United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **Walla Walla YMCA Building**

other names/site number Odd Fellows Building

2. Location

street & number 28 S. Spokane Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Walla Walla ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Walla Walla code 071 zip code 99362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria

___ A ___ B ___C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public – State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		**Total**

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts Classicism

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
roof: Composite
other: Sandstone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Walla Walla, Washington YMCA building was constructed in 1907 on a prominent site located one block south of Main Street, bordering Mill Creek (see aerial photograph at Fig. 1A, photo key plans at Figs. 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E, and parcel map at Fig. 1F). Designed by Henry Osterman, one of Walla Walla's most prominent architects, the YMCA building was constructed in a simplified Beaux Arts classical style (see 1907 photograph at Fig. 2). The dominant exterior material is Flemish bond brick with a sandstone rusticated base and segmental sandstone lintels (see exterior view from South Spokane Street and masonry detail photograph at Fig. 3B). The original 1907 contributing building is three stories above a daylight basement, with a concrete foundation and steel and timber structure. A small, noncompatible addition was added at the rear of the building in 1949 and a noncompatible one-story swimming pool structure was added to the south side of the building in 1959. There have been plan revisions over time, the front entry porch area was altered and the pressed metal cornice was removed in 1948. Nevertheless, the contributing 1907 building has retained a relatively high degree of historic integrity in its brick and stone masonry, its window openings, in its basic structural components and many of its plan elements.

Overview of the Building and Site

The historic YMCA building is located at 28 South Spokane Street, one block south of Main Street, in downtown Walla Walla, Washington. The building was constructed on a relatively flat site fronting on South Spokane Street, with its north property line set by the centerline of Mill Creek to the north, the south property line bordering a public alley to the south, and the west property line at an interior lot line (shared with the neighboring property, currently used as parking with a small commercial building fronting on Colville Street). The south façade currently includes a one-story noncompatible addition, added in 1959, which in turn wraps a smaller noncompatible addition completed in 1949. The historic 1907 building measures approximately 75' X 120' in plan, with a total of approximately 31,250 square feet in original building area. The 1949 and 1959 additions collectively include approximately 3,960 square feet in area.

The original structure is composed of three stories plus a daylight basement, built in a simplified Beaux Arts classical style, with a rusticated sandstone base supporting walls built out in Flemish bond red and alternating dark brick. Segmented sandstone door and window lintels and sandstone belt coursing appears on the north, south and east facades, with the rear (west) façade executed in a more utilitarian brick design with brick window header detailing. The main entry is located on the east façade of the building, fronting on South Spokane Street, altered in 1948. The north façade faces onto the Mill Creek waterway.

Exterior Descriptions

East (South Spokane Street) Elevation

The main building entry has historically been (and continues to be) located above a half-story flight of stairs on South Spokane Street (Fig. 4). This elevation sets the pattern for the north and south facades as well: a three-part (base, middle, top) beginning with a daylight basement with rusticated sandstone base, pierced with windows, supporting a sandstone sill course and fields of Flemish bond brick. Rusticated sandstone quoins are set at the external corners, running from the second floor sill course to the entablature at the top of the building. The original entry stair and porch were removed in 1948 and replaced with a double staircase executed in brick and concrete, centered on the façade, with staircases facing both north and south. Within the central bay,

bounded by these quoins, two of the original windows were removed and their openings and surrounds modified in 1948 (Figs. 5, 6). The central bay of the building is articulated with a secondary series of shallow sandstone quoins.

The basement level rusticated sandstone coursework includes three openings on each side of the entry stairs. These window openings retain their original wood windows, except that the two openings closest to the modified entry stair have been blocked with brick (Fig. 4). However, it appears that all or nearly all of the original sandstone remains behind the 1948 staircase. The center opening at the south side of the stair on this façade at basement level is a door opening with exterior stair cut into the sidewalk area, originally for the barber shop located a half level below the sidewalk (see barber pole in historic photograph at Fig. 7; the original door is visible at Fig. 29. At the main entry level (first floor) a series of three monumental double hung wood windows are located on each side of the entry, each with a large splayed sandstone lintel with keystones at their centers. Transom windows are located above each double hung window. These first floor windows are surrounded by Flemish bond brick set in bands with a projecting course (typically every seventh course) (Fig. 3B), echoing the horizontals of the rusticated base below (Fig. 8). The entry doors have been replaced and the entry vestibule reconfigured, though the basic plan arrangement remains from the 1907 entry.

Above the first floor windows, a second sandstone sill course runs below a series of double hung wood windows at the second floor, and each window is capped with a smaller scale version of the splayed sandstone lintels seen at the entry level windows. The paired second floor windows in the central bay were replaced with a single original wood window relocated from elsewhere in the building (Fig. 6). At the third floor, the basic window and lintel pattern continue, with slightly shorter window openings. As at the second floor, the paired third floor windows in the central bay were replaced with a single original wood window relocated from elsewhere in the building. A sandstone belt course runs horizontally across the top of the third floor splayed lintel keystones. This course is capped by sandstone medallions at the tops of the quoin courses. A carved sandstone date plaque is centered above this belt course and reads "1906," (referring to the building commencement year rather than building completion). The pressed metal and wood cornice was removed in 1948, though it appears the stone medallions and the vertical quoin caps in brick and the date plaque behind the numerals may have merely been covered with the stucco applied at the entablature level at that time. An illuminated Independent Order of Odd Fellows sign was installed over the entry at some point at or after the 1979 sale of the property (see Fig. 6).

All of the original 1907 single pane one-over-one wood windows and transoms in this elevation remain in place (except for the two windows described above in the center bay at the second and third floors), with conditions ranging from poor to good. Except for the modifications to the center bay, it appears that virtually all of the original 1907 brick and stone masonry components in this façade remain in place (with some replacement brick in limited locations) and these distinctive masonry components are in fair to good condition.

North (Mill Creek) Elevation

The north boundary of the site is the centerline of Mill Creek, a watercourse with its headwaters in the Blue Mountains but which runs in a controlled waterway through downtown Walla Walla, a hardened course built in response to severe periodic flooding. The waterway is a designated salmon stream managed by the Army Corps of Engineers and by the City-County of Walla Walla. The cast-in-place concrete stream bed has recently been modified on this site and on the adjacent properties to add greater surface elements and complexity, providing varied bed and stream flows to enhance salmon habitat for returning salmon. A concrete wall, dating from the late 1930's, forms the south wall of the water channel. It also acts as a retaining wall for the triangular portion of the YMCA site between the water channel and the north façade of the YMCA building (Fig. 9).

The north elevation of the YMCA repeats the basic pattern described above for the east elevation along South Spokane Street: daylight basement with rusticated sandstone base, pierced with windows, sandstone sill course and fields of Flemish bond brick. Rusticated sandstone quoins are set at the external northeast and northwest corners, running from the second floor sill course to the entablature level at the top of the building. At the main level (first floor), a series of five tall window openings continue the pattern set by the east elevation.

All of the original window openings and their accompanying sandstone splayed lintels remain in place in this elevation, though several of the windows have been removed and their openings have been blocked with brick. One of the openings has been reduced in size to accommodate a door to the fire escape, apparently in the 1948 alterations. Note that the original rendering of the building that included this elevation (see Fig. 28) showed two additional windows at the third floor, corresponding in plan to the handball court area. These window openings were not installed, based on the photograph dated 1907 that was taken just as construction was being completed (compare Fig. 28 to Fig. 2). A metal fire escape that originally led from the third floor, at the second window from Spokane Street, has been removed and relocated (in the 1948 alterations) to a reconfigured opening at the second floor, five openings from the northwest corner. The cornice was removed from this elevation, as with the Spokane Street elevation, though it appears that the masonry detailing at the entablature level may be concealed by the exterior stucco installed in 1948. The penthouse extension of the original handball court volume remains, projecting approximately ten feet above the main roof, now largely clad in metal. A metal cap has been installed over the entire parapet. The pattern of original window openings at the west end of this façade reflects the various floor heights and volumes of the gymnasium, handball court and swimming pool levels.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the original 1907 building repeats several of the essential elements of the north and east elevations. This elevation includes a daylight basement, although here there is no rusticated sandstone base here, instead built out in running bond brick with segmental brick arched window openings (Fig. 10). This change in materials is related to a half-story basement extension that originally projected south of the main building, covering the basement level of this façade (visible in the photographs at Figs. 7 and 29). Above the basement level, the Flemish bond brick pattern, typical of the north and east elevations, continues in this location. Rusticated sandstone quoins are set at the external corners, running from the second floor sill course to the entablature at the top of the building (Fig. 11). As with the other elevations, the cornice was removed from the south elevation.

Noncompatible Additions at South

Two separate noncompatible additions to the south elevation have been installed: the first designed by local architect Henry Brandt Gessel and completed in 1949 (a small reinforced concrete addition visible only from the west, slightly expanding the swimming pool area in the basement level of the 1907 building, and expanding the gymnasium (see plans at Figs. 1-A through 1-E and Fig. 13)); and the larger noncompatible addition (also designed by Henry Brandt Gessel) and completed in 1959. This larger addition is a swimming pool enclosure with concrete foundation and clad in stucco, brick and concrete masonry (see Figs. 11, 12, 13 and interior view at Fig. 14). The swimming pool in the natatorium extends approximately 3 feet below the level of the boiler room, located below the basement of the 1907 building. These two noncompatible additions resulted in the alteration or removal of masonry and several window openings at the rear of the south façade at the basement and first floors and a portion of the second floor (west) rear. A new boiler flue (encased in brick masonry chimney) was added to the south façade in 1948 and remains in place. The south façade of the 1958 addition extends nearly to the south property boundary at the public alley. For those window openings remaining in this south elevation, the original brick window surrounds, splayed sandstone lintels and/or segmental arch windows

and their original wood windows remain in place, with the exception of the first floor tall window unit (third opening from the southeast corner, now filled with air conditioning equipment and filler panels) and the basement window below this, now filled with brick.

West Elevation

The west (rear) elevation is set on the west property line, an interior lot boundary. The window openings at the west façade of the original 1907 building are largely intact and in their original configuration, except for the adjoining noncompatible additions to the south (Fig. 13). Here the masonry detailing is more utilitarian, with segmental brick arches and running bond masonry (rather than splayed sandstone lintels with Flemish bond masonry, typical for the other elevations). It is difficult to say from the plan and photographic evidence whether there was originally a cornice installed on the west (rear) elevation of the 1907 building, but it is possible there may have been given the similar stucco band at the entablature level, matching the band installed on the three other elevations that included cornices. As with the north elevation, the pattern of original window openings reflects the various floor heights and volumes of the gymnasium, swimming pool and lodging room levels. The original wood window frames remain in the west elevation of the 1907 building (in poor to fair condition, in places with glazing removed and boarded) except that the five openings at the swimming pool (daylight basement) level in the 1907 contributing building have been blocked.

