

Atchison YMCA
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		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.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: CLAY TILE

other: WOOD

STUCCO

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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

The Atchison YMCA, at 325 Commercial Street, Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas, is a three-story brick building with a raised full basement and a cross-gabled roof clad in clay tiles. The U-shaped building, constructed in 1913, dominates the northeast corner of the intersection of Commercial Street and North 4th Street at the northeast edge of the historic commercial core of Atchison. Tudor Revival style elements, such as stucco and faux half-timbering, ornament the third and gabled attic stories on all street-facing elevations. The front (south) elevation is symmetrical around the raised partial-width projecting porch. Limestone stringcourses, sills, and corner blocks ornament the brick façade. The building retains its historic window openings, although the windows have been replaced. The large historic residential block is L-shaped and forms the south and west sides of the U-shaped building.

A slightly shorter three-story rectangular block forms the east wing and contains the double-height gymnasium. The gymnasium block is brick, and the simple facades do not have Tudor Revival features. The interior retains several historic spaces, including the entrance lobby and primary stairwell that accesses all floors. It also retains the double-height gymnasium with its wood floors and elevated track, and the original swimming pool in the basement. The remaining interior spaces were renovated when the YMCA program shifted away from providing residential accommodations in addition to athletic facilities. Renovations in the 1980s and 1990s constructed additional athletic and community services facilities in what had originally been the residential areas of the building. The east side of the nominated building directly abuts a non-historic building constructed as an addition in 1981 to hold a second, larger swimming pool for the YMCA. Three punched openings in the 1913 building provided access to the 1981 building. In 2017, the three punched openings were infilled, a new party wall was erected between the 1913 and 1981 buildings, and a large addition was constructed on the east side of the 1981 building. The front portion of the 1981 building was removed and replaced in 2017. The 1981 structure was incorporated in to the 2017 building, so that it no longer visually, structurally, or by code considered an addition to the 1913 building. It is visually, structurally, and by code part of the 2017 construction. Thus, the nominated property includes only the 1913 building.

Elaboration

Setting

The Atchison YMCA occupies roughly one-third of an acre on a rectangular lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Commercial Street and North 4th Street (*Figures 1 and 2*). The property stands at the northeast corner of the original commercial core of Atchison. Commercial Street is the primary commercial thoroughfare through Atchison; narrow multi-story commercial buildings constructed from the late nineteenth century onward line the street, although many have facades or storefronts that date to the mid-twentieth century or later. Three blocks of Commercial Street, from 4th Street west to 7th Street, are closed to vehicular traffic to create a pedestrian mall with hardscape and greenscape features. The pedestrian mall begins in the block immediately west of the nominated property. The 300 block of Commercial Street has late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings on the south side. Angled and parallel parking line both sides of the two-way street. Commercial Street terminates two sparsely-developed blocks to the east at a landscaped park that lines the west bank of the Missouri River that separates Kansas from Missouri.

The nominated property and the rest of Commercial Street are relatively flat. However, the adjacent residential neighborhood, including the National Register Historic District that includes the Amelia Earhart birthplace, extends north and eastward up the bluffs that overlook the Missouri River. Railroad tracks that run east-west

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through the city one-and-one-half blocks south of the nominated property cross the Missouri River on a metal railroad bridge one-half block north of the multi-lane concrete and steel vehicular bridge that carries US Highway 59 across the river.

The current YMCA, comprised of the renovated 1981 pool addition and the 2017 addition, occupies the remainder of the block immediately east of the nominated property (*Figure 3, Photos 2 and 6*). This building is currently used as the YMCA and is permanently separated from the nominated property onto a different legal parcel. A public alley runs east-west immediately north of the nominated building. The north half of the block contains three small commercial buildings and a large vacant lot (*Figure 4*).

The Atchison YMCA, the historic building, faces south towards Commercial Street and is set back from the public sidewalks that line the street. It is currently not in use as a YMCA; the building is vacant and occupies a separate legal parcel from the building currently functioning as the YMCA. A narrow grass lawn surrounds the building, although concrete stairs with brick wing walls extend from the entrances to the sidewalks on the south and west sides.

Exterior

The Atchison YMCA is a three-story brick building with a raised basement and an attic (*Photo 1*). The building has a U-shaped footprint that faces south with a long, narrow west wing and a shorter but wider east wing (*Figure 4*). The west wing and the south leg are unified in their Tudor Revival features that ornament the street-facing elevations, while the east wing has little to no ornament but forms the secondary elevation. The cross-gable roof of the west and south wings has clay tiles; the flat roof of the east wing has a built-up roof. The 1981 addition, renovated and re-cladded in 2017, is attached to the east elevation of the nominated building, although it now occupies a separate legal parcel and is no longer connected internally (*Figure 23*).

The smooth red brick of the primary elevations has deeply recessed mortar joints. A stone panel at the southwest corner of the south elevation is inscribed "YMCA 1913" and framed with textured red brick and stone corner blocks. The Tudor Revival features include the wood and stucco faux half-timbering at the third and attic stories. The building otherwise has a classical form with symmetrical street-facing façades, grand entrances to the first story above the raised basement, and clay tile roof. The masonry openings are historic, although all of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one aluminum windows or glass block. The first story is taller than the other stories.

South Elevation

The front (south) elevation faces Commercial Street and is symmetrical around the center raised entrance (*Figure 1*). Each story has five bays. The raised basement has a cut limestone sill plate. The basement has four bays flanking the center concrete stair that rises to the projecting porch at the first story. The stair has brick wing walls with stone bases and caps. Glass block fills each of the four bays. Operable panels are installed at the center of the glass block, and narrow Roman brick is used to infill around the glass block. It is unknown when the glass block was installed. A cut limestone stringcourse caps the basement. The first story has wide multi-light windows in all bays except the center entrance bay. The center bay has a non-historic aluminum storefront system with a single glazed door, sidelights, and transom. The storefront spans the historic opening to the recessed entrance. The historic entrance at the top of a small set of marble steps has a painted wood frame and sidelights. The historic door is no longer extant. The porch has a concrete floor, low brick walls, and wide brick piers that support the flat roof and rise above the decorative pent roof that has wood dentils and modillions, copper gutters, and clay tiles. The piers have simple limestone bases and inset floral terra cotta panels. Arched wood spandrel panels span the openings between the piers.

The five bays of the second and third stories alternate between pairs and single windows. The pairs of windows have wide mullions between them, brick on the second story and wood on the third story. Bands of brick courses with limestone corner blocks frame the windows on the first and second stories. These openings have limestone sills. A limestone stringcourse caps the second story. Painted wood members frame stucco panels that form the faux half-timbering of the third and attic stories. Wood bracket, modillions, and rafter-tails

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ornament these upper stories. The gable ends of the attic each contain a single non-historic aluminum slider window. The remaining openings have non-historic aluminum one-over-one hung sashes. Some of the historic painted wood frames are extant.

The south elevation of the east wing (gymnasium) is recessed from the primary façade (*Photo 6*). It has a pair of punched openings at the second and third stories. The punched openings have non-historic one-over-one aluminum windows and stone sills. The flat parapet of the gymnasium wing is visible from this elevation and has a stone coping.

West Elevation

The side (west) elevation faces North 4th Street and is also symmetrical around a raised center entrance (*Photo 3*). The raised basement has a limestone sill plate and eight bays. Single wide window openings fill the outer bays. Groups of three narrower openings flank the center concrete stair with its brick and stone wing walls. The four bays on the south side of the stair are infilled with Roman brick and glass block. The four bays on the north side of the stair are infilled with red brick. A stone stringcourse caps the basement. While the west elevation does not have a full porch like the south elevation, it does have similar features, including the brick piers with the stone base and inset floral terra cotta panels, the pent roof with clay tiles, and the arched wood spandrel over the entrance. The entrance retains the transom part of its historic wood frame. An aluminum storefront system with a single door and sidelights fills the lower part of the opening.

The first story has six bays, with three on either side of the entrance. The two outer bays each contain a single wide opening while the four inner bays each have a slightly narrower opening. Only the two inner bays on the south side of the entrance are open and contain window frames. The southernmost bay and the three northern bays are infilled with brick, although the brick in the southernmost bay is different in color and texture from the other brick infill. The second story has seven bays with pairs of window openings in the center and outermost bays while the inner bays each have a single window opening. The bay immediately south of the center bay has glass block infill. The center and the rest of the south bays have non-historic one-over-one aluminum windows. The northern bays are infilled with brick. Bands of brick-coursing frame the window openings, which have limestone sills and corner blocks. The third story has seven bays that align with the seven bays on the second story. The southern bays and the south half of the center bay contain single non-historic aluminum windows. Painted plywood covers the openings in the northern bays. Wood modillions line the soffit above the windows.

North Elevation

The U-shaped form of the building is visible on the north elevation (*Photos 4 and 5*). As the rear of the building, there is little ornamentation on this elevation. The north end of the west wing has the smooth red brick with stone trim and the faux half-timbering as the west and south elevations. Each story has two bays, a window opening on the west side and a door opening on the east side. All of the window openings and the first-story door opening have been infilled with brick or, on the third story, plywood. The basement door opens to a concrete stair up to the grade at the rear of the building. The non-historic metal doors that fill the historic openings at the second and third stories open to metal fire escapes that are attached to the building.

There is a narrow space between the two wings of the building. The footprint of the basement spans that space while the upper stories are further recessed. The east elevation of the west wing has punched openings at each story for single non-historic aluminum one-over-one windows with stone sills. The historic brick shaft for the dumbwaiter has a concrete cap and rises from the northeast corner of the west wing. The west and north elevation of the east wing has punched openings for single aluminum fixed or one-over-one windows with stone sills. The openings on the basement and first story are infilled with brick. A brick chimney rises from the northwest corner of the east wing. A brick stair tower at the center of the north elevation of the east wing has a metal slab door that opens to a metal stair.

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East Elevation

The east elevation is partially visible above the adjacent one-story 1981/2017 building (*Photo 5*). The east elevation of the south wing has the smooth brick and faux half-timbering used on the primary elevations. This elevation has one single and one pair of windows at the second and third stories. The gymnasium fills the upper stories of the east wing. The second story has six pairs of punched openings while the third story has five pairs of punched openings. Each punched opening has a single-pane fixed window with a stone sill.

Interior

The interior of the Atchison YMCA retains the historic separation of spaces between the east gymnasium wing and the community spaces in the south and west wings. The south and west wings have offices, community gathering spaces, and athletic facilities. The configuration and finishes of these spaces date to earlier renovations in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.

First Floor (Figure 6)

The primary south entrance opens to a small vestibule that has marble stairs and plaster walls. The lobby at the top of the stairs has its historic one-inch ceramic tile floor and plaster ceiling (*Photo 7*). The north wall of the lobby retains its historic brick fireplace with a wood mantel and wood veneer surround. Non-historic drywall partitions on the east and west sides of the lobby terminate at the columns that flank the fireplace. The columns retain historic wood trim. The non-historic door in the east partition opens to the stair hall. The stair hall retains the historic wood staircase that connects the basement to the attic (*Photos 8 and 16*). On the first floor, the stair hall has non-historic VCT flooring and dropped acoustical tile ceiling. The east wall of the stair has historic wood trim and a large fixed multi-light wood window. Non-historic partitions divide the space south and east of the stair into three offices and a short corridor. The offices have carpet and dropped ceilings. The corridor terminates at the east end in a plaster wall with a large section of concrete block. The wall has concrete block infill where there was formerly an opening with a door to the 1981 building (*Figure 23*).

The door in the west wall of the lobby opens to a large room with a smaller room inside it (*Photo 9*). Non-historic drywall partitions define the smaller room. These rooms have carpet and concrete floors and dropped ceilings. The historic plaster ceiling is extant but damaged above the dropped ceiling. The historic wood casing is extant at the south windows.

The west entrance opens to a narrow vestibule with plaster walls and marble wainscot. The marble stairs in the vestibule lead up to a narrow corridor that runs east-west. A narrow non-historic stairwell within this corridor connects the basement to the third floor; the stairwell was constructed as part of the 1978 renovation. A narrow north-south corridor attached to the east-west corridor runs along the east wall of the west wing. The space on the west side of the corridor was converted to stacked double-height handball courts in 1978.¹ The courts are accessible from the basement and second floors, so the north-south corridor on the first floor does not access anything. The main east-west corridor leads to the east gymnasium wing. On the first floor, non-historic partitions divide the wing into two long, narrow locker rooms with non-historic finishes and fixtures. The locker rooms have carpet and tile floors and dropped ceilings. This area also contains a non-historic bathroom and small office – the alterations to this area date to the 1990 renovation (*Figure 20*). The east-west corridor accesses the main stair hall from the north side. The east end of the corridor is a concrete block wall. A non-historic opening in that wall provided access to the 1981 building when the addition was completed. Concrete block now infills the 1981 opening.

Second Floor (Figure 7)

The main stair and the narrow secondary stair both connect to the second floor. A non-historic fire-rated partition and door enclose the main stair. This door opens to a large room that spans the south leg of the building. The east and west ends of this room are double-height spaces (*Photo 12*). Non-historic drywall partitions on the third floor have large fixed windows. This room has carpet and dropped ceilings. The historic

¹ D. Enich, "No. 2 Y.M.C.A. Handball Court, Basement Floor Level, North West Corner Y.M.C.A. Bldg," Architectural plans, Sheet 1, 1978.

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plaster walls are no longer extant above the dropped ceiling. The configuration of this room dates to the 1990 renovation when the obsolete and underutilized dormitory rooms were removed from the second and third floors (*Figures 21 and 22*). There are two non-historic bathrooms adjacent to the large room.

The west wing has a long narrow corridor that runs north-south along the east side. This corridor provides access to the fire escape at the north end, as well as to the handball court. The corridor has historic wood floors, plaster and drywall walls, and ceiling. The handball court occupies the entire west wing except for the corridor. The 1970s handball court is a double-height space where the third floor was removed. The court has wood floors and plastic panels on the walls and ceiling. The court has a single door at the south end on the second floor, and two fixed windows on the third floor.

