program.²⁰⁴ Mechanical drawings had been completed, and forwarded to the mechanical contractors (J. F. Weiskopf and Son, Edwards Plumbing and Heating Company, and Harrison Blades Company) for price quotes in late January 1961. Turley's coordination with the mechanical contractors with regard to cost proposals carried on for several months, eventually leading to the termination of the original electrical and heating/ventilating contractors (Harrison Blades and Company and J. F. Weiskopf and Son, respectively). Further time was required with the re-bidding of the electrical and heating/ventilating sub-contractors, which ultimately resulted in the hiring of a new electrical contractor (Volle Electric Service) and heating/ventilating contractors (Henson-Robinson Company and Barber-Coleman Company).²⁰⁵

²⁰² "Church Buys Old YMCA Building," *Illinois State Journal*, 24 January 1961, 1, 3. The First Presbyterian Church demolished the old YMCA building on South Seventh Street in early 1963 ("Old YMCA Surrounded By Rubble," *Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1963, 18).

²⁰³ "YMCA Directors Approve Expansion," *Illinois State Journal*, 31 December 1960, 1; "'Y' Building Committee Hopeful for Progress On New Structure," *Illinois State Journal*, 1 January 1961, 35.

²⁰⁴ In early October 1960, Evans Construction Company was waiting for the delivery of the metal window sash to complete the enclosing of the exterior of the building, a task that everyone projected would be complete "by winter." Unfortunately, the sashes were not installed until spring 1961, as the delivery of the custom-manufactured windows took longer than anticipated ("Should Finish 'Y' Exterior By Winter," *Illinois State Journal*, 6 October 1960, 43). In late December 1960, Turley noted that "it is anticipated that the glazing for enclosing the building will be delivered within two months. This time for delivery is contingent on the fabrication schedule of the factory, and it has often been the experience of this office that delivery schedules for special size double glazing such as much of this is, has often been set back. Our estimate of time for setting the glazing is two to four weeks, and this will depend on the weather to some extent" (Turley to Aurelius, 29 December 1960).

²⁰⁵ See Turley to McBurney, 24 January 1961, which details the number of additional mechanical drawings prepared by Turley for the Revised Program. Turley prepared detailed analysis of Weiskopf and Company's proposal (Turley to Thomas Cochran [YMCA Board President], 18 May 1961). Similarly, Blades did not want to pursue work on the Revised Program. Blades' attorney wrote "Mr. Blades would like to complete the YMCA building, but he is unwilling to have someone else establish his price for him. He does not feel that he can afford to reduce the bid which he has submitted. He seriously doubts that you can find a reputable contractor that will undertake completion at a lower figure. He is making this offer because he hopes that the matter can be terminated in a friendly manner and because he does not wish to be accused of taking advantage of the predicament in which the YMCA finds itself" (Thomas Sly [Le Forgee, Samuels, Miller, Schroeder and Jackson, Decatur] to Thomas Cochran, 31 July 1961).

It was not until August 1961 that the Board announced that negotiations were underway with contractors “to determine what parts of the original plan can be finished with the funds still available for financing the construction,” and work would resume on the interior sometime after Labor Day.²⁰⁶ Work apparently did not begin as soon as anticipated, and the newspapers were relatively silent regarding the status of the new YMCA for many months thereafter. It was not until late September 1961 that the YMCA Board notified Turley to proceed with the Revised Program construction.²⁰⁷ Further complicating Turley’s project management, the work undertaken as the Revised Program was let to seven prime contractors (as opposed to the earlier approach to a single prime contractor, Evans Construction Company). It was not until late November that contracts with the prime contractors were in place and construction began once again, albeit slowly. Estimates suggested the YMCA might be able to occupy the building in July 1962.

In early January 1962, the YMCA Board, after completing an eight-month study “on how to best use the expanded facilities for the people of Springfield,” announced their intention of moving into a partially completed building in the spring 1962.²⁰⁸ Again, the renewed interior construction did not get started as hoped, and apparently was awaiting the spring 1962 fund raising drive. Although Governor Otto Kerner pitched in to help with this fund-raising effort, only a month later the proposed opening date had been further extended to July 1962.²⁰⁹

By January 1962, work on the interior of the building was progressing, and it would continue through the spring and summer months of 1962. The newspapers reported little information on the status of the project during this time. It was not until late October of that year that a formal dedication and opening ceremony was finally planned for the partially completed new YMCA building.²¹⁰ On Sunday, 29 October 1962, formal ceremonies and a parade were held in downtown Springfield at both the old and new YMCA facilities. The day’s activities began with the decommissioning of the Old YMCA building at 317 South Seventh Street, followed by a procession to the new YMCA building at Fourth and Cook Streets, where a ribbon cutting ceremony was held.²¹¹ The formal dedication and open house for the new YMCA occurred on 25

²⁰⁶ “Work To Resume on ‘Y’ Structure,” *Illinois State Journal*, 8 August 1961, 16.

²⁰⁷ It is curious that the YMCA Board informed Turley to proceed via their attorneys (Sorling, Catron and Hardon to Turley, 21 September 1961).

²⁰⁸ “Move Into New ‘Y’ Planned For Spring,” *Illinois State Journal*, 4 January 1962, 31.

²⁰⁹ “New YMCA Building Unit Ready For Occupancy July 1,” *Illinois State Journal*, 4 February 1962, 18.

²¹⁰ “Final Services Are Set At Old YMCA Building,” *Illinois State Journal*, 26 October 1962, 23.

²¹¹ “Old YMCA Is Decommissioned, And After A Parade, The Ribbon Is Cut For The New One,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 October 1962, 17.

November 1962. The *Illinois State Journal* carried a multi-page story on the newly opened building²¹² (see Supplemental Figures 56 through 65).

The Springfield YMCA at Fourth and Cook Streets (The New YMCA Opens): Although the YMCA was officially opened, it was not the facility that many had planned to see built at this location.²¹³ Not only had the multi-story dormitory tower not been constructed, but the interior work had consisted only of a bare minimum allowing for the facility to open. As such, much of the interior had not been finished out, including the Instruction Pool. As much as 30 percent of the interior was unfinished and cordoned off from use, by temporary plywood partitions. Many of the more formal wall, ceiling and floor finishes (such as the stonework around the two entrances, the ornate stairs at the Adult Entrance, and the wall finishes of the Youth Center) had not been integrated into the 1962 work plan. The passenger elevators had not been installed. The Guest Locker Room (and support rooms and showers), the Auxiliary Gymnasium, and one of the Handball Courts remained unfinished. Additionally, many of the formal stylistic details once proposed for the facility (such as the previously noted Adult Entrance stairwell, elevator door logo or emblem, and Adult Lobby floor logo) had not been added. Similarly, although the exterior niche fronting Cook Street, with its monolithic block of carving-grade limestone was constructed, no carving was added to the blank wall of stone.

The YMCA Board was quick to move forward and address issues regarding the unfinished portions of the new facility, and the role of the YMCA (and its new facility) within the greater community. In early 1963, only weeks after their formal opening celebration, the YMCA Board (Thomas Cochran, President), and the Capital Needs Steering Committee (Rogers Troxell, Chairman) jointly requested the formation of a Citizen's Committee to "review the building needs of the YMCA and determine which, if any, of these needs should be included in the proposed 1963 USC [United Community Services] Capital Fund Drive."²¹⁴ In addition, "it was suggested that any recommendations would be welcomed with respect to full utilization in the next five

²¹² "YMCA DEDICATION SET FOR TODAY," *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, 1, 34-36. The tile work around the pool had not been finished by this date and the pool was not ready for the opening event.

²¹³ In late February 1963, Turley was still working with Evans Construction, and the various sub-contractors, on the various "punch lists" to finalize the contract (Turley Associates to Evans Construction, 28 February 1963). This process continued throughout the year with a series of letters going out in late December 1963 attempting to finalize these issues.

²¹⁴ Although unclear, the Capital Needs Steering Committee presumably was a committee of either the YMCA or the United Community Services. Currently known as the United Way of Central Illinois, the United Community Services of Springfield and Sangamon County was organized in March 1923 as the Springfield Council of Social Agencies. Over the years, the organization has been variously known as the Associated Welfare Agencies, the Springfield Community Chest, the War Fund Council, and the Community Chest of Springfield and Sangamon County. During these early years, one of the goals of the UCS was to act as a middleman to coordinate fund raising efforts among community-based organizations to prevent competition for finite resources within the community (<http://springfieldunitedway.org/about-us/our-history/#.X4cJKdA3mUk>).

years of any unused portions of the ‘Y’ building.”²¹⁵ A committee was quickly formed and lost no time in carrying out their review.²¹⁶ In their review, the Citizen’s Committee noted that

The committee approached this problem well aware of the often bitter criticisms that have been made with respect to the new YMCA building. These have covered all aspects of the project from site selection to size and grandeur of the building, as well as inadequate financing plans. Many members of the committee had some of the same feelings but agreed, before the investigation started, that our job was to forget the past and develop the best possible recommendations for the future. Regardless of the previous circumstances the community has paid for this building, it is ours to use, and our efforts should therefore be directed to obtaining maximum benefit at the very minimum of additional capital cost.

In further commenting on the planning of the new building, the Committee noted that

The records clearly indicate that the planning was for a building that would be large enough to meet the YMCA requirements for fifty years. It appears that the shell of the building may well be adequate to meet the demands of this time period, but *this does not mean the entire building must be finished off immediately.*

[And] it is most commendable that when construction stopped last year arrangements were made to terminate all contracts so that any further work can be done on a completely new basis of plans, specifications, and bids. The decisions of where to stop appear to have been well made, leaving a minimum operating plant. All basic construction including heating plant, plumbing, electrical and essential services are complete. In general, the remaining task is completion of floors, walls, partitions, stairs and installation of equipment.

The facilities made available with the new “Y” obviously provide a greater opportunity and capacity for handling more members. The activities are of a recreational and physical training type and principally participated in by the middle and upper income families. It would be surprising if memberships do not increase and further demands for space, particularly in the adult area, will be generated. The Health Club is a very

²¹⁵ Letter from Citizen’s Committee, to Rogers Troxell (Capital Needs Steering Committee) and Thomas Cochran (Springfield YMCA), 4 February 1963 (five pages). This letter references three documents: 1) *Building Proposal* (1948), 2) *Survey Report* (July 1954), and 3) *Development Study* (26 November 1958)—all of which would be of interest to this study but unfortunately were not able to be located.

²¹⁶ R. C. Lanphier, Jr. was selected as Chairman of this committee, with members Willard Bunn, Jr., Donald Dunnan, George Hatmaker, Norman Maldaner, and Stuart Robinson.

fine facility and should be watched to at least pay its own way... and possibly contribute some income for other adult interests.

The Citizen's Committee further estimated that "probably 40%" of the building remained unfinished," and that it was not necessary to complete the building "in accordance with the original plans and specifications," and "in view of the 'financial difficulties' it seems reasonable to 'scale down' the plans so that it may be completed at a lesser cost. Such a procedure would also provide an opportunity to make some changes that surely must be desirable if for no other reason than bringing plans up to date since the building was designed over seven years ago."²¹⁷ Specific recommendations of the Committee included: 1) completion of a "scaled-down" north entrance stairway (Stair No. 6), lobbies, and corridors on First and Second Floors; 2) completion of Family and/or Guest Use Locker Rooms (less showers);²¹⁸ 3) completion of "scaled-down" Training Pool (aka Instruction Pool); 4) installation of the service elevator; 5) completion of toilets "used by Junior Achievement Young People" [basement Youth Center?]; 6) finish ceilings in a variety of program areas (such as the Youth Toilet, Youth Locker Room, Youth Shower Room, Business Men's Toilet, Swimming Pool corridor, and Tote Basket Service Room); and 7) provide minimum food service (such as a canteen) to its patrons.²¹⁹ Also of importance was the Citizen's Committee suggestion that the YMCA work with other local organizations (such as the Board of Education, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Boys Club) in the shared use of the unfinished space within their building "for over-all community good." The final recommendation of the Committee's report was the suggestion that "an objective evaluation of the resources and facilities of the community" for the use and/or benefit of Youth Groups in Springfield be undertaken.

Despite the many challenges it had faced, the new YMCA facility had finally opened, and the Board ushered in a variety of new services and opportunities for the youth of Springfield during the latter half of the 1960s and early 1970s. In March 1967, the YMCA Board of Directors approved the Youth Committee's recommendation to accept "girl youth memberships" in the YMCA.²²⁰ The other notable change relating to female

²¹⁷ The Citizen's Committee estimated that costs to complete the entire building "in excellent condition" was \$500,000-\$600,000.

²¹⁸ "Already it is obvious that there is critical need for additional showers to serve adult members (only seven showers are installed). The Membership Committee and the 1963 Roundup leaders feel that our income seriously will be hurt unless more adequate provisions to serve adult members is readied by Roundup time. Figures from the contractors show that \$9,200.00 will complete the Guest Locker Room Shower area. These figures will not hold for long. There is no money now in sight. The Directors present Thursday felt strongly that the instructions to add these additional facilities should immediately be issued and that the Board proceed to secure the necessary funds" (Morgan to Board of Directors, 27 October 1962).

²¹⁹ A review of the 1975 demolition and construction plans suggests that many of these items had been completed by that date, presumably having been initiated sometime shortly after the Citizen's Committee report, and as funds became available (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975).

²²⁰ Mike Neuner (Youth Work Director), Memorandum entitled "Girls' Youth Memberships—An Explanation," 22 September 1967. See also Alan J. Pickering and Charles B. Holmes, "You Picked Them: The Top Ten Events in YMCA History," *Perspective* 31 (Aug./Sept. 2005): 15-27.

membership occurred in 1972 with the introduction of “family memberships.” Although this change offered girls full membership under the family membership plan, adult women were still considered “affiliate members” with limited program and facility use.²²¹ This shift in building use, with a growing participation of younger girls and women in YMCA programs, resulted in the growing need for more gender-specific female space—particularly locker rooms and showers.

The use of the new YMCA facility by “girls, women, and families” was brought to the attention of United Community Services by the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) in October 1967, noting that the expanded membership by the YMCA “had the potential to adversely affect the volume of participants in activities traditionally planned and carried out by the YWCA.” In February 1968, in response to the YWCA’s request, the United Community Services (UCS) of Springfield proposed the formation of a study committee to determine the feasibility of joint building use by the YMCA and the nearby YWCA. As they noted, “YMCA’s nationwide are moving toward a more family centered program” and recognized that the increased participation of programs serving the family and women would soon put the local YMCA and YWCA in competition for members. A study committee composed of members from the YMCA, YWCA, and UCS met in March. At the time, the Springfield YWCA had only recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, and was then based in an older building approximately six blocks south of the new YMCA.²²² The United Community Services noted that programs were beginning to overlap and competition between the two membership organizations was not beneficial for the community, would lead to duplicative programs and expense, and that a large amount of unused and/or unfinished space was available in the new YMCA building. The UCS noted that joint-use YMCA/YWCA facilities were in operation in other communities across the United States.²²³

²²¹ YMCA (1999). It was not until 1976 that the YMCA allowed for adult female membership at the YMCA. It was in that year that the national organization set policy that “women and girls should be given equal membership opportunity and equal programs.” In 1977, women were given equal track and pool time at the Springfield YMCA for the first time. In January of that same year, Mary Loken was elected to the Springfield YMCA Board of Directors. Mrs. Loken was the first woman to serve as a board member in the organization’s 102-year history (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 January 1977, 12).

²²² The Springfield YWCA was located in what was then an older building located at the northwest corner of Fifth and Jackson Streets. The Springfield YWCA, which was designed by Springfield architect George Helmle, had opened in March 1913. At the time, it was a large modern facility with swimming pool directly across the street from the Governor’s Mansion, and it offered a variety of services to the women of Springfield. The YWCA celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1963 with over 3,000 members. Facing increased maintenance costs, and decreased membership, the YWCA vacated (and sold) the building in 2007. Shortly afterwards, in 2009, the programs of the YWCA were absorbed by the Springfield Urban League. The Springfield YWCA building was demolished in early 2018 (SangamonLink; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8144>).

²²³ At the time, the UCS noted that 33 joint-use facilities were in operation in the United States. In 1966, the La Crosse, Wisconsin YMCA and YWCA joined forces under one roof and initiated a joint occupancy agreement, becoming one of the first in the nation.

Joseph Prola was appointed Chairman, and one of the first items of business was the preparation of a study of space needs for the current programs in use at both of the YMCA and YWCA.²²⁴ The Study Committee's report concluded that: 1) program activities currently conducted by the two agencies in their separate facilities could be accommodated by the current YMCA facility with modest physical modifications to the building; and 2) such joint occupancy "would not significantly retard either of the two agencies' capability for program expansion" and allow for future expansion of programs beneficial to both organizations.²²⁵ In early July, the chairman of the Study Committee (R. D. Collins), and the executive directors of both the YMCA and YWCA met with M. D. Turley (the architect of the new YMCA) to discuss "the possibility of housing the YMCA and the YWCA activities in the present YMCA building." Collins summarized the then current use of the six-year-old facility, as of July 1968:

Although the basement area is far from being finished, as originally intended, it appears to be used far beyond the capacity as originally designed. The Junior Achievement Program rents an area in the southwest corner. At the insistence of several members, a temporary running track has been set up in the northwest corner. Exercise areas occupy the area originally designed as a rifle range. The rifle range and archery range occupy the area originally designated as a parking area.²²⁶

Excluding the natatorium, the first floor is about three-fourths finished. The areas finished are in general being used as intended in the original design. The areas not finished comprise the instruction pool, a portion of the locker room (135 locker capacity), the adult lounge, a food service area and a general lobby area.

The second floor is also about three-fourths finished. Although the auxiliary gymnasium is unfinished it is being used. A large area near the northeast corner is unfinished. Originally this area would contain the chapel, a music room, a club room, a conference room and other miscellaneous rooms.²²⁷

Collins concluded that he felt "it would not be economically feasible to house the YWCA activities and the YMCA activities in the present YMCA building." In explaining his opinion, Collins noted that neither the YMCA nor YWCA executive directors "believe joint tenanship [sic] would work." Collins' reasoning was summed up by his comments

²²⁴ United Community Service, YMCA-YWCA Study Committee, *Minutes*, 6 March 1968.

²²⁵ Subcommittee Report on Current Use of YMCA and YWCA Facilities, 6 May 1968.

²²⁶ The basement parking garage was no longer functioning in its original capacity by this date, presumably having been replaced by the surface parking lot located across Fourth Street, to the east of the YMCA building.

²²⁷ Letter, R. D. Collins to Joseph Prola, 16 July 1968.

that “the original YMCA design concept was centered around men and boys’ activities. Provision was not made to accommodate women and girl activities on a large scale.”²²⁸ Additionally, he noted that “Physical expansion of the building can only be accomplished by building upward, and then only within certain well defined areas” and the “major drawback to such a joint tenancy would be the lack of expansion for future growth of each organization.” Prophesizing, he noted that “I envision that within a few years unfinished areas within the YMCA will be finished and expansion upward will be required.”²²⁹ Once again, in early 1971, the USC requested that the YMCA and YWCA reconsider the joint-use of the YMCA building.²³⁰ At this time [1971], the results were the same as before. The YMCA Study Committee unanimously recommended that “no further attempt be made to utilize the YMCA Building for the two agencies”.²³¹

²²⁸ Specifically, Collins referenced the need for additional locker space for men, and that available locker areas not yet finished would not sufficiently accommodate both the YMCA and YWCA needs, and any space for additional women’s locker areas would not be convenient for either the pool or exercise rooms.

²²⁹ Letter, R. D. Collins to Joseph Prola, 16 July 1968.

²³⁰ Memorandum, from Joseph Prola Chairman to Walter Hill, YMCA and Marie White YWCA, 24 February 1971.

²³¹ Letter from John Chapin, President United Community Services, to Richard Grummon, President YMCA, 24 March 1971. This issue was again “front and center” in late 1984. In anticipation of the need for the expansion of the YMCA facilities, and prior to the initiation of a \$1.4 million fund drive campaign for winter 1986, the YMCA Board approached the YWCA in November 1984 to once again explore the possibility of the two organizations sharing a single facility. It had been 16 years since the initial discussion regarding joint-use, and by 1984 women had taken on a leadership role within the YMCA. By this time, thoughts among YMCA board members about a joint-use facility had shifted, and the YMCA Board requested the meeting in an effort “to reach consensus” on whether to conduct a future ad campaign and that “a major component of this decision [regarding the fund drive] was the future planning of the YWCA and thought that it was imperative to explore the possibility of some form of collaboration with them. The mere fact of a joint meeting, the first within memory, excited everyone present, and the prospect of working toward a common goal for the benefit of Springfield engendered even more enthusiasm.”

Obviously, perceptions had changed over the years. Oxtoby, in setting the tone for the November 1984 meeting, wrote that “Willingness of the YM to co-operate with the YW dates back to 1962 when the present YM building was being planned. At that time, current thinking held (apparently on both sides) that joint discussion would be unproductive, and no serious attempts have been made since then.” She continued by noting that “We all felt that this was an idea whose time had come, if not overdue, and that it presented us with an opportunity to perform an invaluable and enduring service to Springfield. We were also pleased and surprised to meet such acceptance of the concept, and we most assuredly feel a momentum for monumental accomplishment” (Memorandum, from Carolyn Oxtoby, Chairman YM-YW Task Force, to YMCA Board Members and YWCA meeting participants, 21 November 1984). The meeting was held on 12 November 1984 at Maldaner’s Restaurant, and a follow-up meeting was set up for 17 December 1984, after the YWCA had an opportunity to make a presentation to their Board of Directors. Apparently, the YWCA Board was agreeable to continue further discussion, a committee to study space needs of both organizations was formed at the 21 December meeting, and three dates were set for continued meetings in January 1985. “In light of the YMCA’s intention to conduct a fund drive during the winter of ’86, we imposed a time limit upon ourselves of summer ’85 to prepare a proposal for both Boards consideration” (YM-YW Task Force Meeting Minutes, 17 December 1984). Carolyn Oxtoby became the first female President of YMCA Board of Directors in 1985.

By early 1971, the YMCA Board felt it was time to proceed with the “unfinished business” and complete the interior build-out of their building. A key component of completing this build-out was the completion of a successful fund-raising campaign. In an effort to prevent competition for a finite source of donations, it was the United Community Services (UCS) of Springfield that coordinated the yearly scheduling of a variety of community-wide, charitable, fund-raising events in Springfield. Apparently, the YMCA Board kept getting their fund-raising event pushed off to the future, in place of the Boy Scouts, Sangamon State University, and local hospital charity drives. Although the Board had hoped to have a fund drive in 1971, their turn was not queued-up until 1974.²³²

The year 1974 was recognized as the 100th anniversary of the Springfield YMCA, and it was at that time that the United Community Services scheduled their fund drive. In early 1974, the YMCA Board initiated their Centennial Development Program to oversee fund-raising activity in hopes of finally completing those unfinished portions of the building remaining from 1962. It had been over ten years since the previous drive to raise money for the capitol program. Goals of this new fund drive were set at raising slightly over \$1 million, and although the majority of the monies were earmarked for completing the main facility, funds were also to be used to construct a year-round lodge at their campsite on Lake Springfield, to develop a 13-acre athletic field (located at the corner of Rita and Kimble Streets, Southern View), and to purchase the adjacent parking lot to the east of Fourth Street (which they were leasing at the time). Not factoring into the dormitory wing (which by this time had been completely dropped from consideration), 30 percent of the interior of the existing building had not, as yet, been completed from 1962. Nearly half of the hoped-for funds (\$600,000) were to go to the completion of the main facility.²³³ As reported in early 1974, “the lack of funds at that time [1962] barred completion of many facilities, including an elevator, an instruction pool, the front stairs and lobby, a youth gymnasium and several rooms for a variety of uses.”²³⁴ Expecting a

²³² Letter from Irvin Smith, President YMCA, to Francis Budinger, President, United Community Services, 11 April 1973.

²³³ More than 25,000 square feet of space in the building remained unfinished at this time. The balance of the projected funds was to go to the construction of a permanent water and sanitation facility at the YMCA camp at Lake Springfield, and to develop an athletic field at Rita and Kimble Streets in Southern View (“YMCA Sets Goal At \$1,035,000,” *Illinois State Journal*, 6 March 1974, p.13).

²³⁴ In 1974, the Committee hoped to complete the small instruction pool, the youth or auxiliary gymnasium, Adult lobby and lounge area, install an elevator, vending machine area, older youth multi-purpose room, youth and adult locker control and storage room, physical testing and first aid room, and three additional handball courts. During early planning stages in 1972, the plan was to relocate and expand the Men’s Health Club to the basement level, and to remodel part of the existing Men’s Health Club for use by women. By 1974, the new Men’s Health Club had been dropped from the plans. In early March 1974, the local newspaper carried a story with a photograph of members of the YMCA’s Centennial Development Program looking over the unfinished instruction pool, implying that work was underway on the instruction pool and/or announcing that work was to begin soon (“Checking Progress,” *Illinois State Journal* 3 March 1974; see also “A Personal Presentation Prepared Especially for Mr. Domenic Giachetto Regarding the YMCA Centennial Development Program,” Springfield, 1974; “Why? Who? What? When? The YMCA Centennial Development Program,” Springfield, 1974).

20-percent annual increase in growth over the upcoming years, the unfinished space in the facility was desperately needed.²³⁵ Funds were also to be used to purchase the parking lot which they currently leased on the opposite side (east) of Fourth Street for \$100,000.²³⁶ Again plagued by over-expectations with their fund-raising drive, the Centennial Development Program was only able to raise approximately \$800,000 of the necessary \$1 million of their capital campaign. Although this money allowed for much of the unfinished portions of the YMCA building to be completed at this time, the work was still curtailed in its extent. Funds to complete safety and fire code work and to purchase the adjacent parking lot, in the tune of \$200,000, was lacking.

It appears that some initial work, such as the completion of the instructional pool, began almost simultaneously with the initiation of the spring 1974 fund drive. In early March 1974, the local newspaper carried a story with a photograph of members of the YMCA's Centennial Development Program looking over the unfinished instruction pool, implying that work may have already been initiated.²³⁷ Progress on the proposed improvements seems to have been slow, as in July 1975 the local newspaper reported that the work on the youth pool was "progressing".²³⁸ A single, undated sheet of plans for the instruction pool were prepared by Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein, Architects and Planners of Springfield. This single sheet of plans may have been preliminary to, and pre-date, the construction drawings prepared for the major "renovation" that followed. It was not until mid-1975 that preliminary construction plans were prepared by Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein, for carrying out the construction plans outlined by the Centennial Development Program for the "YMCA Renovation." The preliminary plans are dated 15 September 1975, with final plans stamped for construction, dated 18 December 1975.

The work proposed in 1974, and formalized in Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein's December 1975 construction documents, did not consist of simply completing the work designed in 1958 (and partially constructed in 1961-1962). Programing needs had changed dramatically from the early 1960s. Some proposed uses from 1958, such as the dormitory wing, had been completely abandoned years earlier. Less substantial programs, such as the basement rifle range, were also eliminated from the current 1975

²³⁵ This 20-percent growth was anticipated, in part, due to the expansion of programs for both women and the very young ("Women Invade YMCA In Quest Of Fitness," *Illinois state Journal*, 26 April 1974, 49; "YMCA Touts 'Tiny Tots' Program," *Illinois State Journal*, 3 May 1974, 47).

²³⁶ In August 1973, the YMCA Board signed a 99-year lease for the parking lot owned by the Hickox Estate. Initial rental costs were \$8,400 per year, but rates were reassessed every five years based on the Consumer Price Index. By early 1983, the rental rate was expected to rise to \$18,500 per year, and the Board was considering purchasing the property outright. In 1973, the option to purchase was at \$200,000, which had increase to \$394,000 by early 1983 (Building-Long Range Planning Committee Minutes, 13 April 1983). The Purchase Option in August 1984 was \$445,000 (Building Committee Minutes, 18 August 1983). Purchase of the parking lot was dropped from the 1974 capital campaign; it is unclear when the Board finally purchased this property.

²³⁷ "Checking Progress," *Illinois State Journal*, 3 March 1974.

²³⁸ "Is it ready yet?" *State Journal-Register*, 29 July 1975, 13.

plans. Due to the changing program needs (particularly the loss of the dormitory section), and in an effort to save on construction costs, the lunch counter, kitchens, and banquet facilities, as well as the Chapel, were eliminated from the plans as well. New facility needs incorporated into the plans in 1975 included space for younger children, as well as the establishment of separate use areas for women (including the addition of a women's locker room). Work at this time also included a major overhaul of the building's HVAC system, completion of third handball court as well as fire-safety improvements.²³⁹ Major changes from the original plans are most visible in the complete re-design of the northeast corner of both Floors 1 (Adult Lounge and main entrance) and 2 (Chapel area), as well as changes in basement use²⁴⁰ (see Figures 36 through 44).

The work outlined in the December 1975 plans was apparently begun in early 1976. Unfortunately, there is little to no coverage in local newspapers reporting on this work. Later that year (1976), the YMCA also undertook the design of six new handball courts, to be constructed as a third-story addition onto the east end of the roof (in that area originally designed for the six-story dormitory wing which was never constructed). This design work also was undertaken by Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein, Architects and Planners (Springfield), with plans dated 3 August 1976. Probably due to its grandiose scale (and cost), this work was not completed. Instead, in the spring 1977, the local newspaper reported on the proposed plan to construct two new handball courts adjacent to the existing courts.²⁴¹ In 1978, these two courts were constructed east of the existing courts, abutting what was originally designed as the west wall of the Chapel.²⁴²

In 1976, the year of the U.S. Bicentennial, the YMCA's national organization set policy that "women and girls should be given equal membership opportunity and equal programs." It was in that year that a woman was elected to the Springfield YMCA Board of Directors for the first time, and the following year (1977) women were given equal track and pool time for the first time. In 1979, the Board identified the need for a Women's Health and Fitness Center. Financing for these improvements was approved by the Board, construction undertaken, and the new facility opened in 1980. In that year [1980], with a membership of approximately 7,000, women and girls represented 35-40

²³⁹ Fire-safety changes undertaken at this time included fire escape doors and stairs located on the west façade along the alley (accessing both the Natatorium and Auxiliary Gymnasium), as well as the addition of new exterior stairs to the east side of the existing handball courts (Stair No. 12), and the modification of the existing stairs to meet "fire-tower" requirements.

²⁴⁰ Plans from 1975 indicate that the lower-level parking had already been removed from the facility by this date, having been replaced by an indoor running track. This change probably occurred when the YMCA Board rented the parking lot across Fourth Street to the east in ca. 1973 (or slightly earlier). Changes in this area outlined in the 1975 plans include the addition of a circular stairway accessing the track from the First Floor overhead.

²⁴¹ "Two more courts planned at YMCA," *State Journal-Register*, 3 May 1977, 3; "YMCA handball courts," *State Journal-Register*, 7 December 1977, 48.

²⁴² The construction of these two handball courts blocked the original decorative glass windows along the west wall of the Chapel, effectively eliminating their aesthetic value (see Supplemental Figure 79).

percent of the Springfield YMCA membership. Details of this work are limited, as no construction plans have been located.

By 1980, after experiencing unparalleled growth in the later 1970s, and foreseeing similar continued growth into the 1980s, the YMCA Board recognized the need for expanding their facilities to meet these increased needs.²⁴³ The main concerns at this time were the need for a new, greatly enlarged swimming pool, gymnastics space, and locker rooms. The Board noted that they were “virtually at a limit with our present facilities” and had resorted to renting swim time at Washington Pool.²⁴⁴ By April, the Building Committee was considering several options to proceed with expansion.²⁴⁵ One proposal on the table at the time called for the construction of a new gymnasium on the roof of the existing facility, in that area previously slated for the new handball courts. In May 1983, Hanson Engineers conducted a study regarding the possibility of constructing the new gymnasium on the roof of the existing facility. This study indicated that this would not be feasible due to insufficient live load requirements for gymnasiums.²⁴⁶

At this time [1983], the Building Committee was considering expanding with new construction to the east, south, or west of their existing facility.²⁴⁷ Efforts to persuade Jack Stoldt (owner of the car dealership and garage to the east of the YMCA’s parking lot), and the owner of the apartment building to the south of the YMCA building, proved unsuccessful, and by late 1983 the Building Committee began to look in earnest at the undeveloped property lying immediately across the tracks, to the west of the YMCA. In June 1983, the YMCA Board entered into an agreement with the YMCA’s Building Furnishings and Service Bureau (BFS) for design services associated with an anticipated expansion. In February 1984, the Building and Furnishings Service was tasked to prepare a study looking at program needs, and costs of a new building. By March, the Building Committee had identified land adjacent to their facility to the west of the tracks that was available (part of the Payne Thomas Estate), and was inquiring about the State of Illinois’ interest to purchase part of this land from them, should they purchase the large parcel.²⁴⁸ The general agreement was to accept the space needs proposal of the BFS

²⁴³ YMCA, *Trends in Springfield YMCA Adult Membership and Participation* [ca. 1980].

²⁴⁴ Building-Long Range Planning Committee, *Minutes* March 1983; Edele, Ron. *Report to the Building and Facilities Planning Committee. Program Trends, Population Summaries and Facility Needs* [1983?].

²⁴⁵ Building-Long Range Planning Committee *Minutes*, 13 April 1983.

²⁴⁶ Tim Goetz, Hanson, to Walter Hill, YMCA, 16 May 1983.

²⁴⁷ Expansion to the north was not feasible due to the presence of the substantial Hickox apartments.

²⁴⁸ In 1981, the State of Illinois had acquired the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Dana-Thomas House located at the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Lawrence Avenue (only one-half block south and on the same block as the YMCA). In early 1982, the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC; caretakers of the newly established Dana-Thomas State Historic Site) was considering the purchase of the Payne Thomas estate, which consisted of Partial Lots 9-12, Lincoln Place. The IDOC was interested in this property because of the presence of a small frame Queen Anne cottage located on Partial Lot 9 (which fronted Lawrence Avenue). This house had originally been located on the Dana property on the east side of the tracks and had been moved to this location when the Dana-Thomas was

Bureau, and expand to the west with a new facility.²⁴⁹ In May 1984, the YMCA Board was working with the Capitol Development Board to acquire the Payne Thomas property, with partial Lots 10-12 (a parking lot) being acquired for the YMCA and partial Lot 9 (with house) being acquired for the Department of Conservation.²⁵⁰ At this time, the Building Committee established a fairly aggressive schedule for the remaining months of 1984: 1) complete the purchase of the Payne Thomas property and finalize project costs by September 1; 2) hire a fund raising organization by October 15; 3) complete a fund raising feasibility study by November 15; and 4) begin the fund drive by January 1, 1985.²⁵¹

Planning proceeded during late summer 1984, and with the assistance of the BFS Bureau, the Building Committee identified their space needs and recommended the construction of a new building to be located across the tracks to the west of the existing facility. The proposed new building, which would be connected to the existing building with a walkway (or skywalk) over the tracks, would house a 42'x75' pool, a large gymnasium, both male and female locker room complexes, a pool viewing area, and offices. Measuring 65'x100' in size, the new structure would add 19,500 square feet of program space to the YMCA. The cost of the project was estimated at \$2.3 million (see Supplemental Figures 66 and 67).

In October 1984, the YMCA Board was presented with a study prepared by the Developmental Study Committee, which was designed to measure the community's perception of the organization's needs, evaluate the economic climate of the time, and the potential success of a future campaign drive. Unfortunately, this study noted that the community did not identify an urgent need to proceed with the project, and it did not have a positive outlook for the success of the proposed fund-raising event.²⁵² The study recommended that the YMCA initiate a marketing/public relations program, review its priorities, reassess facility needs, and reduce expectation of raising \$2.3 million down to a more realistic \$1 million for its 1985 fund drive. Over the next couple of months, alternatives were discussed in order to lower the projected costs,

constructed. In her later years (ca. 1928 to 1946), Susan Lawrence Dana had lived in this small house. The YMCA was only interested in Partial Lots 10-12, which fronted Cook Street adjacent to their facility.

In early January 1984, representatives of the YMCA met with David Kenny, Director of IDOC about their interest in the northern three lots associated with this property, in hopes of jointly purchasing these lands and dividing them between the two parties. Unfortunately, although the IDOC was interested in the property, the Illinois Legislature was not quick to allocate funds to purchase these additional lands (as they had only recently paid \$1 million for the Frank Lloyd Wright House only a short time previous).

²⁴⁹ YMCA, *Building Committee Minutes*, 28 March 1984.

²⁵⁰ *Ibid*, 1 May 1984.

²⁵¹ *Ibid*, 10 January 1984.

²⁵² YMCA, *A Synopsis: Report of the Developmental Study for the YMCA, Springfield, Illinois* (October 1984).

but ultimately the 1985 campaign drive was not initiated.²⁵³ In spring 1986, the YMCA's initiated a new campaign. Although the 1986 fund drive did not raise the anticipated funds hoped for, it succeeded in raising \$700,000, which was used to renovate the main building and construct a new Day Camp Lodge (which was dedicated in June 1988).²⁵⁴

In 1987, in anticipation of expanding the existing facility, the BFS Bureau prepared a set of conceptual plans outlining a series of proposed improvements to the existing Springfield YMCA building. Major changes proposed at that time included: 1) the addition of a third pool attached to the southwest corner of the building (extending onto the adjacent property to the south), and 2) reorganization of the front entrances. The new pool was to be 36'x75' in size, being much larger than the two existing ones. The plan called for the conversion of the main entrance into a secondary emergency exit with the expansion of the Men's Fitness Center into the Adult Lounge located at the northeast corner of the main floor, and subsequent restructuring of the Youth Lounge and entrance into the main access to the building. A single set of conceptual plans, heavily annotated with proposed changes and/or alterations, are presented in the Supplemental Materials as Figures 68-70. Again in 1987, the campaign drive was unsuccessful, and further plans to expand were dropped for the time being. Although the hoped-for expansion was not undertaken, a new Nautilus Center was completed in 1989.

In 1999, the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield celebrated 125 years of the YMCA serving the Springfield community. Their anniversary celebration was accompanied by the publication of their *125th Anniversary Issue*. That same year, the Building Committee had reported that, if the facility were to continue to expand its services to families and youth, the first floor of the YMCA building required renovations. Areas identified that needed upgrading included the youth lobby and nursery area, the existing locker rooms (which were not suitable for families and disabled individuals), as well as older heavily used portions of the building that simply needed "refurbished."²⁵⁵

A single set of plans prepared by BRH Builders (Springfield) and dated November 1999 outlined work presumably undertaken in late 1999 or early 2000. This single set of plans appears to represent the initial efforts of the Board to address the issues identified by the Building Committee report. This work probably was also in

²⁵³ It was at this time (late 1984) that the YMCA Board reached out to the YWCA Board to re-visit the possibility of a new joint-use facility for both the YMCA and YWCA. One of the reasons for reaching out was to explore the possibility of a joint fund-raising campaign drive for late 1986—in part to join forces in their fund-raising efforts. The hope was to finalize efforts for joint use in 1985 and pursue a major fund-raising event for a new building in 1986. The efforts to integrate the programs of the YMCA and YWCA during 1985 were again unsuccessful.

²⁵⁴ No plans were found for renovation work undertaken in 1986. This raises the possibility that the funds raised in 1986 were applied to the preparation of the proposed expansion plans drawn up in 1987.

²⁵⁵ Building Committee Report, as summarized in Springfield YMCA Development Campaign 2000, 3.

response to the newly established *Illinois Accessibility Code* (1997) which required public buildings to be modified for handicap accessibility. This single set of surviving plans illustrates work to be performed on the main floor of the facility.²⁵⁶ This work included minor reconfiguring of some doors and other openings, removal and addition of small partitions, as well as floor and ceiling modifications. Some of the more extensive work on the First Floor included the removal of bathroom partitions in the Men's Locker Room area, the work being described as "Open up for Special Needs and Tear Out Walls." Additionally, the two small shower rooms located at the northwest corner of the Men's Locker Room were opened up into a single shower facility. An undated single-sheet of architectural drawings, lacking a title block and simply labeled "First Floor Plan—Scheme 7" prepared by Walton and Associates Architects of Springfield, are believed to date to this same time period. These plans document a series of small modifications on the building's ground floor resulting in the reorganization of the space in the southeast corner of the building (creating a Youth Lounge, as well as Babysitting and Party Rooms) and the addition of three "Special Needs Changing Rooms" and a Pool Office adjacent to the Men's Locker Room. These plans, which also illustrate the presence of a single, opened-up "Health Club Shower," probably date from late 1999 or early 2000, and are potentially associated with the BRH Builders work from November 1999 (see Figures 45 and 46).

As a result of the 2000 Capital Development Campaign, more substantial construction was initiated in early 2001. By May 2001, Walton and Associates Architects of Springfield had prepared plans for a new "Men's Health Center (Remodeling Men's Health Club)." The undated sheet of drawings noted above, may have been an initial step that led to the creation of the new Men's Health Center. In any case, these more substantial plans, which are dated 1 June 2001 and carry the title block "Men's Health Center" suggest that the alterations detailed in Walton and Associates undated plans had been completed by May 2001. The proposed changes outlined in the new plans, which date from 11 June 2001, outlined the removal of the old lockers, addition of new lockers, and partial reorganization of the bathrooms, steam rooms, and sauna area. In 2009, Walton and Associates prepared plans and oversaw a series of "Building Improvements," that included work on the roof, masonry repairs, and stair repairs (drawings dated 31 August 2009) (see Figures 48 and 49).

The Springfield YMCA at Fourth and Cook Streets (Summary): In 1960, an editorial in the *Illinois State Register* in support of the fund-raising activity to complete the interior of the current YMCA building, noted the significance of the YMCA to the citizens of Springfield. The writer referred to the facility "not as a building, but as a force for permanent righteousness."²⁵⁷ The building we recognize as the Springfield YMCA changed dramatically from its conception in the middle 1950s to today. Although the

²⁵⁶ One assumes work most likely occurred on the second floor, as well as in the basement. Unfortunately, no plans are available illustrating that work.

²⁵⁷ "Building Men And Boys Builds City of Future," *Illinois State Register*, 7 February 1960, 7.

YMCA program needs had changed over the years—the two most significant being the abandonment of the dormitory program, and the integration of women members into its fold—the Board was successful in adapting the structure over the years to meet those needs and to continue to serve its members for fifty-eight years.

With the shift in Springfield’s population to the west side of the community, the Board authorized the construction of a new facility (the Kerasotes Facility, 4550 West Iles Avenue) on the far west side of Springfield, which opened in late 2011, and began planning for the construction of a new downtown facility. In spring 2020, construction of the new \$34 million downtown facility located in the Enos Park Neighborhood (corner Fourth and Carpenter Street) was initiated. This new facility is slated for opening in December 2020, which will result in the closure and demolition of the existing downtown facility.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Although the Springfield YMCA is a large, irregularly massed building, as originally designed the structure had two basic blocks: 1) the lower block comprising the administrative offices and program spaces, and 2) the dormitory tower. The lower block was two-stories in height (with full basement) and encompassed nearly the entire lot on which the building was constructed. Projecting above the east end of the lower block was the six-story dormitory block.

The front of the Springfield YMCA faced east towards the Fourth Street frontage. As such, the most formal of the building’s elevations was the East Elevation (see Figure 8).²⁵⁸ The lower block is characterized by a series of horizontal lines consisting of a row of brick planters pierced by two sets of entrance steps at street level, capped by two bands of large-paned windows separated by a 6’-wide limestone-faced spandrel. The Second-Floor band of windows is similarly capped by a 4’-wide limestone-faced spandrel. The lower band of windows is approximately 9’ tall, whereas the second story band of windows is approximately 7’ tall. The lower brick band of planters rise approximately 3’-6” above the sidewalk with their upper surface flush with the First Floor. The Adult Entrance, located approximately 46’ from the northeast corner of the building, is flanked by a series of large “store front” windows. The Adult Entrance is set into a 15’-wide recess, with three blue-tiled columns supporting the overhead, cantilevered second story. The Youth Entrance is located approximately 46’ from the southeast corner of the building. This entrance is flanked by similar windows albeit with a 2’-wide band of limestone similar to that present in the overhead spandrels. The Youth Entrance is set into a 5’-wide recess with no exterior support columns. The second story of the lower block is characterized by a

²⁵⁸ *East (Fourth Street) Exterior Elevation* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-9).

distinctive uninterrupted band of large windows with limestone-faced spandrels both below and above the windows. The second story is cantilevered over the lower first floor, which is prominently displayed as it wraps around both the south and north sides of the building. The lower block rises approximately 33' above the sidewalk below.

As originally designed, the dormitory tower was to rise six stories above the flat roof capping the broad, horizontal lower two stories of the building. Both the north and south ends of the dormitory tower were set back approximately 5' from the edge of the lower block. This tall, rectangular tower, which was centered on the East Elevation, rose approximately 61' above the roof of the lower two-story block (and/or approximately 86' above the street level below). Copying the horizontal characteristics of the lower block, the dormitory tower consisted of a series of bands of double-hung window sash separated by corrugated aluminum spandrels finished with a porcelain enamel. The bands of windows were approximately 5'-6" tall, separated by the 5'-wide spandrels. Centered in the front (east) elevation of the dormitory block was a 20'-wide, monolithic elevator shaft faced with cut limestone similar to the lower block's spandrels. This shaft projected from the main block of the dormitory wing by 2' and rose an additional 12' above the wing's parapet wall. In total, the dormitory wing, less the approximately 33' tall flagstaff, rose approximately 98' over the street level. Stair towers located on both the north and south ends of the dormitory tower were faced with brick veneer, with a 2'-6"-wide vertical column of stacked aluminum projected window sash running up the entire tower at its junction with the main dormitory block.

The North Elevation, although not as formal as the East Elevation, fronts Cook Street and represents a secondary elevation with major street exposure (see Figure 9).²⁵⁹ The eastern 67' of the North Elevation is the most formal, mirroring the formal characteristics of the East Elevation. A single set of steps accesses the Adult Entrance Terrace from Cook Street. The First Floor "store front" windows do not wrap as far around the Cook Street frontage as much as the Second Story band of windows and limestone spandrels do. A service door is present along this section of the elevation. This door originally was intended to provide access to an interior stairway rising up the north end of the dormitory block. Neither the dormitory, nor stairway (designated Stair No. 9) were ever completed, however. Had the dormitory been built, its monolithic brick end wall would have dominated the space above the lower block on this section of the north elevation.²⁶⁰

The west half of the North Elevation is characterized by an irregularly massed cluster of various blocks which rise to differing heights and are set back from both

²⁵⁹ *North (Cook Street) Exterior Elevation* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-9).

²⁶⁰ The walls of the stairwell shaft were to have been framed by a narrow band of cut limestone, which complimented the cut stone of the south wall of the proposed elevator tower.

Cook Street and the adjacent alley at different depths. These blocks include: 1) the limestone faced block that houses the three handball courts, 2) the brick and glass block faced block that houses the Natatorium, and 3) two brick-faced blocks that house the Main Gymnasium and Auxiliary Gymnasium. These four blocks contrast with the monolithic brick wall that forms the northern wall of the First Floor.

The central section of the North Elevation is a less formal transition between the formal front (east end) and informal/functional rear (west end) of the building. The first floor of this section of the North Elevation is a plain brick veneer wall without fenestration. As originally designed (albeit not constructed) was a large, limestone framed niche that measured 16' wide and 11' tall. Set inside this niche was to be a thick slab of statuary grade limestone. At a future date, it was proposed that a sculptor would create a work-of-art within this space. The second story within this section of the North Elevation originally consisted of a band of windows similar to those present in the adjacent space to the east but set back from Cook Street 36' and framed-in by brick-veneered walls above, below, and in-between paired groups of windows. This 36' set-back allowed for window exposure along the west end of what was planned to be the second-story YMCA Chapel (complete with "stained glass" decorative window panels). In 1977, two new handball courts were constructed on top of the First-Floor roof within this recess. The hand-ball court addition, which blocked the decorative Chapel windows, represented a large block projecting over the lower brick wall along Cook Street, mirroring the original handball court's massing and location. Unlike the original handball courts which are faced in limestone, this new block is faced with white metal.

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the West (Alley) and South (Lot Line) Elevations as originally designed.²⁶¹ The West Elevation represents a non-formal elevation with an alley view. Located within the southwest corner of this elevation is a two-bay recessed area that provides a covered loading dock and a ramp accessing the basement (originally leading to the parking lot on this level). Whereas the west half of the South Elevation consists simply of a large expanse of a tall brick wall, the east half of the South Elevation is considerably more formal, with its lower block reminiscent of the formal East Elevation.

2. Condition of Fabric: Although showing its age and in need of some repairs, the Springfield YMCA remains in relatively sound condition, and still serves the community in its original capacity.

B. Description of Exterior:

²⁶¹ *West (Alley) Exterior Elevation* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-11); *South (Lot Line) Exterior Elevation* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-12).

1. Overall Dimensions: At its widest extent (including the planters and exterior terraces on the ground floor), the Springfield YMCA measures 243'-6" (east/west) x 160'-4" (north/south), which roughly corresponded with the size of the lot on which it stood.²⁶² The actual lot was 2" out-of-square, creating an additional 2" of "unused" lot space at the northwest and southeast corners of the building. As originally designed, the multi-story dormitory wing (less its stair towers on each end) measured approximately 31' wide (east/west) by 130' long (north/south). Located on each end of the dormitory wing was a stair tower that measured 8'-6" (north/south) x 26'-6" (east/west).
2. Foundations: Foundations for the YMCA are reinforced poured concrete walls, the majority of which are 8" thick. As originally designed, the majority of the foundations (less those associated with the tall dormitory section of the building) were to rest on reinforced concrete spread footings.²⁶³ The foundations associated with the tall dormitory section were to be 3'-6" diameter, drilled caissons, which extended approximately 40' in depth below the basement floor slab, with a 5'-6" diameter, bell-shaped end. At the beginning of construction, in early September 1958, Evans Construction Company recommended the use of drilled caissons for all the footings (less those in the boiler room where spread footings would remain). The shift to caissons resulted in a savings of \$31,200 over the cost of spread footings.²⁶⁴ The majority of the reinforced concrete basement walls were 8" thick, with a few being 12" thick. A brick shelf was located around the outside top face of the perimeter foundation wall to support the brick veneer used throughout much of the building's exterior wall surfaces.²⁶⁵
3. Walls: By definition, a curtain wall is a wall that "encloses the space within a building but does not support the roof." As such, the majority of the exterior walls of the Springfield YMCA are "curtain walls." Six architectural drawings illustrate the various exterior curtain wall construction details.²⁶⁶ A variety of exterior wall finishes were employed with the construction of the Springfield

²⁶² *Site Plan and Plot Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-1).

²⁶³ *Foundation Plans* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-1); See also *Soil Information and Foundation Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-4).

²⁶⁴ Larry Evans, Evans Construction Company to M. D. Turley, 5 September 1958.

²⁶⁵ See Drawing Sheet Nos A-9, A-10, A-11, and A-12 for elevation drawings illustrating the wall shelves, and variation of wall materials used throughout the building.

²⁶⁶ Six architectural drawings illustrate the various exterior wall construction details: *Wall Sections and Details, 1-5* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-17); *Wall Sections and Details, 6-9* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-18); *Wall Sections and Details, 10-13* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-19); *Wall Sections and Details, 14-17* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-20); *Wall Sections and Details, 18-21* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-21); and *Wall Sections – Curtain Walls at Dormitory Section* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-22). See also Drawing Sheet Nos. A-9, A-10, A-11, and A-12 for elevation drawings illustrating details of wall construction and materials.

YMCA. The majority of the exterior wall finishes included one of the following: 1) face brick (veneer and load bearing walls), 2) cut limestone (curtain walls and copings), 3) quarried stone (veneer), 4) metal (predominately corrugated aluminum with porcelain enamel finish, for dormitory wing), and 5) cement plaster (over metal lath).

Many of these walls were constructed with 4" face brick on the exterior backed up on the interior with a 4" or 6" concrete block wall. The more formal front of the building had 3-1/2"-thick, sawn limestone panels suspended from the concrete beams and/or floor slabs of the building's structural frame, and adjacent interior wythes of brick resting on the concrete slab, creating a 12" thick exterior wall. Construction specifications called for the use of Indiana Oolitic Limestone, "as quarried in Lawrence and Monroe Counties"—basically a fine-grained limestone generically known as "Bedford Limestone." This limestone also faced the exterior surface of the handball courts and was proposed for use on the projecting elevator shaft on the front of the dormitory wing. The undersides of the cantilevered Second Story (soffit) were finished with a cement plaster (laid over a metal lath).

As originally designed, the dormitory block had a 2'-wide band of face brick along the base of the tower, below the first band of windows. Otherwise, a series of 4'-wide metal spandrels were present between the continuous bands of aluminum, double hung sash windows. Additionally, a similar 4'-wide band capped the top of the dormitory tower. These spandrels, and upper band capping the dormitory tower, were faced with corrugated aluminum panels with a porcelain enamel finish suspended from the adjacent concrete floor slabs.²⁶⁷ The central projecting bay of the dormitory block (as well as the exterior of the three handball courts) was faced with sawn limestone with two vertical reglets running from its base to the top of the tower. The three exposed walls of the dormitory stairwell towers were faced with brick. The limited exposed end walls of the dormitory tower were faced with cut limestone, giving the impression from a distance that the brick stairwell towers were framed in stone. All exterior brickwork was laid in common running bond, with every sixth course laid with alternating headers and stretchers. Both bed and head joints were raked.

Small single-story walls located adjacent to both the Youth and Adult Entrances were faced with tabular sandstone (similar to Crab Orchard Sandstone). The walls associated with several of the larger public spaces (such as the Auxiliary Gymnasium, and Handball Courts) were constructed with brick load-bearing masonry walls.

²⁶⁷ No reference could be found regarding the proposed color of these exterior metal spandrels (*Specifications...*, Turley 1958, Section D9).

4. **Structural System, Framing:** The Springfield YMCA was a fireproof building that utilized both: 1) reinforced concrete post and slab construction (infilled-frame structural system), 2) steel frame construction (rigid steel-frame system) methods, and 3) load-bearing masonry construction. The Basement, First Floor, and Second Floor framing consisted of steel reinforced concrete vertical columns, with horizontal beams and girders.²⁶⁸ Beams are smaller horizontal members that tie columns together, whereas girders are larger horizontal members that also support floor joists. The girders carried the cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab floor and joists, and pre-cast concrete roof slabs.²⁶⁹ Floor slabs of the formal elevations of second story are cantilevered over the outer chord of beams (and associated columns), allowing for the uninterrupted horizontal bands of the façade's curtain wall. Columns are set back several feet from the front facade, creating somewhat awkward placement of structural columns in the second story program spaces.

Interior columns were varied in size depending on their location. The largest columns were located beneath that section of the building that would have carried the six-story dormitory wing. The placement of columns was much more regular within the front (east) half of the building. In this area, the spacing (or beam span) of the nine columns along a north/south line was a uniform 18'-0". The east/west spacing of columns varied, with the majority of them being spaced at 17'-6" intervals. The east/west spacing of the columns intended to support the non-built dormitory tower is 20'-0". The columns were sufficiently tall to create 12'-5-3/8" separation between the floors of the lower three stories. The upper approximate 3' of this space was utilized for mechanical systems, resulting in a finished ceiling height of 9'-4". The column spacing and height within the rear half of the building, due to the large, specialized spaces of the pools, handball courts, and gymnasiums, was considerably more irregular.²⁷⁰

The upper sections of the large public paces within the Springfield YMCA (such as the two gymnasiums, All Purpose Room, and the handball courts) were enclosed using a rigid, steel-framed superstructure roofed-over with steel roof trusses capped with pre-cast concrete roof slabs. Roof truss spans for these sections varied greatly, with the Main Gymnasium being the largest with a 71'

²⁶⁸ *First Floor Framing Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-8); *Second Floor Framing Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-9); and *Third Floor Framing Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-10). Additionally, see: *Column and Footing Schedule* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-2); *Column and Footing Schedule, Column Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-3); *[Concrete] Girder Schedule* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet Nos. S-11 and S12); *Beam Schedule* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-13); and *Beam Elevations and Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-14).

²⁶⁹ *Slab and Joist Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-15); *Slab and Joist Schedules* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-16).

²⁷⁰ *Column and Footing Schedule, Column Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-3); *Column and Footing Schedule, Column Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-3).

span. The space was spanned with Pratt trusses spaced on 18' centers. The truss used in the Main Gymnasium measured 4'-3" tall, and it supports an 8" I-beam purlin (spaced on 7' centers), which in turn supported a 2-1/2" pre-cast concrete roof slab. The Main Gymnasium ceiling was suspended from a similarly constructed grid suspended from the underside of the roof truss. Together, the suspended, roof-truss-system ceiling (less the composite roof with its concrete roof slab) measured 6'-0" tall. An overhead catwalk was integrated into the truss system to access mechanical systems. The trusses were supported by steel columns.²⁷¹

The Auxiliary Gymnasium has a considerably shorter ceiling span (41') than the Main Gymnasium. Standard 24" steel joist (24 L 12; Warren trusses) placed on 6' centers were used to span this space. These joists were supported by the adjacent masonry load bearing exterior walls.²⁷² The three handball courts, with their 20' span, used similar Standard 14" steel joists placed on 2'-6" centers. These steel joists were also supported by the adjacent masonry load bearing walls.²⁷³ The All Purpose Room was spanned with similar steel joists.

The framing of the Natatorium was undertaken with reinforced, pre-stressed concrete columns and roof trusses. Turley had proposed to use structural steel to frame the Natatorium, but the BFS recommended the use of reinforced concrete (rigid frame) to enclose this area as it performed better in the high-moisture environment associated with the pool. The Natatorium was spanned with 3'-0" tall x 1'-2" wide reinforced concrete "lintels" supported by masonry columns. The main "lintels" or trusses were in turn spanned by 8" concrete purlins. The lower 10'-3" of the concrete columns is a typical vertical column, whereas the upper approximate 11'-6" is a tapered column expanding along its inside face.²⁷⁴

Ceiling heights vary throughout the building. The majority of the Basement Level has a ceiling height of approximately 12'-5" to 12'-6" in height. The basement-level Parking lot floor is slightly lower and has an approximate 14'-0" ceiling height. Similarly, the Boiler Room floor is substantially lower, with a ceiling height of approximately 23'-0" in height. Most program areas on the First and Second Floor have finished ceiling heights that measure 9'-6" in height. The

²⁷¹ [Main Gymnasium] *Steel Truss Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-19). *Building Sections and Details, 14-17* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-20). See also *Building Sections "A" and "B"* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-13).

²⁷² *Building Sections and Details, 10-13* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-19). *Building Sections and Details, 14-17* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-20).

²⁷³ *Building Sections and Details, 6-9* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-18). *Building Sections and Details, 10-13* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-19).

²⁷⁴ *Slab and Joist Schedules* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-16); *Building Sections and Details, 10-13* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-19).

ceiling height in the Natatorium is 19'-1-3/8". The ceiling height in the Auditorium is 24'-0" in height, whereas that in the Auxiliary Gymnasium is 20'-0". The All Purpose Room has a bi-level, coffered ceiling with a 9'-6"-wide perimeter that has a ceiling height that was the same as the surrounding rooms (9'-6"), with the center of the room being 13'-3" in height. Ceiling heights in the dormitory wing, had it been built, were to be 9'-0" tall (see Figure 12).²⁷⁵

The Third through Eighth Story of the dormitory wing was to be similarly constructed with a steel frame (steel columns and beams). Unlike the lower two stories, the flooring for the dormitory tower consisted of poured-in-place reinforced concrete flat slabs (cantilevered over the two rows of steel columns).²⁷⁶ This section of the building was capped with 12" steel bar joists (placed on 2'-0" centers) supporting a 2-1/2"-thick concrete roof slab. These frames used steel I-beam columns (or posts) tied together with similar I-beam girders. Steel columns in the proposed dormitory wing had 9'-6-5/8" separation between floors. Unlike the lower stories, Turley proposed to use a new system of reinforced concrete floor slabs (without joists) for this section of the building. Turley recommended "flat slab type reinforced concrete construction" for the dormitory portion, observing that, "This type of construction requires no beams and is similar to that used in the new Town House now being erected for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and New State Office Building." Turley elaborated on the advantages of this method, and the fact that it saved \$35,000 to \$40,000 from the cost estimates for the dormitory portion alone.²⁷⁷

Load bearing masonry construction was used for the outer walls of the Auxiliary Gymnasium and Handball Courts.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Porticoes, Bulkheads: In front of both the Adult and Youth Entrances (fronting Fourth Street) is a short flight of poured concrete steps (with steel-pipe handrail) that access an exterior patio or "Terrace" space.²⁷⁸ A third flight of entrance steps accesses the Adult Entrance Terrace along Cook Street. The Terrace in front of the Youth Entrance measures 9'x35', whereas the one in front of the Adult Entrance measures 9'x44'. Otherwise, no porches,

²⁷⁵ Three sectional drawings illustrate the various structural components and emphasize the asymmetrical massing that this building exemplifies. See: *Building Sections "A" and "B"* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-13); *Building Section "C"* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-14); and *Building Sections "D" and "E"* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-15).

²⁷⁶ See *Flat Slab Framing 3rd Floor Thru 8th Floor* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-17) and *Flat Slab Framing At Dormitory Roof* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-18).

²⁷⁷ Turley to Aurelius, 15 May 1957, 10.

²⁷⁸ Entrance step details are presented on the drawing entitled *Planter and Terrace Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-16).

stoops, balconies, porticoes, or bulkheads were present. Located along the rear alley, at the southwest corner of the building, is a small exterior loading dock.

Although not original to the building, during the 1975-76 construction phase, two fire escape exits were installed along the west elevation. The lower floor door was installed in the Natatorium, whereas an upper story exit was added to the Auxiliary Gymnasium. Both exits have exterior landings constructed of steel.

6. Chimneys: An insulated round steel smokestack (4'-0" in diameter) is located along the south side of the building above the boiler room. Constructed with 30' tubular sections, this smokestack was to be concealed within the stair tower located along the south end of the dormitory tower (Stair No. 1) and extend 120' above the boiler room. As the dormitory tower was not constructed, the as-built smokestack pierced the Second Story roof slab.²⁷⁹

7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: Both the Adult and Youth Entrances have two sets of side-by-side, stainless-steel framed glass doors each side of an entrance vestibule. Each door measures 3' wide and 7'-0" tall and is capped by a single 1'-6"-wide side light, and 1'-9" tall overhead transom. These doors have a fine-lined satin finish, offset stainless steel handles. Additionally, several metal (steel, hollow core) exterior personnel doors are present: one on the north elevation (accessing Stairway No. 9), and two on the south elevation (one accessing Stairway No. 1, and the other accessing the east wall of Corridor 149 on the south end of the All Purpose Room). A single metal personnel door, and two overhead metal garage doors are located within the loading dock and parking lot ramp along the West Elevation. All exterior doors are fitted with panic hardware (for emergency exit). In ca. 1976, with the construction of Stair No. 11, two additional personnel doors were added to the First Floor along the North Elevation.

Several roof-top doors are also present allowing access to the various roof spaces. These included one in the North Elevation and one in the South Elevation at the head of Stair No. 7,²⁸⁰ and two on the South Elevation of the catwalk level of the Main Gymnasium. Although not constructed, a single door was located in the South Elevation of the dormitory penthouse, above the passenger elevator shaft.²⁸¹

²⁷⁹ "Stack Details," *Miscellaneous Steel Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-20). See also, *Stair #1 and General Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-24).

²⁸⁰ "Cross Section 1-1," *Stairs No's. 2, 3 & 7* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-25).

²⁸¹ *Passenger and Service Elevators* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-28).