Interior Descriptions

First Floor

The main entry to the YMCA building is at the center of the South Spokane Street elevation, located a half level above the sidewalk. As described above, the entry stair case was reconfigured in 1948 (see plan at Fig. 1-C, Figs. 2, 4, 5, 29) and the entry porch and columns removed. An altered entry vestibule (Fig. 15) includes two doorways (one north to the room that was originally the "Boys' Social Hall," one leading south to the "Men's Lounge." The south public spaces were historically divided between Boys' and Mens' separate game rooms, lounge areas. Office areas, restroom and storage areas, snack bar and other uses are arranged in a center band basically separating these north and south spaces. The original Men's Lounge and lobby area and front meeting space have been modified over the years, in 1946 and again in 1948-49, including removal of a fireplace in the Men's lounge (the flue remains in place). A stair originally located at the southeast corner of the building and connecting all levels was removed in 1948-49. From the beginning the level of decorative trim was relatively minimal (see for example the interior photograph of the director's office at Fig. 16, c. 1910), and the amount of original trim was further reduced in certain First Floor locations in 1948 (see 2014 view of former men's lounge, at Fig. 17). However, some original doors, millwork and hardware remain in the First Floor (see detail at Fig. 18). Two columns were removed at the northeast boys' lounge space, with structural reinforcements to the beams and new beams. First floor partitions are a mix of hollow ceramic block covered with plaster and lath and wood framed walls, with a variety of painted and ceramic tile finishes. North and south staircases (one for boys, one for men) lead from the social spaces up to the gymnasium. The floor to ceiling height at the first floor varies from approximately 9'-0" to 15'-2".

Gymnasium

The gymnasium runs the entire north-south width of the original 1907 building (see composite plans at Figs. 1-B, 1-C and 1-D). The space is bounded on the east by a structural masonry wall that continues up from the foundations to the roof of the building. The long span structure above this gymnasium space is constructed of built-up steel girders, visible in the photograph at Fig. 19, which appear to be original to the 1907 construction, with some additional plates added in the 1948-49 alterations. Wood joists are set above the girders, with tongue and groove wood decking above the joists. The ceiling is finished with edge to edge solid strip wood, apparently the original ceiling material, now painted. The floor in the gymnasium is maple. Several of the gymnasium windows were blocked with brick in 1948.

A mezzanine was added over approximately half of the gymnasium space at some point after the 1948 alterations, perhaps as late as the 1970's. An elongated oval-shaped running track at the mezzanine level is shown in the 1906 drawings, but by 1946 this had been converted to balcony viewing areas. Some portions of the altered spectator balcony remain at the mezzanine level. The gymnasium floor space was also expanded fifteen feet to the south in the 1948 alteration, with the windows and trim relocated from the original south gym wall to the relocated wall. Walls in the gymnasium are generally painted plaster on lath, with protective sheet material extending to approximately six feet above the finished floor. With the exception of the added mezzanine and extension to the south, the original gymnasium volume is essentially intact. The floor to ceiling height at the gymnasium varies from approximately 9'-6" (under the mezzanine) to 22'-0".

Basement

The basement level is half above and half below sidewalk level, with high windows allowing for daylight into several of the basement level spaces (see Fig. 2 1907 view). This floor historically had a wide range of uses, including the barber shop at the southeast corner of the floor, the restaurant at the northeast (see historic photograph at Fig. 20), kitchen, locker rooms, restrooms and the indoor swimming pool ("natatorium", shown in the 1907 view at Fig. 21). By the time of the 1949 alterations, the barber shop was replaced by an exercise and boxing room and the restaurant became a "Teen Age Room". The stairs and entries to these public spaces were removed and blocked. As with the first floor, many uses were separated in the original and subsequent plans, including boys' and men's showers, lockers and restrooms. Separate boys' and mens' stairs lead from the first floor down to the natatorium area. The natatorium deck is set 5 stair risers above the level of the basement floor, and the swimming pool ranges from 3 feet to eight feet in depth. The swimming pool remains in place but has been covered with a wood frame and plywood sheathing, following the installation of the new natatorium in 1959. The 1949 work included a boiler room extension at the basement level, which was modified yet again at the time of the 1959 addition. Basement partitions are a mix of hollow ceramic block covered with plaster and lath and wood framed walls, with a variety of painted and ceramic tile finishes. A series of structural upgrades have been made in the basement and foundations over the past fifty years, including repairs and replacement of portions of the northwest corner foundations and new footings and connections for the wood columns supporting the floor of the boy's lounge above. The floor to ceiling height at the basement varies from approximately 9'-2" to 10'-11".

Second Floor

The 1906 plan for the second floor shows a series of class rooms, a dining room and kitchen, an auditorium, handball court, "ladies room" and the upper volume/mezzanine area above the gymnasium (see Fig. 1-D). It does not appear that the "auditorium" space envisioned in the original 1906 plan was ever constructed (see plans at Figs. 22, 23), given the absence of long span structural components in place that would have allowed for a large column-free space. Rather, it appears that this area in the plan was initially occupied by a handball

court (which remains) plus a large kitchen and storage area, also remaining in altered form. By the time of the 1949 alterations, the class room uses were reconfigured as small "club rooms" and an "all-purpose room." The plan of the "ladies room" shown in the 1906 drawings remains in a slightly altered form. Partitions at the second floor are a mix of hollow ceramic block covered with plaster and lath and wood framed walls, with a variety of painted and ceramic tile finishes. The upper part of the gymnasium remains, together with the mezzanine addition at the gymnasium area (see Fig. 19), described above. The floor to ceiling height at the second floor varies from approximately 10'-6" to 11'-2".

Third Floor

From the beginning, the plans for the third floor of the 1907 YMCA building included a large number of "bachelor" hotel rooms along the west, south and east walls and surrounding the handball court areas (see historic plan at Fig. 23 and the plan at Fig. 1-E). See also the 1907 view of the "Bachelors' Quarters" photograph at Fig. 24). This is essentially the plan that remains, except it appears that extra lodging rooms were added in place of the originally-designed (but unrealized) auditorium space. A small light court with skylight above was filled in 1949 and two other small sky-lit light wells have been covered. The third floor lodging rooms have not been used for nearly 40 years.

The lodging rooms are mainly arranged in a double loaded corridor plan, most with a single, large operable window per room. A large lavatory, a shower room and toilet rooms served all of the lodging spaces. Most walls are painted lath and plaster with wood trim, except for the tile surfaces in the lavatory, shower and restroom areas. The lodging corridors have vertical strip wainscoting, alternating with areas with full lath and plaster walls with built-up wood base (Fig. 25). Some of this original material appears to have been removed and re-installed to match original 1907 work to accommodate slight plan alterations in 1949. The entry doorways to each room include 5-panel wood doors, largely original hardware, wood casing, trim and transoms (Figs. 25-26). As was typical throughout the building, this wood trim was originally stained a deep cherry tone and varnished, but has been painted in most locations, but not all. In certain locations the later-applied paint is chipping and peeling/delaminating from the underlying varnish coats. The interiors of the lodging rooms have painted lath and plaster walls with built up base trim and window casing and trim (Fig. 27). Many of the rooms include picture molding (Fig. 26), also as shown in the historical photograph at Fig. 24. Several of the rooms still have their original ceiling light fixtures and steam radiators (Fig. 27). Certain areas of lath and plaster wall and ceilings show water intrusion and damage, although the roof was completely replaced approximately five years ago and it appears that water intrusion has halted. The floor to ceiling height at the third floor varies from 9'-0" in the lodging rooms to approximately 20'-0" at the taller handball court.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
SOCIAL HISTORY
HEALTH
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907-1948

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Osterman, Henry (Architect)
McLean and McCallum Builders (Builder)
Gessel, Henry Brandt (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The 1907 YMCA building is a historically significant under Criteria "A" for its direct connection to the broad social, health and recreational history of Walla Walla. The building serves as an example of the evolving, nineteenth and early twentieth century role that YMCA buildings played as vital mixed-use centers in large and small urban centers across the nation. These programmatically-complex buildings focused not only physical culture, but also on adult education, social interaction, social welfare, and philanthropic and humanitarian initiatives. Under Criteria "C" the Walla Walla YMCA also serves as an important example of the civic design work of architect Henry Osterman. As Walla Walla's most prominent architect in the early twentieth century, and the nominated building provides a noteworthy example of Osterman's work executed in a simplified Beaux Arts classical style. The period of significance spans from 1907 (the year the building was completed) through 1948, when the YMCA's war-time humanitarian initiatives had already ended and the building's mixed-use program activities were reduced to focus almost exclusively on physical fitness programs.

Criteria A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation; Social History; Health)

The development, construction and use of the 1907 Walla Walla YMCA building tracks the broad social movements, philanthropic activity and building campaigns of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in the late 19th century and first half of the twentieth century. The YMCA was initiated in London, England in 1844, with the first U.S. "Association" started in Boston in 1851. By 1894, fifty years after its formation, there were approximately half a million YMCA members worldwide, in roughly five thousand Associations, formed in twenty-four countries.

Development History

Development of Walla Walla. The town of Walla Walla (roughly translated as "many waters") is located in the historic settlement area of the Walla Walla tribe of native Americans. The ancestral settlers related to the Walla Walla and other southeast Washington tribes had settled in this area for over 10,000 years prior to the first encounters with Euro-American explorers. The area now known as the City of Walla Walla is one of Washington State's oldest non-native settlements. The Walla Walla area was visited by Lewis and Clark on their journey westward in October 1805 and is the site of the Whitman Mission, established in 1836. A trading post was constructed on the Columbia River near the mouth of the Walla Walla in 1818 and the Whitman Mission was established nearby in the 1830's. After the treaties with native Americans in the 1850's, Fort Walla Walla was relocated to the present day town site of Walla Walla.

Located near the confluence of the Walla Walla River and the Columbia River, in the valley below the Blue Mountains, the city of Walla Walla was incorporated in 1862. The Walla Walla area experienced its first economic boom in the 1850's-60's, supplying goods and services to miners in the Idaho gold fields. The rich soils, abundant water and sun of the region supported a rapid expansion of agriculture and supporting mills, roads, railroads, telegraph and mail connections, all established by the 1870's. The first constitutional convention for Washington statehood was held in downtown Walla Walla in 1878, though Washington did not become a state until 1889. A state penitentiary was built near Walla Walla in that same year. Also at this time the Whitman Seminary opened, forming the basis for what would become Whitman College, a prominent liberal arts college located two blocks from the YMCA site. The Main Street core of Downtown Walla Walla was largely developed by the time the YMCA building was constructed in 1907.

Development of the YMCA in Walla Walla. Based on contemporary newspaper accounts, the historic YMCA building site was constructed following a building campaign that began in earnest with a banquet hosted at the Odd Fellows Temple on Saturday night, April 11, 1903. The event included most of Walla Walla's leading business and professional individuals, along with YMCA representatives from Portland and Seattle. The gala was presided over by the former territorial governor Miles C. Moore. A series of speakers enthusiastically described the benefits of establishing a "modern well-equipped YMCA building" in downtown Walla Walla. A fundraising goal of $40,000 was set for the site and building, assisted by a matching pledge of $25,000 made by Walla Walla pioneer Lettice (Clark) Reynolds. By 1905, the YMCA had hired prominent Walla Walla architect Henry Osterman to prepare initial plans. The initial plans were based on a site located at East Main Street, facing Colville Street (approximately one block from the eventual site). With the realization that this initial site was not large enough for the ambitious mix of program uses envisioned for the YMCA building, a second site (owned by the City of Walla Walla) was identified nearby. This larger site, previously used as the city dog pound, was purchased from the city, a new bridge was built across Mill Creek, and Spokane Street was paved between Alder and Main Streets to accommodate the new building and users.