The main stair has a landing that is slightly below the second-floor level of the south and west wings. The landing has two doors that lead to spaces in the east gymnasium wing. The west door opens to a narrow office with carpet, plaster walls and ceiling, and wood trim. The east door opens to the historic gymnasium. The gymnasium is a double-height space with historic wood floors, painted brick walls, and wood beadboard ceiling (*Photo 14*). A cantilevered track with steel supports, wood floors, and a wood railing lines the perimeter of the gymnasium (*Photo 15*). The brick at the southwest corner of the gymnasium curves around the main stair (*Photo 13*). There is a small storage room at the northeast corner of the gymnasium. A single door at the north end of the gymnasium leads to a historic stairwell with wood stairs and balusters and plaster walls. The stairwell connects to the cantilevered track, as well as to the first floor and basement.

Third Floor (Figure 8)

The third floor, also accessible from the main and west stairs, has one small room above the center of the large room on the second floor. Rectangular fixed windows in the east and west sides of this room provide views down into the open areas on the second floor (*Photo 12*). An L-shaped corridor connects the south room to another small room on the west side, which connects to the non-historic west stair. The corridor continues along the east side of the west wing, adjacent to the handball court. The corridor, which ends at the north fire escape, has historic wood floors, plaster and drywall walls, and ceilings.

Attic

The main stair continues up to the attic. The attic has historic wood floors and exposed rafters and roof sheathing. Some mechanical ductwork is run through the attic.

Basement (Figure 5)

The basement has the largest footprint of all of the floors. It is accessible from the main stair and the west stair, as well as an exterior entrance through a door beneath the front porch. A single room spans the south leg of the building (*Photo 10*). The room has plaster walls, carpet or rubber floor tiles, and drywall ceiling. A built-in wood bench lines the south and west walls of the room. It is unclear whether or not this bench is historic. Drywall partitions enclose the main stair and the west wing. The wall at the southeast corner of the room has concrete block infill where there formerly was an opening to the 1981 building (*Figure 23*).

The northeast end of the room is open to a wide corridor that connects to the east gymnasium wing. There are two non-historic bathrooms on the east side of the corridor. The west side of the corridor has a narrow room on the north side of the main stair. The corridor opens to a large room with historic glazed brick tile on the walls. A small commercial kitchen occupies the space at the southeast corner of the room. While some of these finishes are historic, the configuration of space in this area dates to 1990 (*Figure 19*). Non-historic wood flooring forms a large rectangle at the center of the room. The flooring covers the historic concrete swimming pool, which remains intact. It is unknown whether the historic tile is extant in the pool. The room has non-historic carpet and dropped ceiling, as well as historic glazed tile walls. The swimming pool is original to the 1913 building while the glazed tile walls date to the 1955 renovation (*Photo 11*).

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The west wing has a long narrow corridor that runs alongside the lower handball court. This court has the same finishes as the upper court. A brick shaft for a historic dumbwaiter or manlift connects to the north end of the corridor in the west wing.

Integrity

The Atchison YMCA retains good architectural and historic integrity to communicate its early twentieth-century construction and its historic function as an early-twentieth-century purpose-built YMCA facility. It is located at its original site and within its original setting at the northeast corner of the downtown commercial center of Atchison. It retains its historic design, materials, and workmanship, particularly at the entrance lobby, the gymnasium, and the exterior. It retains the historic athletic and community gathering spaces that communicate its historic function while illustrating the periodic shifts in the YMCA program to focus more on athletic activities and community services, rather than spiritual education and residential accommodations. It also retains its historic location and setting and continues to communicate feelings about and associations with the area and period of significance. The Atchison YMCA served as an important community asset throughout the period of significance.

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1913-1969

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shattuck & Hussey (Architect)

Betts, J.B. (Contractor)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1913 with the completion of construction for the Atchison YMCA's first purpose-built YMCA building. It ends in 1969 with the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance, but no more specific date can be determined. The nominated building functioned as the city's only YMCA facility until it closed in 2017. The Atchison YMCA organization continued to adapt its program and modify the building to meet the changing needs of the community.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Summary

The Atchison YMCA, at 325 Commercial Street in downtown Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas, is locally significant for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of SOCIAL HISTORY. The nominated building is the physical embodiment of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) organization's mission to promote the improvement of society through community gatherings, lectures, and physical activity. While Atchison boasted the first unofficial YMCA organized in Kansas, it had to wait forty years before the group built a facility specially designed to house the functions specific to the YMCA. In 1911, the Atchison YMCA organization proposed constructing its building and announced a fund drive to finance the project. Chicago architects Shattuck & Hussey, the architects who designed hundreds of YMCA facilities across the world, designed the three-story Tudor Revival building. When the doors opened in 1913, the Atchison YMCA had a gymnasium, a swimming pool, rooms for community and organizational gatherings, and thirty-four residential rooms. The Atchison YMCA remained a strong presence in the community throughout its history, periodically adapting and renovating as the focus of the organization shifted. By the mid-twentieth century, the use of the residential rooms waned as the Atchison YMCA program shifted to provide athletic facilities, lessons, and teams for boys and girls of the community, as well as what was considered a wholesome gathering place for teenagers. The use of the dormitory rooms declined in use substantially during the mid-twentieth century. In later years, the YMCA program expanded to include childcare facilities and additional athletic opportunities. The Atchison YMCA has continuously served the community needs of the citizens of Atchison. The period of significance begins in 1913 with the construction of the Atchison YMCA and ends in 1969, the fifty-year end date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance but no more specific date can be determined. The nominated building functioned as the city's only YMCA facility until it closed in 2017. The Atchison YMCA organization continued to adapt its program and modify the building to meet the changing needs of the community.

Elaboration

The "YMCA in the United States" context is the same as the Kansas City YMCA Building nomination, as both nominations were written at the same time by the same author.

YMCA in the United States

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), founded in England in 1844, became popular in the United States after the 1851 Great Exhibition in London introduced the group of young Christian professional men to visiting Americans.² American chapters first appeared in the 1850s and expanded after a hiatus during the Civil War. The YMCA officially entered the state of Kansas in 1879 when Topeka and Sterling (Reno County) formed the state's first local associations.³ By 1882, the state had six associations totaling nearly three hundred members located in Topeka, Manhattan, Arkansas City, Wellington, Sterling, and Emporia State Normal School, but there was no state committee in place until 1883.⁴ The organization evolved its methods in

² Paula Lupkin. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) 2.

³ Christy Davis, "The History of YMCA Structures in Kansas," *Kansas Preservation* 23 (Nov-Dec 2001): 5; *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America for the Year 1887*, (New York: International Committee, 1887), 117 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015069277708?urlappend=%3Bseq=363> (accessed 7 January 2019)

⁴ *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America for the Year 1882-1883*, (New York: International Committee, 1882), 49, 70, 102 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112109885845;view=1up;seq=15> (accessed 7 January 2019); *Year Book of the Young*

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pursuit of its mission to improve the spiritual condition of young men. The most notable method was through building campaigns. The organization used building space as a way to congregate, recruit, and serve members. The initial meeting spaces were rented reading rooms and parlors for leisure and socializing in a Christian atmosphere. Beginning in the late 1860s, the organization began to design and build spaces as a way to expand their influence and brand their organization. The Chicago association constructed the first purpose-built YMCA in 1867; the San Francisco and New York buildings were the first purpose-built YMCA buildings to include gymnasiums.⁵ The design and distribution of those buildings evolved along with the organization's growth and focus that transformed from an evangelical club to community service. YMCA buildings represented the organization's changing role in the communities they served. Both Wichita and Marion erected the first dedicated YMCA buildings in Kansas.⁶

Early 1870s YMCA buildings were exclusive men's clubs in downtown commercial centers. The intention was to provide a wholesome environment, free from the vices that a city had to offer a young man newly away from his family. Intellectual, spiritual, and athletic pursuits provided an alternative to these temptations. Locating in downtown commercial areas ensured that the YMCA's alternative services were close at hand when temptation arose. Interior spaces included parlors, reading rooms, and assembly halls. Some had retail space on the ground floor as a way to raise revenue and to create a link to businessmen who sponsored and populated the organization. That commercial aspect often dictated locations in central business districts to attract retail renters. The business community had an interest in fostering morality in the new generation of professional men moving from rural areas to city centers for work. Membership in the club also signaled social legitimacy to those same employers. The space offered young men a social affiliation and a physical leisure space that was free of vice.

In an era of industrialization and rapid population increases, the YMCA adopted a commercial model for recruiting when it began incorporating fitness facilities in order to attract members. The organization was competing for young men's free time against commercial entertainment in an increasingly urban setting. Beginning in the 1880s, the YMCA refined its mission to include gymnasiums as a way to attract young men to its space and expand the types of physical activities offered. Added focus on amusement and recreation evolved in the latter part of the nineteenth century to include swimming pools, billiards rooms, and bowling alleys in YMCA buildings.⁷ In 1887, YMCA building designs began incorporating dormitories. Dormitories provided a steady stream of income to supplement fundraisers, membership fees, and private donations that financed the maintenance and operation of the buildings in addition to the athletic, educational, and social events held at the YMCA.⁸ Likewise, restaurants or cafes in the building provided additional income. While the buildings began to include some similar interior features, the late nineteenth century YMCA buildings still varied in appearance by location and according to each building committee's choices. Many of these buildings exhibited historical revival styles or eclectic mixes of revival elements popular in the late nineteenth century. Both Wichita's and Marion's late 1880s buildings were designed in revival styles (*Figure 9*).⁹

While the YMCA expanded its facilities, the organization also gained new status as a civic institution. Although it was a private club, the YMCA emphasized its services as a community benefit. A new building program focused on the secular aspect of the club's services by offering libraries and reading rooms, lectures and educational classes, amusement activities, fitness, and dormitory rooms. The spaces represented a safe and

Men's Christian Association of North America for the Year 1886, (New York: International Committee, 1882), 8 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015069277708;view=1up;seq=13> (accessed 7 January 2019).

⁵ *Jubilee Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America for the Year 1901* (New York: International Committee, 1901), 12, [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015069277864> (accessed January 7, 2019).

⁶ Davis, "The History of YMCA Structures in Kansas," 5.

⁷ Lupkin, *Manhood Factories*, 115.

⁸ *Ibid*, 123.

⁹ The Wichita YMCA was sold to the Scottish Rite in 1906. The building was listed in the National Register in 1972. Marion's is not extant.

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morally-acceptable place for bachelor men arriving in new urban commercial centers seeking work or socializing.¹⁰ While earlier nineteenth century YMCA leaders viewed YMCA buildings as “sermons in stone,” city leaders began to view the turn-of-the-century YMCA building as a sign of modernity and civic pride.¹¹ The buildings represented a social investment in the local youth and a community amenity. The 1880s saw the greatest number of local YMCA associations in Kansas; fifty associations with close to 4,800 members across the entire state are listed in the YMCA’s official yearbook of 1889.¹² By 1901, Kansas was home to only ten associations with a total of 2,998 members and twenty-five student associations with 1,448 members, but not all of these associations had their own buildings.¹³

Pre-World War I YMCA Buildings 1905-1915¹⁴

Rapid industrialization drove young men to urban areas, and the YMCA responded with a building boom at the turn of the twentieth century. The new focus on recreation that began to take shape in the 1880s solidified along with the organization’s emerging status as a civic presence at the beginning of the twentieth century. The City Beautiful Movement, disseminated widely at the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair, influenced planners and community leaders to consider beauty and grandeur to foster civic virtue in urban settings. The correlation of architecture and planning with moral virtue mirrors the YMCA’s building program that sought to grow its Christian influence by attracting members to its physical space.

Construction of YMCA buildings in towns and cities across the country accelerated between 1905 and 1915.¹⁵ Over two hundred YMCA buildings were constructed during this period ending with the start of World War I (*Figure 10*);¹⁶ however, the country had more associations than there were dedicated buildings. For instance, by the end of 1915, Kansas had 121 associations, twelve of which were city associations, but only nine YMCA buildings were constructed in the state during this building boom.¹⁷ Although each local YMCA Building Committee was responsible for building design and construction, the YMCA was already an international organization with a strong central bureaucracy that could coordinate certain aspects of the process, such as expedited fund-raising campaigns conducted by traveling YMCA representatives.¹⁸ Prior to the centralization and standardization of the building process, the YMCA organization repeatedly employed the Chicago architecture firm Shattuck and Hussey to design dozens of the two-hundred purpose-built YMCAs constructed during this period.¹⁹ Shattuck and Hussey became familiar with the design aesthetic favored by the International Committee and specialized in the YMCA program enough to design the required functional features at the low costs necessary to meet the budgets determined through fund-raising.²⁰

The centralization of the building process within the YMCA organization would not officially occur until after World War I, but the group of geographically dispersed YMCA buildings constructed between 1905 and 1915

¹⁰ Ibid, *Manhood Factories*, 68.

¹¹ Ibid, 86, 198.

¹² *Year Book of the Young Men’s Christian Association of North America for the Year 1889*, (New York: International Committee, 1889), 95 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015069277708?urlappend=%3Bseq=785> (accessed 7 January 2019)

¹³ *Year Book of the Young Men’s Christian Association of North America for the Year 1901*, (New York: International Committee, 1901), 120 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112109885845;view=1up;seq=15> (accessed 7 January 2019). The drop in associations may have been influenced by the economic depression in the 1890s; several cities disbanded their associations for lack of funds.

¹⁴ Ibid, 86. This date range represents a marked increase in construction of YMCA buildings nationwide.

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Lupkin, *Manhood Factories*, 147.

¹⁷ *Year Book of the Young Men’s Christian Association of North America for the Year 1915/1916*, (New York: International Committee, 1916), 26 [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112109814217?urlappend=%3Bseq=54> (accessed 7 January 2019); Lupkin, *Manhood Factories*, 143. The map includes Atchison, but has it in the wrong location.

¹⁸ Traveling YMCA field secretaries orchestrated coordinated community-level fundraising efforts using media, lists of prospects, record keeping equipment and a competitive process. Lupkin, *Manhood Factories*, 157.

¹⁹ Ibid, 146.

²⁰ Ibid.

