



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Engineer Research and
Development Center

Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry

Historic Building Survey

Sunny Stone, Adam Smith, and Sara Lask

August 2008



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Final Report

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Prepared for U.S. Army Reserve
89th Regional Readiness Command
Wichita, KS 67210

Abstract: The Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This report documents the building in a similar style to the Historic American Buildings Survey standard. This report satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and will help the 89th Regional Readiness Command in managing their historic building.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the 89th Regional Readiness Command, Wichita, Kansas, under project number 147634, “Architectural Survey for Springfield, MO.” Funding was provided by Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) 21/2020/220/ MIPR7CDENV001/PO, dated 15 August 2007. The 89th RRC technical monitor was Kate Ellison, Environmental Coordinator.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Project Manager was Adam Smith. Dr. Christopher White is Chief, CN-C, and Dr. John Bandy is Chief, CN. The Deputy Director of CERL is Dr. Kirankumar V. Topudurti. The Director of CERL is Dr. Ilker R. Adiguzel.

CERL is an element of the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), United States Army Corps of Engineers. The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC is COL Gary E. Johnson and the Director of ERDC is Dr. James R. Houston.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters

PYTHIAN POWERHOUSE and laundry

(Building No. 503)

Pythian Home

Division Street on the north, Glenstone Avenue on the east, Pythian Street on the south, and
Fremont Avenue on the west

Springfield

Greene County

Missouri

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

601 Riverfront Drive

Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PYTHIAN POWERHOUSE AND LAUNDRY

(Building No. 503)

Location: South of Division Street, north of Pythian Street, east of Fremont Avenue, and west of Glenstone Avenue, Springfield, Greene County, Missouri USGS Springfield, Missouri, United States Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 15.4119384.476230

Present Owner: Headquarters
United States Army Reserve 89th Regional Readiness Command
3130 George Washington Boulevard
Wichita, Kansas 67210-1598

Original Use: Powerhouse and Laundry

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The former Pythian Home, located at 1451 Pythian Street, is a large and imposing castle-like structure constructed of cut limestone blocks. It was built in 1915 by the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, a purely fraternal order, as a home for aged members and orphaned children of members of the lodge. The property was sold to the United States Government in 1942 during World War II as only a few people were residing there. The Pythian Home became part of the U.S. Army O'Reilly General Hospital. The home was used as the Enlisted Mens' Service Club. The service club was the location of various recreational activities and remained as such until the hospital was deactivated in 1946. The Pythian Home was used by the Army Reserve from 1946 to 1993 until it was sold into private ownership.

Along with the construction of the large Pythian Home, a small-scale version of the castle-like structure was also constructed in 1915 as the support building for the Pythian Home. The Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry was built on the north side of the Pythian Home. The structure housed the boiler and laundry facility for the Pythian Home. Like the Pythian Home, the Powerhouse and Laundry building was incorporated into the O'Reilly General Hospital plan and was utilized as a guard house. The Powerhouse and Laundry building was retained by the Army Reserve after the main building was sold at government auction. It remains in their ownership today.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: 1915.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, United States Government (part of the O'Reilly General Hospital), United States Army Reserve, private ownership, United States Army Reserve.
4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers: Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias.
5. Original Plans and Construction: Unknown.
6. Alterations and Additions: Some of the windows have been replaced, two original windows have been removed and the openings have been filled in with stone on the south elevation (Photo 1), one set of paired windows has been removed and the opening has been filled in with stone on the north elevation (Photo 11), one window of a paired set of windows has been removed and the opening filled with a door on the north elevation (Photo 11), the original brick chimney stack has been removed (Photo 9), the entry doors have been replaced, the overhead garage door has been replaced, and a small vestibule has been constructed on the south elevation (Photos 5-6). The interior of the building had a large boiler room that encompassed the current basement and first floor. At some point, a wood floor was added to divide the boiler room into two separate floors (Plan 11).

It is unknown if the one-story garage on the west side of the two-story Powerhouse and Laundry building was original to the design or if it was added at a later date. Also there is a window modification on the south elevation second floor. It is believed that the paired windows in the middle of the second floor replace a door opening (Photo 21). This door opening would have been added during World War II to provide access to the laundry area on the second floor. The windows that currently fill in the door opening are slightly larger than the other paired wood double-hung windows found on the building and the limestone located below the opening is slightly different in texture and in color.

B. Historical Context

The Powerhouse and Laundry building was originally constructed in 1915 as a support building for the large Pythian Home (see Figures 1-2). The Powerhouse and Laundry building was originally constructed of cut limestone and mimics the castle-like architectural design of the Pythian Home. The Powerhouse and Laundry was sold by the Knights of Pythias to the War Department in 1942. At this time, the building became part of the O'Reilly General Hospital (see Figure 3).

Since the original hospital plan already included a powerhouse, the Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry building was used as a guardhouse (see Figure 4). The original towering chimney was more than likely removed at this time. The original boiler room was modified with the addition of a wood floor that divided the space into two floors. The boiler was also removed at this time. It is unknown, but the windows placed on the first floor at ground level were more than likely added or the original window openings were enlarged. A utility tunnel connects the basement of the Pythian Home to the former boiler room of the Powerhouse and Laundry building. This tunnel housed the pipes carrying steam from the boiler to the radiators in the Pythian Home. The Pythian Home was used by the Army Reserve from 1946 to 1993 (see Figure 5) until it was sold into private ownership.



Figure 1. Pythian Home soon after opening, no date (courtesy current owners of the Pythian Home).



Figure 2. Orphans at the Pythian Home, no date (courtesy current owners of the Pythian Home).

