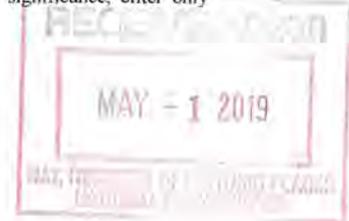


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 200 S. 6th Street

City or town: Terre Haute State: IN County: Vigo

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B x C ___ D

	<i>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES</i>	<u>4.25.19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

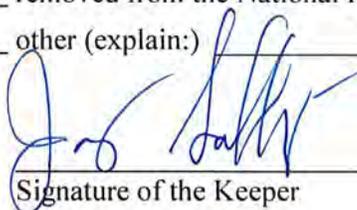
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6-3-2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: civic

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Terre Haute YMCA Building is a large three-story brick building constructed in 1939 to further the mission of the association by providing a larger, more modern facility in the city. The building is a modern interpretation of the Spanish Revival style designed by Terre Haute architects Miller & Yeager. The building features sleeping rooms, meeting rooms, gymnasium, and pool. Though some floors have received modern finishes, the general layout remains unaltered with the exception of new racquetball courts added to the south side of the building in 1982.

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Narrative Description

The Terre Haute YMCA Building occupies nearly the entire 200 foot square parcel located at the southeast corner of Walnut and S. 6th Streets near the southeast corner of downtown Terre Haute. A vacant lot is between the building and Poplar Street to the south (photo 0005) and a parking lot is between it and the Terre Haute/Vigo County Library to the east (photo 0004). The surrounding area is generally commercial with churches and civic buildings nearby. Concrete sidewalks are on the north and west sides of the building along Walnut and S. 6th Streets. A small asphalt parking area is off Walnut Street near the west end of the building. A few street trees and shrubs are along the front façade (photo 0002).

Exterior (photos 0001-0006)

The brick building is three stories, stepped down at the back and sides, with a full basement and covers over 40,000 square feet. The building has a limestone foundation and limestone coping on its parapets. The face brick is variegated; units are tan, gray, and dark red. Four belt courses, each with a diaper pattern of three courses of projecting ends of brick, form a consistent pattern on the first floor around the entire perimeter of the building except on a later addition that features only three belt courses (see photos 0004-0005). This feature provides interesting shadows and the semblance of rustication. Most of the building's metal windows are pairs of historic casements divided into six or eight panes of glass with a transom divided into four panes of glass. The windows have thin limestone sills and steel lintels. A projecting belt course of two courses of horizontal-laid of brick runs at the top of the walls around the perimeter of the exterior walls. On gable ends, this belt is topped by a soldier course laid at 45 degrees.

The three-story front part of the building is generally H-shaped and has a low-sloped gabled roof and small interior courtyard (photo 0002). The courtyard features limestone pavers and a raised brick and stone circular feature that likely once contained a fountain and/or sculpture. It was converted to a flower bed (photo 0006). The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has copper gutters and internal downspouts. The roofs associated with the front part of the building were once covered with Spanish clay tiles. The northeast part of the building is a tall one-story area that contains the pool and has a flat roof with parapets (photo 0003). The south part of the building contains two large volumes: a tall gymnasium in the southeast corner (photo 0004) and a two-story racquetball addition in the southwest corner (1982, middle of photo 0005). Both of these have flat roofs and parapets. A tall two-story section projects up through near the back/center of the building (left side of photo 0003) and contains original racquetball courts on its second and third floors. These were likely constructed as handball courts in 1939, but referred to in this document as "original racquetball courts". This part also has a flat roof and parapets. For purposes of describing the facades, these general volumes will be referenced according to how they are denoted above. The walls exposed to the courtyard are described separately from the principal outward facing facades.

The front façade (front part) of the building faces west/6th Street (photos 0001-0002). It is divided into three parts with a middle section flanked by projecting gable-fronted north and south wings. The middle part has a one-story arcade-like section with a shed roof (photo 0001).

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Across the top of this arcade were metal letters that spelled out Young Men's Christian Association; these are no longer extant. It has a wide center entry flanked by two pairs of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transom, also divided into eight panes of glass. The recessed limestone entry has wide, splayed jambs leading to a metal entry door with side-lite. The limestone walls are large blocks and have the words SENIOR ENTRANCE carved into the stone above the door and 1889 and 1939 carved into stones at the top of each wall angled in toward the entry (in a uncial-style typeface, left side of photo 0001). A modern concrete handicap ramp flanked by short brick walls leads up to a concrete stoop in front of the door from the south. The wide stoop has two steps that lead to 6th Street and a short brick wall with a bench on its north side. This is also a modern addition, c. 1980. The second and third floors are divided into six bays composed of pairs of casement windows with transoms. The gable-fronted north and south wings have a pair of casement windows with transom on the second and third floors of their walls that face inward toward the arcade (north and south facing walls). The gable-front walls are identical (photo 0001-0002). They are divided into three bays with pairs of casement windows and transoms on each floor. The bays in the second and third floor are recessed with diaper-patterned brickwork between the floors and windows. A balcony of brick supported by brick corbels is in front of the middle window on the second floor. The balcony's front wall features header brick in an enframed panel with a large metal flagstaff and ball finial centered in it. A blind arcade of three brick arches is between the corbels below the balcony. Rounded limestone corbels support the base of the arches just above the middle window of the first floor. A blind rondel of diaper-patterned header brickwork is centered in the top of the gable wall. A cornice composed of brick is at the top of the gable. The building cornerstone is located in the northwest corner of the north wing. It is carved with YMCA and 1939 on its west face and the international symbol for the YMCA on its north face.

The north (Walnut Street) façade has the one-story pool on its east end and the three-story front part of the building steps back on its west end (photo 0003). The north wall of the pool has twelve bays flanked by metal square louvers in the upper corners of the wall. The bays have metal windows set high above the sidewalk on the façade. The windows are covered with wood on the outside and drywall inside, but are likely metal with a similar design to those in the south wall of the gymnasium. The short section that is the west wall of the pool contains no fenestration. Stepped far back from the pool's north wall is the north wall of the three-story original racquetball part of the building (left side of photo 0003). It is connected to the front part of the building by a two-story section off its northwest corner. It has a pair of casement windows divided into six panes of glass with a transom in the west end of its third floor and a pair of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with a transom in the west end of its second floor. The west end of the north façade contains the front part of the building which is stepped back from the pool (left side of photo 0002). The front part is divided into eight bays of windows on the first, second, and third floors. Each floor features a pair of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transoms. The first floor windows are modern metal that replicate the original pattern. The easternmost bay contains a steel door and a transom with a grille composed of turned wood spindles. A concrete step and stoop is in front of the door. A steel door to the basement is under the stoop and has concrete steps flanked by a brick wall with stone cap that extends north to the sidewalk. The third bay from the west features a wide concrete stoop and step that is flanked by short stone walls. The step leads to a side entrance

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once used exclusively for boys. The entry is a modern metal door with side-lites. Above the entry are the words BOYS ENTRANCE in Arts & Crafts styled metal letters. A balcony of brick supported by brick corbels is over the entry for the window on the second floor. The balcony's front wall features a row of three diamond-shaped panels. A blind arcade of three brick arches is between the corbels below the balcony. Rounded limestone corbels support the base of the arches. Three of the windows on the second floor are covered with wood.

The east (back) façade has the two-story gym on its south end and a one-story portion that contains support rooms for the pool which wraps around from the north facade (photo 0004). The east wall of the gymnasium has no fenestration (left side of photo 0004). The one-story area is divided in half by a vertical masonry control joint. The north half is the north wall of the pool (right side of photo 0004) and features a large window composed of sixteen large glass blocks in its south end and a wide metal vent north of the window. The window's stone sill is sloped. The south half of the one-story part features five bays of windows in the basement and first floor. The first floor windows are composed of small glass block while the basement windows are shorter with a combination of glass block, glass, and wood or metal infill. The bay second from the north features a steel door with steel landing and steps. The wide door appears to have been an early change in the façade from either a smaller door or window. Stepped back from the east wall is a tall, three-story volume containing the original racquetball courts. The east wall of the courts have no fenestration.