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shares remarkable similarities. The pre-World War I YMCA buildings were often brick with masonry bases and beltcourses. Symmetrical fenestration, minimally applied ornament in the form of rusticated entries, revival-style details, and prominent cornices characterize YMCA buildings constructed between 1905 and 1915 (*Figure 11*).²¹ YMCA buildings often contained similar interior programs, and limited budgets left local architects little flexibility for the overall design of the form or excessive ornamentation. At the same time, the high quality of the brick and stone exterior materials and conservative styling made them appropriate symbols of civic pride.²²

The buildings all accommodated standard features that signaled a more secularized facility compared to its nineteenth-century predecessors with assembly halls and parlors. The new YMCA buildings dispensed with parlors and rebranded the religious-use assembly hall as an auditorium, a term more associated with entertainment. Separate gymnasiums were a common feature. Small swimming pools in basements became common as were steam baths and locker rooms. Divided space on bottom floors often included game rooms, billiards rooms, reading rooms, and offices. Upper floors were devoted to dormitory sleeping rooms.²³ Hiring professional physical fitness directors bolstered the YMCA's new identity as a fitness club.

The YMCA's new status as a community benefit where young men could exercise, board, and build moral character elevated the YMCA building as a local institution. As such, it usually had a prominent location near other institutions such as churches or civic centers.²⁴ The inclusion of dormitory rooms in place of commercial retail on the ground floor negated the need for a high-rent location in dense commercial areas. The City Beautiful Movement encouraged its placement in an urban setting, usually on the fringe of dense commercial districts.

The new building program created a hybrid building type. These buildings shared a scale of two to five stories and a horizontal delineation with many contemporaneous and usually nearby commercial building forms. The lack of storefront windows on the ground level separated them from commercial buildings. Instead, prominently centered entries demarcated by rustication or applied ornamentation signaled the single-tenant use and likened the buildings to a clubhouse or a lodge.²⁵ The YMCA buildings contained recreational space but had an outward appearance of an institution, rather than commercial entertainment facilities like theaters.

The program of the YMCA in the first decades of the twentieth century paralleled the broader Progressive Movement, which emphasized the importance of education, both academic and physical, for the betterment of society. During this period all aspects of American life focused on the general betterment of society, aiming to achieve a higher standard of living, material advances, and improved health conditions for all people. Education was widely recognized as the key to maintaining informed and engaged citizenship, thus perpetuating the Democratic ideals on which the country was founded. Increased knowledge led individuals to question existing conditions and gave them the confidence and support to make improvements, whether in their own lives or for the greater society. This led to improved working conditions through work-place laws and child labor laws. Advances in health education and hygiene produced a healthier population that was better equipped to work and contribute to the economy.

History of Atchison and the YMCA

Prior to settlement by Euro-Americans, the Kickapoo people occupied the land on which the town of Atchison was built. The 1803 Louisiana Purchase opened the area to white explorers and traders, some of whom eventually settled in the area. A well-worn trail that followed the natural ridge between the Kansas and Missouri

²¹ Ibid, iii, xii, 123, 145.

²² Ibid, 168.

²³ Ibid, 151

²⁴ Ibid, 88

²⁵ Some YMCA buildings, such as the Atchison YMCA, had a separate side entrance for boy's facilities. Ibid, 128.

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rivers traversed what eventually became Atchison County and was officially designated as a government road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in the 1850s. The history of the city begins in 1854 shortly after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The territorial legislature created thirty-one counties when it laid out the Kansas Territory, including Atchison County, named for the Missouri senator who was instrumental in locating the county's first town. Senator Atchison and his associates identified a location they deemed advantageous for its proximity to a suitable river crossing. Such a location would be beneficial for the commercial growth of the town. A large town company formed shortly after the town of Atchison was dedicated on July 4, 1854.²⁶ The town company, comprised of Senator Atchison and several enterprising businessmen and lawyers, surveyed and subdivided the townsite. Robert S. Kelley served as postmaster for the first post office, established on April 10, 1855. The town incorporated on February 12, 1858, and elected a mayor and city council the following month.²⁷ Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Post Office Department issued an order making Atchison the headquarters and starting point for the mail going west. This secured the city's importance as the terminus of the overland stage line from Atchison to Placerville, California.²⁸ The first frame buildings constructed in the newly platted town included homes and commercial buildings that provided supplies for those heading westward, as well as basic goods and services to the residents of the town and the surrounding farms. Corn was the primary crop for the area.²⁹

Ferries served as the primary means of crossing the river while steamboats provided the majority of goods delivered to the nascent town. In 1860, the first railroad, the *Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad* arrived and the population of Atchison began to increase exponentially.³⁰ Within ten years, other railroad companies constructed lines that terminated at Atchison on both sides of the river, including the central branch of the *Union Pacific*, the *Missouri Pacific*, the *Atchison & Nebraska*, the *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe*, and the Atchison branch of the *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific*.³¹ By 1872, seven distinct rail lines terminated at Atchison, four of which on the Missouri side of the river, necessitating the use of steamboats to transfer goods between the termini.³² In 1875, the city completed an iron railroad bridge with wagon roads flanking the track, fully connecting the east and west rail lines through Atchison.³³ As Atchison grew as a rail transfer hub, the population increased, from 350 in 1854 to 2,616 in 1860, to 7,054 in 1870, to 13,244 in 1872.³⁴ The rapid increase in population paralleled the commercial development of Atchison. The railroad companies employed large numbers of young men who were new to city life and potentially susceptible to its associated temptations.

A group of Atchison businessmen organized a YMCA association in 1872, a little more than a decade after the state entered the Union.³⁵ James M. North (president), A.G. Otis (vice president), W.H. Parsons (corresponding secretary), C.H. Krebs (recorder), and W.F. Downs (treasurer) served as the first board of directors for the newly-formed Atchison YMCA chapter. North and Otis were both lawyers with offices on Commercial Street; Downs and Krebs were officers for the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, as

²⁶ Sheffield Ingalls, *History of Atchison County* (Lawrence, KS: Standard Publishing Co., 1916), 64-65. [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89072960081;view=1up;seq=11> (accessed January 9, 2019).

²⁷ *Atchison Centennial, June 20-26, 1854-1954. A Historic Album of Atchison, Kansas*, (Atchison, KS: The Lockwood Company, Inc., 1954), 5.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ *Atchison City Directory, 1872-'73*, (St. Joseph, MO: St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, 1872), 20.

³⁰ *Atchison Centennial*, 7.

³¹ *Brainerd's Atchison City Directory, for 1876*, (Atchison, MO: A. Brainerd Publisher, 1876), 6-9. *Atchison Centennial*, 8. The *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad* originated in Atchison. The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed an act to incorporate the company in 1859, based on the citizens of Atchison having raised the \$150,000 in capital necessary to support the venture.

³² *Atchison City Directory, 1872-'73*, 20.

³³ *Brainerd's*, 9.

³⁴ *Atchison City Directory, 1872-'73*, 20; U.S. Decennial Census, 1860 and 1870.

³⁵ It is possible that this was an unofficial association or the organization dissolved shortly thereafter. Atchison newspapers and city directories document the existence of a YMCA organization in Atchison as early as 1872. However, the association's archives do not have an official charter that dates to 1872 and the YMCA yearbooks published by the International Committee of the YMCA state that the Atchison YMCA organized in 1886. This may not be an uncommon timeline of events, as newspaper articles from 1869 discuss the presence of the YMCA in Topeka while the YMCA yearbooks describe the Topeka and Sterling associations as having organized in 1879.

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General Superintendent and Land Commissioner and General Accountant, respectively; Parsons had a private medical practice.³⁶ The YMCA held weekly meetings for members and monthly meetings for the Board of Directors.³⁷ The earliest meetings took place in the basements of area churches, although the organization quickly accepted an offer to rent rooms from local businessmen, including G.W. Glick, the law partner of Vice President A.G. Otis.³⁸ The YMCA held regular lectures and Sunday sermons that were open to the public, occasionally conflicting with traditional church services, to the vexation of area clergymen.³⁹ Within a year of founding, the Atchison YMCA organization held a meeting to discuss obtaining larger and more permanent rooms on Commercial Street for the purposes of creating a library and reading room, another standard feature of YMCA organizations.⁴⁰

There is little information in newspapers and city directories to provide the complete history of the YMCA organization in Atchison. It appears that the YMCA organization size, structure, and nature of services waxed and waned during the nineteenth century. While official YMCA International publications state that the Atchison YMCA Association organized in 1886, local sources do not document much of a presence in the city.⁴¹ One issue of *The Young Men's Quarterly, A Record of the Work of the Young Men's Christian Association of Atchison, Kan.*, dated September 1886 indicates that the organization did exist, if temporarily.⁴² The publication listed officers, directors, and executive committee members; the address at 523 Commercial Street; and annual membership dues of \$2.00.⁴³ Of the thirty-three, general YMCA associations in Kansas in 1888, the city of Atchison has the fourth-largest population but the third-highest membership, smaller than just Leavenworth, Wichita, and Topeka. While the *Atchison Daily Champion* announced in an 1887 blurb that "A \$30,000 Y.M.C.A. building will be among the new things for the summer," such a building did not materialize.⁴⁴ The Atchison association may not have been active during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Later YMCA Year Books do not list Atchison as an active or reporting association.

Interest in having an active YMCA association in Atchison resumed in 1909.⁴⁵ R.W. Ramsay of Ramsay Brothers Dry Goods led a group of local businessmen in evaluating the progress of the organization as a whole and how it functioned in other cities and initiating the process to construct a purpose-built YMCA building to house a newly-formed association. At the end of December 1909, William Carlisle, president of the Carlisle-Pennell Lumber Company, donated \$5,000 to start the fund-raising campaign necessary to finance the construction.⁴⁶ Shortly after this announcement, the Atchison businessmen interested in building a YMCA hosted a meeting with Garland Craig, secretary of the Leavenworth YMCA, as the guest speaker. Craig's speech, titled "How to Organize, Build and Maintain a Y.M.C.A.," shared information about the expected cost (no less than \$50,000) and used Hutchinson as an example of successful fund-raising, which raised \$77,000 in one week.⁴⁷ Attendees included, among others, R.W. Ramsay and William Carlisle; W.B. Collett, the district agent for Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company; Dr. E.T. Shelly; and B.P. Waggener, a general solicitor with the Missouri Pacific railway. While the group of businessmen remained enthusiastic about establishing a modern YMCA in Atchison and met periodically to discuss the movement, another two years passed before

³⁶ *Atchison City Directory*, 1872-1873. North had an office on the second floor above the Stetter & Seaman Dry Goods store at 321 Commercial Street.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ "Y.M.C.A." *The Atchison Daily Champion*, October 22, 1872, 4.

³⁹ "Y.M.C.A." *The Atchison Daily Patriot*, November 18, 1872, 2. "Y.M.C.A. The Commencement of their Lectures Course," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, December 20, 1872, 4.

⁴⁰ "Y.M.C.A." *The Atchison Daily Champion*, March 16, 1873, 4.

⁴¹ *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Dominion of Canada for the year 1888*, (New York: International Committee, 1888), 124. This 1886 date may coincide with the establishment of a State Secretary for Kansas and an expansion of the YMCA organization in the state.

⁴² *The Young Men's Quarterly*, Volume 1, no. 1, September 1886. (Atchison, KS: Young Men's Christian Association, 1886).

⁴³ *Ibid.* The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for 1887, Sheet 5, confirms the presence of the YMCA at 523 Commercial Street, although it not listed on the 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

⁴⁴ *Atchison Daily Champion*, April 23, 1887, 3.

⁴⁵ "Y.M.C.A." *The Atchison Church Visitor*, December 12, 1909, 4.

⁴⁶ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 28, 1909, 5.

⁴⁷ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 29, 1909, 3. *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 30, 1909, 2.

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they consulted the secretary of the state association, John Manley, and announced the commencement of the official fund-raising campaign.⁴⁸ They established a twenty-one-person committee to lead the campaign to raise between \$50,000 and \$60,000.⁴⁹

The scope of the endeavor grew quickly. The twenty-one-person committee soon became a twenty-seven-person committee; they planned to undertake a ten-day campaign to raise \$100,000. The increased amount was designed to cover the cost of the lot, a fully modern fireproof building, and furnishings.⁵⁰ News of the campaign and its efforts to secure a new permanent YMCA for Atchison inspired comradery and goodwill throughout the town. One hundred high school boys pledged over \$500 to the campaign; the Atchison Street Railway Company donated the receipts from a single day's worth of fares; Atchison High School contributed the proceeds from an encore production of that year's play. The school designated the funds for the furnishing of one of the rooms in the new YMCA.⁵¹ The committee formed ten teams to collect pledges and donations.⁵² They took out full-page ads in the local newspapers to promote the campaign and the YMCA in general. The ads touted the benefits of such an institution while including editorials that nearly shamed Atchison for not establishing one sooner.⁵³ The ads promoted the YMCA as a non-denomination institution, "It is not a church movement," rather a place of "clean recreation," where boys and young men can "give play to their physical and intellectual energies."⁵⁴

The ten-day fundraising campaign successfully raised an estimated \$85,000, with the city's rich and poor alike contributing what they could.⁵⁵ William Carlisle, whose \$5,000 donation initiated the fund-raising campaign, proposed a final matching grant of \$4,000 if everyone who had already pledged would increase their donation to generate a total of \$5,000.⁵⁶ With the fund-raising goals met, the YMCA building committee turned to the task of actually constructing the building. After some debate over where to locate the new building, the committee settled on the northeast corner of 4th and Commercial streets and set about acquiring the lots. The committee then interviewed five architecture firms and settled on Shattuck & Hussey of Chicago.⁵⁷ The committee selected Shattuck & Hussey for their depth of experience in designing YMCA buildings, having designed more than one hundred in the United States and all of the European association buildings (*Figure 11*).⁵⁸

With the purchase of the five lots at the northeast corner of Commercial and North 4th streets, the wrecking contractor demolished the five two-story, nineteenth-century commercial buildings that filled the lots (*Figure 12*). By April of 1913, contractor J.B. Betts of Topeka had excavated the basement and sunk concrete piers for the brick foundation.⁵⁹ While the building was still under construction throughout the year, secretary of the Atchison Association, L.V. Starkey lined up renters for the dormitory rooms once the building opened.⁶⁰ The contractors finished construction in December 1913, and the new Atchison YMCA opened to a grand celebration (*Figures 13 and 14*).⁶¹ The Atchison YMCA association raised \$91,000 in subscriptions before and during the construction process, roughly \$20,000 shy of the \$107,000 total needed to cover the site acquisition and clearance (\$21,000), building construction (\$70,000), furnishings (\$11,000), and promotion (\$5,000).⁶²

⁴⁸ "The Y.M.C.A. Movement," *The Atchison Weekly Globe*, March 7, 1912, 8.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ "The Campaign to Start Soon," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, April 17, 1912, 1.