- b. Windows and Shutters: A variety of windows are in use in the YMCA building.²⁸² Large “Store Front Type” exterior metal windows (extruded aluminum) are in use within the floor-to-ceiling openings within the Adult Lounge (northeast corner of the First Floor level). These windows (referred to as “Aluminum Projected Windows with Glass Glazing”) measure approximately 8’ wide and 9’ tall. These windows consist of a single large, fixed sash with a pair of “projecting” sash transom windows (also known as awning vents, outward opening and hinged at their base). Slightly smaller windows of similar design are associated with the Youth Entrance (and adjacent offices). These windows measure approximately 8’ wide and 7’ tall. A yet smaller version, which measure approximately 7’-9” wide and only 4’-9” tall were used on the First Floor along the South Elevation. The windows used in the Second Story Level are also Aluminum Projected Windows (with Glass Glazing) that measure 8’-6” wide and 7’ tall and have awning vents located along the base of larger single pane fixed sash window. The aluminum frames had a caustic etched surface coated with methacrylate-type lacquer (See Specifications, D8/6).²⁸³ Additionally “Color Plate Glass Windows” were used in the Chapel, and glass blocks were used in the openings around the perimeter of the Natatorium. Although not constructed, the windows within the multi-story dormitory wing were to have been “Aluminum Double Hung Commercial Windows” that measured approximately 3’ wide and 5’-6” tall. Vertical columns of single-sash “Aluminum Projected Windows” were to have been located within each of the stairwell shafts on the north and south end of the dormitory tower.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: As originally designed, a total of eleven distinct roof systems—each with a different elevation—was present on the Springfield YMCA.²⁸⁴ All roofs on the Springfield YMCA were flat roof systems, which utilized precast concrete roof slabs (generally 2-1/2” thick) designed to support 30 pounds per square foot live load. The roof slabs were support by a variety of concrete joists, steel trusses (with I-beam joists), and open-web steel joists. Applied over the concrete roof slabs was a built-up roof covering consisting of a vapor barrier, insulation (set in hot pitch or asphalt), and a 20-year bonded built-up roof. The built-up roof consisted of 4-ply of tar paper mopped with pitch, then coated with

²⁸² *Window and Glazing Schedule* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-29); see also *Window Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-30).

²⁸³ These windows were manufactured by the Ceco Steel Products Corporation, and identified as “Series 550—with ventilators,” and glazed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

²⁸⁴ *Roof Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-8). Each of these roof plains had a separate roof drain (see *Site Plan Details*, Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. U-1).

pitch, and surface embedded with 400 pounds of gravel per 100 square feet of surface.

- b. Cornice, Eaves: Capping the masonry walls of the YMCA was a stone coping of cut limestone with a slight cant sloping to the inside of the structure.
 - c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: No dormers or cupolas are present. As originally designed, the multi-story dormitory wing would have had an elevator shaft (or tower) that rose above the dormitory roof. The small structure located on the dormitory roof housing the elevator shaft was referred to as the dormitory Penthouse (which measured approximately 18'x30' in size).²⁸⁵ Attached to the upper face of this tower was an aluminum flagstaff extending minimally 32' above the elevator shaft parapet wall.
9. Signage: The Springfield YMCA building was to have the letters Y, M, C, and A set vertically on the north face of the dormitory tower's north stairwell shaft. These letters, which were to be manufactured from stainless steel with a porcelain enameled surface, were to be placed on the exterior upper left-hand corner of the stairwell shaft. These letters were to be in a Gothic style, with a 4'-6" overall height and 2'-10" width. As the dormitory tower was not constructed, slightly smaller, red-enameled letters were set horizontally above the Adult Entrance terrace along the Cook Street elevation. These red letters were not part of the 1958-1962 construction phase, and probably were added to the building in ca. 1976. Similarly, Turley planned to have the words "ADULTS," and "YOUTH" spelled out in 8" tall metal letters over the appropriate First Floor entrances, but these entrance signs were not installed. In their place, the words "YOUTH ENTRANCE" were painted on the glass transom over the appropriate entrance doors. No similar signage was posted over the Adult Entrance doors. At an indeterminate time, the letters "Y M C A" were positioned in a horizontal position across the stone spandrel over the Cook Street steps.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: As originally designed, the Springfield YMCA was to be an eight-story structure with basement. In keeping with the tenet of the YMCA, each floor attempted to segregate the types of activities (dormitory from recreational spaces) and age of participants (boys from men). There was no racial segregation of space within the building. The following description describes the building by floor as originally designed, followed by a discussion of its actual construction (in 1961-1962), and modifications undertaken in subsequent years. Floor plans illustrating the original design and subsequent modifications are attached below.

²⁸⁵ *Passenger and Service Elevators* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-28).

- a. First Floor Description: As originally designed, the first floor of the Springfield YMCA was separated into two basic areas, with the formal youth and adult entrances along the east side of the building.²⁸⁶ On the inside of the first floor, the front or east third of the building functioned as administrative offices and lobby space. These administrative offices were centrally located along the East Elevation, and separated space dedicated to youth (southeast corner of building), and adults (northeast corner of the building). The west two-thirds of the building is dedicated to locker rooms and shower space, with the pools located on the far western end of the floor (adjacent to the rear alley). As originally envisioned, a large commercial kitchen, with dining and counter space, was centered between the administrative section (with lobbies) and the pool and locker room areas.

Typical of YMCA buildings, the Springfield YMCA had both youth and adult entrances, both of which were located on the formal east façade of the building. The Adult Entrance was located near the corner of Cook and Fourth Streets, whereas the Youth Entrance was located to the south of the Adult Entrance. Both entrances had raised brick planters, a quarry-tiled terrace for guest use, and small entrance vestibules.²⁸⁷ The cantilevered second story was partially supported by round pillars covered with small blue tiles.

The Adult Entrance vestibule (Room 137) opened into the Adult Lobby (Room 138), which accessed the Attendant's Counter (with mailboxes; Rooms 129 and 130), Check Room for coats (Room 132), multiple telephone booths, the Elevator Lobby (Room 127; which accessed two passenger elevators to the overhead dormitory floors), the Adult Lounge (Room 140), and the formal stairs (Stair No. 6, which accessed, among other spaces, the General Secretary's Office on the second floor). Just off the Adult Lobby to the west was a T.V. Room (Room 141) and Game Room (Room 144). The Adult Lounge, located in the northeast corner of the First Floor, was well lit with large floor to ceiling windows on both the east and north sides of the room. Located off the southwest corner of the Adult Lounge was access to Stair No. 9 (which would have given access to the overhead dormitory rooms).

The Youth Entrance vestibule (Room 109) opened into a large space that functioned both as the Junior Lobby (with attendant counter and a Check Room; Rooms 110 and 113, respectively) and Junior Lounge (Room 103). Located off the southwest corner of the Junior Lounge was Stair No. 1

²⁸⁶ *First Floor Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-5).

²⁸⁷ *Planter and Terrace Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-16).

(and access to the Youth Center located in the basement, and other program rooms on the Second Floor). Located off the back end of the Junior Lounge and Lobby was a large Game Room (Room 104), and adjacent Crafts Room (Room 105). The Junior Lounge and Lobby did not access the Elevator Lobby (to the overhead dormitory rooms), and was separated from the Adult Lobby by the Administrative Offices (Rooms 112, 118, 122, 124, and 125) and Work Space (Room 119). Although the presence of separate entrances was in keeping with the tenet of the YMCA, the separate entrances were not observable by a single guest clerk and required separate attendant counters.

The administrative space located between the Adult and Youth areas consisted of five offices (Rooms 112, 118, 122, 124, and 125). These five offices fronted Fourth Street and had large formal windows overlooking brick planters. Opposite the short corridor (Room 126) accessing this rank of offices was a large Work Space (Room 119) which accessed a large Vault with night depository facilities (Room 128), and an Air Condition Equipment Room (Room 198). Located along the south end of the Junior Lounge were two other offices (Rooms 100 and 101). The attendant counters for both the Youth Lobby and Adult Lobby (and Mail Room) were accessed from the west end of the Work Space (Room 119).

The west end of both the Adult Lobby, and Junior Lobby accessed opposite ends of a long north/south corridor with a doorway capable of separating the two corridors (and segregating the youth from adults). The south half of this corridor (Room 115) was dedicated for use with the Junior Lobby and Lounge, whereas the north half of the corridor was dedicated to the Adult Lobby and Lounge. These two corridors, in turn, accessed the Coffee Shop (Room 134) and its associated Kitchen (Room 117), Food Manager's Office (Room 121), Food/Kitchen Storage Space (Room 116), Dining Room (Room 135), Service Elevator, as well as both Men's and Women's restrooms (Room 131 and Room 120). A Powder Room (Room 123) was located adjacent to the Women's Bathroom. A separate Boy's Toilet was located off a separate corridor adjacent to the Youth Game Room and Crafts Room. Separate spaces dedicated for vending machines were accessible to both the Adult, and Youth activity areas.

The rear two-thirds of the first floor was dedicated to the use of the two pools. The primary pool (or Natatorium; Room 197) is located at the far northwestern corner of the building. This pool measured 25'-0"x75'-0" in size and ranged in depth from 4' at its shallow end to 9' at its deep end. A smaller Instruction Pool (Room 196) was located off the south end of the Natatorium. This pool measured 15'-0"x28'-0" in size and ranged from 3'-6" to 4'-6" in depth. Located in the far southwestern corner of the building, south of the Instruction Pool, was a loading dock (Room 195) for

receiving goods and short-term storage, and the ramped driveway that accessed the parking garage located in the basement.

Aside from the actual pools, most of the west half of the First Floor was dedicated to support space for the pools (tote storage rooms, locker rooms, showers). On the west side of the Food Service area, separating the eastern half of the First Floor from the west half of the building was a long north/south corridor (Room 147). This corridor gave access to a Youth Locker Lobby (Room 153) and an Adult Locker Lobby (Room 156). Unlike the Youth Locker Lobby, a separate Lounge (with telephone booth; Room 146) was available to the adult patrons adjacent to this lobby. Sandwiched between the two Locker Lobbies was a Tote Baskets Room (Room 154).²⁸⁸ This room was divided into two halves for youth and adult storage of coats and other personal items. Separating the two areas of the Tote Baskets Room was a large de-humidifier (Room 135), and commercial washer and drier. Separate “Key and Card” boards for tote basket locks were located at each end of the room.

Located on the south side of the Junior Locker Lobby was the Junior Locker Room (Room 151), Junior Dry Room (Room 159), Junior Shower Room (Room 160), two small Toilet Rooms (Rooms 158A and B), and a small Janitor’s Room (Room 161) with service corridor (Room 157). Approximately 180 lockers were present in the Junior Locker Room.²⁸⁹ Located adjacent to the east end of the Junior Locker Room was a separate room identified as Leader’s Locker Room (Room 150; with approximately sixty lockers). The Junior Locker Room was accessed directly by Stair No. 3, and indirectly by Stair No. 2. A long service corridor (Rooms 149 and 152) was located along the south and west side of the Junior Lockers allowing access to the Loading Dock (Room 195) in the southwest corner of the building.

The Adult Locker Lobby accessed three separate locker rooms: 1) the Senior Locker Room (Room 167), 2) the Guest Lockers Room (Room 173), and the Business Men’s (“B.M.”) Locker Room (Rooms 180 and 181).²⁹⁰ The Senior Locker Room was separated from the Guest Locker Room and B.M. Locker Room by a long corridor (Room 169). The Senior

²⁸⁸ For details of the Attendant’s Counter and “Key & Card Rack” located in the Tote Basket Room; see *Miscellaneous Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-45).

²⁸⁹ Details of the lockers are presented in the drawing *Miscellaneous Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-45). All lockers appear to have been of the tall variety.

²⁹⁰ The “B.M.” associated with this particular locker room references “Business Men’s.” The adjacent Alcove Kits “Room” appears to represent an extension of the B.M. Locker Room. “Alcove Kits” represent smaller stacked lockers.

Locker Room, which had approximately 160 lockers, was located on the south side of this corridor. Located off the Senior Locker Room were two small Toilet Rooms (Rooms 162A and B), Dry Room (Room 163), Senior Shower Room (Room 164), and small Janitor Room (Room 165). The Senior Locker Room was accessed by Stair No. 7.

The Guest Locker Room, with its approximate sixty lockers, was located on the north side of this corridor. Associated with this locker room were two small Toilet Rooms (Rooms 174A and B), Dry Room (Room 177), Guest Shower Room (Room 183), and Make-Up Room (Room 171). The Guest Locker Room was accessed by Stair No. 8 (with its small vestibule; Room 179).

The largest locker room, identified as the “B.M. Lockers” (Business Men’s Lockers) was located to the north of the Guest Locker Room, and was accessed by way through the Lounge (Room 146), through the Guest Lockers Room (Room 173), or by way of Stair No. 8. Associated with this large locker room, which had an approximate 158 lockers, was an Individual Exercise Room (Room 170), two Toilet Rooms (Rooms 182A and B), Dry Room (Room 190), Hot Room (Room 192), B. M. Showers (Room 191), and small Janitor Room (Room 193). Also accessible from the B. M. Locker Room was a large seven-table Massage Room (Room 189), with an adjacent Sun Room (Room 188; with its ultra-violet lamps) and four-table Rest Room (Room 187).²⁹¹

Immediately adjacent to the Natatorium was a Pool Storage Room (Room 175), Swimming Instructors Office (Room 178), and Spectators Room (Room 176; with viewing windows).

Unfortunately, due to financial issues (and the lack of funds to complete the building as originally designed), construction on the YMCA building was temporarily stopped in late 1960 and/or early 1961 after the completion of the exterior shell. In early November 1960, Turley completed a second set of building plans detailing a phased build-out of the interior spaces (referred to as his Revised Program). These plans detailed a “bare-bones” build-out that did not include many of the proposed features outlined in the earlier plans.²⁹²

²⁹¹ The four-table “Rest Room” was not a toilet room or bathroom, as today’s lexicon would suggest, but was a dedicated space for patrons’ relaxation (to nap and/or sleep).

²⁹² *First Floor Plan* (Turley 1960, 1960; Drawing Sheet No. A-5a). The main set of revised drawings (floor plans) is dated 4 November 1960, whereas the majority of the accompanying mechanical plans are dated 4 January 1961. These initial floor plans identify numerous “bid options” dropped from the initial consideration that the Board requested separate budgets from the contractors during their second round of bidding, in hopes of including some of them in the eventual late 1961 and 1962 build-out (see Specifications for discussion of various options).

In the northeast corner of the First Floor, the TV Room (Room 141), Game Room (Room 144), and Stair No. 9 were dropped from the plans. In the Elevator Lobby, the two passenger elevator shafts and Stair No. 6 were to be blocked with temporary plywood partitions. The Junior Lounge (Room 103) and Game Room (Room 104) were combined into a large single room. Similarly, the Corridor (Room 133) off the Adult Lobby, and the Coffee Shop (Room 134) with its associated support facilities (Kitchen, Room 117; Food Manager's Office, Room 121; Storage Room, Room 116; and Dining Room, Room 135) were not built-out and were segregated from the other program spaces with a temporary plywood partition. As originally laid out in his Revised Program, only the Junior and Senior Locker Rooms were to be built-out, with the Guest and B. M. Locker Rooms with their expanded program space [Massage Room (Room 189), Sun Room (Room 188), and Rest Room (Room 187), Hot Room (Room 192)] being dropped from consideration. Late in the planning for the Revised Program, the decision was made to forego the Senior Locker Room and proceed with the greater program space offered by the Business Men's Locker Room. Additionally, the Instruction Pool was dropped from the plans as well.

Throughout the later 1960s and early 1970, the Springfield YMCA functioned utilizing the temporary facility as completed in late 1962. In late 1975, plans were finalized for a new building campaign that proposed to complete the interior, unfinished spaces from the early 1960s. The demolition plans from late 1975 illustrate the interior spaces, as they were used during the later 1960s and early 1970s years. These spaces appear to differ dramatically from Turley's 1961 revised plans.²⁹³ During these years, the first floor Elevator Lobby had been completely transformed into two offices, and a greatly revamped Attendants Room (with counter). The TV Room and adult Game Room adjacent to the Adult Lobby had been transformed into a Men's Exercise Room (Room 141). The Dining Room adjacent to the Coffee Shop had been transformed into a Women's Exercise Room (Room 135). A portion of the north half of the Tote Room had been partitioned into a Lounge (Room 170) for use by the Senior Locker Room patrons. By this date, the Guest Locker Room had been converted into the Women's Locker Room (Room 173). The Exercise Room located adjacent to the Business Men's Locker Room had been converted into an additional Locker Room (Room 170), and the adjacent Massage Room (Room 189) had been decreased in size with the addition of a large Sauna adjacent to the Hot Room (Room 192). By this date [1975] a dedicated women's locker room already had been established.

²⁹³ *First Floor Demolition Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. D2); *First Floor Demolition Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. CPD 1).

Construction in 1976 resulted in the installation of one of the original two passenger elevators, and the subsequent opening up of the Elevator Lobby. A new Attendant's desk was installed, and the adjacent Stair No. 6 was completed (albeit in a much more utilitarian manner lacking the earlier grandeur detailing). At this time, Stair No. 9 was completely abandoned, and a new stairway (Stair No. 11) was added in the east end of the Massage Room (Room 189).²⁹⁴ The area once envisioned as the Coffee Shop, Dining Room, and Kitchen were redesigned into a Junior Vending Area (complete with tables; Room 117), and a Health Club Exercise Area (Room 142) and Health Club Totes Room (Room 144). The Health Club Exercise Area (Room 141) was connected by way of a large-angled corridor to the earlier Men's Exercise Room (Room 141; originally the TV and Adult Game Room, and now also known as the Health Club Exercise Area). Much of the Tote Room was redesigned as a Locker Lobby, (Room 121), Locker Attendant Room (Room 155), and large Coat Room (Room 145). Additionally, the Adult Locker Room Lounge was opened up, and became the Health Club Lounge (Room 146). Within the locker rooms, the earlier Senior Locker Room (and associated support rooms) became the B. M. Locker Room (Room 167), and the earlier B. M. Locker Room was converted into the Health Club Locker Room (Room 179). With this change, the Sun Room (Room 181) and Sauna (Room 184) were relocated to the Health Club Locker Room, and a new Whirlpool (Room 190) was added. Additionally, a spiral staircase (Stair No. 13) was added to the Junior Locker Room connecting that space to the running track located in the basement. Much of these changes were the result of 1) opening up the Elevator Lobby (with installation of the passenger elevator), 2) the relocation of the Women's Locker Room, and 3) creation of Health Club Exercise Area (and subsequent removal of Men's Exercise area; ultimately making the exercise areas coed. Additionally, an exterior fire escape door, landing, and short flight of steps were constructed off the southwest corner of the Natatorium.²⁹⁵

The next major construction and/or remodeling episode at the Springfield YMCA began in ca. 1999 and continued through 2001-2002. This work focused on creating handicap accessible washrooms, and a complete remodeling of the men's locker room.²⁹⁶ At this time, the Men's Health

²⁹⁴ Stair No. 11 accessed the Third Floor Handball Courts and represented a new fire-safety exit for this program space. This stairwell projected through the second story roof, with the construction of an upper stair tower adjacent to the east wall of the Handball Court wing. A fire escape door (with landing) was also constructed off the southwest corner of the Natatorium at this time.

²⁹⁵ *Stair Sections and Floor Plans* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A4); and *Exterior Fire Escape Stair Details* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A5).

²⁹⁶ Presumably, it was at this time that the long planter along Fourth Street was converted into a handicap ramp.

Club, Locker Rooms, and Exercise Rooms were transformed into the Men's Health Center. This remodeling was focused predominately on the First Floor level.²⁹⁷

- b. Second Floor Description: Access to the second floor was gained by one of three elevators (two service, and one freight), and seven stairways.²⁹⁸ Arranged in a north/south line along the prominent east elevation of the second floor was a Music Room (Room 239), the General Secretary's office (with supporting office and reception area; Rooms 232, 233, 234), a Conference Room (Room 220), a Study and Staff Library (Room 231), and four Club Rooms (Rooms 200, 211, 218, and 219). A slightly larger Club Room (Room 207) and Chair Storage Room (Room 208) fronted the well-lit glassed south elevation. These rooms were accessed by an ornate stairway (Stairway No. 6; located off the lower Adult Lobby), two passenger elevators (off the Elevator Lobby, Room 221), as well as the utilitarian stairways (Stair Nos. 1 and 9) located on the south and north ends of the overhead dormitory block, respectively. A small Kitchenette (Room 215),²⁹⁹ a Janitor's Room (Room 212), Storage Room (Room 214), Woman's Bathroom with attached Powder Room (Rooms 201 and 206), and a Boy's Bathroom (Room 204) were located across the Corridor (Room 212) and adjacent to the program rooms at the south end of this space. Located across a second Corridor (Room 237) located opposite the Music Room in the northeast corner of the building was a Woman's Bathroom with attached Powder Room (Rooms 235 and 236), a Men's Bathroom (Room 238), a combination Janitor and Storage Room (Room 240), and a Chapel (Room 241) with Vestry (Room 242). Located between these two Corridors was the Elevator Lobby (Room 221) with its two passenger elevators.

Immediately opposite these offices and program rooms, directly adjacent to the Elevator Lobby, was the All Purpose Room (Room 223; later referred to as the Walnut Room). Two back-to-back Coat Rooms (Rooms 216 and 217) and a Chair Storage Room (Room 208) were located adjacent to the Elevator Lobby, as well. The All Purpose Room measured 42'-5"x75'-6" in size. Located to the west of, and running the full length of, the large All Purpose Room, was a 4'-6" wide Corridor (Room 225) that accessed a rank of rooms that included an office for the Physical

²⁹⁷ Construction plans for this work start in 1999 with a single set of plans prepared by BRH (BRH 1999), and a set of demolition and construction drawings prepared by Walton Associates (Walthon 2001).

²⁹⁸ *Second Floor Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-6).

²⁹⁹ Details of the equipment layout of the Second Floor Kitchenette (Room 215) is presented on the drawing entitled *Banquet Kitchen, Kitchen 215 & Snack Bar Equipment Layouts* (Turley n.d.; Drawing Sheet No. [48]).

Director (Room 226), a First Aid Room (Room 227), and a large Banquet Kitchen (Room 224) with Service Elevator and Waitress Pick-Up Room (Room 226). Immediately adjacent to these rooms, to the west, was the Main Gymnasium (Room 243), which measured approximately 70'x93' in size. Located off the south end of the Main Gymnasium were two stairways (Stair Nos. 2 and 3), a large Apparatus Storage Room (Room 243), and a Chair Storage Room (Room 208).

Located off the north end of the Gymnasium was a wide Corridor (Room 246) with a third stairway (Stair No. 8). This corridor accessed the three Handball Courts (Rooms 247, 248, and 249; each of which measured 20'x40' in size). This corridor wrapped around the west end of the Main Gymnasium allowing access to the Auxiliary Gymnasium (Room 244). A pedestrian viewing area for the adjacent Natatorium located on the first floor was present in the north end of this corridor. Attached to the southwest corner of the Main Gymnasium was the Auxiliary Gymnasium (Room 244), which measured 40'-10"x59'-3".

The Second Story was one of the hardest-hit areas by the Revised Program's changes.³⁰⁰ As finished in 1962, the Second Story was considerably different than anticipated by the original 1958 construction plans. A small core of program rooms organized around Stair No. 1 (with its Women's Toilet Room, Powder Room, and Boy's Toilet Room, Storage Room, and Janitor's Room) was built-out and/or finished. The program rooms included four Club Rooms (Rooms 200, 207, 211, 213), a Chair Storage Room (Room 208), two conjoined Coat Rooms (Rooms 216-217), the Kitchenette (Room 215), and Storage Room (Room 214). The unfinished Kitchenette and adjacent Storage Room were combined into a single room, probably functioning as another Club Room. Initially, the ceiling in this room, as well as in the Storage Room and Chair Storage Room, remained unfinished.³⁰¹ This small cluster of program rooms also had access to the All Purpose Room (Room 223) and the Main Gymnasium (Room 245). Otherwise, most of the remaining program spaces on the Second Floor level remained unfinished.

In the front half of the building, much of the northeast corner of the Second Floor was not built out. Major program areas not completed included the Music Room (Room 239), Chapel (Room 241), Vestry (Room 242), a Club Room (Room 219), Conference Room (Room 220), the General Secretary's Office (Room 233), the Study and Staff Library

³⁰⁰ *Second Floor Plan* (Turley 1960, Drawing Sheet No. A-6a).

³⁰¹ *Second Floor Plumbing Plan* (Turley 1961, Drawing Sheet No. P-3a) references the unfinished ceilings in these rooms.

(Room 231), a Reception Room (Room 234), and accompanying toilet rooms, powder room, and janitor's room. As on the lower floor, the two passenger elevators, and adjacent Stair No. 6 in the lobby area were blocked off with temporary plywood partitions. Similarly, the banquet facility program space adjacent to the All Purpose Room—consisting of the Banquet Kitchen (Room 224), Waitress Pick Up Room (Room 226), and the adjacent corridor (Room 225), as well as the First Aid Room (Room 227) were not framed out. Additionally, only two of the three Handball Courts (Rooms 247, 248) were completed. The third handball court, and the Auxiliary Gymnasium (Room 244) remained unfinished.³⁰²

The 1975-1976 work on the Second Story was mostly located around the Elevator Lobby (Room 221), Stair No. 6, and the adjacent rooms located to the north (in that area that was originally designed for the Music Room, Chapel, Vestry, General Secretary's Office, Reception Room, as well as Stair No. 9 and the accompanying toilet rooms and janitor rooms—all of which were abandoned with the 1975 re-design). At this time, the large space located north of Stair No. 6 (which was completed at this time) became a room dedicated to women and children and identified as "General Physical Department Area—Women and Children" (Room 222). In conjunction with this work, the floor opening once associated with Stair No. 9 was permanently floored over, and the roof over both Stair Nos. 1 and 9 were permanently enclosed and/or roofed over. That area once envisioned as being a Banquet Kitchen was converted into Soccer Offices (Room 225), Physical Testing Area (Room 226); and Storage Room (Room 227). Stair No. 11 was constructed as an exterior fire escape door, landing, and long flight of steps off the northwest corner of the Auxiliary Gymnasium. Similarly, Stair No. 12 with its short connecting corridor (Room 229) were also constructed at this time.³⁰³ Stair No. 12 was constructed as a fire escape leading from the basement, through the Massage Room on the First Floor, to the roof adjacent to the east wall of the Handball Courts.³⁰⁴ Stair Nos. 2 and 8 also were completed at this time.

- c. Basement Description: A basement was located beneath the entire building, less the swimming pools.³⁰⁵ Although some of the basement

³⁰² *Second Floor Plan* (Turley 1960, Drawing Sheet No. A-6a).

³⁰³ *Second Floor Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A3). The drawing entitled *Second Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan* illustrates the final Second Story plan after the 1976 construction and contrasts the new construction from the previously built-out areas (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A10).

³⁰⁴ *Stair Sections and Floor Plans* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A4); and *Exterior Fire Escape Stair Details* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A5).

³⁰⁵ *Basement Floor Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-4).

space was dedicated to mechanical systems and/or maintenance activities, much of the basement functioned as program space for use by members.

The mechanical systems and maintenance rooms included the swimming pool tanks with associated “pipe space” (“Room” 34 and 35), Filtering Room (Room 42), Boiler Room (Room 5), Transformer Vault (Room 41/49),³⁰⁶ Electrical Equipment Room (Room 33), a Telephone Equipment Room (Room 45), a large House Storage Room (Room 26), a Shop (Room 6), multiple Storage Rooms (Rooms 27, 47), and Mechanical/Mechanical Equipment Rooms (Rooms 46, 48).³⁰⁷

A large portion of the basement was designed as program space for member use, and it included a Youth Center with stage and associated Snack Bar and Soda Bottle Storage Room (Rooms 1, 9, and 10), Camera Club with dark room and storage room (Rooms 21, 22, 23, and 24), Weight Lifting Room (Room 38), General Exercise Room (Room 39), Wrestling Room (Room 40), and a large rifle range (Room 31). Girls and Boys Bathrooms (Rooms 11 and 18), as well as Men Employee and Women Employee Bathrooms, complete with showers (Rooms 13/14 and 15/16) were also present in the Basement Level.

Additionally, an underground Parking Garage (Room 34) with associated Loading Dock (Room 43) was present within the basement. The parking facility was designed to hold 25-30 cars. A car ramp or Drive (Room 32) accessing the Parking Garage was located at the southwest corner of the building, off the alley and adjacent to the loading dock.

Located central within the south end of the basement Parking Garage, between two rows of columns, was a sub-floor fuel oil storage tank pit. This concrete-walled pit measured 14’-0” wide by 45’-6” long and was 12’-4” deep. The concrete-lined pit was designed to accommodate a 10’-0”-diameter steel fuel oil tank.³⁰⁸

³⁰⁶ The Transformer Vault is located beneath the exterior sloped loading dock driveway (*Miscellaneous Steel Details*, Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-20). This room is variously referred to as Room 41 (Drawing Sheet No. 20), and Room 49 (Drawing Sheet No. A-4).

³⁰⁷ The large mechanical room located in the northeastern corner of the basement level (Room 48) contained a large air compressor (and pneumatic tank), with pumps—and sewage ejector pit and pump. Isometric diagrams of both the “Hot Water Generator and Piping” and “Pneumatic Water System” are presented in the drawing entitled *Riser Diagrams and Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. P-9).

³⁰⁸ “Detail #7: Cross Section of Pit for Oil Storage Tank,” *Foundation Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. S-5). Fuel oil heaters were purchased early and were stored in basement at the time of the work stoppage. During the shut-down, vandals succeeded in entering the basement and tossing the heaters into the boiler room below, damaging the apparatus. Ultimately, Turley was able to get an adequate guarantee for natural gas, and this secondary system was abandoned.

As mentioned previously above, the basement had differential floor levels within it. The Parking Garage being slightly lower than the majority of the basement area and the Boiler Room floor set deeper yet. This resulted in varying ceiling heights. Most of the basement had a ceiling height of 12'5" to 12'-6", while that in the Parking Garage was approximately 14' and the Boiler Room 23' in height.

In an effort to cut construction costs, much of the program service rooms in the basement were dropped from the plans during the actual 1961-1962 build-out. Revised plans completed in early November 1960 detail the Boiler Room, Parking Garage with Loading Dock and entrance Drive, Service Elevator, two swimming pool Tanks, Filtering Room, Electrical Equipment Room, and Transformer Vault were the only spaces completed during the 1961-1962 construction phase. Additionally, a new concrete block wall was proposed for enclosing the open stairwell shaft associated with Stair No. 6. All other features, consisting predominately of the basement program spaces, were left unimproved.³⁰⁹ Late in the planning stage of the Revised Program, the decision was made to include the Youth Center (with necessary corridors, stairs, and toilet rooms) in the plans by minimally framing out a large basement room (less stage, snack bar, and Camera Club Room), and eliminating the costly wall treatments.

Mechanical items constructed in the basement in 1961-1962 included a "mud basin" (in northeast corner of Parking Garage), a settling basin and sewage ejector in the Mechanical Room (Room 48), a large sump pit with pump (in northeast corner of Boiler Room), and two small sump pits (one in each of the elevator shaft pits). A large fuel oil tank had been constructed beneath the parking garage floor earlier.³¹⁰

The 1976 demolition plans depict the basement space as built-out during (and shortly after) the 1961-1962 completion of the Revised Program. These plans document the presence of the greatly simplified Multi-Purpose Youth Area (Room 001) with adjacent Boys and Girls Toilet Rooms immediately adjacent to Stair No. 1. The greatly expanded Multi-Purpose Youth Area consumed those areas originally designed for the Youth Center and Camera Club. A large Weight Lifting Room (Room 31), and Archery/Storage Room (Room 40) were in use by 1975. Additionally, the Parking Garage had been converted into a General Exercise Area and/or running track (Room 34) by this date.³¹¹

³⁰⁹ *Basement Floor Plan* (Turley 1960, Drawing Sheet No. A-4a).

³¹⁰ *Basement Plumbing Plan* (Turley 1961, Drawing Sheet No. P-1a).

³¹¹ *Basement Floor Demolition Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. D1).

Work undertaken in the Basement Level in 1976 included the completion of Stair No. 6 into the basement, the establishment of a new entrance door, with Attendant Counter and Office Room (Room 058) located at the north end of the expanded Multi-Purpose Youth Area (Room 001). Additionally, this work resulted in the creation of a Maintenance Shop (Room 006) and adjacent Storage Room (Room 009). The large Weight Lifting Room originally envisioned was converted into a Men's Exercise Area (Room 056) and adjacent Exercise Storage Room (Room 059). The large Archery/Storage Room was converted into a Women's Exercise Area (Room 053). Carved from space from the new Women's Exercise Area was Stair No. 12, which extended from the basement level to the roof (and the upper level of the Handball Courts). A large area identified as Youth & Family Activity Area (Room 0049) was also created off the northeast corner of the running track and across the corridor from the Men's Exercise Area.³¹² Stairway No. 2 was also constructed at this time, as well as a spiral stairway off the south end of the running track (connecting it to the Junior Lobby and Junior Locker rooms on the floor above) (Stair No. 13).³¹³

Also, at this time [1976], several of the stairwells were modified and/or "updated to Smoke Tower Requirements." Concrete block partition walls installed at this time extended from floor to ceiling creating separate rooms. At a later date, these full height partition walls were lowered to railing height to form room "dividers" thus creating more open space.

- d. Third through Eighth Floor Description: As originally designed, the Springfield YMCA was to have a six-story dormitory wing extending off the second story of the east end of the building (Figure 6).³¹⁴ Besides the dormitory tower, the Third Floor also contained the upper reaches of the Apparatus Storage Room (located south of the Main Gymnasium), as well

³¹² The Men's Exercise Room consumed the original Mechanical/Storage Room and part of the Rifle Range. The Women's Exercise Room consumed part of the Rifle Range and all of the Weight Lifting Room, General Exercise Room, and Wrestling Room. The Youth and Family Activity Area consumed the large House Storage Room, Shop, and various smaller and specialized storage rooms (such as the Food Storage Room) (*Basement Floor Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A1). The drawing entitled *Basement Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan* illustrates the final Basement plan after the 1976 construction and contrasts the new construction from the previously built-out areas (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A8).

³¹³ *Basement Floor Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A1); and *Spiral Stairs, Shower Details, Wall Sections* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A6).

³¹⁴ *Third Floor Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-7); see also *Dormitory Section Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-38).

as the upper reaches of the Auxiliary Gymnasium, and the Main Gymnasium (with its catwalk and mechanical systems). Additionally, the upper reaches of the three handball courts, and an observation Gallery (Room 300) were present on the Third Floor. The Gallery for the Handball Courts was accessed by Stair No. 8.

The multi-story dormitory wing, as originally designed, was to house a row of dormitory rooms each side of a central, north/south hallway (Corridor, Room 332). Each floor consisted of twenty-two dormitory rooms (each approximately 8'-6"x12'-0" in size; Rooms 301-318, 326-329), one similarly sized Guest Room (with a private bath; Room 325), and a single Utility Room (Room 307). Centered in each floor was the elevator shaft integrating two passenger elevators, the Elevator Lobby (Room 333), and the communal Wash Room (Room 321),³¹⁵ Shower (Room 319), and Dry Room (Room 320). Stairwells (Stair Nos. 1 and 9) were to be located on each end of the dormitory block, with a Linen Storage Room (Room 331) integrated into the north stairwell. A small Laundry Room (Room 330) and a large metal smokestack (rising from the basement Boiler Room) was integrated into the south stairwell shaft. Each of the dormitory and guest rooms were to be outfitted with a twin-sized bed, a chair, a desk, a floor lamp, and a small closet (with shelf and clothes rod. As originally designed, the dormitory wing would have had a total of 132 dormitory rooms.

By early 1960, in an effort to cut costs, the upper two dormitory floors of the building (Floors 7 and 8) were removed from the plans. With the redesigned four-story dormitory wing, the facility would have had eighty-eight bedrooms. By late November 1960, in a further effort to cut costs, the remaining four floors of the dormitory wing (Floors 3 through 6) were removed from the plans. Besides the construction of two of the three Handball Courts, the catwalk over the Main Gymnasium, and various mechanical systems, little construction occurred on the Third Story during the 1961-1962 Revised Program.³¹⁶

By the 1970s, the mission of the YMCA had changed significantly, and the thought of completing the original design to include a portion of the dormitory wing was no longer contemplated. In the middle 1970s, plans were developed to construct a large six-court handball facility on the roof of the existing building, in the area that was once designed to carry the

³¹⁵ These communal washrooms integrated three "shaving sinks" (*Miscellaneous Details*, Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-45). The shaving sinks shared a tile-bordered mirror with overhead lights with "convenience outlets." Each sink also had access to a narrow shelf, soap dispensers, and wall "razor slots."

³¹⁶ *Part Third Floor Plan* (Turley 1960, Drawing Sheet No. A-7a).

weight of this multi-story dormitory wing. This structure also was never constructed.

2. Stairways: A total of eleven stairways are located within the Springfield YMCA. Stairway No. 1 is located in the southeast corner of the building, off the south end of the Junior Lounge. This stairway would have accessed the south stairwell tower of the dormitory wing. Stairway Nos. 2 and 3 are located at the southeast and southwest corners of the Main Gymnasium, respectively. Stair No. 2 was not constructed until 1976. Both Stairways No. 4 and No. 5 are located within the covered exterior loading dock within the southwestern corner of the building. Stairway No. 4 is a single flight of steps that pass from the loading dock to the basement below. Stairway No. 5 is a very narrow and short flight of steps that allow passage from the exterior sloped driveway to the loading dock above. Stairway No. 6 is located off the east end of the Adult Lobby, adjacent to the Adult Entrance. As originally designed, this was to be the most formal stairway leading to the General Secretary's Office located on the Second Floor. This stairway was designed to be built with precast concrete slabs for steps and sub-platforms, suspended from the ceiling of the Second Floor with special 3/4"-diameter stainless steel rods (on 10-1/2" centers). An ornamental aluminum railing was to be furnished by Blumcraft of Pittsburgh.³¹⁷ In an effort to save money, this stairway was left out of the 1961-1962 building program, and when it was actually built in 1976 it was redesigned in a more utilitarian manner similar to the other stairways in the building. Stairway No. 7 is located in the corridor on the west end the Main Gymnasium. Stairway No. 8 is located in the corridor on the north end of the Main Gymnasium. Stairway No. 9 is located off the north end of the Adult Lounge and would have accessed the north stairwell tower of the dormitory wing. This stairway was never constructed. Stairway No. 10 is located in the basement, accessed from what was originally the underground parking garage (now running track). This stairway connected the basement level to the sub-basement level of the boiler room, which was approximately 13' below the basement level floor. Stairway No. 11 was not original to the YMCA design, but was added during the 1976 construction. This exterior stairway was added as an emergency fire escape from the Auxiliary Gymnasium and is located along the rear (alley) frontage.³¹⁸ Stair No. 12 is located along the east wall of the Handball Courts. This stairwell, which was constructed in 1976 for fire safety reasons, cut through the Massage Room of the First Floor. Stair No. 13, also added in 1976, is a spiral stairway that connects the south end of the basement running track to the Junior Lobby and Locker rooms overhead.³¹⁹

³¹⁷ *Stair #6* (Turley 1958, Sheet No. A-27).

³¹⁸ A second fire escape exit with a small landing (with two steps) also was added immediately beneath this stairway at this time, allowing emergency exit from the Natatorium. Like the three front entrance steps, this is not considered a "stairway."

³¹⁹ *Basement Floor Plan* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A1); and *Spiral Stairs, Shower Details, Wall Sections* (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet No. A6).

The majority of these stairs were constructed using fireproof methods and materials. Steps were constructed using 10" steel stringers, with wire-mesh-reinforced 2" cement filled steel tread pans. Steps had a 7" rise and 12" run, with steel bull nosing. Newel posts were 4"x4" square steel posts with simple pyramidal end caps (box newels with pipe railings). Railings were 1-1/2" steel pipe. Platforms and/or landings were steel frames capped with 3" thick reinforced concrete deck.³²⁰ Both Stair Nos. 10 and 11 diverged from this design in that they were of all-metal construction. Stair No. 10 was constructed of steel with elevated catwalk accessing a raised platform which held three large Hot Water Generator tanks suspended over the lower boilers. The steps were constructed with steel C-channel stringers, steel 8-1/2" wide slotted steel treads ("21 bar type") with 1" steel pipe railings. Landings and catwalks were constructed with similar slotted steel surfaces.³²¹ The spiral stair (Stair No. 13) was constructed of steel, with steel plate steps with raised lug pattern designed to resist skidding and slipping.

By ca. 1970, the stairways constructed in 1961-1962 were not compliant with fire-safety building code regulations. During the 1976 construction phase, new stairwells (such as Stair Nos. 6 and 12) were constructed meeting "fire tower requirements," and several of the older stairways (including minimally Stairs Nos. 1 and 2) were rebuilt and/or reconfigured to meet these same requirements. At that time (1976), Stair Nos. 11 and 12 were also constructed for fire safety reasons.

3. Flooring: The Springfield YMCA is a complex building with a great variety of functionally different spaces, which required differing wall, floor, and ceiling finishes. The various floor finishes used in the building included 1) bare concrete, 2) ceramic tile, 3) quarry tile, 4) vinyl asbestos tile, 5) asphalt tile, 6) wood, 7) paint and/or varnish, and 8) marble. Bare concrete was used predominately in the basement, and within several unfinished storage rooms throughout the building. Ceramic tile was used on the sides and bottoms of both the Natatorium and instruction pool tanks; on the exterior columns, and on specialized locations (such as some bathrooms). Quarry tile was used on the exterior terraces and also was proposed for use in several of the more formal interior spaces (such as the coffee shop, dining room, various lobbies, and some bathrooms). Vinyl asbestos and asphalt tiles was used in less formal, and/or utilitarian spaces. Wood flooring (maple) was used predominately in the two gymnasiums. As originally designed,

³²⁰ See *Stair #1 and General Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-24), as well as *Stairs No's. 2, 3 & 7* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-25), and *Stairs #4, 8, and 9* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-26). Details of the upper floors of Stair No. 1 can also be seen on the drawing entitled *Dormitory Section Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-38). *Specifications* (Turley 1958, Section D4, 10).

³²¹ *Boiler Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-46).

a YMCA logo manufactured in marble was to be installed in the Adult Lobby, immediately adjacent to the Adult Entrance vestibule (see Figure 15). The BFS preferred the use of quarry tile over terrazzo, and thus no terrazzo floors were used in the Springfield YMCA.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finishes: As noted above, the Springfield YMCA is a complex building with a great variety of functionally different spaces, which required differing wall, floor, and ceiling finishes. Details of the varied wall and ceiling treatments are summarized in the “Room Finish Schedules.”³²² The various wall finishes used in the building, as detailed in the Room Finish Schedules, included 1) plaster, 2) paint and/or varnish, 3) [fabric and/or paper] coverings, 4) removable partitions, 5) finish brick, 6) concrete block, 7) glazed tile, 8) ceramic tile, 9) wood veneer, 10) glass block, 11) marble, and 12) acoustic tile.

Although a considerable variety of interior wall finishes were used in the Springfield YMCA, the most commonly used finishes were plaster (painted), glazed tile, and ceramic tile. The glazed tile, which was used extensively throughout the building’s hallways and utilitarian spaces, was manufactured by the Arketex Ceramic Corp (Brazil, Indiana). Noting that it was “scuff resistant and virtually dust free,” the local newspaper coverage of the grand opening in November 1962 called attention to the use of the glazed tile by name (see Supplemental Figure 61). Ceramic tile was used extensively throughout the “wet” areas of the building (locker rooms, showers, bathrooms, around the pools). More expensive wall finish materials used sparingly in the building included marble, stone, and oil-struck Norman brick. The marble was used mainly in the Adult Lounge. Norman brick was used in the decorative wall of the All Purpose Room (aka Walnut Room). Although not listed as an interior wall treatment in the above references “Room Finish Schedules,” stone was also used sparingly within the building. The exterior wall of the Youth Entrance has a tabular stone veneer (reminiscent of Crab Orchard Sandstone from Tennessee). This exterior wall finish carried inside the enclosed entrance vestibule of the Youth Entrance. Ceiling finishes used throughout the building included 1) plaster, 2) exposed concrete, 3) paint and/or varnish, 4) acoustic tile, and 5) ceramic tile. The use of wall coverings was limited to vinyl and/or washable materials (other than vinyl) (see Supplemental Figures 73 through 78).

As originally envisioned, several one-of-a-kind spaces, which utilized distinctive wall treatments, were integrated into the Springfield YMCA design by Turley. White marble walls were located within the Elevator Lobby (see Figure 16). A distinctive brick wall utilizing Norman brick in decorative patterns (with the YMCA logo integrated into it) was planned for the south wall of the All Purpose Room (later renamed the Walnut Room) (see Figure 22). Similarly, the walls of

³²² Turley 1958, Drawings A-2 and A-3; see also *Specifications: Painting and Decorating*, Section D, 19A. A single architectural drawing illustrates details of interior wall construction (*Sections Thru Interior Partitions*, Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-23).

the Youth Center were to be decorated with a variety of brick, tile, and glass block details (see Figure 17). The Coffee Shop and Youth Lobby were also designed with a variety of decorative wall treatments (see Figure 24). The majority of these specialized features were eliminated from the 1961-1962 Revised Program, however, and were never constructed.

The bottom half of the walls within the Natatorium were covered in a 3/4"-square colored ceramic tile. Randomly spaced blue and very-light green tiles were set within a background of a buff/light brown color. The upper half of the walls were finished with yellow glazed construction tile used throughout the building, particularly in the corridors. In the upper half of the south wall of the Natatorium, the construction tiles were laid with a "Stacked Bond" forming vertical columns and integrating vertical bands of various lengths of colored blue, green, and yellow tile (see Figure 75).

Most of the ceilings within the Springfield YMCA were finished with acoustical tile. The ceiling in the Main Gymnasium was finished with a suspended acoustical tile, whereas that within the Auxiliary Gymnasium consisted of exposed steel joists/trusses.

Details of the wall and ceiling finishes utilized in the 1976 construction work are detailed in two drawings entitled *Room Finish Schedule*.³²³

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: A great variety of metal (both "hot metal" steel and stainless steel) and flat wood (solid core, maple) doors were used on the interior of the Springfield YMCA. Numerous specialized doors were present (louvered, telephone booths, Dutch doors for coat room, music room, hand ball courts, vault, Chapel, overhead garage doors, folding doors, and fire doors.³²⁴

b. Windows: See discussion, Part II Section B. 7. b.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: As originally designed, several one-of-a-kind spaces, which utilized distinctive wall treatments, were integrated into the Springfield YMCA design by Turley. Although these spaces raised the quality of the proposed YMCA building far above that of a run-of-the-mill structure, they also greatly increased the cost of the building.

³²³ Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein [Sept 15] 1975, Drawing Sheet Nos. A11 and A12.

³²⁴ *Door and Finish Schedule* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-31); See also *Door Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-32).

Although located within the basement level of the building, the Youth Center (Room 001) integrated ornate brick walls within its design. These walls, which were to be constructed with Norman brick incorporated a series of decorative brick panels, as well as a brick planter (“planting box”) and built-in bench seats into its design.³²⁵ A wood plaque in the form of the YMCA logo was to be integrated into the south wall, adjacent to a small (9’x17’6”) raised stage. A formal snack bar (identified by wood lettering spelling “SNACK BAR”) was to be integrated into the north wall. Additionally, a distinctive 16’-0” floor-to-ceiling glass block panel utilizing multi-colored glass block was integrated into the west wall of the Youth Center (and visible from the accompanying hallway corridor) (see Figures 14 and 17).³²⁶

The Adult Lounge, Lobby, and adjacent Elevator Lobby also represented a more formal, and/or ornate space.³²⁷ The walls associated with the south elevation of the lobby, and the adjacent areas around the elevator lobby (as well as the adjacent columns) were to be lined floor-to-ceiling with 7/8”-thick panels of white, variegated marble. A decorative latticed ceiling (constructed with 2”x6” dimensional lumber) was to be located over the elevator lobby and adjacent attendant counter (and mail room). A decorative glass partition wall (with bulletin boards facing the lobby, and a photomural facing the lounge) separated the lobby from the lounge, and a large marble YMCA logo was to be integrated into the quarry tile floor, immediately adjacent to the entrance vestibule, and the formal stairs leading to the Second Story (Stair No. 6) (see Figures 15 and 16).

Walls of the Junior Lounge integrated decorative brick, glass block, and glazed structural tile panels into its design. The west wall of Room 104 consisted of columns of variously colored glazed structural tile similar to the glass-block panels present in the Youth Lounge (located in the basement, below). The south wall of the Second Story lobby of the adjacent Stair No. 1 was constructed with orange-colored glazed structural tile randomly space among the yellow-glazed structural tile used throughout the building. Similarly, the walls of the adjacent Stair No. 1 were finished with yellow glazed tiles (see Supplemental Figure 76).³²⁸

³²⁵ Turley appears to use both the term “Roman” and “Norman” to describe this brick, which measured 12”x2-1/4”x3-3/4” in size. Both Roman and Norman brick are longer than a standard brick (which is 8” long). Whereas Norman brick are a full 2-1/4” tall (as with the standard brick size), Roman brick are thinner (only 1-5/8” tall). As such, the brick specified for use in the Youth Center were Norman Brick.

³²⁶ *Youth Center Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-33). See *Banquet Kitchen, Kitchen 215 & Snack Bar Equipment Layouts* (Turley n.d.; Drawing Sheet No. [48]) for details of Snack Bar layout.

³²⁷ *Adult Lounge Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-34).

³²⁸ *Junior Lounge, Game Room & Miscellaneous Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-35).

The Chapel (Room 241), proposed for the Second Story level, was to be uniquely decorated utilizing a distinctive wood-paneled curved wall (which hid a structural concrete column), decorative colored plate glass in the exterior windows, a random-coursed stone wall (presumably using Crab Orchard sandstone), translucent white drapery covered glass panels, and vinyl wall coverings³²⁹ (see Figure 19 and Supplemental Figure 54).

The All Purpose Room (Room 223) also was designed with several unique decorative details, which included wood-paneled columns, a recessed ceiling with coffered ceiling, and a brick end wall (constructed using Norman brick laid in columns, without bonding on the south end of this room). The brick end wall was to have a wood plaque illustrating the YMCA logo³³⁰ (see Figures 21 and 22).

Other than the details associated with the All Purpose Room, the majority of the details associated with these uniquely designed rooms—including the wood plaque to be located on the All Purpose Room brick wall—were not constructed.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The Springfield YMCA was heated primarily by three steam boilers (“Kewanee Iron Fireman Boiler-Burner Units”) located within the basement Boiler Room. Although the YMCA Building Committee had requested that Turley specify the use of boilers manufactured by the Otto Boiler Company of Springfield, the boilers ultimately installed were manufactured by the Kewanee Boiler Division of American Standard (Kewanee, Illinois) and the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company (Cleveland II, Ohio)³³¹ (see Figure 27).

The primary fuel source for the three boilers was natural gas. In 1958, the availability of an uninterrupted supply of natural gas was questioned, and a secondary fuel source was built into the system to supply sufficient fuel to last twelve to fifteen days should the natural gas supply not be sufficient. This secondary fuel was fuel oil, and, as originally designed, a large underground fuel oil storage tank was installed beneath the concrete floor in the adjacent parking garage. To function properly, the fuel oil tank required a “heat well” with a large heating apparatus (pre-heaters) and multiple pumps located in a separate room isolated off the west end of the Boiler Room. Although the fuel storage tank was constructed during

³²⁹ *Chapel & TV Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-36).

³³⁰ *All Purpose Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-37).

³³¹ In May 1958, the YMCA Building Committee informed Turley that they wanted the Addendum to reflect their preference for the use of Kohler fixtures, and to have the boilers supplied by the Otto Boiler Company of Springfield (May 13, 1958).

the first phase of construction, and the pre-heaters and other equipment were purchased, it is unclear as to whether this secondary fuel system was completed in 1962. Sometime after 1962, the need for this secondary fuel source apparently had diminished, and this underground fuel oil storage tank (with its supply lines, pumps, and heaters) was abandoned.³³²

Heating the Springfield YMCA was accomplished by the distribution of steam, supplied by the boilers, to radiators, sub-floor radiant heat piping, and “ventilating units.” Most of the offices, club rooms, lobby and lounge spaces were heated by way of steam radiators. Larger spaces (and dormitory rooms) were heated with “ventilating units” (heat exchangers) supplied with steam. In contrast, the locker rooms and pool rooms were heated by radiant piping installed in the floors of these rooms.³³³

Integrated into the YMCA building was a separate “ventilation system” which supplied both hot air (heat) and cold air (“air conditioning”) to various program spaces, as well as remove foul air (i.e., from kitchen stoves, locker rooms, etc.) from the building. This system required a complex system of metal duct work (for air “supplies” and “returns”). The duct work for this ventilation system integrated a series of condensers (for cooling), “ventilation units” (for heating), and fans into the system. The condenser unit was an integral part of the central air conditioning system (consisting of a heat exchanger with compressor for converting pressurizing the coolant after it has passed through the heat exchanger). As noted above, the “ventilating units” were supplied with steam and furnished heat by way of the duct work. Three large cooling towers were

³³² See letter dated 3 March 1958. This fuel oil system is detailed in the construction plans entitled *Low Level Piping Plans – Sections* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. H-7). This drawing is inconsistent with the drawings entitled *Basement Floor Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-4) and *Boiler Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-46) which do not illustrate the partitions and door openings associated with the fuel oil pumps and heaters. All three drawings are dated 4 April 1958. The plans entitled *Basement Electrical Plans* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. E-1) indicate that the fuel pumps and 12kw fuel oil heater were located in a “tunnel” and/or “crawl space” located to the west of the Boiler Room, at the Boiler Room’s floor level and beneath the loading dock located along the east end of the basement parking lot. This space was to be accessed by two doors located in the west wall of the Boiler Room. Apparently, this fuel oil storage and distribution system was not constructed. As of January 1961, the fuel oil backup system was still in the plans (*Low Level Piping Plans*, Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. H-7a). The underground storage tank was constructed in 1958-59. The pre-heaters had been purchased but were not installed during the 1958-59 construction. These were stored in the basement of the boarded-up building after the work stoppage and were damaged by vandals who tossed them into the lower level of the Boiler Room (Turley to Aurelius, 23 February 1961). These pre-heaters were repaired and installed in 1962.

³³³ Eight drawings from 1958 (Drawing Sheets H-1 through H-8) detail the heating system in the Springfield YMCA (Turley 1958; see attached Appendix for drawing identification). The construction drawing entitled *First Floor Heating Plan* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. H-2) illustrates the extensive sub-floor piping system necessary to heat the various locker rooms and pool areas within the west half of the building.

located on the roof of the Main Gymnasium.³³⁴ Typical of the period, the dormitory wing did not have air conditioning integrated into its design.

During the 1961-1962 Revised Program, the heating and ventilating systems were greatly simplified by the removal of unneeded ductwork and mechanical hardware in order to reduce costs.³³⁵ Ultimately, the air conditioning system designed for the Springfield YMCA did not meet the needs of the building's occupants. Supplemental window air conditioning units were eventually installed within many of the office and program rooms on the Second Story level.

- b. Lighting/Electrical System: The electrical system installed within the Springfield YMCA is detailed in a series of construction drawings identified as Drawing Sheets Nos. E-1 through E-8.³³⁶ The drawing entitled *Legends and Schedules* (Drawing Sheet No. E-6) details the location and size of the twenty-seven different "Panelboards" placed throughout the building, and the fifty-five different types of "Fixtures" used throughout the building. Lighting fixtures are represented by a variety of overhead surface mounted, recessed, and pendant styles, as well as wall-mounted fixtures.
- c. Plumbing: Nine mechanical drawings were prepared detailing the plumbing system within the Springfield YMCA.³³⁷ Like most modern commercial buildings, the toilet rooms located throughout the building were separated into both Men's and Women's facilities. In keeping with the tenet of the YMCA keeping men's and boy's facilities segregated, separate toilet rooms for boys were offered as well.

As originally designed, the hot water for the Springfield YMCA was to be supplied by three large "Hot Water Generator" tanks, which were to be located on a raised steel platform suspended over the boilers located within the basement Boiler Room. These tanks were large heat

³³⁴ Four drawings from 1958 (Drawing Sheets V-1 through V-4) detail the ventilation and/or air conditioning system in the Springfield YMCA (Turley 1958; see attached Appendix for drawing identification). Ultimately, two of these cooling towers were not built.

³³⁵ Five drawings from January 1961 (Turley 1961, Drawing Sheets No. H-1a through H-4a and H-7a) detail the newly designed heating system. Drawing Sheet Nos. H-5a and H-6a have not been located; or they were not included in this set. Similarly, two drawings from January 1961 (Turley 1961, Drawing Sheet Nos. V-1a and V-3a) detail the newly designed ventilating system.

³³⁶ Eight drawings from 1958 (Drawing Sheet Nos. E-1 through E-8) detail the electrical system installed in the Springfield YMCA (Turley 1958; see attached Appendix for drawing identification). Unfortunately Drawing Sheet No. E-3 has not been located.

³³⁷ Drawings Sheet Nos. P-1 through P-9 (see Appendix for title of each drawing sheet).

exchangers that were designed to transfer heat from the steam supplied by the boilers to the potable water circulating throughout the building. As constructed, and due probably to the removal of the dormitory wing from the plans in 1961, only two of these large tanks were actually installed in 1962.³³⁸ More efficient natural-gas-fueled boilers were added in the 1990s.

A range of institutional fixtures were used throughout the building (toilets, urinals, wash basins). A feature of the Wash Rooms located on each floor of the Dormitory tower was the shaving sinks. Additionally, specialized fixtures included multiple sets of drinking fountains coupled with cuspidor's (in the Main Gymnasium, Natatorium, and adjacent to the Natatorium's viewing panels (Corridor 246)).³³⁹ Although the YMCA Building Furnishings and Services Bureau had requested the use of Kohler fixtures in the facility, Turley ended up substituting fixtures furnished predominately by the Crane Company, Chicago, Illinois. The Crane Company had display rooms at 921 E. Monroe Street, Springfield. Specialized fixtures, such as the swimming pool "spit sink" (or cuspidor) was furnished by The Halsey W. Taylor Company (Warren, Ohio).

An extensive basement and roof drainage system was integrated into the building to ensure that the structure remained dry. The basement drainage system was revised prior to construction. Manholes for various services, including exterior sanitary sewer and water, and interior mud basin were integrated into this design.³⁴⁰

- d. Pool: The Springfield YMCA housed two pools, which included the main pool, or Natatorium and a secondary Instruction Pool. Both pools were located on the First Floor, along the far western end of the building. The

³³⁸ Isometric diagrams of both the "Hot Water Generator and Piping" and "Pneumatic Water System" are presented in the drawing entitled *Riser Diagrams and Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. P-9). There is some inconsistency with the construction drawings in regard to the number of tanks actually installed in 1962. Drawing Sheet Nos. A-4, P-1, and H-7/H-8 all illustrate only two tanks present, and not the three illustrated on Drawing Sheet No. A-46—all of which are dated 4 April 1958. *Basement Plumbing Plan* (Turley 1961, Drawing Sheet No. P-1a), completed in January 1961, illustrates only two Hot Water Generators. Other items illustrated to be constructed in 1961 were a mud basin (in northeast corner of Parking Garage, a settling basin and sewage ejector in the Mechanical Room (Room 48), a large sump pump (in northeast corner of Boiler room), and two small sump pits (one in each of the elevator shaft pits).

³³⁹ Details of the drinking fountains, cuspidors, and shaving sinks (with tile-bordered mirror, narrow shelf, soap dish, overhead lights with "convenience outlets" and wall "razor slots") are presented in *Miscellaneous Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-45). Details of the dormitory toilet room partition walls, and fixture layout can be viewed in *Dormitory Section Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-38).

³⁴⁰ *Site Plan Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. U-1). The modified basement drainage system plans, dated 12 May 1958, were detailed in the drawing entitled *Revised Basement Drainage* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. P-1R).

Natatorium measured 29'x75' in size and held 100,000 gallons of water. The shallow end of the pool consisted of a shelf 30' in length by 4'-0" deep. Similarly, the deep end of the pool was a shelf 14'-3" wide and 9'-0" deep. The surface of the pool was finished with 3/4" unglazed, vitreous white tile. Black colored tile was used to spell out "DEEP" and "SHALLOW" with each located twice along the appropriate end of the pool, placed on the top of the "roll out rim." Additionally, along each side of the pool, black tile was used to indicate 1'-interval markings, with distances indicated in 5' intervals. Designed for both recreational and competitive swimming, the pool was laid out with lane markings on the bottom of the pool (using black and gray tile) with accompanying lane targets, on each end of the pool. Additionally, the pool was fitted with anchors for use with portable racing take-off blocks and lane tapes, as well as a springboard on its deep end. The pool has since been relined (post 2000) (see Figure 26).

The smaller Instruction Pool measured 20'x30' in size and held 18,000 gallons of water. This pool varied from 3'-6" deep at its shallow end to 4'-6" at its deep end. As with the main pool, 1'-interval markings were located along the side of the pool in black tile.³⁴¹

As originally designed, the pool's water supply and chemical treatment, heating, and filtering systems were designed by Turley and his team of engineers. Although the Illinois Department of Public Health's review of the system had some concerns with the initial design, Turley was able to revise the plans and submit an approved design for the YMCA pools (which were integrated into the original construction plans, dated 4 April 1958)³⁴² (see Figure 33). Nonetheless, additional concerns relating to the presence of a single filtering and vacuuming system for the two pools was raised by BFS.³⁴³ By early 1960, discussions were being undertaken

³⁴¹ *Pool Sections & Details of Pool* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-41); *Plan Sections & Details of Pool* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-42). These plans detail a single filtering system shared by the two pools (see also *Plumbing Specifications* [Turley 1958; Section D1, 21-26]).

³⁴² As originally designed, the filtering room housed three large filter tanks (6' diameter by 4' tall), a single "balancing" tank (4' in diameter by 5' tall), and associated centrifugal recirculating pump, chemical tanks (two alum tanks, two hypo-chlorinator tanks), a 2 million BTU electric water heater, and numerous valves, gauges, and connectors (See also *Part Plan of Pools & Filter Room* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. P-6) and "Isometric Diagram of Filter Equipment and Piping for natatorium & Instruction Pool—YMCA," *Filter Equipment & Piping Diagram* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. P-7)).

Apparently, Bazzoni (a mechanical engineer from Chicago with experience working with BFS and swimming pool design) assisted with the completion of the Revised Program pool plans. As previously discussed, Turley and Bazzoni seem to have had a "falling out" (cf. McBurney to Turley, 2 February 1962; McBurney to Morgan, 27 December 1962).

³⁴³ Several issues regarding the design of the pool filtration and vacuuming system developed, and this became a point of contention between Turley and BFS (McBurney to Morgan 24 December 1958). One of the main concerns

regarding the need for a separate filtering system for each of the two pools.³⁴⁴ A second set of plans dated 5 January 1961 reflect Turley's redesigned filtering system, which incorporates these changes into the plan.³⁴⁵ Turley apparently used the services of an additional Chicago engineer, a Mr. Joseph Bazzoni, as recommended by the BFS, to redesign this system in 1958-59. Turley's relationship with Bazzoni was contentious, and Turley did not use his services for very long, as in March 1961 Turley received preliminary plans from Ross Engineering (Chicago), utilizing equipment manufactured by Hungerford & Terry, Inc. (manufacturers of Water Treating Plants; Clayton, New Jersey) for the specialized filtration and circulation system for the swimming pool.³⁴⁶ These plans were approved by Turley in April 1961, with a final drawing submittal dated May 1962.³⁴⁷ The pool equipment was furnished by the plumbing contractor, Edwards Plumbing and Heating (Springfield) (see Figures 34 and 35).

was the separation of the single filtering system to a divided filtering system for the Instruction Pool and the Natatorium. In a long letter dated 21 March 1960, McBurney wrote that, "It is apparent that the relationship that exists between the Y.M.C.A. and your architect, Mr. Turley, leaves considerable to be desired" and proceeded to discuss the various issues between McBurney and Turley regarding heating the Natatorium, and the pool filtering system (McBurney to Morgan, 21 March 1960). (See also Aurelius to Turley, 15 August 1960, 2; and the 16 September 1960 letter from McBurney to Morgan in which McBurney described Turley as "an uncooperative architect").