The south façade has the gym on its east end (left side of photo 0004) and the front part of the building is stepped back on its west end (left side of photo 0005). An addition made in 1982 is attached to the southwest corner of the gym and partially obscures the front part of the building and is described later (middle of photo 0005). The gym has twelve tall window openings in its south wall. Each opening contains an upper and lower sash composed of sixteen and twenty-four panes of glass respectively. An awning sash composed of four panes of glass is centered in the upper sash and near the bottom of the lower sash. These provide ventilation without the need for the larger sashes to be operable. The south wall of the front part of the building is stepped back from the gym. The south wall features a three-sided bay with cutaway corners in the east half of its first floor. This is obscured by the addition. A pair of casement windows with transom is in each cutaway wall and three pairs of casement windows with transom are in its front wall. The bay has a hipped roof covered with metal. Flanking the bay are casement windows with transoms. A third pair of casement windows with transom is at the west end of the first floor. The remaining south wall is divided into eight bays of windows on the second and third floors. Each bay contains a pair of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transom that matches the windows on the first floor. A basement entry is located under the first floor bay. Concrete steps lead down/east from a sidewalk to a three panel wood door in the southwest-facing cutaway wall of the bay. Short brick walls with stone caps flank the stairs. A chimney extends up from the south wall east of the westernmost two bays; it has courses of tan brick on top.

The courtyard and its facades are a composition of the various parts of the building as they come together, attached to the front part of the building on the courtyard's west side. A one-story section projects into the courtyard on the west, south, and east sides and a two-story section

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projects into the courtyard on its north side. The one and two-story sections have a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. The courtyard walls are described as north, south, east and west-facing as they relate to how they face into the courtyard. The east-facing one-story section has a pair of wood French doors divided into eighteen panes of glass centered in the wall (left side of photo 0006). Three courses of staggered brick, matching the belt courses around the perimeter of the building, are above the doorway. North of the doorway is a slightly projecting bay composed of a brick base and half-timbering around its three windows (see photo 0006). The windows are pairs of casements divided into eight panes of glass with transoms divided into eight panes of glass. The brick base is divided into three panels enframed with rowlocks with a diamond pattern in the center of the panel. The middle panel is missing its brick and has been replaced by a heating/cooling unit. A narrow casement window is north of the bay. It is divided into six panes of glass with transom. South of the doorway is a pair of casements divided into six panes of glass with transom under a segmental arch composed of rowlocks. An original Art Deco wall sconce is between the window and doorway. The east-facing wall, stepped back from the courtyard, features a row of three casement windows divided into twelve panes of glass and topped by a blind arch (left side of photo 0006). The blind arches have a diamond pattern topped by two courses of rowlocks that form the arch. This row of windows is on the north end of the second floor. A narrow casement window divided into six panes of glass with transom is between the second and third floors in the stairwell in the south half of the façade. The third floor features four pairs of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transom.

The south-facing two-story section has a doorway with a full-round blind arch centered in its façade (right side of photo 0006). The doorway has pair of metal and glass doors and the blind arch is filled with herringbone pattern brick enframed with two courses of rowlocks that form the arch. The second floor has two pairs of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transom. The third floor, stepped back from the courtyard, has three pairs of casement windows divided into eight panes of glass with transom. A narrow casement window divided into eight panes of glass is at the east end of the third floor. A large chimney rises above the third floor between the pairs of casement windows and the narrow casement. The square chimney is capped by limestone about eight feet above the roofline before an octagonal shaft of brick that extends another ten feet into the air. The shaft has open corner joints and is capped by limestone. The chimney was struck by lightning in 2016 which peeled away several courses of brick (chimney is seen on right side of photo 0003). The north-facing one-story section has a pair of wood doors with leaded glass windows centered on its façade. The doors are covered with wood on the outside. The north-facing wall of the ell that is part of the front part of the building has four bays of pairs of casement windows with transoms on the second and third floors.

The west-facing wall of the one-story section has a pair of wood doors with windows divided into eight panes of glass (view from inside in photo 0013). The doors have a panel in the bottom with a wood rosette centered in the panel. The entry for the door has a segmental arch composed of rowlocks. Flanking the entry are two pairs of casement windows divided into six panes of glass with transom. They have a segmental arched top composed of rowlocks. The west-facing wall of the back part of the building has three pairs of casement windows divided into six panes of glass with transom on its second floor. A short two-story ell extends off the back part of the building and connects to the front part of the building's north wing. It has a narrow casement

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window divided into six panes of glass with transom in the east end of its south-facing wall and a matching one near the center of its west-facing wall on the second floor. The west-facing wall of the original racquetball courts, high above the east side of the courtyard, has a metal door in its south end that provides access to the flat roof of the building as it wraps around the east and north sides. A pair of casement windows divided into six panes of glass with transom is in the wall's north end.

A two-story addition was made to the southwest corner of the gymnasium near the south wall of the front part of the building in 1982 (middle of photo 0005). It contains modern racquetball courts and a metal exit door off its southeast corner (faces east). The addition is entirely brick with a concrete foundation and metal flashing over its flat parapet walls. There is no fenestration in the addition's facades, however, it does contain the same belt course pattern of the rest of the original building.

Interior-general composition

The building's interior composition is segmented into uses and is reflective of the general massing of the exterior. The front part of the building contains the more formal lobby, offices, and meeting rooms. It includes formal vertical circulation to the second and third floors, which contain additional meeting and exercise rooms, and sleeping rooms, respectively. The pool area is connected to the northeast corner of the front part of the building and the gymnasium is connected to the southeast corner. Between the gymnasium and pool are two floors (one halfway below grade) that contain nearly identical spaces designed to include showers, bathrooms, dressing/locker rooms, a sauna and whirlpool tubs. These were originally designed on two levels for men (upper level) and boys (lower level) and serve both the pool and gym. Other rooms, like lounges, meeting rooms, and exercise rooms are part of the first floor plan and wrap around a central open-air courtyard. Rising above the two levels of showers and locker rooms is the two-story volume for the two original racquetball courts. This space is accessed through the second floor from a corridor off the north wing of the front part of the building. It has its own staircase from the second floor to a third floor level that has observation down into the two courts. Modern racquetball courts were added off the southwest corner of the gymnasium in 1982. This is a general description of the volumes and uses in the building. The building's interior will be described in further detail according to the overriding areas denoted in the exterior description.

Interior-front part of the building

The front part of the building has a formal vestibule centered in its front wall that leads to a large rectangular lobby that stretches north to south (photos 0007-0008). Offices are located off the west side of the lobby, to either side of the vestibule. The Fairbanks Room (photo 0010), a large meeting hall, is located off the south end of the lobby while a short hallway that leads to a large meeting room is off the north end. An original reception desk is in the northeast corner of the lobby, behind which are administrative offices (photo 0008). A short hallway leads from the center of the lobby to the interior courtyard. To the south of the hallway is the main staircase that leads to the second and third floors (right side of photo 0008). The large meeting room at the north end of the front part of the building includes the boys entrance off of Walnut Street (middle of photo 0012) and a large kitchen and small bathroom on its east end. A hallway

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extends off the southeast corner of this meeting room and wraps around the interior courtyard and leads to the pool and exercise areas on the back of the building. Similarly, the short hallway that leads from the lobby to the interior courtyard wraps around the south end of the courtyard and connects to a small, formal meeting room with a three-sided bay in the east end of the south wing of the front part of the building (photo 0019). The hallway continues to the gym and exercise areas at the back of the building.

The second floor of the front part of the building has a large landing/lobby area at the top of the stairs that lead from the lobby up to the north half of the middle part of the floor (photo 0023). Bathrooms are off the west side of this lobby. A large meeting room/exercise room is off the north end (photo 0026) and a hallway wraps around the courtyard off the lobby's northeast corner. A small exercise room is off the hallway's north side as it wraps around to the original racquetball courts. A hallway is also located off the southwest corner of the second floor lobby. It goes south to a large exercise room located in the south wing of the front part of the building (photo 0025). A chapel is centered in the front part of the building off the hallway (photo 0024). Other support and storage rooms are located off the hallway and south exercise room. The staircase to the third floor is also off the east side of the hallway.

The third floor of the front part of the building has an H-shaped double-loaded hallway plan that connects all of the sleeping rooms in the north and south wings to a central north/south hallway. A large common toilet room and showers are located off the east side of the north/south hallway and face the courtyard (east). There are thirteen mostly equally-sized sleeping rooms in the north wing (photo 0032) and fourteen mostly equally-sized sleeping rooms in the south wing. A staircase and janitor's closet are in the southeast corner of the north wing and occupy the space taken by a sleeping room in the northeast corner of the south wing. The east/west hallways are terminated by a window at their east end (photo 0030) and a sleeping room at their west end (photo 0031). Sleeping rooms with two windows each are in the front corners of each of the wings (a total of four). Each of the sleeping rooms have small closets (right side of photo 0032). The main north/south corridor has four equally-sized sleeping rooms centered off its west side. These are flanked by two larger sleeping rooms. The common bathrooms/showers (photo 0029) are off the northeast side of the hallway while the staircase (photo 0028) and another large sleeping room is off the southeast side.