⁵¹ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, April 27, 1912, 2.

⁵² "Competition is Getting Strong," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, May 17, 1912, 1.

⁵³ "It's Your Y.M.C.A.," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, May 17, 1912, 1.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ "Y.M.C.A. Wins. Hard Work and Atchison Enterprise bring results. Means Fine Building." *The Atchison Daily Globe*, May 25, 1912.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, July 5, 1912, 3.

⁵⁸ "The Purchase is Complete," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, July 7, 1912.

⁵⁹ "New Y.M.C.A. Walls Will Soon Start Up," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, April 4, 1913, 1.

⁶⁰ "Rents rooms in Y.M.C.A." *The Atchison Daily Champion*, April 4, 1913, 1.

⁶¹ "Y.M.C.A. Ready for the Public," *The Atchison Daily Champion*, December 3, 1913, 1.

⁶² "Atchison's Splendid Y.M.C.A. Building Opened December 4," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 11, 1913, 8.

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Contemporary descriptions of the building include the thirty-four dormitory rooms designed to house fifty-one young men, the ground-floor restaurant, rooms for banquets or committee meetings, a game room for boys age ten to fifteen, the 44'x72' gymnasium, and the 20'x50' swimming pool lined with white tile.⁶³ The original staff of ten included the secretary, who served as the administrative head of the association, the physical director, the matron, two office clerks, two janitors, and three kitchen staff.⁶⁴ The estimated operating budget for the new Atchison YMCA was \$10,000; the income designed to cover the operational expenses came from rent from the dormitories, receipts from the restaurant, and membership dues.⁶⁵

The Atchison YMCA performed much as expected. With annual dues between \$5 and \$10, the organization required membership of at least 450 men and boys.⁶⁶ The YMCA of North America's *Year Book 1915-1916* published statistics for each YMCA association for that year. The Atchison YMCA, within a city with an estimated population of 16,600, had 405 members, about 250 men and 155 boys, and an average daily attendance of 200.⁶⁷ Expenses exceeded the earlier estimate, climbing to \$11,265. Dues covered \$4,326; the report does not list the receipts from the dormitories or the restaurant.⁶⁸ The report did list that the dormitories could accommodate fifty-one men.⁶⁹ Weekly rates varied from \$1.50 to \$4, while daily rates ranged from \$.35 to \$1.⁷⁰ The 1917 city directory identified at least ten men living at the YMCA, illustrating the variety of residents who rented rooms at the YMCA. Oliver Hutchinson worked for the Railway Special Company; C.G. Harrel was a high school teacher; A.J. Harris was a clerk and general agent for the Santa Fe Railway; Edward Jones was a contractor; Albert E. McCraig was a plumber; Ernest von Erdmannsdorff work at Wells Fargo; Max von Erdmannsdorff worked for Weis Manufacturing Company; and Ralph A. Dickerson and Alfred Wynkoop were both students at Midland College.⁷¹ Within five years, however, the membership of the Atchison YMCA more than doubled to 907 members (547 men, 360 boys), despite a drop in the population of the city.⁷² While the Atchison YMCA continued to provide lectures and social entertainment, its most popular features, by far, were the gymnasium and natatorium.⁷³ Three hundred seventy-five persons registered for regular gymnasium classes and 118 participated in swimming lessons and life-saving classes.⁷⁴

The services provided at the Atchison YMCA did not change through the 1920s, the Great Depression, or even during World War II, although at an unknown date, the YMCA began allowing women and girls to participate in certain activities, particularly swim lessons and social events. By the mid-twentieth century, the Atchison YMCA had shifted its program slightly to focus more on the local youth of both sexes, with up to three hundred participating boys and girls each day, "guided and directed into useful and healthful channels."⁷⁵ Income from dormitories and restaurant waned as fewer individuals availed themselves of these services. The Atchison YMCA raised the money necessary to cover its operating expenses through membership drives and participation in the Community Chest program.⁷⁶ Membership dues ranged from \$3 for a women's social membership to a \$25 sustaining membership; the organization set a goal to raise \$5,000 through six hundred

⁶³ Ingalls, 319-320.

⁶⁴ "Atchison's Splendid Y.M.C.A. Building Opened December 4."

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America for the Year 1915/1916* (New York: International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 1916), 94-95. [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112109814217;view=1up;seq=16> (accessed 9 January 2019).

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ "Atchison's Splendid Y.M.C.A. Building Opened December 4."

⁷¹ 1917 City Directory.

⁷² *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America for the Year May 1, 1920 to April 30, 1921* (New York: International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 1921), 314-315. [digitized on-line] available from the Hathi Trust <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015069245804;view=1up;seq=7> (accessed 9 January 2019).

⁷³ Ibid, 316-317.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ "The Young Folks Need Your Help," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, September 11, 1948, 3.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

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memberships.⁷⁷ During 1946, 164 boys and girls took swim lessons, and roughly 450 participated in the YMCA league basketball and softball teams.⁷⁸ The first newspaper references to “Teen Town,” occurred in 1943 when the YMCA announced its opening (*Figure 16*). Two-hundred-fifty young people attended the first event, which included games, dancing, soft-drinks, and ice cream.⁷⁹ Teen Town was a designated space in the basement of the YMCA; “For 15 cents a month any teen-age boy or girl had access to Teen-Town, where he finds friends, music, refreshment, in wholesome surroundings.”⁸⁰ The list of groups, clubs, and organizations that used the YMCA meeting and athletic spaces in 1946 is extensive and includes the “Girl Scouts, Kansas University alumni, telephone girls, CSO Spanish Club, Camera Club, Beta Sigma Phi, WCTU, Farm Bureau, Insurance-men’s conference, Atchison high school band, Missouri Pacific Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Scout Troop No. 92 and other organizations.”⁸¹ The brochures the YMCA published and distributed to promote its annual membership drive in 1949 explained through words and images the mission of the Atchison YMCA, which retains its Progressive Era emphasis on physical health and education as the means to improve society. The brochure states that “Democracy and freedom are not perpetual-motion gadgets which run themselves. The people themselves must get squarely behind community agencies which build good citizens.”⁸² The brochure reported that an average of 260 persons used the Atchison YMCA every day that it was open, for a total of 78,000 person-times that citizens of Atchison “walked through the doors...and actively took part in some portion of the ‘Y’ program.”⁸³ Images in the brochure showed Atchison youth “swimming, playing basketball, bowling, doing craft work, boxing, dancing in Teen Town, all under favorable circumstances in a good, wholesome environment.”⁸⁴ The Atchison YMCA made periodic investments to refresh spaces within the building. In 1950, they spent \$840 to redecorate the boys’ game room and install a new composite floor in the billiard room.⁸⁵ In 1953, they spent \$1,250 to reroof the gymnasium, add a new hair dryer to the girls’ dressing room and a stair from the dressing room to the shower room, repaint the lobby, purchase new equipment for the handicraft room and games for the boys’ game room, as well as rehabilitate three of the dormitories.⁸⁶

In 1951, the Atchison YMCA reported that membership had reached an all-time high of 1,304 members, with nearly equal representation from men and women (691 and 613, respectively).⁸⁷ The wide variety of activities offered at the YMCA reflects how ingrained the institution is within the community (*Figures 17 and 18*). The 262 activities offered during the month of January 1951 included “a grade school dinner, pre-kindergarten school, Mount S. Scholastica swim classes, rural school gym classes, grade school square dances, Teen Town, church basketball league, girls’ basketball, bowling, city basketball league play, book club meetings, and others.”⁸⁸ While the operating budget continued to grow with the expansion of the program to offer more activities to a broader population, the Atchison YMCA organization chose not to raise membership fees, especially for children. Instead, the organization relied on a funding source that had supported the YMCA from the construction of the building: the local business community. Initially organized as the Community Chest, then the United Fund, and eventually United Way, businesses donated money that was then distributed to charitable organizations. In 1952, with operating expenses of \$26,300, membership fees accounted for only \$5,500 of income. Business ventures, such as candy sales, bowling, and rent from the dormitories generated \$8,500. The remaining \$10,195 of that year’s \$24,195 income came from the United Fund.⁸⁹ This information

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ “Atchison ‘Y’ Looks Ahead,” *The Atchison Daily Globe*, January 28, 1947, 1.

⁷⁹ “Opening of Teen Town Big Success,” *The Atchison Daily Globe*, September 4, 1943, 1.

⁸⁰ “Atchison ‘Y’ Looks Ahead.”

⁸¹ Ibid, 2.

⁸² “The Atchison ‘Y’ Program,” *The Atchison Daily Globe*, September 11, 1949, 4.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, March 12, 1950, 12. Neither of these rooms are extant in their historic configuration.

⁸⁶ “Remodeling at YMCA,” *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 20, 1953, 17.

⁸⁷ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, February 11, 1951, 3.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ “Emporia YMCA to be Closed,” *The Leavenworth Times*, March 13, 1953, 4.

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was provided in an attempt to solicit additional donations to prevent the Atchison YMCA from meeting the fate of the Emporia YMCA, which had recently closed due to non-support.⁹⁰

Towards the end of 1954, the Atchison YMCA initiated a fund drive to raise money for a substantial rehabilitation. Three teenage girls advocating for the improvement of Teen Town inspired the Atchison YMCA board to evaluate the broader need for capital improvements. In the girls' plea for a smooth dancing floor, soft-drink concessions, a better music box, and new records to improve Teen Town, they highlighted the importance of this space within the community, as "there were few other recreation spots for their age-groups that were not beer taverns."⁹¹ The fund drive raised \$48,000, including a \$5,000 donation from Mrs. Josephine Biggs, the daughter of Robert W. Ramsay, who led the organization in the initial founding of the current Atchison YMCA.⁹² The \$65,000 renovation, completed in 1956, included modernizing the pool and locker rooms with new tile, and the requested Teen Town improvements.⁹³ The renovation did not alter the configuration of the pool, only its finishes, installing a more modern tile on the walls and creating a small kitchen/concession area. Membership remained steady during the 1950s, with 1,284 members in 1956, the majority of which identified as young; 758 members of both sexes were under age 18 while an additional 258 members were between ages 18 and 30.⁹⁴ Attendance records show that the gymnasium and pool had the most individual uses, with 17,988 and 22,050, respectively; followed by Teen Town (7,503) and the game room (7,200). Other popular activities include the bowling alleys (1,125) and the craft room (216).⁹⁵ The Atchison YMCA membership followed national trends; membership increased forty-two percent in the decade following the end of World War II.⁹⁶

In 1961, the Atchison YMCA board of directors again evaluated the physical condition of the building and found it in need of improvements. This time, however, they began to contemplate replacing rather than renovating. The services the YMCA provided in the 1960s differed from those provided fifty years prior, for which the building was designed. The primary complaints were that the ceiling of the basement pool was too low to provide adequate diving facilities and that while the building was large, the small rooms, particularly the dormitory rooms no longer fit the program and were a considerable waste of space.⁹⁷ The financial report provided with the minutes of the Atchison YMCA board meeting from May 1967 indicated that rental income from the dormitories for that year to date was down by more than two-thirds, from \$2,516.50 in 1966 to \$769 in 1967.⁹⁸ The only dormitory income for May 1967 had been \$5.00. They believed the gymnasium to be properly maintained and capable of serving its intended purpose.⁹⁹ Having just completed a major fund-raising campaign and subsequent renovation the previous decade, the YMCA did not have, and could not ask for, the funds necessary to remedy the deficiencies they noted. Less than twenty years later, they resumed the discussion of renovating or replacing the YMCA building. After much discussion, they decided to do a little of both. Beginning in the late 1970s, the Atchison YMCA created two double-height handball courts by removing the floor of the first and third stories in the west wing, and they removed the dormitory rooms on the second floor. They also began construction of a new building to house the pool on the open space to the east of the building. They were able to construct a larger pool with ceiling height sufficient for diving.¹⁰⁰ They punched three openings in the existing building to connect to the new pool building. The north opening connected the new building to the existing locker rooms.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ "Revitalized 'Y'," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, January 1956, 25.

⁹² "Generous Give to the YMCA," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, May 17, 1955, 1.

⁹³ "Revitalized 'Y'."

⁹⁴ "Local 'Y' Founded in '72," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, January 31, 1957, 1.

⁹⁵ Ibid. The numbers represent each time an individual attended a particular activity.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ "A New YMCA?" *The Atchison Daily Globe*, April 16, 1961, 14.

⁹⁸ The Young Men's Christian Association, Financial Report, May 1967. Atchison YMCA Archives.

⁹⁹ "A New YMCA?"

¹⁰⁰ *The Atchison Daily Globe*, July 9, 1981, 1.