³⁴⁴ See, for example, the letter dated 24 February 1960 between McBurney and the Bromine Producers Company (Adrian, Michigan), which notes the presence of two sets of filters and two sets of chlorinators, with each pool having a different rate of flow, water temperature, and load per gallon of water being circulated.

³⁴⁵ Besides the original three large filtering tanks, and single "balancing tank," a fourth smaller filtering tank and a second "balancing tank"—both for the Instruction Pool—were added to the newer design, effectively splitting the Instruction Pool and Natatorium systems. Additionally, three circulating pumps (of various sizes) replaced the single pump from the earlier design, three "chemical feeders" with adjacent "solution crocks" replaced the earlier chemical tanks, and the large single electric heater was replaced by two smaller electric water heaters. See "Partial Plan—Filter Room," *Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment* (Turley [5 January] 1961, Drawing Sheet No. PR-1a); and "Piping Diagram & Equipment Layout," *Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment* (Turley [5 January] 1961, Drawing Sheet No. PR-2a). This revised design appears to have been worked out by Turley by early April 1959. See also "Electric Work," *Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment* (Turley [6 April] 1959, Drawing Sheet No. ER-1).

³⁴⁶ Ross Engineering Associates (224 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago) apparently designed the system, whereas Hungerford & Terry were the suppliers for the swimming pool equipment. Both appear to have functioned as the "filter equipment contractor." Bazzoni apparently had no role in the final design of this filtering system. By late March 1960, the various parties were contemplating the shift from a chlorination process to bromide process of water treatment, which was ultimately installed. (See also Edward Gross [Edwards Plumbing and Heating Company] to Turley, 20 May 1959, which noted their selection of Hungerford and Terry as the swimming pool supplier, with the same Chicago address as Ross Engineering Associates.)

³⁴⁷ *Swimming Pool Isometric of Purifying, Sterilizing, Vacuuming and Recirculating System* (Hungerford and Terry [May] 1962, Drawing No. 17341-A). A framed copy of this sheet of drawings hangs in the Filter Room below the pools.

- d. Elevators: As original designed, with its six-story dormitory wing, the Springfield YMCA was to include two passenger elevators, and a single freight elevator.³⁴⁸ With the 1961-1962 build-out of the interior, and the ultimate dropping of the entire dormitory wing, only the service elevator was installed. The service elevator connected the basement to the second floor. The 1975-1976 construction resulted in the installation of one of the two originally designed passenger elevators, and the flooring over of the second shaft. As originally designed, a 9"-diameter YMCA logo (or emblem) was to be displayed on both of the stainless-steel door leaves within the First Floor Elevator Lobby. The initial specifications for the passenger elevators, which were designed to service the multi-story dormitory wing, called for elevators with 2,500-pound capacity and 350'-per-minute rise. In 1962, in efforts to cut costs, discussions focused on lowering these requirements. Although weight specifications for the service elevators were the same as that for the passenger elevators, speed was another issue. The service elevator specifications called for only 40'-per-minute up and 50'-per-minute down.
- f. Kitchen Work/Cabinetry: A distinctive feature of the YMCA, as originally designed, was its Coffee Shop, Dining Room, and Kitchen proposed for the First Floor level (see Figures 24 and 25). These amenities were intended for use by both the overnight guests staying in the dormitory wing, as well as the day-use patrons. The Coffee Shop integrated a three-part counter with a total of fifteen stools set a slight angle to the adjacent wall. A full-service work counter (with stove, hot tables, fryers, refrigerators, and overhead display cases) was located behind the counter. The Coffee Shop was enclosed with aluminum fixed-sash windows over glazed tile bases. The Dining Room was enclosed by large floor-to-ceiling glass panels. The private dining room was separated from the Coffee Shop by folding accordion-type doors. Remaining walls were finished with either glazed tile or vinyl wall coverings.³⁴⁹ A Banquet Kitchen (Room 224) with associated Waitress Pickup Room (Room 226) was proposed for construction on the Second Story level. The Youth Center (located in the Basement level) also was outfitted with a snack bar.³⁵⁰ None of these kitchen and dining areas were ever constructed, however.

³⁴⁸ *Passenger and Service Elevators* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-28).

³⁴⁹ *Kitchen 117 – Coffee Shop & Dining Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-39). See also *Coffee Shop and Kitchen Equipment Details* (Turley n.d., Drawing Sheet No. [47]). The kitchen equipment in this large-scale drawing is identified by number, but the number key is not present. Most likely, these layouts and equipment specifications were furnished to Turley by the BFS.

³⁵⁰ *Banquet Kitchen & Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-40); *Kitchen 117 – Coffee Shop & Dining Room Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-39). See also *Banquet Kitchen, Kitchen 215 & Snack Bar Equipment Layouts* (Turley n.d., Drawing Sheet No. [48]). The equipment in this large-scale drawing is identified by number,

8. Original Furnishings: It was the responsibility of the National YMCA's Building Furnishings and Services Bureau to prepare furnishing plans for the final design of the building. Final furnishing plans detailed the location of each furniture item throughout the building,³⁵¹ as well as the proper painting and/or marking of basketball and other court floors.³⁵² The BFS also furnished detailed furnishing specifications to assist the architect in the procurement and/or contracting documents. The furnishings, as specified by the BFS, were typical of the late 1950s and early 1960s and included a variety of modern polypropylene fiberglass stackable chairs, and Danish-style wood chairs, end tables, and lounges. Utilitarian metal desks and tables predominated (see Supplemental Figures 52 and 53).

D. Site:

1. Historic Landscape Design: The footprint of the YMCA building encompasses nearly the entire site, and formal landscaping around the building is minimal. The formal entrance to the building is oriented to Fourth Street, and to a lesser degree to the Fourth and Cook Street intersection. Exterior brick planters and quarry-tiled terraces are located along the eastern side of the building, partially wrapping around both the north and south sides of the building; these are covered by the overhead cantilevered second story. A service alleyway, loading docks, and entrance to the original underground parking facility are located along the rear (western) side of the site, adjacent to the railroad right-of-way.
2. Outbuildings: No outbuildings are present, nor ever were.

Part III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The earliest extant drawings for the Springfield YMCA consist of three blueprint drawings, dating from May 1957. These drawings represent furnishing plans prepared by the National Council of YMCA's Buildings and Furnishings Service (F-201 to F-203). A subsequent set (labeled P-201 through P-204) are dated June 12, 1957.

but the number key is not present. Most likely, these layouts and equipment specifications were furnished to Turley by the BFS.

³⁵¹ Separate furnishing plans for each floor (Basement, First Floor, and Second Floor; F-401, F-402, and F-403, respectively) were prepared as large format architectural drawings by the BFS. See also, *Specifications for Furniture* (BFS 1962). The drawing entitled *Dormitory Section Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-38) also illustrate the layout of furnishings in two typical dormitory rooms.

³⁵² The floor markings furnished by the BFS were transferred to the drawings entitled *Main Gym Floor Markings & Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-43) and *Aux. Gym Floor Markings & Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-43).

The Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield retains velum copies of what appears to represent a complete set of Turley's original architectural and/or engineering drawings, the majority of which are dated 4 April 1958 (Drawing Sheets A-1 through A-46). Two additional sheets, drawn at a larger scale and illustrating kitchens, are also present, and although not dated, probably represent sheets from this same series. These two drawings tentatively have been assigned numbers A-47 and A-48.

Turley's velum drawings from the early 1960s "Revised Program" also have survived to the present. These drawings, which were labeled "Revisions To Building," represent the architects "re-design" that was necessary to scale-down the project in order for construction to re-start on the interior in late 1961. The main set of floor plans are identified as Drawing Sheet Numbers A-4a to A-7a and are dated 4 November 1960. Supplementary mechanical plans (Electrical, Heating, Ventilating, Plumbing, and Pool) are all dated 5 January 1961.³⁵³ A new set of furnishing plans, again prepared by the National Council of YMCA's Buildings and Furnishings Service (F-401 to F-403, and P-401 through P-405) are dated from 1962 as well.

Plans associated with subsequent remodeling episodes are also available. The most significant are those drawn by Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein, Architects and Planners (aka Maslauski Partnership, 1628 S. Lincoln Avenue, Springfield, Illinois). The preliminary plans are dated 8 December 1975.³⁵⁴ The work outlined in these drawings does not simply detail the completion of work initially proposed by Turley. With changing program needs, several aspects of Turley's original designs were dropped from the plans and replaced with alternative uses. Subsequently, the same firm designed a six-court handball addition which was proposed for construction on the roof (which was never constructed).

A single set of plans dated simply "1999" were prepared by the builder BRH (Springfield). Several sheets of drawings from 2000 and 2001 document the work of Walton and Associates on the YMCA at the turn of the millennium. These plans, labeled "Remodeling Men's Health Club" and dated June 2001, detail the work associated with the creation of the new Men's Health Center. Three drawings labeled "Building Improvements YMCA of Springfield" from late 2009 were prepared by Walton and Associates and document roof, stair and masonry repairs.

³⁵³ The Revised Program mechanical drawings included five sheets for Plumbing work (Drawing Sheet Nos. P-1a, P-2a, P-3a, PR-1a, and PR-a), five sheets for Heating work (Drawing Sheet Nos. H-1a, H-2a, H-3a, H-4a, and H-7a), five sheets for Ventilation work (Drawing Sheet Nos. V-1a, V-2a, V-3a, V-4a, and V-5a), and five sheets for Electrical work (Drawing Sheet Nos. E-1a, E-2a, E-3a, E-4a, and E-8a) (Turley to McBurney, 24 January 1961).

³⁵⁴ Turley probably had relocated to Florida by this date.

At the beginning of this project (summer 2020), all of these drawings were located in a basement storeroom within the Springfield YMCA and were in various states of preservation—some folded, some rolled, and some crumpled up with water damage and mold. Some of the more recent drawings, particularly those prepared by Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein in 1975, were in the worst condition (water damaged, torn, and faded). As part of this research, these drawings were organized, scanned (at 400 dpi resolution and saved as both JPG and TIF images), and returned to the YMCA (organized and rolled in protective paper). The list of drawings scanned (and available on the accompanying compact disk) is listed in Appendix I.

- B. Early Views: Several architect renderings of the proposed new YMCA building have survived (see Supplemental Figures). The better-quality images have survived as 8”x10” photographs of the original artwork. Unfortunately, some of these images have only survived as digital images of photographs reproduced in the local newspapers, and thus are of poor quality. Potentially better-quality copies of this artwork may be identified in the future.
- C. Interviews: Although no formal interviews were undertaken for this project, great insights into the history of the organization and its facility were obtained by informal discussions with Tim Stuckey (Property Manager, Springfield YMCA) and Jill Steiner (Director of Personnel and Facility Services, Springfield YMCA). Their contributions of information, and general access to facility, were greatly appreciated.
- D. Selected Sources:

Primary and Unpublished Sources:

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BRH Builders. [Untitled Construction Plans]. 1999 [one sheet]. On file with Springfield YMCA.

Building and Furnishings Service [BFS].³⁵⁵ *Specifications for Furnishings and Equipment, New Y.M.C.A. Building, Springfield, Illinois*. National Council of Y.M.C.A.’s, Chicago. 28 June 1962.

³⁵⁵ All Building and Furnishings Service materials cited are on file with the Springfield YMCA.

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³⁵⁶ The online searchable database of the Springfield newspapers was of great assistance for this research. Relevant issues span the 1850s through the present and allowed for both a new insight into the early years of the local YMCA organization in Springfield, as well as the complex planning and construction history of the current building.

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³⁵⁷ All Turley materials cited are on file with the Springfield YMCA.

³⁵⁸ The records of the Springfield YMCA have only been digested on a cursory manner for this research. Of special interest and assistance with this research were two three-ring binders of correspondence relating to the planning and construction of the new YMCA. All correspondence cited in the HABS document relevant to the Springfield YMCA comes from these two unpublished “volumes” (*Correspondence, Volume I: 1953-1958; Correspondence, Volume II: 1958-1964*).

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- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Historical collections of the Young Men’s Christian Association of Springfield are fairly voluminous—especially from the post 1960s period. As an aside from this project, a large collection of photographs and slides were scanned by the Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library staff for inclusion in their collections. Archival material associated with the earlier years of the Springfield YMCA are much more limited and warrant a more detailed assessment at a future date.
- F. Supplemental Materials: A wide range of supplemental materials, many from primary sources noted above, were integrated into the section “Supplemental Materials.” These materials are referenced in the accompanying text as “Supplemental Figures.”

APPENDIX I

**Construction Episodes for Springfield YMCA
(As represented by dated construction plans)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Architect/Builder</u>	<u>Description</u>
1957	National Council of YMCA's Building and Furnishing Service	Furnishing Plan
1958	M.D. Turley Architects and Engineers	Building for Young Men's Christian Association
1960-61	M.D. Turley Architects and Engineers	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association
1962	National Council of YMCA's Building and Furnishing Service	Furnishing Plan
1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein	Springfield YMCA Renovation
1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts
1999	BRH Builders	[Misc. Small Modifications]
1999-2000?	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.	Untitled [Special Needs Rooms]
2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.	Remodeling Men's Health Club
2009	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.	Building Improvements YMCA of Springfield

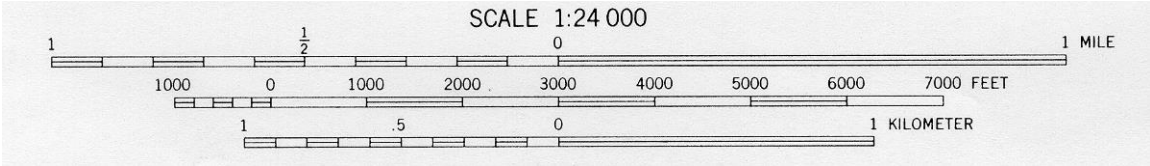
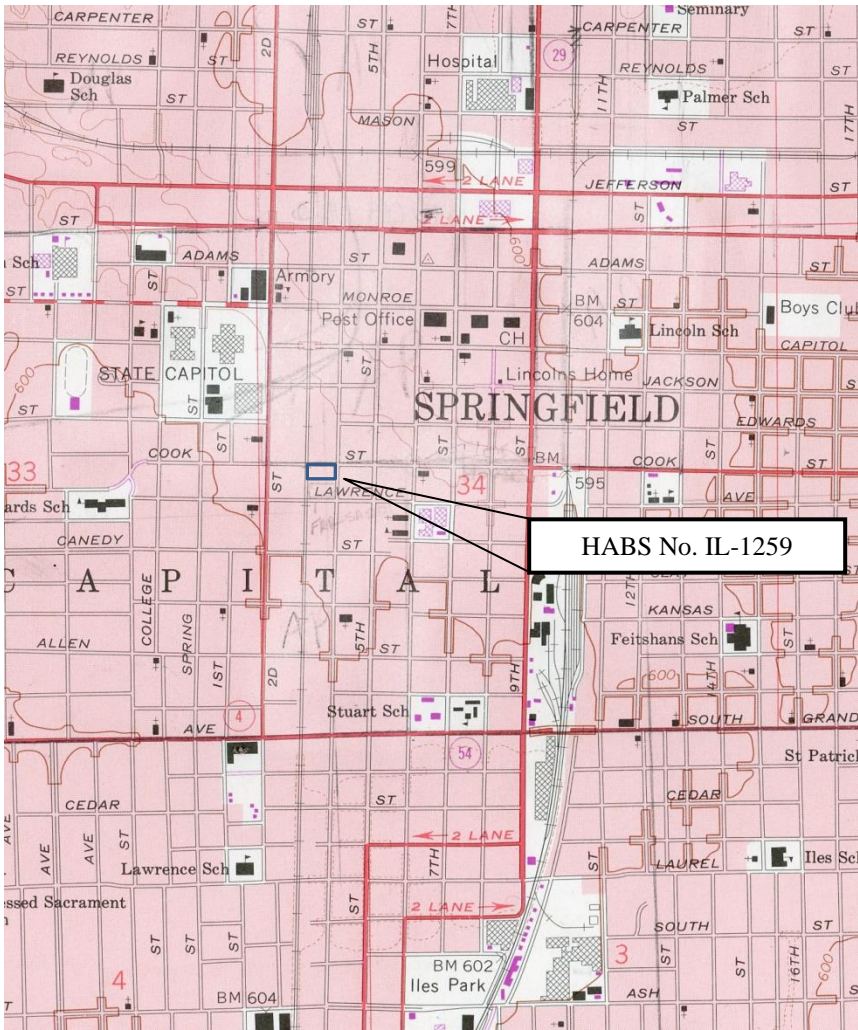


Figure 1. United States Geological Survey topographic map showing the location of the Springfield YMCA, Fourth and Cook Street, Springfield, Illinois (HABS No. IL-1259) (Springfield West, IL 1965, Photorevised 1971 and 1976).

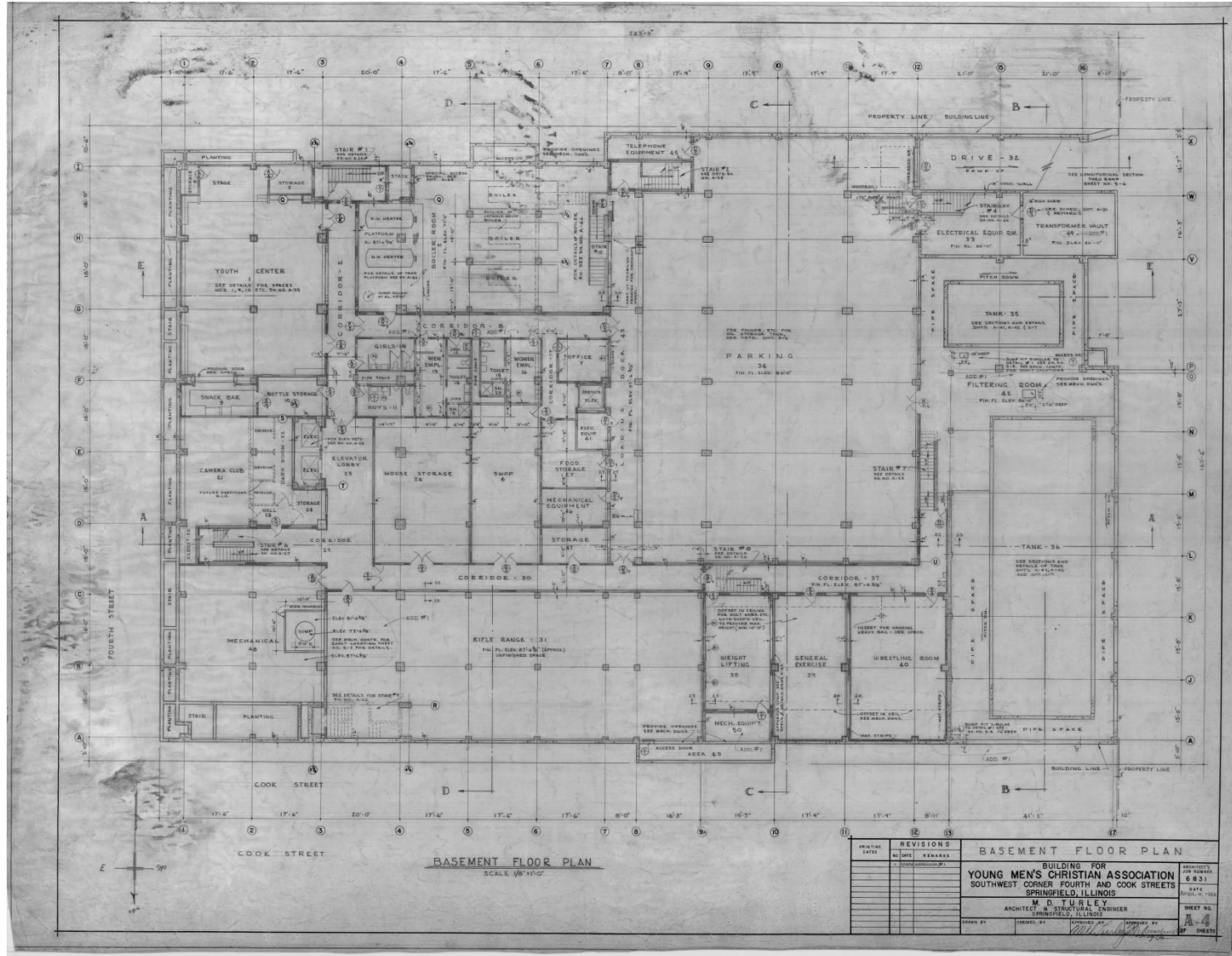


Figure 3. Basement Floor Plan, Building for Young Men’s Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-4).

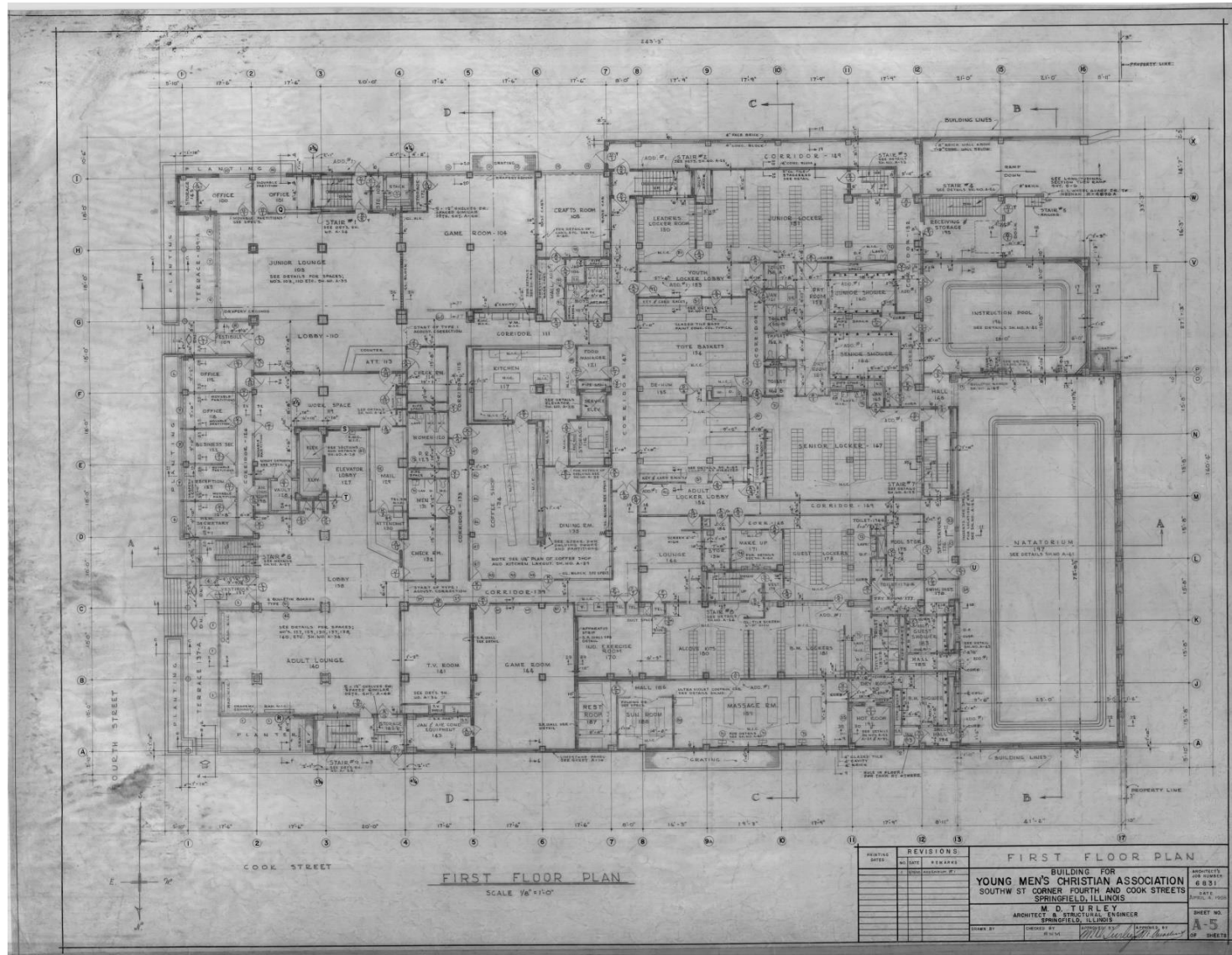


Figure 4. First Floor Plan, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-5).

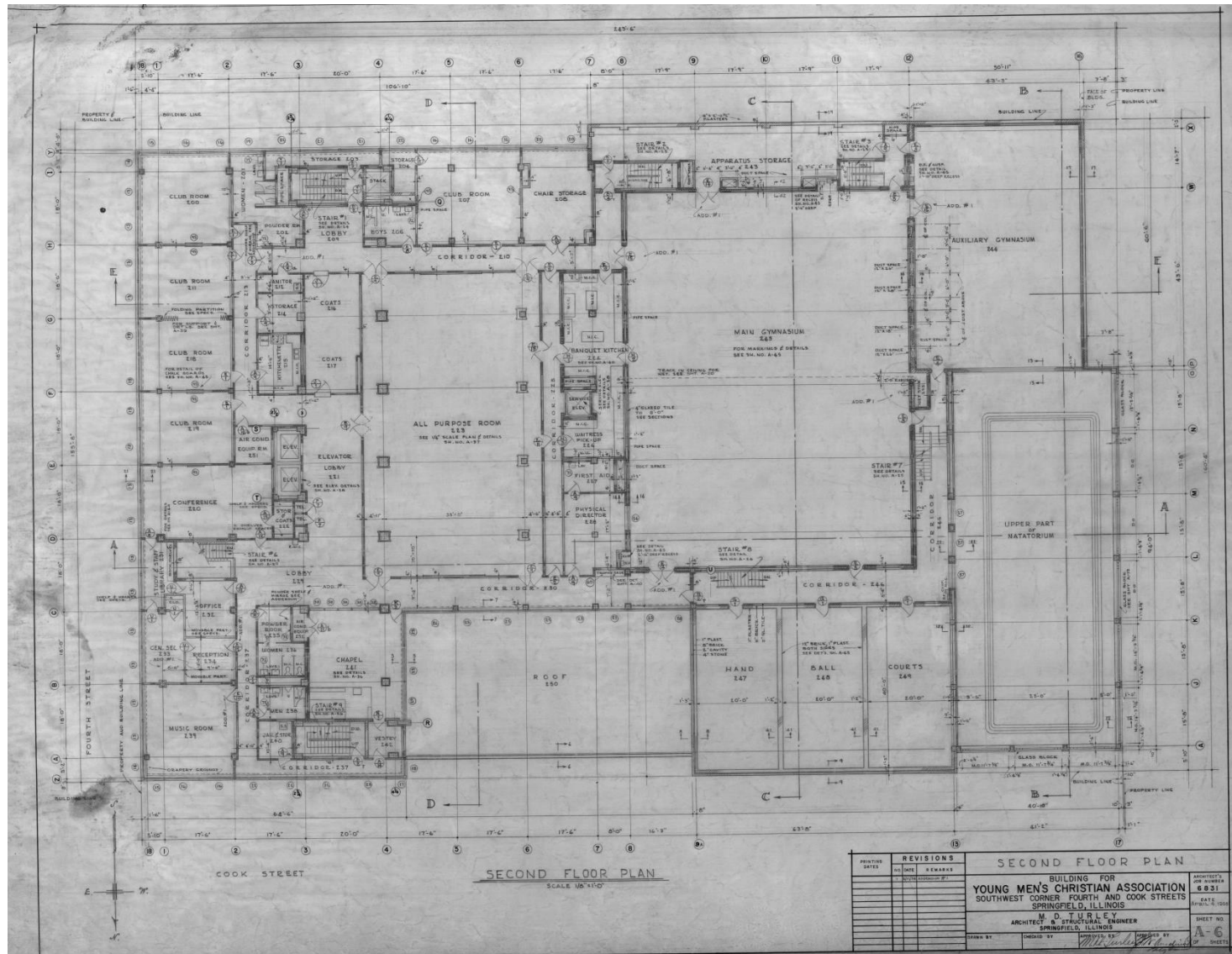


Figure 5. Second Floor Plan, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-6).

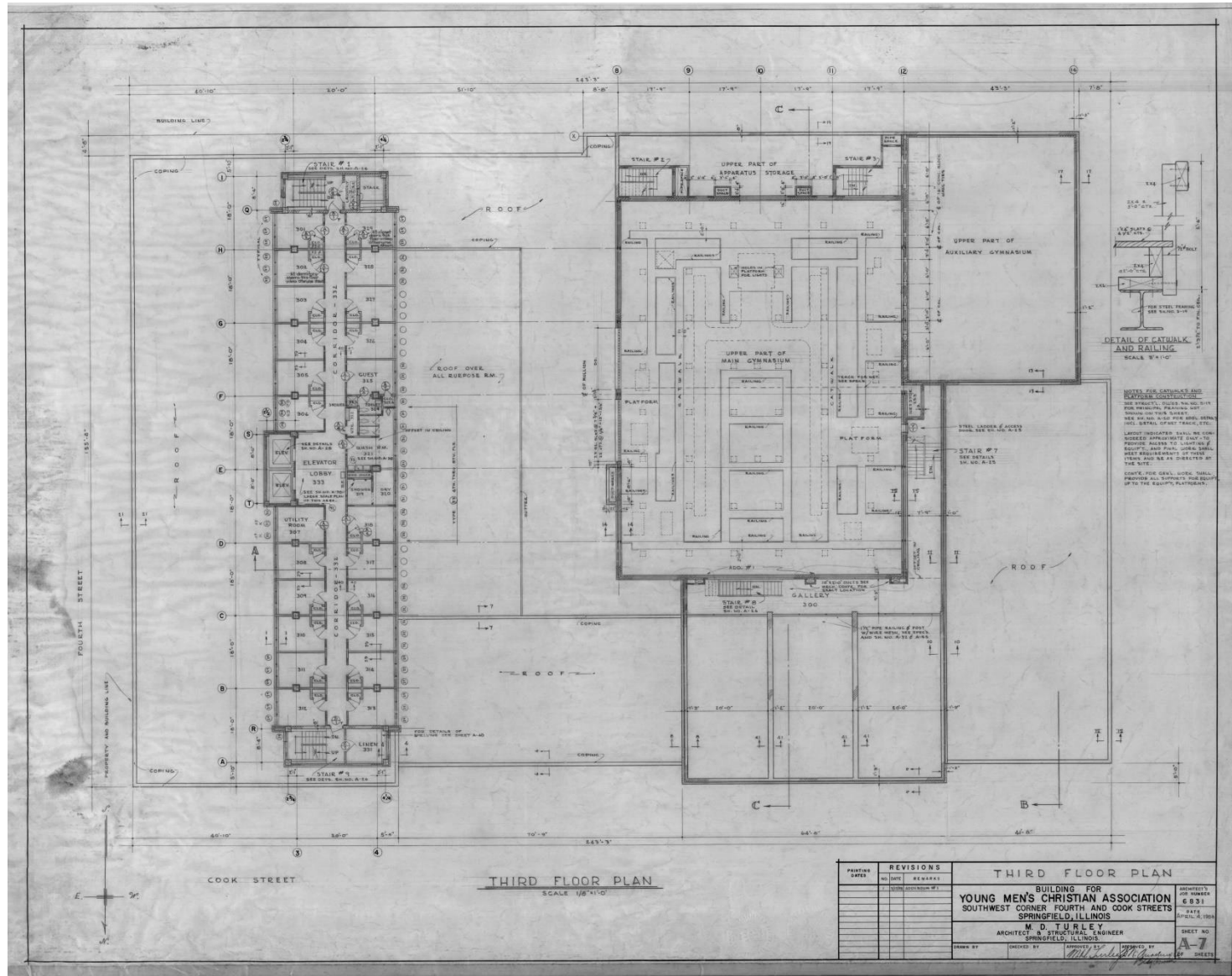


Figure 6. Third Floor Plan, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-7).

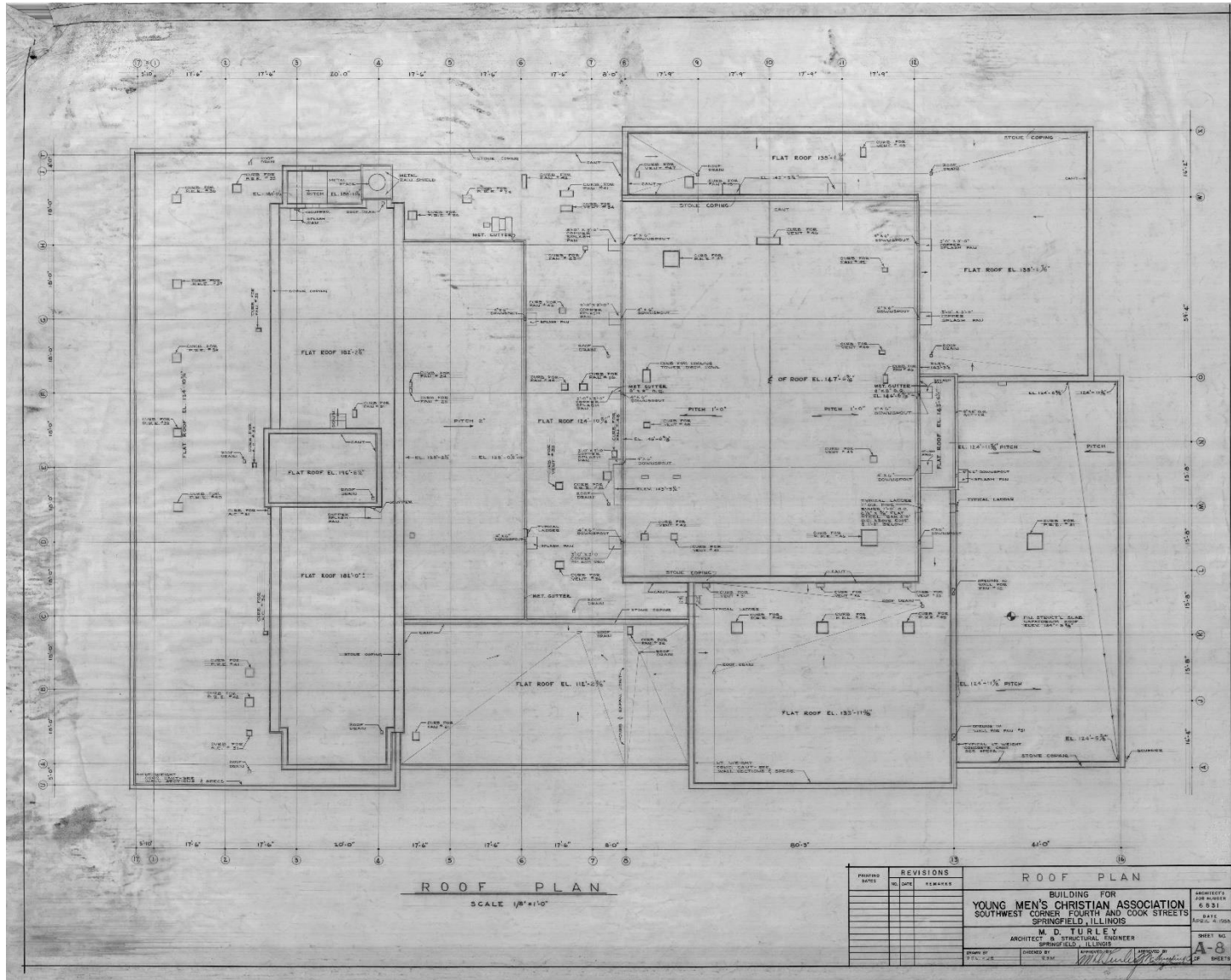


Figure 7. Roof Plan, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-8).

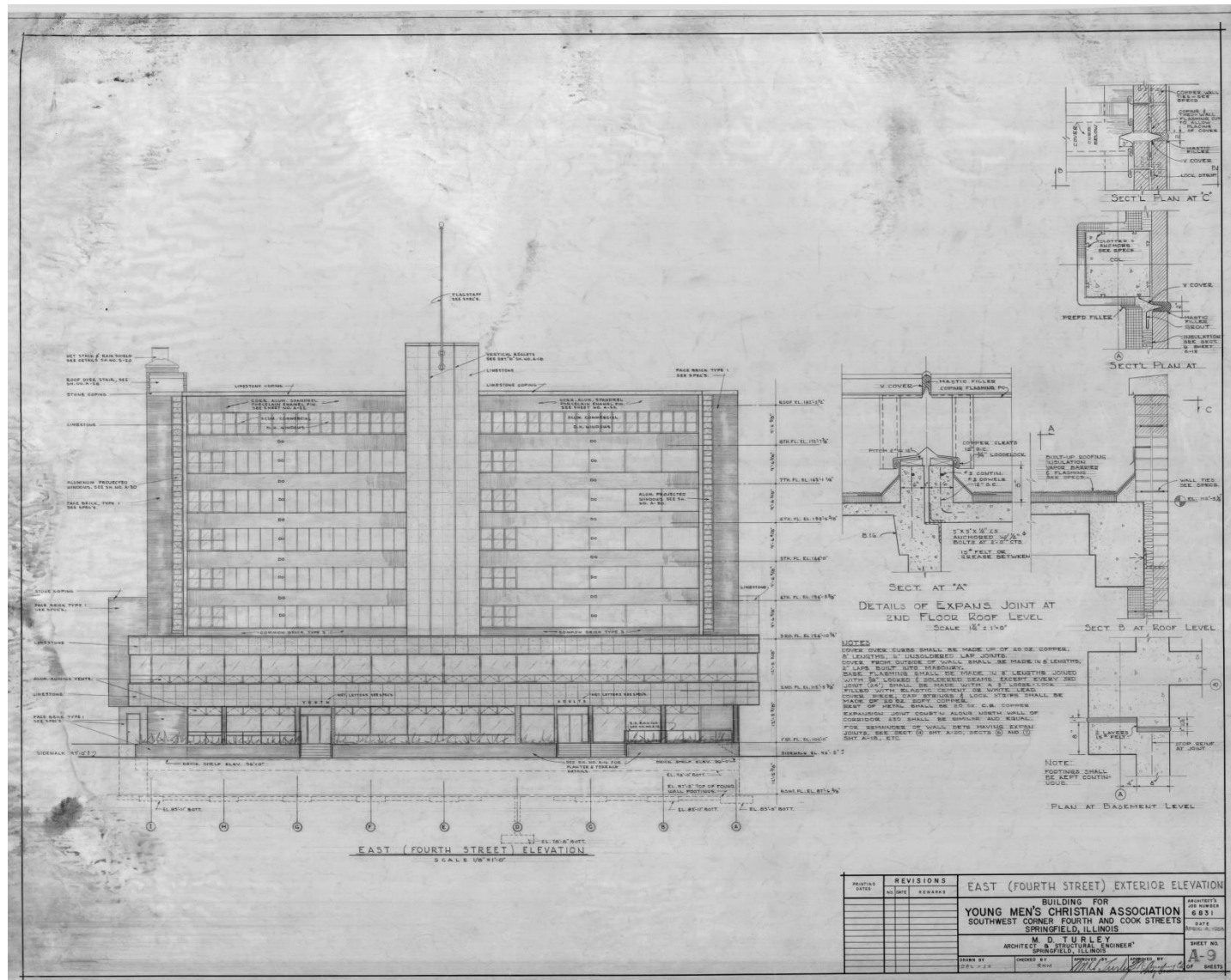


Figure 8. East (Fourth Street) Exterior Elevation, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958: Sheet No. A-9).

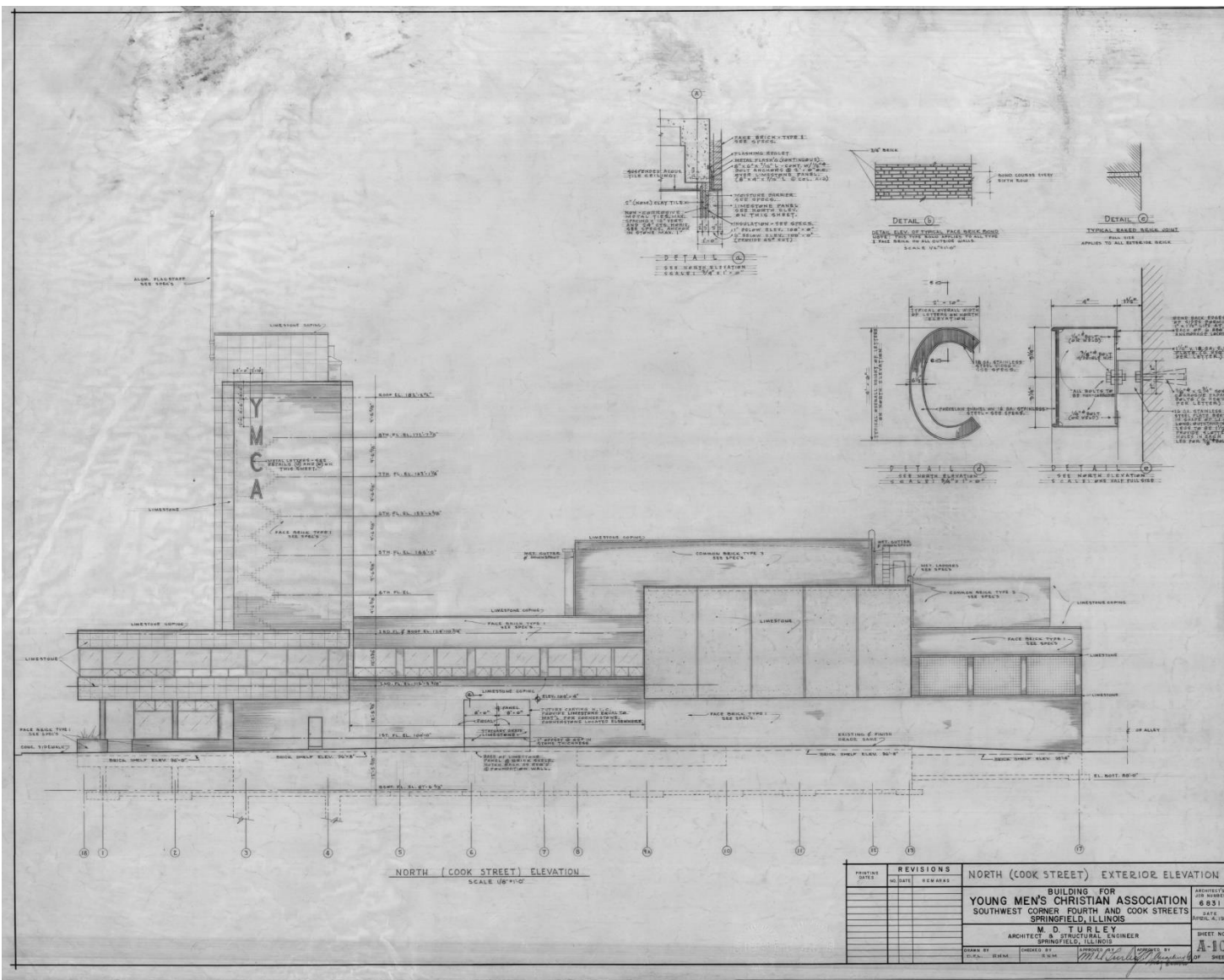


Figure 9. North (Cook Street) Exterior Elevation, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-10).

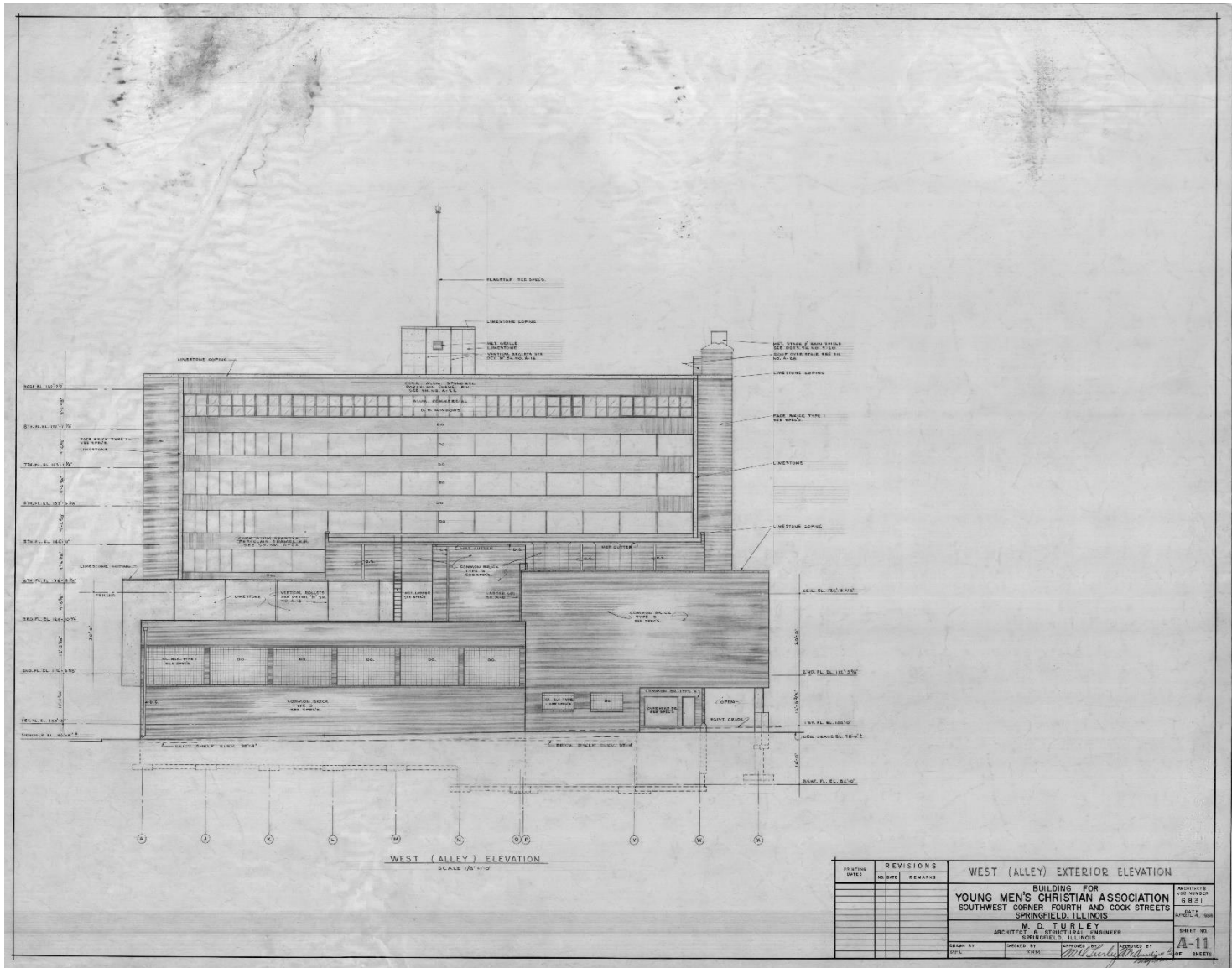


Figure 10. West (Alley) Exterior Elevaton (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-11).

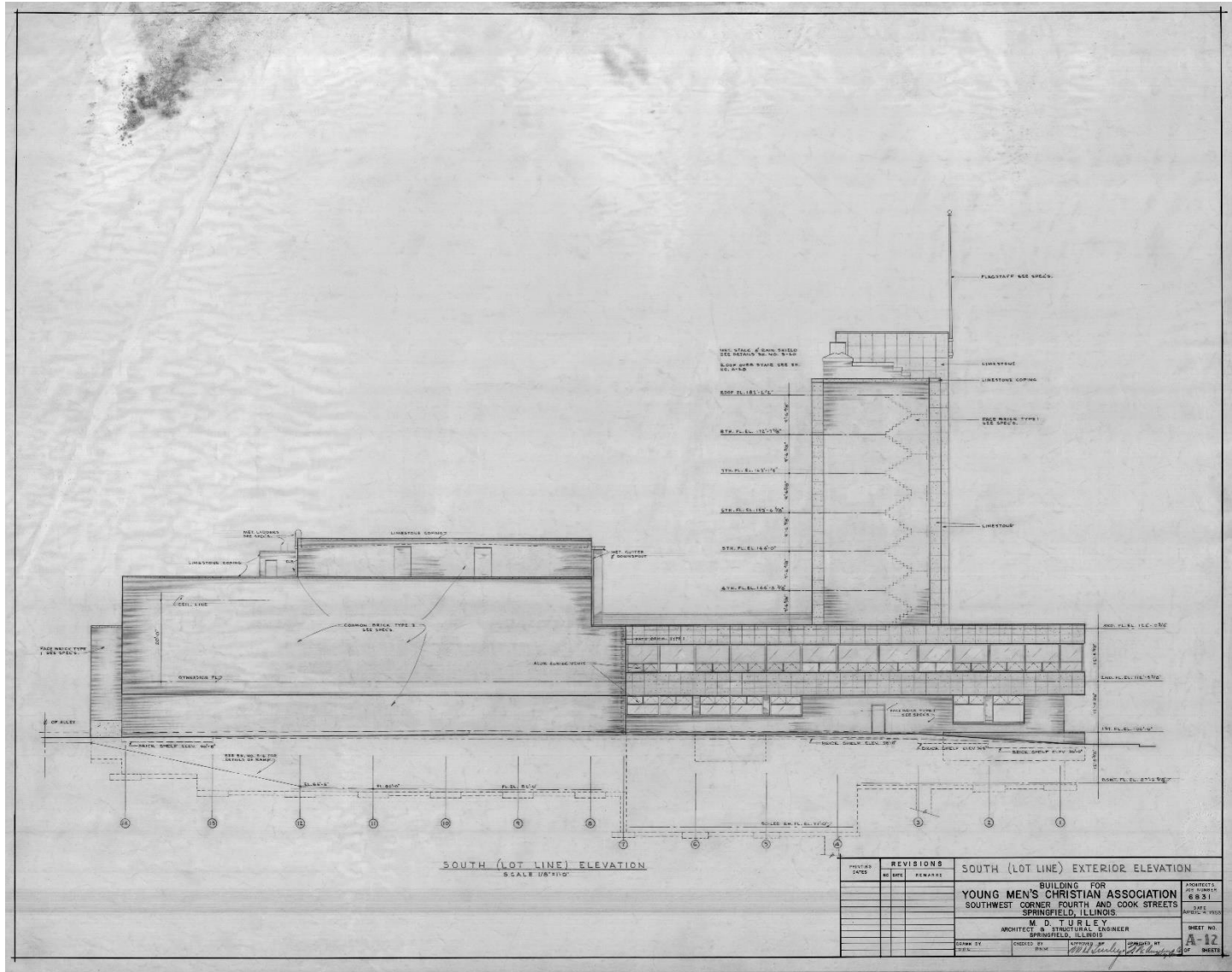


Figure 11. South (Lot Line) Exterior Elevaton (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-12).

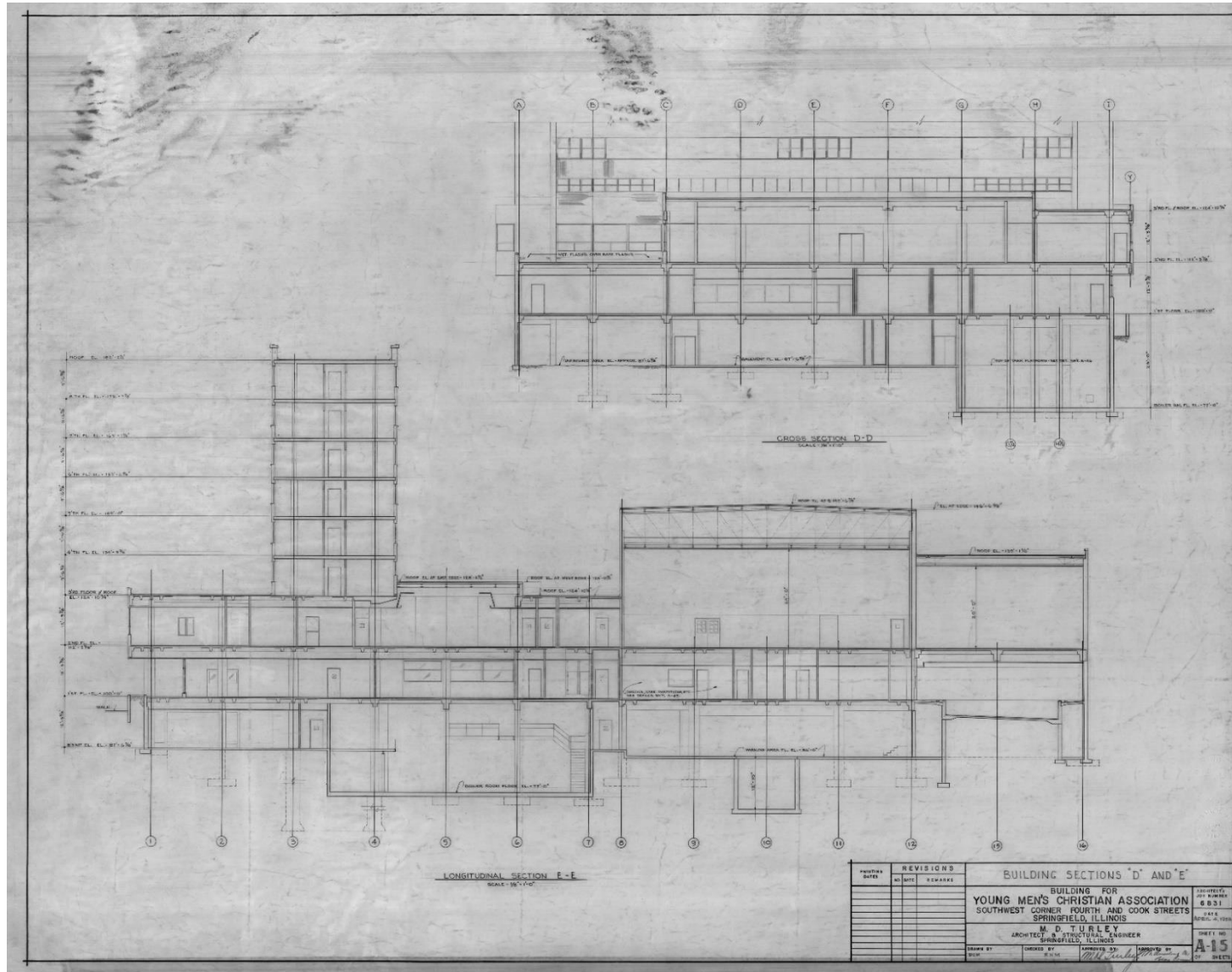


Figure 12. Building Sections “D” and “E” (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-15).

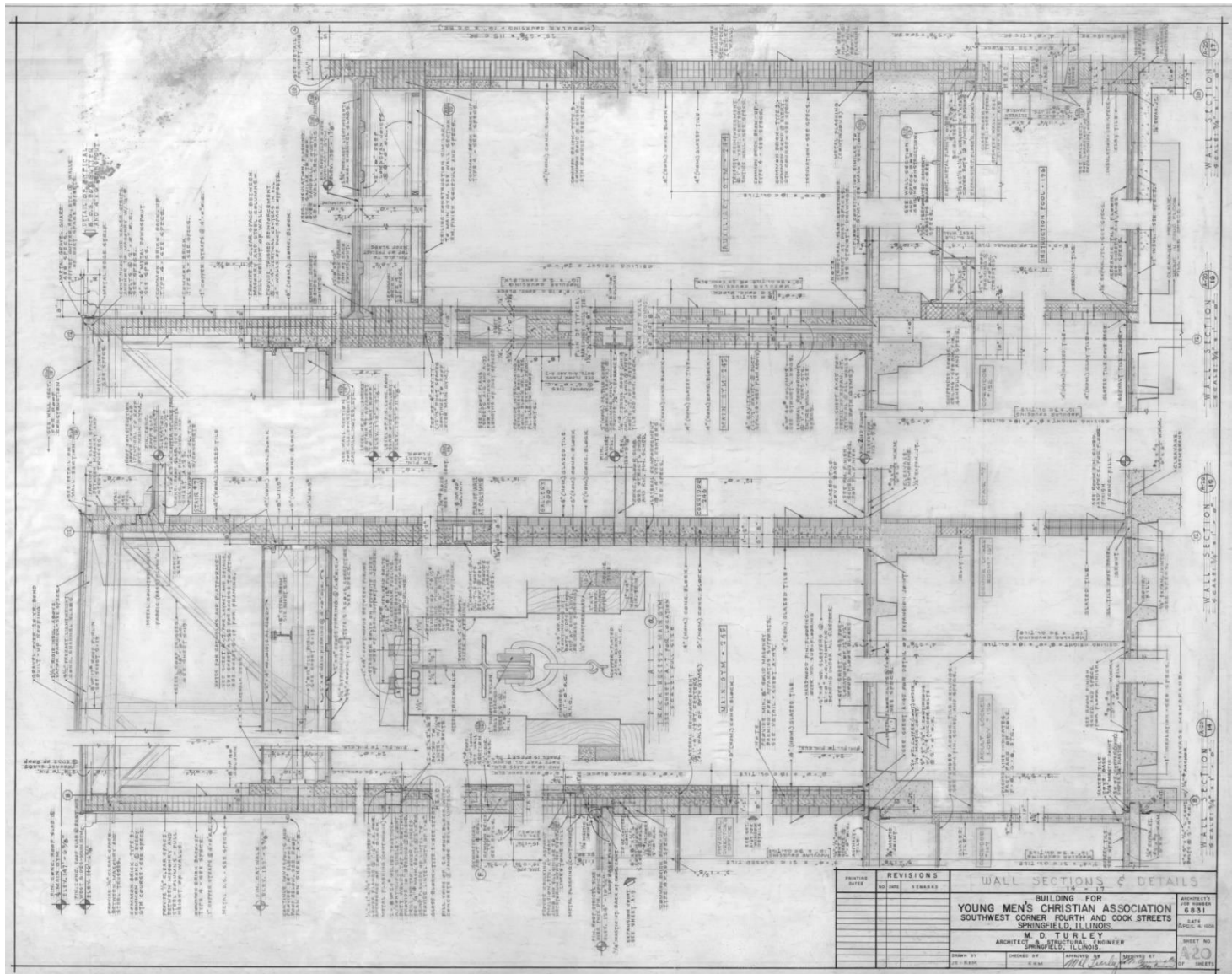


Figure 13. Wall Sections and Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-20).

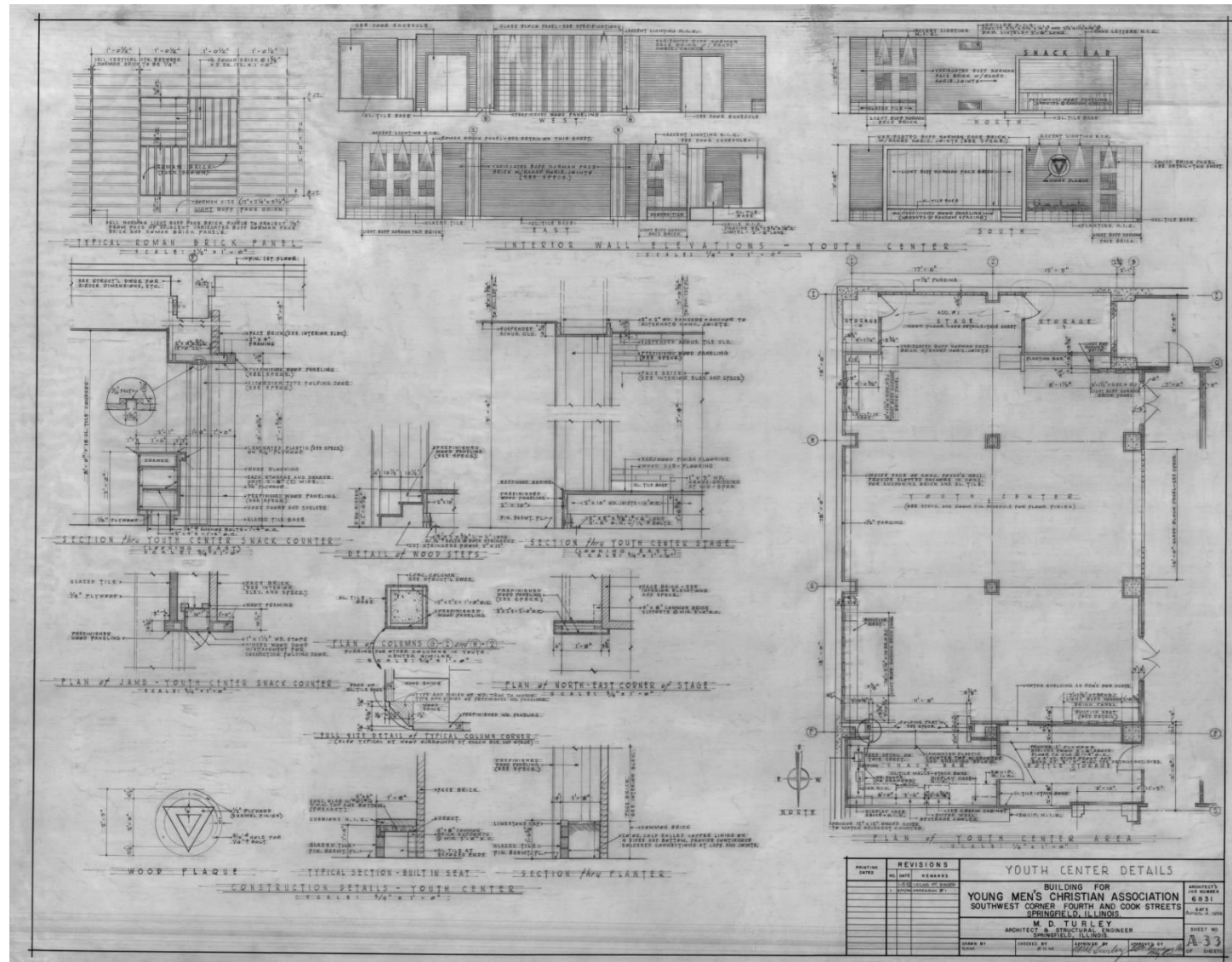


Figure 14. Youth Center Details, Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1958, Sheet No. A-33).