Design and Construction. In February 1906, a new set of architectural plans had been prepared by Henry Osterman for review by the building committee (see plans at Figs. 22 and 23). The architectural rendering presented at that time was largely realized, with slight modifications (see rendering at Fig. 28). The site was leveled and prepared, the building funds were raised and a construction contract was executed between the association and McLean and McCallum Builders in 1906. A ground-breaking ceremony was held on May 26, 1906, including the first shovelful of dirt raised by Lettice Reynolds. The cornerstone of the building was laid on September 14, 1906, "with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons." In a ceremony presided over by President S.B.L. Penrose of Whitman College, a time capsule was placed under the cornerstone at the northeast corner of the building.

The building opened in 1907, incorporating a complex mix of uses, including a library/reading room, meeting and lecture/classrooms, gymnasium with lockers, handball courts, game rooms, offices, barber shop, bachelor's hotel rooms, swimming pool, restaurant, public rest rooms and a public dark room for photography (see plans at Figs. 22 and 23 and the c. 1907 post card view at Fig. 29).

YMCA History. The YMCA as an international organization developed as one of a series of similar organizations for young men that were founded in the early to mid-19th century. The organization had its first roots in England and Scotland, but quickly spread to the U.S., Canada and beyond. Associations in the U.S. became associated with a range of philanthropic and social welfare causes and political movements, including the abolition movement, in part associated with the early evangelical character of the YMCA. The Boston Association set the pattern (repeated in other towns and cities) of acting as a screening house for young men new to the city in providing employment and boarding house recommendations, and serving as a center not only for Bible study but also broader learning and adult education.

From the beginning, the U.S. Associations were heavily involved in social welfare activities, assisting the poor and destitute in distributing food, coal and medical assistance. A little-known aspect of the YMCA work was its significant involvement in monitoring prisoner of war camps internationally, providing food relief and serving prisoners on all sides of the conflicts in both World War I and World War II.

By the 1860's, purpose-built facilities (such as Farwell Hall in Chicago, 1867) included a complex mix of uses, such as reading rooms and library, gymnasium, an auditorium and dormitory-style lodging rooms. This mix of uses, in various forms, was repeated nationwide in new structures built by the YMCA up through the first decades of the 20th century.

The Walla Walla YMCA Facility. The 1907 Walla Walla YMCA repeats the basic typology described above for a YMCA structure. The YMCA building and facilities were seen as a refuge and a place for inspiration, serving the "mind, body and spirit" of young men and boys, and cutting across social and economic strata. The Walla Walla YMCA boasted a progressive range of uses and included, in addition to its athletic facilities, a library, classrooms for adult night education, plus a restaurant and barber shop that were open to the public. Badly-needed public restrooms were made available on the main floor. Also provided were correspondence and reading rooms, an information bureau and a photographic darkroom.

Educational programs at the Walla Walla YMCA were designed for both the unemployed and the employed, teaching emerging technical and business skills as well as encouraging reading and the study of literature. Evening classes were conducted by professionals, including instructors in accounting, mathematics, mechanical drawing, and English as a second language (reflecting the many foreign language immigrants in Walla Walla in the early twentieth century).

Twenty-seven "bachelor" apartments were available for rent from $9 to $12 per month, with roommate costs at $2 per month, providing a safe, comfortable and socially stimulating residential environment. These rooms were furnished (see Fig. 25), heated with steam, with a large state of the art bathroom facility shared by the boarders. The Association and facility privileges were also available to these boarders and included in the rent.

From its early days, the Walla Walla YMCA was involved in social welfare and social movements and the activity centered at this facility reflected the political tensions in the rapidly-changing United States. As an example, in 1914, Dr. S.B.L. Penrose, then-president of Whitman College and a founding Board member of the YMCA, threatened to resign his Board directorship unless black men were allowed to join the Association and use the Walla Walla YMCA facilities, a threat that led to the admission of the first African American member in the Walla Walla YMCA in 1914.

The economy of Walla Walla was turbulent, with highs and lows, and the philanthropic outreach of the YMCA was a constant through the early years. In the Depression of the 1930's, the Secretary of the Walla Walla YMCA, Fred D. Applegate, convinced his Board of Directors to institute a policy of granting free lodging to homeless men. In the first year of this program, over 9,000 lodging nights were provided in sleeping areas set up in the steam-heated basement of the Walla Walla YMCA and in available lodging rooms, providing a warm place to sleep, with bathrooms, showers and shaving facilities to homeless and unemployed men.

After World War II, the complex mix of uses, social activities, and functions in many of the YMCA facilities became much more limited. This was also true at the Walla Walla YMCA. The restaurant and barber shop were gone by that time, along with the night classes, the dark room, library, and the public reading/correspondence room.

With alterations to the building and programs in 1948, the overriding emphasis of the facilities shifted almost exclusively to physical fitness programs, ending the building's period of significance as a multifaceted, programmatically-rich civic facility. The property has been owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since that entity purchased it from the Walla Walla YMCA in 1979.

Criteria 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. (Areas of Significance: Architecture)

The Walla Walla YMCA was an early and important civic project designed by the architect Henry Osterman (1862-1936) (Fig. 30). The project represents a pivotal point in Osterman's work, after which Osterman emerged as perhaps the most prominent architect working in Walla Walla in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The YMCA building is one of Osterman's most programmatically and structurally complex designs.

This project also stands as a significant and representative example of the mixed-use YMCA building of the pre-World War I era, including the interaction of public spaces, private lodging rooms, restaurant, lobby spaces, barber shop, reading rooms, gymnasium, handball courts and indoor swimming pool.

Born near Essen, Germany in 1862, Osterman immigrated to the United States in 1889 and settled in Walla Walla soon after his arrival. Following his early work and training as a carpenter and then general contractor, Osterman began offering architectural services in 1899. Prior to designing the Walla Walla YMCA, Henry Osterman designed a series of public and private buildings, including the Walla Walla Carnegie Library (1905) and the Sharpstein School (1906).

Henry Osterman was hired by the Walla Walla YMCA Board, which included a broad range of prominent Walla Walla individuals, following an exploratory and fundraising phase that started in 1903. Osterman started initial programming and design work on the Walla Walla YMCA in 1905. He completed an initial schematic design for the facility on a site at Main and Colville streets, but this site was eventually rejected as too limited in size and configuration.

Focusing on a larger site at Spokane Street, facing Mill Creek (purchased from the City in early 1906), work began on the final design. The building was constructed by McLean and McCallum Builders, at a cost of $63,500. A rendering of the new building was drawn in 1906 by Osterman's employee Victor E. Seibert (see Fig. 28). Seibert eventually became Osterman's partner in the firm, in 1912.

The building was also ambitious in its juxtaposition of uses and interlocking volumes, showing structural ingenuity in the hybrid timber, steel and concrete framework required in order to accommodate the gymnasium, the swimming pool and handball courts. Woven between these larger plan and section components, the architect integrated a wide variety of public and private spaces and program components that contributed to the overall vitality of the building.

In rapid succession following the design of the YMCA building, Osterman designed the Central Christian Church (1907) and Walla Walla City Hall (1908).

The 1907 Walla Walla YMCA exterior was designed and executed in a simplified Beaux Arts classical style that repeats the base-middle-top division seen in many of Osterman's buildings and typical of Beaux Arts classicism. Here the base is a rusticated sandstone, with the middle shaft of the building executed in Flemish bond brick (alternating varieties of red brick with darker brick), with exuberant sandstone and brick masonry detailing (see for example Figs.3B, 8, 29), originally capped by a pressed metal entablature/cornice.

The simplified Beaux Arts classicism that Osterman explored in the design of the YMCA building would be re-interpreted again over the following decade, including in the Walla Walla County Courthouse (1916, see Fig. 31), and Walla Walla High School (1917, see Fig. 32). For example, the rusticated sandstone base is used in

varying ways in these two important late works by Osterman, but both are conceptually related back to his work at the YMCA building, repeating the YMCA building's visually solid building platform, with the central main entry elevated above a stone base pierced with windows.

The YMCA building, with its broad range of interrelated uses in a prominent public building, executed with a simplified Beaux Arts kit of parts, was Osterman's most complex project designed and constructed by 1907. The Walla Walla YMCA was a pivotal project in Henry Osterman's architectural work in the Walla Walla community. Based on the success of this project, the YMCA project would lead to a series of important civic projects over the following decade and remains a significant and representative example of the civic work of this important Washington architect.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bennett, Robert A., People – All Kinds: A Centennial History of the Walla Walla Y.M.C.A 1886-1986 (Walla Walla: Bennett Printing Co., 1986).

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Walla Walla YMCA "Up-To-The_Times Magazine."

Walla Walla YMCA promotional publication "The Most Important Building in Walla Walla", Penrose Memorial Library Collections, Whitman College, Walla Walla.

YMCA of the USA, Y Basics: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow in the YMCA (Champaigne, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers, 1984).

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:

X State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
X Local government
X University
X Other

Name of repository: Seattle Central Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

YMCA BUILDING – WALLA WALLA
Name of Property

WALLA WALLA, WA
County and State

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ____NAD 1927 or ____NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	46°04'04.64"N	118°20'08.07"	3		
2			4		

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

The nominated property is located in Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 20, in Township 7 North, of Range 36 East of the Willamette Meridian in Walla Walla County, Washington and is legally described as Tax Parcel No. 360720420031 or Property ID No. 35170.

Description: Bounded on the north by Mill Creek, on the east by South Spokane Street, on the south by a public alley and on the west by an interior lot line at the west edge of the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the YMCA building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen J. Day, AIA, Member (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Stephen Day Architecture PLLC date September 4, 2014
street & number 1326 5th Avenue, Suite 654 telephone 206-625-1511
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98101
e-mail stephen@stephendayarchitecture.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Photo/Image Sources:

PML: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA.
EG: Elizabeth Gibson, from Images of America: Walla Walla, Arcadia Publishing.
GE: Google Earth
WWC: Walla Walla County
SDA: Stephen Day Architecture

Fig. 1-A Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: GE Date: c. 2013 Aerial photograph of site WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-A.tif
Fig. 1-B Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA from composite of 1907, 1948 and 1959 plans, 2014 Basement key plan WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-B.tif
Fig. 1-C Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA from composite of 1907, 1948 and 1959 plans, 2014 First floor key plan WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-C.tif
Fig. 1-D Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA from composite of 1907, 1948 and 1959 plans, 2014 Second floor key plan WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-D.tif
Fig. 1-E Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA from composite of 1907, 1948 and 1959 plans,

2014 Third floor key plan WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-E.tif
Fig. 1-F Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: WWC Parcel plan WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0001-F.tif
Fig. 2 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1907 View of building looking west WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0002.tif
Fig. 3A Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June 2014 View of building looking NW from S. Spokane Street WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0003A.tif
Fig. 3B Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June 2014 Detail of masonry, east elevation looking west WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0003B.tif
Fig. 4 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail of masonry, entry at S. Spokane St., looking west WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0004.tif
Fig. 5 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail of entry stair looking southwest WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0005.tif
Fig. 6 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 East elevation detail looking NW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0006.tif
Fig. 7 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML

Date: c. 1908 S and E elevation, View looking NW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0007.tif
Fig. 8 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Sandstone base detail, NE corner of building WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0008.tif
Fig. 9 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June 2014 N elevation facing Mill Creek looking S WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0009.tif
Fig. 10 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail of masonry, SE corner of building WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0003.tif
Fig. 11 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail S elevation w noncompatible addition, view looking N WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0011.tif
Fig. 12 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail noncompatible addition, view looking NW at alley WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0012.tif
Fig. 13 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 West elevation of 1907 building with additions, looking NW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0013.tif
Fig. 14 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June 2014 Interior view, noncompatible addition WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0014.tif
Fig. 15

Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Entry vestibule, view looking N WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0015.tif
Fig. 16 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: c. 1910 First floor office of F.D. Applegate WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0016.tif
Fig. 17 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 First floor lobby at SE corner, looking NW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0017.tif
Fig. 18 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Detail of historic door and hardware WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0018.tif
Fig. 19 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 View of gymnasium looking NE WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0019.tif
Fig. 20 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1907 YMCA Café, view looking SW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0020.tif
Fig. 21 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1907 View of natatorium, looking north WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0021.tif
Fig. 22 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1906 Schematic plans of basement and first floor, prepared by

Henry Osterman Architect WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0022.tif
Fig. 23 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: Penrose Memorial Library Archives Date: 1906 Schematic plans of basement and first floor, prepared by Henry Osterman Architect WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0023.tif
Fig. 24 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1907 View of lodging space, third floor, exact location unknown WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0024.tif
Fig. 25 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Third floor lodging corridor, view looking SW WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0025.tif
Fig. 26 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Third floor lodging room door details, view looking east WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0026.tif
Fig. 27 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: SDA Date: June, 2014 Third floor lodging room details, view looking south WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0027.tif
Fig. 28 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: PML Date: 1906 Rendering of proposed building, drawn by Victor Seibert WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0028.tif
Fig. 29 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: EG Date: c. 1907 View of building, E elevation at S Spokane St looking W WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0029.tif
Fig. 30 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA

Source: State of Washington, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Date: c. 1910 Photographic portrait of Henry Osterman WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0030.tif
Fig. 31 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: EG Date: c. 1920 View of Walla Walla County Courthouse, Osterman and Seibert Architects WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0031.tif
Fig. 32 Walla Walla YMCA Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA Source: EG Date: c. 1920 View of Walla Walla High School, Osterman and Seibert Architects WA_Walla Walla County_Walla Walla YMCA_0031.tif

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

name Independent Order of Odd Fellows

street & number PO Box 377 telephone

city or town Buckley state WA zip code 98321

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 18 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.

Fig. 1-A. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Aerial photograph showing the property boundaries and 1907 building, with 1948 and 1959 noncontributing one-story additions. Source: Google Earth, Stephen Day Architecture.

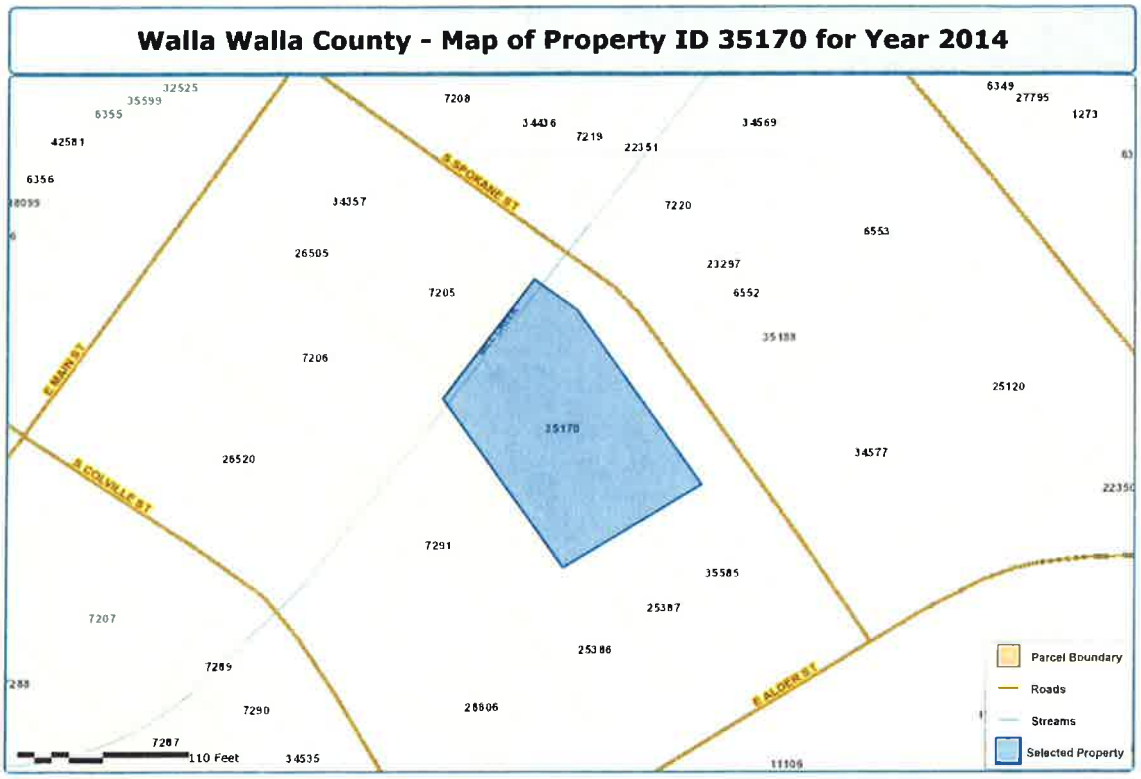


Fig. 1-B. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Tax parcel map of the subject property. Source: Walla Walla County.

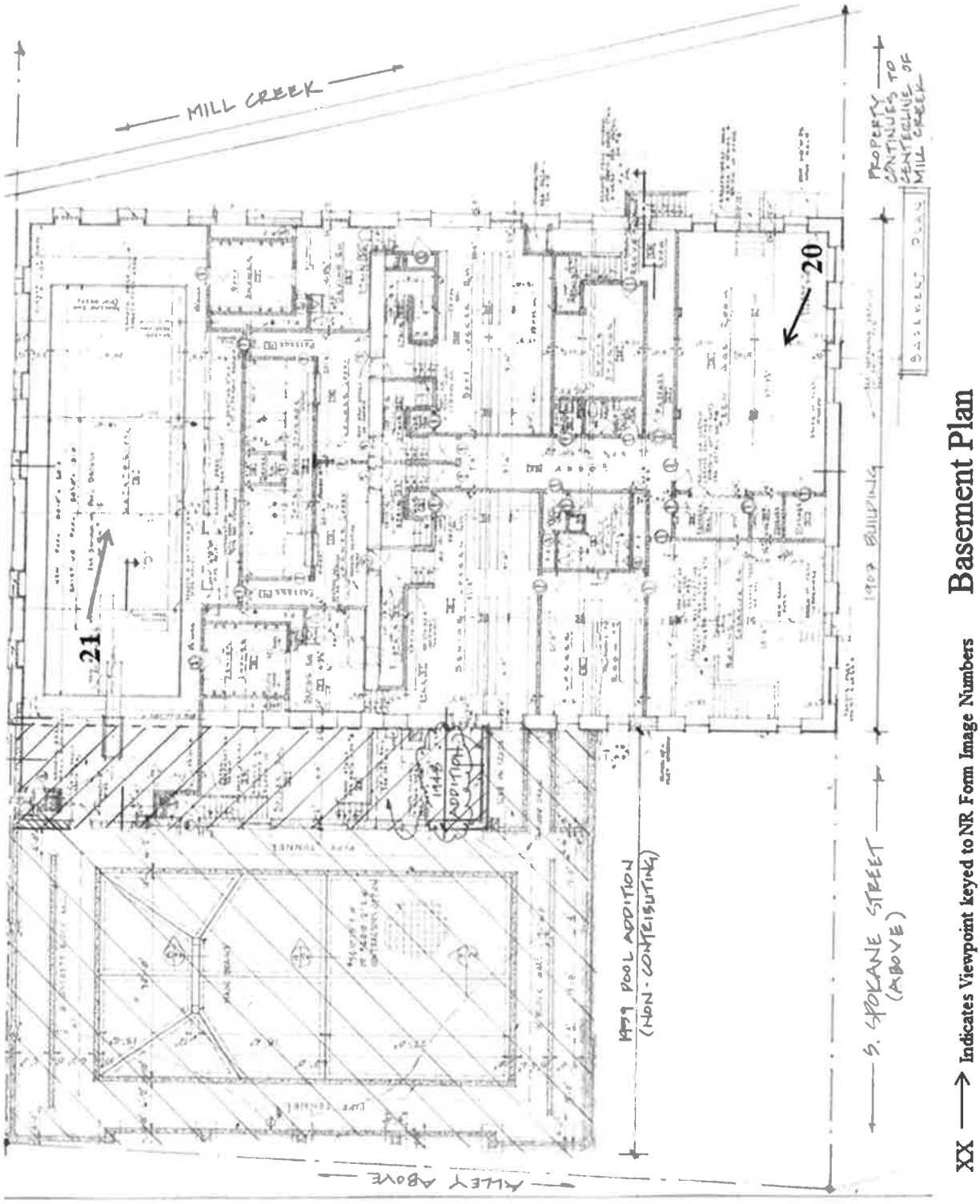
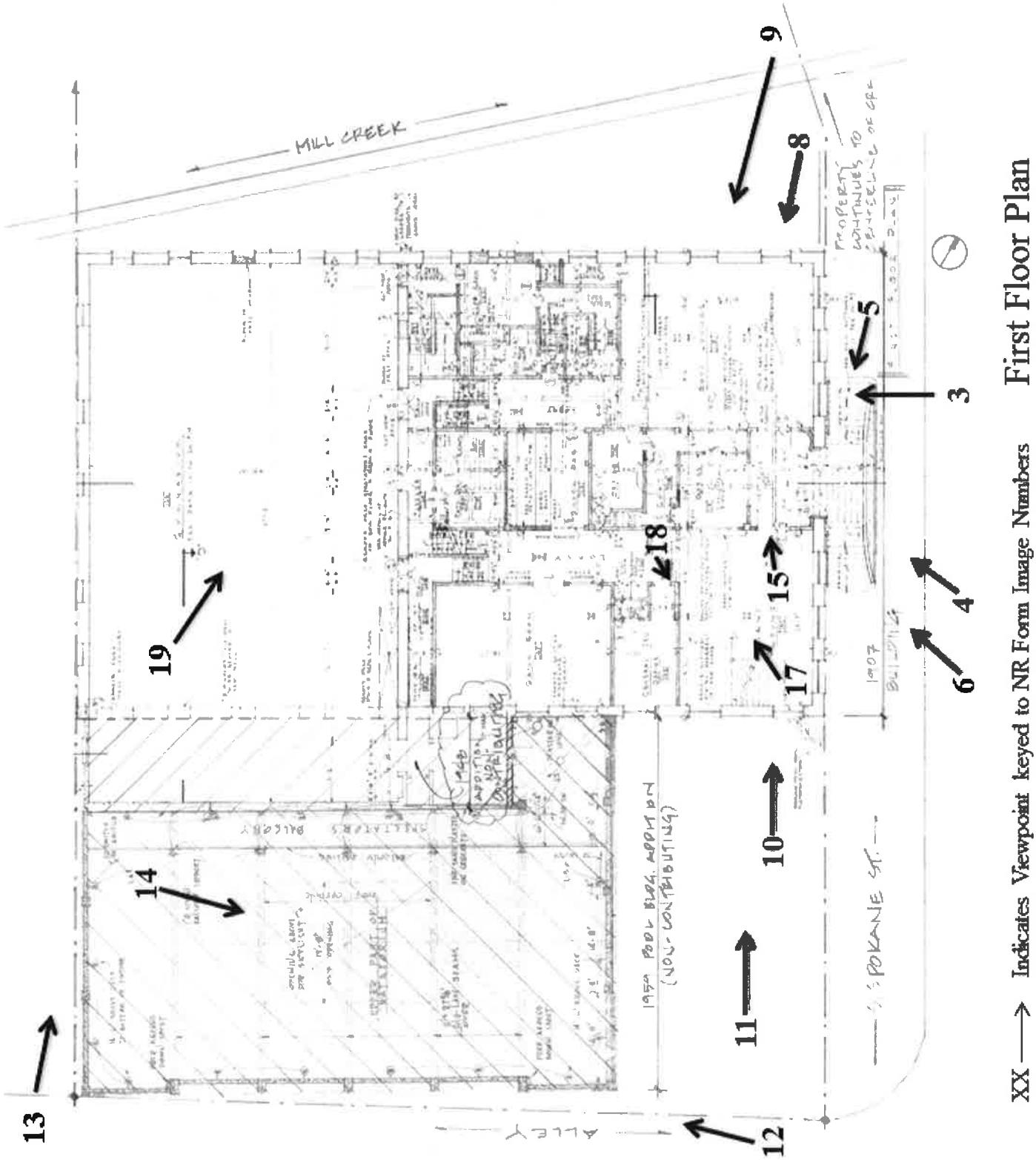


Fig. 1-B. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. .Basement key plan: 1907 base building with composite of 1948 and 1959 drawings. Source: Stephen Day Architecture, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (base maps).