Interior-gymnasium and pool areas of the building

The two-story gymnasium area occupies the southeast corner of the building (photo 0017). It has cutaway corners on each side in which are doorways to the exterior (southeast) and to the main building hallway from the lobby (northwest). It has a supervisor's office off its west end as well as a doorway to the modern racquetball courts (1982) off its southwest corner. There are two racquetball courts in this addition with a two-story observation area on its east end. The pool area occupies the northeast corner of the building. It also has cutaway corners and is stepped down from the first floor by a half floor below grade (photo 0021). The pool is surrounded by a tiled deck and slopes east/west with the west end being deepest. The original ceiling of the pool area is about seven feet higher than the current ceiling and has exposed concrete beams that support the roof. Large square "quoins" similar in appearance to the exterior brick coursing were also exposed at a height near the original ceiling in the east and west walls. These features

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(quoins, exposed beams) were covered at the same time the exterior windows were covered when the ceiling was lowered, c. 1982. A supervisor's office is in the southwest corner of the pool area and steps leading to the main level/first floor are east of the office (photo 0021). Observation windows are in the south wall of the pool area. An entrance to the shower rooms is off the southeast corner of the pool area.

Between the gym and the pool, directly east of the courtyard, are several areas functionally related to these larger spaces. Beginning at the west end, directly off the courtyard, is an exercise room (photo 0013) that is flanked by the north and south hallways leading to the pool and gym through air locks (see photo 0014 for connecting hallway west of air lock). A laundry room and a toilet room are on the east side of the exercise room off the courtyard. A large room with counters, opened to the north and south hallways (see photo 0018 for south hallway off this space) is west of the laundry. The space was used for dispensing towels and other equipment for use in the pool and gym areas. A north/south hallway is on the east side of this room and connects the north and south hallways. Air lock vestibules are in the north and south hallways near the large room for towel dispensing. This likely was for both sound and moisture control. Off the southeast corner of the north/south hallway is a series of staircases that lead up a half floor to the men's locker room area and down a half floor to the boys' locker room area (left side of photo 0018). A staircase to the second floor original racquetball courts is in the southeast corner, south of the other two stairs. The boys and men's locker room areas are nearly identical and include a large locker room/dressing area in the south half, a large lounge in the west end, and a series of smaller rooms that contain showers (photo 0022-boys' shower), toilets, a sauna and steam rooms in the north half. A room with two whirlpool tubs is off the men's locker room (photo 0016) A long, narrow room used as a lounge is on the east end of this space (see photo 0015 for men's lounge). Stairs leading down to the pool level are in the northeast corner, north of the narrow lounge.

The second floor of this back area is accessed either by the stairs that come up from the shower/gym area on its south side, or from a hallway that connects to the north wing of the front of the building in its northwest corner. Both access points are connected by a wide north/south hallway with two original racquetball courts on its east side and a large exercise room overlooking the courtyard on its west side. See photo 0027 for north court. A staircase to a third floor observation deck for the racquetball courts is on the west side of the hallway. This third floor also provides rooftop access to other parts of the building on its west side.

Interior-basement

The building includes a basement level, mostly under the front part, accessed from the short hallway off the lobby. Most of the spaces in the basement are utilitarian in nature and used for storage, repair, and mechanical equipment. The stairs leading to a central space under the first floor lobby (photo 0020). Storage rooms surround it to the east and west. A boiler room is off its north end and a large exercise room is off the south end (under the Fairbanks Room). Other storage rooms connect to the exercise room off its northeast corner and wrap back around to a short hallway off the central space noted previously. The remaining area to the east of the basement is the lower level of the pool and boys' locker/shower rooms.

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Interior-finishes and significant historic features

The building has several significant spaces with extant historic material, however, much of the ancillary spaces, general offices, and exercise rooms throughout the building feature modern finishes such as carpet, tile, drywall, and ceiling tile. See photos 0012, 0023, 0025 as representative photos. These date to c. 1980 and were part of a renovation project on the first and second floors of the building. The third floor of the front part of the building was not included in the renovation project and essentially remains intact from its original design, though in deteriorated condition.

Significant features of the first floor include historic tiled floors in the lobby, pool, and throughout much of the hallways leading to, and including the locker room/shower areas of the men's and boys' levels at the back of the building (photo 0022). The tiles form a mosaic-like wainscot in the pool area with an interesting pattern of cattails and waterfowl (photo 0021), and in the room immediately off the courtyard's east side (photo 0013). This same tile pattern is repeated on the floors in historic bathrooms on the third level (photo 0029) and in the basement where it also forms a wainscot. The vestibule sets the tone for the interior, with its tile floor and deep plaster cornice, featuring blind arcade and dentils (photo 0007). The lobby and the Fairbanks Room feature shaped concrete beams with stenciling to mimic large timber-frame ceiling beams with corbels (photos 0008, 0010). A segmental-arched doorway leads from the lobby to the Fairbanks Room and directly opposite of the entry is a massive carved limestone fireplace with HOW CAN I WARM THEE IF THY HEART BE COLD carved into the frieze below the mantel. The east end of the fireplace is seen on the left side of photo 0010. The windows in the Fairbanks Room are arched with wood interior shutters composed of planks and painted with stenciling (photo 0011). The floor is carpeted. The lobby features arched openings for its hallways and stairs (photo 0008). The jambs are wood and have a panel and rope design; the arches are filled with a wood with a large circular panel centered in it. Historic mission-style light fixtures hang from the lobby ceiling. A historic wood trophy case is on the west wall of the lobby. Doors throughout the more formal spaces on the first floor are eight-panel wood doors. The ceilings are plaster, but often covered with acoustic tiles. A plaster cove molding is at the top of the walls (best seen in photo 0014). A small wood telephone booth and storage cabinet (photo 0009) are off the small hallway that connects the lobby to the courtyard. Another more formal space on the first floor is a small meeting room with a three-sided bay (photo 0019). While most of its finishes are modern carpet and ceiling tiles, it contains four alcove-like benches with wood lintels supported by carved corbels. This was likely also used as a pool hall because of the inclusion of a wood cabinet in its west wall that contains storage for pool cues and balls.

The back part of the building has salt-glazed block tile wainscot in its corridors and around the towel dispensing area (photo 0018). The gymnasium walls are glazed block and it has a maple floor (photo 0017). The ceiling is plaster. The pool area features mosaic tile floors and wainscot, as described earlier, and its ceiling is acoustic tile and was lowered about seven feet from its original height (photo 0021). The wall is covered with drywall above the wainscot.

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The second floor has been largely changed with new finishes including carpet and drywall. The chapel in the front part of the building has art glass windows and its walls are covered with wood planks and appear to be original or early to the building. It has a pointed-arch wood door composed of planks off the west side of the north/south hallway (photo 0024). The third floor retains original one-panel wood doors with solid wood panel transoms and formed metal jambs to mimic Colonial style casings (photos 0031-0032). The floors are covered with vinyl tile and the walls and ceilings are plaster. The original racquetball courts retain their historic wood floors, but the other surfaces have been covered with drywall (photo 0027). Generally, the secondary staircases have glazed-block walls and metal pipe balustrades. The main staircase has plaster walls and ceilings and features wood handrails to the second floor and an open metal balustrade to the third floor (photo 0028). Its steps are covered with mosaic tiles.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1939-1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Miller & Yeager

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1939, the year the building was constructed on 6th Street. While the building continued to serve as the city's YMCA until about 2006, the period of significance ends in 1968, the mandatory fifty year mark for eligibility.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Terre Haute YMCA Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under the area of social history. The building was used by the Young Men's Christian Association to further its mission of training young men and boys in their ideals of spiritual and physical health as a method of making more productive and honorable members of society. The building also qualifies using criterion C under the area of architecture. Designed by leading local architects, Miller and Yeager, the building is an example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a heavy influence of modern architectural styling of the 1930s. Its many features related to the use of the building as a YMCA, and its architectural refinements establish the building as an unusual and important resource in Terre Haute.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

The Terre Haute YMCA Building is an interesting composition of the Spanish Revival style, prescribed by the national oversight board for YMCAs, as interpreted by the architectural firm of Miller & Yeager, who began taking Terre Haute's architecture in a decidedly modern direction in the 1930s. Without a doubt, several features of the building reflect the national popularity of Southwestern architecture during the 1920s-1930s, but several aspects of massing and detail demonstrate the architect's desire for modernity in its interpretation. One publication refers to the building as Saarinesque, as a reference to Eliel Saarinen and its similarities with his work at Cranbrook Schools in Michigan. In that context, the building reflects traditional composition of gables and formal entry and window bays, but in a new interpretation that slightly alters the scale and detailing.