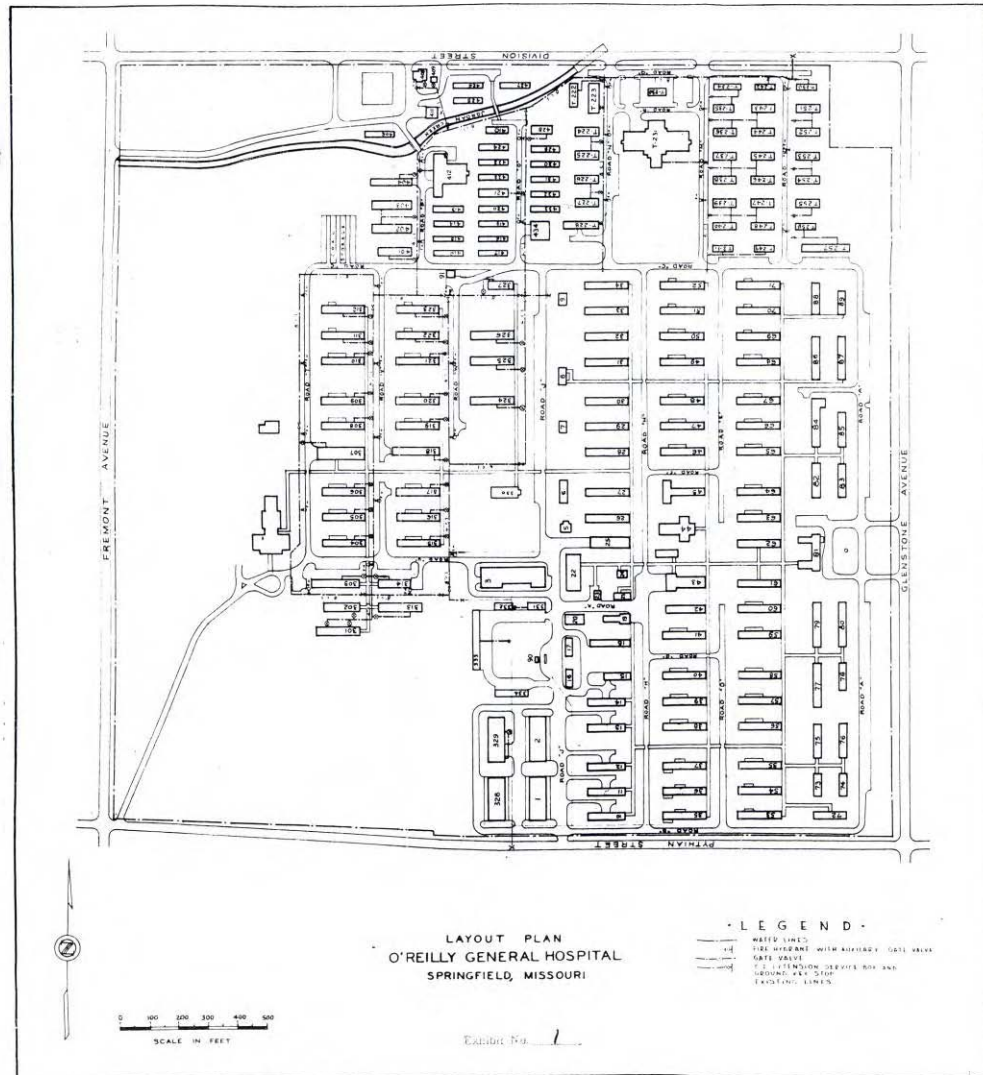


Figure 3. Map of O'Reilly General Hospital, 1942 (National Archives at College Park).



Figure 4. O'Reilly General Hospital Guardhouse, 1942 (courtesy Springfield-Greene County Public Library).

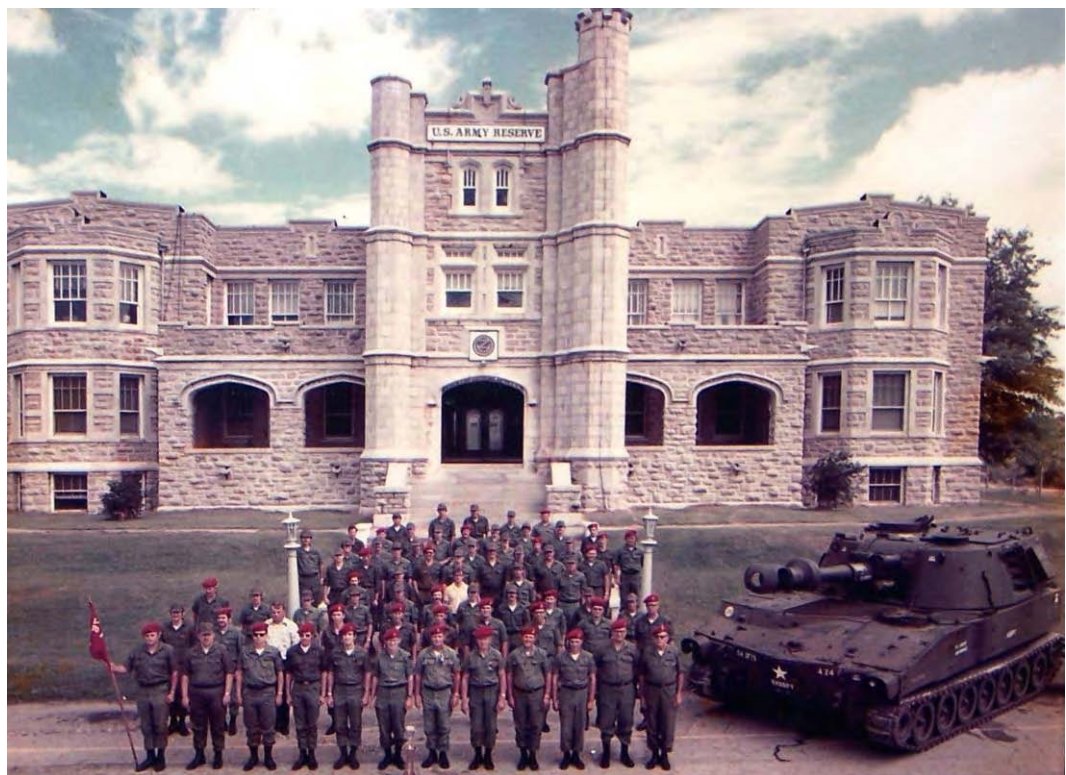


Figure 5. U.S Army Reserve, no date (89th RRC).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry building looks like an artistic block of stone (Photo 1). The building is a rectangular structure that rises straight from the ground with no detail or watertable. The structure has two distinct areas defined by two different roof heights. Both spaces are covered with sloped roofs. The slope of the roofs decrease from the south (front) to the north (back) of the building. The two-story roof has a stepped parapet wall. The main elevation is on the south and is defined by a one-story garage space and several paired wood double-hung windows. The remnants from the original towering cut limestone and terra cotta tile chimney stack are located on the east elevation. There are two engraved concrete names on the south elevation. One reads "GARAGE" above the garage door opening and the other reads "POWER HOUSE & LAUNDRY" above the second floor windows. Concrete lintels are located above the window openings. Two original decorative light fixtures are on the south elevation.

The original boiler room was divided by a wood floor that was added during World War II. The basement floor is left open with several wood columns and two concrete columns. The first floor addition is left open, with few dividing walls. Several temporary metal cage storage units occupy the second floor. Two concrete columns run continuous from the basement floor to the two concrete beams that support the second floor roof. A bathroom is located on the second floor. More than likely, this bathroom dates to the original construction of the building. All of the fixtures including the toilet, urinal, mop sink, and sink date to that period. The radiators on the first floor seem to be added during World War II, while the second floor has original radiators. A wood staircase provides access from the ground floor to the second floor.