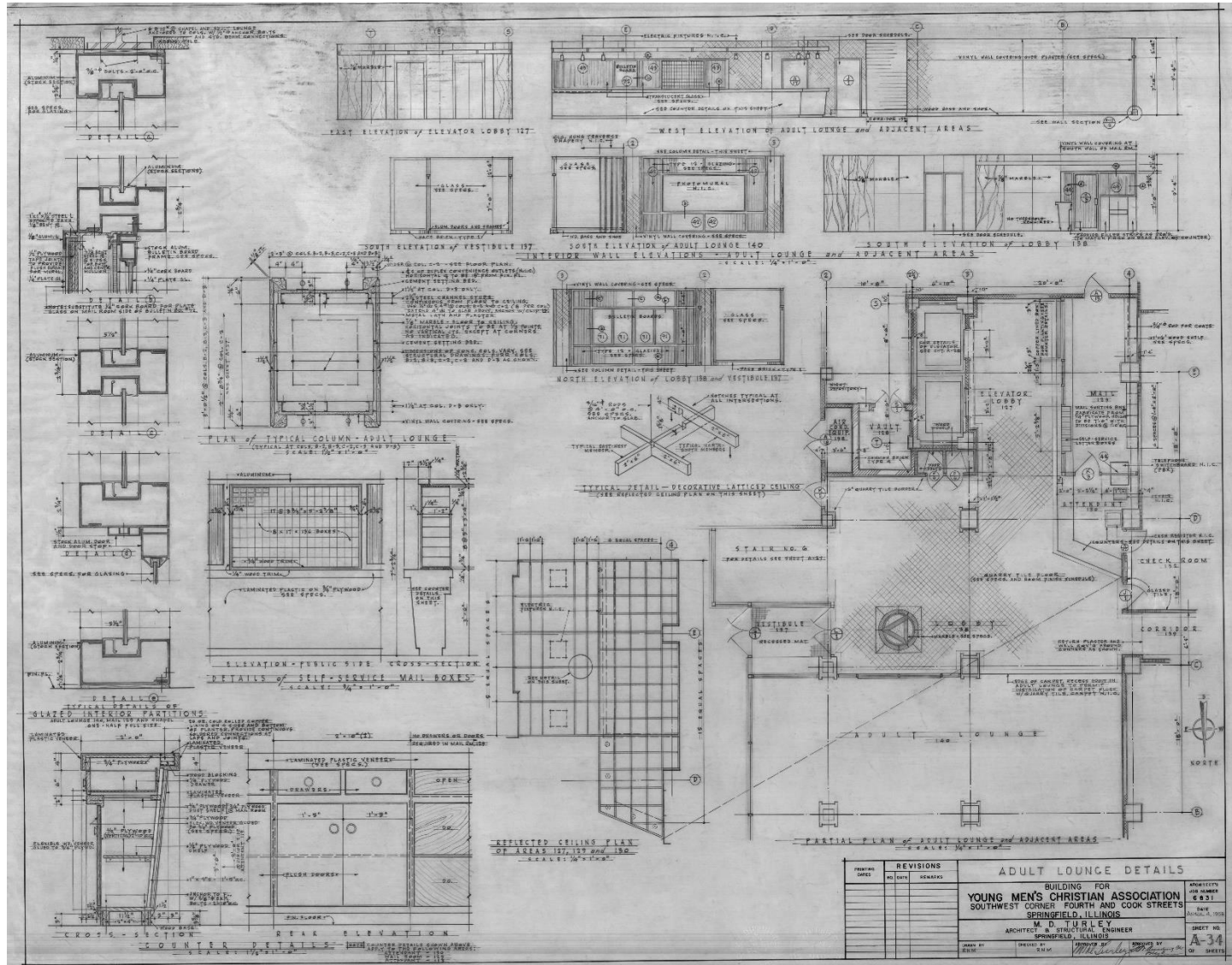


Figure 15. Adult Lounge Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-34).

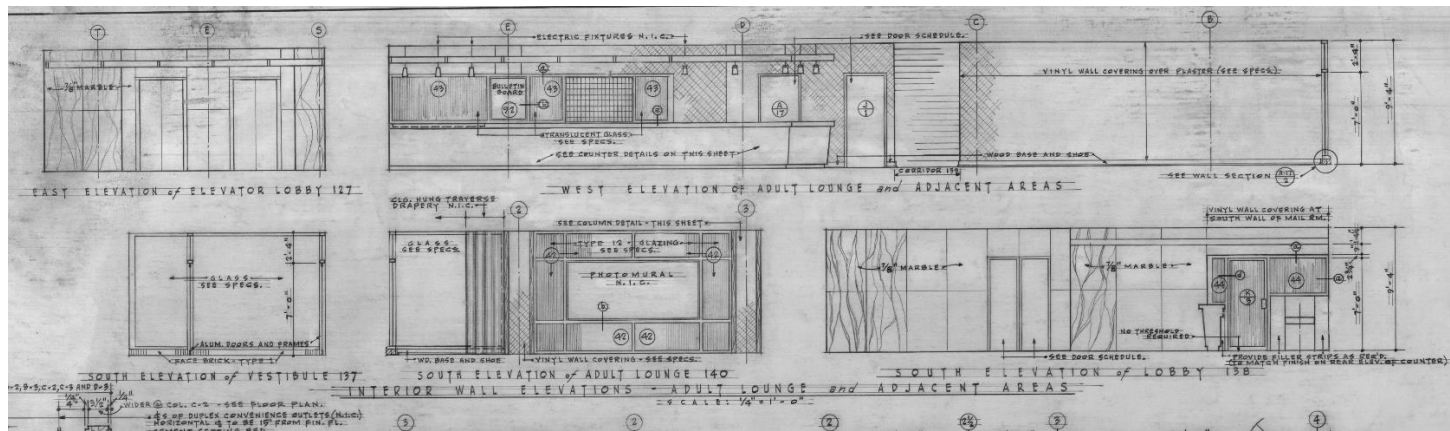


Figure 16. Details of Main Entrance and Adult Lounge (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-34).

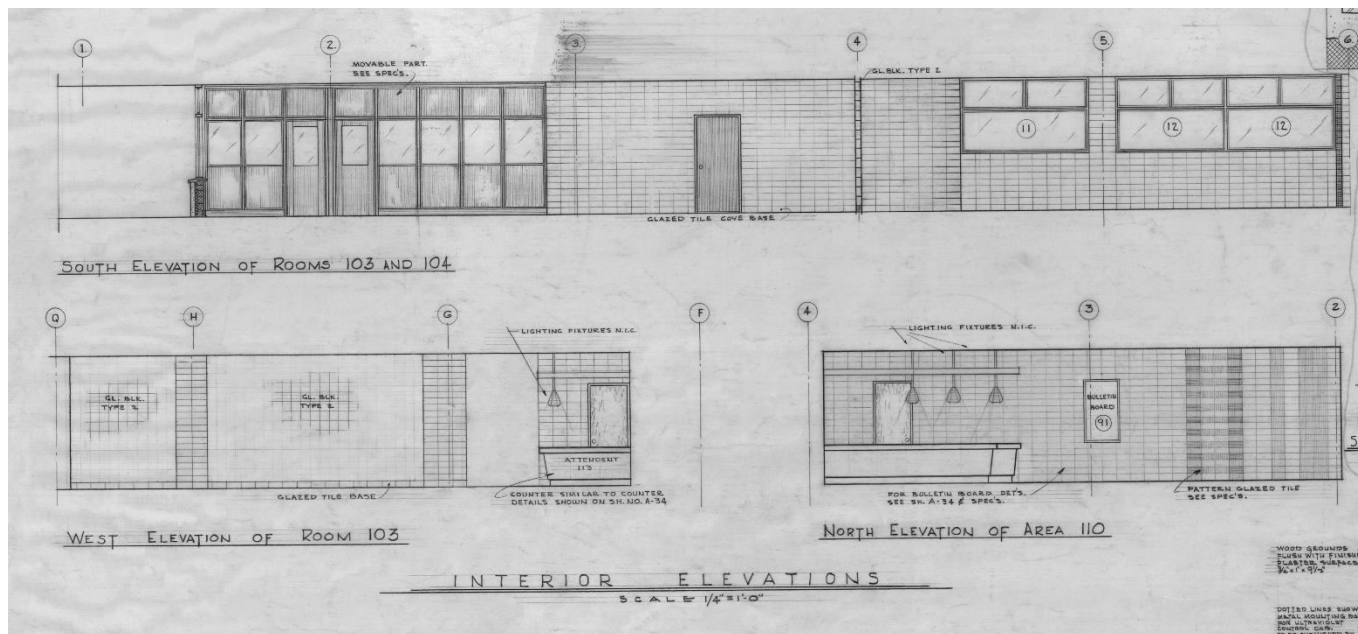


Figure 17. Details of Youth Lounge (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-35).

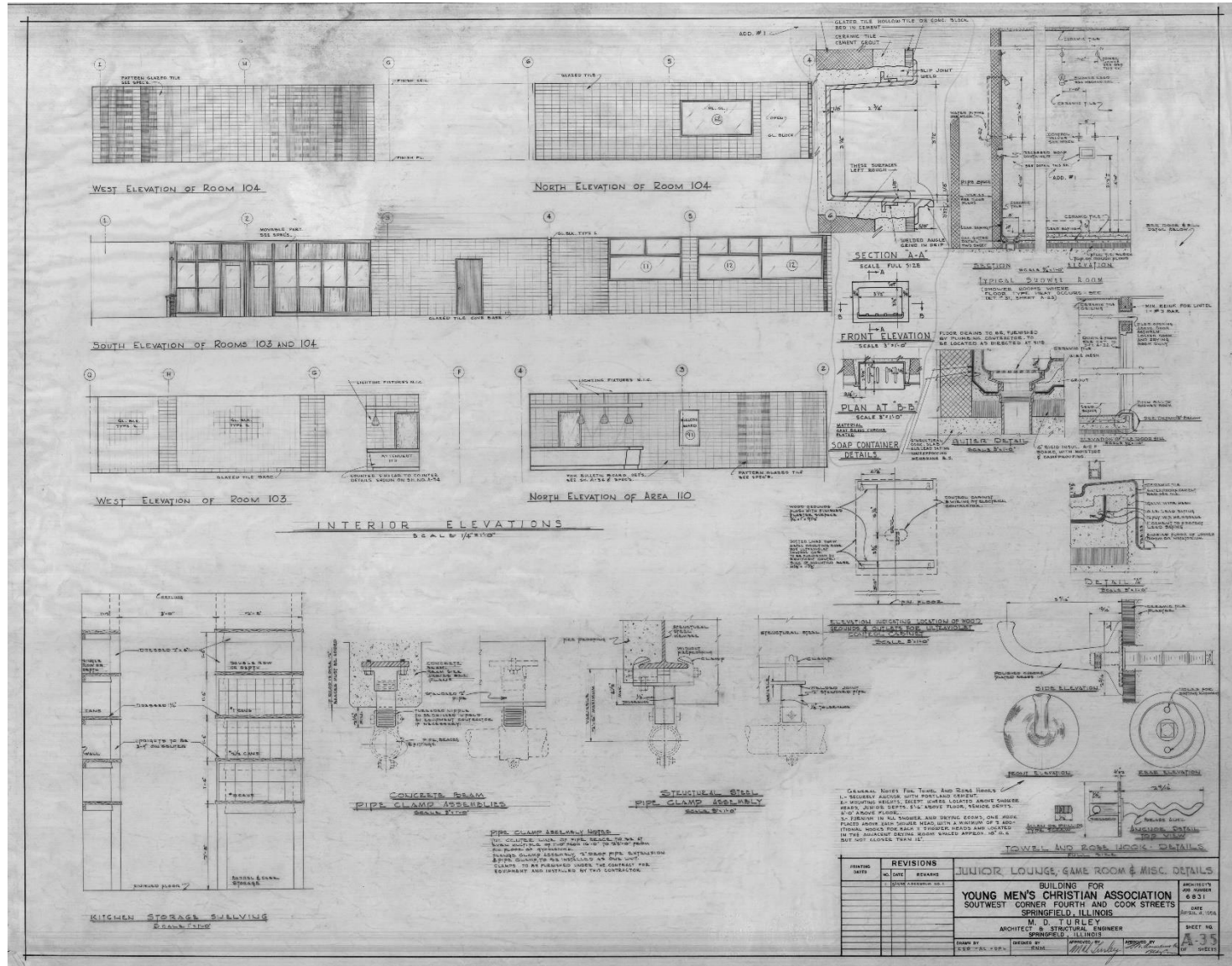


Figure 18. Junior Lounge, Game Room & Misc. Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-35).

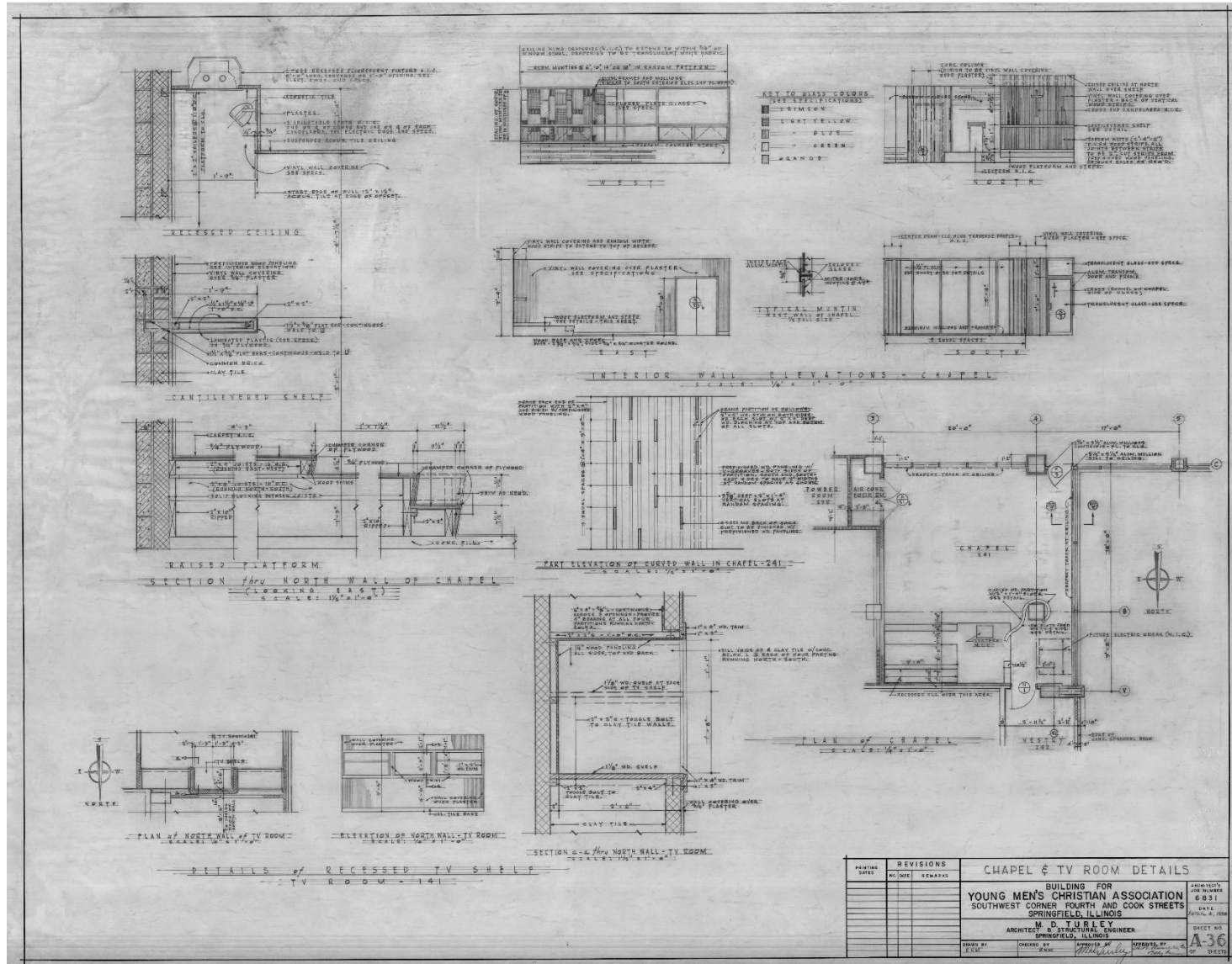


Figure 19. Chapel and TV Room Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-36).

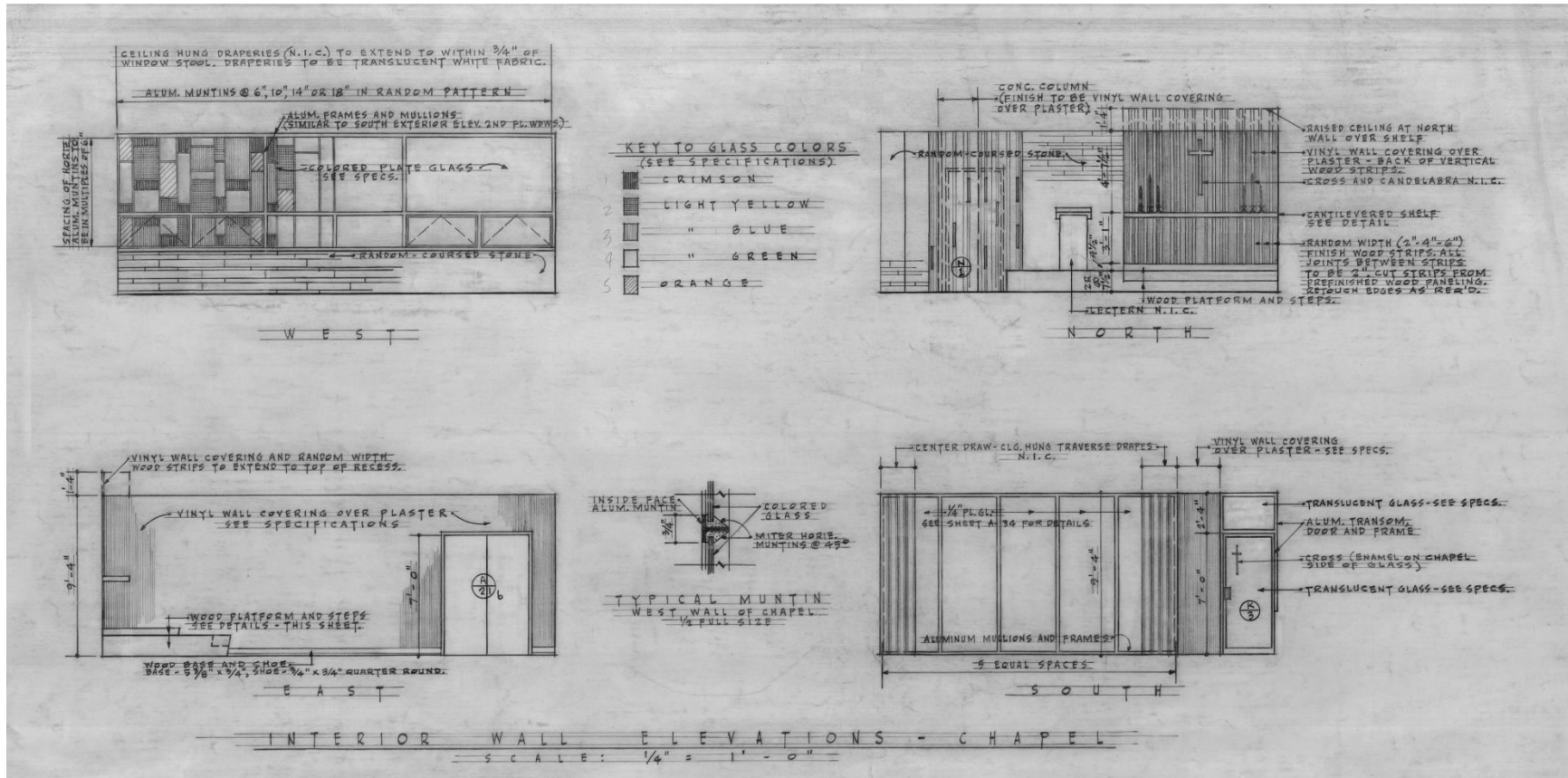


Figure 20. Detail of Chapel interior wall treatments (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-36).

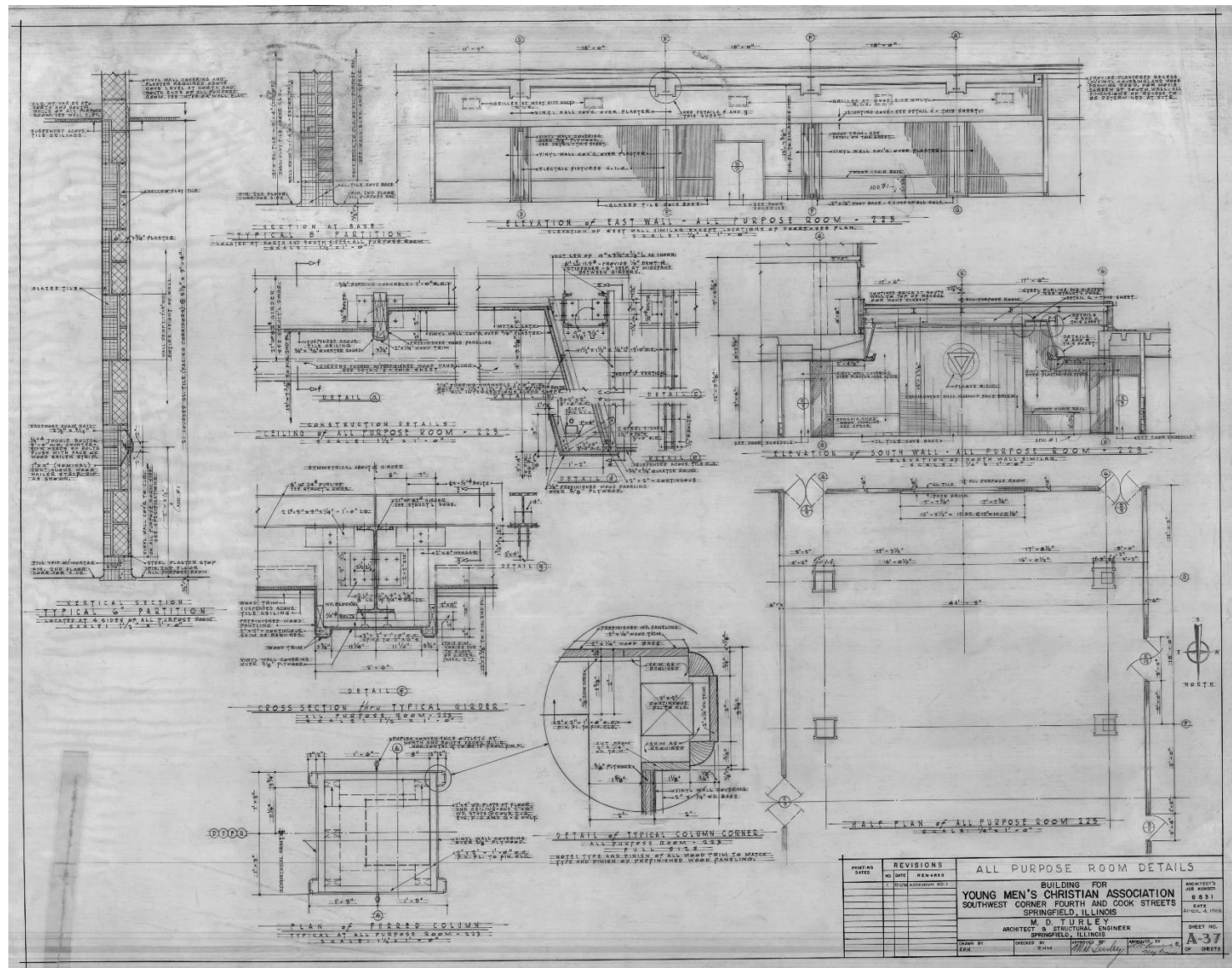


Figure 21. All Purpose Room Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A.37). This space is currently known as the Walnut Room.

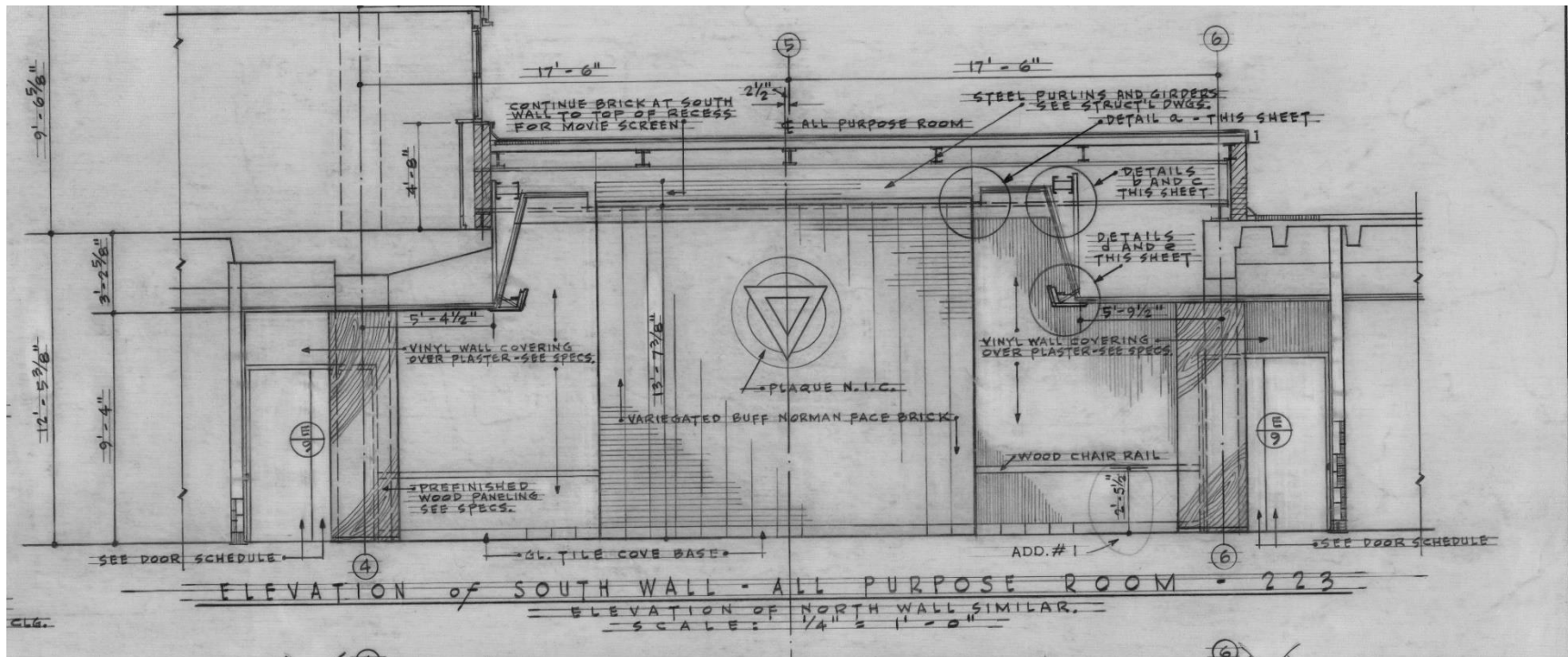


Figure 22. Detail of the All Purpose Room (presently referred to as the Walnut Room) (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A.37).

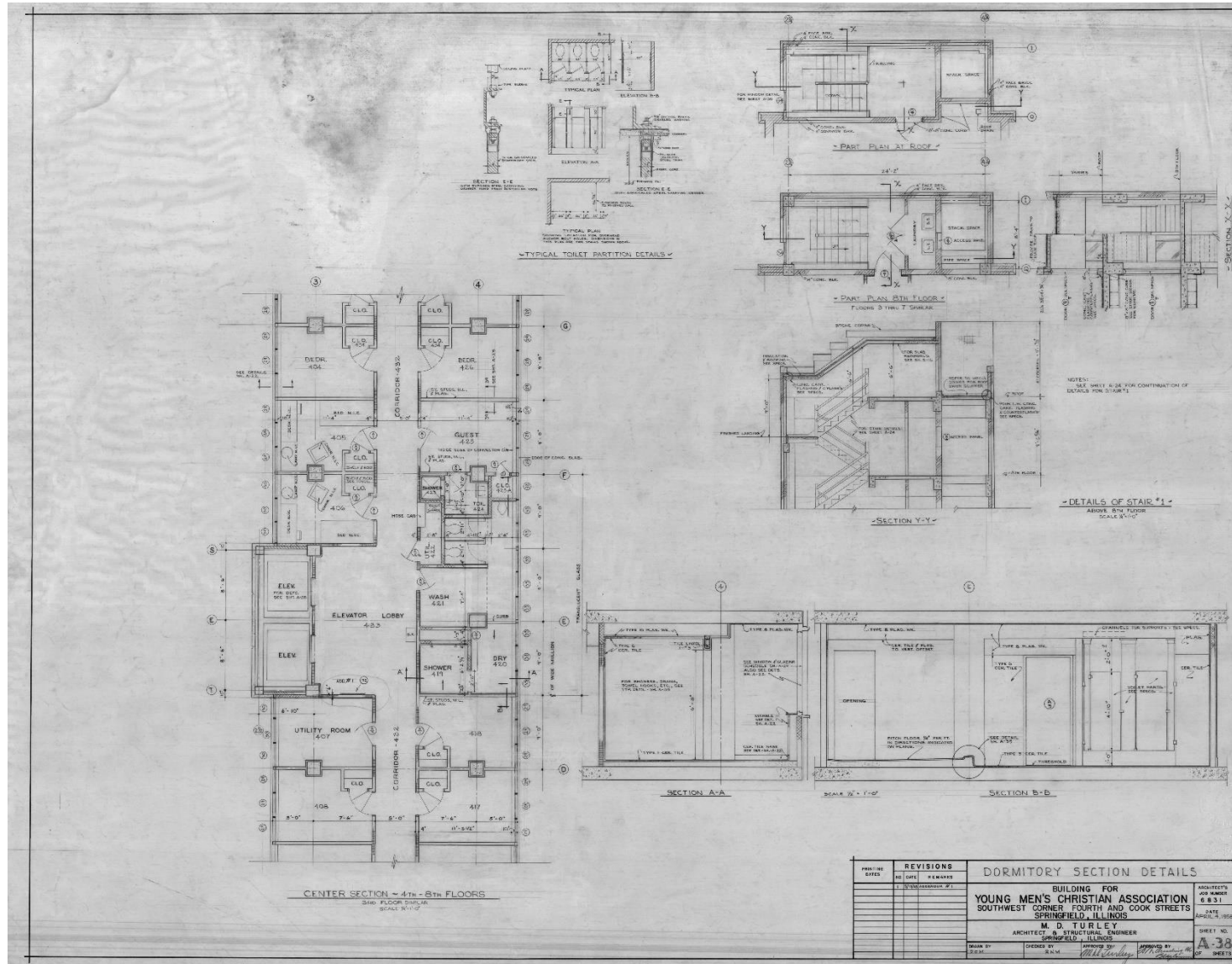


Figure 23. Dormitory Section Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-38).

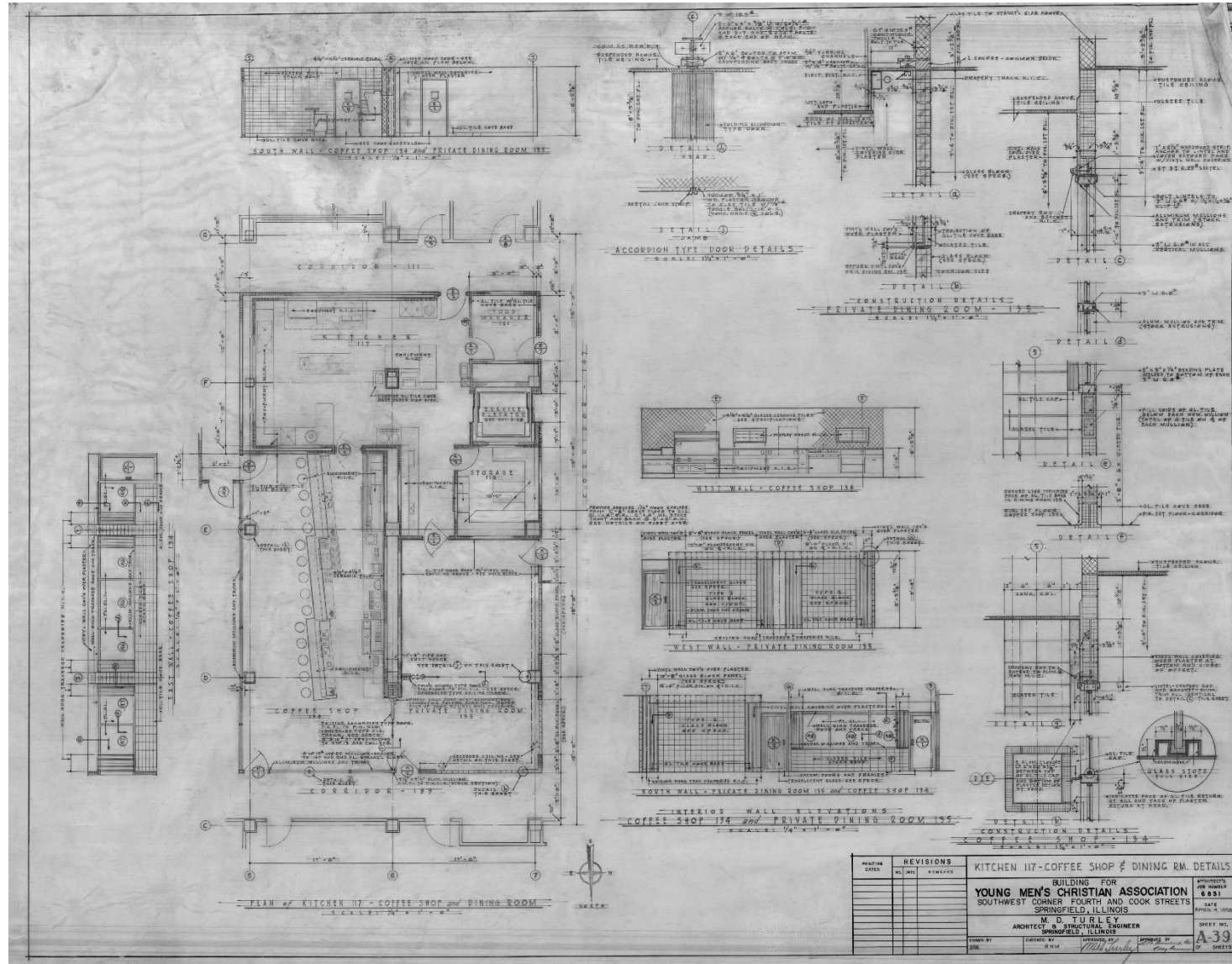


Figure 24. Kitchen 117-Coffee Shop & Dining Rm. Details (Sheet No. A-39).

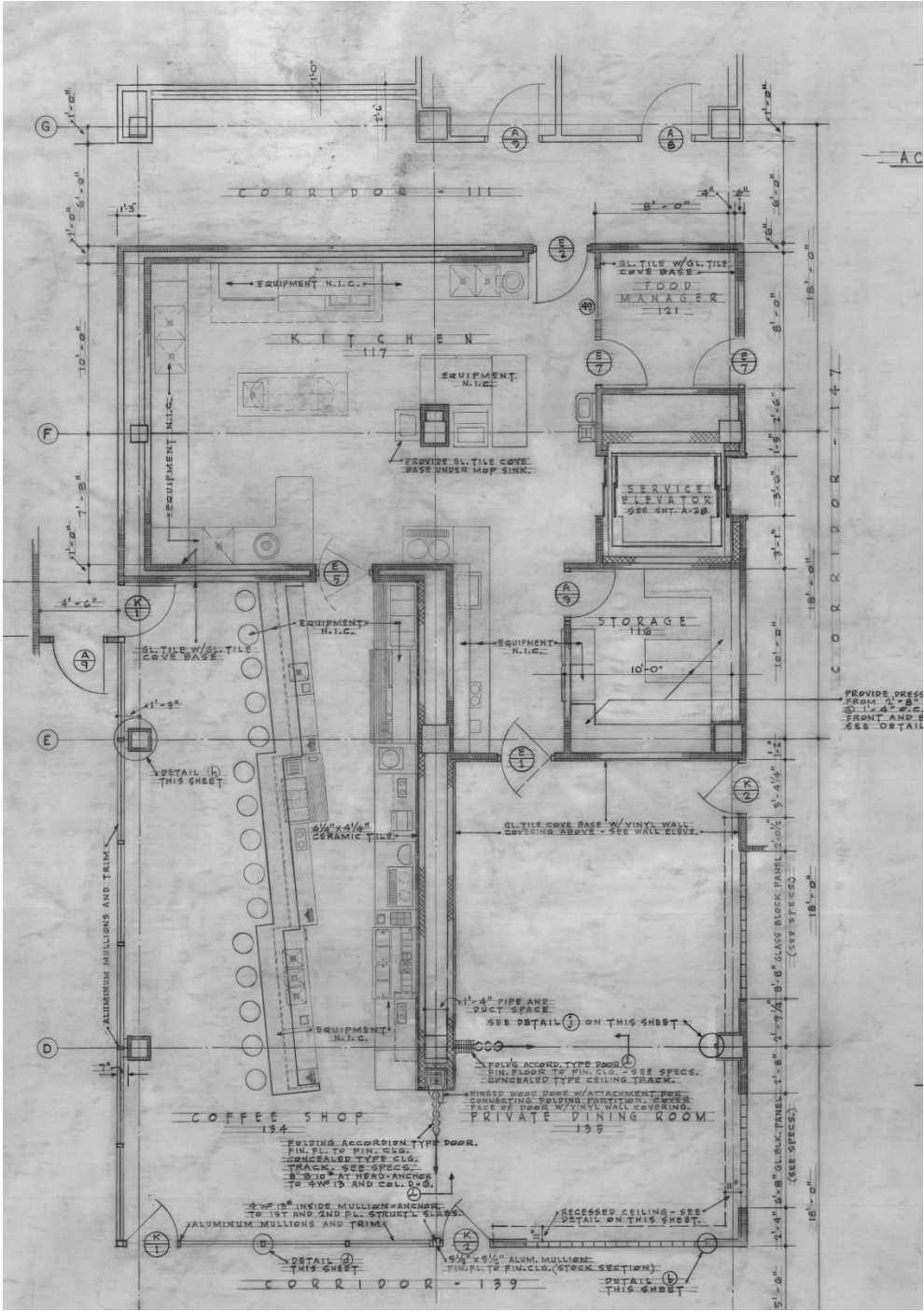


Figure 25. Detail of Coffee shop (Room 134), Kitchen (Room 117) and Dining Room (Room 135) (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-39).

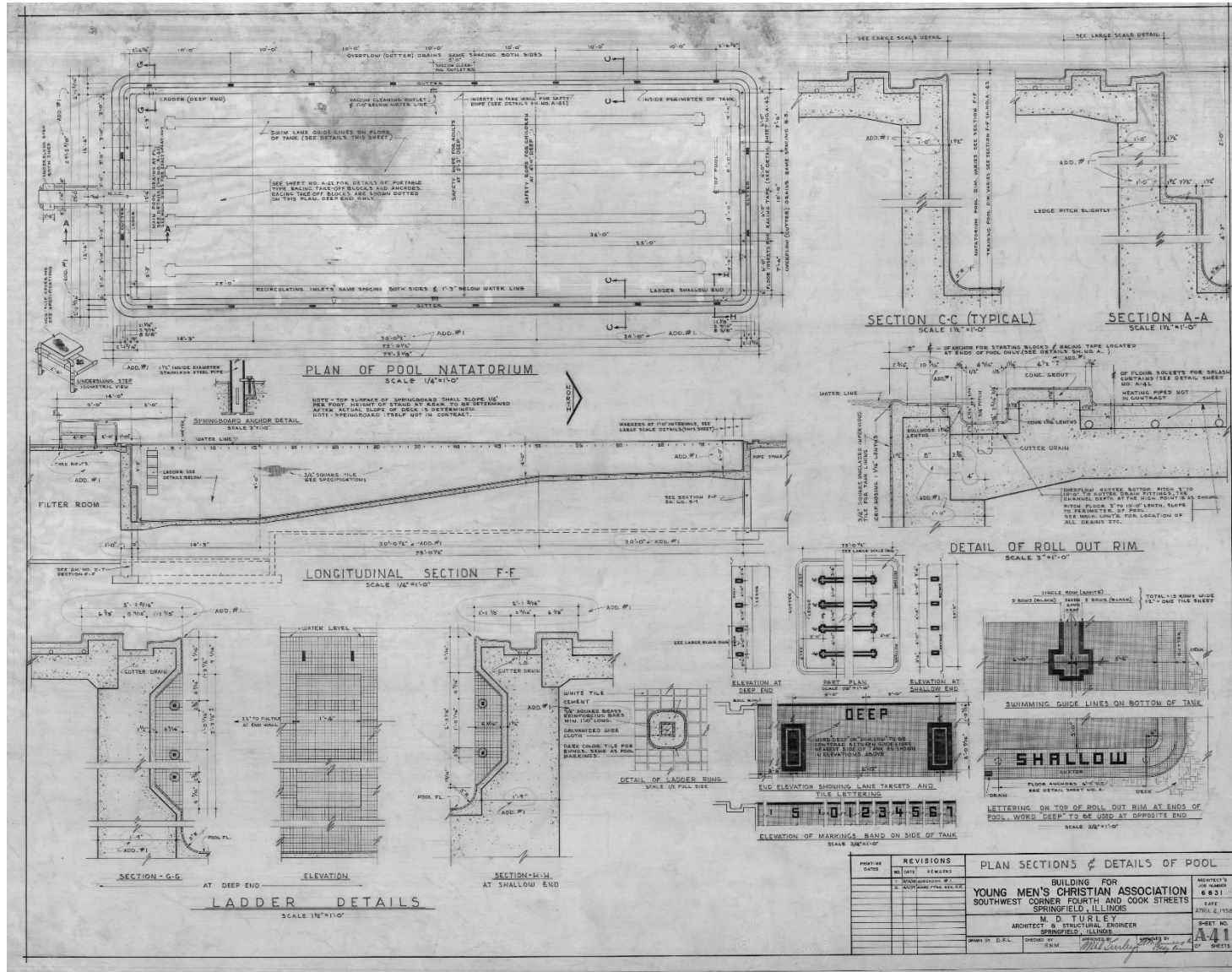
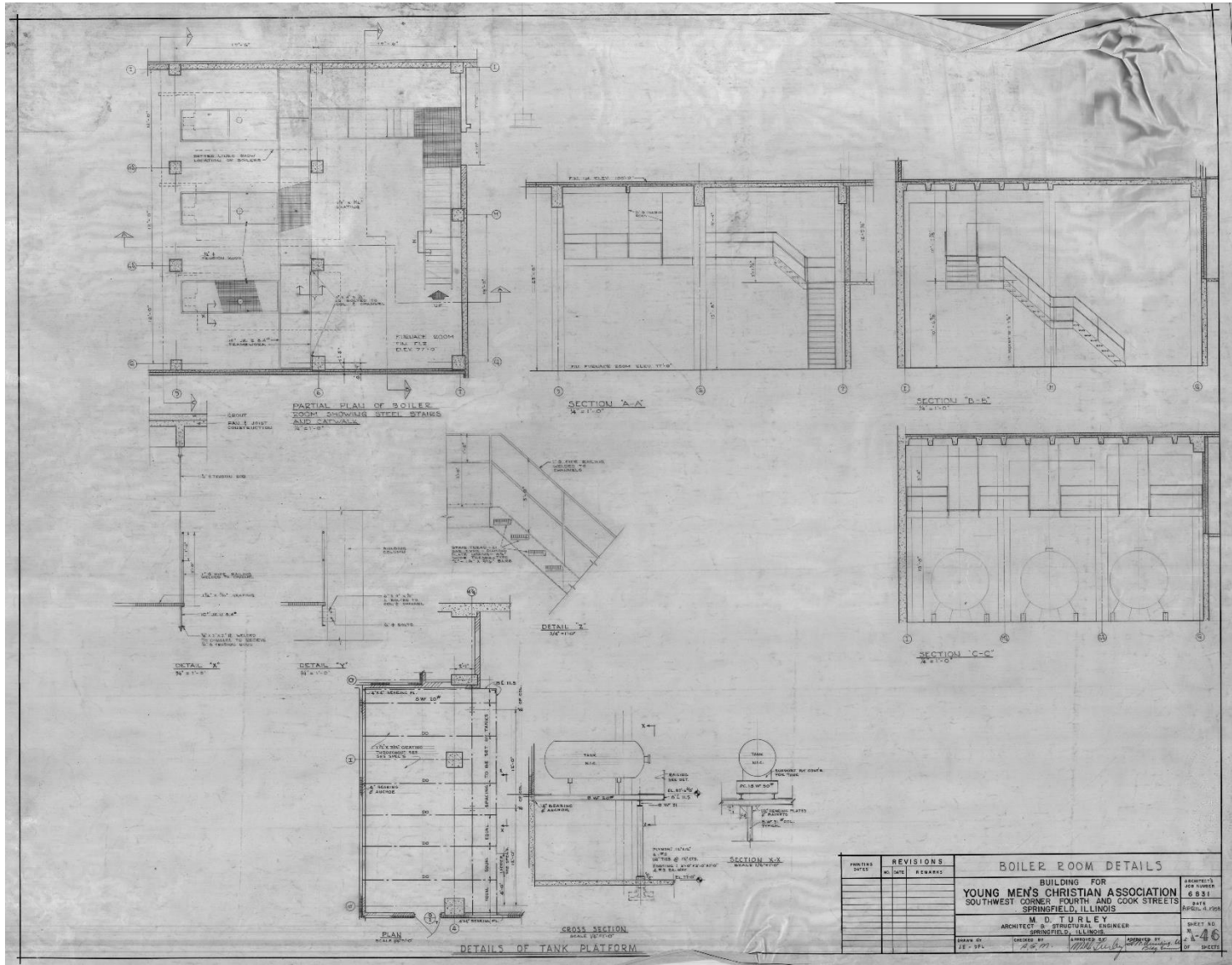


Figure 26. Plan Sections & Details of Pool (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-41).



NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	REMARKS

BOILER ROOM DETAILS
BUILDING FOR
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
SOUTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND COOK STREETS
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
M. D. TURLEY
ARCHITECT & STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

ARCHITECT'S JOB NUMBER 6831
DATE APRIL 1928
SHEET NO. 46
OF 48 SHEETS

Figure 27. Boiler Room Details (Turley 1958; Sheet No. A-46).

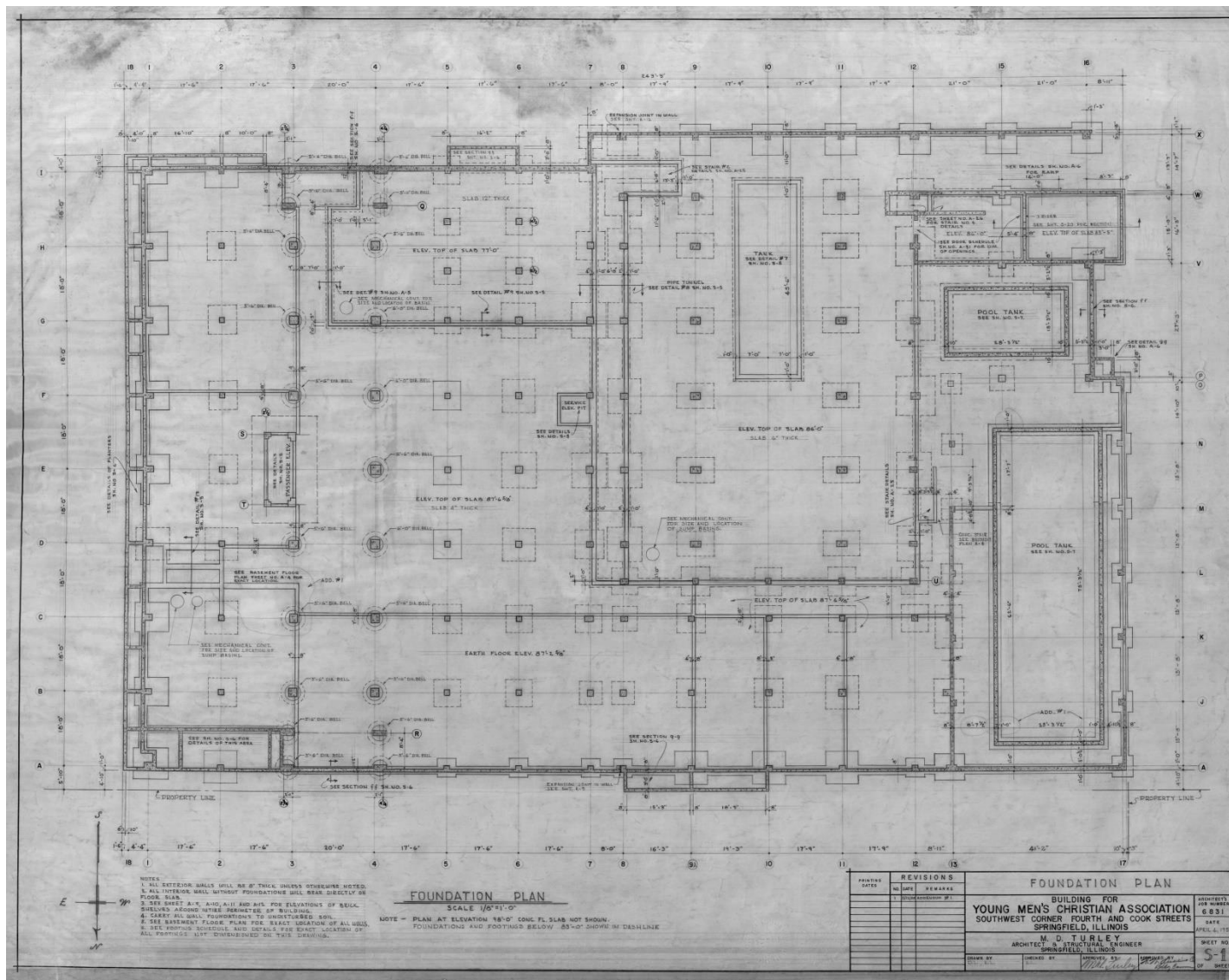


Figure 28. Foundation Plan (Turley 1958; Sheet No. S-1).

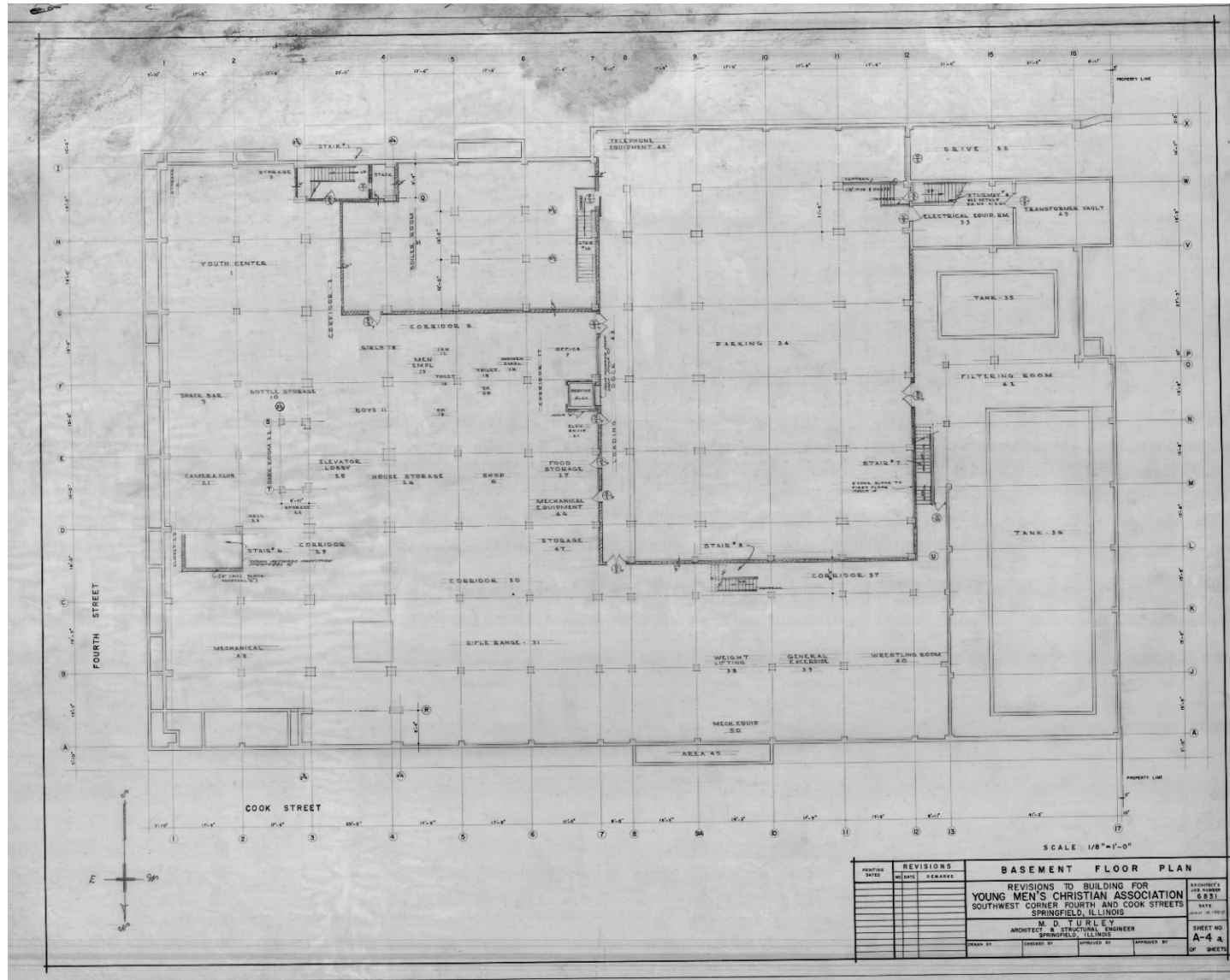


Figure 29. Basement Floor Plan (Turley 1960; Sheet No. A-4a) [November 4, 1960].

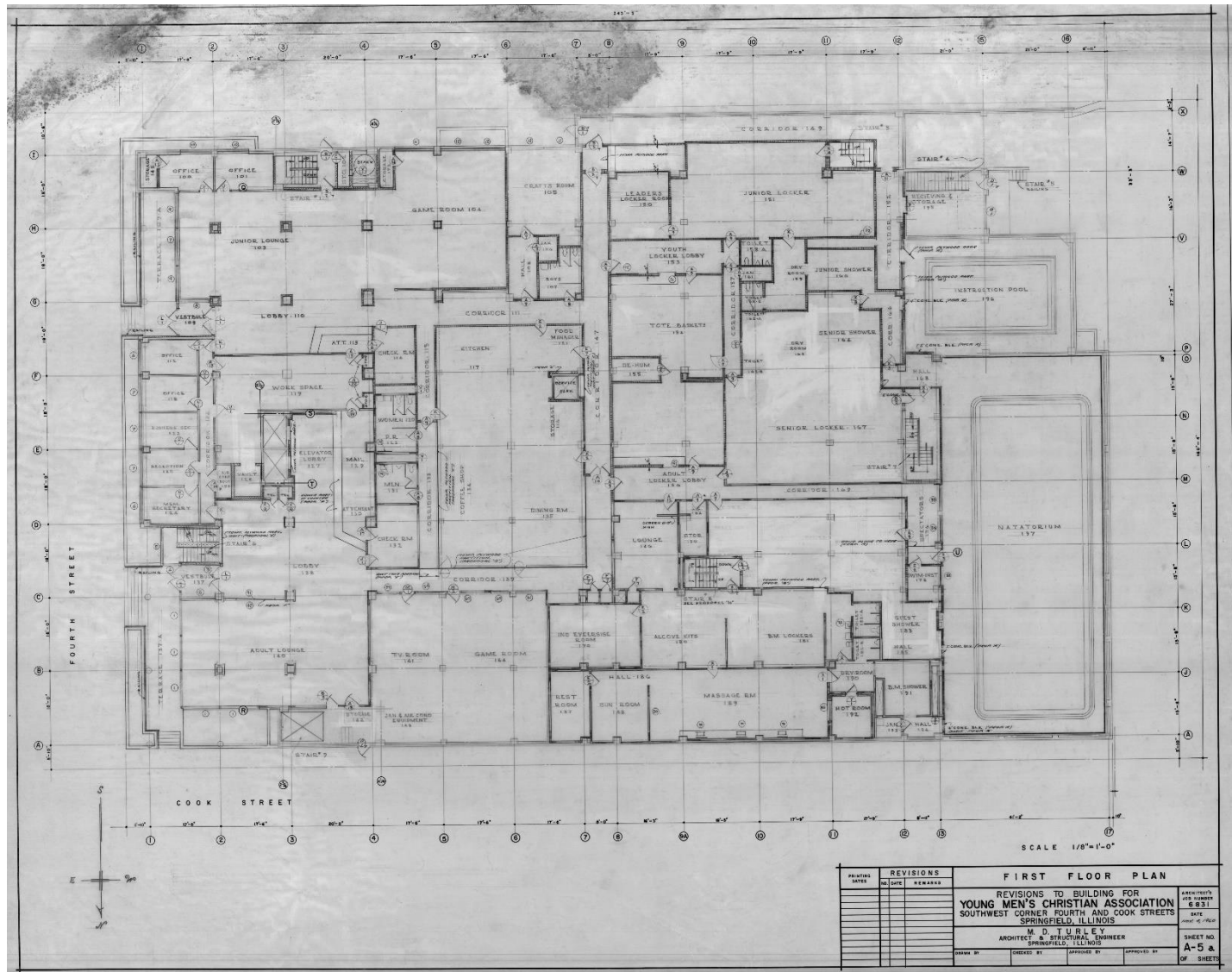


Figure 30. First Floor Plan, Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1960: Sheet No. A-5a) [November 4, 1960].

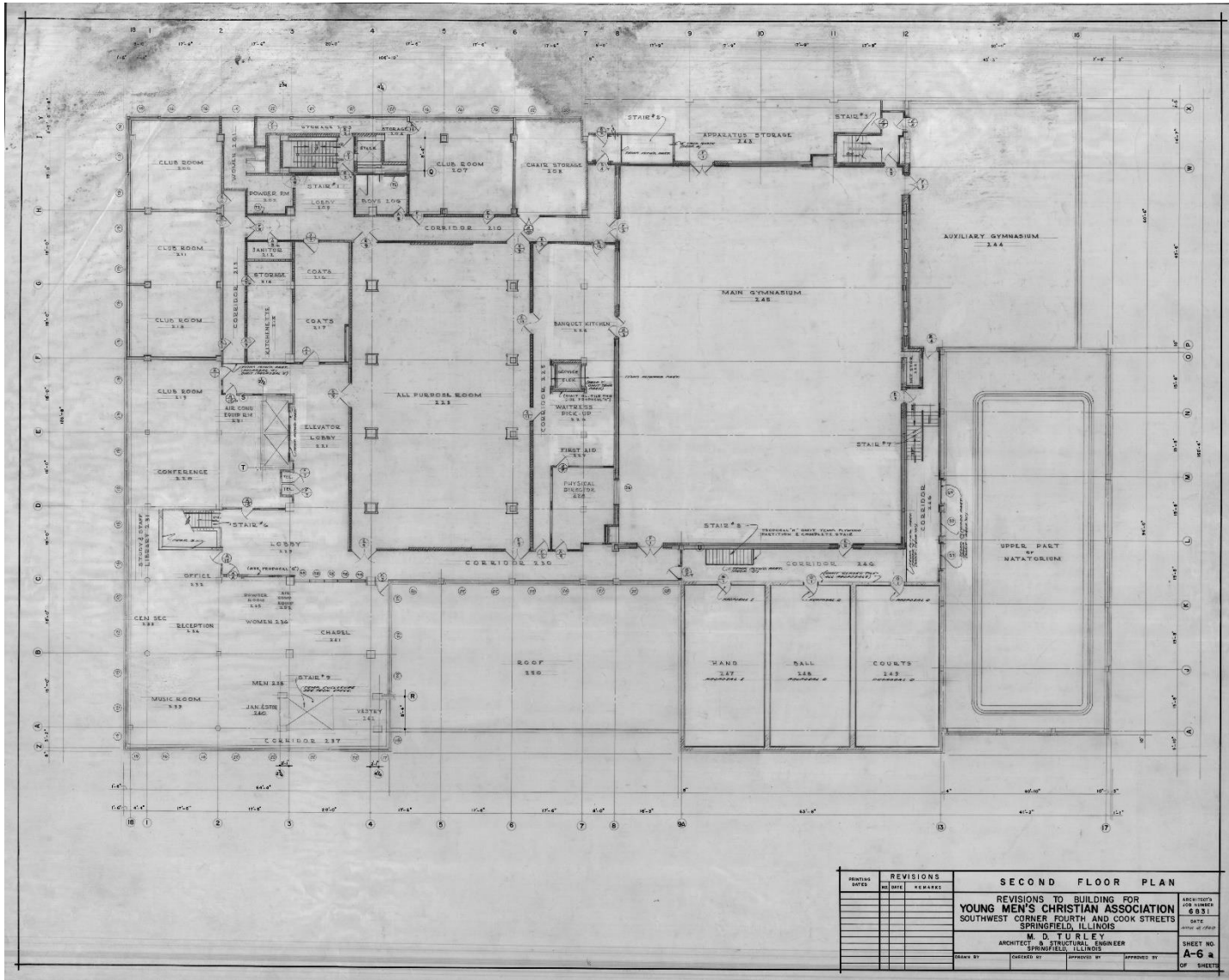


Figure 31. Second Floor Plan, Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association (Turley 1960: Sheet No. A-6a) [November 4, 1960].

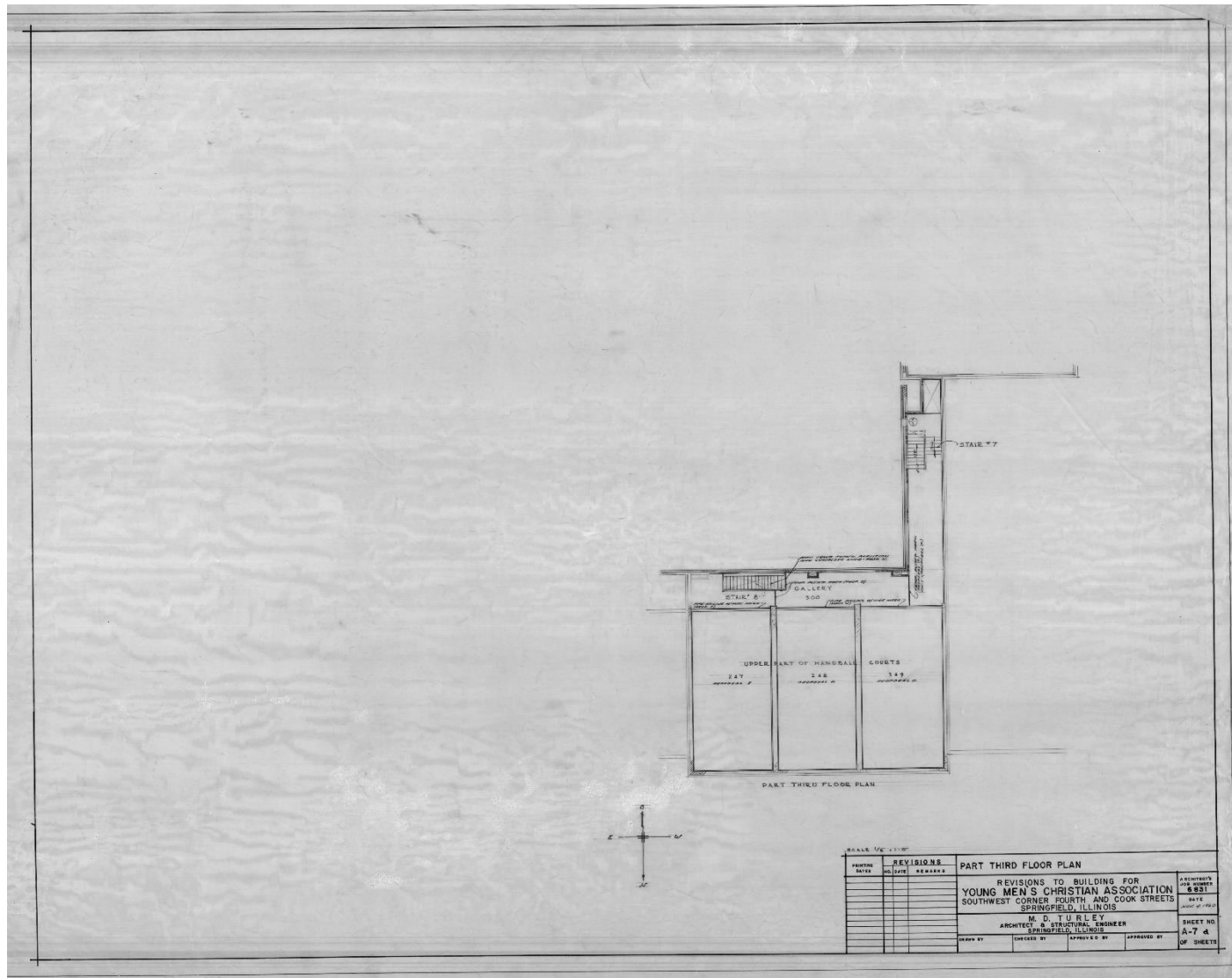


Figure 32. Part Third Floor Plan (Turley 1960; Sheet No. A-7a) [November 4, 1960].