First Floor Plan

XX ⟶ Indicates Viewpoint keyed to NR Form Image Numbers

Fig. 1-C. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. First Floor key plan: 1907 base building with composite of 1948 and 1959 drawings. Source: Stephen Day Architecture Independent Order of Odd Fellows (base maps).

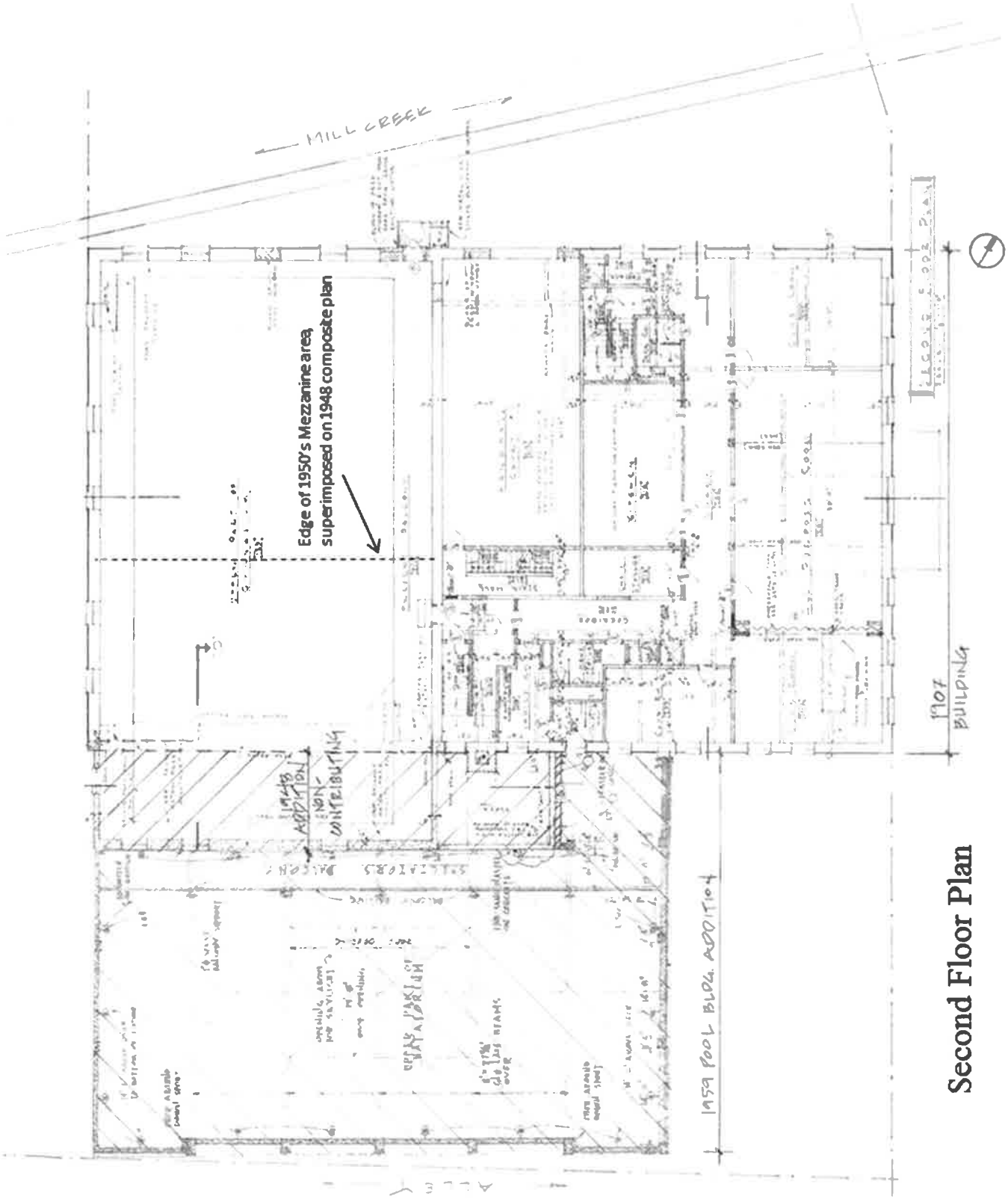


Fig. 1-D. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Second Floor key plan: 1907 base building with composite of 1948 and 1959 drawings. Source: Stephen Day Architecture Independent Order of Odd Fellows (base maps).

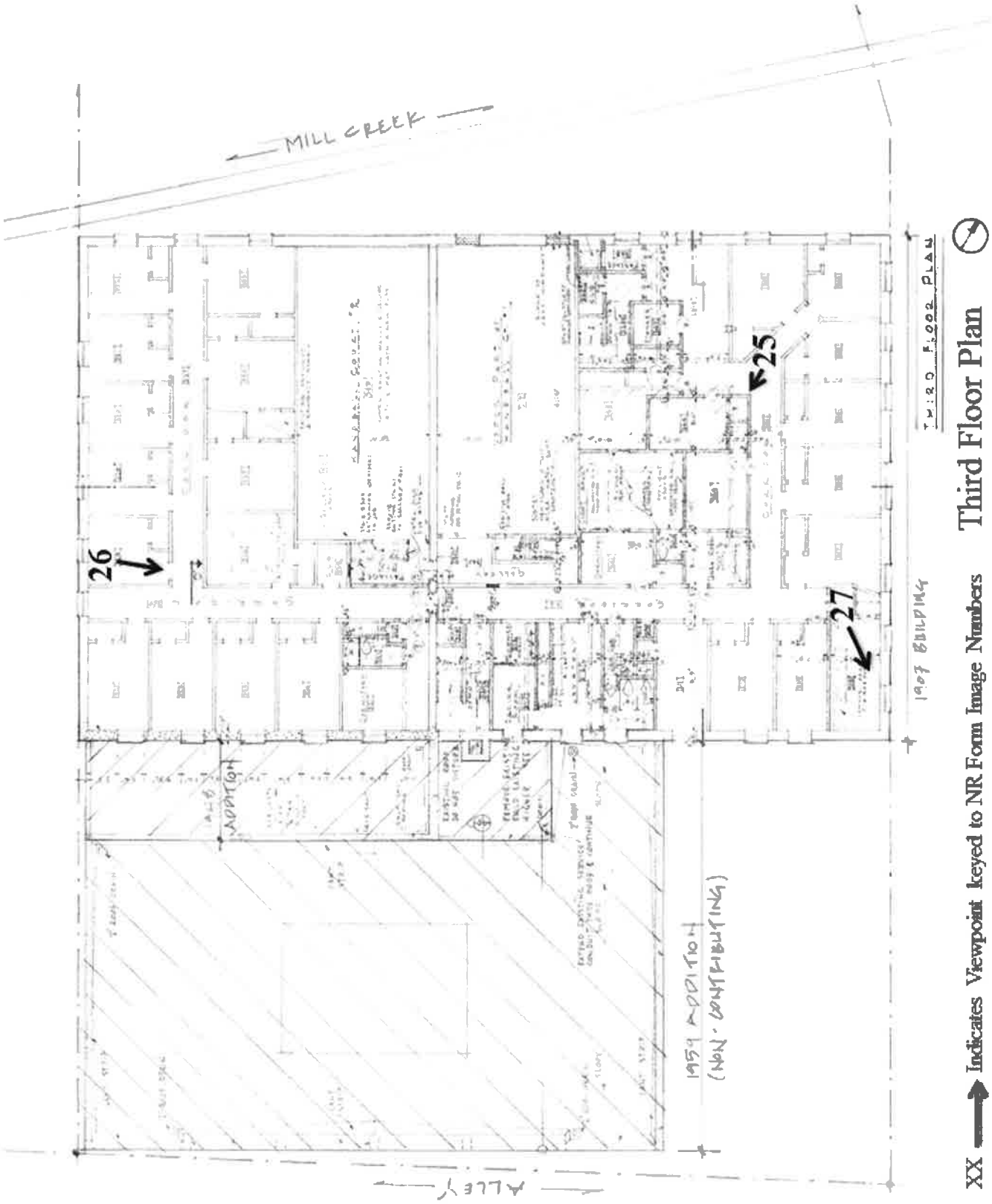


Fig. 1-E. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Third Floor key plan: 1907 base building with composite of 1948 and 1959 drawings. Source: Stephen Day Architecture Independent Order of Odd Fellows (base maps).