2. Condition of the fabric: The foundation and overall structure of the Powerhouse and Laundry building are in good condition. The sturdiness of the building is attributed to the types of materials--concrete foundation and floors and cut limestone walls; however, one potential problem could arise in the future. The design of the window placement on the first floor (ground level) has the bottom of the windows located near the ground. Since there is no watertable to shed rainwater from the building nor window sills to keep water out of the windows at the ground level, all of these windows are subject to rot, water damage, and insect damage.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry building is a rectangular mass with two different sloped roofs, a garage space on the

west side of the building, and the main entrance on the south elevation. The overall dimension of the building is approximately 60'-11" x 28'-1". The one-story garage roof is 10'-10" high on the south (front) elevation and slopes to 9'-5½" high on the north (back) elevation. The two-story roof height is 21'-4" above grade. The cut limestone walls are 1'-10" thick.

The south elevation (Photo 1) is the main elevation of the building that faces an open, paved parking lot and the rear of the Pythian Home. The south elevation is two different heights. The left side of the elevation is one-story and houses what use to be the garage space (Photo 2). This portion is covered with a sloped roof and a straight parapet with concrete capping. A metal replacement overhead garage door provides access into the one-story interior space. A replacement single metal entry door is located to the right of the garage door opening. This door is showing signs of severe rust damage. A concrete lintel stretches across the garage door opening and is located above the replacement metal door and the letters "GARAGE" are etched into the concrete (Photo 3). To the right of the door on the one-story portion of the exterior wall, an original window has been removed and the opening has been filled in with stone. The concrete lintel remains above the filled opening (Photo 4). The right side of the south elevation is two stories in height and is dominated by several paired wood double-hung windows. This portion of the building is covered with a sloped roof defined by a stepped parapet with concrete capping. There is one single window opening that has been filled in with stone. This window is located on the first floor and to the right of the other filled opening described above. The concrete lintel is intact. To the right of this filled window is a vestibule addition (Photo 5). A small wood structure has been constructed in front of the original single entry door. The vestibule is clad with asbestos cement siding and has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. Adjacent to the vestibule is a single six-over-six wood double-hung window (Photo 6). Two sets of paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows are located on the right side of the first floor. The second floor of the exterior wall contains a single six-over-six wood double-hung window, two sets of paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows, and a set of smaller paired four-over-four wood double-hung windows. Located above the windows in the center of the wall is a concrete sign. Etched in the sign are the letters "POWER HOUSE & LAUNDRY" (Photo 7). Two decorative light fixtures are located at the top edges of the exterior wall (Photo 8).

The east elevation (Photo 9) is where the original chimney stack was located. A majority of the stack is intact; however, the top portion of the stack that extended above the two-story roof height has been removed and has been capped off (Photo 10). The chimney is located in the center of the elevation and is five-sided. There are two sets of paired wood double-hung windows on the first floor; one on each side of the chimney. One single six-over-six wood double-hung window is to the right of the chim-

ney on the second floor. All three windows have a concrete lintel above and are covered with metal security bars.

The north elevation (Photo 11) is defined by several window openings. The majority of the elevation is two-stories tall. The first floor of the two-story exterior wall has a window opening modified with one window and a replacement door (Photo 12), one set of paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows, a modified window opening that has been filled in with stone, and one single six-over-six wood double-hung window. The second floor consists of four evenly spaced single six-over-six wood double-hung windows. All of the windows have concrete windowsills and lintels and are covered with metal security bars. The right side of the north elevation is recessed from the two-story portion. The right side is one-story tall and has one smaller three-pane wood awning window with a concrete windowsill and a small single-pane fixed window without a concrete windowsill (Photo 27).

The west elevation (Photo 13) is divided into two parts. The one-story garage space occupies the foreground, while the two-story space is in the background. The one-story exterior wall of the garage has one small three-pane wood window with a concrete windowsill and lintel and is covered with metal security bars. The second floor of the two-story exterior wall has two single six-over-six wood double-hung windows. Each window has a concrete windowsill and lintel and is covered with metal security bars.

2. Foundations: The foundation consists of a concrete floor with cut limestone walls.
3. Wall Construction: The walls of the building are 1'-10" thick. The exterior walls are composed of cut limestone. The stone is exposed on both the exterior and interior. The majority of the interior is left open with the exception of a small enclosed bathroom in the northwest corner of the second floor. Wood stud walls enclose this space.
4. Structural System, Framing: The building has a simple structural system. The exterior walls are approximately 1'-10" thick cut limestone. Two concrete columns are located in the two-story space that extends from the lower level (basement) up through the second floor. These 1'-0" by 1'-0" columns are set within a concrete pier. Each column base measures 1'-6" by 1'-6". The columns are located 24'-0" from the east wall and 12'-2" and 24'-10" from the south wall (Photo 14). Newer 0'-8" by 0'-8" wood columns are spread throughout the basement to support the wood floor addition above. These columns are set within concrete foundations (Photo 15).
5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Bulkheads: There are none.

6. Chimneys: A five-sided chimney is located on the exterior of the east wall (Photo 16). The chimney is constructed of the same cut limestone. The original stack has been removed and the remaining portion of the chimney has been capped. The chimney width is 10'-0" across. The five sides measure 4'-6", 3'-8", 3'-10", 3'-8", and 4'-6". The current height of the chimney is 22'-0".
7. Opening
 - a. Openings: There are none.
 - b. Doorways and doors: There are four door openings on the building. The main entrance is located on the south elevation. A wood frame vestibule addition clad with asbestos cement siding has been constructed in front of the door opening. The door opening for the vestibule measures 2'-7" by 7'-0". The main front entry door measures 3'-1" by 7'-0". There are also two more doors on the south elevation. One is a replacement metal garage door (Photo 17). The door is placed 2'-10" from the edge of the building. The door opening is 10'-1" wide by 7'-8" tall. The other door is located 5'-3" to the right of the garage door opening. This replacement metal door measures 3'-0" by 6'-7½". The fourth door is located on the north elevation. This door was not original to the design. A set of paired windows has been modified. One of the wood windows has been removed and the opening has been filled with a plywood door. The door is located 1'-8" from the left side of the north elevation. It is approximately 2'-10" by 6'-7 ½".
 - c. Windows and shutters: Several wood windows are on the building. It is unknown if these windows are original to the 1915 construction or if they were replaced in 1942 when the War Department took over the building. There are eight types of wood windows on the building. Each window has a 1'-0" concrete lintel and 0'-3½" concrete windowsill. All but one small three-pane wood window are covered with metal security bars. The majority of the windows are set 0'-6" into the cut limestone walls.

Type 1: A single six-over-six wood double-hung window that measures 3'-7" by 6'-3" with 0'-5½" frame (Photo 18).

Type 2: Paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows that measure 2'-9" by 6'-1½" each; divided by 0'-5½" frame with a total width of (including framing members) 6'-8½" (Photo 19).