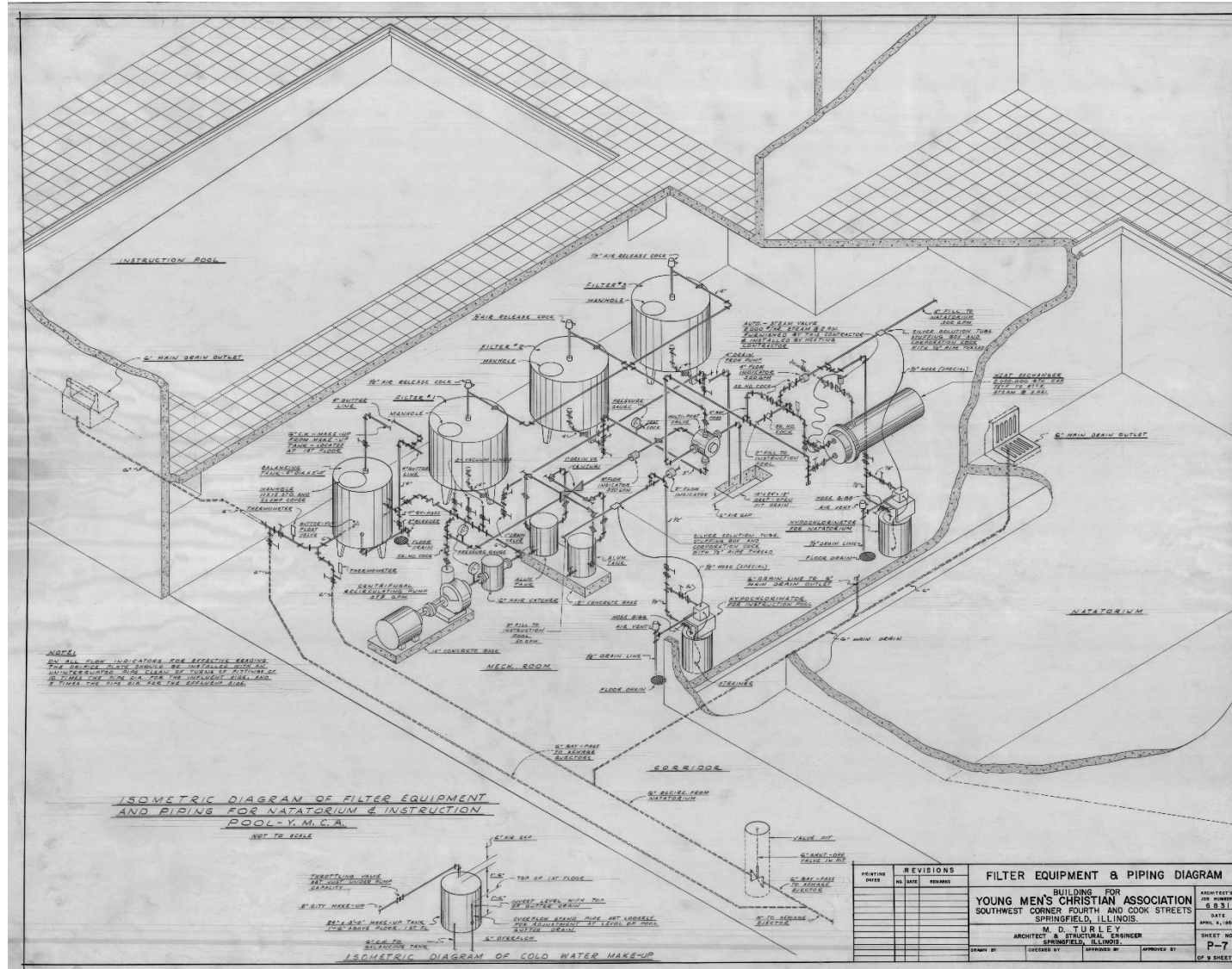


Figure 33. Filter Equipment and Piping Diagram (Turley 1958, Sheet No. P-7).

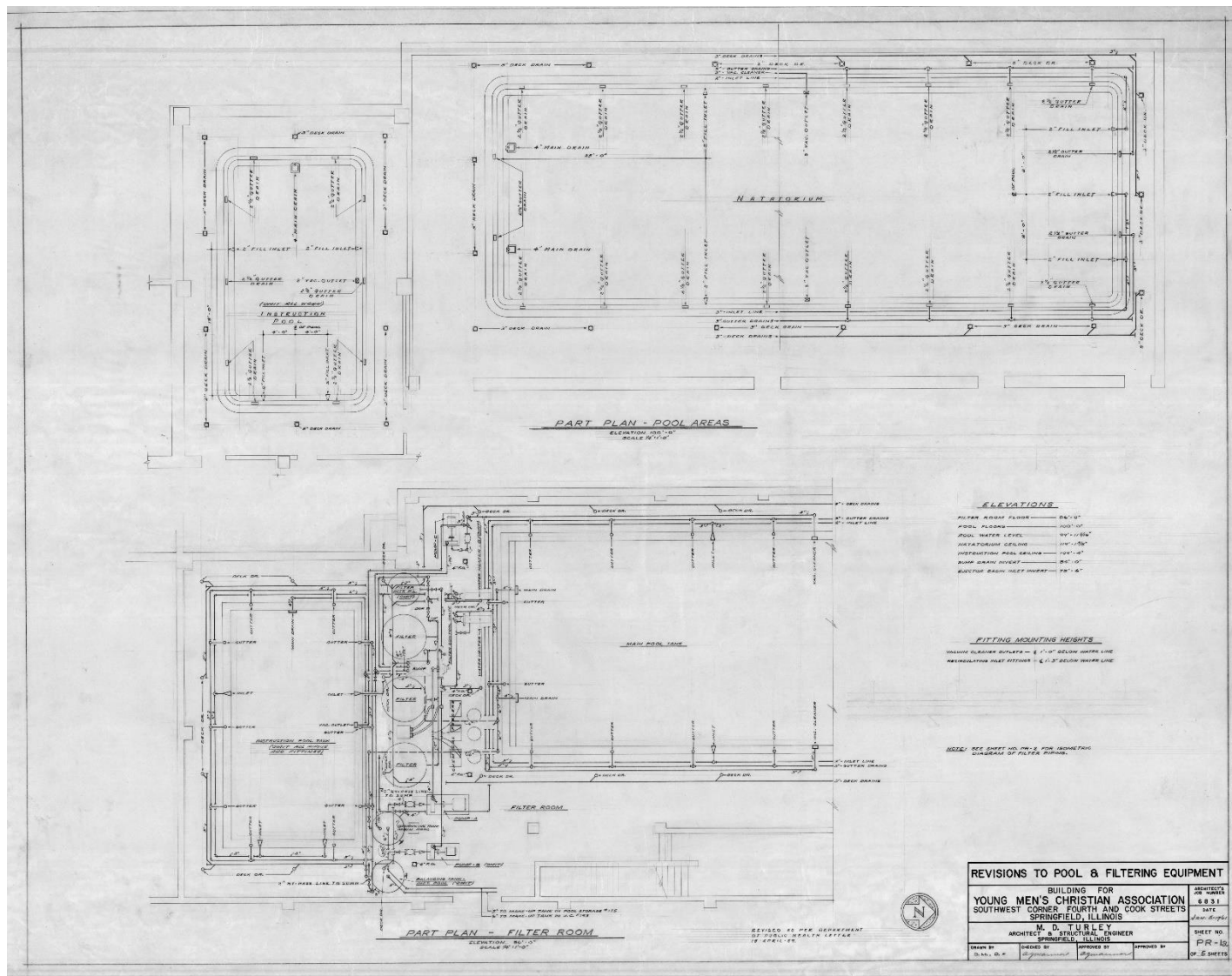


Figure 34. Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment (Turley 1961; Sheet No. PR-1a) [January 6, 1961].

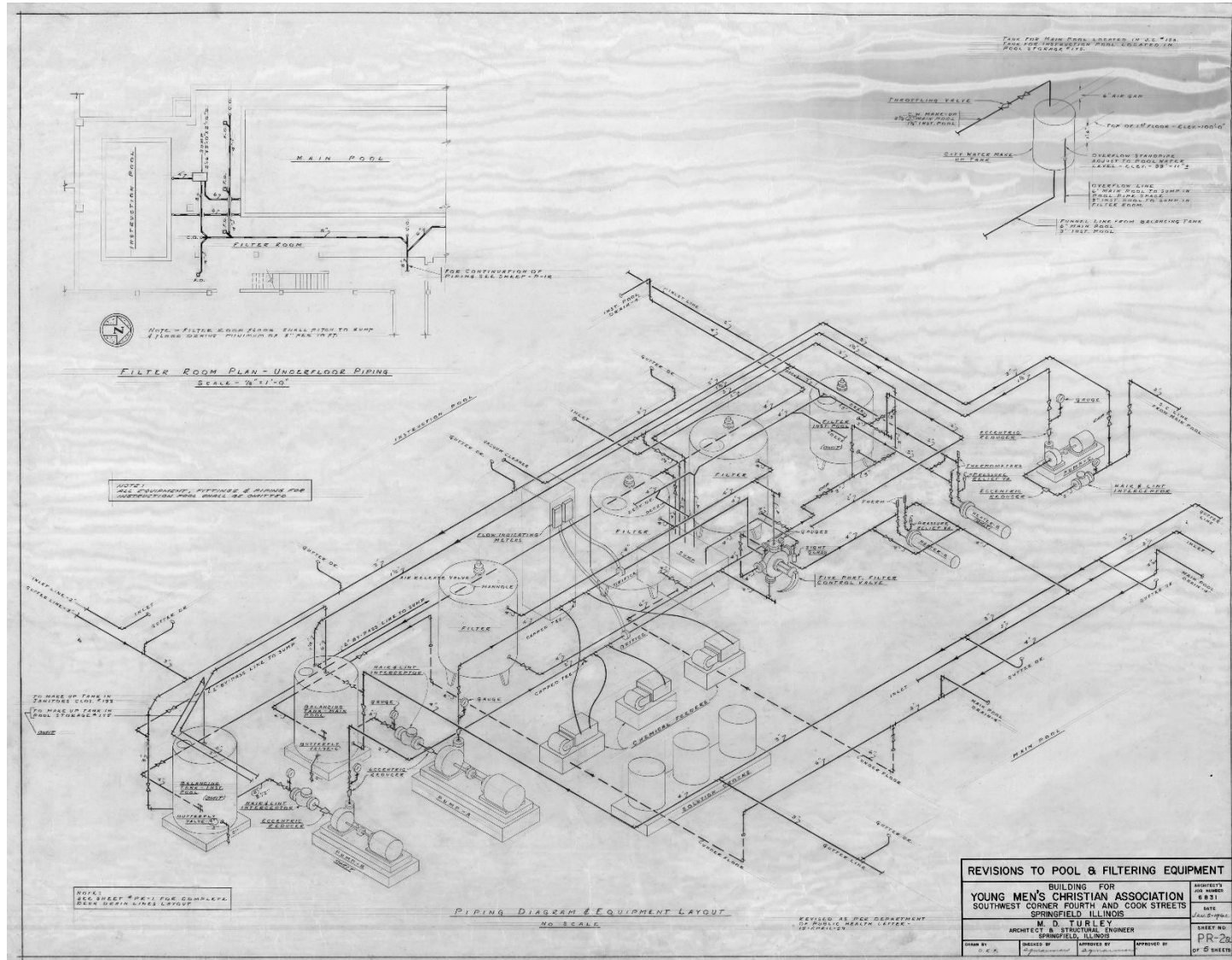


Figure 35. Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment (Turley 1961; Sheet No. PR-2a). [January 6, 1961].

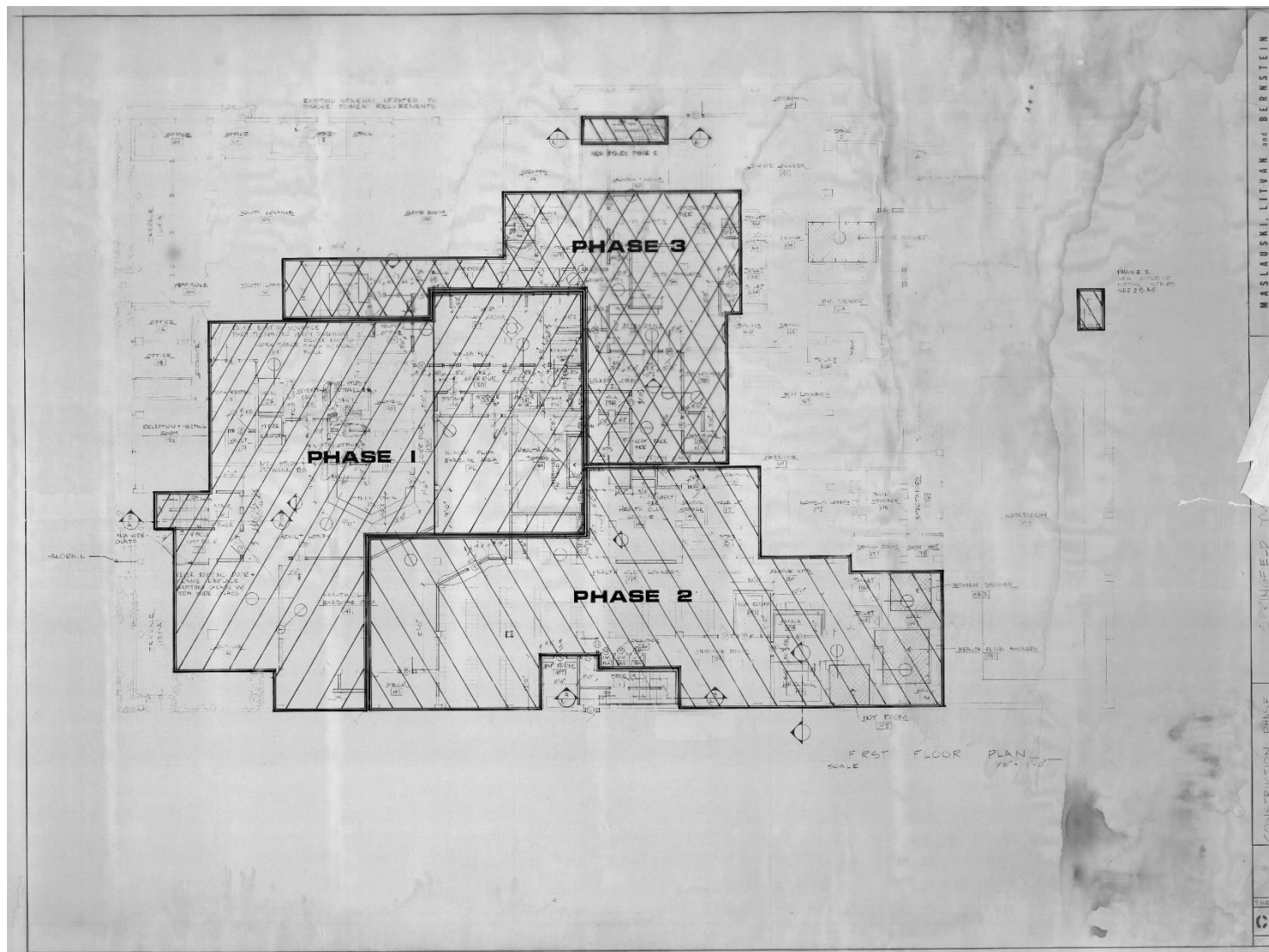


Figure 36. Construction Phase First Floor Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein 1975; Sheet No. CPA 1).

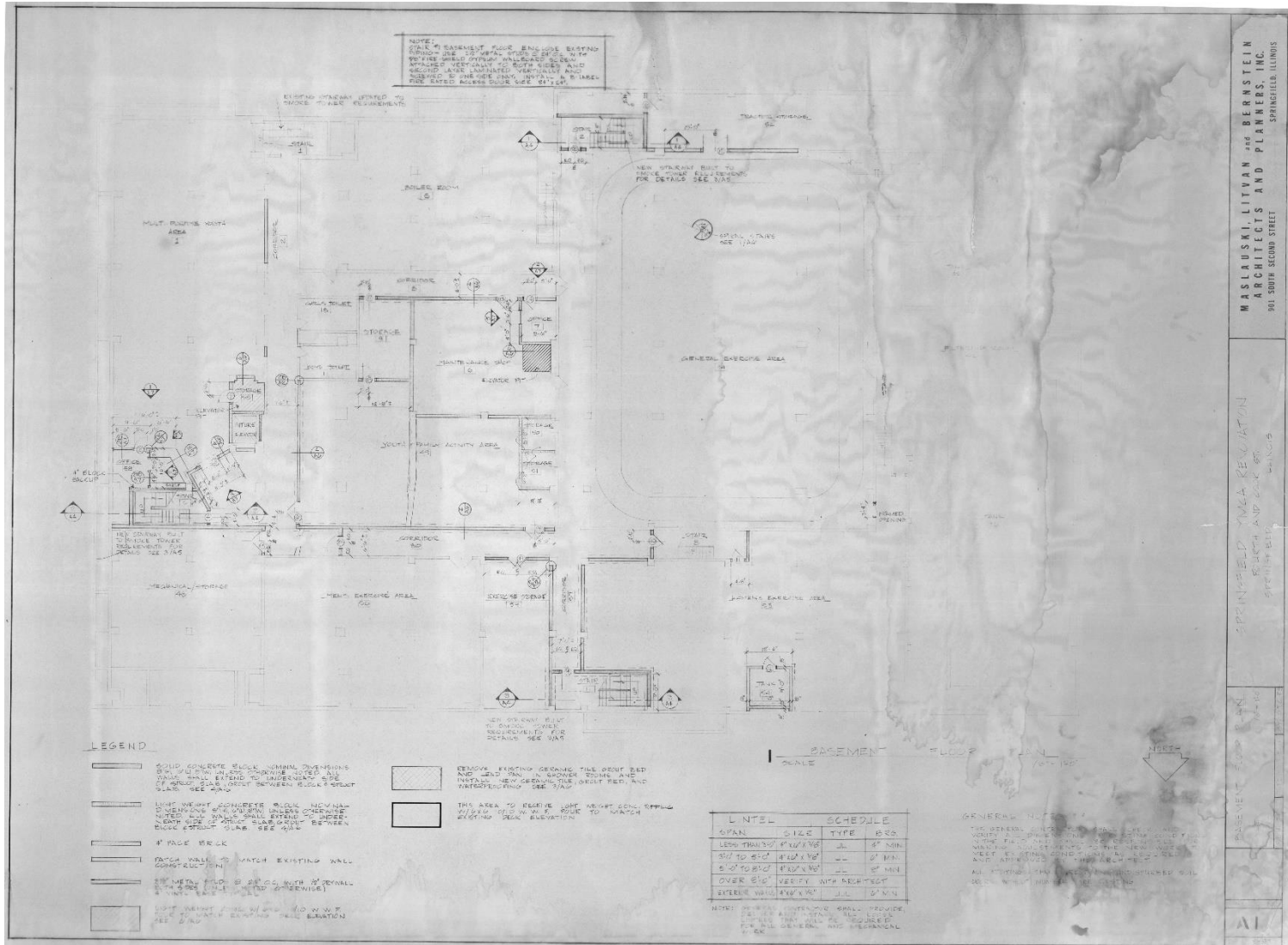


Figure 37. Basement Floor Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein 1975; Sheet No. A1). [December 8, 1975].

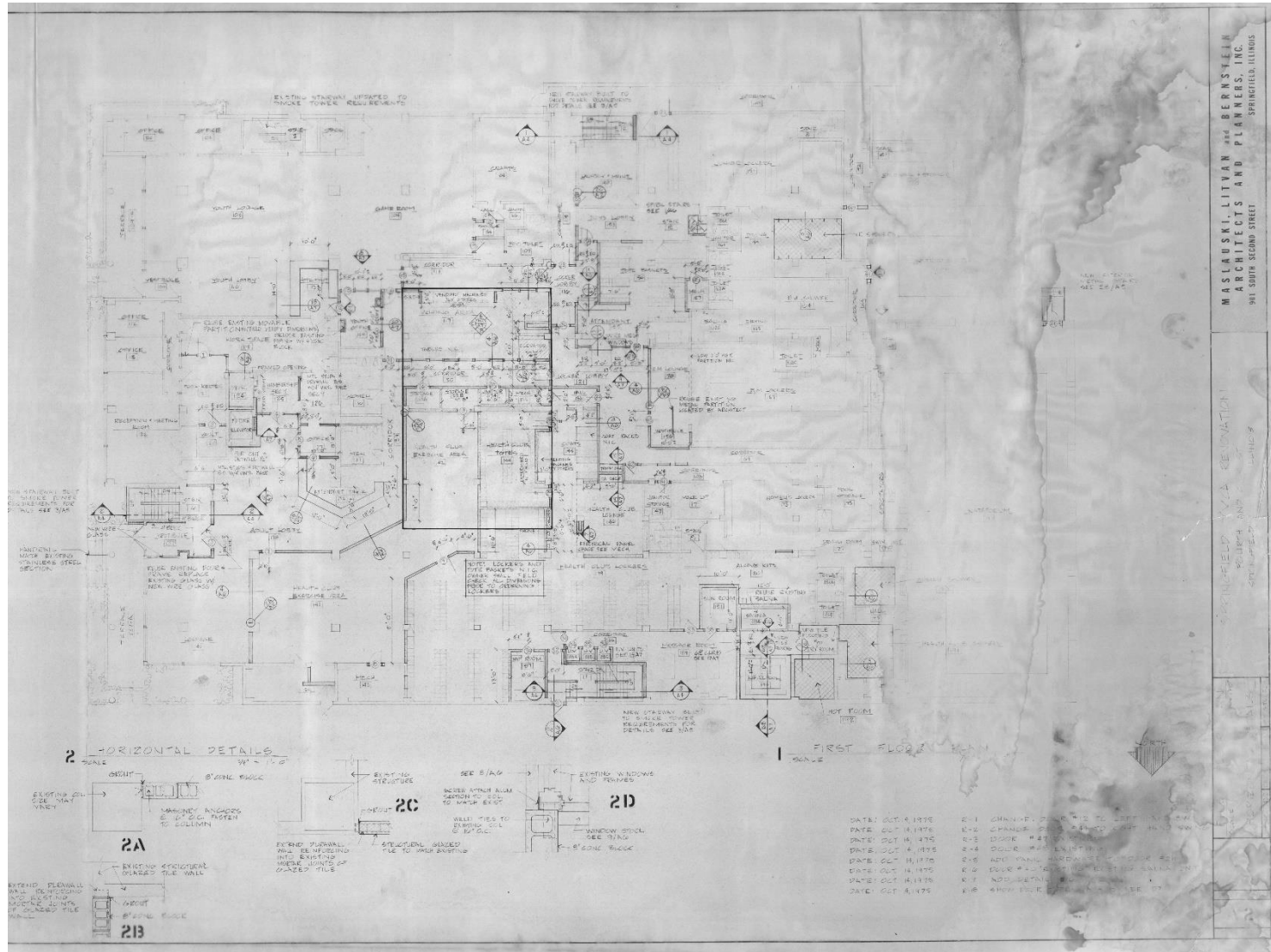


Figure 38. First Floor Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein 1975; Sheet No. A2). [December 8, 1975].

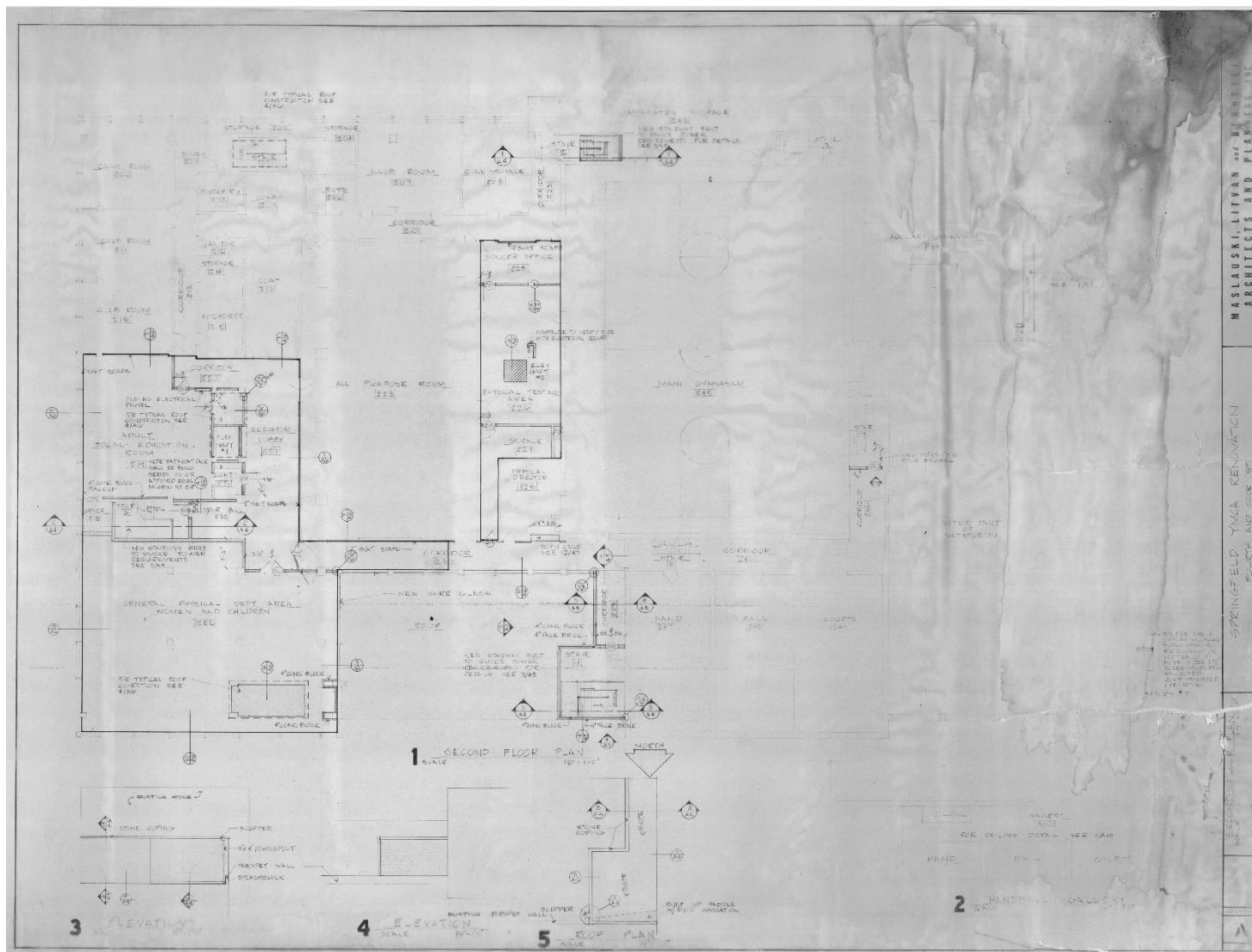


Figure 39. Second Floor Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein 1975; Sheet No. A3). [December 8, 1975].

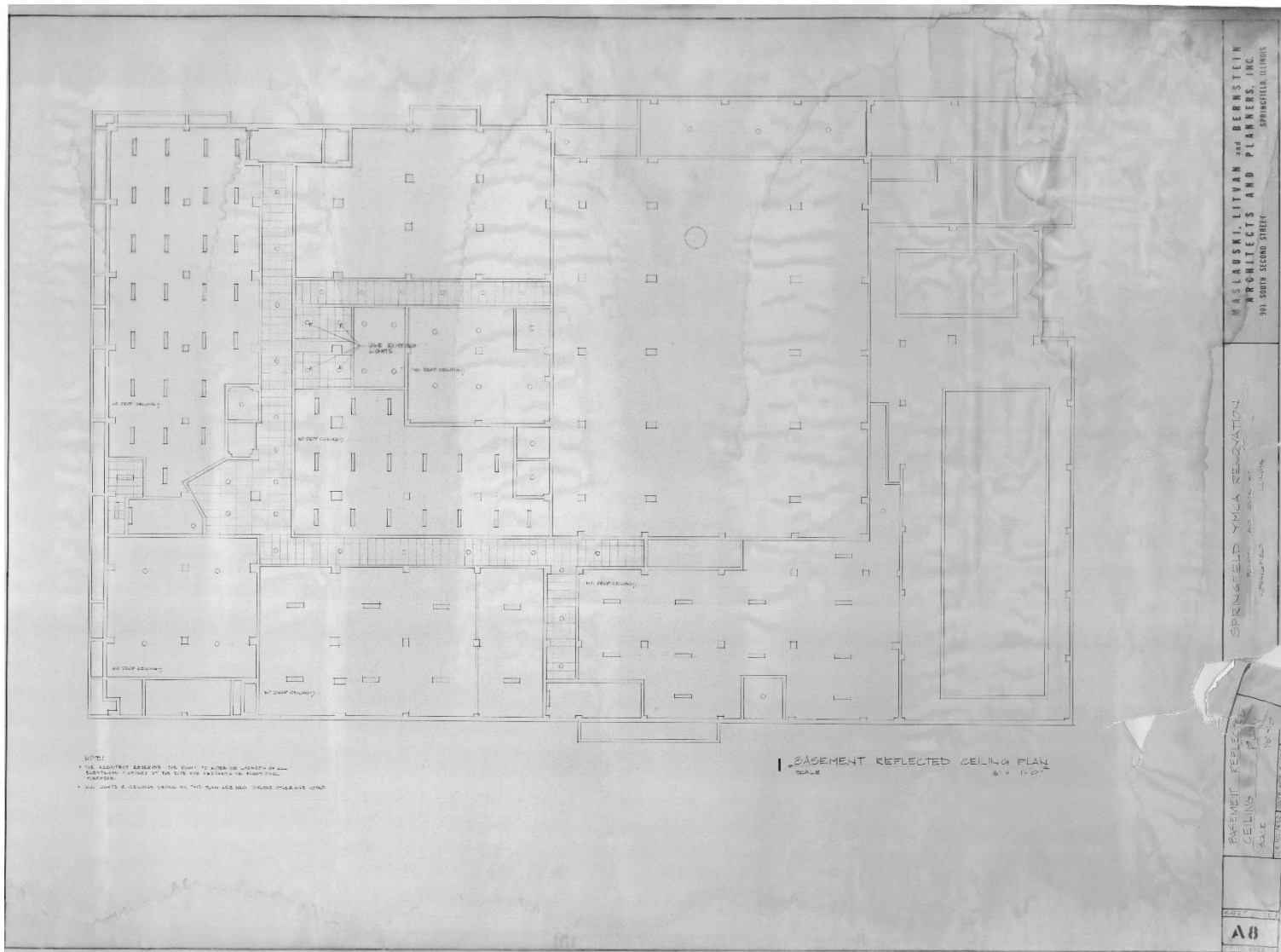


Figure 40. Basement Reflected Ceiling Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Berstein 1975: Sheet No. A8). [December 8, 1975].

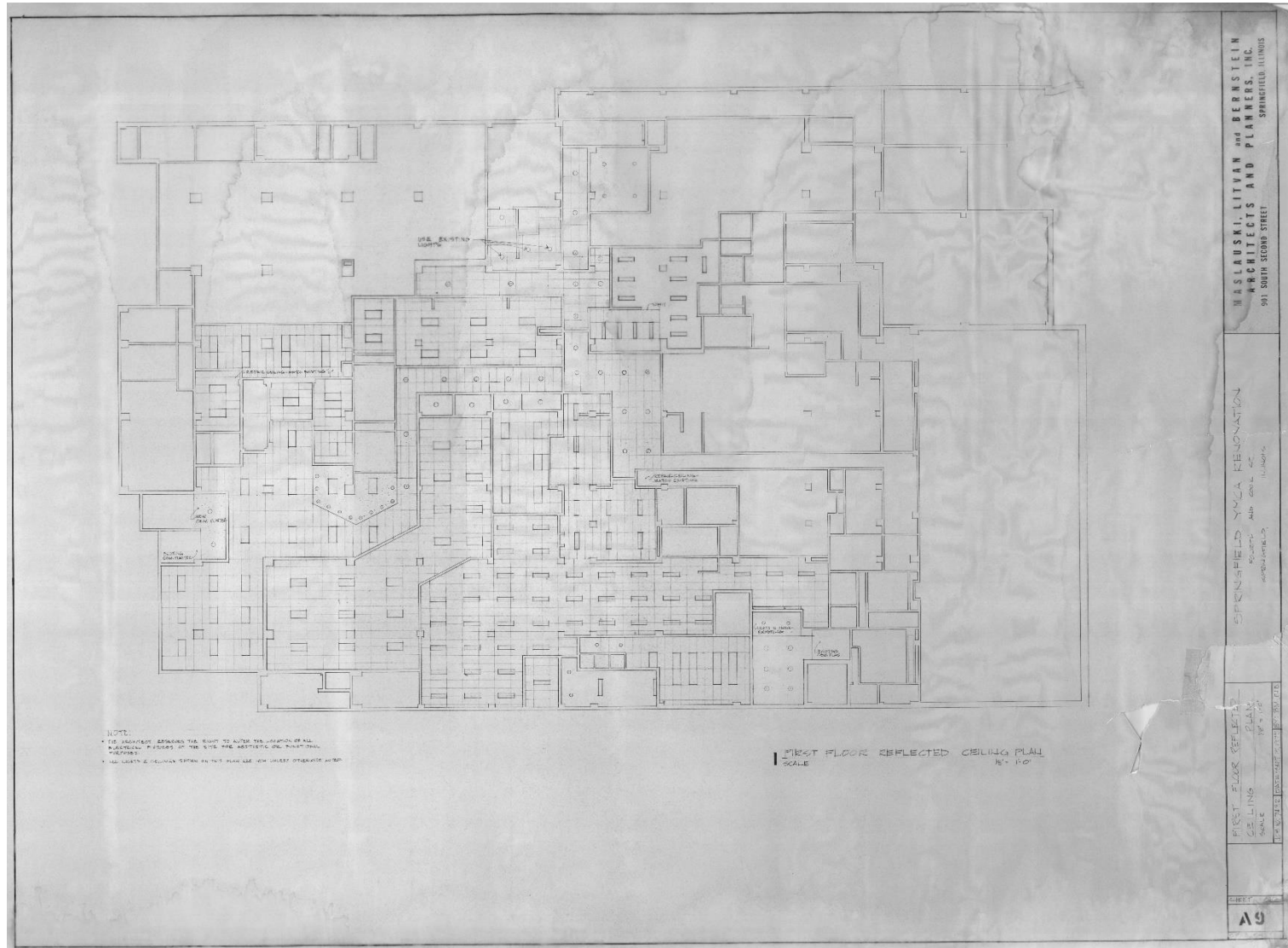


Figure 41. First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Berstein 1975: Sheet No. A9). [December 8, 1975].

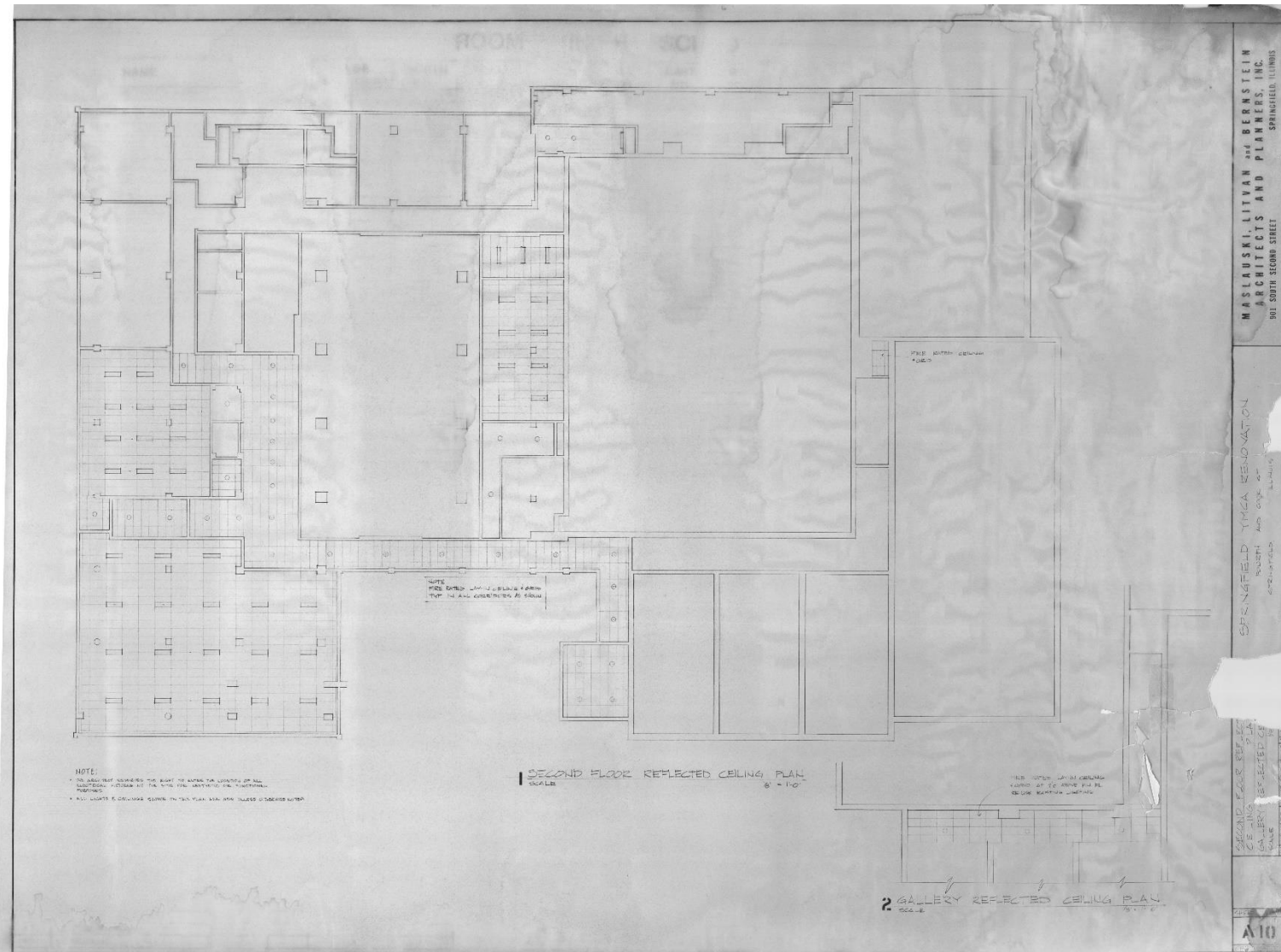


Figure 42. Second Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Berstein 1975: Sheet No. A10). [December 8, 1975].

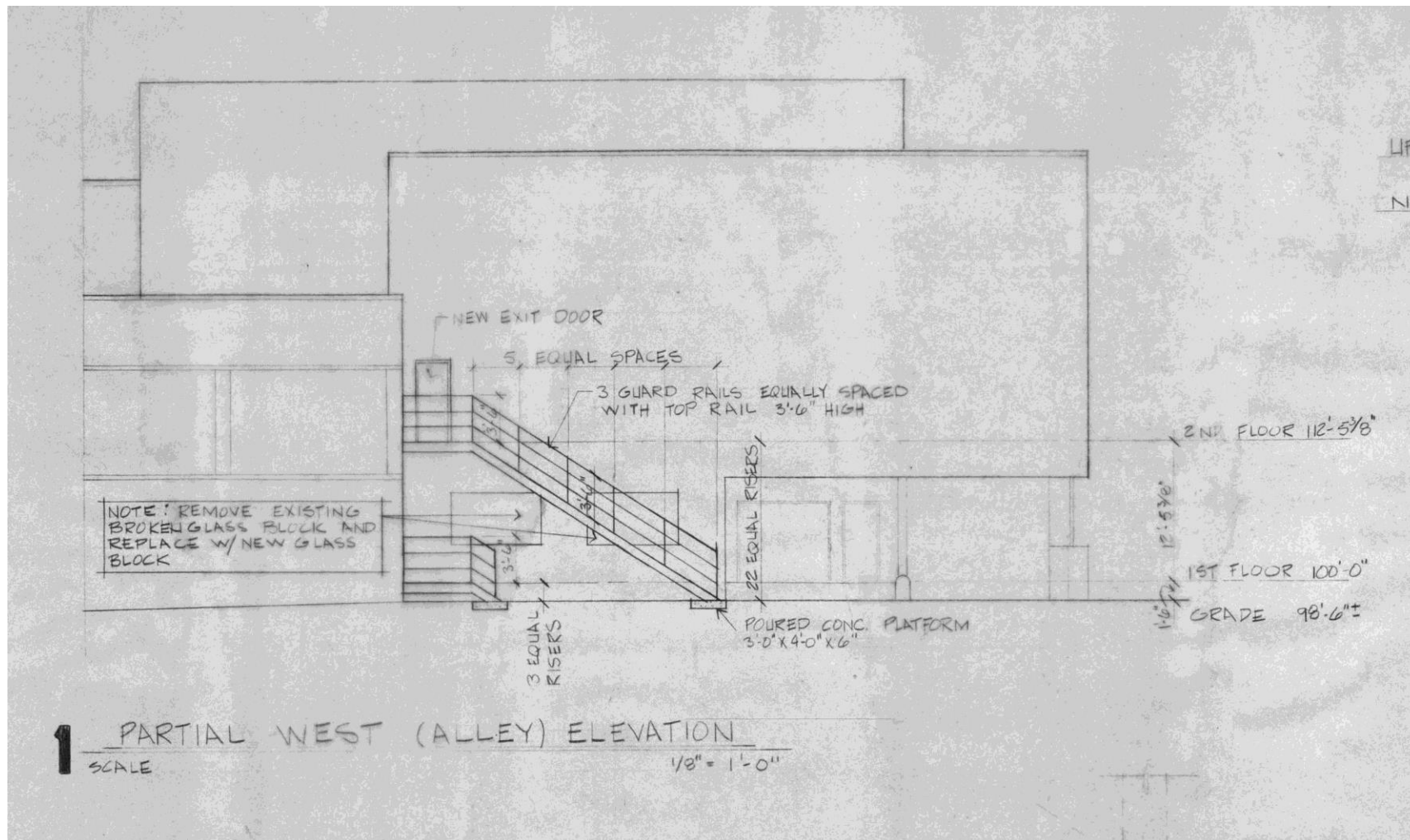


Figure 43. Fire Escape details, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Berstein 1975; Sheet No. A5).

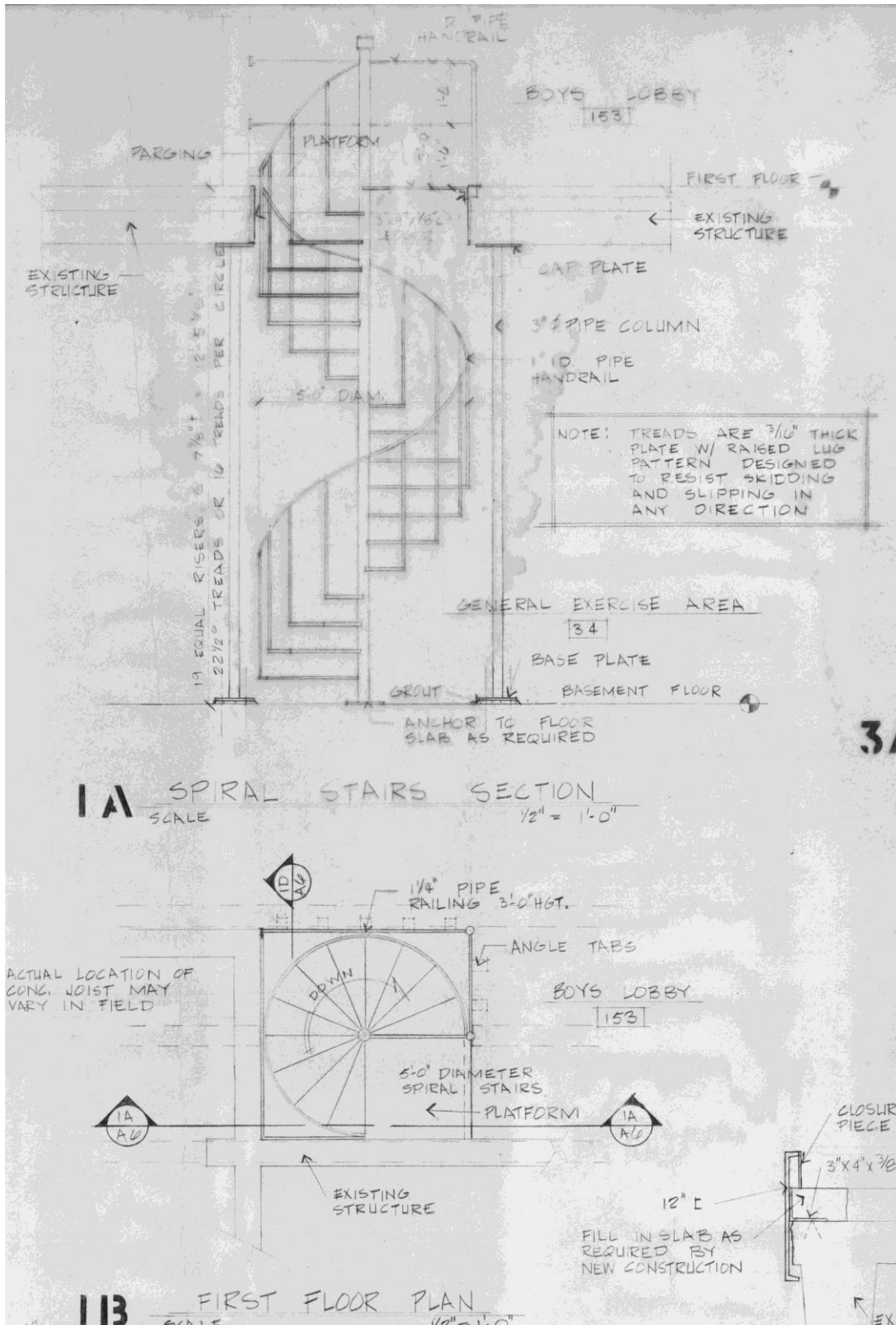


Figure 44. Spiral Stair plan and section, Springfield YMCA Renovation (Maslauski, Litvan and Berstein 1975; Sheet No. A5).

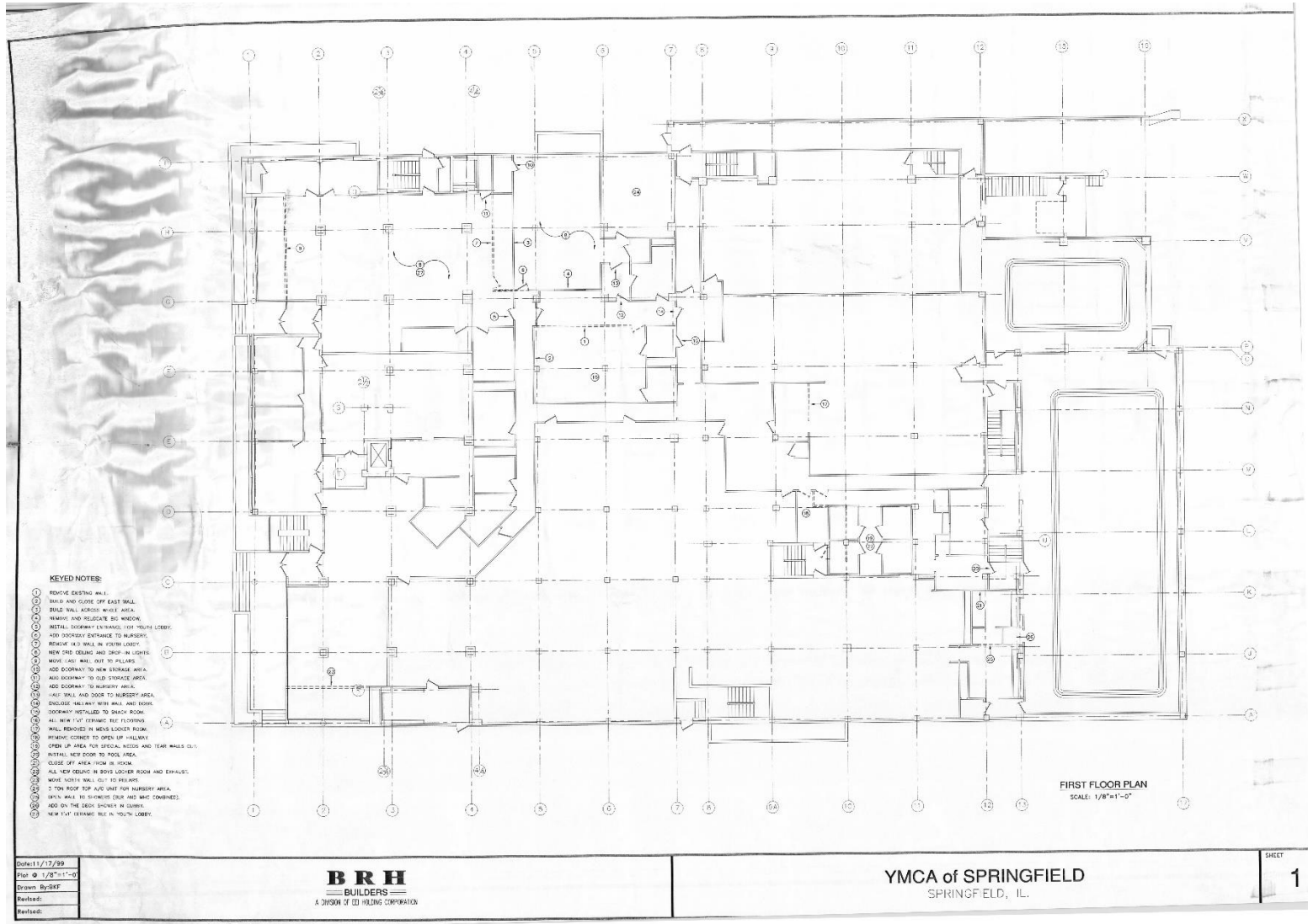


Figure 45. YMCA of Springfield (BRH Builders 1999; Sheet 1).

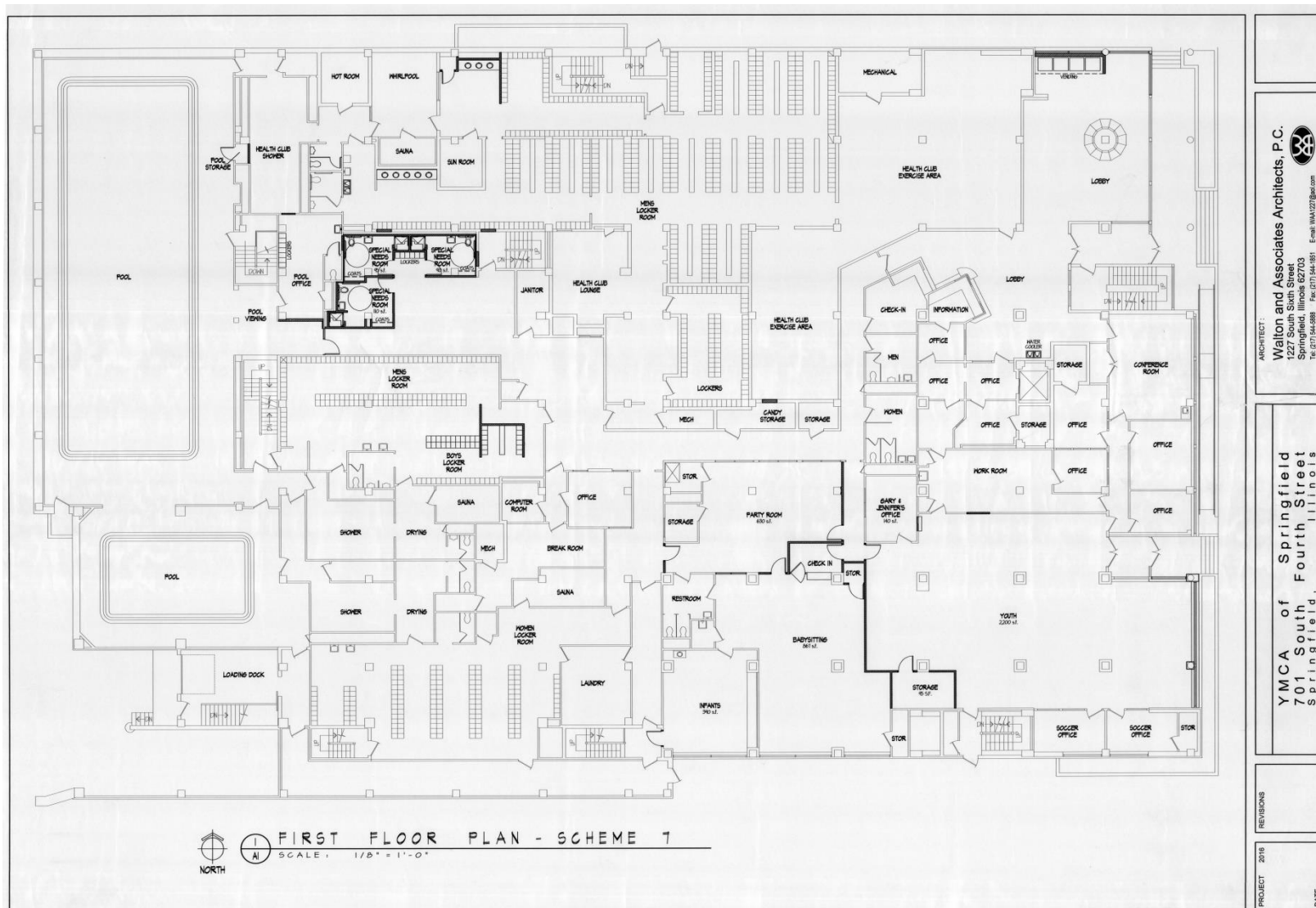


Figure 46. First Floor Plan—Scheme 7, YMCA of Springfield (Walton and Associates n.d. [1999-2000?]; No Sheet Number).

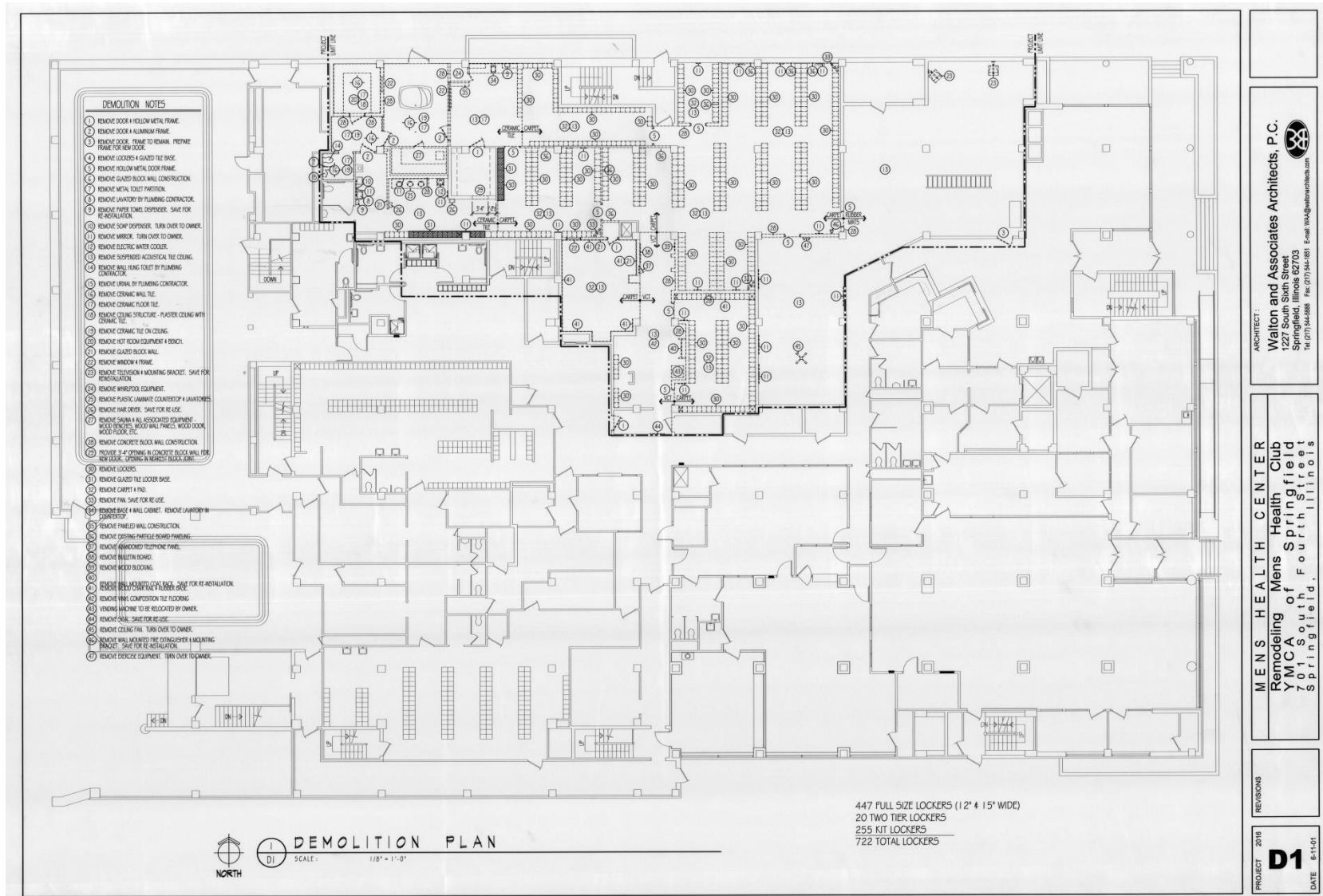


Figure 47. Demolition Plan, Men's Health Center (Walton and Associates 2001; Sheet No. D1).

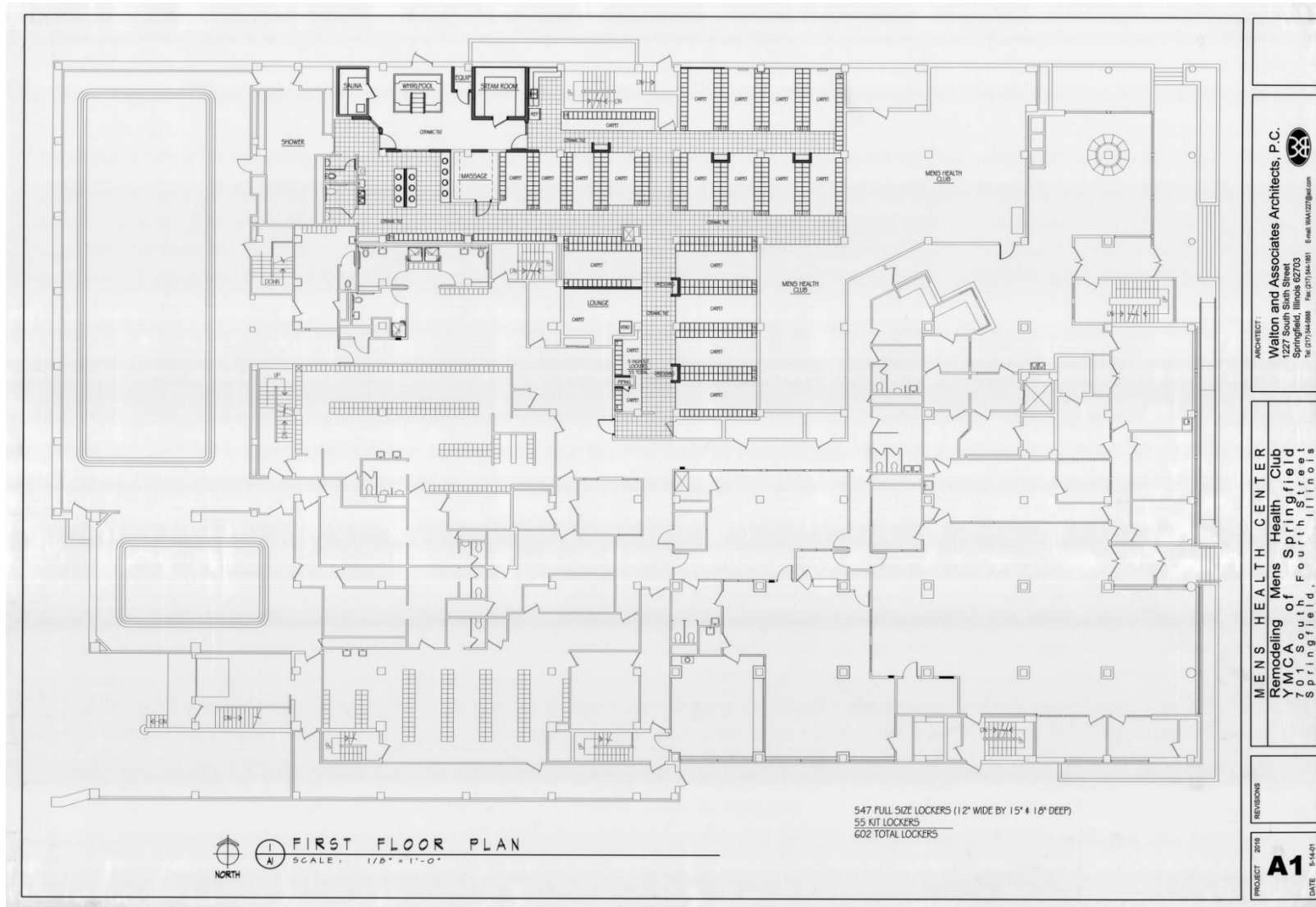


Figure 48. First Floor Plan, Men's Health Center (Walton and Associates 2001; Sheet No. A1).