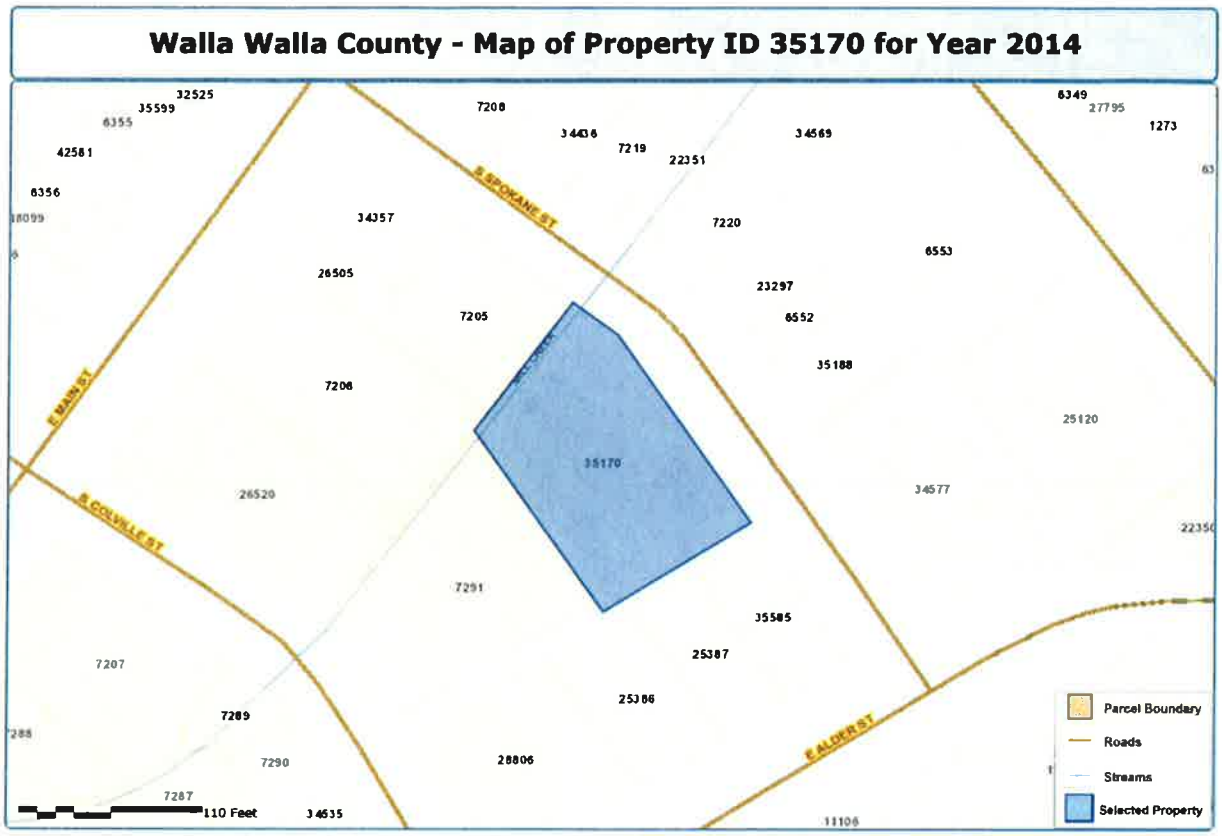


Fig. 1-F. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Parcel Map showing subject property, 2014. Source: Walla Walla County.

Fig. 2. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Building nearing completion of construction, looking southwest, 1907. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

Fig. 3A. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. 1907 building with noncompatible 1959 addition on left, view looking NW from S. Spokane Street, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

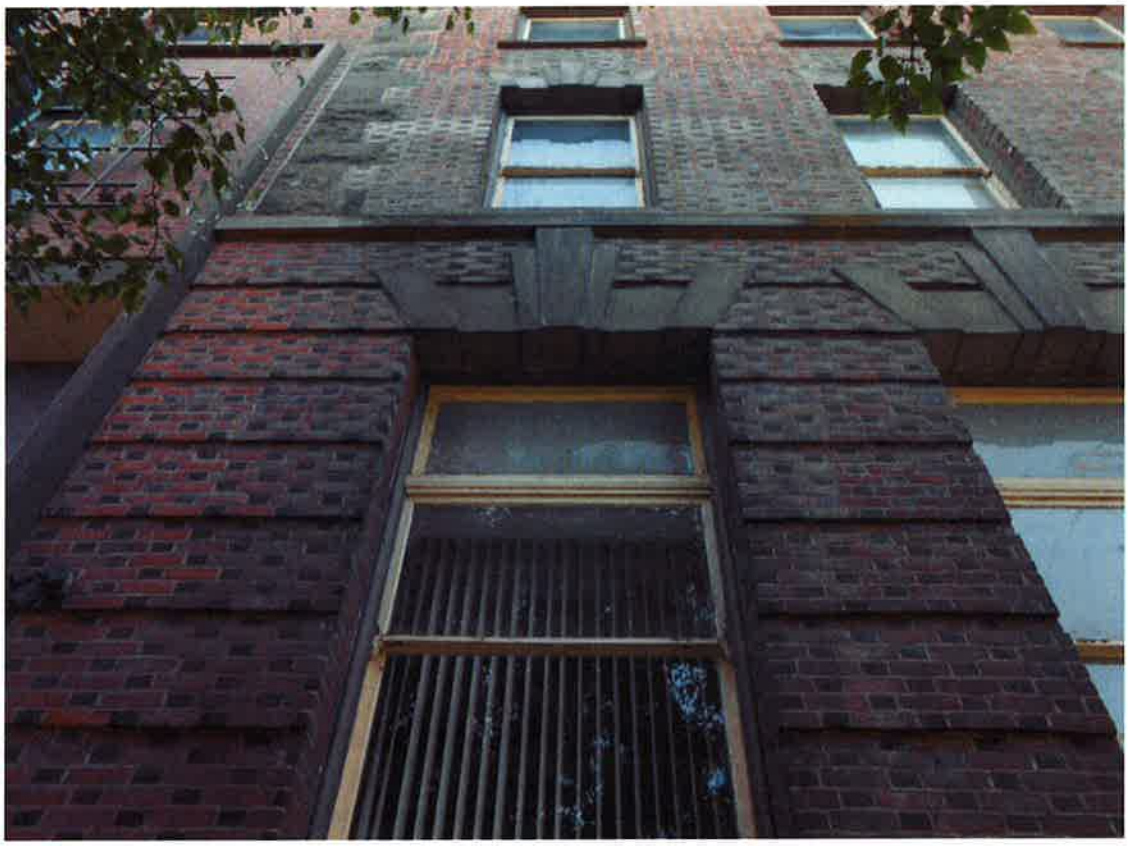


Fig. 3B. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Detail of brick and sandstone masonry, original wood windows, east elevation, looking west, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 4. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Entry at 28 S. Spokane St., including 1907 masonry with 1948 alterations to entry bay, looking NW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 5. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Entry stair at 28 S. Spokane St., original 1907 masonry with 1948 alterations to entry stair, looking SW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 6. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. East elevation detail, original masonry with 1948 window modifications at center bay, looking NW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 7. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. View looking northwest towards south elevation and east (Spokane Street) elevation, 1908. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

Fig. 8. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Sandstone base detail, northeast corner of building, looking SW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 9. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. North elevation facing Mill Creek waterway, looking south, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 10. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Masonry details, basement and first floor, southeast corner of building, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 11. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Detail, south elevation with noncompatible 1959 swimming pool addition, looking north, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 12. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Noncontributing 1959 swimming pool addition, looking NW at alley, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 13. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. West elevation, with (L to R): 1907 building, noncompatible 1948 and 1959 additions, looking NW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 14. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Interior view, 1959 swimming pool addition, looking east, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 15. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Entry vestibule at South Spokane Street entry, looking north, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

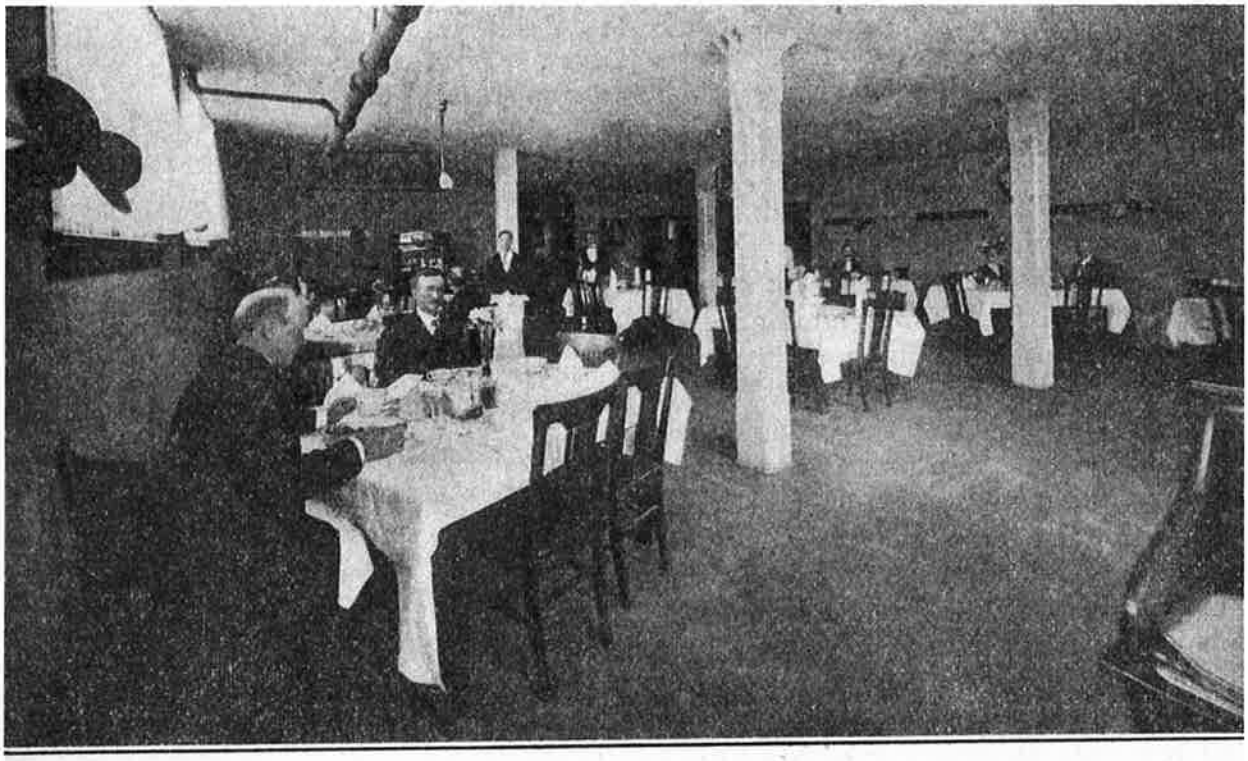
F. D. Applegate, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., in his office. Mr. Applegate who has been connected with the Walla Walla Association for a number of years, has proven a capable physical instructor; the efficiency of this department has won a wide reputation.

Fig. 16. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. First floor office of F.D. Applegate, showing dark-stained millwork and typical detailing, looking north, c. 1910. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

Fig. 17. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. First floor lobby area (originally Men's Lounge in 1907, altered) at SE corner of building, looking NW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig.18. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Detail of 1907 stained and varnished door, with original hardware, First Floor, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 19. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. View of gymnasium, showing original steel composite beams and 1970's mezzanine, looking NE, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.