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Again in 1990, the Atchison YMCA embarked on a renovation to bring the existing building into alignment with the organization's program. They removed the remaining dormitory rooms on the third floor, as well as portions of the third floor itself to create double-height gathering space on the second floor. They also reconfigured the locker rooms and installed new finishes. The YMCA program focused on the pool, the gymnasium, and community gathering space.¹⁰¹ The reading rooms and dormitories were obsolete. In 2010, the Atchison YMCA joined the YMCA of Greater Kansas City, organized to consolidate the administration and funding of YMCAs in communities in and around the Kansas City metro area.¹⁰² Through the late-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the Atchison YMCA offered athletic programming, child daycare, and space for children's activities, continuously maintaining its presence as a community asset. Membership numbers paralleled shifts in the local population. In 2013, the YMCA of Greater Kansas City planned a major capital improvement project that included renovating the existing 1981 pool and constructing a new gymnasium and community center.¹⁰³ Rather than demolish the 1913 building, they constructed the new facility on the east side of the 1981 building. As part of the new construction, the doorway connections between the 1981 and 1913 buildings were infilled and a new party wall was constructed to create a physical, structural, and code-compliant separation between the 1981 and 1913 buildings. The 1981 building was largely demolished and a new section with a new façade was constructed on the south side of the 1981 building to tie it visually, structurally, and per code to the new construction. Groundbreaking began in April 2016, and when it was complete in 2017, they officially closed the 1913 Atchison YMCA building.¹⁰⁴

Conclusion

The Atchison YMCA served as a community asset since its construction in 1913. It continued to fulfill the mission of the YMCA organization, even as the organization evolved to meet the changing needs of the community. Initially, bible study, spiritual education, and wholesome living accommodations were equally as important as the athletic programming. However, over time, the program shifted to focus more on athletics and community gathering space. The Atchison YMCA organization adapted its program and its building to maintain and grow its membership. The nominated property retains the features and spaces that communicate its historic social and recreational function that has been so important to the community of Atchison throughout its history.

¹⁰¹ Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., "Renovation of 1914 Building; Atchison Family YMCA," Architectural Drawings, A1 and A2, 1990. Atchison YMCA Archives. Figures 19-22.

¹⁰² Mary Meyers, "Atchison Y opens new expansion," *The Atchison Daily Globe*, December 6, 2017.

http://www.newspressnow.com/atchison-y-opens-new-expansion/article_5949774c-6e7e-5fc1-b346-3008b9274998.html (accessed January 15, 2019).

¹⁰³ Kevin Collison, "Big downtown YMCA is planned, but three others will close," *The Wichita Eagle*, March 12, 2013.

<https://www.kansas.com/latest-news/article1110881.html> (accessed January 15, 2019).

¹⁰⁴ Meyers.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Davis, Christy "The History of YMCA Structures in Kansas," *Kansas Preservation* 23 (Nov-Dec 2001): 5-6.

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Lupkin, Paula. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture.* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) 2.

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Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., "Renovation of 1914 Building; Atchison Family YMCA," Architectural Drawings, 1990. Atchison YMCA Archives.

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Year Books of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America. New York: Association Press, multiple years [digitized on-line] available from the Internet Archive <https://archive.org/search.php?query=creator%3A%22Young+Men%27s+Christian+Associations.+%5Bfrom+old+catalog%5D%22> and the Hathi Trust <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000528855> (accessed 7 January 2019).

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The Young Men's Quarterly, Volume 1, no. 1, September 1886. (Atchison, KS: Young Men's Christian Association, 1886).

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: Atchison Public Library
Atchison YMCA Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.56219 -95.11740 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

OR

UTM References

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property boundary is the parcel boundary abutting Commercial Street on the south, North 4th Street on the west, and the public alley on the north. The east boundary is the east wall of the historic building, which now aligns with the legal parcel. The boundary does not include the one-story 1981 and 2017 buildings, which now occupy a separate legal parcel. The legal description of the property is Atchison, Section 06, Township 06, Range 21E, Block 13, 14291 square feet, Part Lots 8-10, beginning SW corner of Lot 8, thence north 149.8 feet, thence east 102.74 feet, thence south 92.96 feet, thence west 19.10 feet, thence south 56.95 feet, thence west 83.12 feet to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses the historic 1913 YMCA building. The 2017 building is new construction, not an addition, and the 1981 building that was incorporated into the 2017 building was altered so significantly that it visually, structurally, and by code can no longer be considered an addition to the 1913 building. Doorways between the 1913 and 1981 buildings were infilled and a new party wall constructed. A new front was added to 1981 building tying it visually and structurally to the 2017 construction. The nominated building occupies its own separate legal parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Nugent, National Register Coordinator

organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date February 2020

street & number 1712 Holmes telephone 816-472-4950

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

e-mail rachel@rosinpreservation.com

Atchison YMCA
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Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name 1913, LLC
street & number 307 N. 2nd Street telephone 913-367-9317
city or town Atchison state KS zip code 66002

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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial 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.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Atchison YMCA
City or Vicinity: Atchison
County: Atchison State: Kansas
Photographer: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography
Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 16: South elevation, view N
- 2 of 16: South elevation of 1913 building and additions, view NE
- 3 of 16: West elevation, view E
- 4 of 16: North and west elevations, view SE
- 5 of 16: North and east elevations with 1981 addition, view SW
- 6 of 16: South and east elevations with 2017 building, view NW
- 7 of 16: First floor, entrance lobby, view N
- 8 of 16: First floor, stairwell, view NE
- 9 of 16: First floor, former game room, view SE
- 10 of 16: Basement, former assembly area, view SW
- 11 of 16: Basement, swimming pool, view NW
- 12 of 16: Second floor, south room, view NE
- 13 of 16: Second floor, gymnasium entrance from main stair, view SW
- 14 of 16: Second floor, gymnasium, view SE
- 15 of 16: Third floor, gymnasium elevated track, view N
- 16 of 16: Third floor, historic stairwell, view NE

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Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1. Context Map, Source: Google Maps, 2019.

Figure 2. Site Map. Source, Google Maps, 2019.

Figure 3. Site Map with dates of construction for the 1981 and 2017 sections. Source: Google Maps, 2019.

Figure 4. Photo Map – Exterior. Source: Google Maps, 2019.

Figure 5. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Basement. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.

Figure 6. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – First Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.

Figure 7. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Second Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.

Figure 8. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Third Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.

Figure 9. Top: Wichita's 1887-1888 YMCA/Scottish Rite Temple, 332 E. 1st Street. View looking northwest at south and east facades. 2007. Source: Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=173-5880-00005> (accessed 7 January 2019). Bottom: Marion's 1887 YMCA (not extant). 1907. Source: Kansas Memory, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/312465> (accessed 7 January 2019).

Figure 10. YMCA construction map. Source: Paula Lupkin. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) p. xvi

Figure 11. Pre-WWI YMCA Buildings. Source: Paula Lupkin. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) p. xii

Figure 12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924 corrected to 1941, Sheet

Figure 13. Historic Rendering. Source: *Atchison Weekly Globe*, December 11, 1913, page 1.

Figure 14. Historic Photograph, 1916. Source: Sheffield Ingalls, *History of Atchison County*, 1916.

Figure 15. Historic Postcard, undated.

Figure 16. Historic Postcard, c.1943.

Figure 17. Historic Photograph, Game Room, c.1950. Source: Atchison Family YMCA Archives.

Figure 18. Historic Photograph, Swimming pool, c.1950. Source: Atchison Family YMCA Archives.

Figure 19. 1990 Floor Plan – Basement. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.

Figure 20. 1990 Floor Plan – First Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.

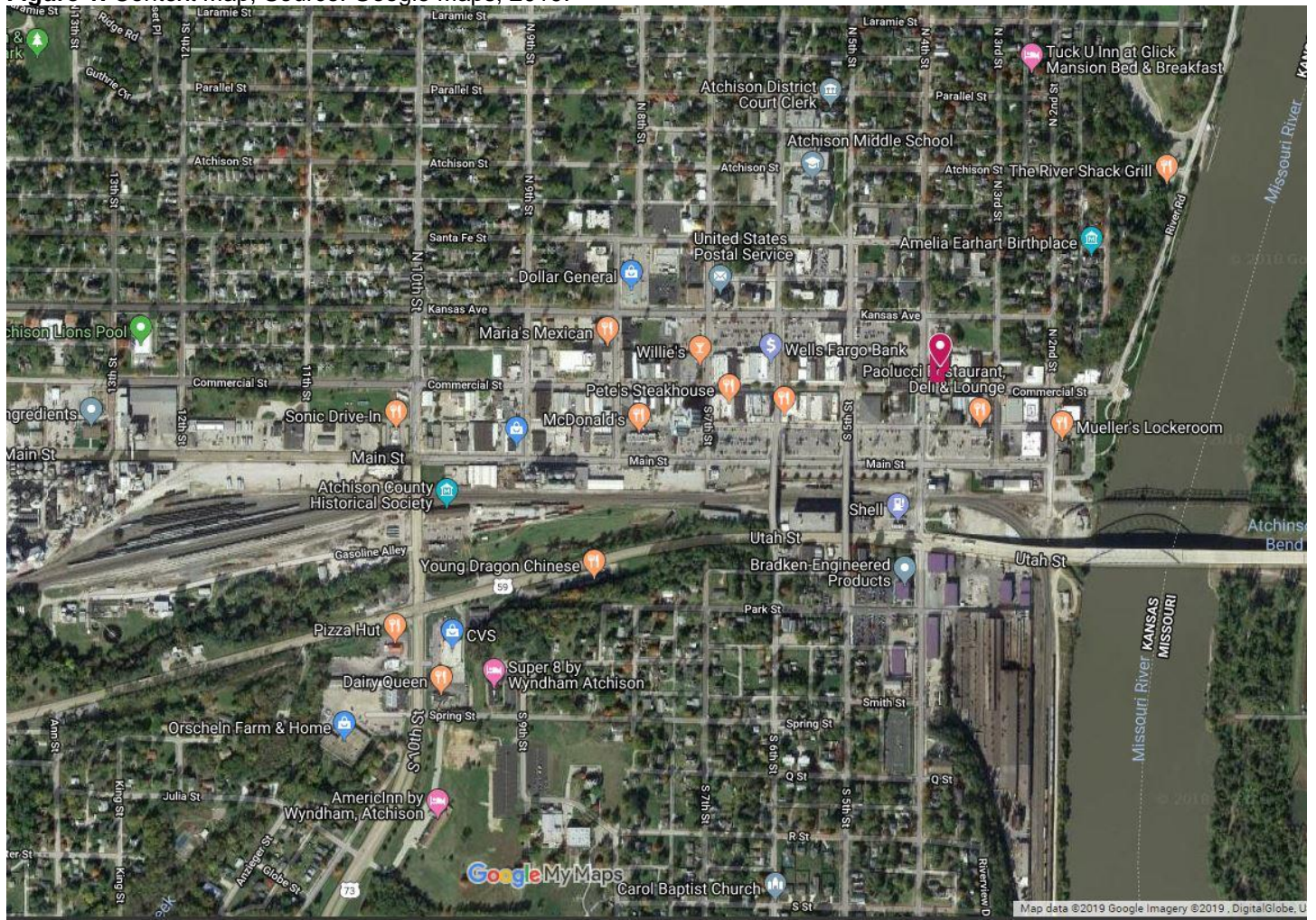
Figure 21. 1990 Floor Plan – Second Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.

Figure 22. 1990 Floor Plan – Third Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.

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Figure 1. Context Map, Source: Google Maps, 2019.



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Figure 2. Site Map. Source, Google Maps, 2019. The 2017 YMCA building does not appear on any aerial photographs. The three buildings at the east (right) end of the block have been demolished and replaced.

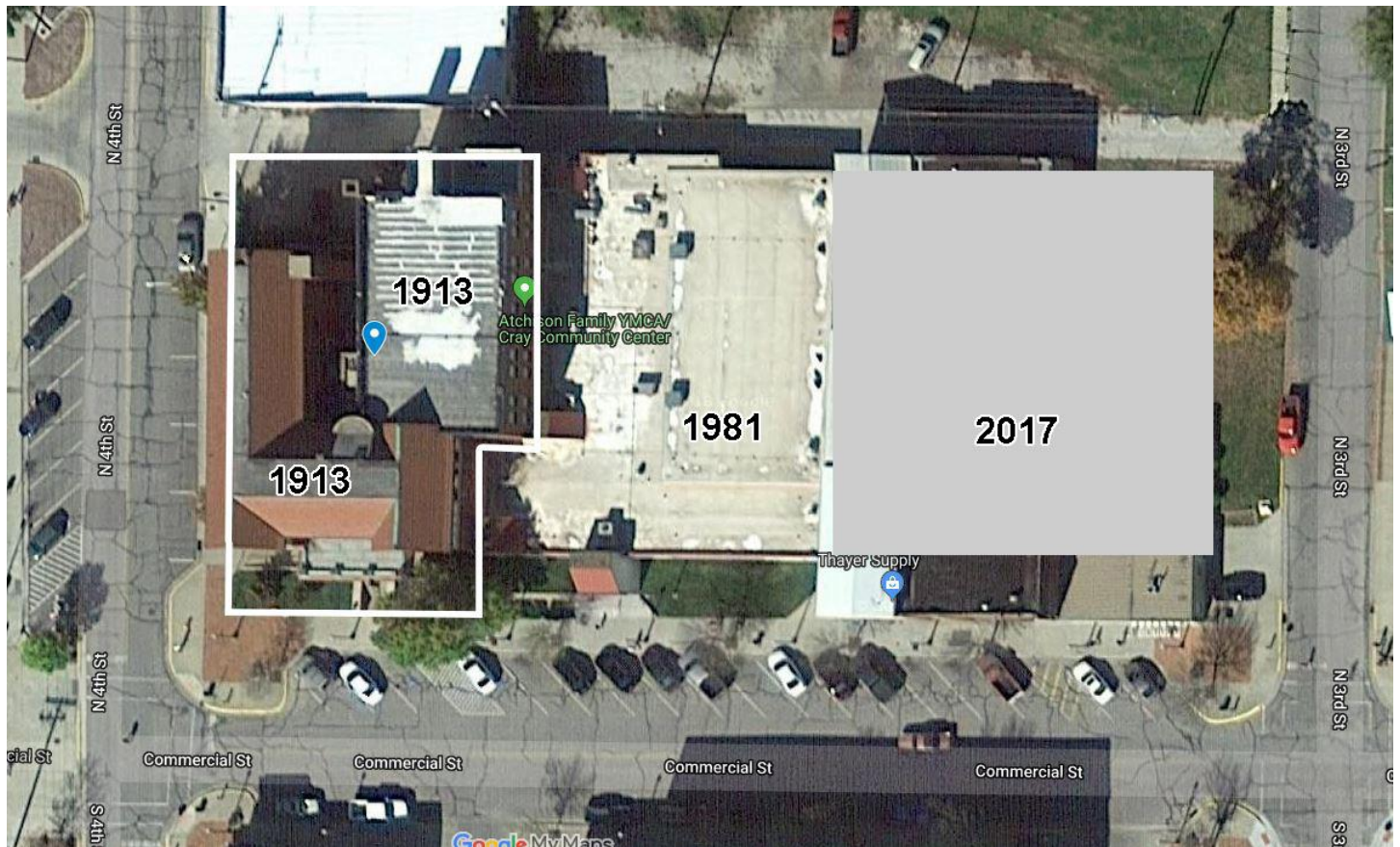


Atchison YMCA
325 Commercial Street
Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas
39.56219
-95.11740

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Figure 3. Site Map with dates of construction for the 1981 and 2017 sections. Source: Google Maps, 2019. The 2017 YMCA building does not appear on any current aerial maps. Its massing and location are indicated below. The boundary of the nominated property is the white line, which corresponds to the historic boundary of the building and the current legal parcel.