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By the early 1900s, the national association of YMCAs had a fairly well developed plan under which new YMCA buildings should be constructed under supervision of the Architectural Building Bureau. This included basic spatial and programming needs, separation of men's and boys' spaces, as well as a general "look" to the buildings. A separate oversight committee was called the Furnishings Service, which prescribed furniture and finishes. Expecting backlash from the architectural community, the YMCA published a series of defensive article in the March and April 1919 publication *Architectural Record*. Despite this, tension remained present between the American Institute of Architects and the Building Bureau. Regardless, commissions were still rewarded, often to local architects who attempted to interpret the YMCA's prescribed design in their own stylistic leanings.

The preponderance of urban YMCAs constructed at the end of the 19th century and into the first two decades of the 20th century were classical in styling and were typically large cubes in which the building program was tightly fitted. A shift occurred by the 1920s and YMCA design began to include other programming like handball, racquetball, and maybe most importantly, basketball. Aside from programming changes, stylistic changes were also occurring which led to a number of YMCAs constructed during the late 1920s through the late 1930s in the Spanish Revival style. Most of these had some form of center arcade or arcade-like feature on the first floor flanked by wings forming the front facade. It is unknown if many of these included an interior courtyard, however one of the earliest examples of this style was constructed in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Not only was it clad in stucco, but it also included a courtyard and clay tile roof. Inside, the building carried features similar to Terre Haute's 1939 building, such as shaped concrete beams to mimic wood resting on corbels (at least in the pool area). Other notable Spanish Revival examples include YMCAs built in Wilmington, Delaware and Knoxville, Tennessee in 1929. A massive multi-story YMCA was constructed in Dayton, Ohio in 1938. It followed the prescribed design of flanking wings in the Spanish Revival style. Another built in the same year, in Springfield, Ohio, was designed similarly to Miller & Yeager's originally-proposed four-story YMCA sketch. Everything from tiled floors, iron grille work, and stenciling on wood-grained beams were stamps of the YMCA's Furnishings Service and were reproduced in YMCAs from New York's West Side (1927) to the Little Rock, Arkansas (1928) to Terre Haute (1939). The aim of both oversight committees was to make the facilities nearly indistinguishable from new hotels of the period.

If separated from the large volumes on the back of the building, including the pool and gymnasium, the front part of the building reads like fairly traditional architecture of the revival styles of the early 20th century (photo 0001). The front part of the building carries the most influence of the Spanish Revival style made popular in the United States between about 1915 and 1940. Outside of the Southwest and Florida, the style was uncommon but had a rather romantic appearance, probably related to the interest in the Southwest due to its portrayal in film. Additionally, the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 helped popularize the style. The precedents were truly Spanish Colonial period architecture built in the late 1700s through early 1800s and included Mission style architecture of the same region. Resurgence of the architecture was found in civic buildings, small homes, and large estates. These typically included stucco walls, arched entries and prominent windows, and roofs covered with red clay tile. While it was

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unclear why the Building Bureau of the national YMCA leaned toward the Spanish Revival style, the influence is clearly found in the Terre Haute building.

The exterior features of the front part of the Terre Haute YMCA Building that reflect the Spanish Revival style include its formal composition with gable-fronted wings that flank an arcade-like center with entry (photos 0001-0002). This arcade was originally conceived as a full arcade with arched openings according to an early sketch by the architect. In the same sketch, first floor windows in the gable-fronted walls were arched and the center window in the third floor was also arched. These features, not incorporated into the final design, certainly would have elevated the Spanish Revival appearance of the building. As constructed, the front façade is symmetrical with a recessed, entry centered on the building in the implied arcade. The small balconies (not part of the original sketch) centered on the gable-fronted walls and the low-pitched gabled roofs with virtually no overhang are also features of the style. Under the balconies are blind arcades of small decorative arches with limestone trim (see right side of photo 0001). A wider balcony is located above the Walnut Street entrance on the north wall of the north wing. Though no longer extant, the front part of the building also had Spanish red clay tile covering its roof. Windows are multi-paned, but very few have arched tops (these are found mostly in the courtyard). In those instances, the arches are filled with either wood or patterned brickwork. The incorporation and design of the open-air courtyard near the center of the building is certainly an important nod to the Spanish Revival style and carries added significance because it was not commonly designed into YMCAs leading up to this building. The circulation in and out of the courtyard, centered axially on what was likely a fountain or sculpture, multi-paned doors and arched-top entries and windows are important features of the style. See photo 0006 for a view of the courtyard.

The interior finishes and features, again mostly applied to the front part of the building, carry the more minimal use of the Spanish Revival style to fuller expression and are common among YMCAs built under the supervision of the Furnishings Service. Beginning with the use of ceramic tiles for floors and wainscoting, hues and patterns were selected with a Southwestern feel of tans, oranges, and browns with occasional blue highlights in an informal, staggered pattern. The use of tile wainscot reaches its full expression in the room immediately off the east side of the courtyard where it enframes arches over entries and windows and includes highly-glazed colorful feature tiles in a more Arts & Crafts Style (see photo 0013). Both the lobby and Fairbanks Room, the large meeting room off the south end of the lobby, feature unusual exposed concrete beams that are shaped and stained to give the appearance of a timber-frame ceiling (photos 0008, 0010). The beams rest on corbels and are stained light brown and have red and green flower motif stenciling. Though faded now, the stenciling was much more vibrant after it was first constructed. The large limestone fireplace located in the Fairbanks Room also appears to have been given a light stain to darken it. A notable inscription on the fireplace "How can I warm thee if they heart be cold" is attributed to Scottish poet/author Robert Burns and has been included on hearths as a reflection of the hospitality and spiritual ideals the YMCA hoped to foster. Stenciling also appears on the interior wood plank shutters of the Fairbanks Room (photo 0011). The shutters are split at the top for transoms and have hammered ironwork; the windows have brick jambs and surrounds. Arched openings lead out of the lobby and original iron chandeliers are suspended from its ceiling (top of photo 0008).

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Iron and wood grilles are found in interior openings and in the transom above the side entrance to a secondary stairs off Walnut Street. Plaster-formed cove moldings line plaster ceilings through corridors that surround the courtyard. See photo 0014 for ironwork and cove moldings. On the first floor, more formal rooms have eight panel wood doors and casings with rope-like trim. A formal meeting/pool room in the east end of the south wing features an entry with a wide jamb composed of wood panels and corbels that support a paneled top. Wood lintels supported by corbels create alcoves in the room (right side of photo 0019).

Stucco often does not endure upper Midwest winters well; perhaps this is why Miller and Yeager selected brick. The brick exterior does not read like typical Spanish Revival architecture, though the blend of brick colors creates a similar aesthetic that is accomplished in the interior tile. Miller and Yeager concentrated the most overt Spanish Colonial Revival elements on the main façade (photos 0001-0002). Side elevations have some Revivalist features. But, here the building is almost Expressionist due to its massing and pattern of fenestration (photos 0003-0005). The staggered pattern of projecting brick ends in belt coursing creates interesting shadows on the building and the semblance of rustication on the front façade. But as this detail continues around the perimeter of the entire building, it reads more as horizontal bands influenced by the Art Moderne style. This is coupled with bands of limestone for a base and coping for its flat roofs, and very regular bay spacing for windows. The façade composition of the gymnasium's south wall and the pool's north and east walls clearly show a modernist approach (photos 0003-0004). Slight nods to this interpretation are also evident in the front façade where the architects created two-story tall bays of inset brick and windows in the gabled-fronted walls of the wings (right side of photo 0001). This has little reference to Spanish Revival, but obvious reference to Modern architecture. While it may be only a matter of choice of taste, the original Art Deco light fixture of the courtyard seems in opposition to the overriding Spanish Revival feel of the space. The open-jointed brickwork of the three-sided bay on the south side of the south wing is repeated in the tall, elaborate chimney of the north wing. The pattern carries an Arts & Crafts style feel and enhances the belt coursing, creating interesting shadow lines, but it is not Spanish Revival, rather the chimney has the appearance of a tall chimney pot with its octagonal shaft versus the Spanish style of simpler, truncated rectangular chimneys (see right side of photo 0003). However, it appears that the chimney attached to the fireplace in the Fairbanks Room once had a more Spanish Revival style cap, at least as demonstrated in a model of the building created in 1938 by Al Vrydaugh for the architects. The cap has a gabled top and was open on four sides but has been removed and replaced with tan-colored brick.