Type 3: Larger paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows that measure 6'-4½" by 6'-5½" (Photo 20).

Type 4: Smaller paired six-over-six wood double-hung windows that measure 1'-8 ½" by 4'-1" each; divided by 0'-8 ½" frame with a total width of (including framing members) 4'-11" (Photo 21).

Type 5: Small wood three-pane awning window that measures 3'-8" by 2'-4" (Photo 22).

Type 6: Small single-pane wood fixed window that measures 1'-8" by 1'-0" and is framed with 2x4 members (Photo 23).

Type 7: Originally a single window with window removed and opening filled with cut limestone (Photo 24).

Type 8: Original paired windows with the windows removed and the opening filled with cut limestone. The concrete windowsill has been removed (Photo 25).

The south elevation has five window types. Three Type 2 windows are on the ground level; however, one of the window openings has been modified. One of the paired windows has been removed and the opening has been filled with a door (the vestibule addition is located in front of this window). To the left of the vestibule addition are two Type 6 windows. The second floor consists of Type 1, Type 3, and Type 4 windows. Type 1 and Type 2 are positioned 10'-1" above ground level. Type 3 is positioned 9'-6" above ground level. Type 4 is positioned 12'-1 ½" above ground level.

The east elevation consists of two Type 2 windows at ground level and one Type 1 window that is 10'-4 ½" above ground level.

The majority of the north elevation is two stories with the right side one-story portion recessed 10'-7" from the left. Several windows are on the two-story exterior wall. The ground level consists of three Type 2 windows; however, the window on the far left has been modified. One of the paired windows has been removed and the opening is currently filled with a door. There is also a Type 7 window on the ground level that is located 25'-9 ¼" from the left edge of the north elevation. Four Type 1 windows are evenly spaced across the second floor. These windows are approximately 2'-5" above the lintel of the ground floor windows. The one-story exterior wall has one Type 5 window positioned 3'-1 ½" from the left edge of the one-story wall that is 3'-0 ½" above the ground and one Type 6 window located 13'-2" to the right of the Type 5 window.

The west elevation is divided into two parts. The one-story garage space occupies the foreground, while the two-story space is in the background. There is one Type 5 window on the one-story exterior

wall located approximately 12'-10" from the left edge and 3'-8" above ground level. Two Type 1 windows are located on the two-story exterior wall.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: There are two sloped roofs that cover the interior of the building. One roof is located over the one-story garage space and the other is located over the two-story Powerhouse and Laundry building space. Both roofs slope from the south (front) to the north (back) of the building. The roofs are constructed of concrete. The one-story roof has a parapet wall on the west edge of the roof. This parapet wall slopes downward from the middle (Photo 27). The two-story roof also has a parapet wall on the south, east, and west edges of the roof. The south parapet wall is designed as a step parapet (Photo 28). Both roofs have concrete capping.
- b. Cornice, eaves: None.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans: The floor plan of the building is rectangular. The west portion of the plan is one-story and was used as garage space. The majority of the plan was originally used as the powerhouse and had a large open space that once contained the boiler. Currently, this space has been divided into two floors with the addition of a wood floor. A set of wood stairs is located near the adjoining wall to the garage space. These stairs lead down to the current basement. A set of switchback concrete stairs leads from the entry door level up to the second floor. The walls that surround these stairs are constructed of concrete on the first floor, while a metal security cage surrounds the stair opening on the second floor.
 - a. Basement: The basement is 7'-0" below grade level. The space is left open (Photo 29). Only concrete and wood columns dot the plan. A poured concrete ramp leads up from the basement to the ground level; however, the wood floor addition makes the ramp non-functional. The ramp is located along the east wall. More than likely, this ramp was used to bring coal into the basement for the boiler. The boiler and chimney base are located on the east wall. The original boiler opening has been filled in with concrete masonry units. The tunnel that connects the powerhouse to the Pythian Home is located on the south wall and is accessed at the lower level. Currently, this opening has been blocked over.
 - b. First floor: The first floor was added to the building at some point (more than likely during World War II when the building was

transformed from a powerhouse into a guardhouse). The wood floor is 1'-6" below grade. The first floor is open except metal cage security walls were installed at some point by the Army Reserve.

- c. Second floor: The majority of the second floor is open with the exception of a small enclosed bathroom located in the northwest corner. The bathroom measures 11'-2" by 8'-11". Inside the bathroom are a toilet, urinal, sink, mop sink, and shower stall (Photos 30, 31, 32, and 33). This bathroom is more than likely original to the building and utilized when this floor was a laundry. All of the fixtures date to this period. Two concrete columns are located near the center of the plan. The remainder of the second floor is subdivided into smaller spaces by metal cage security walls were installed at some point by the Army Reserve (Photo 34).
2. Stairways and Ladders: There are two sets of stairs. One is constructed of wood and leads to the lower level (Photo 35). This stair is located just off of the entry on the south wall. There is another stair adjacent to the wood stair. This stair is constructed of concrete and leads to the second floor. The concrete stairs switchback with a 3'-7" wide with, 0'-9" risers, and 0'-10" treads. The concrete landing measures 3'-3" by 7'-10" (Photos 36 and 37).
3. Flooring: The floors in the one-story garage space, basement, and second floor are poured concrete. The flooring on the first floor is wood.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The inside of the exterior walls are left as exposed cut limestone; however, several coats of paint or sealant have been added (Photo 38). The bathroom walls are wood stud with drywall.

The ceiling finish in the garage is unknown but more than likely is left as exposed concrete. The ceiling of the second floor is concrete (Photo 39). The ceiling of the basement is the under side of the wood first floor.

5. Openings
 - a. Openings: There are none.
 - b. Doorways and doors: There are few interior doorways and only one door on the interior. One wood five-panel door leads from the entry on the south wall to the concrete stairs up to the second floor. Near this door was a door opening leading from the two-story space to the garage space; however, this opening has been filled with concrete masonry units (Photo 40). The only other doorway is on the second floor leading into the bathroom space. The door is missing but the opening measures 2'-6 ½".
 - c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative features and trim: There are none.
7. Hardware: There is no original hardware.
8. Mechanical equipment
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Several radiators are located on the first and second floors. These radiators are placed under the windows (Photos 41, 42, and 43). More than likely, the radiators on the first floor were added by the War Department during World War II and are much less decorative than the original radiators on the second floor.
 - b. Lighting: The second floor has several older styles of light fixtures that range from bulb to fluorescent.
 - c. Plumbing: Plumbing was not accessible.
 - d. Fixtures: There is a toilet, urinal, sink, mop sink, and shower stall located in the bathroom on the second floor. These fixtures date to the original construction of the building in 1915.
9. Original furnishings: There are none.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: The building is north of Pythian Street, east of Fremont Avenue, south of Division Street, and west of Glenstone Avenue. It is sited to the north of the large castle-like Pythian Home and east of the 89th Regional Readiness Command training center while west of Evangel University.