A Fine Restaurant

The Y. M. C. A. Cafe, Walla Walla

Fig. 20. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. YMCA Café, originally at northeast corner of daylight basement, view looking southwest, 1907. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

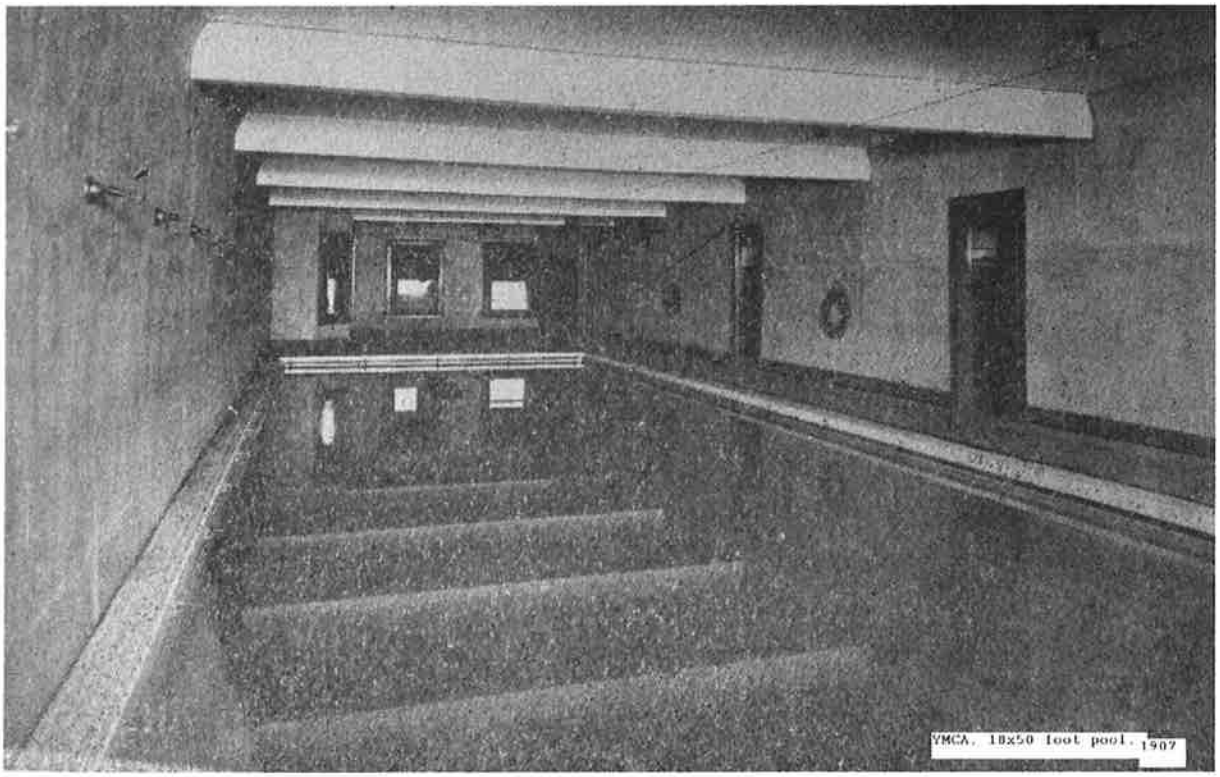


Fig. 21. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Natatorium (indoor swimming pool), at daylight basement west, view looking north, 1907. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

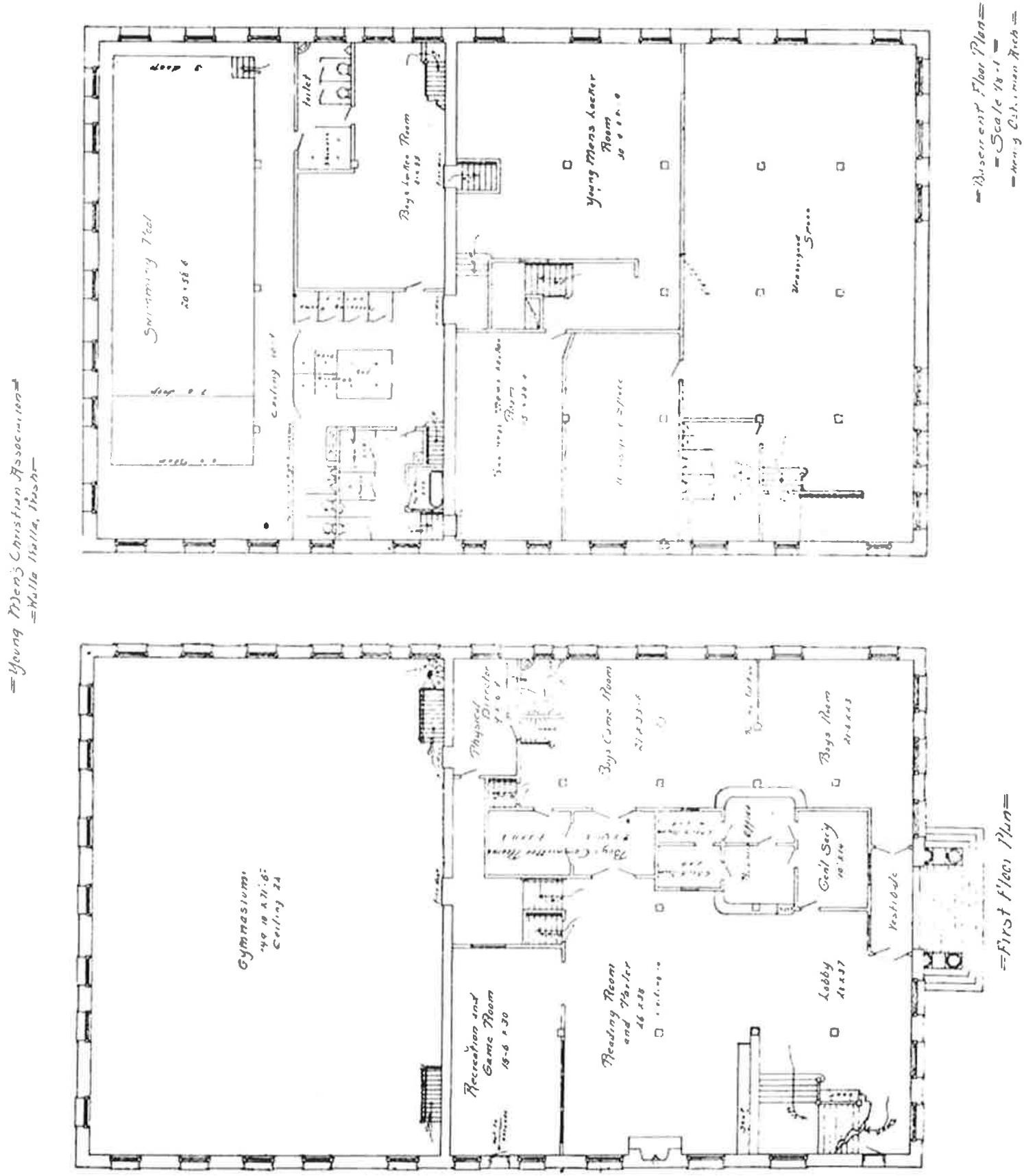


Fig. 22. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Basement and First Floor schematic plans for Walla Walla YMCA building, Henry Osterman architect, prepared in 1906. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

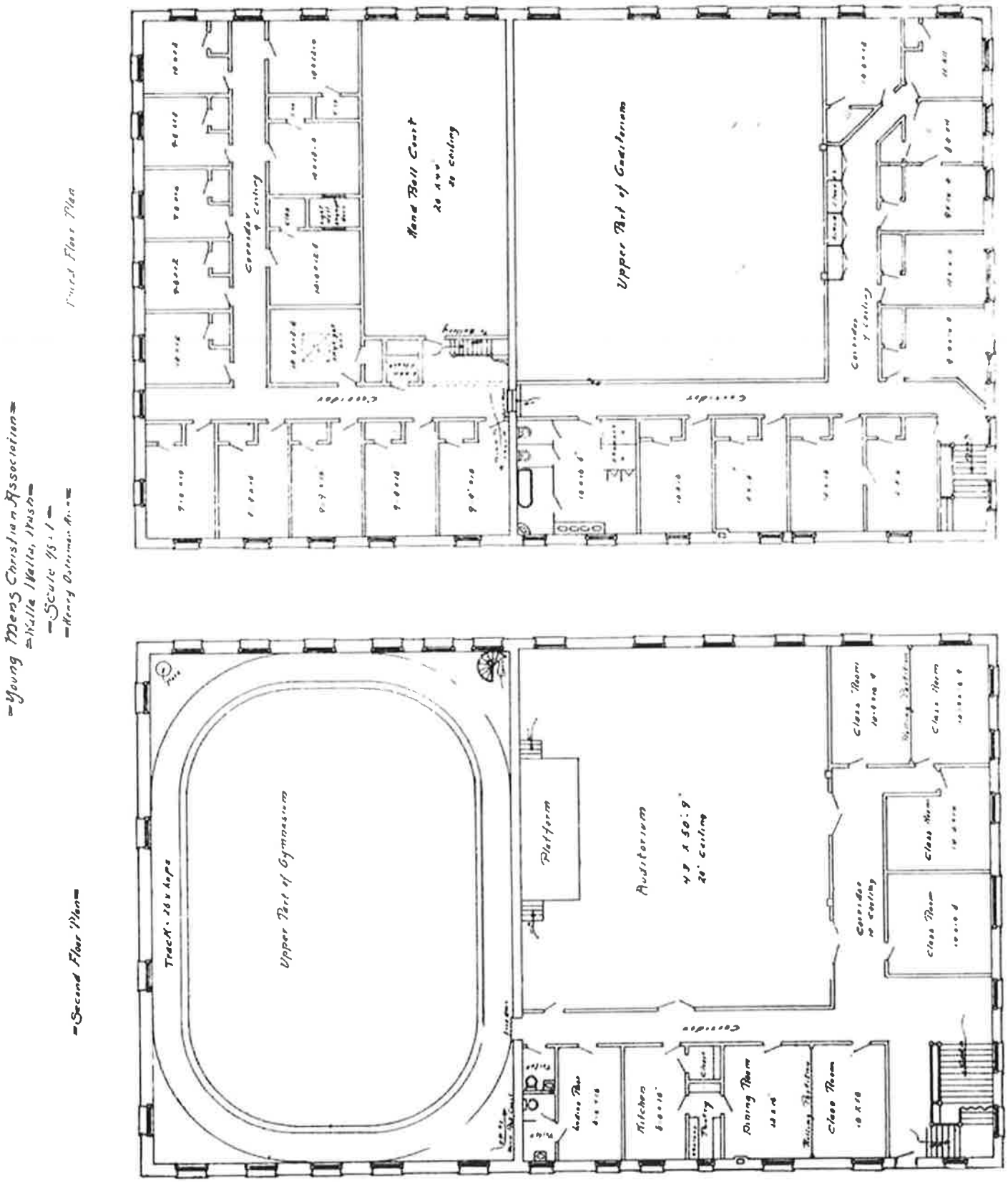
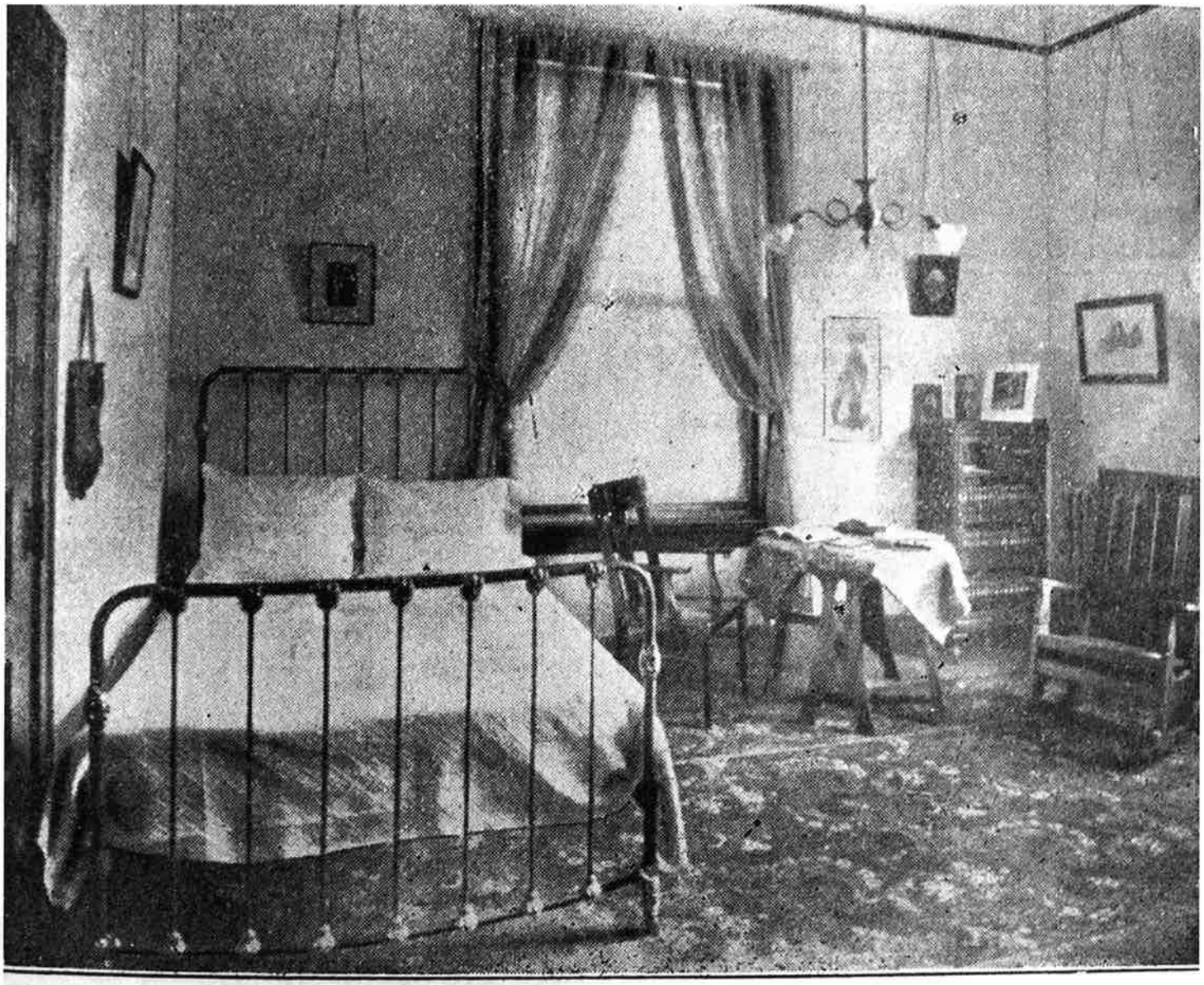