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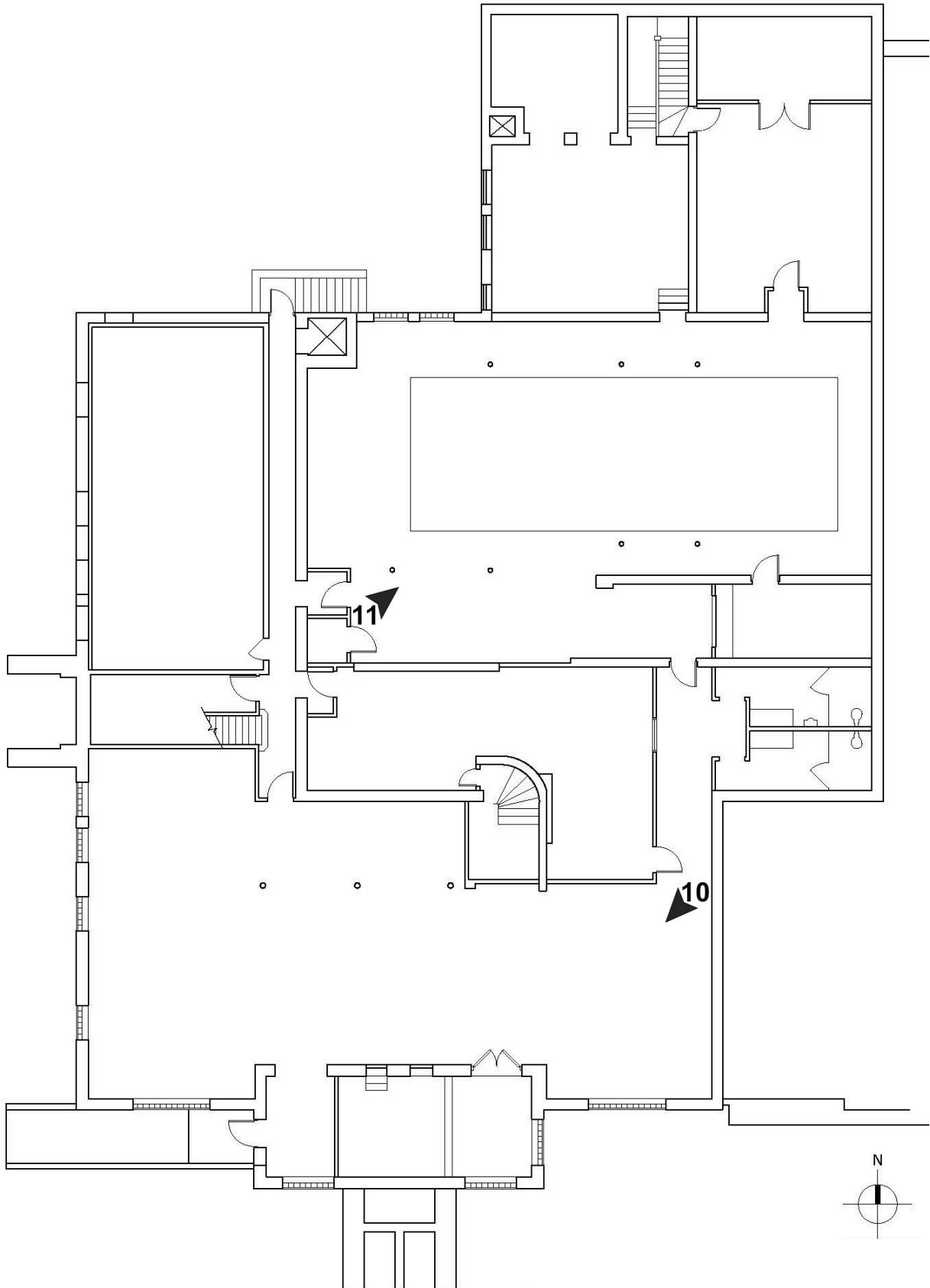
Figure 4. Photo Map – Exterior. Source: Google Maps, 2019.



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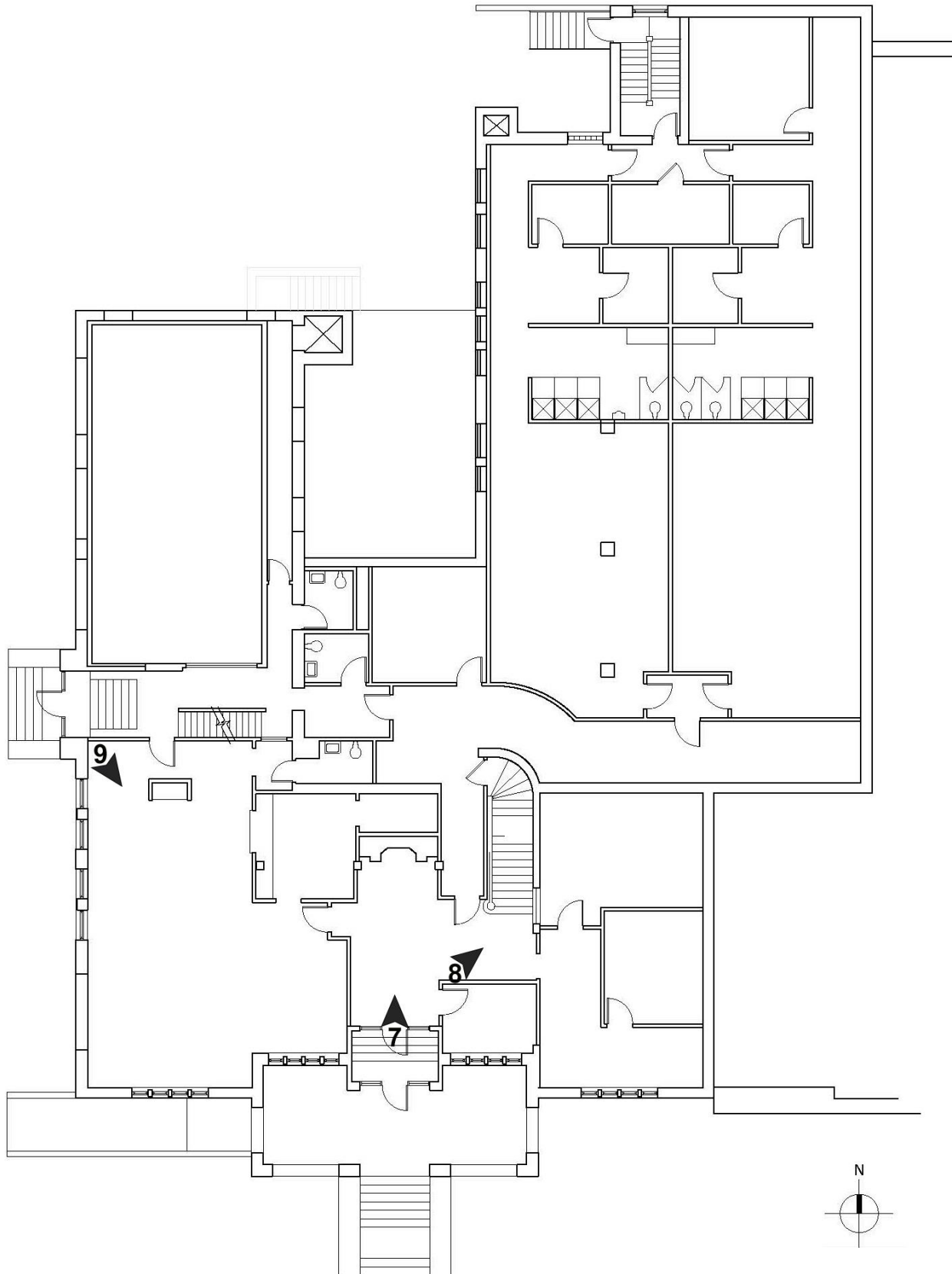
Figure 5. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Basement. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.



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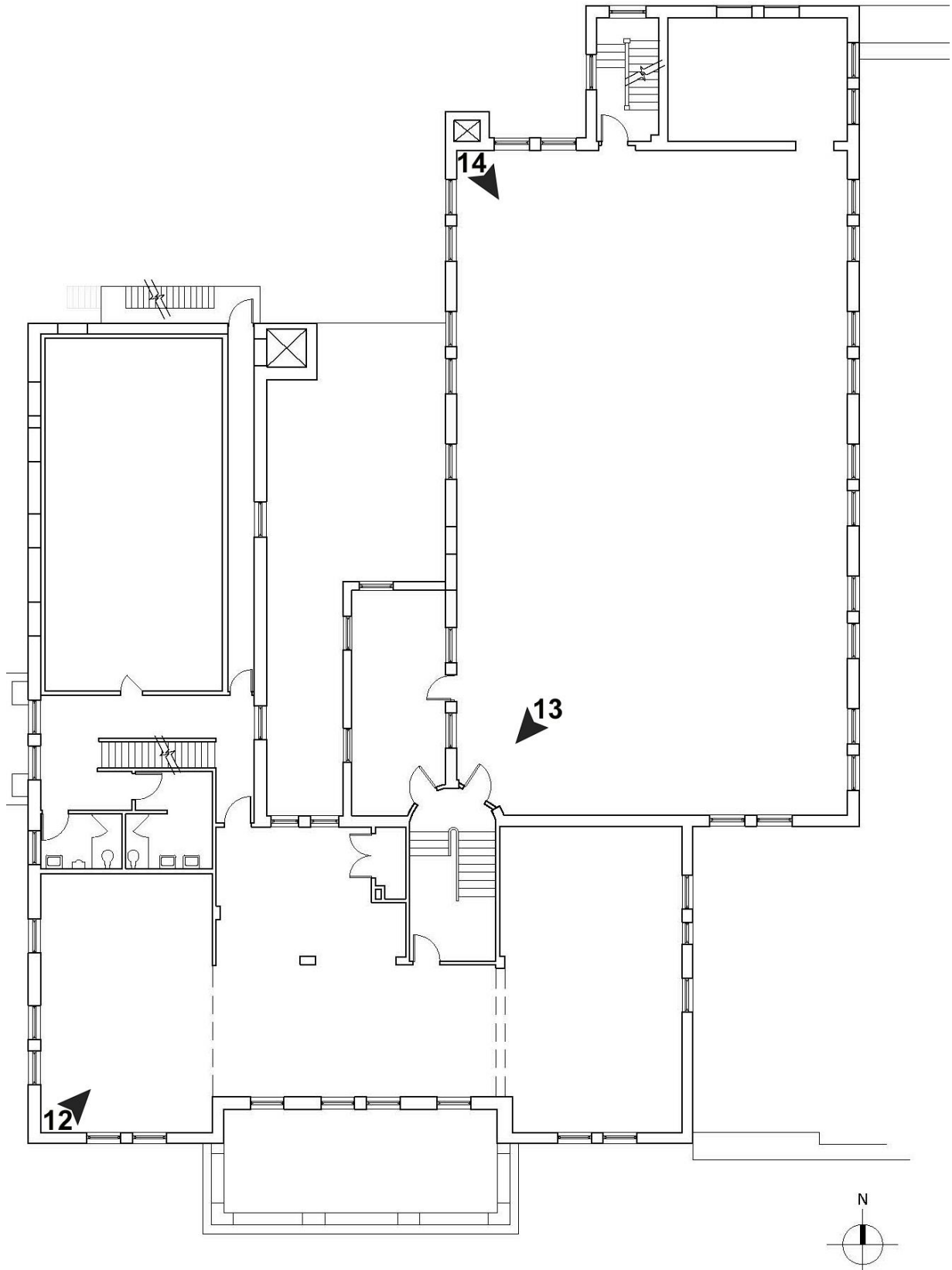
Figure 6. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – First Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.



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Figure 7. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Second Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.