The building faces south.
2. Landscaping, enclosures: The building faces an asphalt parking lot on the south and is surrounded by grass on the other three sides.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original architectural drawings: There are none.
- B. Historic Views: 89th Regional Readiness Command, Springfield-Greene County Public Library, and the current owners of the Pythian Home.
- C. Interviews: None
- D. Bibliography
 1. Primary and unpublished source: There are none.

2. Secondary and published source: There are none.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

Headquarters 89th Regional Readiness Command (RRC), Wichita, Kansas sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Sunny Stone (CERL). Sunny Stone, with assistance from Adam Smith (CERL), produced the architectural description section of the report and Sara Lask (CERL), produced the architectural sketch drawings section of the report. Photographs contained in this report were taken by Adam Smith and Sunny Stone in December 2006 and December 2007. Documentation was coordinated with the 89th RRC Cultural Resources Program through preservation planner Kate Ellison. The documentation was completed August 2008.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

PYTHIAN POWERHOUSE AND LAUNDRY

(Building No.503)

Pythian Home

Division Street on the north, Glenstone Avenue on the east, Pythian Street on the south, and
Fremont Avenue on the west

Springfield

Greene County

Missouri

Adam Smith and Sunny Stone, Photographers

DECEMBER 2006, DECEMBER 2007

- | | |
|----------|---|
| PHOTO 1 | SOUTH ELEVATION; OVERALL VIEW |
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ON SOUTH ELEVATION |
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| PHOTO 14 | INTERIOR VIEW OF TWO CONTINUOUS CONCRETE COLUMNS ON
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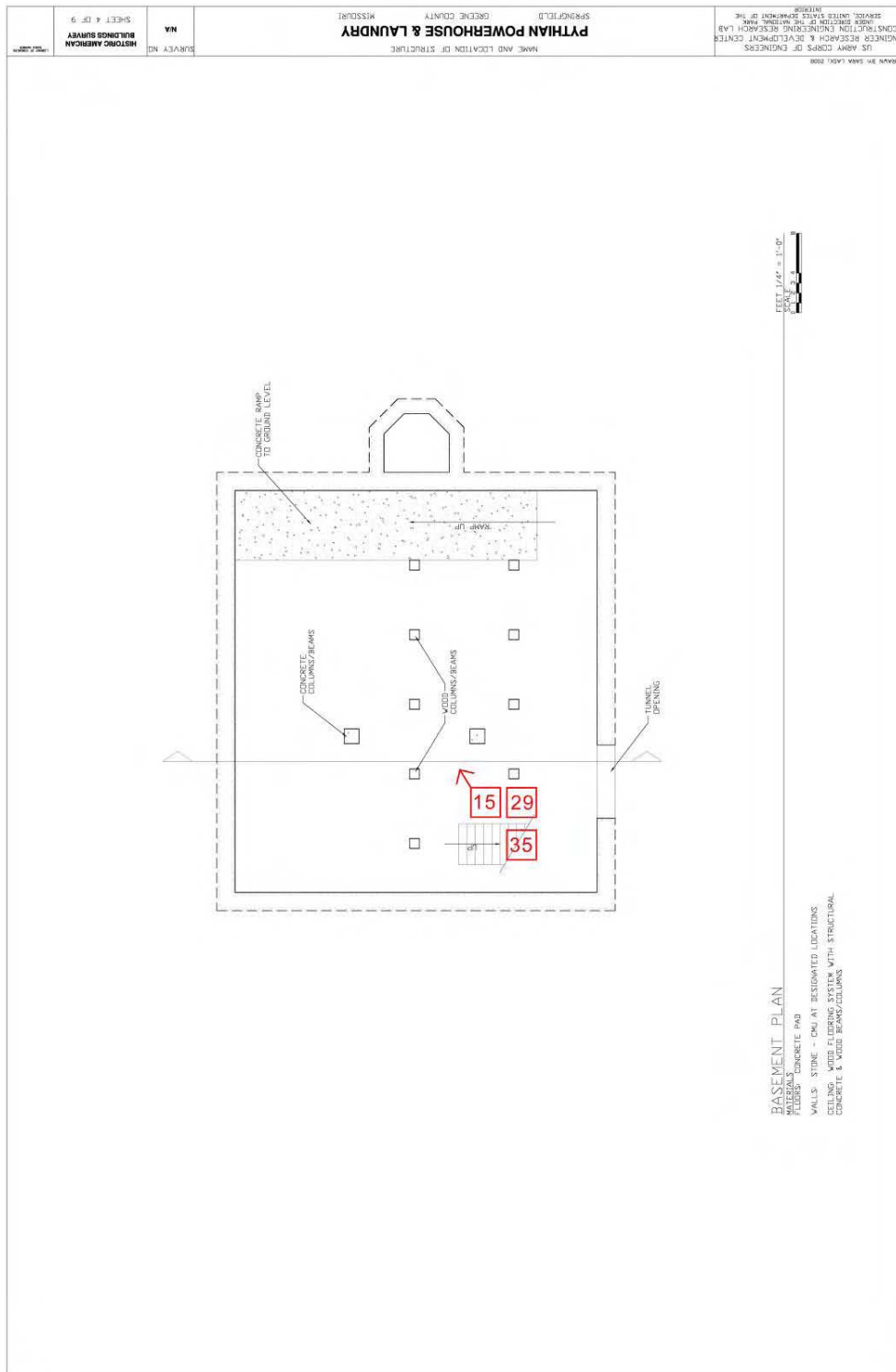
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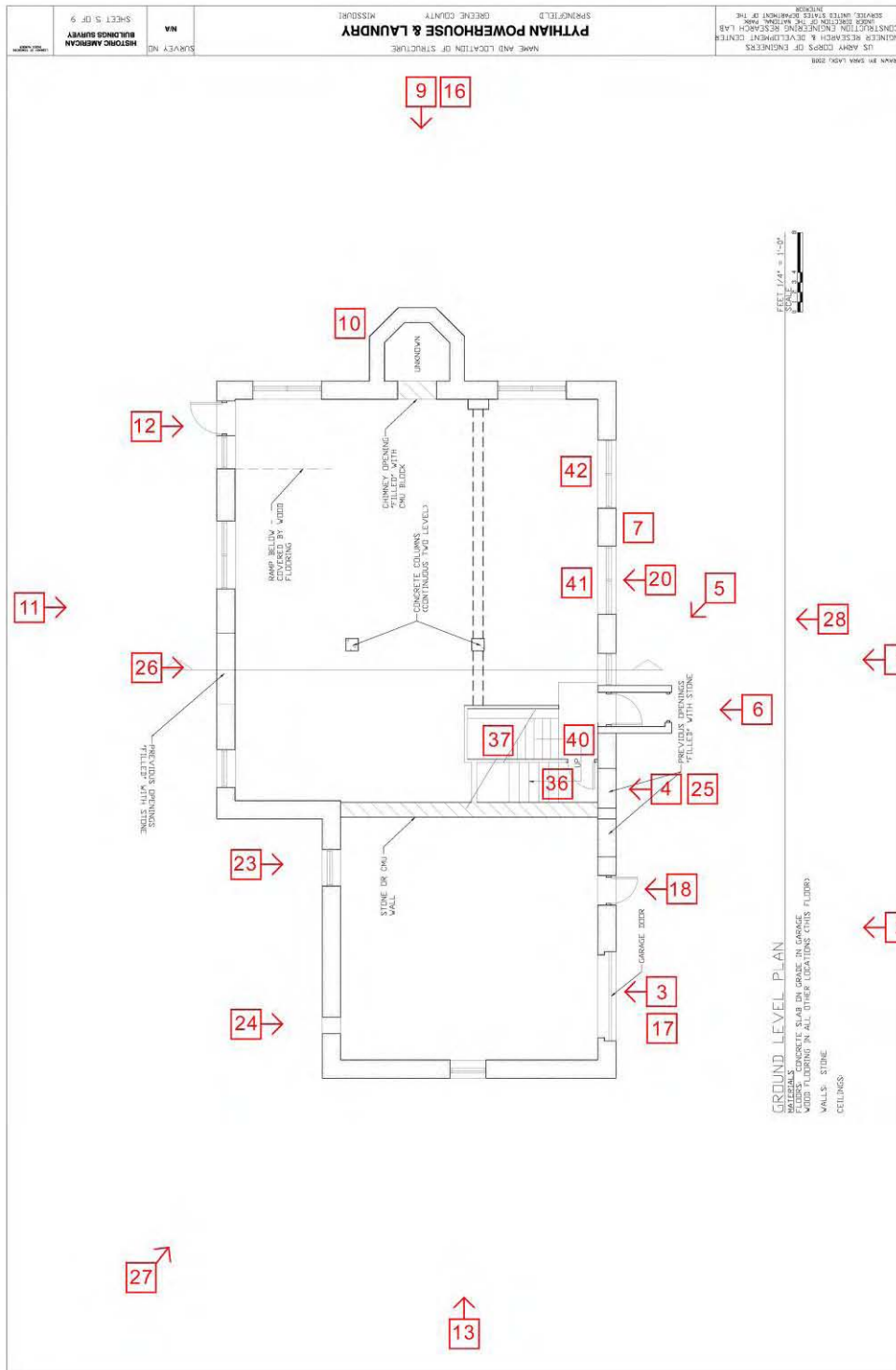
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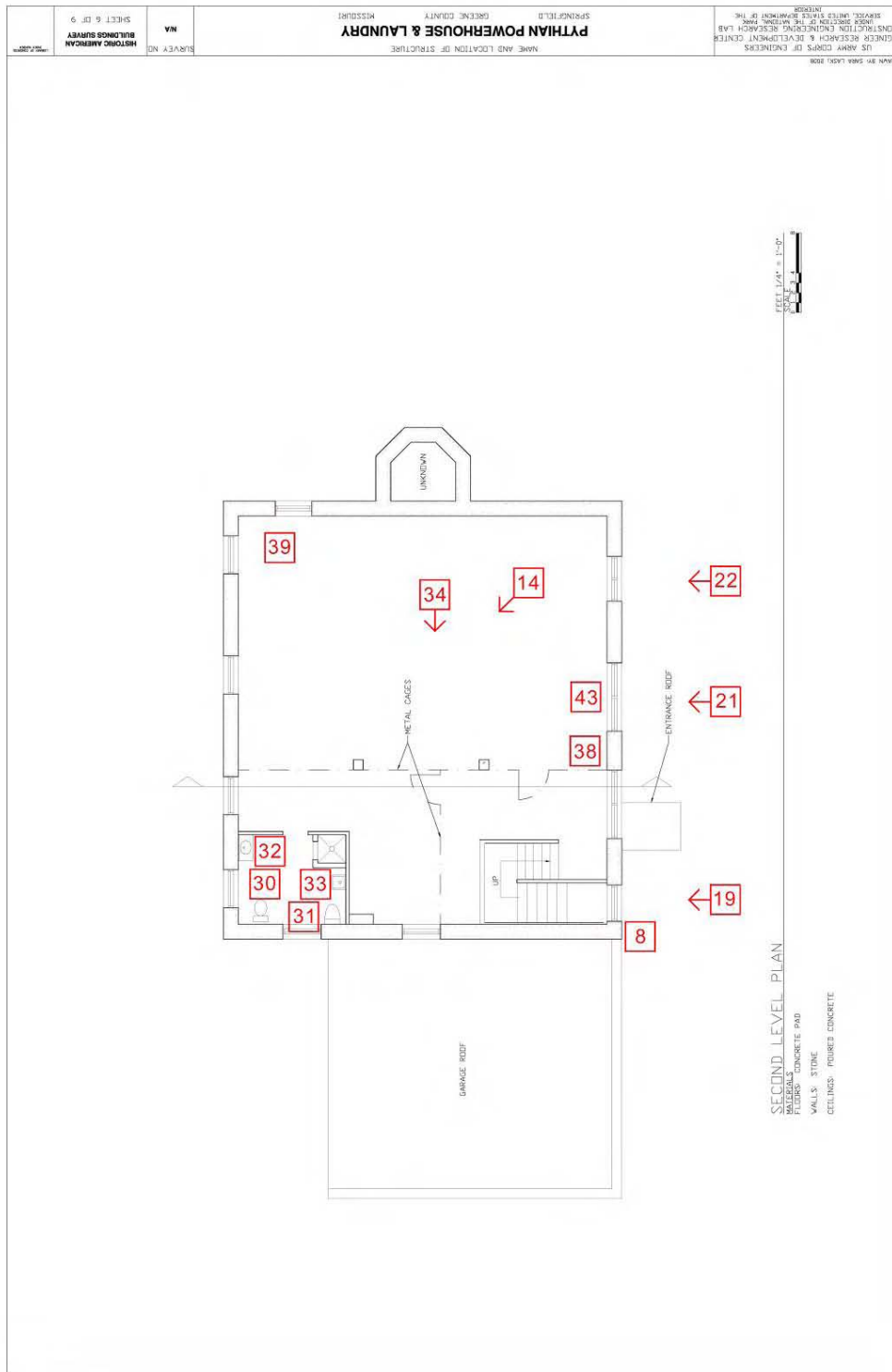
Basement Photograph Locations