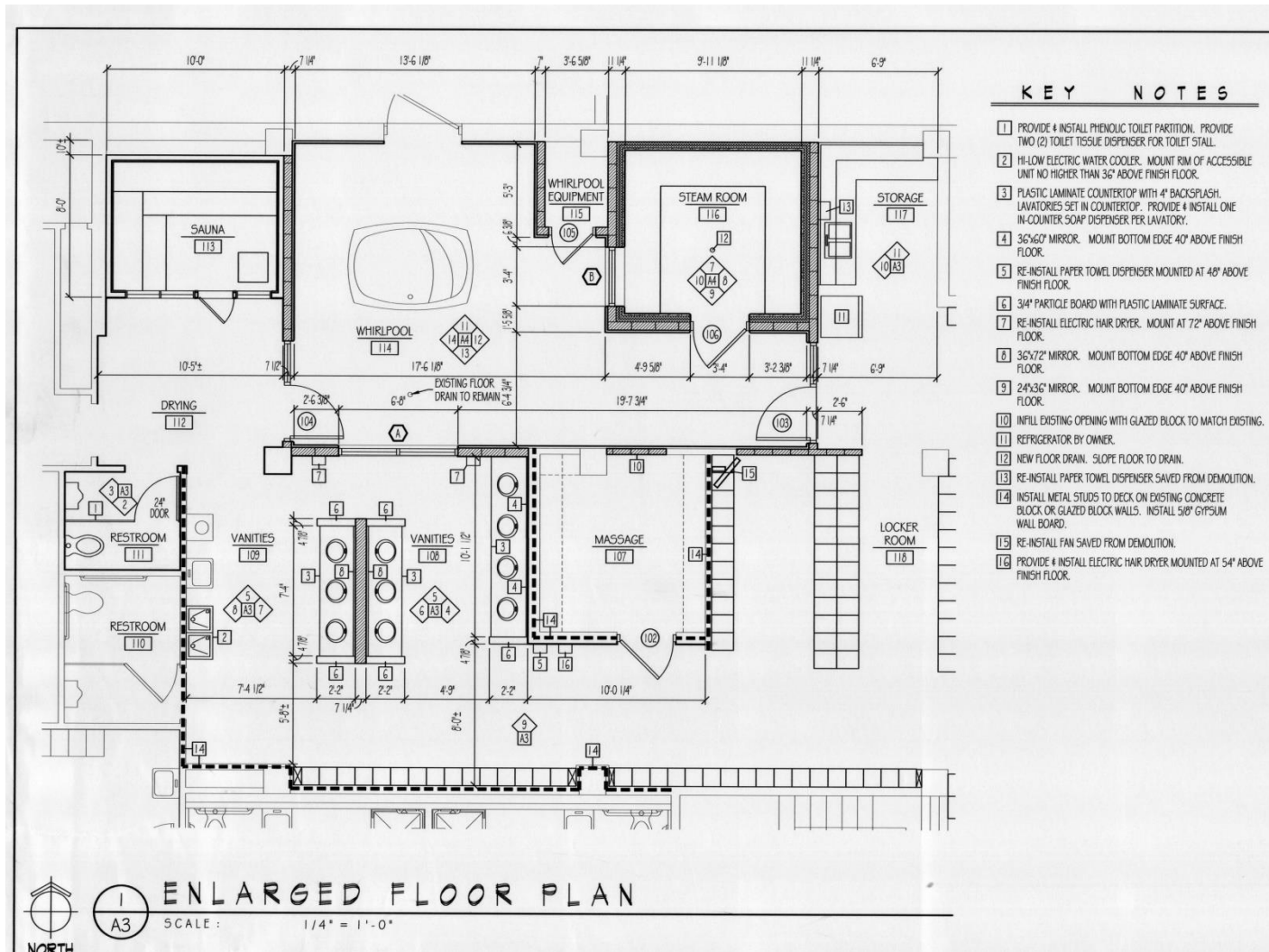


Figure 49. Enlarged Floor Plan, Men's Health Center (Walton and Associates 2001; Detail of Sheet No. A3).

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

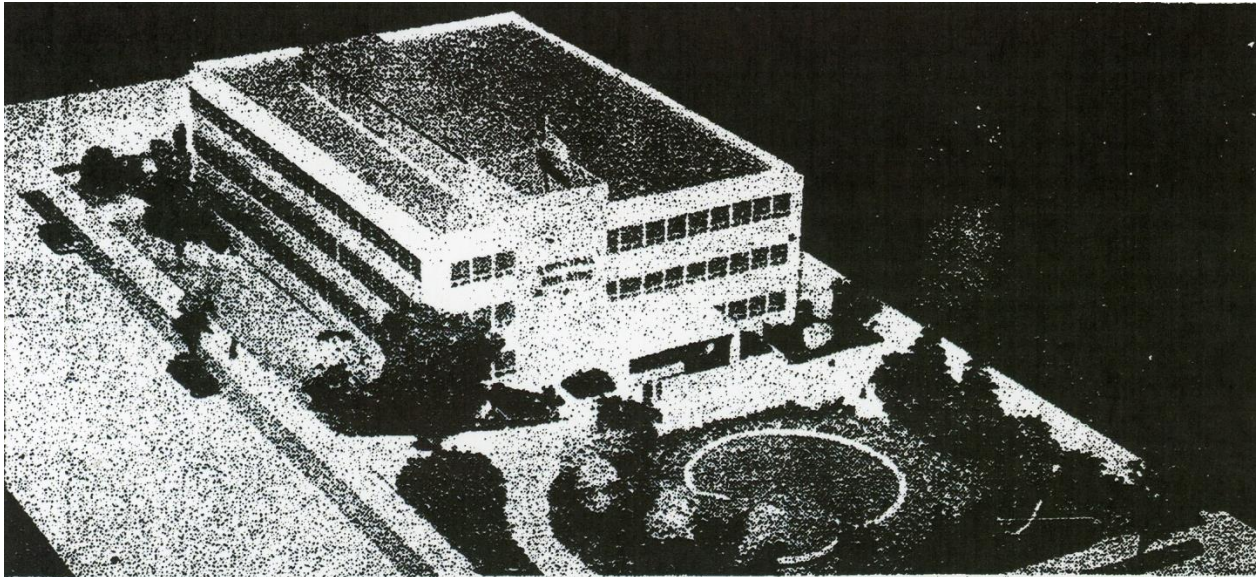
SPRINGFIELD YMCA
701 South Fourth Street
Southwest corner Fourth and Cook Streets
Sangamon County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1259



Architect for the new YMCA building is M. D. Turley whose works in Springfield are known for their dignity and functional features of structure and design. Among recent other designs by Mr. Turley are the Thomas Rees Memorial Tower and Carillon in Washington Park, the new Municipal building, the new Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral, the addition to the Centennial Building and the new County Building. Mr. Turley holds a degree in architecture from the University of Illinois and has also studied at Columbia, New York University, and Princeton. He has served as consultant on various structures in the east and designed several studios for the National Broadcasting Co. The YMCA Building and Furnishings Services served as consultants on the new Y building.

Figure 1. M. D. Turley, Architect and Engineer for the new Springfield YMCA (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 134).



New Municipal Building Ever Nearer



Figure 2. Municipal Building of Springfield, designed in 1958 by L. Philip Trutter and M. D. Turley (Springfield, Illinois). (Top) *Illinois State Journal*, 15 January 1959, p. 3. (Bottom) *Illinois Municipal Review*, <https://www.lib.niu.edu/1958/im5808186.html>.



Figure 3. County Building, Springfield, Illinois. (Top) Ca. 1966. (Bottom) Artist rendering by M. D. Turley. Both images are from the Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois. The bottom image is identical to that published in *Illinois State Journal* (“Reveal Courthouse Plans,” 15 March 1962, p. 1).

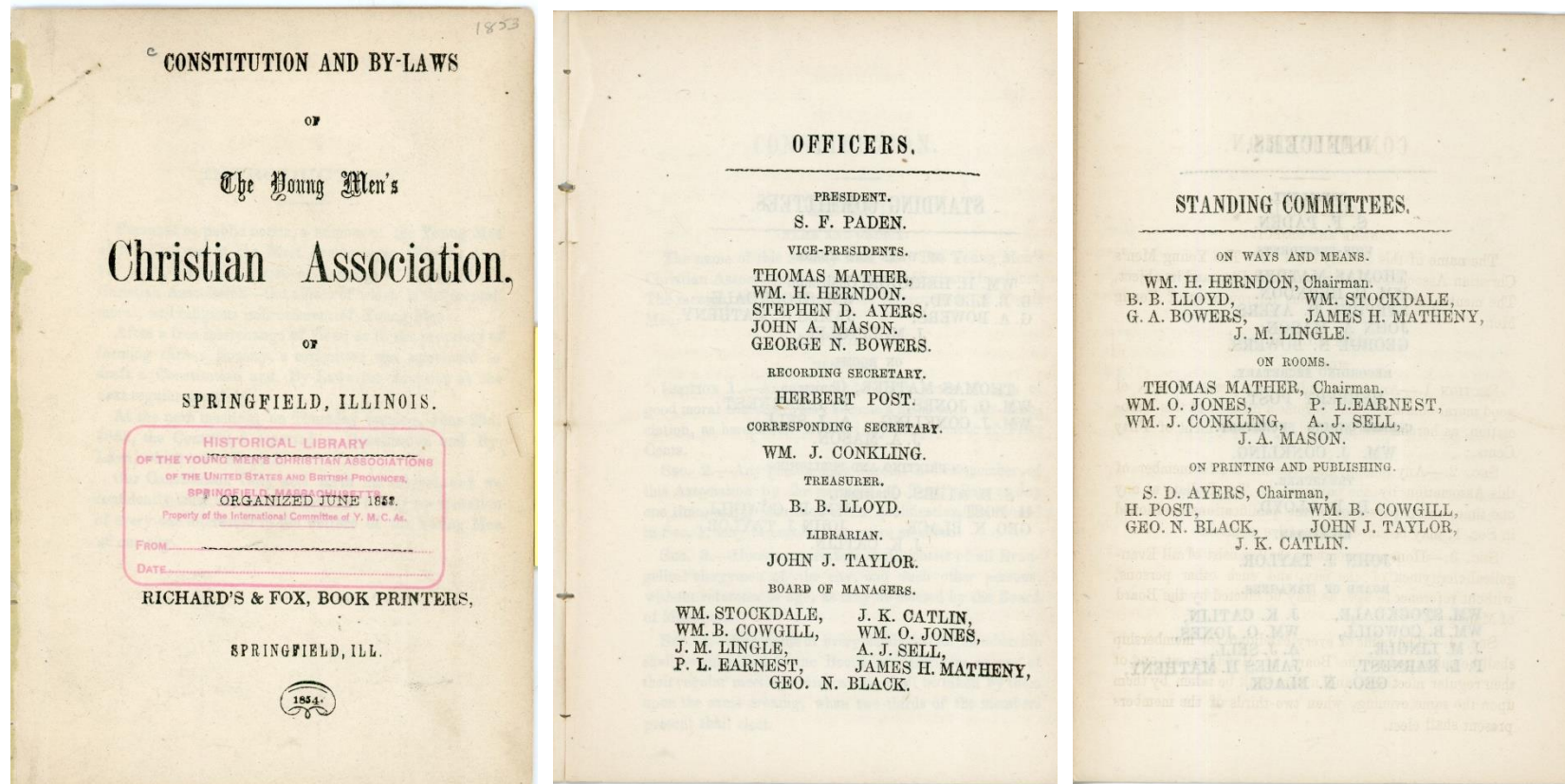


Figure 4. Cover page of the *Constitution and By-Laws of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Illinois (1854)* with two pages of Officers and Standing Committee members. This document was stamped "Organized June 1853."



Figure 5. In early 1875, shortly after their "reorganization," the Springfield YMCA began publishing a monthly newspaper known as the *YMCA Herald*. In the early 1880s, the format shifted to one more reminiscent of a magazine. (Left) July 1876 issue cover. (Right) May 1889 cover.



Figure 6. Miscellaneous promotional materials from the ca. 1880s-90s (YMCA files).

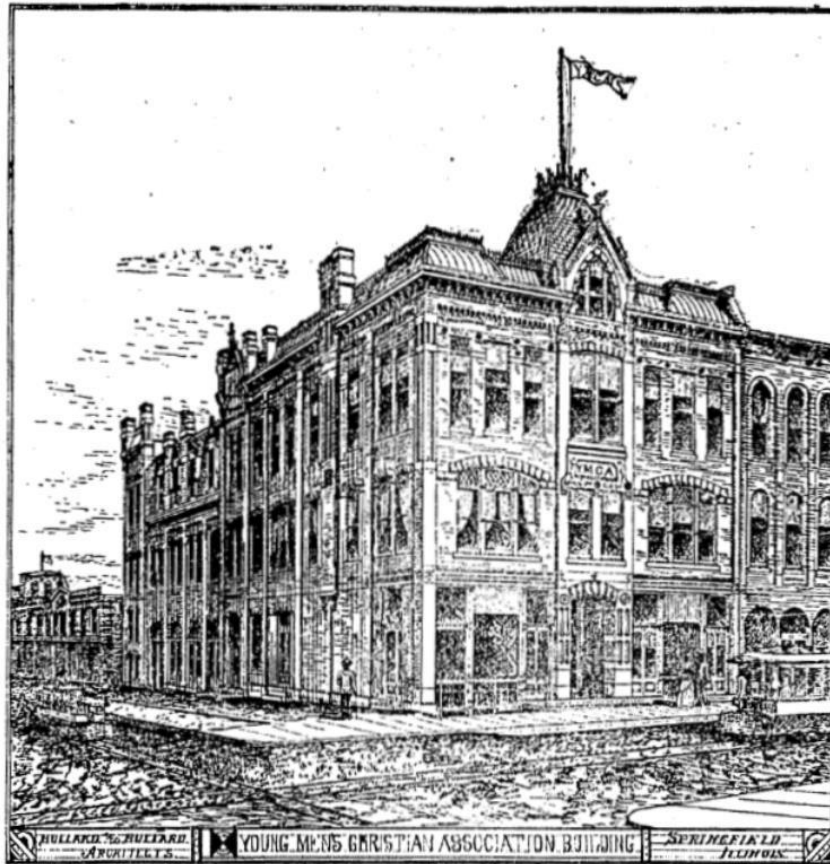


Figure 7. Two views of the original Springfield YMCA building. (Left) As proposed by Bullard and Bullard, architects (*Illinois State Register*, 31 August 1884, p. 2; *YMCA Herald*, November 1884, Volume 6, No. 12). (Right) As depicted in the *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1890, p. 9.



Figure 8. Two views of the original Springfield YMCA building, constructed in 1885 at Fifth and Capitol Streets (1885-1908). (Left) Barker's 1890 *Souvenir of Springfield* (Plate 2). (Right) YMCA 125th anniversary commemorative booklet (Dick 1999).

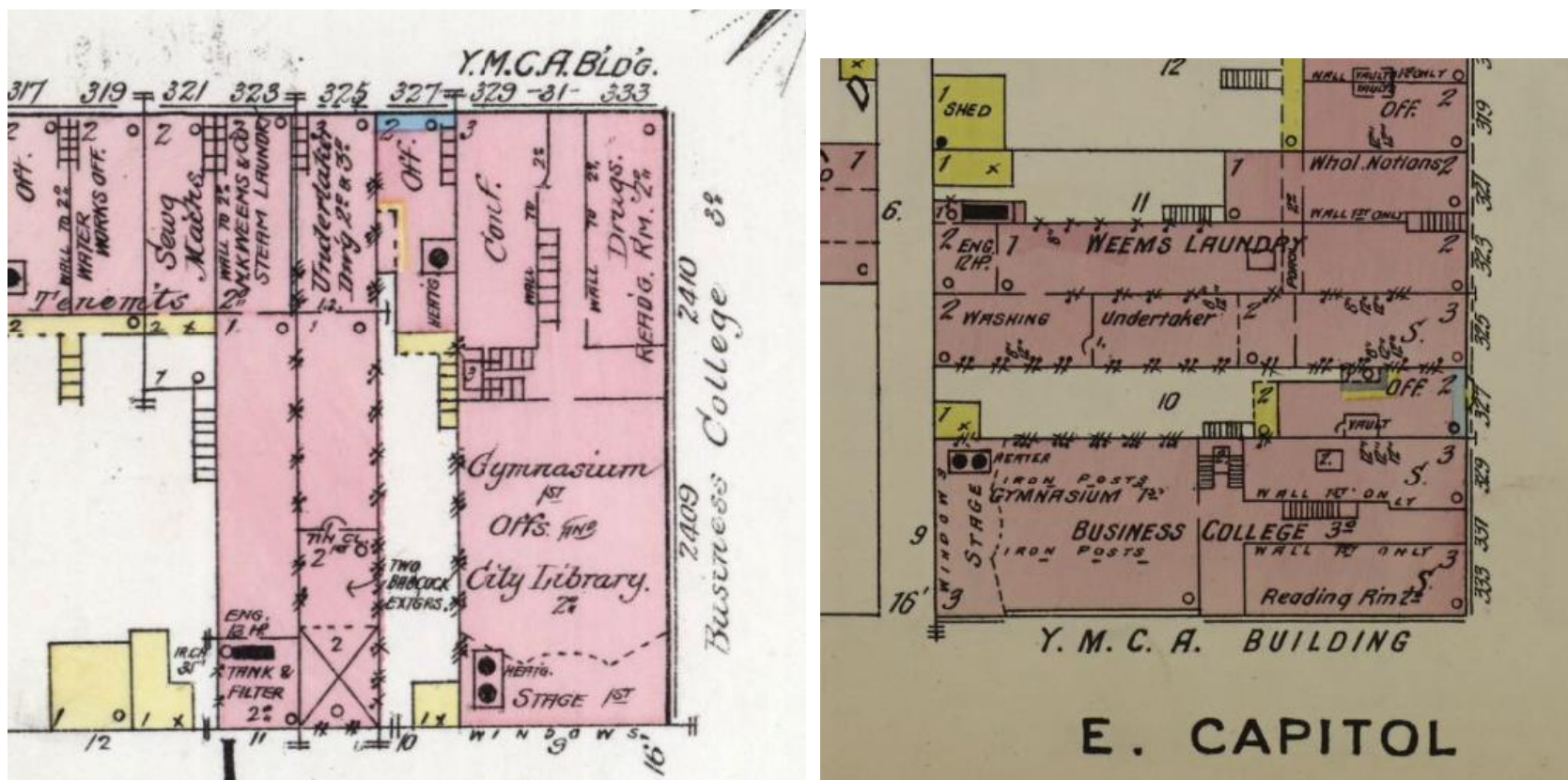


Figure 9. Details of the Springfield YMCA building, located at the northwest corner of Fifth and Capitol Streets, Springfield, Illinois. (Left) 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (p.5); (Right) 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (p. 8).



Figure 10. Two views of Springfield's second YMCA building, constructed on South Seventh Street in 1908 (1908-1962). (Top) YMCA 125th anniversary commemorative booklet (Dick 1999). (Bottom) YMCA slides, ca. February 1960.

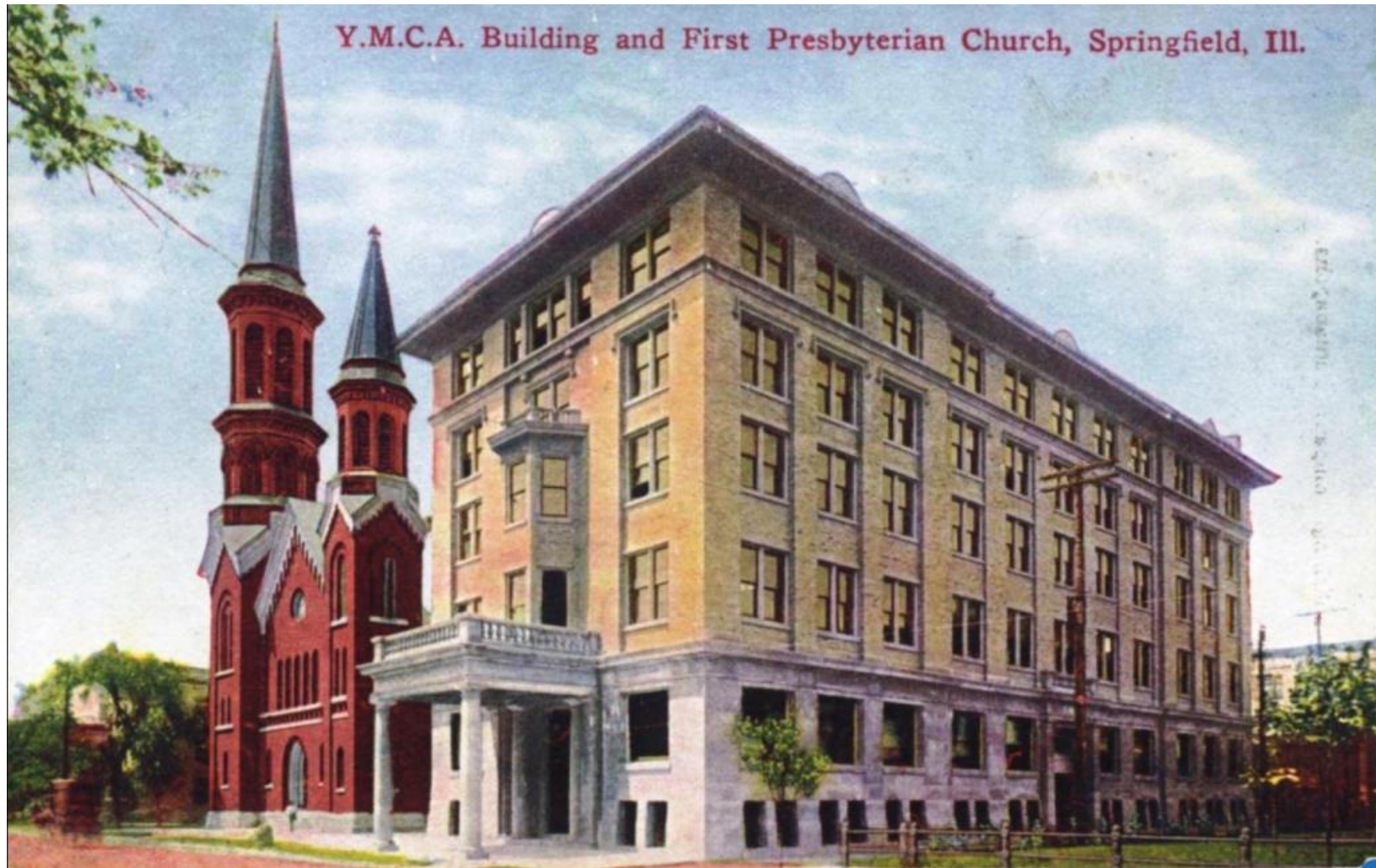


Figure 11. Early twentieth century postcard illustrating the second Springfield YMCA building (1908-1962).

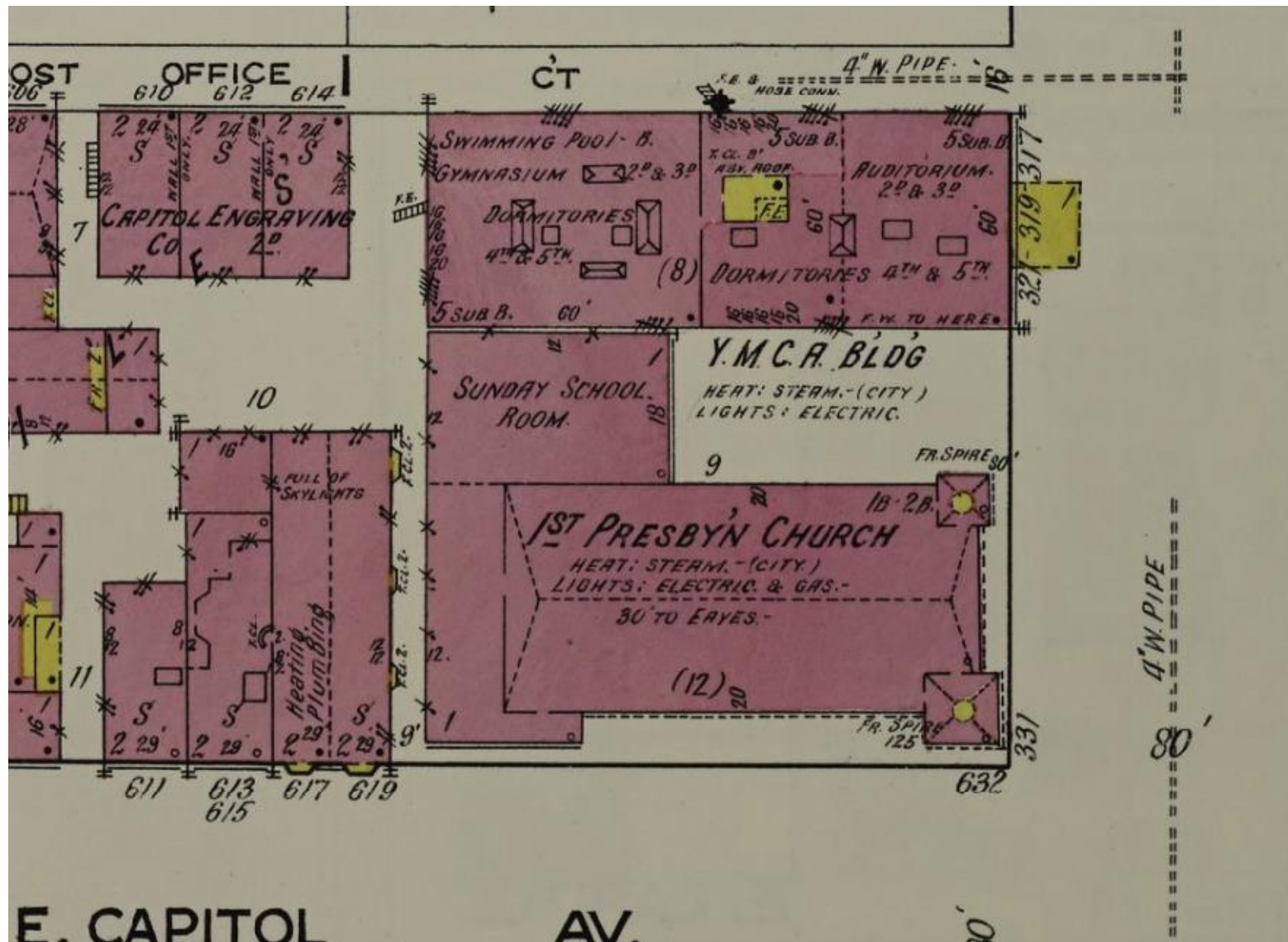


Figure 12. Details of the Springfield YMCA, located at the northwest corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue, as depicted on the 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Sheet 4).

SPRINGFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

\$1,000,000
NEW BUILDING FUND

A Greater Y.M.C.A.

For a Greater Springfield

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS: 317 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET
TELEPHONES: 8-3421 AND 9946

OFFICERS
John G. Miller
President
Robert A. Stephens, Jr.
Vice-President
Floyd G. Short
Secretary
John Lanthier, III
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DIRECTORS
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NEW BUILDING PLANS COMMITTEE
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Jacob Bann
Harry Feltenstein
August Glatz
O. M. Hatch, III
John Lanthier, III
Donald F. Schweitzer

CAMPAIGN GENERAL CHAIRMAN
T. F. Paris

GENERAL SECRETARY
Lester M. Ellis

Congratulations!

Your membership in the Y.M.C.A. Speakers' Bureau gives you the opportunity and responsibility of carrying the message of this great youth movement into the community life of Springfield.



Every speaker needs to discover the answers to two questions: **WHAT** to SAY, and, **HOW** to SAY it. The aim of this informal folder is to provide you with suggestions.

The chief concern of the people of our country for the past few years has been the winning of the war. We must now concern ourselves with maintaining the peace and preserving the type of government and democracy we still enjoy. This task will require leaders of capacity and ideals. Our future depends upon "OUR BOYS of TODAY and TOMORROW."

F A C T S

THE PRESENT BUILDING IS:	
NOT FIREPROOF	Causing a constant safety hazard, especially for dormitory residents.
FORTY YEARS OLD	Type of construction and traffic load (over 1,000 daily) established a maximum "life expectancy" for this building of forty years. The condition of wiring, plumbing and heating are constant hazards.
IMPRACTICAL to REMODEL or ENLARGE	Its foundations will not permit additional floors. Land for expansion is not available. Reliable contractors say a modernization program would cost 60 per cent of a new building cost, and require that the institution be out of service the greater part of two years. Modernization will not increase capacity of service.
OUT of DATE	Program emphasis has changed. It is the "horse and buggy" v.s. "automobile and airplane" type of comparison. Schools, churches and places that attract youth are modernizing because of new needs. Antiquated facilities are handicapping the Springfield Y.M.C.A. program. "Morale" so essential to any organization is involved in this problem.
INADEQUATE IN SIZE and FACILITIES	In 1907 when the present building was erected, Springfield had a population of 46,000. Springfield now has a metropolitan population of 107,500. Membership in 1907 was approximately 500. Now the Springfield "Y" has approximately 4,000 members, and serves additional thousands of non-members. Over-crowding is preventing expansion of both of these groups.
LACKING IN MODERN EQUIPMENT	Such as attractive social-recreation rooms, adequate number of club rooms to carry on group work, regulation swimming pool, regulation gym, handball courts, and sufficient modern dormitory rooms.
EXPENSIVE to MAINTAIN and REPAIR	During the past few years the Y. M. C. A. has spent many thousands in an upkeep struggle; this money could have well gone into program services. There are neglected needs that aggregate other thousands of dollars.
NOT A CREDIT TO Y.M.C.A. or SPRINGFIELD	A Y. M. C. A. Building should personify a community's interest in youth, culture, and practical Christianity, along with homes, churches, schools, parks and playgrounds. The prudent man has a wholesome fear of the forces that are evil and destructive. Juvenile delinquency is strongly on the increase. The formative years of youth demands attention. The Y. M. C. A. should be adequately equipped to meet this issue.

Figure 13. Two pages from the 1948 Financial Campaign promotional material entitled "A Greater YMCA for a Greater Springfield" (Ellis 1948).



ROBERT A. STEPHENS, JR.
Chairman
NEW BUILDING PLANS COMMITTEE

We Have the Need... We Have the Site

The measure of a city's progress is indicated not only in its population growth, its attraction for new industries, the dollar volume of retail sales, the business of its banks, and all the other factors generally associated with community expansion.

Of even greater significance to the home seeker is the emphasis a community places on the development of its schools, the support given its churches, and the place character building organizations have in helping to shape the destinies of its young people.


If one were to judge Springfield solely by its forty-year-old Y. M. C. A. building, it would seem that the city has neglected to provide the proper facilities for an organization that should be one of its greatest civic assets.

When the long-range study proved that Springfield needed a new Y. M. C. A. Building, a Citizens' Committee took the next step . . . a survey of possible sites.



A site should be centrally located in relation to population, schools, ease of access and future growth. The Southwest corner of Fourth and Cook Streets—160 foot frontage, 243 feet deep—best met all of these requirements. This site could be purchased for \$27,500.

The three Springfield banks concurred in the Committee's recommendation to acquire this property and shared equally in loaning the Y. M. C. A. funds to purchase this desirable location.

The Springfield Y. M. C. A. now has an exceptional site for its new building.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION




JOHN G. MILLER
President
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Basic Reasons for Y.M.C.A. New Building

The decision to raise \$1,000,000 to provide the Youth of Springfield with a modern Y. M. C. A. Building was reached by the Board of Directors after study and discussions extending over a period of many years. The thinking may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The present building, located at 317 South Seventh Street, is totally inadequate to meet the needs of the present day community. Forty years of the hardest kind of usage has left its toll on a structure that at best had a life expectancy of thirty years.
- (2) The same facilities that served a membership of approximately 500 in 1907 are called upon to serve a membership of approximately 4,000 today. Modernization would not permit adequate expansion to serve the required need.
- (3) Programs and services of the Y. M. C. A. have changed since the movement was founded more than one hundred years ago. The variety of wholesome activities carried on at Y. M. C. A.'s in cities of comparable population are impossible in the Springfield Y. M. C. A., due to outmoded interior facilities.
- (4) The Springfield Y. M. C. A.'s single small gymnasium and miniature swimming pool are completely outdated, and lack of space prohibits needed youth activities.
- (5) Dormitory facilities in the present building are outmoded, and there are too few rooms for the young men who look to the Y. M. C. A. as a "home away from home." The new building will accommodate several times the present residence capacity, thus greatly expanding the service of the Y. M. C. A. to the young men who come to Springfield as strangers.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Figure 14. Two pages from the 1948 Fund Drive Booklet (YMCA 1948).



Figure 15. “Type of Proposed YMCA Building For Springfield,” from the 1948 Fund Drive Booklet (YMCA 1948). This design is more typical of the architectural style favored from the 1920s through ca. 1940.

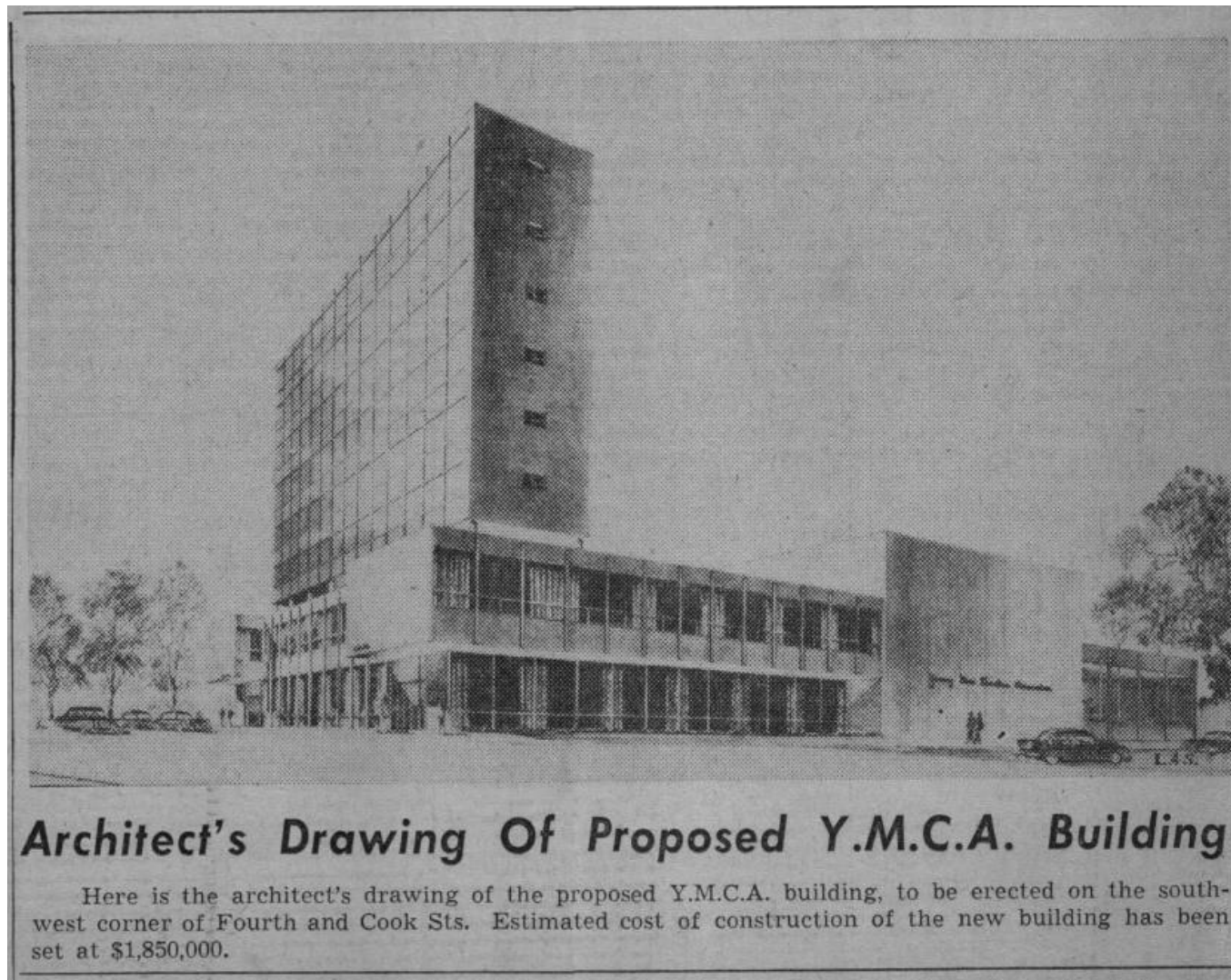


Figure 16. Artist rendering prepared by YMCA's Building Furnishings and Service Bureau in January 1954 (*Illinois State Register* 31 January 1955, p. 1). The local newspaper published a new black-and-white version of a rendering on July 18, 1957 (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1957, p. 18).



Figure 17. Billboard located on County courthouse lawn (current Old State Capitol Square) advertising the upcoming Spring 1956 Campaign Fund Drive (YMCA Slides, 1956).

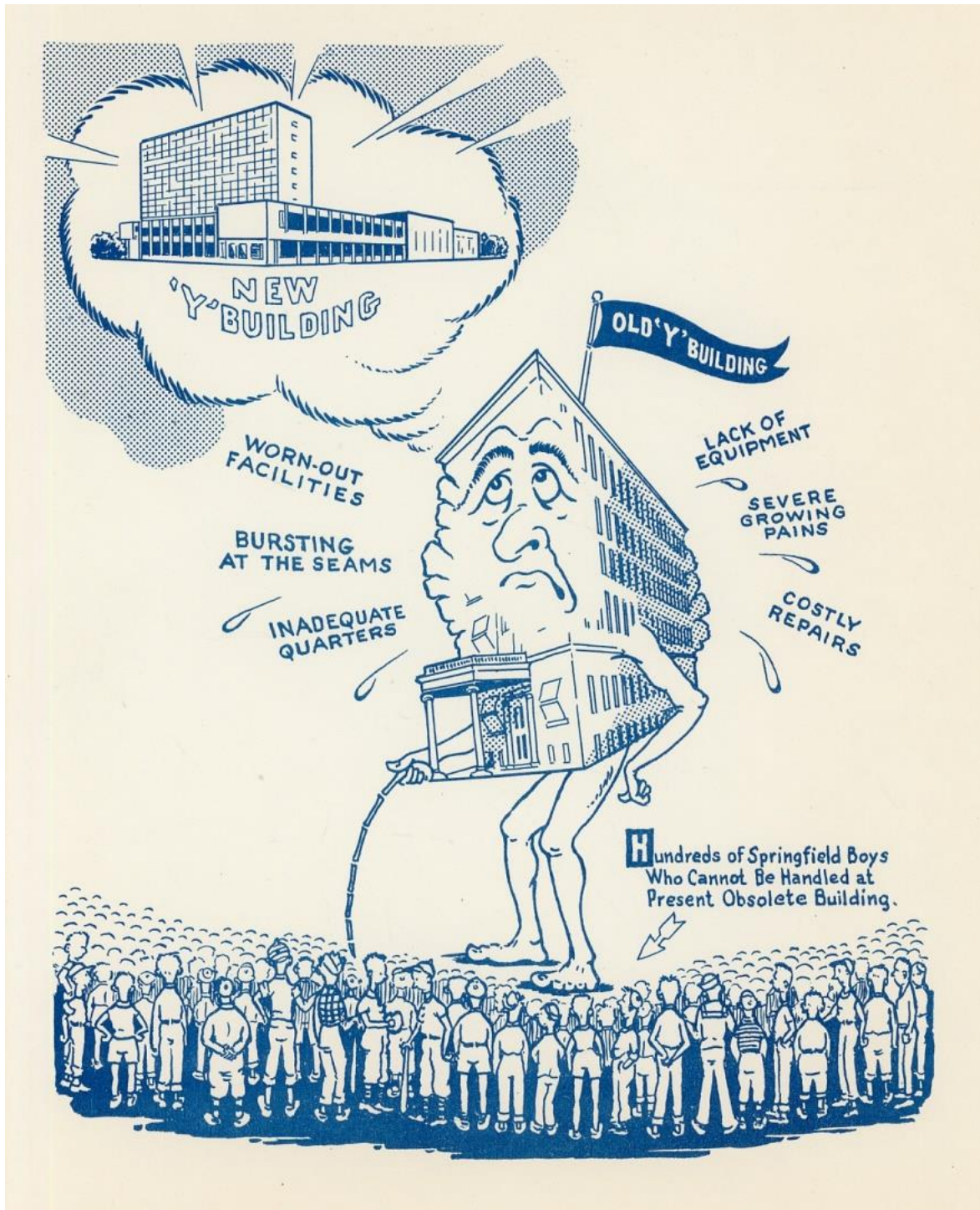


Figure 18. Ca. 1956 cartoon emphasizing the need for the abandonment of the old facility for a “New ‘Y’ Building” (YMCA files).



Figure 19. Initial “Springfield’s Yes To Youth” fund drive campaign dinner, 7 June 1956 (YMCA photographs).



Figure 20. Cover of the “Springfield’s Yes to Youth” Campaign Fund Drive booklet (1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).



\$1,750,000
Minimum Goal

SOLUTION

This is an architect's conception of our new building as it will appear on the new site at Fourth and Cook streets. This structure will be about three and one-half times larger than our present "Y" and will cover more than four and one-half times as much ground area. Note the pleasing and ageless simplicity of exterior design.

Young Men's Christian Association

L. & S.

These plans are subject to further constructive revision.

LET'S LOOK INSIDE ►

Figure 21. Page from "Springfield's Yes to Youth" Campaign Fund Drive booklet (1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

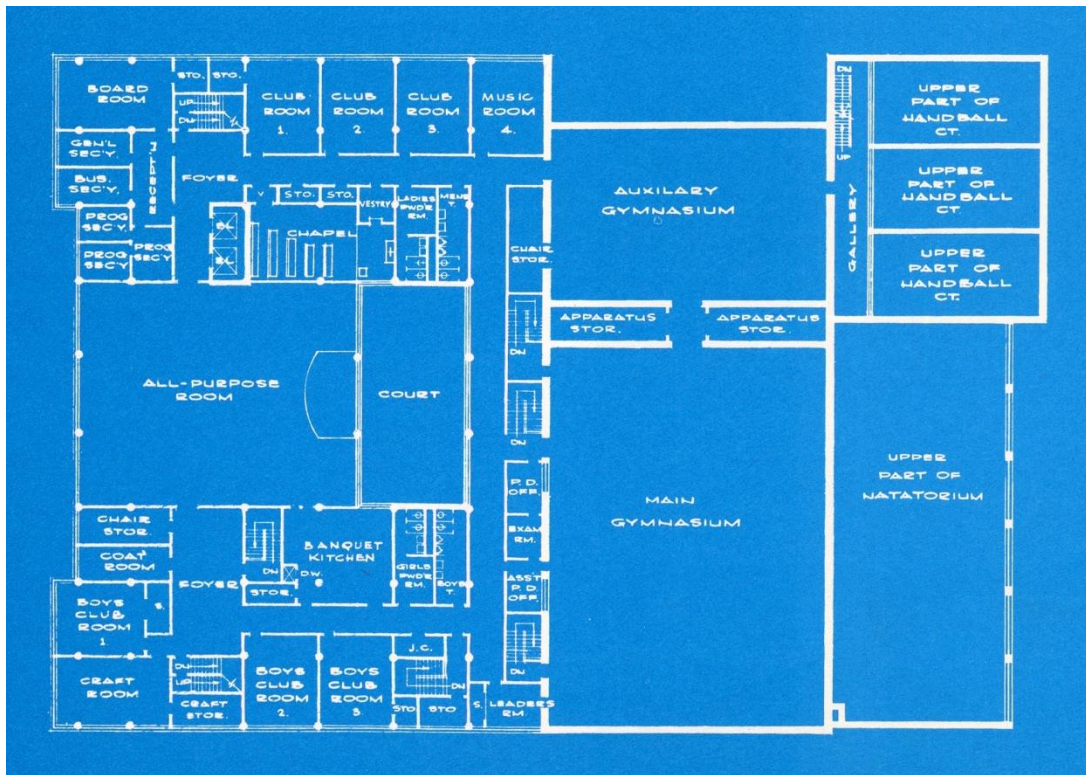
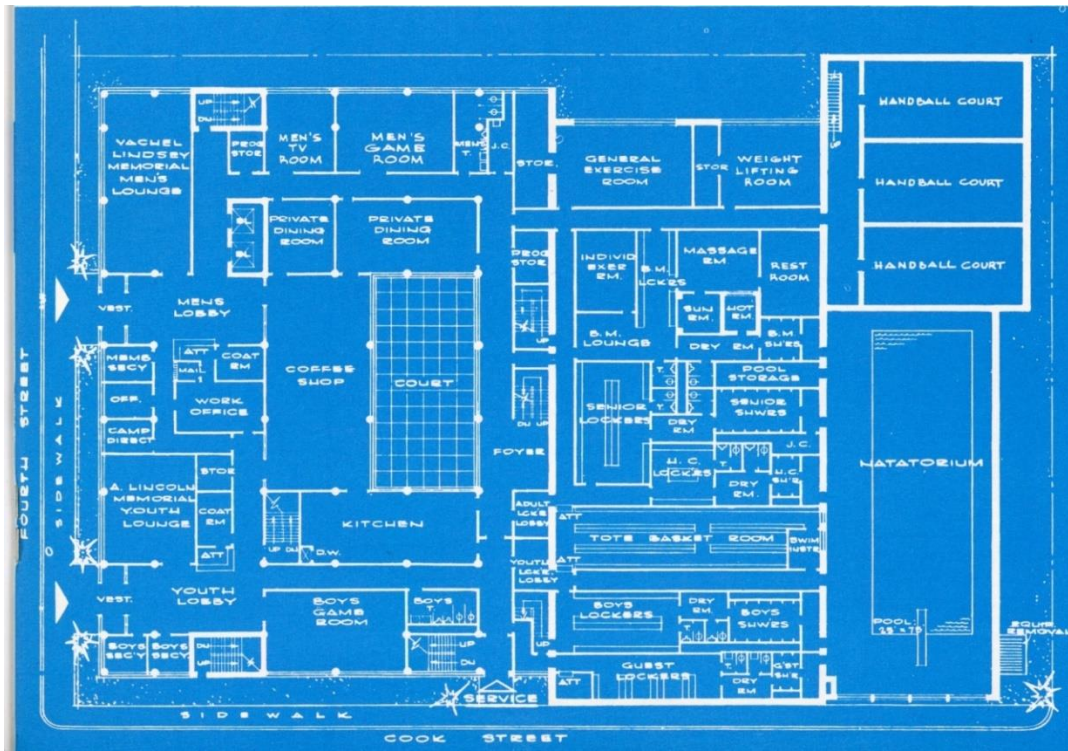


Figure 22. First Floor Plan (top) and Second Floor Plan (bottom) (“Springfield’s Yes to Youth” Campaign Fund Drive booklet 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

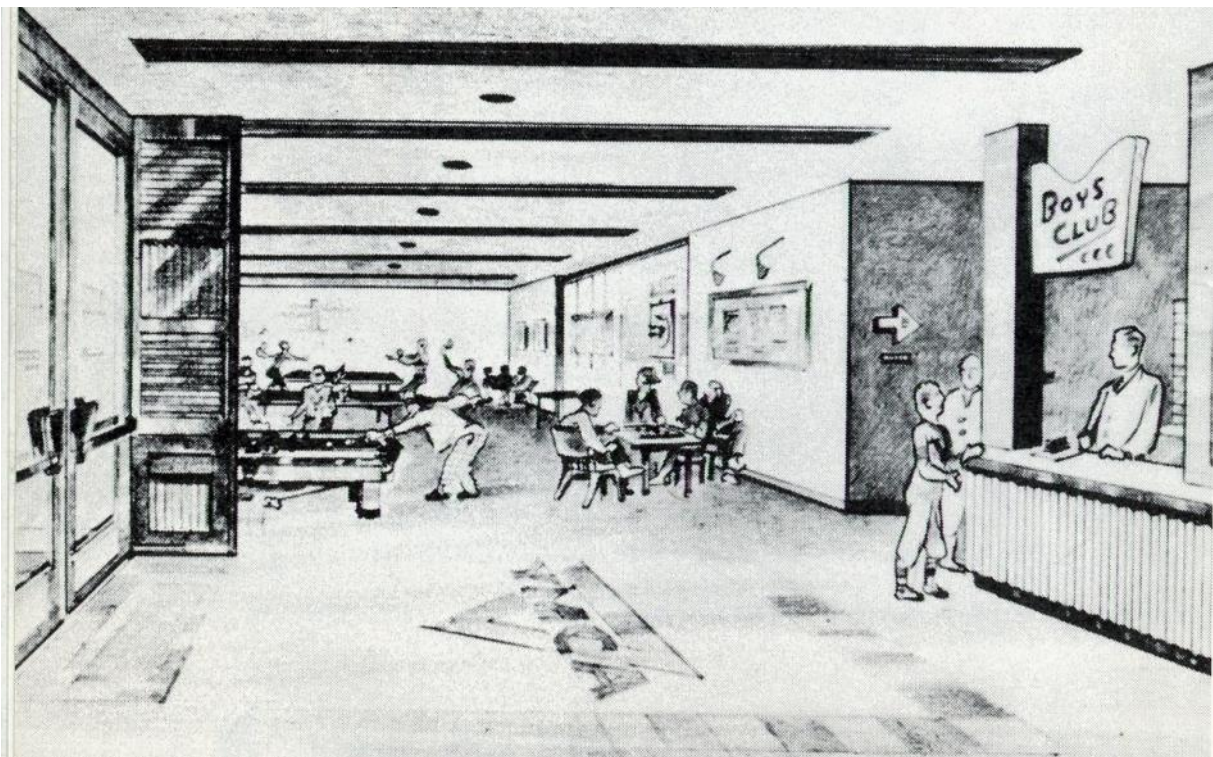
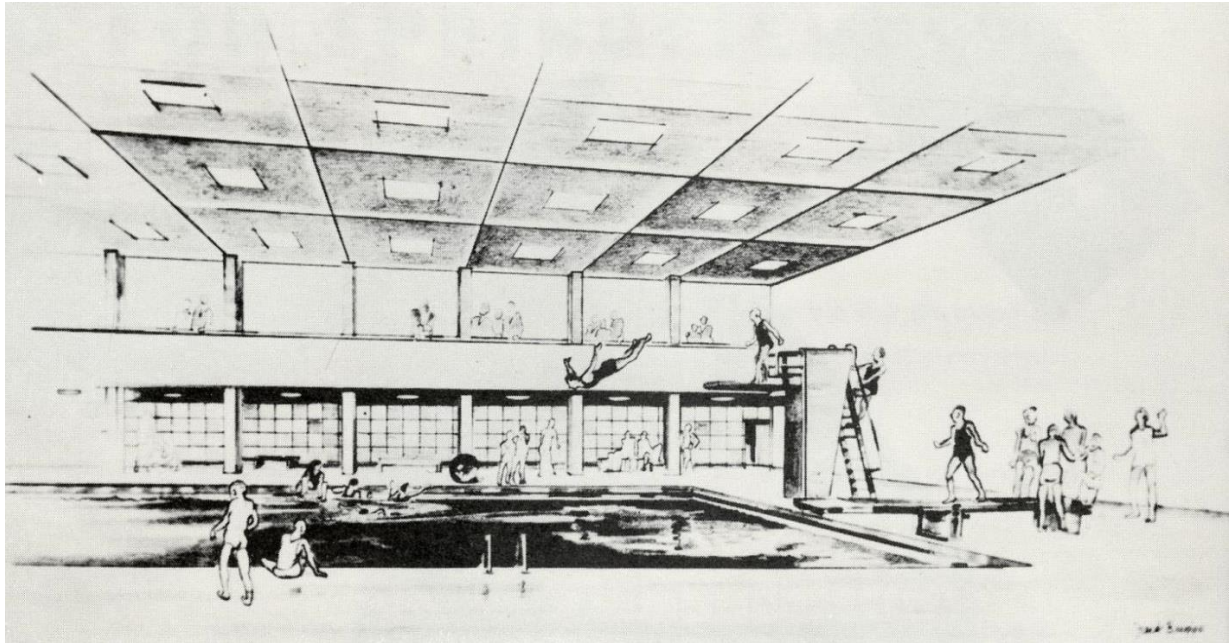


Figure 23. Conceptual renderings of the proposed Natatorium (top) and Boy's Game Room (bottom) ("Springfield's Yes to Youth" Campaign Fund Drive booklet, 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

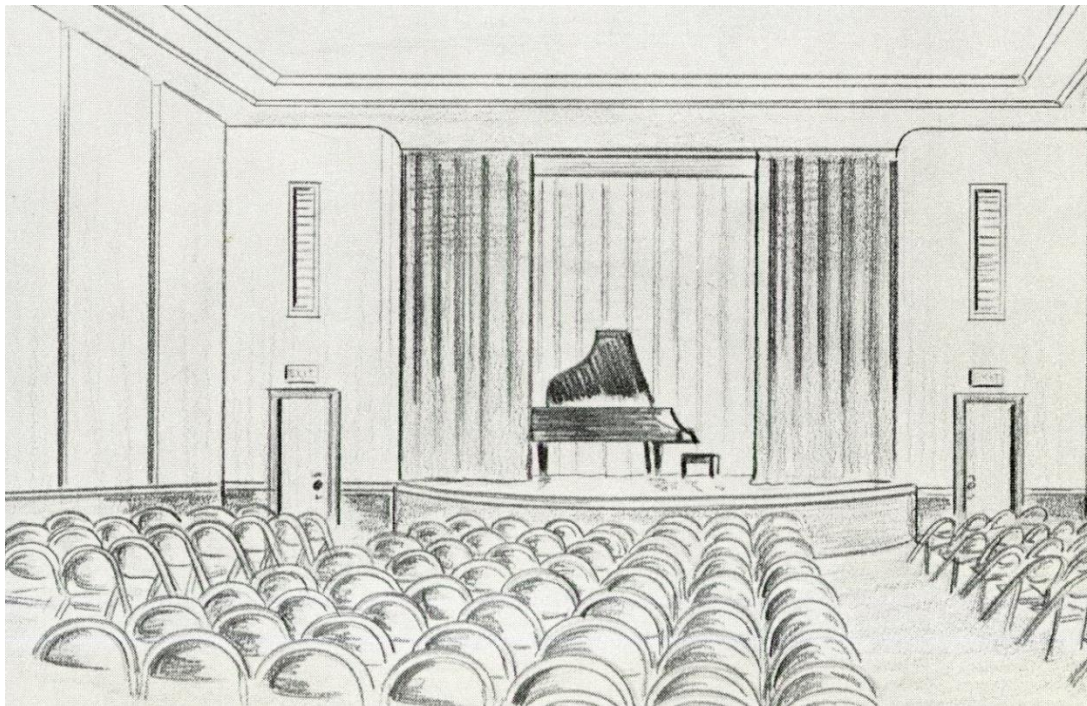
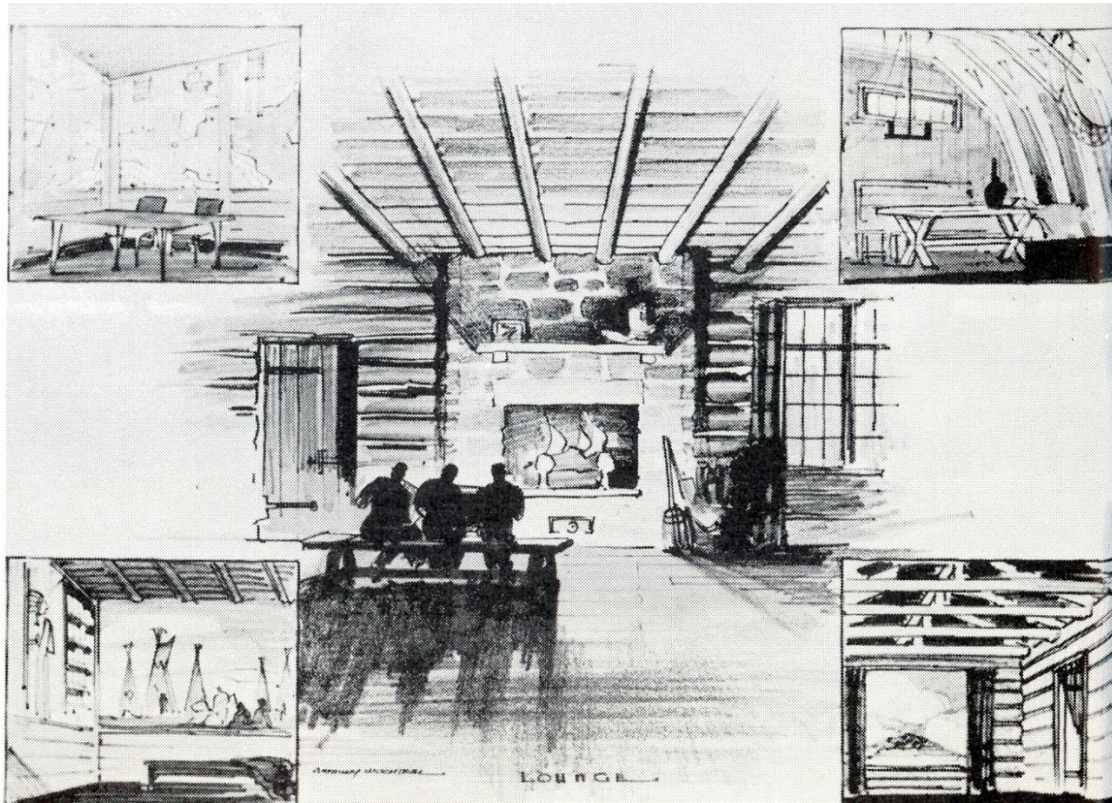


Figure 24. Conceptual renderings of the Boy's Lounge (top) and All Purpose Room (bottom; later named the Walnut Room) ("Springfield's Yes to Youth" Campaign Fund Drive booklet, 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

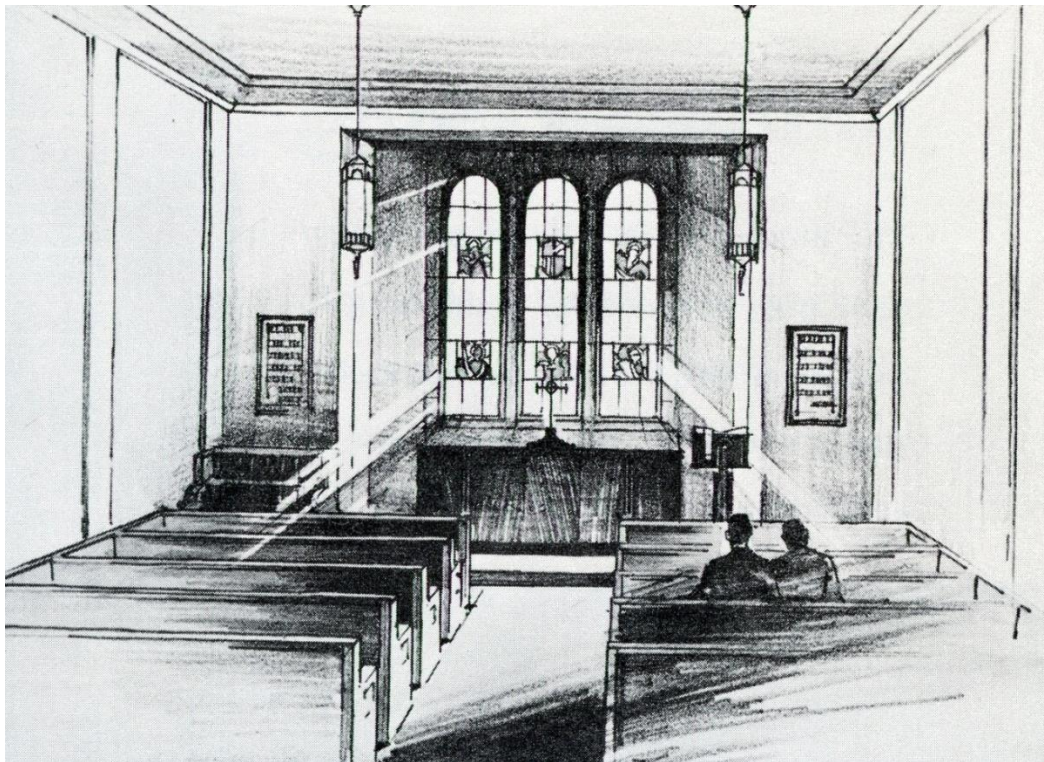
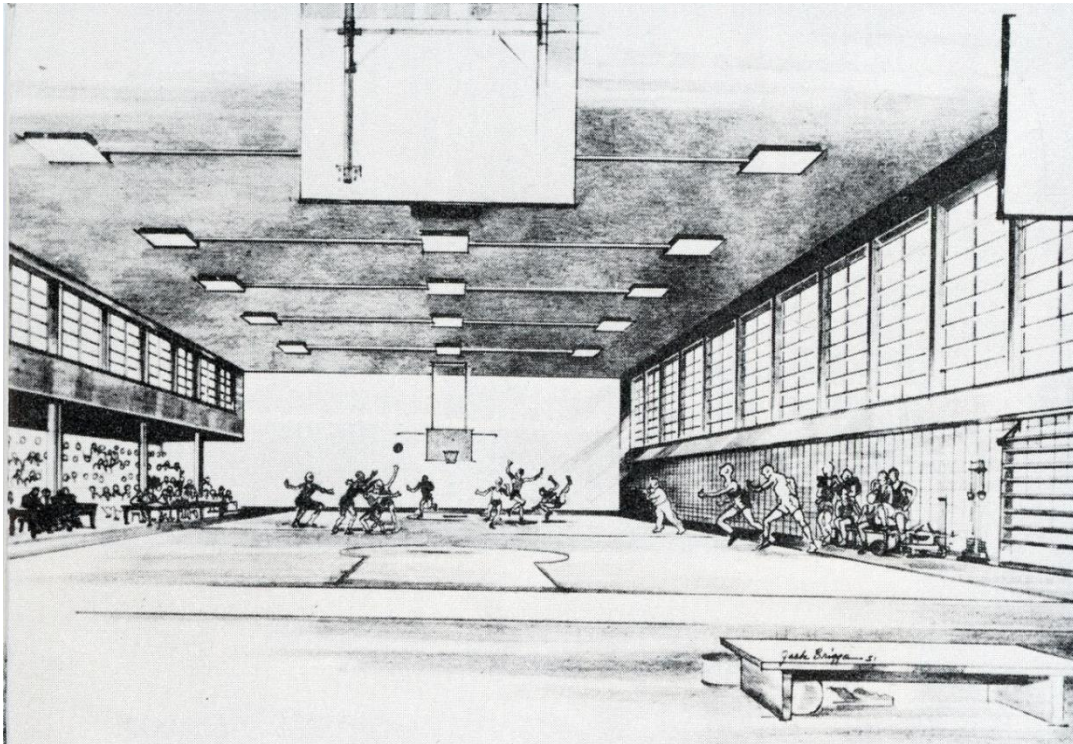


Figure 25. Conceptual renderings of the Main Gymnasium (top) and Chapel (bottom) (“Springfield’s Yes to Youth” Campaign Fund Drive booklet, 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

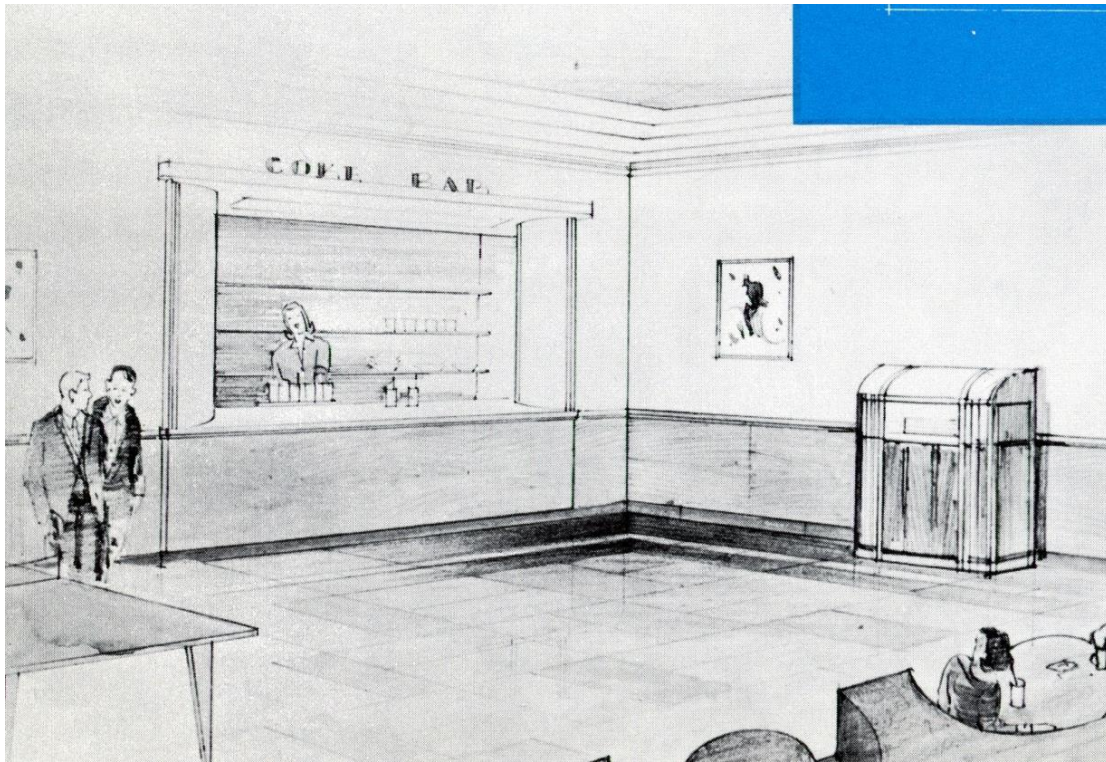
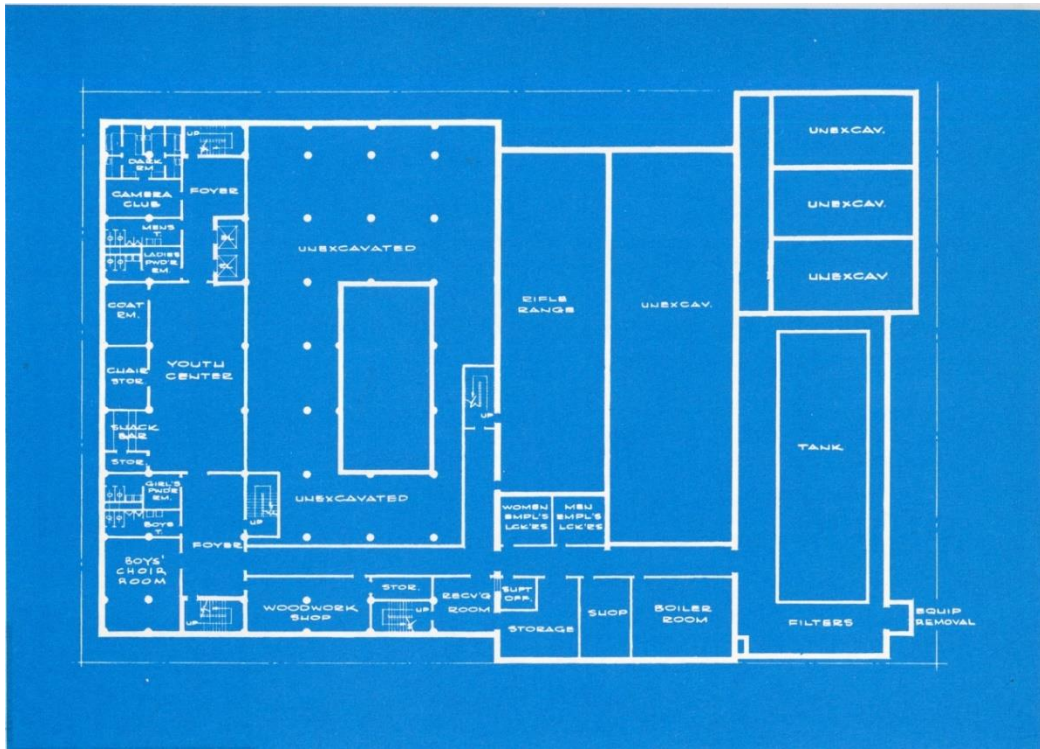


Figure 26. Ground Floor plan (top) and conceptual rendering of the Youth Center Lounge (bottom) (“Springfield’s Yes to Youth” Campaign Fund Drive booklet, 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection).