Regardless of style, other important features of the building include the gymnasium space with its tall windows, cutaway corners, and wood floor (photo 0017). The pool area features unusual patterns of mosaic tile wainscot with designs from nature (photo 0021). Other interesting spaces include the many small-chamber dressing, locker, and sauna rooms, mostly tiled with mosaics (photo 0022), and the salt-glazed block walls of the back areas of the building (photo 0018). The chapel on the second floor appears to retain early wood-lined walls and a Tudor pointed-arch door (photo 0024). The third floor retains many of its historic one-panel wood doors, wood-panel transoms, and steel-molded casings (photos 0031-0032). A few other items of note are the

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wood phone booth and cabinet off the lobby (photo 0009), wood reception desk (photo 0008) and trophy case in the lobby, and fire hose cases on the third floor.

Terre Haute's examples of historic architecture that demonstrate Spanish influence include only a few buildings designed in the Mission style. About six homes, and two commercial and two apartment buildings located near the downtown, were built between c. 1920-1925 and have simple features related to Mission architecture. The Indiana Theatre, built in 1921 at 677 Ohio Street, is designed in the Spanish Baroque style. No other extant local buildings are constructed in the Spanish Revival style.

It may be more appropriate to compare some of the architect's other work in the city and a few of the buildings on the campus of Indiana State University on the north side of the downtown. Miller & Yeager, the firm responsible for the design of the YMCA, were a well-established firm that produced many large buildings, both civic and commercial, designed in the Neo-Classic style. The transition of design occurred through the 1920s and 1930s until by 1941, the firm produced a highly stylized Art Moderne building at 669 Ohio Street, a mere block away from the YMCA building they designed two years previously. The building, constructed for the Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association, has horizontal bands of glazed block, and glass block windows in flanking bays that project slightly to the street. An earlier design by the firm may show their transition of building design from Neo-Classic to more modern style. That building, the Temple B'nai Abraham at 1230 N. Third Street, predates the YMCA by about ten years and is a large brick block fairly void of ornamentation. Its large two-story entry off Third Street and its parapet has brick patterning that reflects some of the attributes of the YMCA's brickwork in its staggered coursing. The regular pattern of fenestration that creates tall horizontal bays on the sides of the building relate to those on the gable-front walls and gymnasium walls of the YMCA. The building won an honorary gold certificate from the Indiana American Institute of Architects in a competition judged by Eliel Saarinen in 1928.

Terre Haute has a significant number of Art Deco or Art Modern buildings, though many are simpler in their features than the Miller & Yeager design at 669 Ohio Street. A few modernistic buildings were constructed on the campus of Indiana State University during the late 1930s, the most iconic of this period is the Student Union Building, also described as Saarinesque in the publication responsible for naming the YMCA as such. The building, designed by Ralph Yeager of Miller & Yeager, has clear Art Deco influence in its massing and grand entry centered on the building. This includes multi-story glass block windows, bays of metal casement windows and stepped massing that flanks a center tower-like feature. The tower, however, is capped by a low-pitched pyramidal roof, and the entire Art Deco center is flanked by long side-gabled wings. The wings have steeply-pitched gabled roofs, buttress-like pilasters that form bays, and a two-story three-sided bay similar to the one on the YMCA building, on its gabled walls. This compromise of modern architecture at the building's center and more traditional Tudor Revival wings seems to have also played out in the design of the YMCA building so that it could comply with what the national oversight board concluded was the best design. This theme continued to play out on the Indiana State University campus in the design of the School of Art and Design and the School of Music in 1939 and 1953, though the styles were much more given over to large box-like volumes with multi-story bays of windows in regulated patterns.

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Miller & Yeager had climbed to the top of their careers by the 1930s, during which time the YMCA was designed. They had commissions to design Terre Haute's Art Deco Post Office & Federal Building (1935) and the Terre Haute City Hall (1936, Art Moderne). Ralph Oscar Yeager was born into a family of building contractors and had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. He had his own office in Chicago until 1923 when he relocated to Terre Haute and formed the Miller & Yeager partnership in 1923. Yeager toured Europe in 1937 under the auspices of Harvard University. He went on to form a new partnership with Kurt Vonnegut, Sr. and George Caleb Wright in Indianapolis in 1946.

SOCIAL HISTORY

The Terre Haute YMCA Building was the outgrowth of the movement toward providing young men and boys a place to congregate, learn socialization skills, and maybe most importantly, engage in physical exercise. The Young Men's Christian Association was started in 1844 by George Williams in London, England. He considered his purpose two-fold, Christian missions work to young men and general self-improvement to the life and health of young men. The establishment of a club permitted young men to remain unsullied in urban areas by banding them together in common purpose. Through the 1850s and 1860s, the idea grew in England and spread to Canada and the United States. Often combined with similar efforts of literary societies and libraries, business men saw the positive benefits of discipline and good health provided to young men. The age limits were typically teenagers through forty, but as boys were later engaged, the age limit decreased. YMCAs included prayer meetings and Sunday Schools as that aspect of religious life also grew in the United States. The YMCA adopted a four-fold purpose to improve the spiritual, mental, social, and physical health of young men. By 1880, there were 554 YMCAs operating in cities across the United States. By 1890, there were 807 YMCAs established with a membership of 11,455 men and boys. It was during the 1890s that the mission was reduced from four-fold to three aspects of improving spirit, mind, and body, which became represented in the triangle symbol for the organization. While the clubs were not organized specifically for white men of more modest means, the resulting effect of membership and cost of clothes in which to exercise often prohibited the poorer class from joining.

As interest grew in spiritual health, abstinence was encouraged from activities and behavior deemed unsatisfactory. At the same time, a national interest in physical health was also growing. Urban areas lacked the need for physical labor once a staple of agricultural living by the late 1800s. General awareness of the benefits of exercise grew, which found a significant following at YMCAs due to their focus on physical health. Out of this grew what YMCAs became noted for, athleticism and physical exercise. As new YMCAs were constructed, they included more and larger exercise rooms and more specialized training for their members. This included an interest in the ever-growing popularity of basketball, which led to substantial building projects to include gymnasiums for basketball. Swimming and handball also became important outlets for physical training, which resulted in natatoriums and handball courts also to be added to building programs. Indiana embraced the YMCA concept early and has a number of extant historic YMCA buildings in cities of similar size to Terre Haute including ones in Michigan City (1909,

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Renaissance Revival), LaPorte (c. 1910, Colonial Revival), Evansville (1924, Renaissance Revival), and many others. The growth of YMCAs was strong in East Coast cities and grew through much of the Midwest and upper Midwest, and in a few larger population centers of the Gulf Coast and West Coast.

Terre Haute, an important trade center in west-central Indiana, was seeing the results of urbanization by 1890. The city's population of just over 4,000 in 1850 had grown to over 30,000 by 1890. Terre Haute had a chapter organized shortly after the Civil War by a group of religious evangelists that rented a room on Wabash Avenue. The group had a reading room and held services from that location from about 1867-1872, then disbanded. Interest in a YMCA grew again and by 1892, two separate groups that had similar intentions led by realtors Charles Orman and James Bigelow, united in September. They were aided by the Indiana association of YMCAs. Board members for the Terre Haute YMCA included business owners, such as Harry Townley, president of Townley & Stove Co. and William Wiley, superintendent of public schools. Charles Jamison of Lafayette was asked to aid in the establishment of the association since he had successfully started Lafayette's chapter. Fred Barnes was hired as the YMCA physical director. The newly-formed organization entered into a five-year lease with Samuel Reese for a building he constructed at the corner of 7th and Ohio Streets, a block north and east of the 1939 building location. At the end of the lease, the building was deeded to the organization. By 1897, the club had over 400 members and a new physical director was hired.