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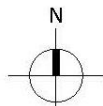
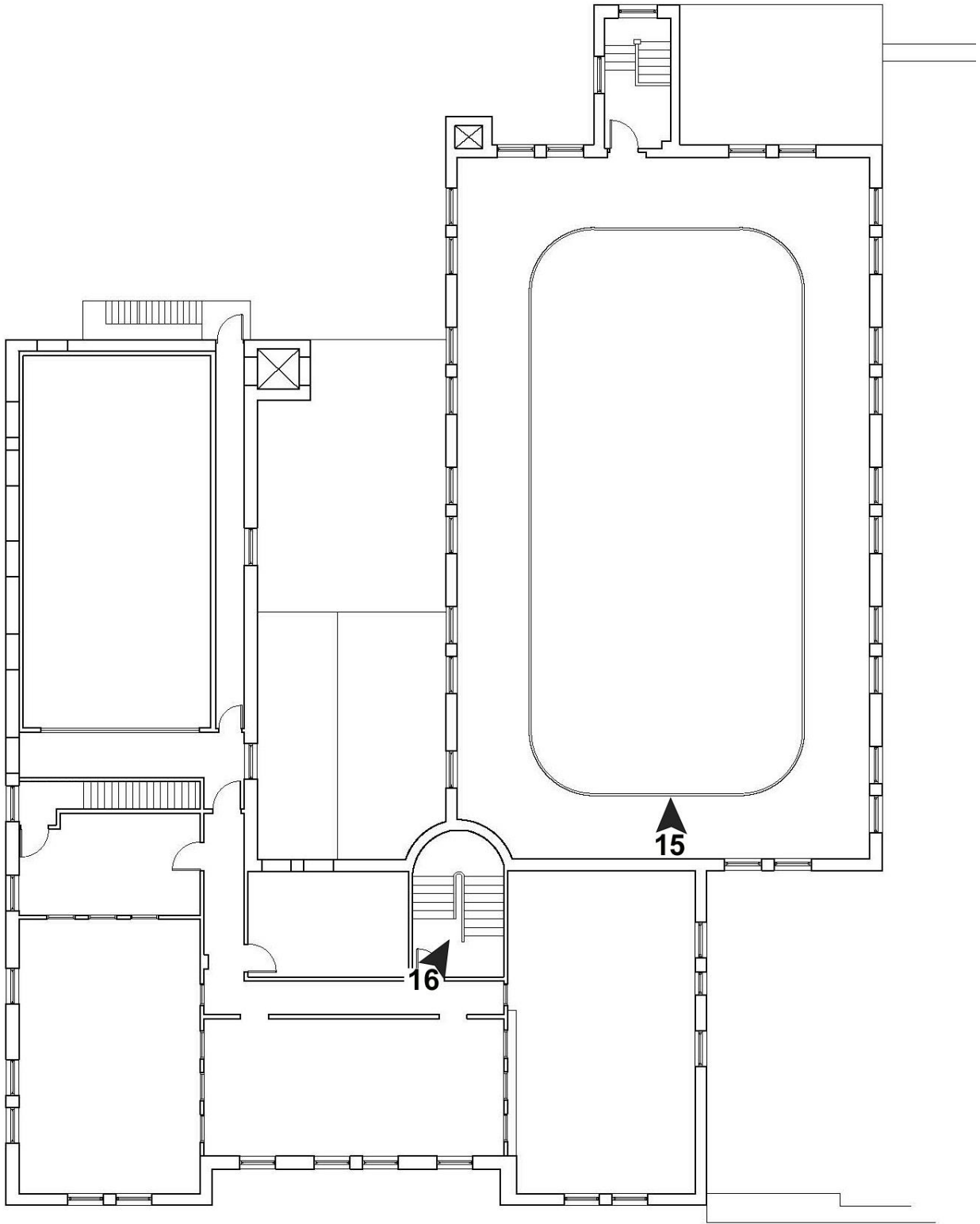
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Figure 8. Photo Map and Current Floor Plan – Third Floor. Source: River Bluff Architects, Inc., 2017.

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Figure 9. Top: Wichita's 1887-1888 YMCA/Scottish Rite Temple, 332 E. 1st Street. View looking northwest at south and east facades. 2007. Source: Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, <https://khri.kansasgis.org/index.cfm?in=173-5880-00005> (accessed 7 January 2019). Bottom: Marion's 1887 YMCA (not extant). 1907. Source: Kansas Memory, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/312465> (accessed 7 January 2019).



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Figure 10. YMCA construction map. Source: Paula Lupkin. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) p. xvi

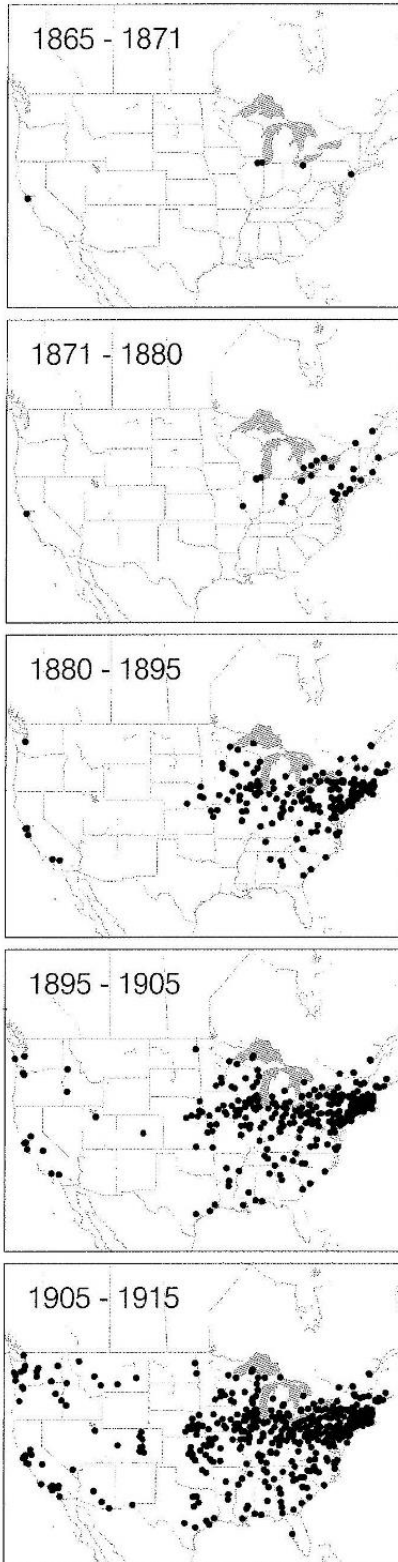
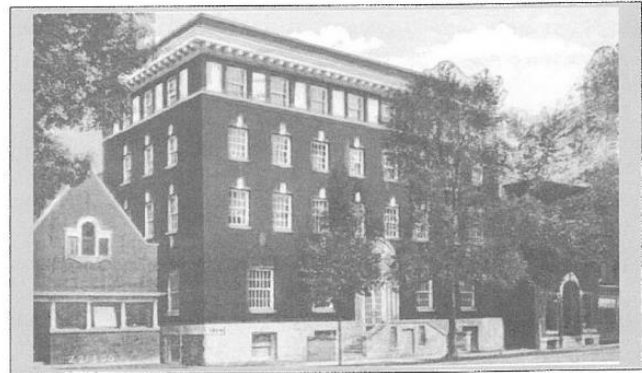


FIGURE I.2. YMCA building construction map, 1865-1915.

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Figure 11. Pre-WWI YMCA Buildings. Source: Paula Lupkin. *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture.* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010) p. xii.



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Figure 12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924 corrected to 1941, Sheet

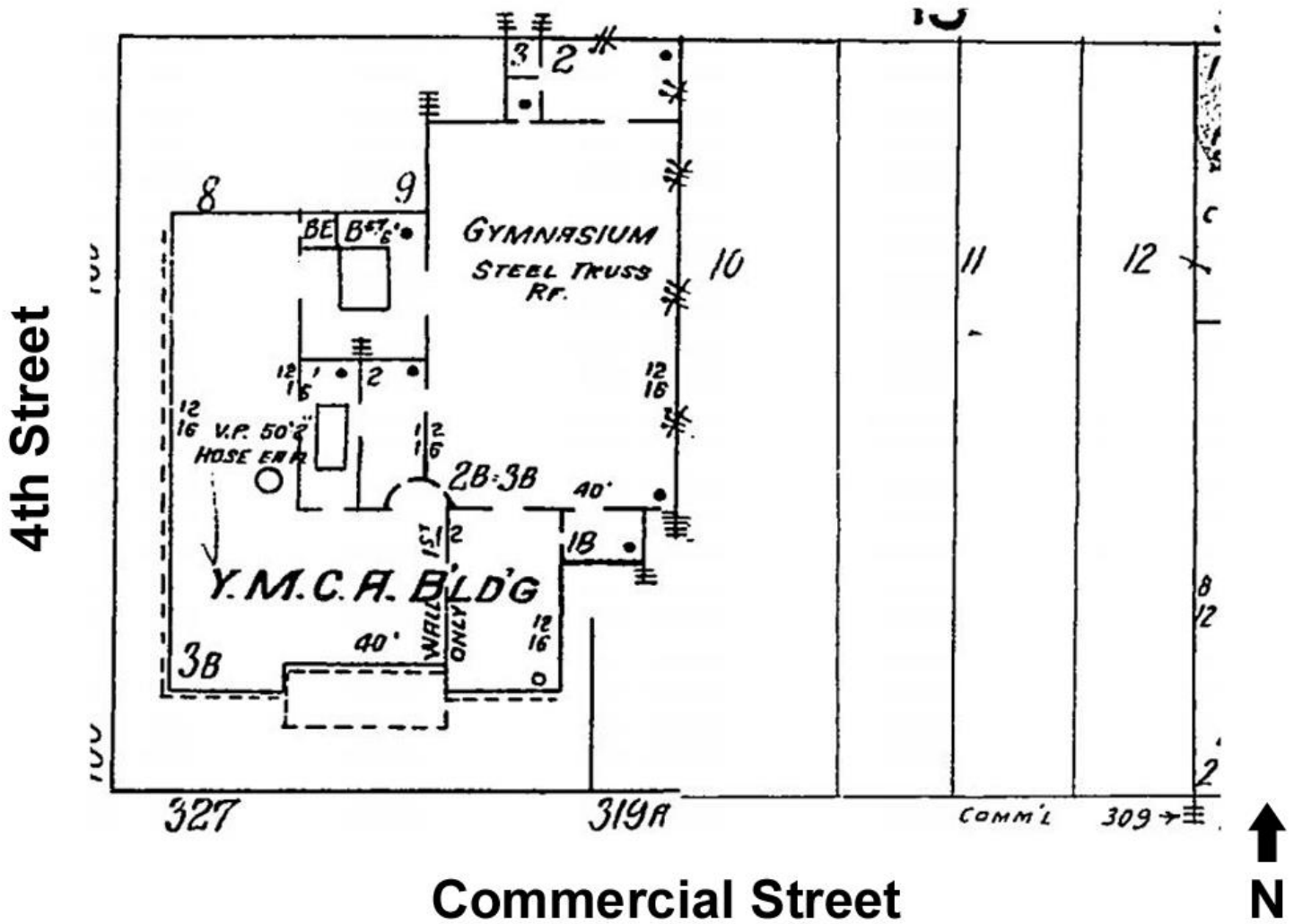
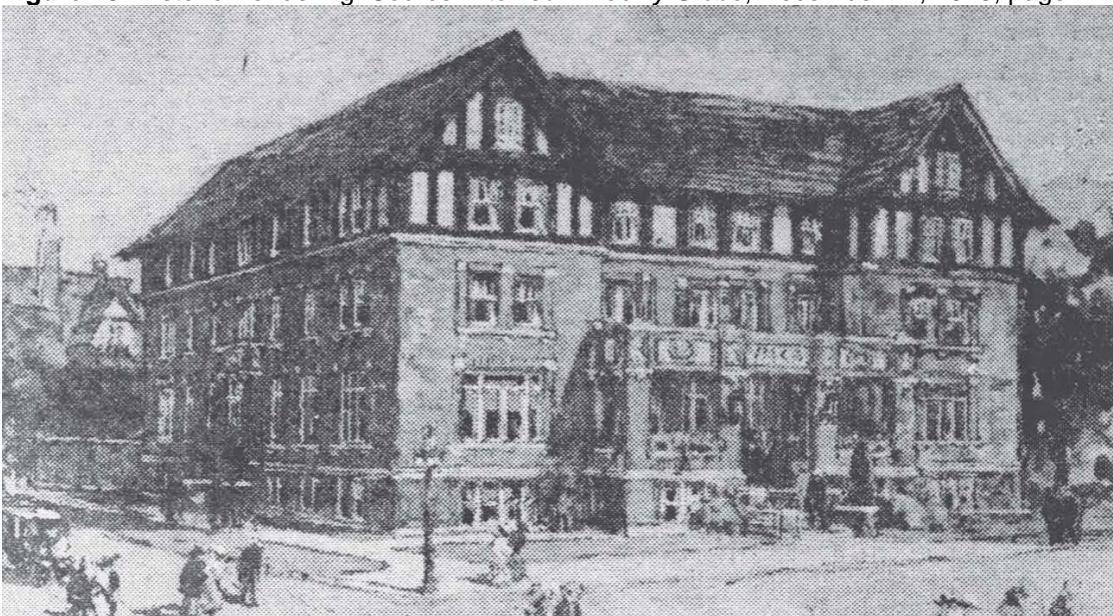


Figure 13. Historic Rendering. Source: *Atchison Weekly Globe*, December 11, 1913, page 1.



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Figure 14. Historic Photograph, 1916. Source: Sheffield Ingalls, *History of Atchison County*, 1916.



Figure 15. Historic Postcard, undated.



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Figure 16. Historic Postcard, c.1943.



Figure 17. Historic Photograph, Game Room, c.1950. Source: Atchison Family YMCA Archives.