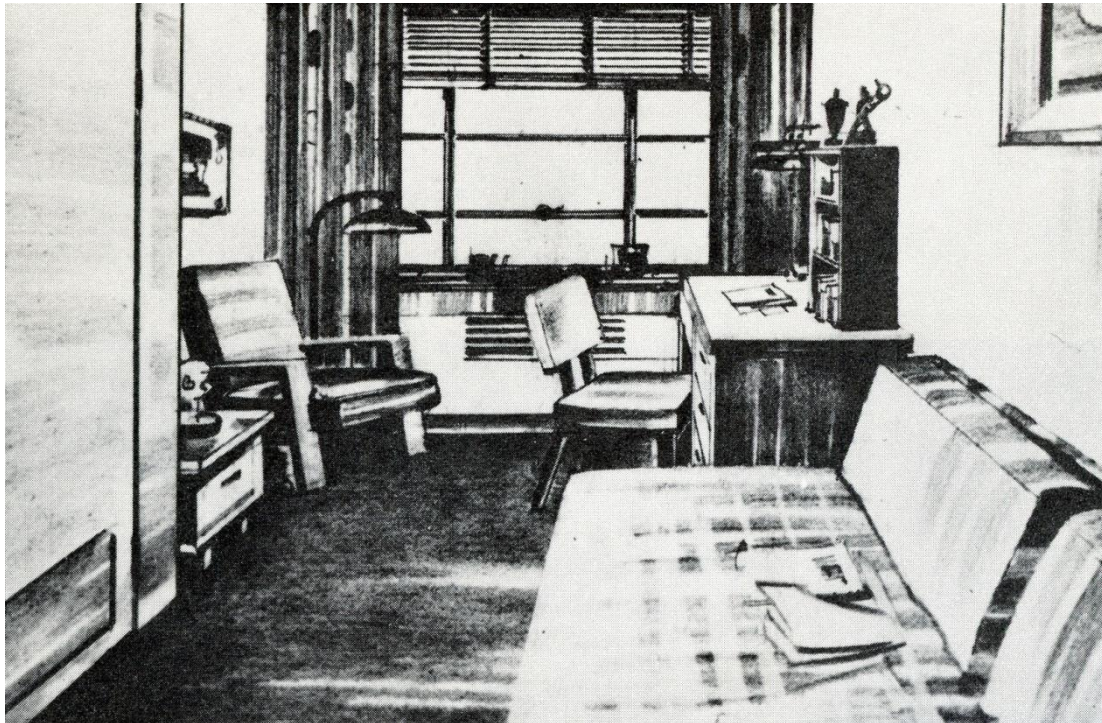
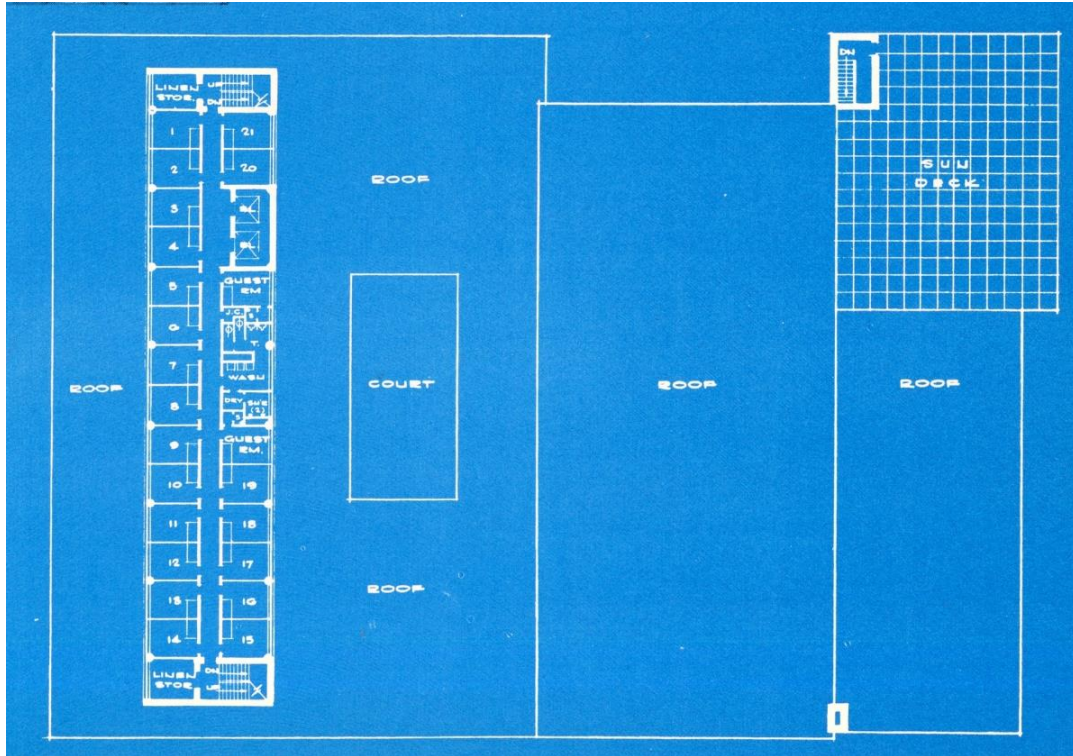


Figure 27. Upper Floors plan (top) and conceptual rendering of A Typical Dormitory Room (bottom) (“Springfield’s Yes to Youth” Campaign Fund Drive booklet, 1956) (Sangamon Valley Collection). Note the tennis court and sun deck on the roof of the proposed structure.

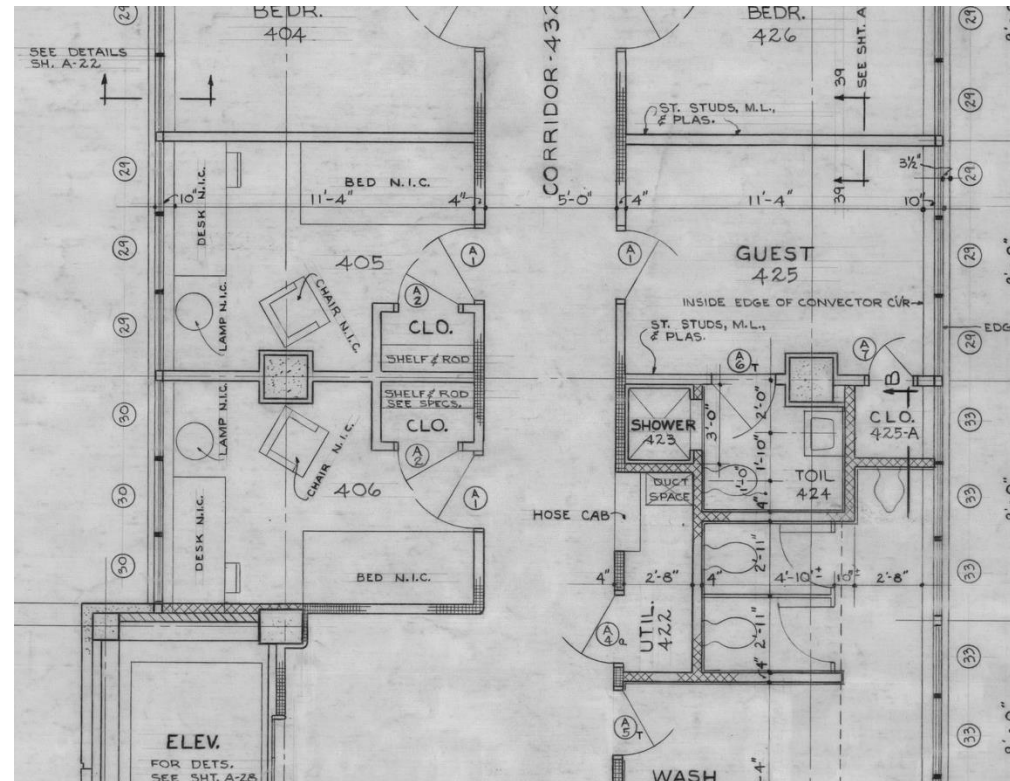
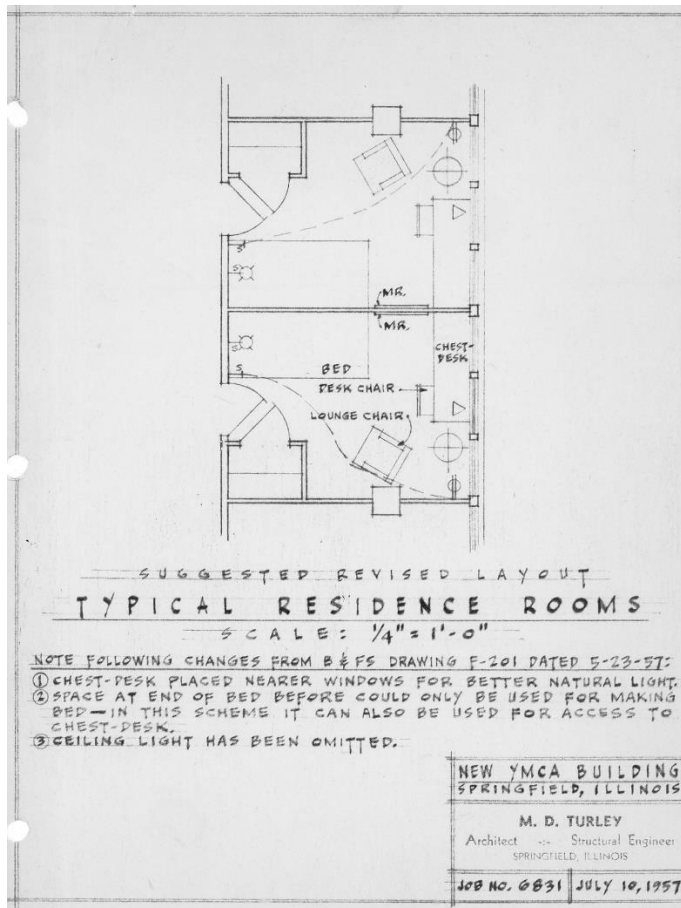


Figure 28. “Suggested Revised Layout, Typical Residence Rooms” (BFS plan, as revised by Turley). Left: *Correspondence, Volume I* (Turley 10 July 1957, n.p.). Right: Detail from *Dormitory Section Details* (Turley 1958, Drawing Sheet No. A-38).

THE

YMCA

84 years *in Springfield*

acknowledges with deep appreciation the community support given in the recent campaign for a new building. To date 3,155 subscriptions have been received totaling

\$1,401,184.00

Construction of the new building will proceed as rapidly as plans can be completed. The goal of \$1,750,000 is an absolute minimum and must be achieved. The new YMCA building must be adequate to meet the growing needs of this progressive community.

O. M. Hatch, III, President
John L. Taylor, Campaign General Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<i>Frank W. Aurelius</i> <i>Charles F. Barber</i> <i>Fred A. Bohnhorst, 1st Vice-Pres.</i> <i>Charles W. Brosch, Jr.</i> <i>Douglas M. Brown</i> <i>Harold D. Chance</i>	<i>Arthur H. Gottschalk,</i> <i>Asst. Treas.</i> <i>Philip E. Hanna</i> <i>O. M. Hatch, III, President</i> <i>Rev. W. L. Jacobs</i> <i>William H. Kewley,</i> <i>2nd Vice-Pres.</i> <i>George P. Kreider</i>	<i>Henry M. Lutz</i> <i>Carl F. Ostermeier, Secretary</i> <i>Robert J. Sauer</i> <i>Floyd G. Short</i> <i>Carl H. Weber</i> <i>J. Fred Welsh, Treasurer</i>
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BUILDING COMMITTEE

<i>Frank W. Aurelius, Chairman</i> <i>Douglas M. Brown</i>	<i>Harold D. Chance</i> <i>William R. Dellert, Sr.</i>	<i>Joseph B. Dudley</i> <i>William H. Kewley</i>
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The YMCA extends sincere congratulations to the Illinois State Journal and the Illinois State Register on the occasion of their significant 125th Anniversary.

Figure 29. Advertisement in *Illinois State Journal* (28 October 1956, p. 44) thanking the general public for their contributions during the 1956 Campaign Drive.



Figure 30. Front and back pages of the Milwaukee YMCA booklet, illustrating the YMCA dormitory building at 915 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (aka Marquette University Residence Hall). This building was constructed in 1954 and represents the Building Furnishings and Service Bureau' ideal for building design at the time of its construction in 1954.



Figure 31. Views of the Town House Apartments (top; Mansberger and Stratton [2002], p, 114) and the William G. Stratton Office Building (bottom; <https://www.sjr.com/article/20090715/news/307159915?template=ampart>). Both buildings were designed and constructed in Springfield immediately prior to Turley’s design of the Springfield YMCA and may have influenced his mid-1950s interpretation and use of the International Style.



Figure 32. Artist rendering prepared by M. D. Turley in March-April 1957 illustrating the design of the “New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois” (Sangamon Valley Collection). This depiction, which was published in the local newspaper in July 1957, includes all six dormitory floors (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1957, p. 18).



Figure 33. Ground-breaking festivities, 27 August 1958 (YMCA Color Slides 1958).



Figure 34. Ground-breaking festivities (27 August 1958) and early excavations for basement (fall 1958) (YMCA Color Slides 1958).



**Figure 35. Forming foundations and first floor superstructure (fall 1958/early 1959)
(YMCA Color Slides 1958-59).**



Figure 36. Forming columns, pouring floors, and masonry work (1959) (YMCA Color Slides 1959).



Figure 37. Forming columns, pouring floors, and masonry work enclosing superstructure (summer 1959) (YMCA Color Slides 1959).



Figure 38. Excavations and foundation work (fall 1958) (YMCA Black and White Prints 1958).



Figure 39. Excavations, foundation work, and forming columns and first floor deck (fall 1958/early 1959) (YMCA Black and White Prints 1958-59).



Figure 40. Concrete and steel work framing superstructure (late 1959) (YMCA Black and White Prints 1959).



Figure 41. Exterior work enclosing building, and steel work on gymnasium roof (December 1959) (YMCA Black and White Prints 1959).



Figure 42. A young John Evans (son of owner of Evans Construction Company?) stands in the deep end of the unfinished swimming pool, 27 March 1961. The picture is labeled, "Gee, I wish it were ready!" (YMCA Black and White Prints 1961).

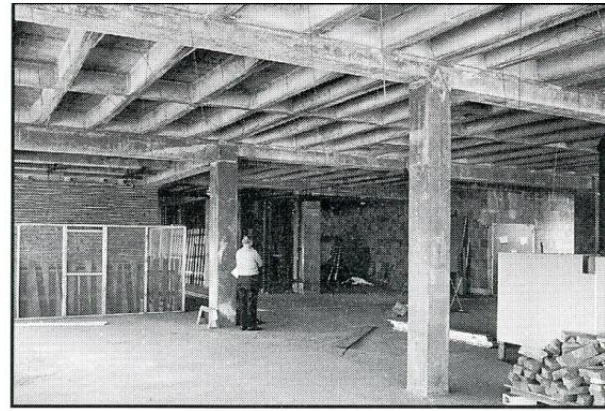
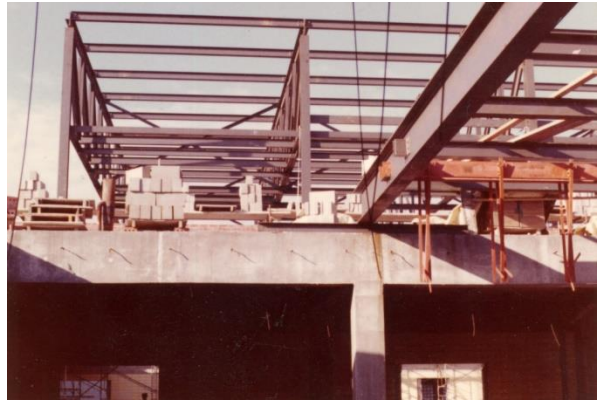


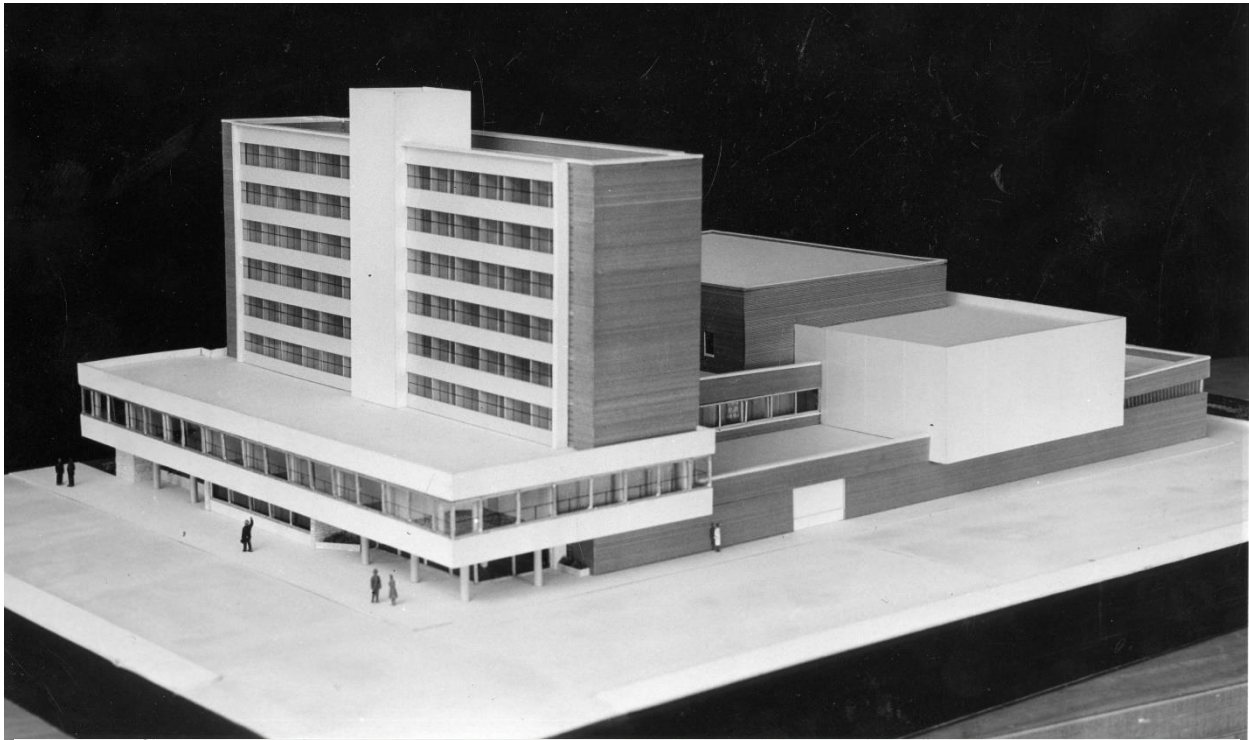
Figure 43. Construction photographs (late 1959) (YMCA Color prints, 1959).



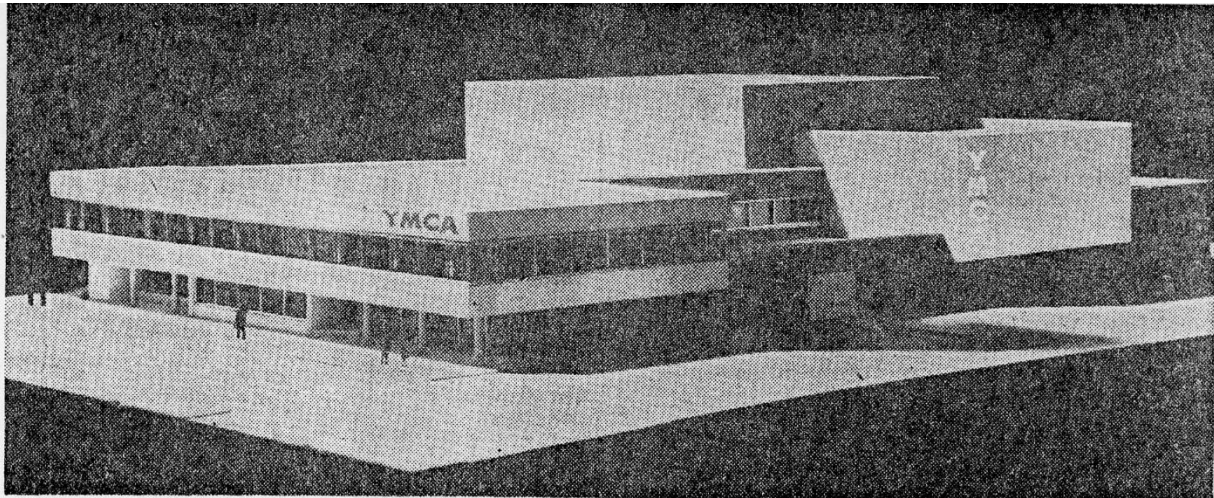
Feb 1960



Figure 44. Enclosing the superstructure (Late 1959/early 1960) (YMCA Color prints, 1959/January 1960).



Original Model Of Ultra Modern YMCA



Dormitory Eliminated In New YMCA Plans

Figure 45. Artist's rendition of the new YMCA, Springfield, Illinois. (Top) As originally designed in 1958 with six-story dormitory wing (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 January 1960, p. 50). (Bottom) After complete removal of dormitory wing (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 February 1960, p. 9). An intermediate design stage included a shorter dormitory wing (of either three or four stories in height).

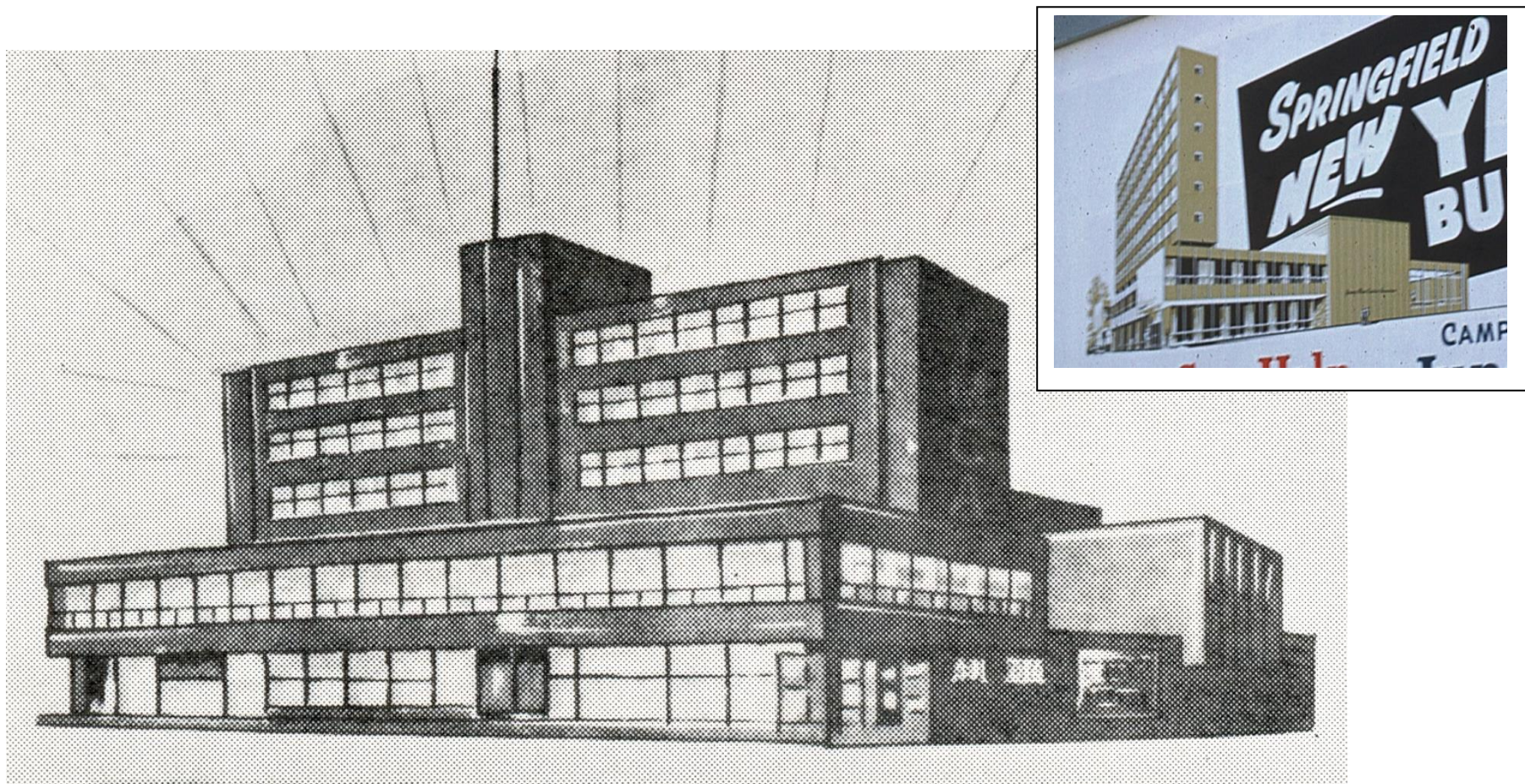


Figure 46. Artist rendering from ca. 1960 fund raising brochure (Fund Drive brochure, Undated [Spring 1960?]). Note the removal of the upper two dormitory floors. This is a four-story dormitory wing (perspective blocks the view of the bottom story). (Inset) Detail from 1956 Campaign Drive billboard (based on late 1954 image prepared by Building and Furnishings Services). This rendition of the building has a six-story dormitory wing (YMCA Color Slides, 1960).

Plan ONE



This plan, approved and recommended by the Board of Directors of the Springfield YMCA, provides for a building of which we can all be proud. It is based on the estimated requirements for the next 40 to 50 years. A very favorable unit cost bid, \$1.442 per cu. ft., was received for the building in this plan. In other comparable cities where YMCA buildings have been completed or are being built the cost per cu. ft. is from \$1.56 to \$1.65. If we do not complete this entire project we can expect a substantial increase in our unit cost.

Total Cost	+ 2,750,000
AMT. ALREADY PLEDGED	+ 1,400,000
Amt. Needed	+ 1,350,000

Plan TWO



Plan Two eliminates the dormitory section consisting of 88 rooms and the elevators, resulting in a lower original cost than that of Plan One. However, the loss of approximately \$10,000 annual net income from the dormitory would make it necessary to increase our request to the United Community Services by that amount. Under this plan we could not, of course, offer low cost lodging in a Christian atmosphere for deserving young men, who are looking for temporary quarters.

Total Cost	+ 2,445,000
AMT. ALREADY PLEDGED	+ 1,400,000
Amt. Needed	+ 1,045,000

*THIS WILL DECREASE OUR NET REVENUE BY APPROXIMATELY \$10,000 PER YEAR FORCING US TO TURN TO THE U.C.S. FOR THIS AMOUNT

Plan FOUR



THIS IS WHAT WE CAN BUILD WITH OUR PREVIOUSLY PLEDGED \$1,400,000

SHELL ONLY OF FIRST TWO FLOORS

NO FINISHING OR FURNISHINGS OF ANY KIND, LEAVING THIS UNUSABLE

Plan FOUR

This plan would provide the outside shell of the building only, with the dormitory section completely eliminated. No furnishings or finishing is included, so the building would not be usable. The remainder of the \$1,400,000 which is not yet expended on present construction could not provide any usable facilities.

Figure 47. Plans 1, 2, and 4 from undated brochure, ca. 1960 (Fund Drive brochure, Undated [Spring 1960?]). None of these three plans were selected.

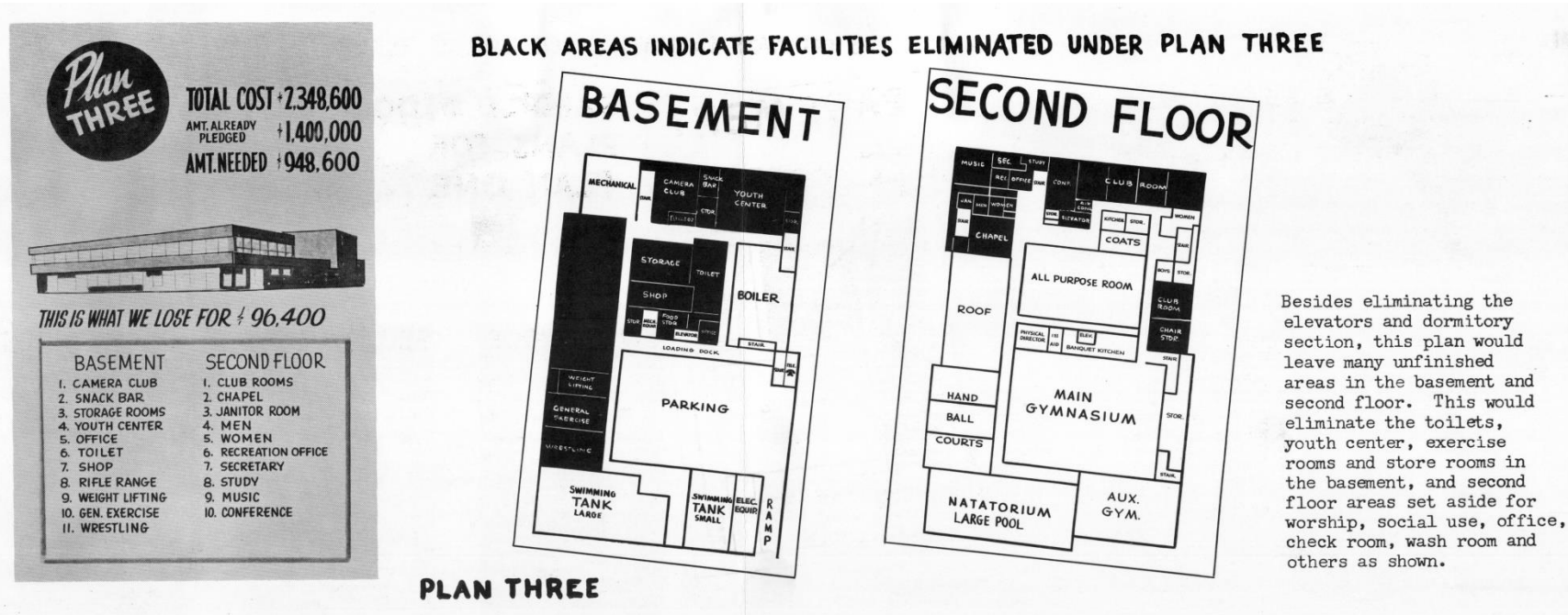


Figure 48. Plan 3--the plan that ultimately was chosen by the YMCA Board (from undated brochure, ca. 1960 (Fund Drive brochure, Undated [Spring 1960?])).

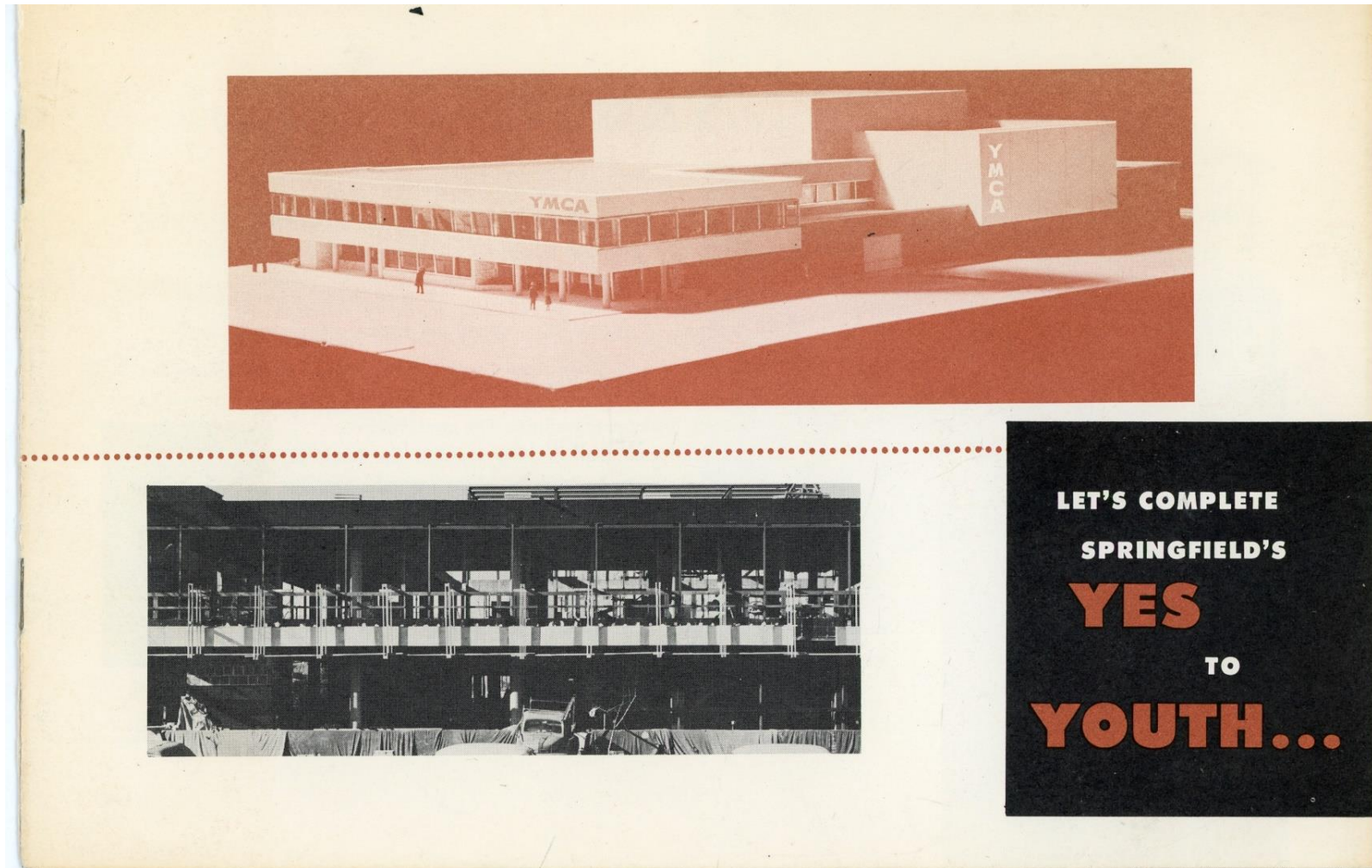


Figure 49. Fund Drive brochure (Undated [Spring 1960?]) published after decision was made to proceed with Plan 3.

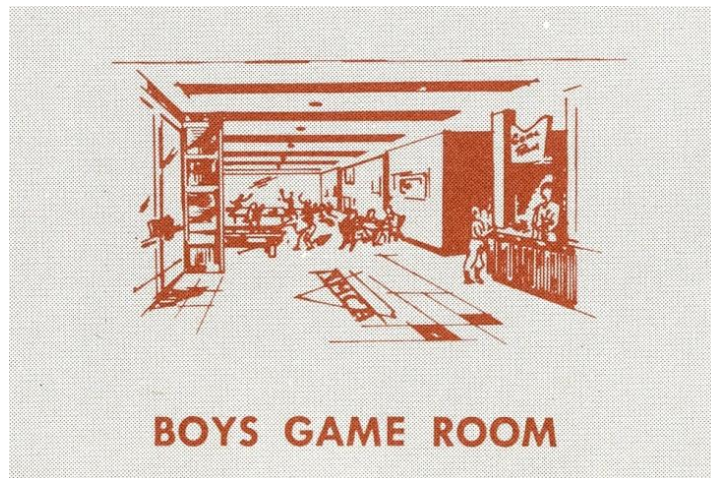
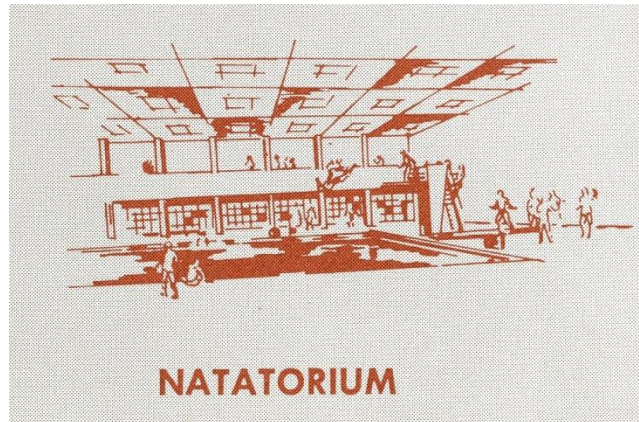
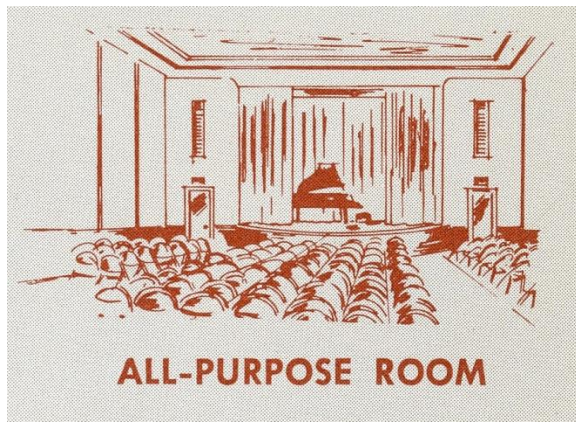
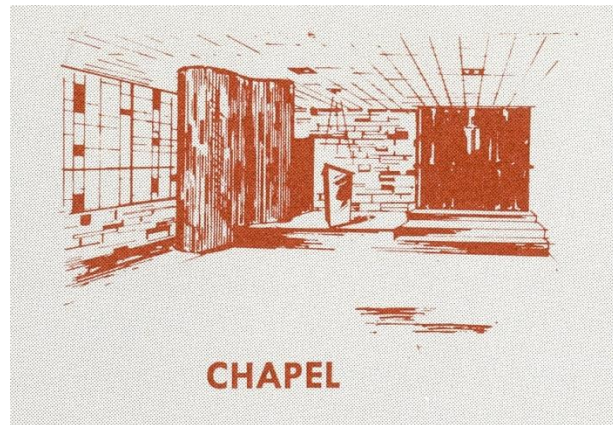
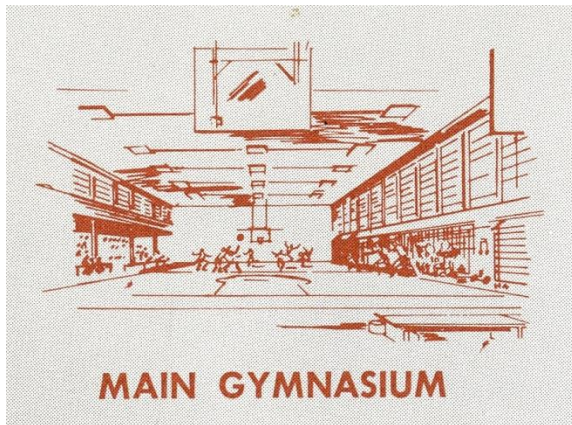


Figure 51. Conceptual drawings of primary spaces in the proposed new YMCA, ca. 1960 (Fund Drive brochure, Undated [Spring 1960?]). The All-Purpose Room (currently the Walnut Room) was originally designed to have a stage.

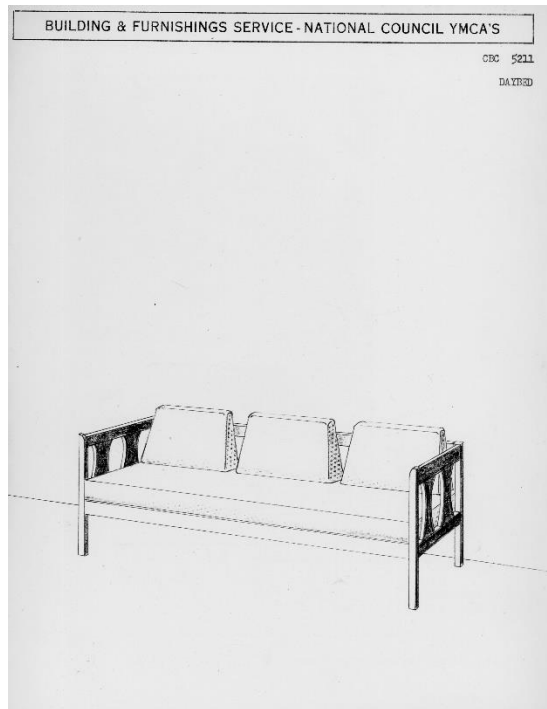
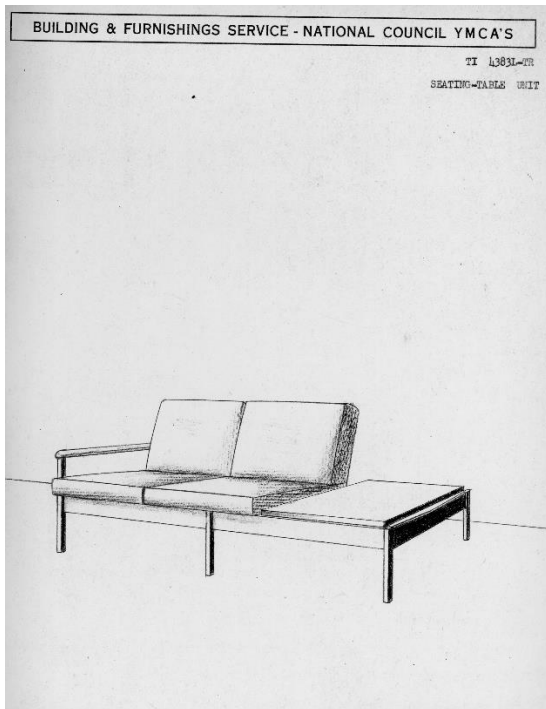
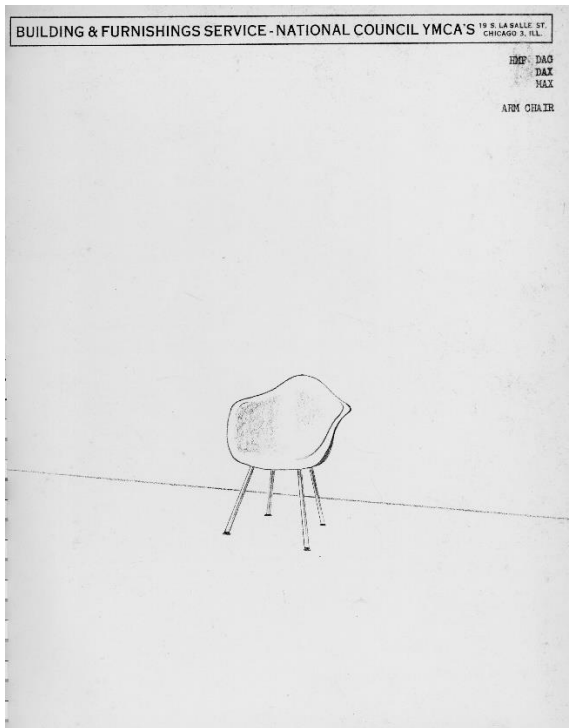


Figure 52. Furniture for the Springfield YMCA, as specified by the Building and Furnishings Service (1962). This furniture was of simple, yet modern design, typical of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

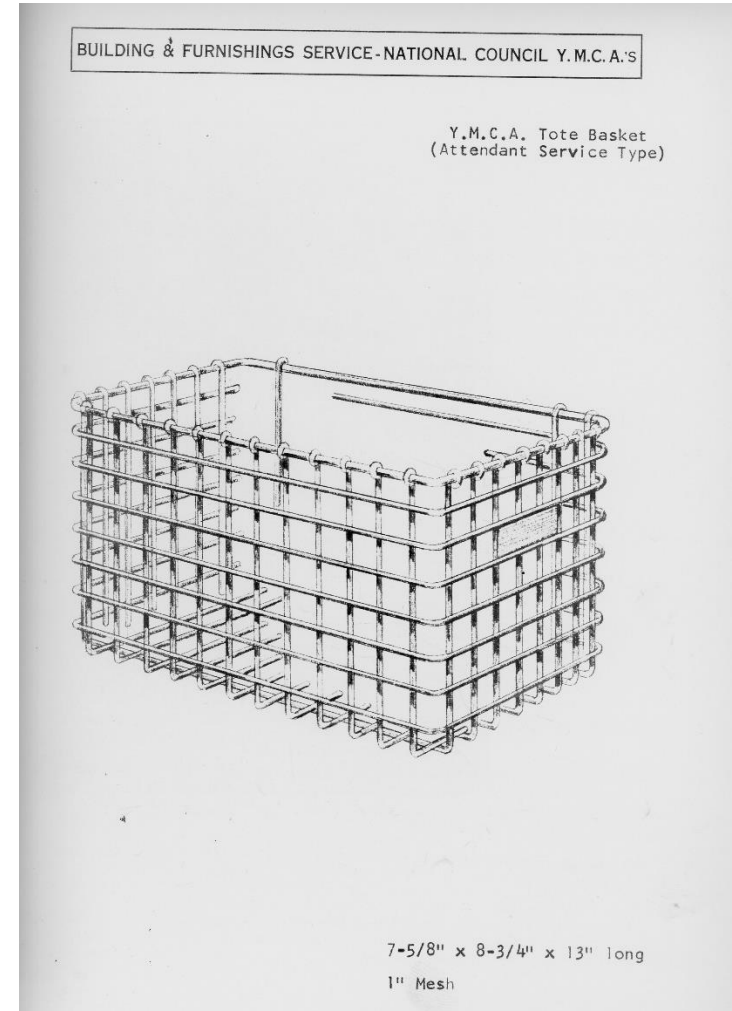


Figure 53. Furniture for the Springfield YMCA, as specified by the Building and Furnishings Service (1962). Items detailed by the Building and Furnishings Service included not only furniture (such as this utilitarian metal desk) but also utilitarian items such as locker room tote baskets, as well as a wide range of exercise equipment.



Figure 54. Undated (ca. 1960) rendering of the Springfield YMCA's chapel (YMCA Black and White prints). This space was never constructed within the Springfield YMCA.



Figure 55. YMCA logo drawn by M.D. Turley for application onto passenger elevator doors (Turley 1958). To cut costs, the passenger elevators were not installed during the 1958-62 construction phase. When an elevator was installed in 1976, the emblems were not applied to its doors—once again to decrease costs.



Figure 56. The newly opened YMCA in late November 1962 (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 1; Mercury Studios Collection, Sangamon Valley Collection, 23 November 1962, F-20217-3713-1-1).

The
State Journal-Register
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1962

YMCA DEDICATION SET FOR TODAY



All Purpose Room which will be used for large meetings, parties and dances.

New YMCA Building Will Meet The Needs Of Youth Today And Tomorrow

LEADERS OF COMMUNITY LAUD YMCA

Congressman Judd to speak at ceremonies marking opening of new building at Fourth & Cook Building Tour To Follow Ceremony

The new YMCA building, which is being dedicated today, is the largest and most modern of its kind in the city. It is a landmark building, and its opening is a significant event in the city's history.

PHILIP E. Judd, congressman from Illinois, will be guest speaker at the dedication ceremonies, presiding will be Arthur B. Gendrich, in addition to Mr. Judd and Mr. Gendrich, members of the board of trustees are V. T. Sullivan, Robert E. Lewis, Richard A. Harris, Louis E. Harris, Carl F. Sullivan, Kenneth B. Stone, and Carl B. Stone, Jr.

Organized for the occasion is Harold T. Bennett, and the men's club of the Washington Protestant church will sing.

Dr. Edward W. Ziegler will lead a Library of Theology and Lawrence Evans, Frank W. Arnold and Thomas J. Collins will participate in a key ceremony.

Congress will be followed by Mark Myers, president of the United Community Services, Dr. Joseph A. Adams, president of Springfield Council of Churches, and C. C. F. A. S. Anderson, Ph.D., president of the Illinois Area Council of YMCA.

Albert M. Myers, secretary of the YMCA board of directors, will present a brief historical sketch of the history, but he has been instrumental for the modern use and growth for more than a century.

In the building committee for the new structure have been Frank W. Arnold, chairman; J. B. Brantley, Robert E. Lewis, William E. Ricketts, James B. Ricketts, H. M. Smith III, Douglas H. Stone, and a member of Peoria, and William H. Kester, director.





THOMAS J. COLLINS
Vice President, United Community Services

FRANK W. ARNOLD
Chairman, Building Committee

WILLIAM E. RICKETTS
Secretary, Building Committee



Youth department features colorful game center.



Spacious new gymnasium for expanded athletic program.

SPACE FOR THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY EVANS CONSTRUCTION CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS FOR THE NEW YMCA BUILDING

Officers of Evans Construction Company, 1109 East Washington Street, are: I. Clyde Evans, Chairman; E. M. Loeb, President; Carlisle C. Evans, Secretary-Treasurer; Lawrence B. Evans, Vice President; Edward T. Evans, Vice President; Alden L. Meyer, Asst. Secy.

Arketex Ceramic Glazed Structural Tile Used Throughout Building Is Noted For Low Cost Maintenance




Boys will be boys, but in spite of heavy traffic, this wall, being scuff resistant and virtually dust free, will require only infrequent cleaning. Arketex ceramic glazed structural facing tile is shown above in the main lobby youth entrance.

While boys will use the tiles above for ceramic crafts, who knows, later they may become ceramic engineers for the Arketex Ceramic Corp., Brazil, Indiana, whose material was selected for the walls of many of the Y's special purpose rooms.

Draperies and Blinds For New YMCA Furnished by Local Montgomery Ward Commercial Sales Dept.



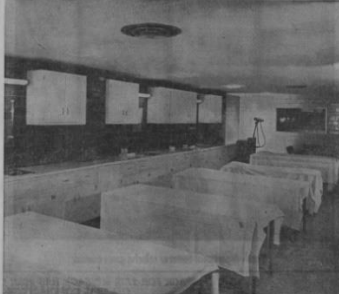

Arketex for the new YMCA building in W. B. Taylor where work is in progress in Springfield and South St. Louis. Arketex ceramic glazed structural facing tile is shown above in the main lobby youth entrance.

Central Office Equipment Furnished Much of the Furniture Used in the "Y" Club Rooms



This club room used by a Square Dance Club a week ago last Saturday evening, one a meeting place for the parents of the Youth Department following been members at the following Monday night. It is a meeting club room, the men who form the Youth Work Committee of the YMCA, were being their weekly printing under the leadership of their chairman, Charles A. Lindquist.

All Cabinet and Woodwork by Acme Woodworks

Shown above is service desk for Youth Center made by Acme Woodworks.

The cabinets in the Health Club Physical Therapy Room were made by Acme Woodworks.

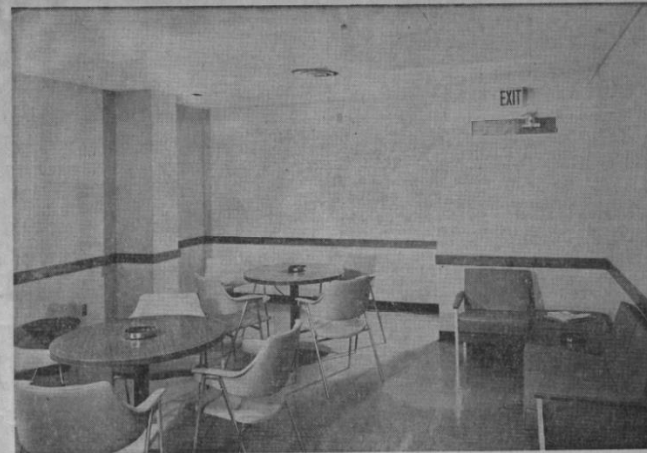
Figure 57. "New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today" (Illinois State Journal, 25 November 1962, pp. 33, 34).

Wiley Office Equipment Co. played large part in equipping the YMCA with interior office furnishings.



The TV lounge shown above is a typical installation by Wiley Office Equipment Co. Here is shown the new styling in Fiberglass armchairs.

G. H. Schanbacher & Son, Painting Contractor for YMCA



One Of The Lounge Areas

All Lathing & Plastering by Rhodes & Rodier

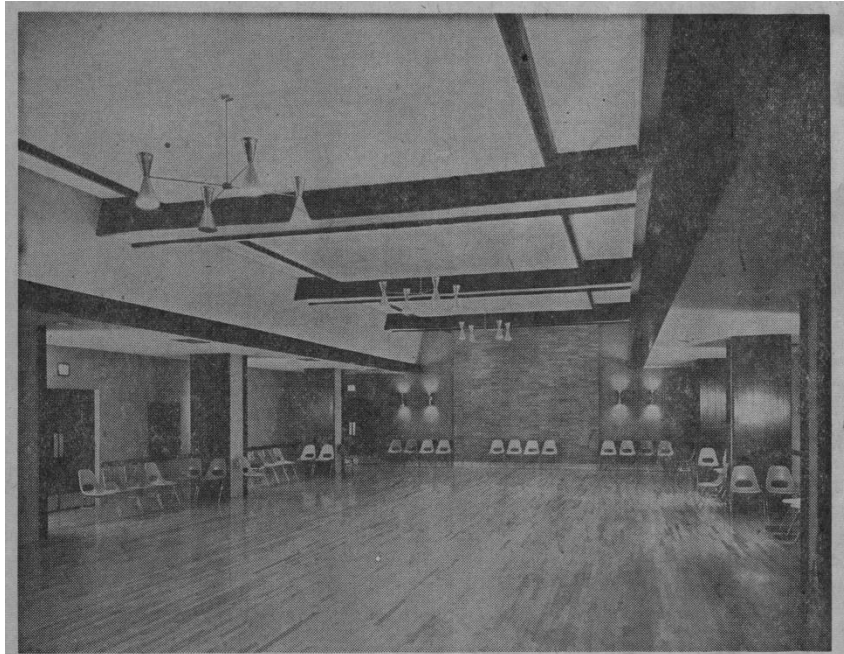


A Committee Or Conference Room In The New YMCA

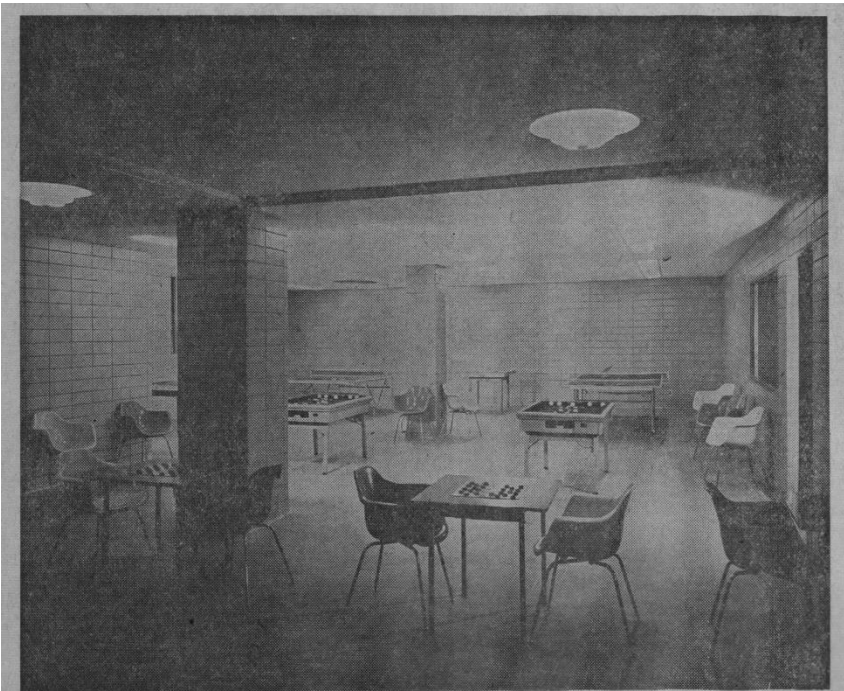


Many of the visitors to the dedication and open house will see and admire the expanded locker room facilities. The work of one contractor will not be shown, although it is vital to the building and contents . . . the roof. The roof was installed by Schmidt Bros., Inc. Electric circuits and lighting were installed by Volle Electric Service.

Figure 58. "New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today" (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 35).



All Purpose Room which will be used for large meetings, parties and dances.



Youth department features colorful game center.

Figure 59. All Purpose Room, now referred to as the Walnut Room (top) and Youth Lounge (bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 33).



Spacious new gymnasium for expanded athletic program.

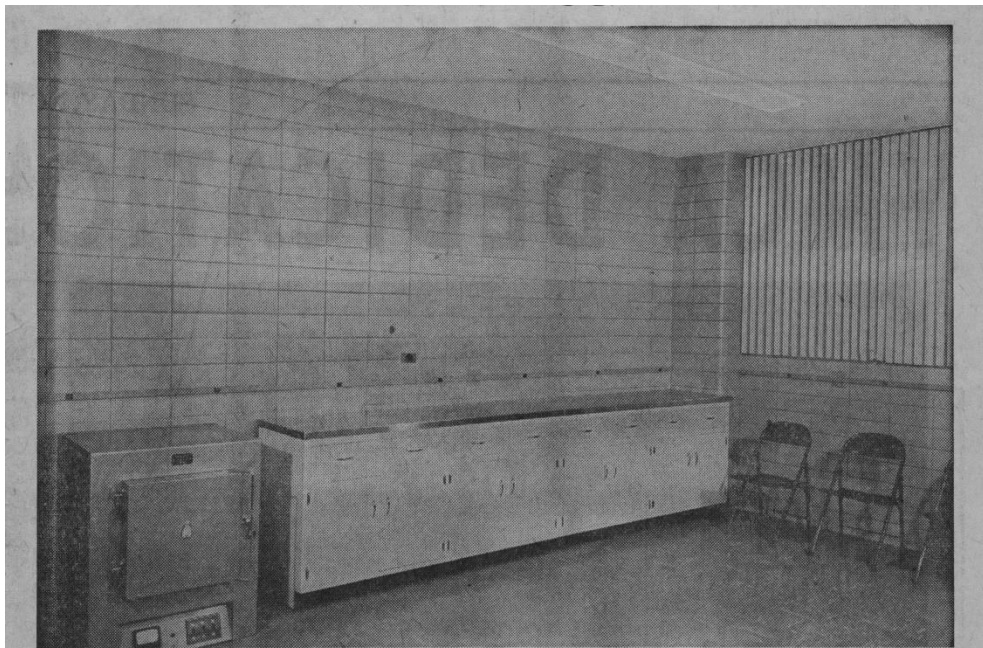


This club room used by a Square Dance Class a week ago last Saturday evening, was a meeting place for the parents of the Youth Department swimming team members on the following Monday night. In an adjoining club room, the men who form the Youth Work Committee of the YMCA, were holding their monthly planning session under the leadership of their chairman, Charles A. Lindquist.

Figure 60. Gymnasium (top) and Club Room (Bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 33, 34).



Boys will be boys, but in spite of heavy traffic, this wall, being scuff resistant and virtually dust free, will require only infrequent cleaning. Arketex ceramic glazed structural facing tile is shown above in the main lobby youth entrance.



While boys will use the kiln above for ceramic crafts, who knows, later they may become ceramic engineers for the Arketex Ceramic Corp., Brazil, Indiana, whose material was selected for the walls of many of the Y's special purpose rooms.

Figure 61. Youth Entrance (top) and Special Purpose Room (bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 34).



Figure 62. Unidentified Meeting Room (top) and Health Club Physical Therapy Room (bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 34).