Fig. 23. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Second and Third Floor schematic plans for Walla Walla YMCA building, Henry Osterman architect, prepared in 1906. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.



BACHELORS' QUARTERS. YMCA 1907

Fig. 24. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Example of third floor "Bachelor's Quarters", exact location unknown, 1907. Source: Penrose Memorial Library Collections, Whitman College.

Fig. 25. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Third floor lodging corridors and millwork details, view looking SW, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 26. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Third floor lodging room door, casing, transoms, view looking east, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

Fig. 27. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Third floor lodging room, SE corner, window and base trim, possibly original light fixture, radiator, view looking south, June 2014. Source: Stephen Day Architecture.

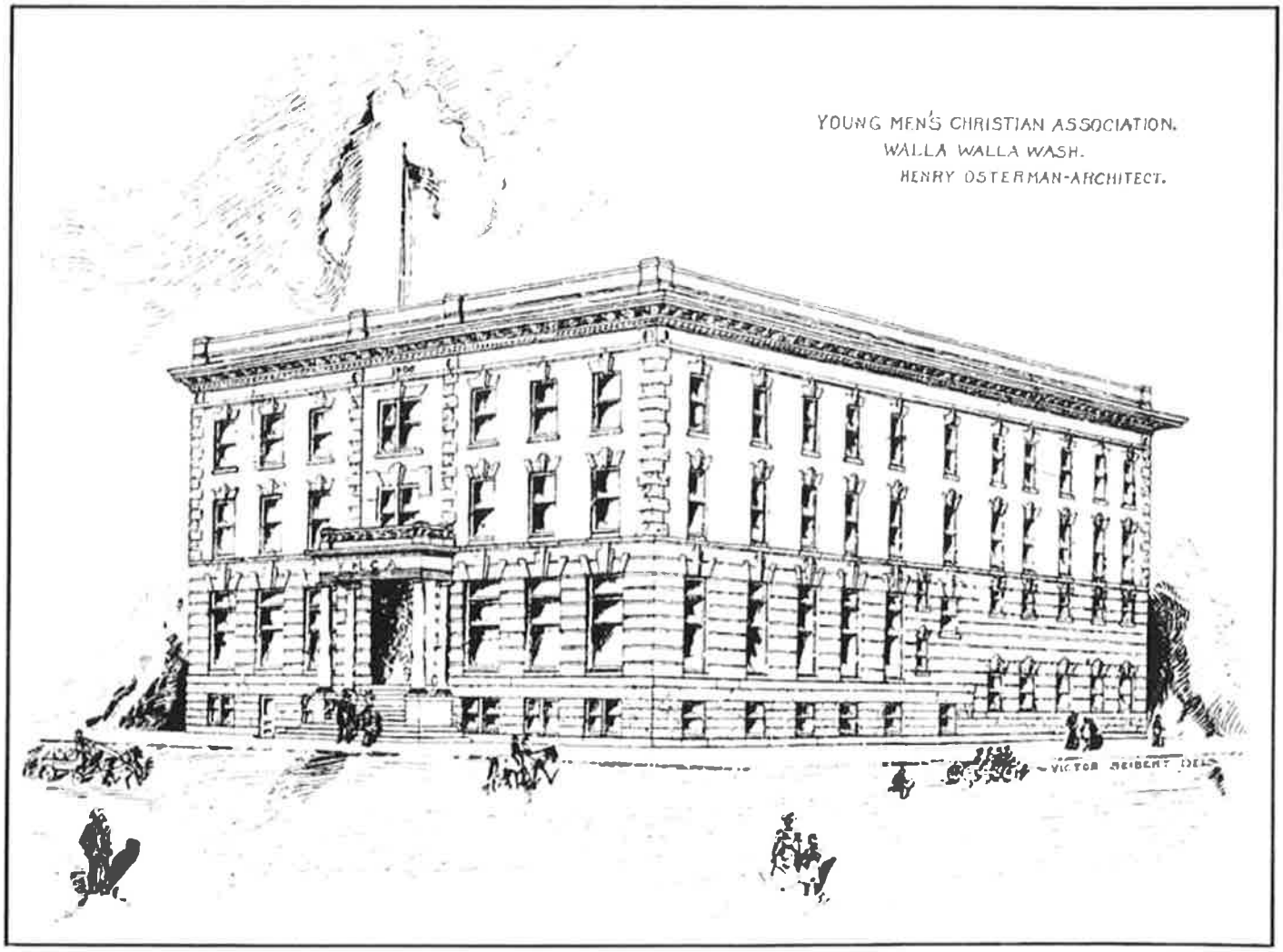


Fig. 28. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Rendering of the proposed Walla Walla YMCA, Henry Osterman architect, drawn by Victor Seibert, 1906. Source: Penrose Memorial Library collections, Whitman College.

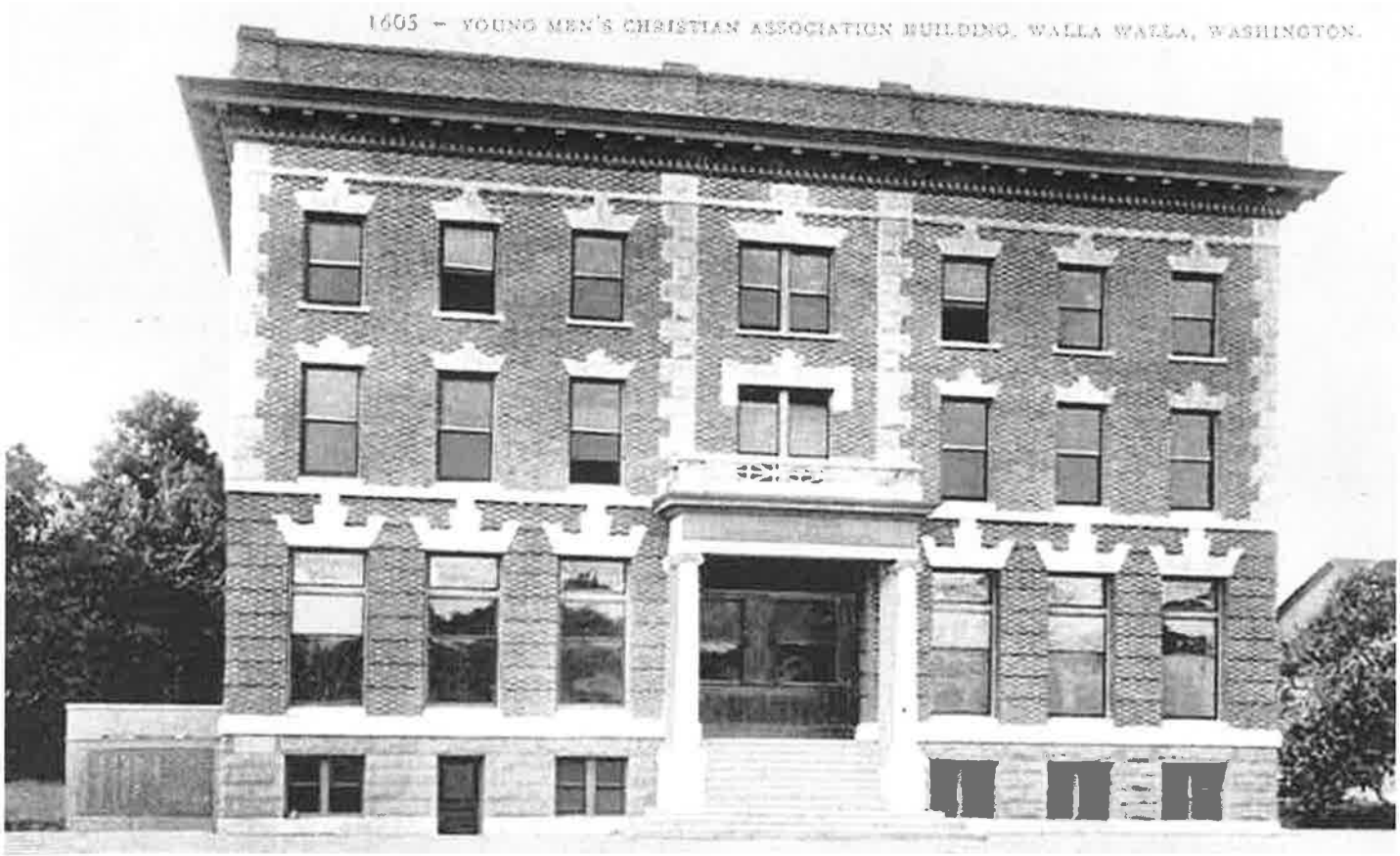


Fig. 29. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. View of the Walla Walla YMCA, east elevation at South Spokane Street, looking west, c. 1907. Source: Elizabeth Gibson, post card reprinted in Images of America: Walla Walla, Arcadia Publishing.

Fig. 30. Walla Walla, WA YMCA. Henry Osterman, Architect, c. 1910.
Source: State of Washington DAHP.

Fig. 31. Walla Walla County Courthouse, Osterman and Seibert Architect s (1916), photograph c. 1920.
Source: Elizabeth Gibson, reprinted in Images of America: Walla Walla, Arcadia Publishing.

Fig. 32. Walla Walla High School, Osterman and Seibert Architects (1917), photograph c. 1920.
Source: Elizabeth Gibson, post card reprinted in Images of America: Walla Walla, Arcadia Publishing.