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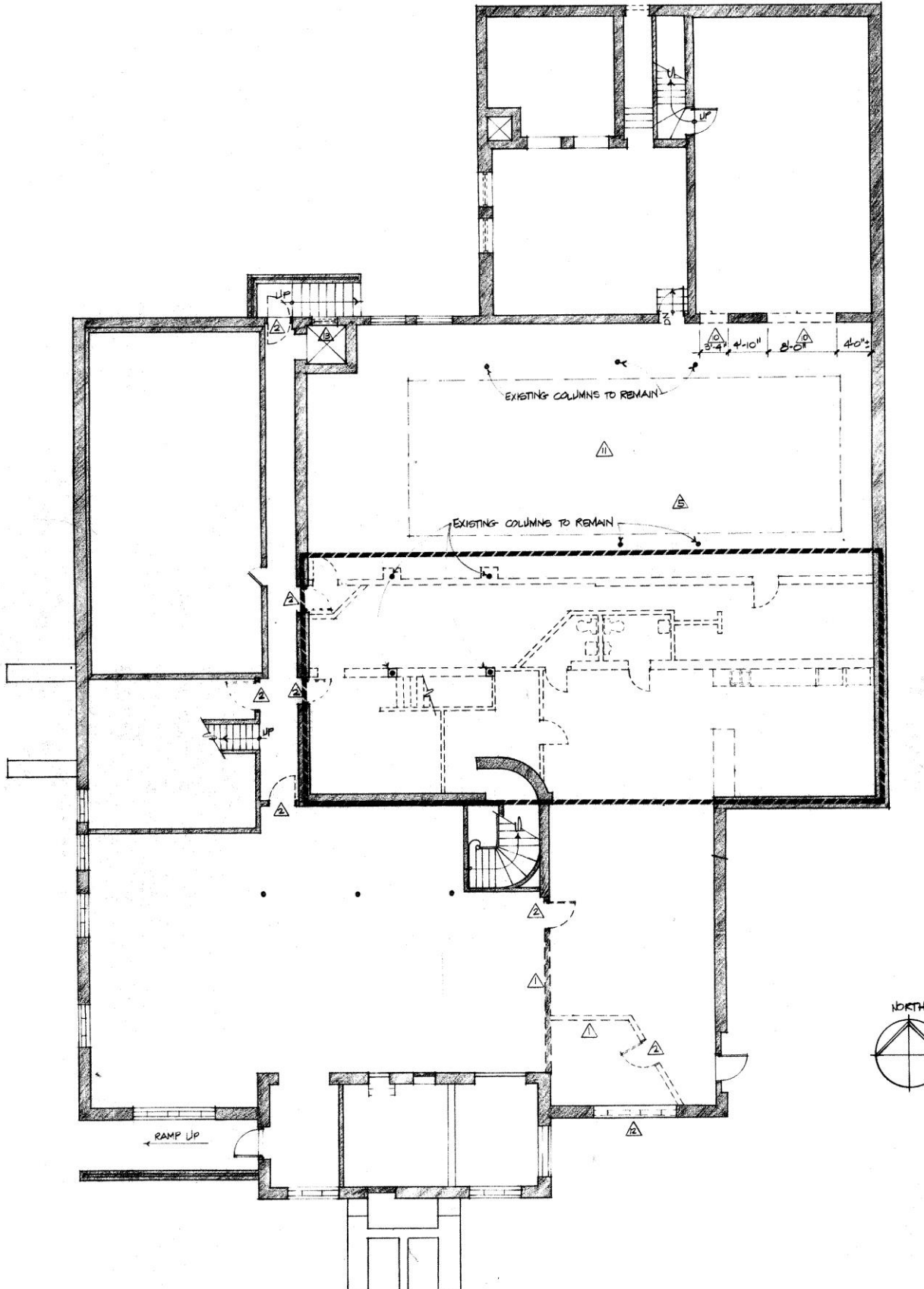
Figure 18. Historic Photograph, Swimming pool, c.1950. Source: Atchison Family YMCA Archives.



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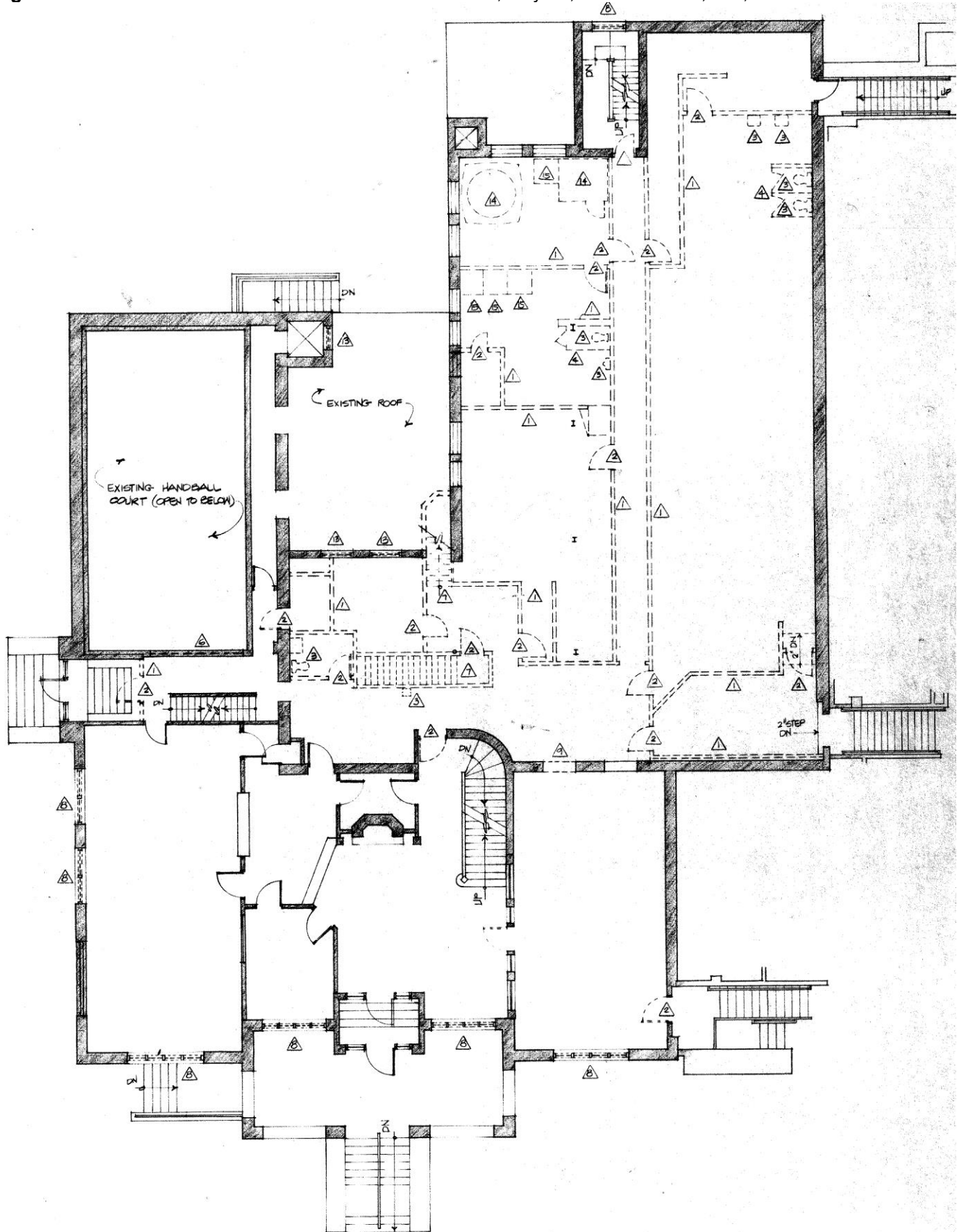
Figure 19. 1990 Floor Plan – Basement. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.



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Figure 20. 1990 Floor Plan – First Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.



Atchison YMCA

Name of Property

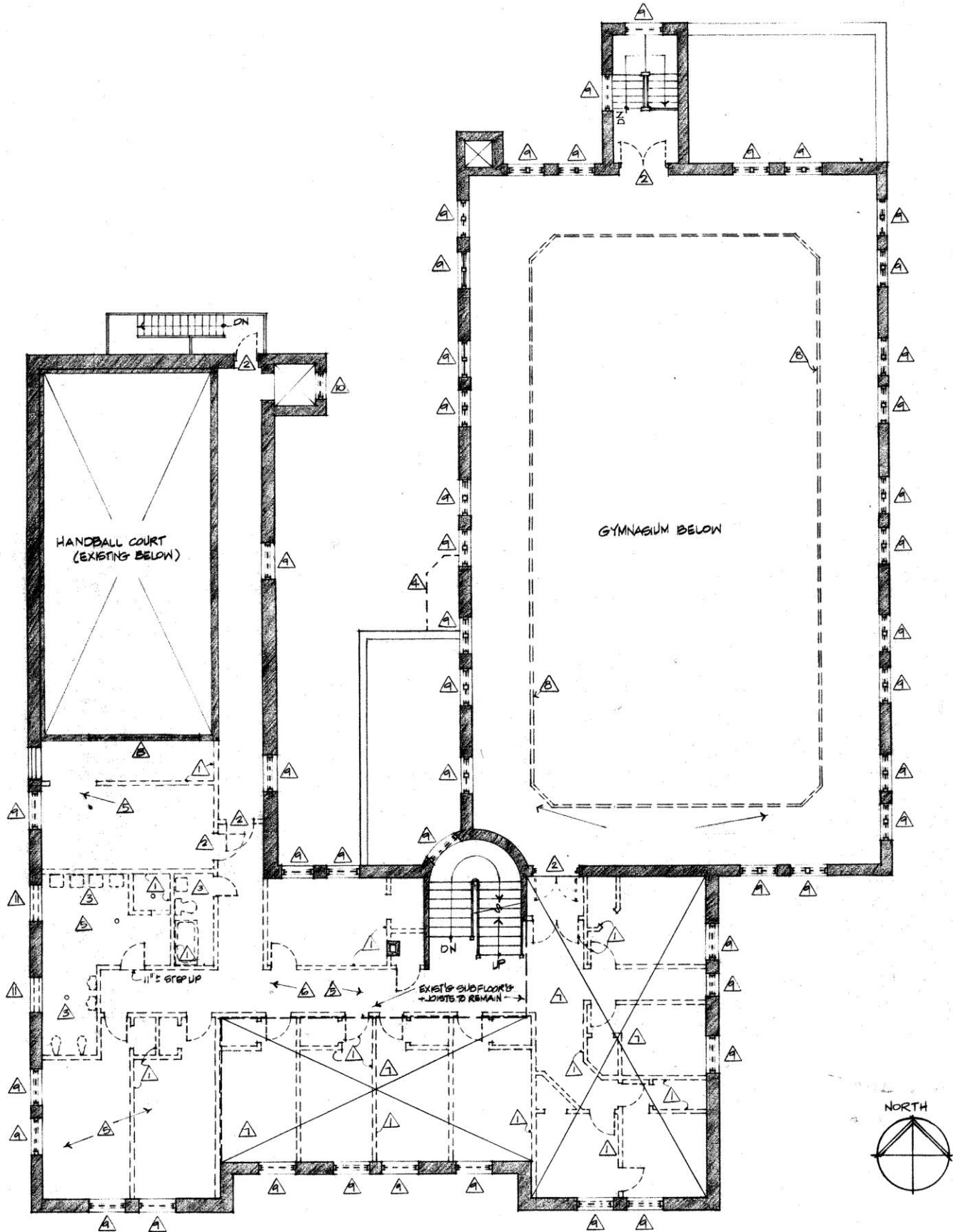
Atchison County, Kansas

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Figure 21. 1990 Floor Plan – Second Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.

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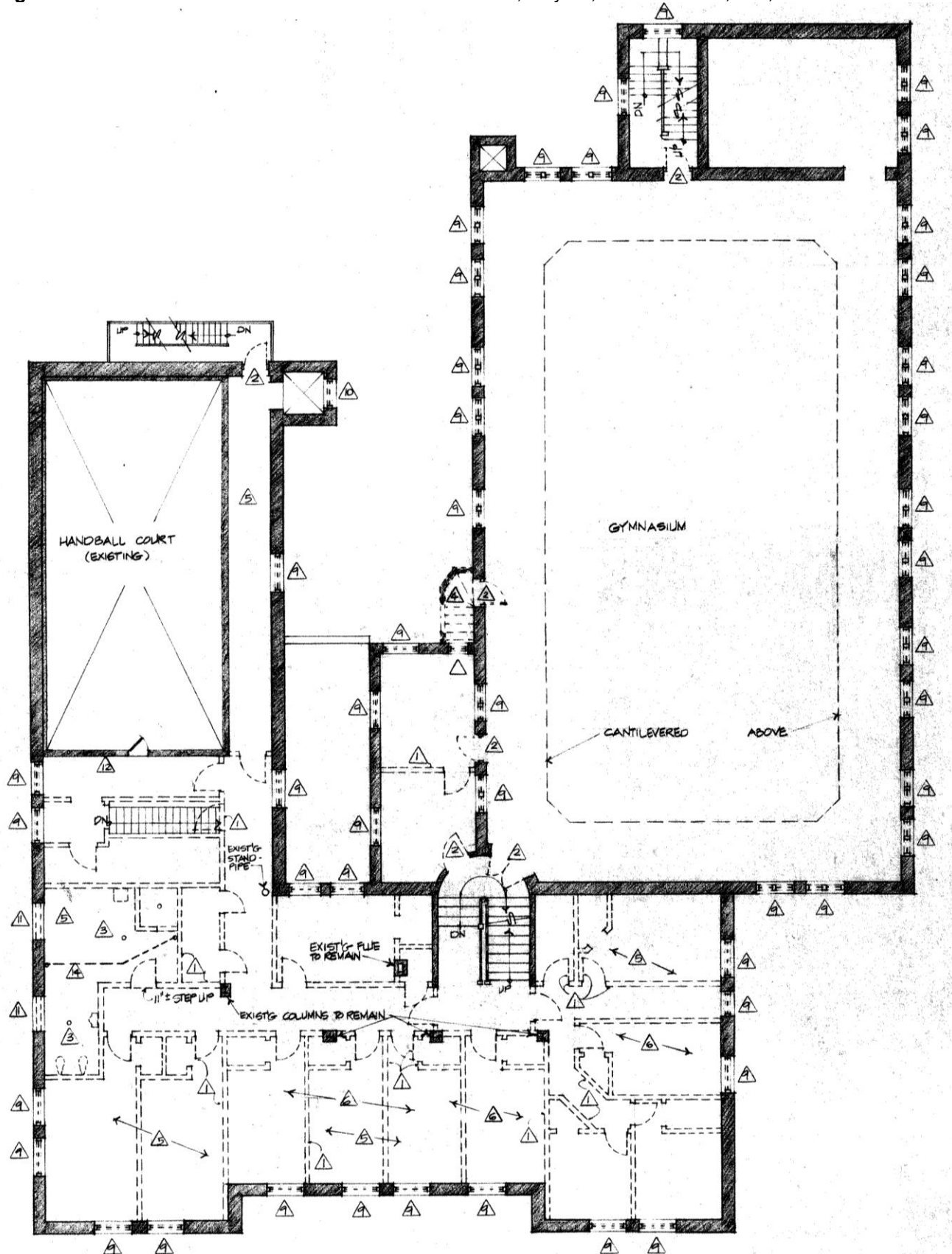
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Figure 22. 1990 Floor Plan – Third Floor. Source: Peckham, Guyton, Albers & Viets, Inc., 1990.



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Figure 23. Infilled former entrances to the 1981 pool addition. Left image is from the south entrance in the basement; center image is from the first-floor north entrance; the right image is of the first-floor south entrance. Source: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography, December 2018.