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First Floor Photograph Locations

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Second Floor Photograph Locations

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Photo 1 – south elevation; overall view



Photo 2 – south elevation of one-story garage



Photo 3 – detail of “GARAGE” etching



Photo 4 – view of modified filled window opening on south elevation



Photo 5 – close-up of vestibule addition on south elevation

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PHOTOGRAPHS (page 27)



**Photo 6 – close-up of window modification
near vestibule addition on south elevation**



Photo 7 – detail of “POWER HOUSE & LAUNDRY” etching



Photo 8 – detail of original light fixture on the south elevation



Photo 9 – east elevation; overall view



Photo 10 – close-up of chimney stack modificaiton



Photo 11 – left side of the north elevation; overall view



Photo 12 – close-up of window modification on north elevation



Photo 13 – west elevation; overall view



Photo 14 – interior view of two continuous concrete columns on second floor



Photo 15 – view of added wood columns used to support first floor

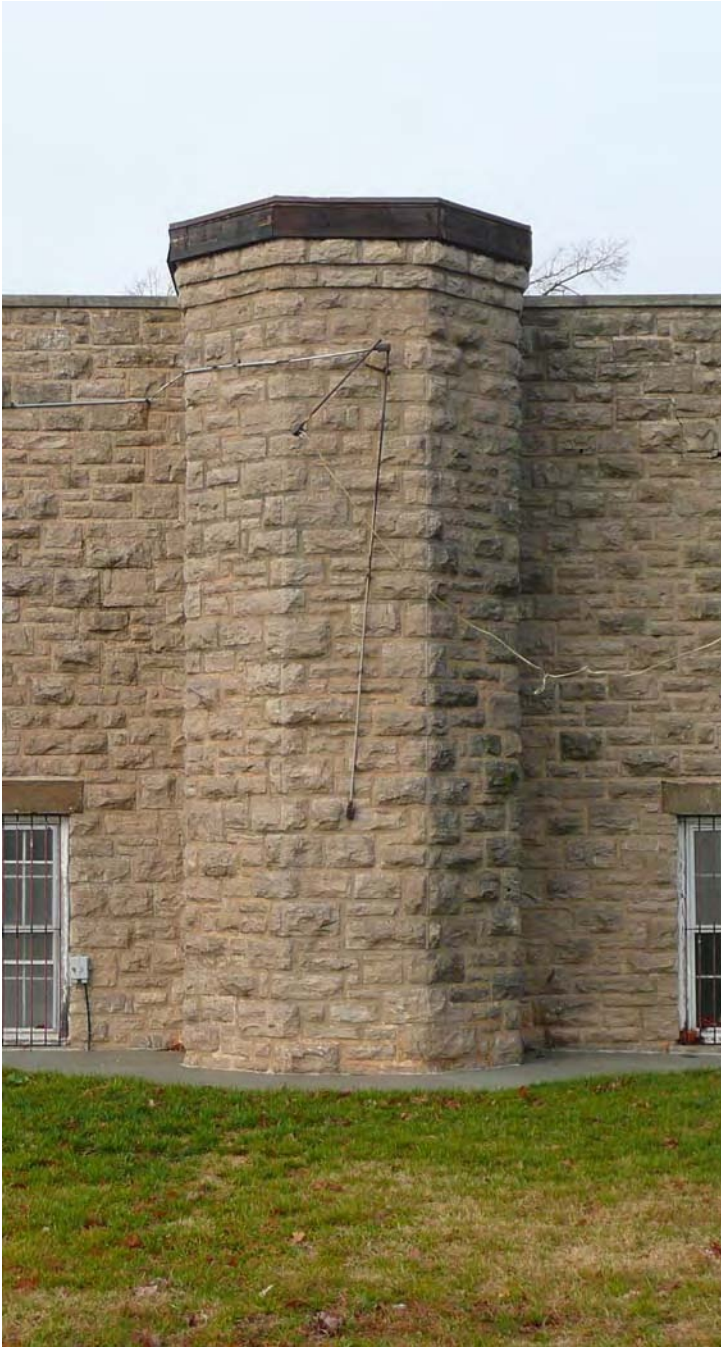


Photo 16 – overall view of modified chimney on east elevation



Photo 17 – replacement metal garage door on south elevation



Photo 18 – metal entry door into garage



Photo 19 – Type 1 window



Photo 20 – Type 2 window



Photo 21 – Type 3 window



Photo 22 – Type 4 window



Photo 23 – Type 5 window



Photo 24 – Type 6 window



Photo 25 – Type 7 window or door



Photo 26 – Type 8 window



Photo 27 – parapet detail on west elevation of one-story garage



Photo 28 – stepped parapet detail on south elevation



Photo 29 –interior view of basement



Photo 30 – toilet in second floor bathroom



Photo 31 – urinal in second floor bathroom



Photo 32 – sink in second floor bathroom



Photo 33 – mop sink in second floor bathroom

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INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS (page 49)



Photo 34 – overall interior view of the second floor



Photo 35 – view of wood stairs leading to the basement



Photo 36 – view of switchback concrete stairs leading to second floor



Photo 37 – detail of handrail on stairs leading to the second floor



Photo 38 – interior view of cut limestone wall



Photo 39 – view of concrete ceiling



Photo 40 – view of five-panel wood interior door and door opening filled with concrete masonry units