The sister chapter of the Young Women's Christian Association was established in Terre Haute in 1902, no doubt as a result of the success of the YMCA. But the men's association was in need of space by this time, and property at 644 Ohio Street became available due to the disbanding of the elite Terre Haute Club who used it for a clubhouse. The men's association purchased the c. 1850s Italianate building and remodeled it to include a modern gymnasium. When it opened in 1903, the association had over 600 members and the Terre Haute chapter was considered one of the best in the Midwest. The added gym became the community's primary venue for the sport of basketball, having been invented and introduced by James Naismith to the YMCA training school in Massachusetts in 1891. The association's building on Ohio Street underwent other repairs and remodeling into the 1930s, but by 1936 the building had been condemned. It was recommended the building be replaced with a new facility. The city's population grew dramatically from 1890 to over 62,000 by 1930. The need was certainly evident for the mission of the YMCA to continue in Terre Haute.

Deming Wheeler, the grandson of one of the clubs strongest early patrons, Demas Deming, sold the 1842 Deming homestead at the southeast corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets to the YMCA in 1937. With the sale of the property, Wheeler also donated \$5,000 from the proceeds of the sale back to the club for the construction project. William Mead of Youngstown, Ohio helped to organize the local chapter for fundraising and to lead the building campaign. The association used the slogan "For you, For youth, For Terre Haute." Despite the lingering effects of the Great Depression, the community raised \$260,000 by January 1938 and it was noted that the board was composed of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants alike. The extensive nature of the building plans prepared by architects Miller & Yeager included a large gymnasium, pool, handball courts (these were converted to racquetball courts by the 1970s, and are referred to as "original racquetball

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courts” in this document) as well as other refinements. Common among YMCAs, the building also included a third floor with forty-three sleeping rooms to accommodate overnight lodgers. The building was featured on a billboard in the city, courtesy of Coca Cola, and was called Indiana’s newest and best-equipped YMCA after its construction. The new building was dedicated with great fanfare on March 31, 1940 with William H. Hays, Sr. providing the dedication speech. The original design included a large fourth floor that seemed to incorporate/cover the entire courtyard area and stretch to the handball courts on the back of the building. Assuming the exclusion of the fourth floor was an issue of funding, the resulting courtyard, whether accidental due to this, is the building’s good fortune.

During the 1940s, the Terre Haute YMCA served another important function as a service to those men in the armed forces. Using its third floor sleeping rooms, the YMCA offered free sleeping accommodations to men serving in World War II. The sister organization, YWCA, opened a United Service Organization to also host service men at their building and the YMCA, complete with meals and entertainment, during the soldiers’ time of transition. While sleeping rooms lessened in importance for the association, and membership declined, the YMCA’s other facilities were still popular. In 1968, Terre Haute’s local YMCA and YWCA groups were still considered to be playing a very important role in community development with recreational needs, cultural impact, and instructive programming. These were offered for both individual membership and family participation. In 1976, the YWCA building closed and women’s programs were conducted out of the YMCA building. During the early 1980s, the YMCA went through another remodeling project, mostly focused on its first and second floors. In 1982, a new set of racquetball courts were added off the southwest corner of the gymnasium. Those improvements allowed for over twenty years of service until the building was closed in 2006 and the organization moved to another facility in the city at Fairbanks Park.

Today, the building, though vacant, is a significant example of how organizations formed to influence the social standing of its citizenry. The YMCA’s focus on Christian living and physical health are very evident in the building’s composition of rooms. Tied to the importance of discipline and model behavior is the general presence of the building in the refinements of its lobby and the Fairbanks Room. This level of grandeur served to raise the expectations of the club’s members as contributing members of society. Christian-principled living was reinforced by the incorporation of programs for young men and boys, but also in the physical presence of a chapel on the second floor. Most of the building’s footprint is dedicated to physical health, as is evident in the pool area, gymnasium, racquetball courts, and the many other large exercise rooms in the building. The third floor demonstrates the understanding the association had with the need to provide safe lodging for men, possibly in difficult stages of life or transition, under the watchful eye of the building’s administration.

Though the building leaves the bulkier, massive cube-like form of the typical early 20th century YMCA buildings, it demonstrates a transition in scale and complexity of YMCAs. Programming of the building to include the pool, gymnasium, and racquetball courts forces a composition of spaces that most early 20th century YMCA buildings had not grappled with in a single building project. This may have been what led to earlier YMCAs to easily adapt to city blocks in downtown urban locations. The Terre Haute YMCA tends to sprawl more on its site because of

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the extensive programming. It also embraces a slightly more residential feel, possibly due to its location nearer residences and churches. The other important aspect of the building as an example of the changing design of YMCAs during the early 20th century is the inclusion of the open-air courtyard which allows privacy with the benefits of being outdoors. It would seem that few other YMCAs were constructed with courtyards. The courtyard becomes the unifying feature of the facility and its former fountain/sculpture, the focal point for circulation through the building (photo 0006). This design feature relates to the overriding purpose of the YMCA, direction for those thought to be adrift, a focal point, the enticement to physical health by its location (outdoors, open air) and main feature (water).

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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McCormick, Mike "Terre Haute YMCA is nearly 112 years old." *Terre Haute Tribune-Star*. 15 June 2009: D-5.

Mjagkij, Nina & Spratt, Margaret. Men and Women Adrift: The YMCA and the YWCA in the City. New York: New York University Press, 1997.

Oakley, Charles. Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

Orman, Ben. Tour/interview and notes and correspondence provided from Mr. Orman's private archive of YMCA data, September 15-17, 2017.

Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. Terre Haute, Indiana. Chicago: Windsor Publications, 1968.

Vigo County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1984.

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Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 167-628-21245

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 464759 | Northing: 4368373 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southeast corner of S. 6th Street and Walnut Street, face east and follow a line 200 feet with the south side of Walnut Street to the back (east) property line of 200 S. 6th Street/Terre Haute YMCA. Turn and face south and continue in a line 200 feet to the southeast corner of 200 S. 6th Street. Then turn west and follow a line with the south property line to the east edge of S. 6th Street. Turn north and follow a line with the east side of S. 6th Street to the south edge of Walnut Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the property historically associated with Terre Haute YMCA's location at S. 6th Street and contains only the building constructed as the YMCA in 1939 and the small addition made onto the building by the YMCA in 1982.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Commonwealth Group/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: September 22, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building
City or Vicinity: Terre Haute
County: Vigo County State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: September 15, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front façade looking southeast from 6th Street

1 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from corner of Walnut and 6th Streets

2 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at north façade from Walnut Street

3 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at back (east) and south facades

4 of 32.

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at south facade

5 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from inside the open-air courtyard

6 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest into entry vestibule from lobby

7 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in lobby toward reception desk

8 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south into telephone booth and cabinet from hallway off lobby

9 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from southeast corner in Fairbanks Room

10 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at interior wood shutter on east window in Fairbanks Room

11 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in large room off north end of lobby

12 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest into courtyard from exercise room off its east side

13 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in hallway leading to air-lock near pool

14 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in lounge behind men's locker/shower room area

15 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at whirlpool tub off men's locker room

16 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in gymnasium from the northeast corner

17 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in hallway off towel dispensing area toward gymnasium

18 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward three-sided bay in former pool room/lounge

19 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in basement from near staircase to main level

20 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in pool area toward steps to main level and office

21 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in boys' shower area

22 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward stairs to main level from second floor landing/lobby

23 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in second floor chapel

24 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in large exercise room on second floor, south wing

25 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in large exercise room on second floor, north wing

26 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in north court of original racquetball courts

27 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking down/east in main staircase from the third floor

28 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Terre Haute YMCA Building
Name of Property

Vigo County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in common bathroom on third floor

29 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in hallway of the north wing, third floor, past north/south hallway

30 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in hallway of south wing, third floor, from north/south hallway

31 of 32.