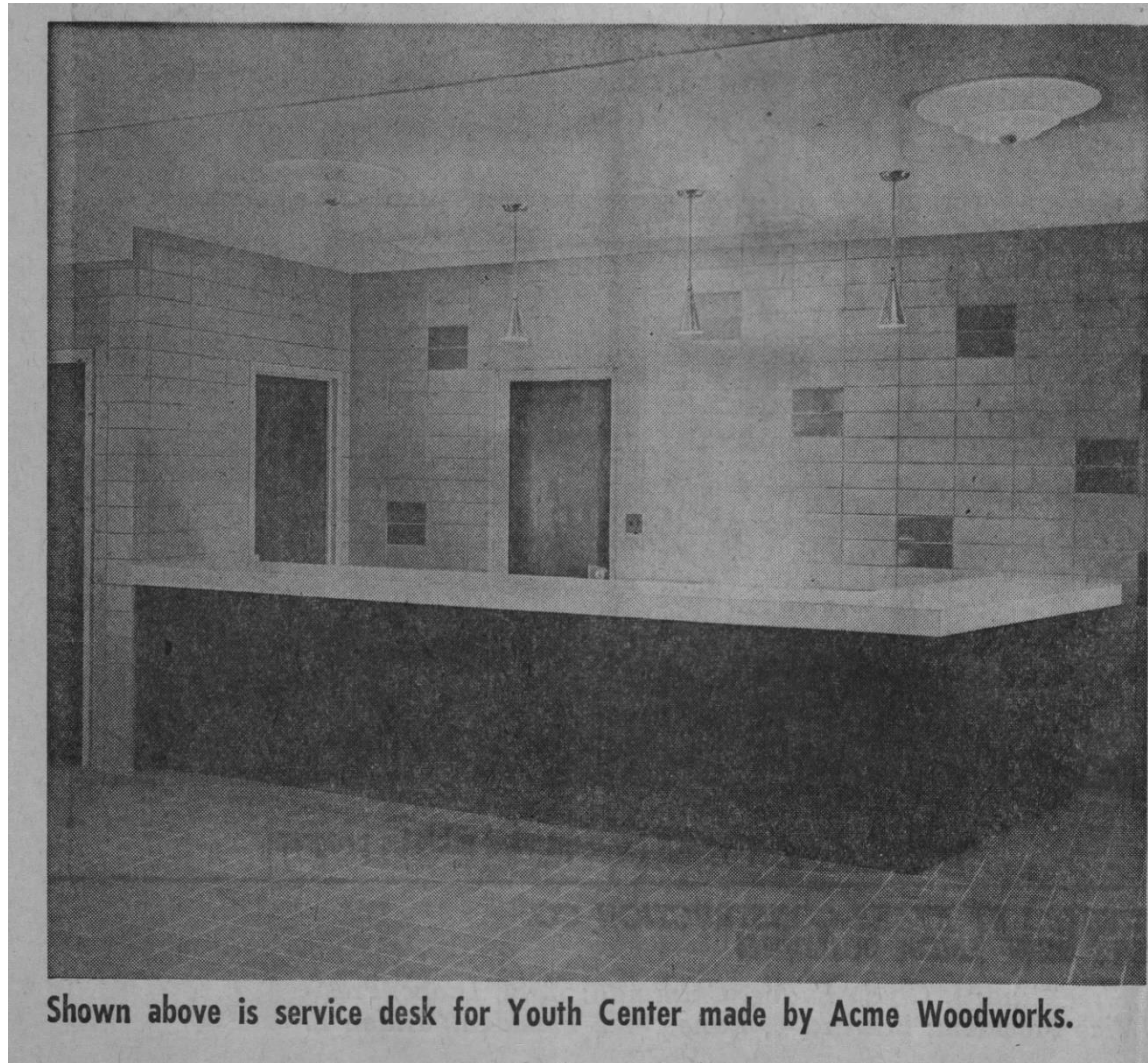


Figure 63. Youth Center Service Desk (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 34).

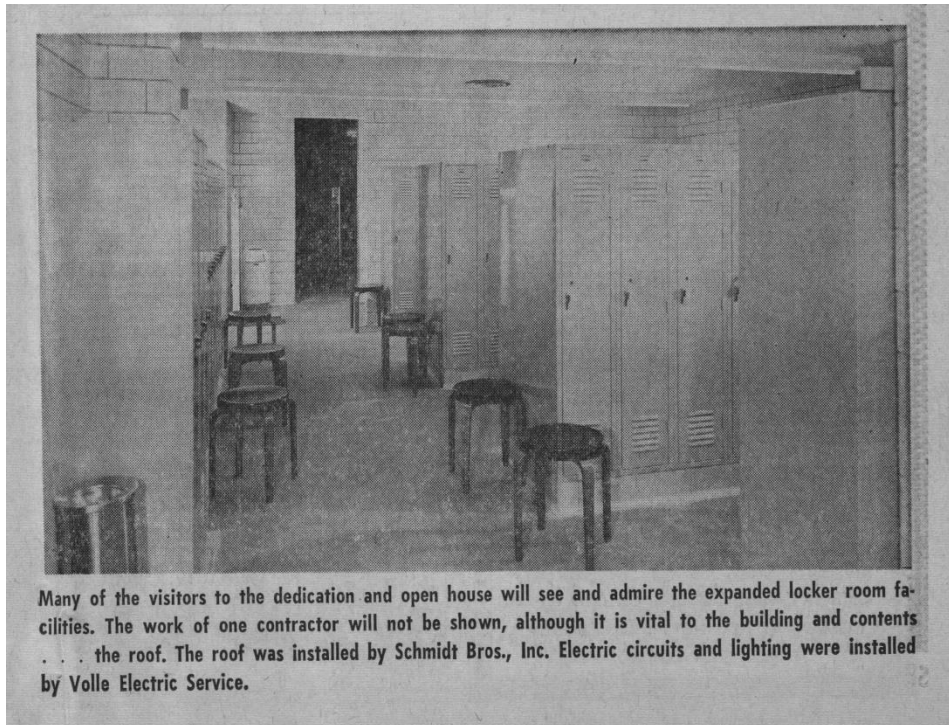
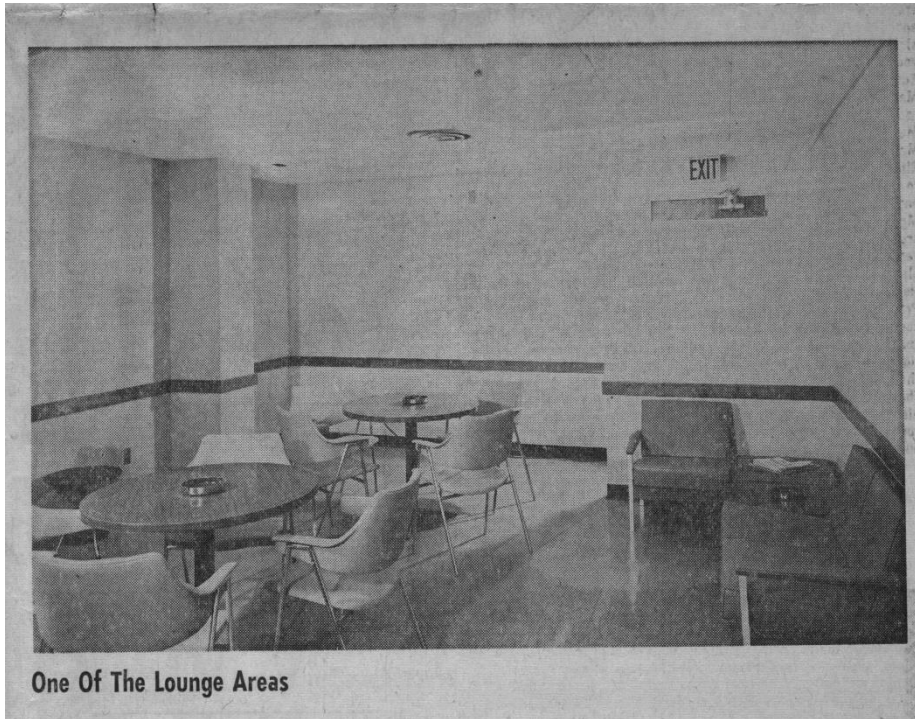


Figure 64. Unidentified Lounge Room (top) and Locker Room (bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 35).



A Committee Or Conference Room In The New YMCA



The TV lounge shown above is a typical installation by Wiley Office Equipment Co. Here is shown the new styling in Fiberglass armchairs.

Figure 65. Committee or Conference Room (top) and TV Lounge (bottom) (“New YMCA Building Will Be Dedicated Today,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 November 1962, p. 35).

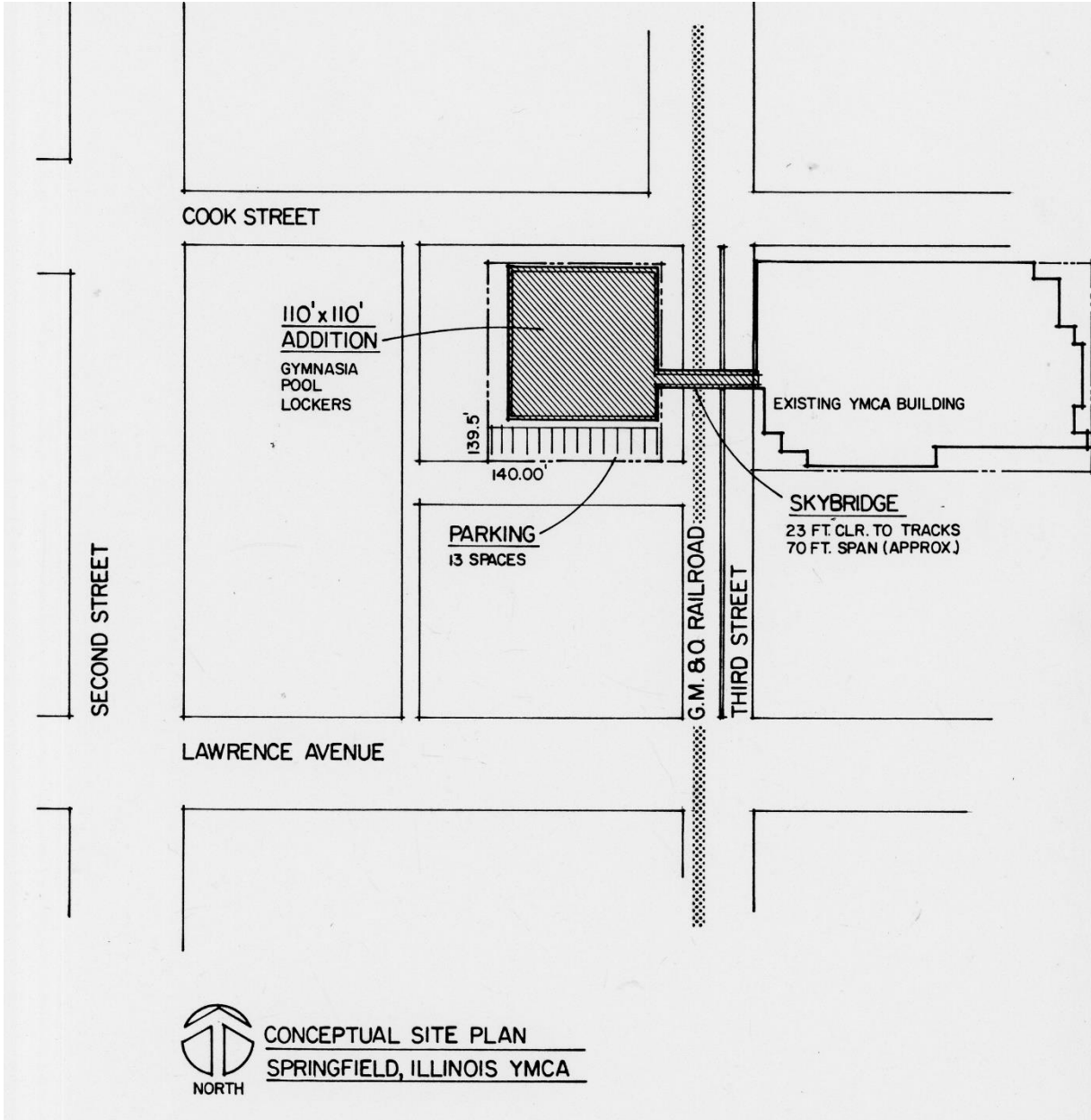


Figure 66. Conceptual site plan of proposed new addition, 1984. As originally designed the building would be approximately 110' square and include a new pool, gymnasium, and both male and female locker room facilities. It was to be connected to the main facility by a 70' long, elevated walkway (or "skybridge") over the adjacent railroad tracks (Building and Furnishings Service, February 1984).

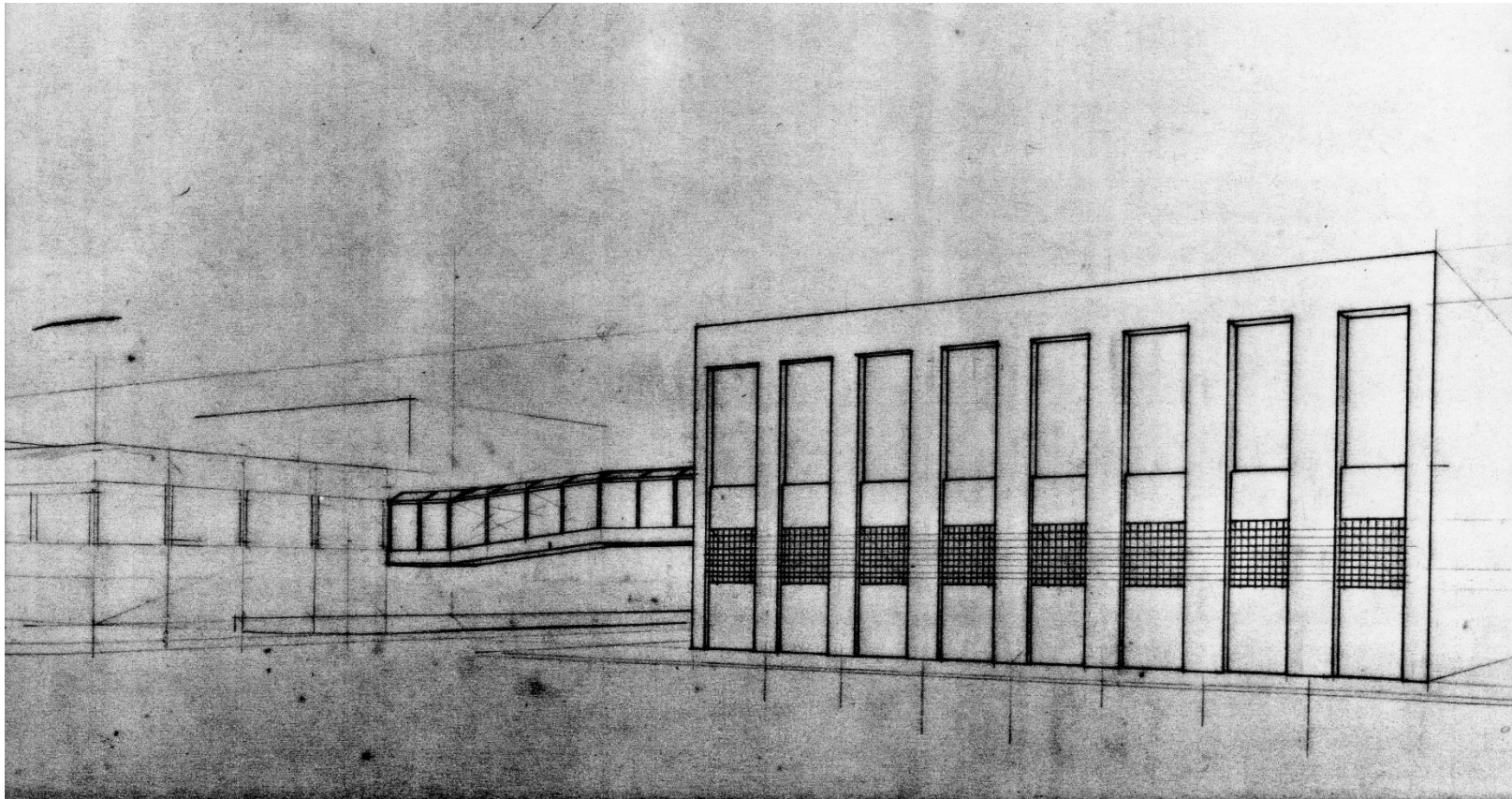


Figure 67. Isometric drawing of the proposed new addition onto the YMCA, 1984. This conceptual plan included a new swimming pool to be constructed along Cook Street, across the tracks to the west of the main facility (and connected to the main facility by an elevated pedestrian walkway over the railroad tracks).

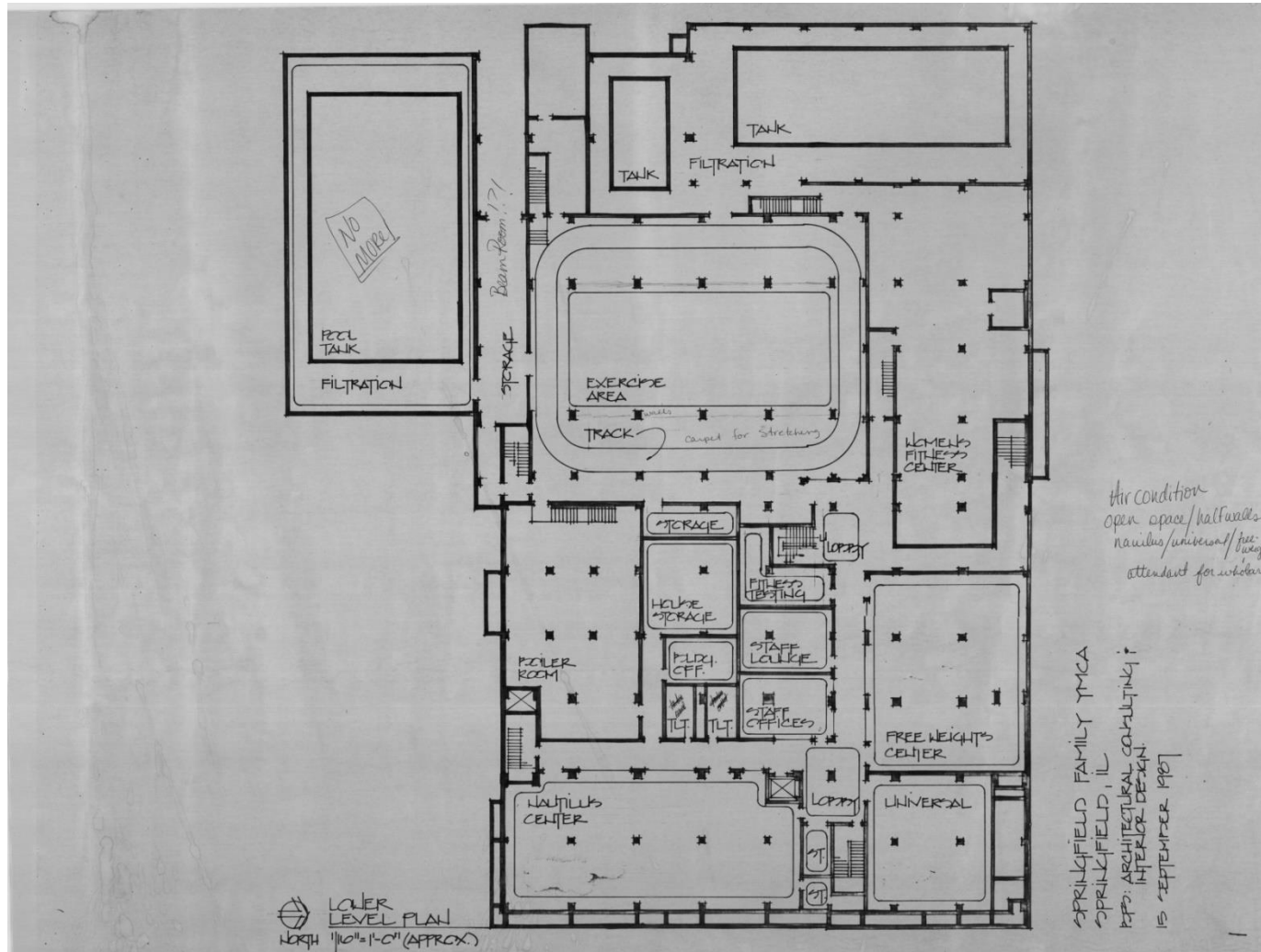


Figure 68. Lower Level Plan (BFS Architectural Consulting and Interior Design 1987, [Sheet No. 1]). The proposed 1985 campaign drive never materialized, and the Building Committee proposed a greatly reduced capital campaign in 1987. The 1987 Campaign Drive was similarly not successful.

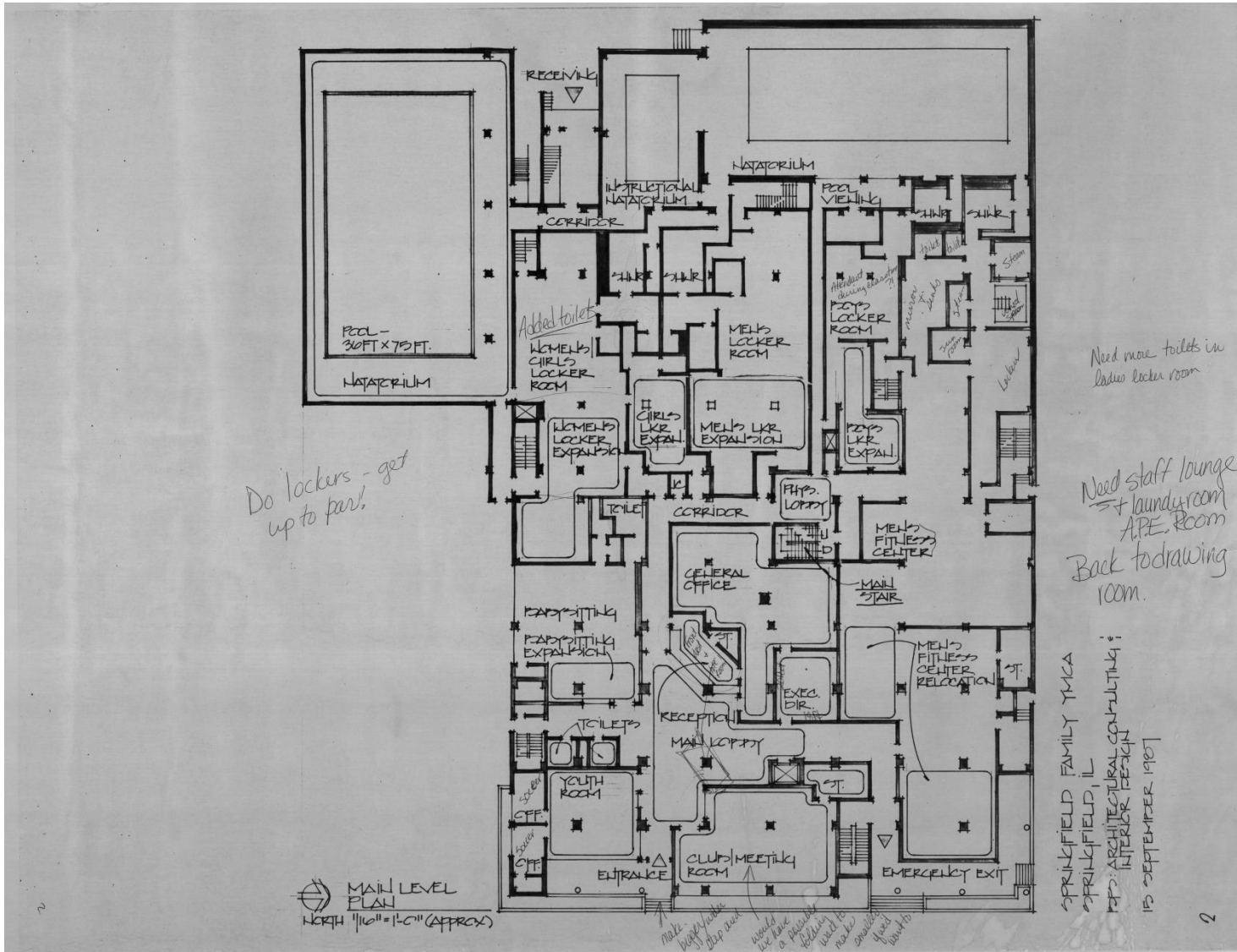


Figure 69. Main Level Plan (BFS Architectural Consulting and Interior Design 1987, [Sheet No. 2]).

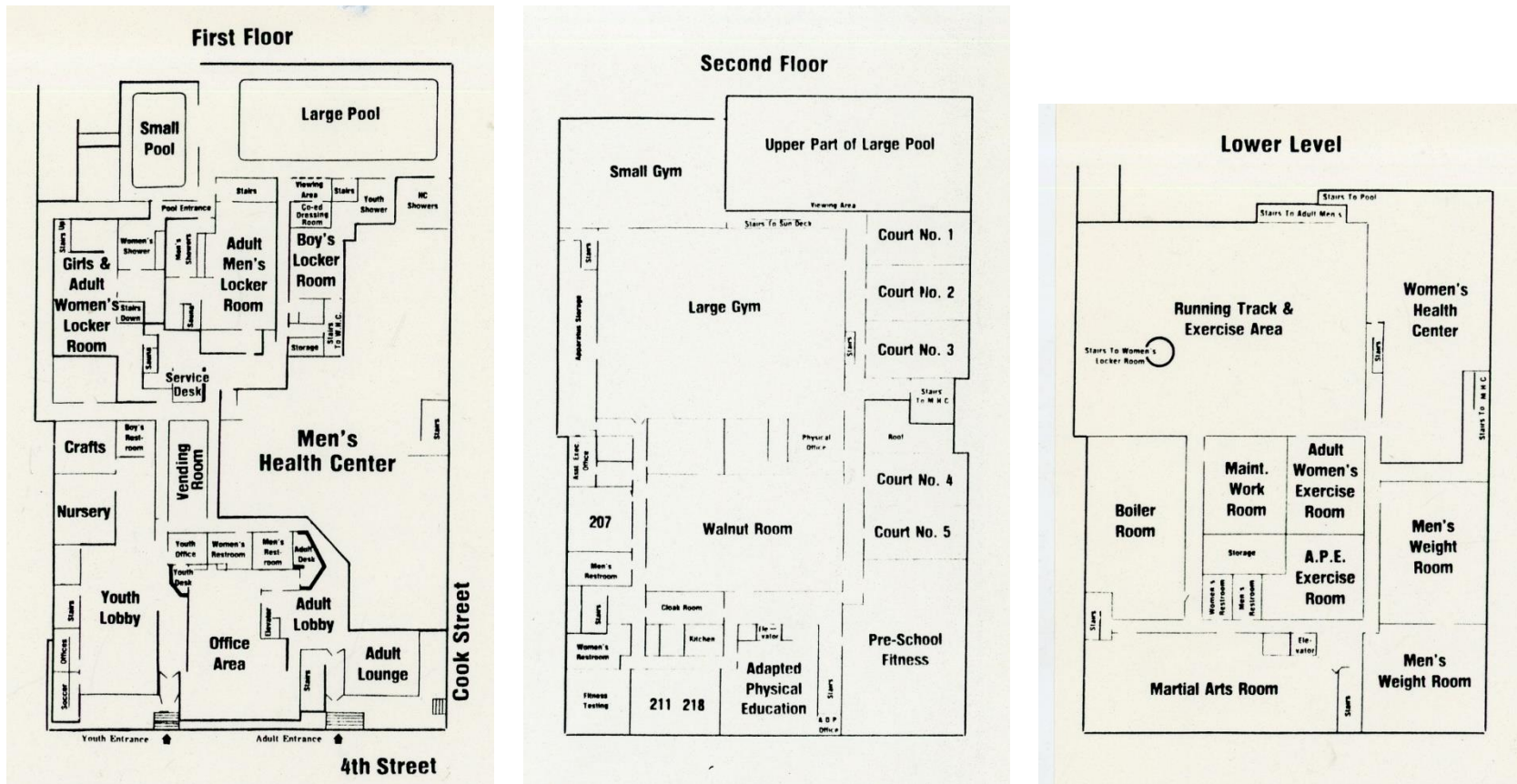


Figure 71. Sketch plans of activity areas in the Springfield YMCA, ca. 2010. The Lower Level plan does not illustrate mechanical and maintenance rooms located beneath the pools and auxiliary gymnasium.



Figure 72. Two views of the Adult Entrance's recessed terrace with brick planters and round columns (with blue-glazed tile). (Left) Looking south along Fourth Street elevation. (Right) Looking west along Cook Street elevation (2020).



Figure 73. Views of the Adult Entrance (right) and Youth Entrance (left). Note the use of decorative stone (potentially Crab Orchard sandstone) along the one wall of the Youth Entrance (2020).



Figure 74. Two views of Stairway No. 1 illustrating the re-enforced concrete frame (columns, girders, and beams), infilled curtain walls of glazed tile, and metal stairs with pipe railings. Note the infilled ceiling of this stairway, which was added in 1976, after the four-story dormitory wing had been completely removed for consideration (2020).

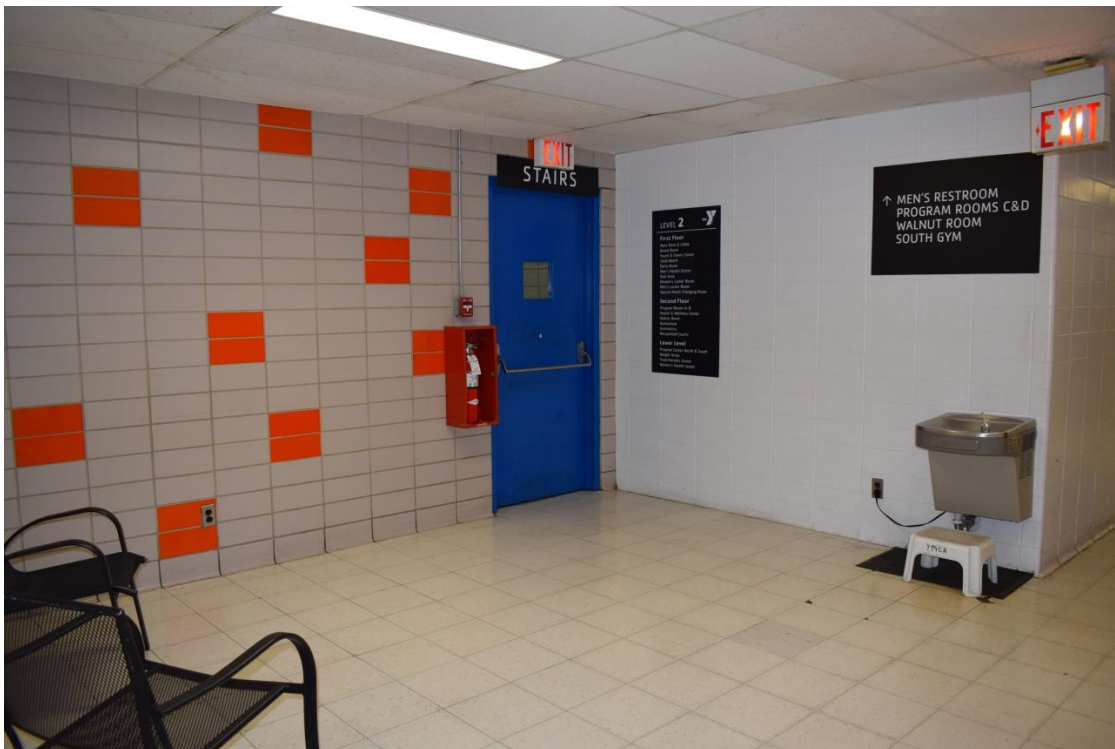
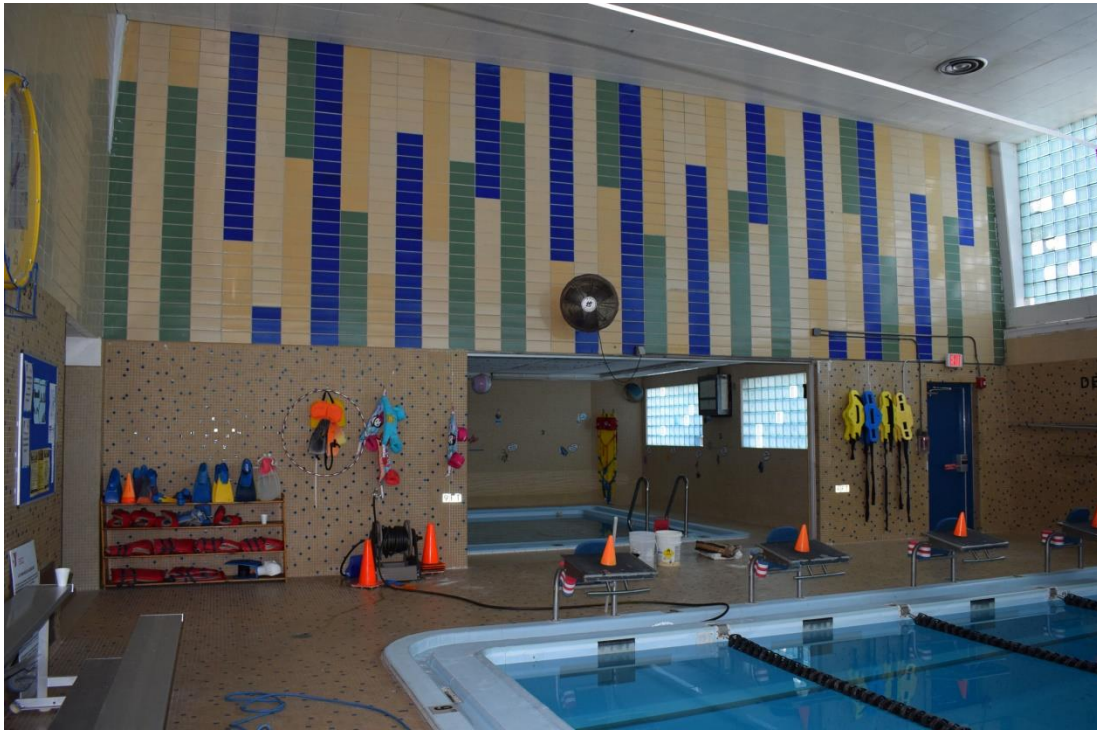


Figure 75. Use of decorative glazed structural tile in the Springfield YMCA. (Top) Natatorium, looking south. (Bottom) Entrance to Stairway No. 1 (2020).



Figure 76. Use of decorative glass blocks in the Youth Center. (Top) Interior view of room illustrating use of clear and colored glass block. (Bottom) Detail of hall illustrating use of glass block and painted concrete block walls, and acoustical tile ceilings (2020).



Figure 77. Decorative details of All Purpose Room, with coffered ceiling and ornamental brickwork (2020).



Figure 78. Viewing portals for Natatorium located on the second floor (2020).

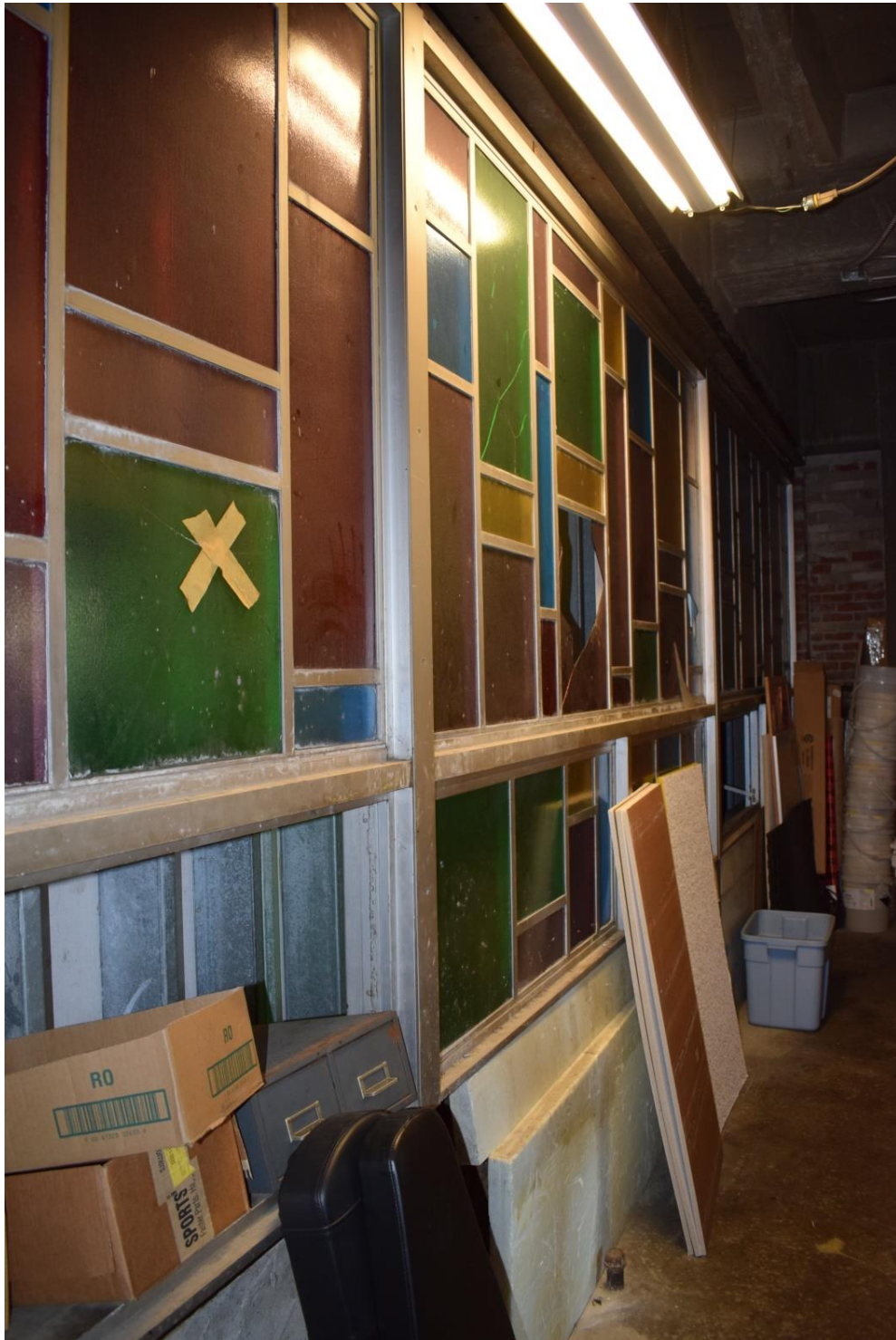


Figure 79. Decorative “stained glass” windows with aluminum sash, lower projecting sash or awning vents on the second floor. These are located on the west side of the area where a chapel was planned but never built out (2020).

Appendix II
Inventory of Construction Drawings

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
F-201	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Basement and Residential Areas]	5/23/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
F-202	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, First Floor]	5/23/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
F-203	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Second Floor]	5/27/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-201	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Partial Basement and Partial First Floor]	6/12/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-202	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Floor Blocks & Bleachers, Pilot Layouts, Volleyball Markings, Basketball Markings (Main Gymnasium)]	6/12/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-203	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Badminton Markings, Baseball Markings (Main Gymnasium)]	6/12/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-204	New YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Floor Block, Bleacher Layouts, Volleyball Markings, Basketball Markings, Badminton Markings (Auxiliary Gymnasium)]	6/12/1957	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
A-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Site Plan and Plot Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Room Finish Schedule- Basmt & First Floor	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Room Finish Schedule - Second & Third Fl's	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Floor Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-5	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-6	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-7	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-8	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Roof Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-9	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	East (Fourth Street) Exterior Elevation	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-10	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	North (Cook Street) Exterior Elevation	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-11	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	West (Alley) Exterior Elevation	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-12	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	South (Lot Line) Exterior Elevation	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-13	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Building Sections "A" and "B"	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-14	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Building Section "C"	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
A-15	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Building Sections "D" and "E"	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-16	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Planter and Terrace Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-17	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	[Wall Sections, 1-5]	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-18	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Wall Sections & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-19	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Wall Sections & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-20	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Wall Sections & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-21	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Wall Sections & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-22	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Wall Sections -Curtain Walls at Dormitory Section	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-23	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Sections Thru Interior Partitions	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-24	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Stair # 1 and General Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-25	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Stairs No's. 2, 3 & 7	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-26	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Stairs # 4, 8, 9	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-27	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Stair No. 6	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-28	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Passenger and Service Elevators	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-29	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Window and Glazing Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-30	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Window Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-31	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Door and Finish Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-32	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Door Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-33	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Youth Center Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-34	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Adult Lounge Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-35	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Junior Lounge, Game Room & Misc. Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-36	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Chapel & TV Room Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-37	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	All Purpose Room Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-38	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Dormitory Section Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-39	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Kitchen 117-Coffee Shop & Dining Rm. Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-40	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Banquet Kitchen & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
A-41	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Plan Sections & Details of Pool	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-42	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Plan Sections & Details of Pool	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-43	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Main Gym Floor Markings & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-44	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Aux. Gym. Floor Markings & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-45	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Miscellaneous Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
A-46	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Boiler Room Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
[A-47]	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	[Plan of Kitchen and Coffee Shop Equipment]	[4/4/1958]	M. D. Turley
[A-48]	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	[Plan of Kitchens, Banquet Rooms, Waitress Stations]	[4/4/1958]	M. D. Turley
S-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Foundation Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Column & Floor Footing Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Column & Footing Schedule, Column Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Soil Information and Foundation Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-5	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Foundation Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-6	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Foundation Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-7	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Pool Foundation Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-8	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Framing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-9	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Framing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-10	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Framing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-11	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Girder Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-12	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Girder Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-13	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Beam Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-14	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Beam Elevations and Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-15	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Slab and Joist Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-16	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Slab and Joist Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-17	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Flat Slab Framing 3rd. Fl. Thru. 8th. Fl.	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
S-18	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Flat Slab Framing at Dormitory Roof	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-19	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Steel Truss Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
S-20	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Miscellaneous Steel Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
U-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Site Plan - Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Heating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Heating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Thru Seventh Floor Heating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-5	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Eighth Floor Heating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-6	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagram	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-7	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Low Level Piping Plans--Section	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
H-8	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Schedule & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Plumbing Plan--Schedule	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-1R	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Revised Basement Drainage	5/12/1958	M. D. Turley
P-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Plumbing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Plumbing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Plumbing Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-5	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	1/4" Scale Plans and Diagrams	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-6	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Part Plans of Pools & Filter Room	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-7	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Filter Equipment & Piping Diagram	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-8	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagrams	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
P-9	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagrams & Details	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
V-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Ventilating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
V-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Ventilating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
V-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Ventilating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
V-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Ventilating Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-1	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Electrical Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-2	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Electrical Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-3	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Electrical Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-4	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Electrical Plan	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-5	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	1/4" Scale Plans	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-6	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Legend and Schedules	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-7	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagrams	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
E-8	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagrams	4/4/1958	M. D. Turley
ED-3-R	Addendum #1 Young Men's Christian Association	Revised Celing Lighting--Natatorium #197	5/14/1958	M. D. Turley
ER-1	Young Men's Christian Association	Electrical Work: Revisions To Pool & Filtering Equipment	4/6/1959	M. D. Turley
A-4 a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Floor Plan	11/4/1960	M. D. Turley
A-5 a.	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Plan	11/4/1960	M. D. Turley
A-6 a.	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Plan	11/4/1960	M. D. Turley
A-7 a.	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Part Third Floor Plan	11/4/1960	M. D. Turley
E-8a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Riser Diagram	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
H-1a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Heating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
H-2a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Heating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
H-3a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Heating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
H-4a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Third Floor Heating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
H-7a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Low Level Piping	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
V-1a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Ventilating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
V-3a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Ventilating Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
P-1a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Basement Plumbing Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
P-2a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	First Floor Plumbing Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
P-3a	Revisions to Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Second Floor Plumbing Plan	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
PR-1a	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
PR-2A	Building for Young Men's Christian Association	Revisions to Pool & Filtering Equipment	1/5/1961	M. D. Turley
F-401	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Basement and Residential Areas]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
F-402	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, First Floor]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
F-403	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Second Floor]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-401	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Furnishings Plan, Partial Basement and Partial First Floor]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-402	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Floor Blocks & Bleachers, Pilot Layouts, Volleyball Markings, Basketball Markings (Main Gymnasium)]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-403	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Badminton Markings, Baseball Markings (Main Gymnasium)]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
P-404	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois	[Floor Block, Bleacher Layouts, Volleyball Markings, Basketball Markings, Badminton Markings (Auxiliary Gymnasium)]	1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
P-405	YMCA Building, Springfield, Illinois		1962	National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s Building and Furnishings Service
	[Springfield YMCA Renovation]	[Training Pool Details]	n.d. [1975]	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
CPD1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Construction Phase Demolition Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
D1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Basement Floor Demolition Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
D2	Springfield YMCA Renovation	First Floor Demolition Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
D3	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Second Floor Demolition Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
CPA1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Construction Phase First Floor Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Basement Floor Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A2	Springfield YMCA Renovation	First Floor Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A3	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Second Floor Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A4	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Stair Sections and Floor Plans	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A5	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Exterior Fire Escape Stair Details	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A6	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Spiral Stairs, Shower Details, Wall Sections	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A7	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Interior Elevations, Interior Details	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A8	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Basement Reflected Ceiling Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A9	Springfield YMCA Renovation	First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A10	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Second Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan, Gallery Reflected Ceiling Plan	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A11	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Room Finish Schedule	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A12	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Room Finish Schedule	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
A13	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Room Finish Schedule	9/15/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
CP-1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical (Mechanical & Electrical Construction Phasing)	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
P-1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Plumbing	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
P-2	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Plumbing	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-2	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-3	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-4	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-5	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
	Renovation			
E-6	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-7	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1961	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-8	Springfield YMCA Renovation	[Electrical, Roof Plan]	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-9	Springfield YMCA Renovation	[Electrical, Basement Floor Plan]	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
E-10	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical [First Floor Plan]	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[E-11]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	[Electrical, Second Floor Plan]	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-1	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-2	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-3	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-4	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Ventilating	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-5	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Ventilating	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
HA-6	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	12/8/1975	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-1]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-2]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-3]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Heating	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-4]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Ventilating	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-5]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Ventilating	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[HA-6]	Springfield YMCA Renovation	Electrical	undated	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-1]	[Springfield YMCA Handball Courts]	[Existing Roof and Structural Footing Plan]	[8/3/1976]	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-2]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[Floor Plans]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-3]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[Mezzanine Reflected Ceiling Plans, Framing Plan]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-4]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	Building Sections & Roof Plan	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-5]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[Sections]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-6]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[East and West Elevations]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-7]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[North and South Elevations]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-8]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[Stair Towers #1 and #2; Spiral Stairs--Plans]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein
[A-9]	Springfield YMCA Handball Courts	[Stair Towers #1 and #2; Spiral Stairs--Sections]	8/3/1976	Maslauski, Litvan and Bernstein

<u>Drawing Number</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Firm</u>
	Springfield Family YMCA	Main Level Plan	9/15/1987	BFS: Architectural Consulting & Interior Design
	Springfield Family YMCA	Upper Level Plan	9/15/1987	BFS: Architectural Consulting & Interior Design
	Springfield Family YMCA	Lower Level [Basement] Plan	9/15/1987	BFS: Architectural Consulting & Interior Design
	[YMCA]	[First Floor Plan Work Details]	1999	BRH Builders
	[YMCA]	First Floor Plan--Scheme 7	[1999-2000]	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
D1	Remodeling Mens Health Club	Men's Health Center [Demolition Plan]	6/1/2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A1	Remodeling Mens Health Club	First Floor Plan	6/1/2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A2	Remodeling Mens Health Club	Reflected Ceiling Plan	6/1/2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A3	Remodeling Mens Health Club	Enlarged Floor Plan & Interior Elevations	6/1/2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A4	Remodeling Mens Health Club	Interior Elevations and Section	6/1/2001	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A1	Building Improvements YMCA of Springfield	Roof Plan	8/31/2009	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A2	Building Improvements YMCA of Springfield	Masonry Improvements	8/31/2009	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.
A3	Building Improvements YMCA of Springfield	Stair Repairs	8/31/2009	Walton and Associates Architects, P.C.

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SPRINGFIELD YMCA
(Young Men's Christian Association)
701 South Fourth Street
Springfield
Sangamon County
Illinois

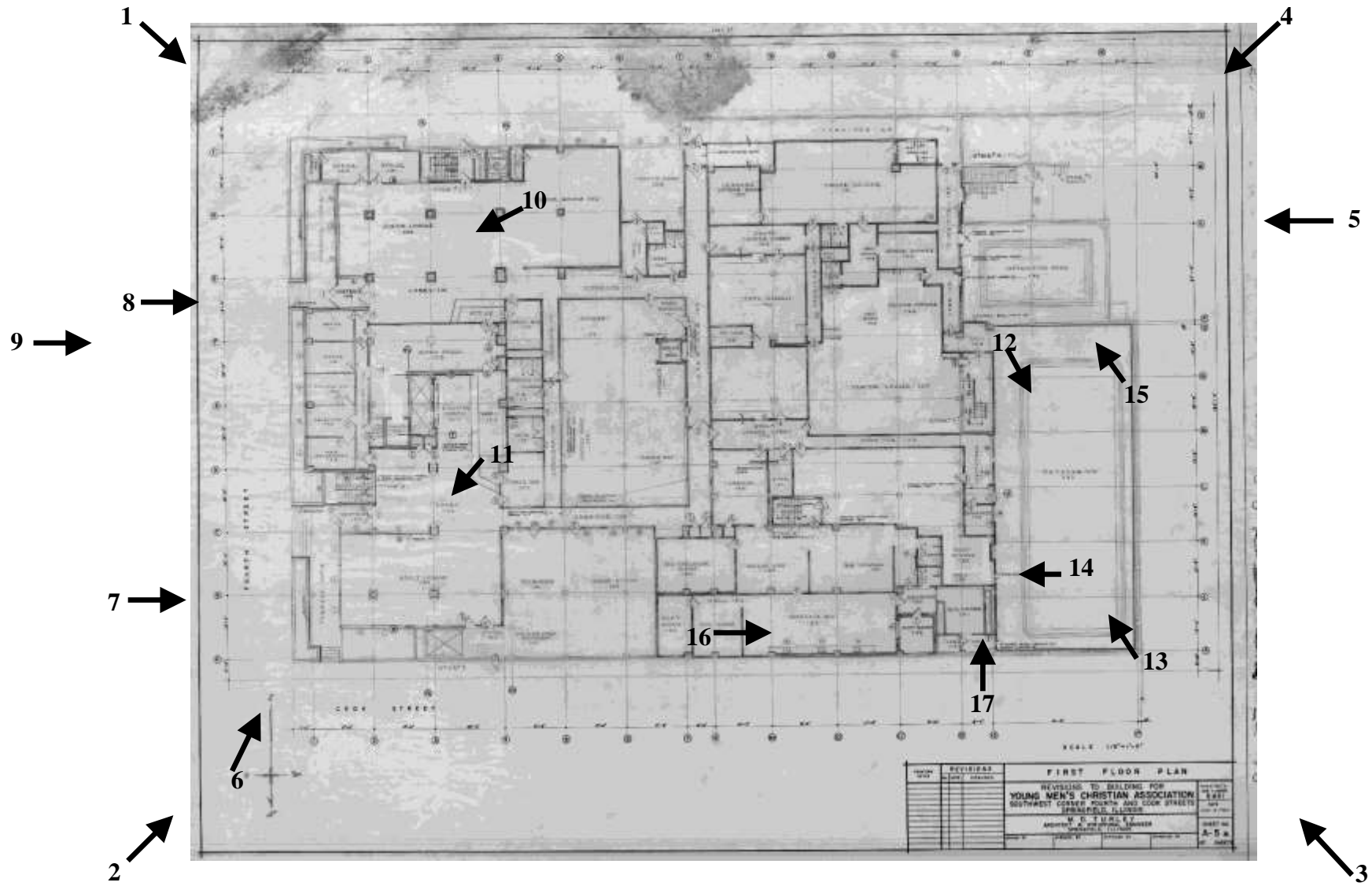
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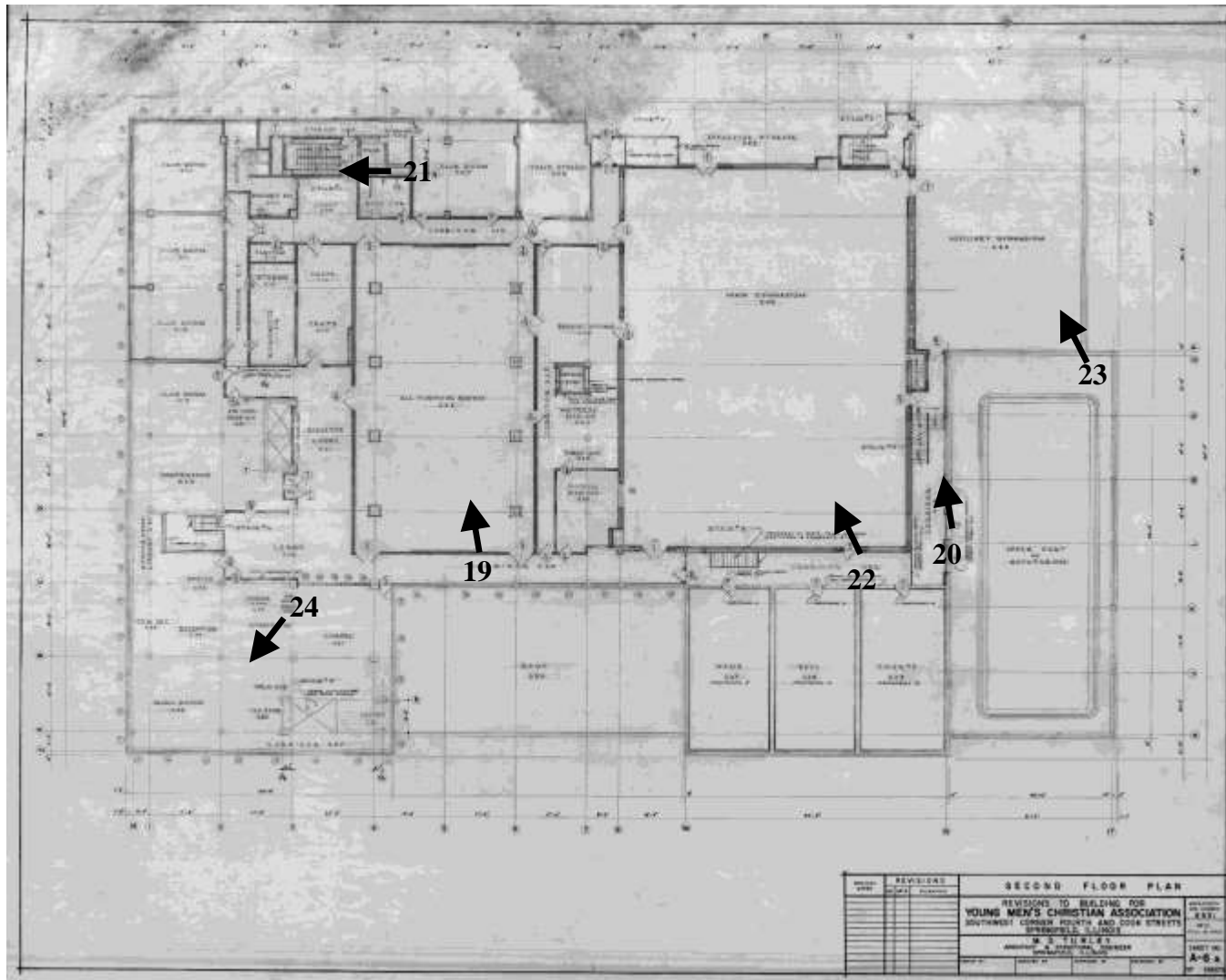
Ben Halpern, photographer, June 2020

- IL-1259-1 Exterior view of the south and east facades, looking northwest.
- IL-1259-2 Exterior view of the north and east facades, looking southwest.
- IL-1259-3 Exterior view of the north and west facades, looking southeast.
- IL-1259-4 Exterior view of the south and west facades, looking northeast.
- IL-1259-5 Exterior close-up view of the loading dock located at the southwest corner of the building, looking east.
- IL-1259-6 Exterior close-up view of the Main Entrance illustrating both the north and east facades, looking southwest.
- IL-1259-7 Exterior close-up view of the Main Entrance illustrating the east facade, looking west.
- IL-1259-8 Exterior close-up view of the Youth Entrance illustrating the east facade, looking west.
- IL-1259-9 Exterior view of the east facade, looking west.
- IL-1259-10 Interior view of the Youth Lounge and Entrance, Ground Floor, looking east.
- IL-1259-11 Interior view of the Main Entrance, Ground Floor, looking northeast.
- IL-1259-12 Interior view of the Adult Pool (Natatorium), Ground Floor, looking northwest.
- IL-1259-13 Interior view of the Adult Pool (Natatorium), Ground Floor, looking southeast.

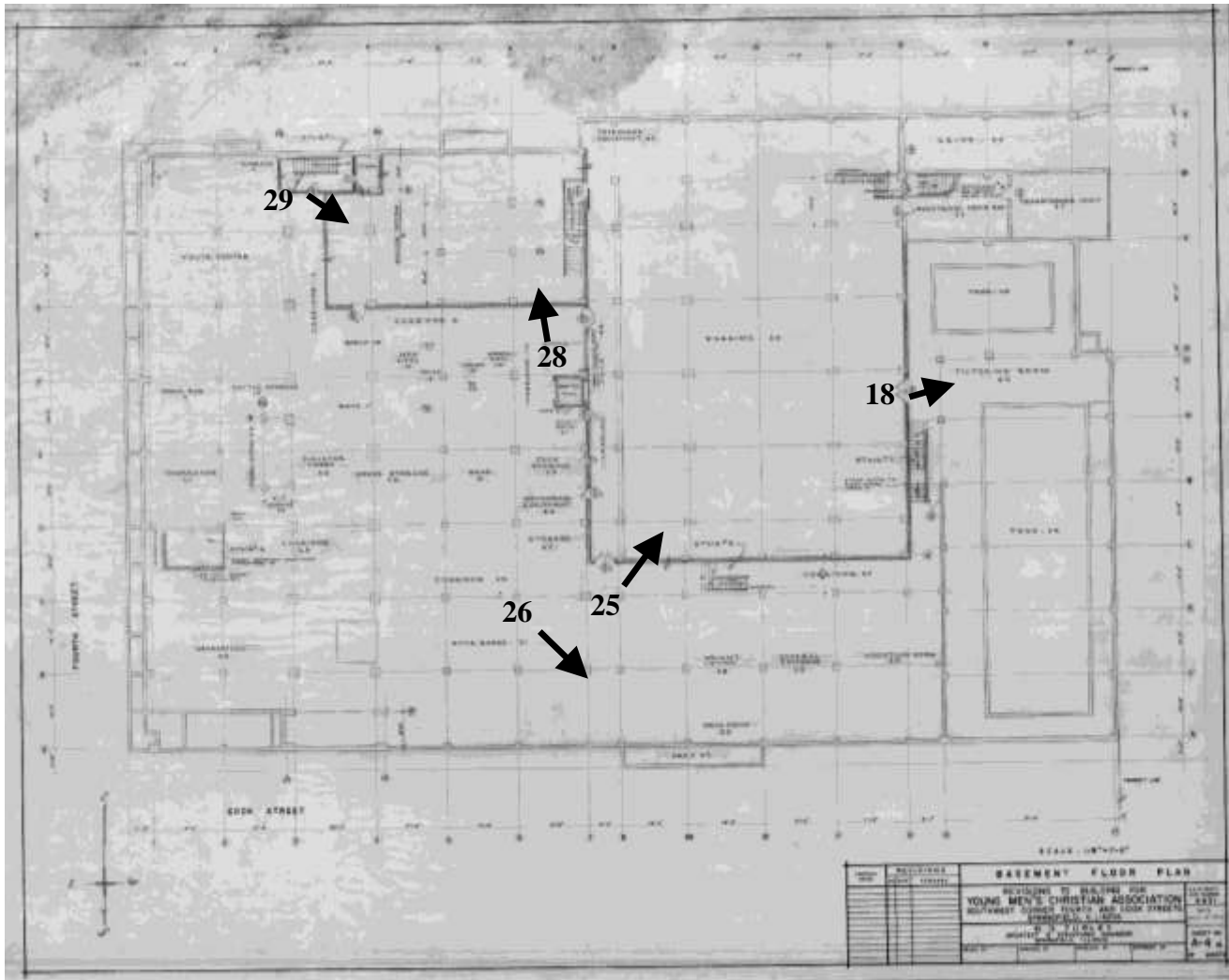
- IL-1259-14 Interior view of drinking fountain and spitting sink, Adult Pool (Natatorium), Ground Floor, looking east.
- IL-1259-15 Interior view of the Instruction/Training Pool, Ground Floor, looking southeast.
- IL-1259-16 Interior view of the Men's Locker Room, Ground Floor, looking west.
- IL-1259-17 Interior view of the Men's Shower, Ground Floor, looking south.
- IL-1259-18 Interior view of the Filter Room, Basement Floor, looking west/southwest.
- IL-1259-19 Interior view of the Walnut Room, Ground Floor, looking south.
- IL-1259-20 Interior view of the stair and hallway [west of Main Gymnasium], Ground Floor, looking south.
- IL-1259-21 Interior view of the stairway [south of Walnut Room], Ground Floor, looking east.
- IL-1259-22 Interior view of the Main Gymnasium, Ground Floor, looking south/southeast.
- IL-1259-23 Interior view of the Auxiliary Gymnasium, Ground Floor, looking south/southeast.
- IL-1259-24 Interior view of the Exercise Area/Nautilus Room, Second Floor, looking north/northeast.
- IL-1259-25 Interior view of the Running Track [Original Parking Garage], Basement Floor, looking southwest.
- IL-1259-26 Interior view of the Women's Bathroom, Basement Floor, looking northwest.
- IL-1259-27 Interior view of the Women's Locker Room, Ground Floor, looking west.
- IL-1259-28 Interior view of the Boiler Room illustrating the back side of the boilers and stairs, Basement Floor, looking south.
- IL-1259-29 Interior view of the Boiler Room illustrating the front side of the boilers, Basement Floor, looking south.



Location of Exterior and First Floor Interior Photographic Views (First Floor Plan, Revisions To Building For Young Men's Christian Association; Turley 1960: Sheet No. A-5a). North is to the bottom of the page.



Location of Interior Second Floor Photographic Views (Second Floor Plan, Revisions To Building For Young Men's Christian Association; Turley 1960: Sheet No. A-6a). North is to the bottom of the page.



Location of Basement Photographic Views (Basement Floor Plan; Turley 1960; Sheet No. A-4a). North is to the bottom of the page.

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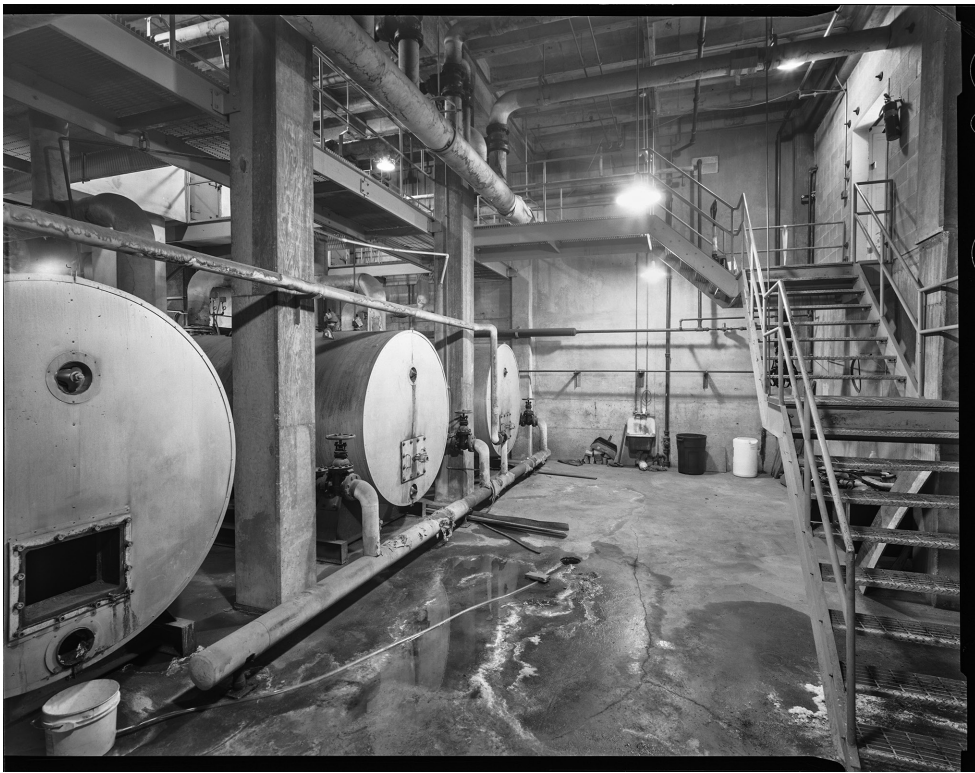
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