Name of Property: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Typical third floor sleeping room, looking northeast from north wing hallway

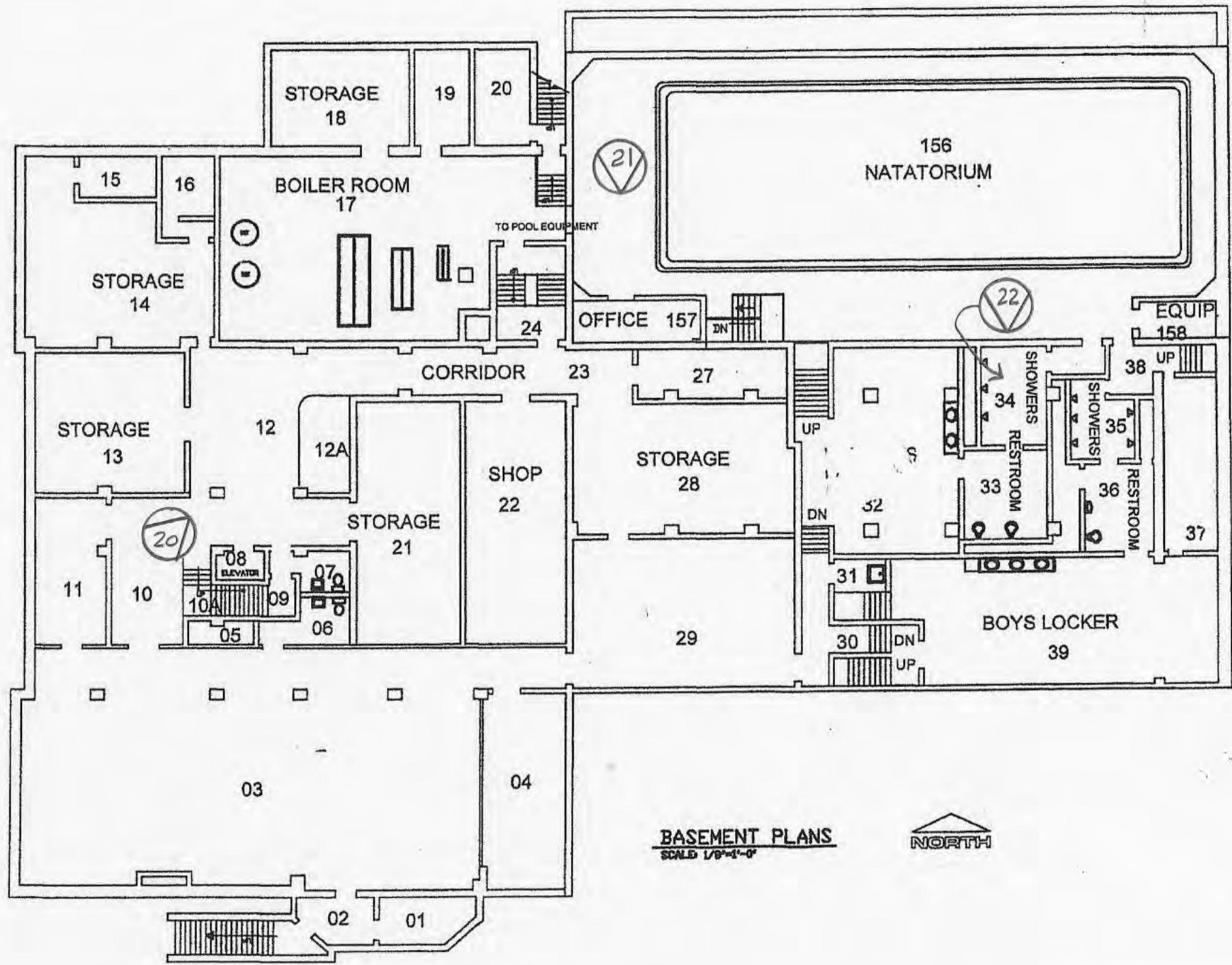
32 of 32.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

TERRE HAUTE YMCA BUILDING
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL PLACES
VIGO COUNTY, IN

⊙ = PHOTOS



BASEMENT PLANS
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



TERRE HAUTE YMCA BUILDING
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 VIGO COUNTY, IN

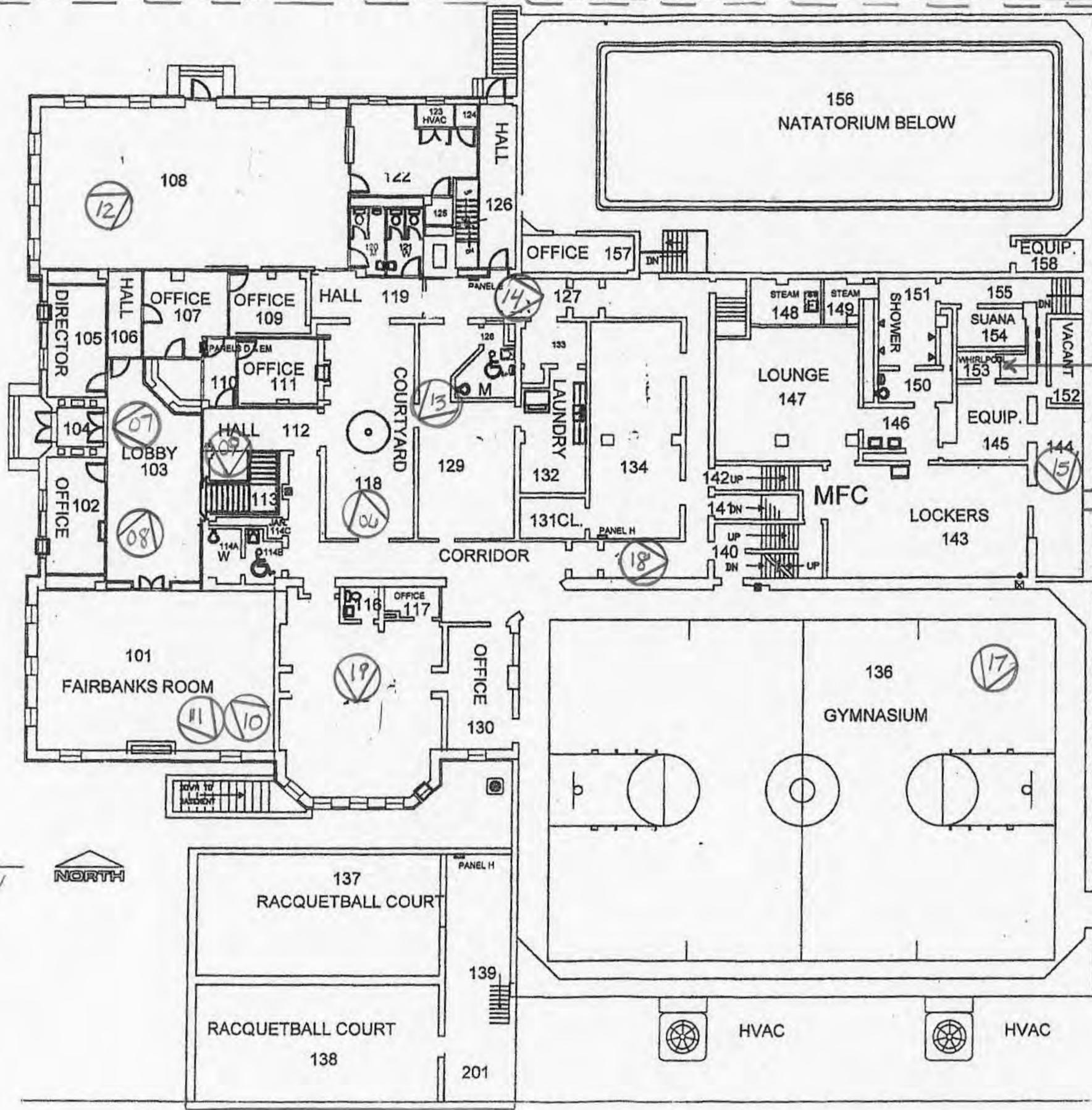
⊙ = PHOTOS

⊙ 03

WALNUT STREET

⊙ 02

SIXTH STREET



BOUNDARY

⊙ 16

Rooming For LIBRARY

FIRST FLOOR
 & SITE PLAN



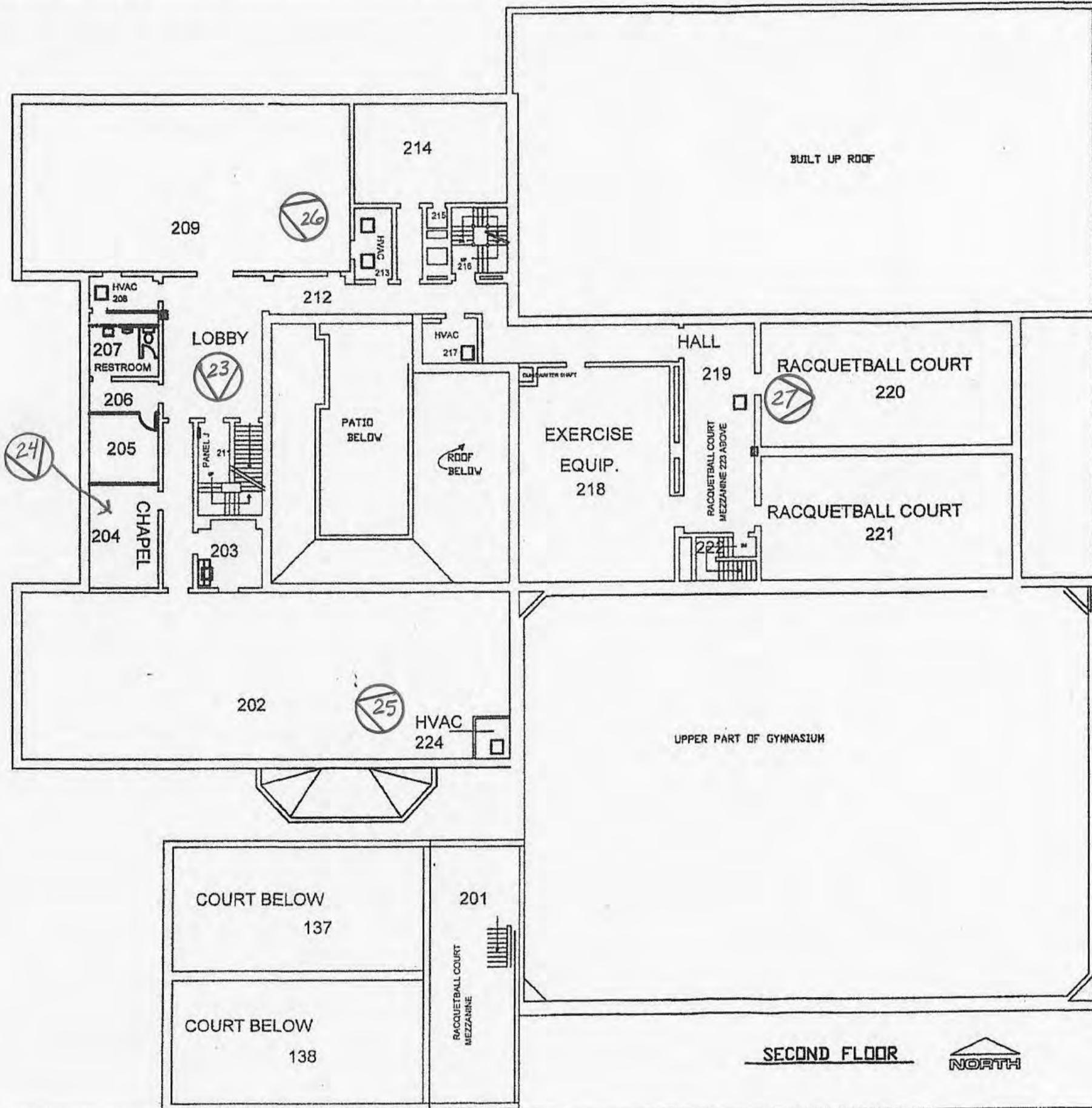
⊙ 05

VACANT LOT

⊙ 04 = PHOTOS

TERRE HAUTE YMCA BUILDING
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
VIGO COUNTY, IN

⊙ = PHOTOS



TERRE HAUTE YMCA BUILDING
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 WILD COUNTY, IN

⊙ = PHOTOS

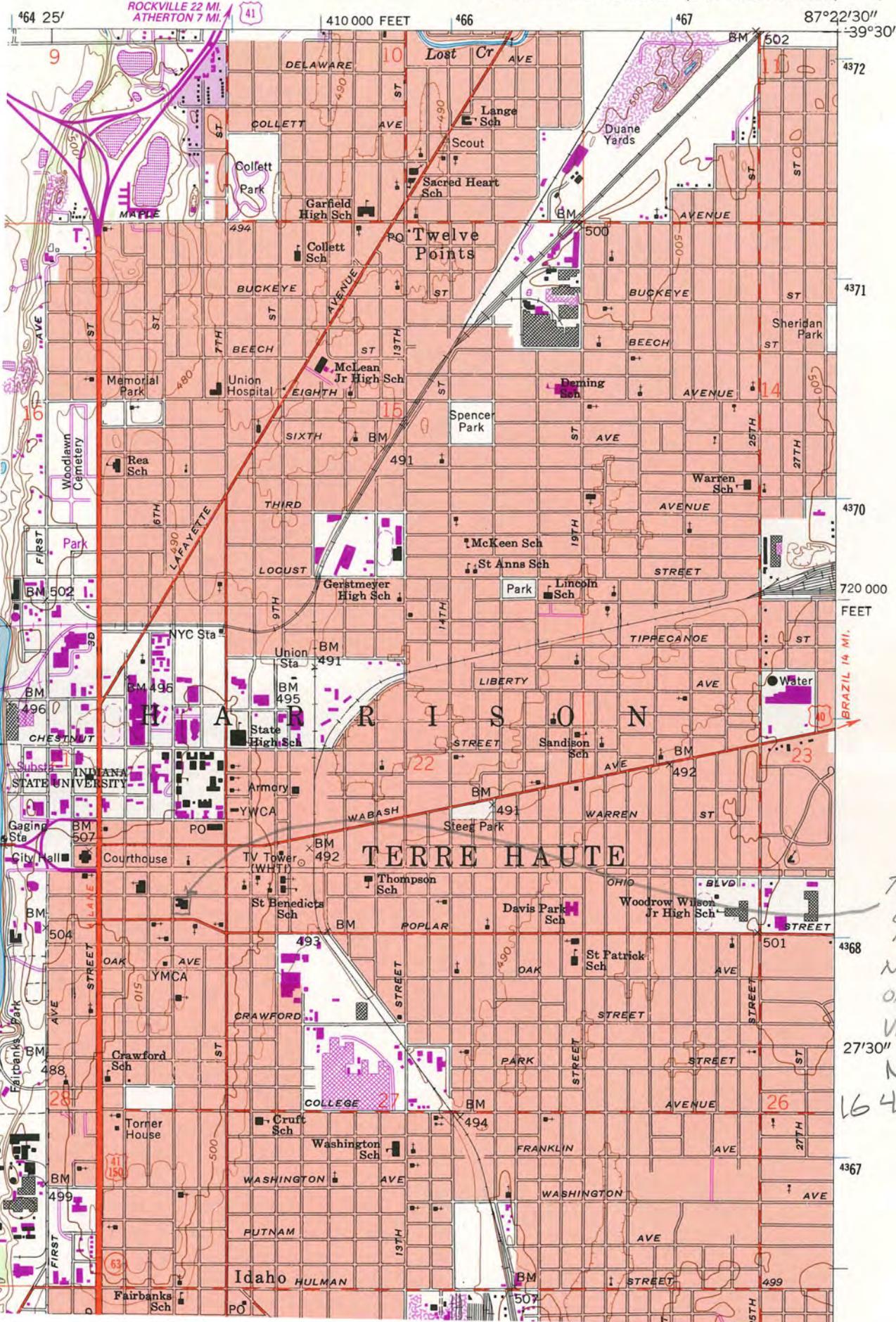


THIRD FLOOR



TERRE HAUTE QUADRANGLE
 INDIANA-VIGO CO
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3553 III SE
 (ROSDALE)



TERRE HAUTE
 Y.M.C.A. BUILDING
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 VIGO COUNTY, IN
 27'30"
 NAD 83 UTM =
 16 464 759
 4368373





























































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Terre Haute YMCA Building

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Vigo

Date Received: 5/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/17/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004047

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept _____ Return _____ Reject 6/3/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Typical of the expansion of YMCA facilities in the first 2 decades of the 20th century, the building incorporates more sports-specific spaces (basketball, swimming, handball/squash), along with the traditional meeting rooms, chapel, and dormitory space. A local architectural firm used the Spanish mission or Monterrey style in executing the facility which then served as an important social facility for Terre haute

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhp@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 25, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Terre Haute YMCA Building, Vigo County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Terre Haute YMCA Building, Vigo County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Terre Haute YMCA Building, Vigo County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package