Photo 41 – example of radiator on second floor



Photo 42 – example of radiator on first floor

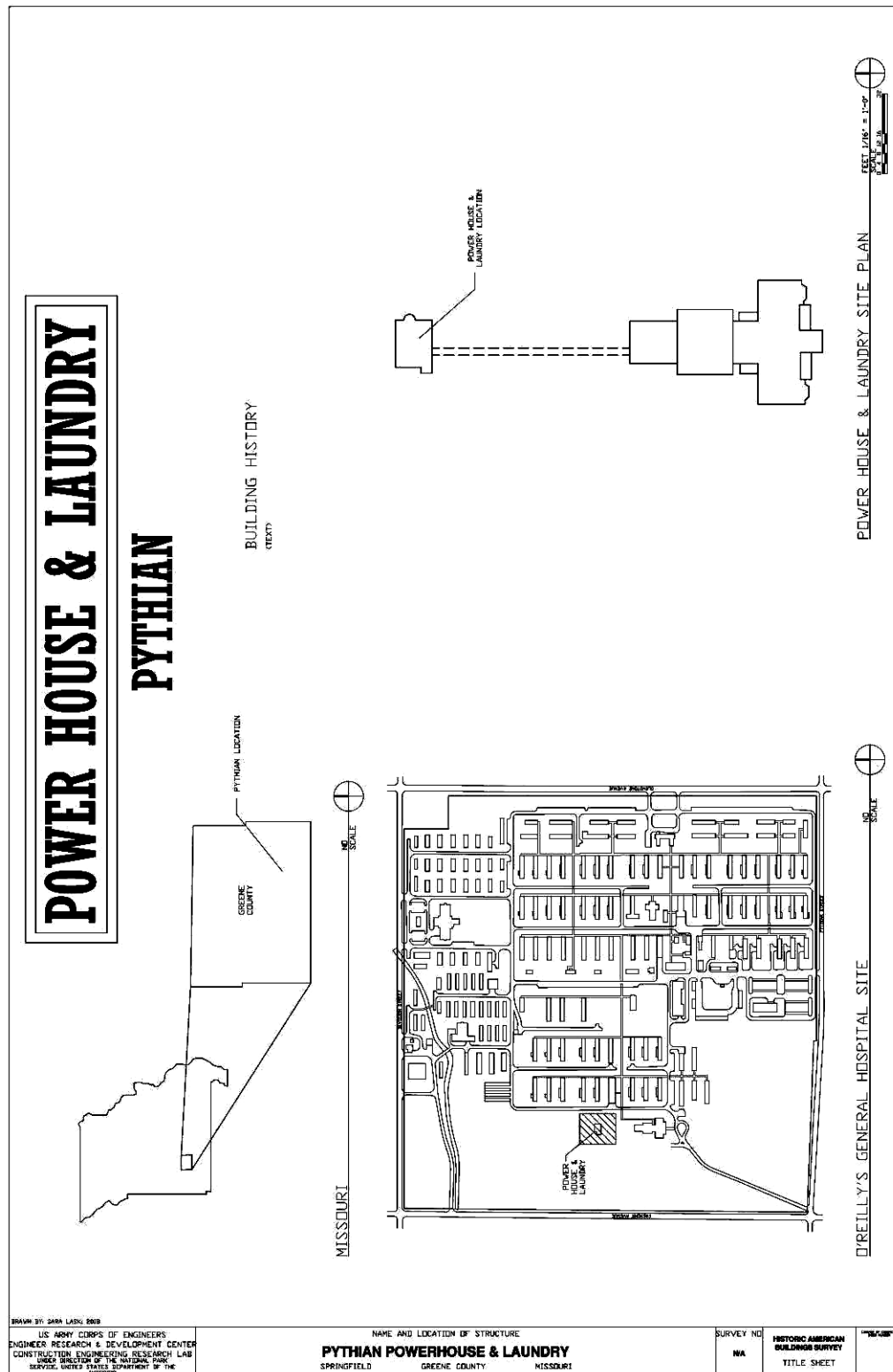


Photo 43 – example of original radiator on second floor

ERDC-CERL SKETCH PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

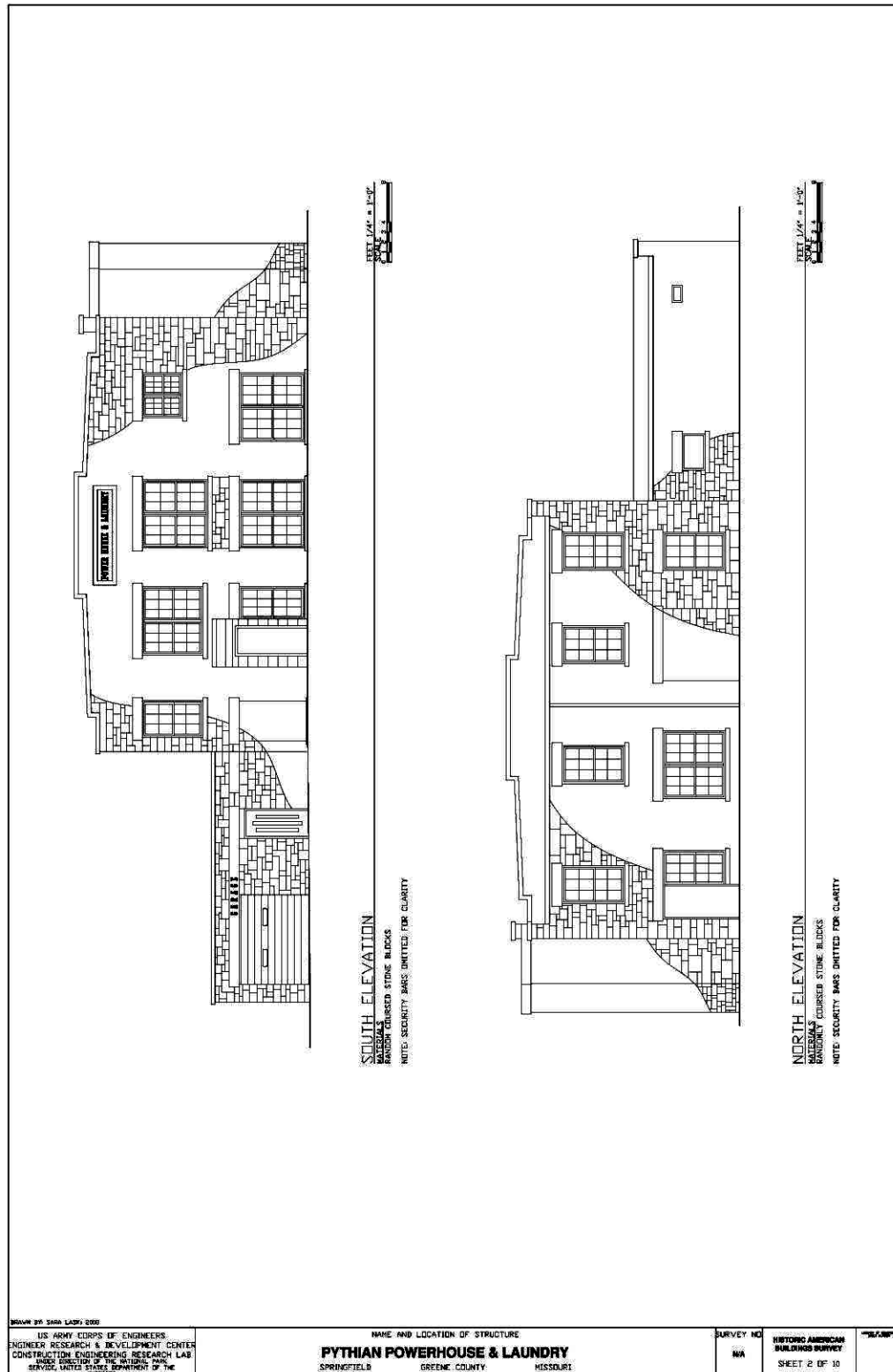
PLAN 1	SITE PLAN
PLAN 2	NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
PLAN 3	EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS
PLAN 4	BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
PLAN 5	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PLAN 6	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
PLAN 7	CROSS SECTION
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PLAN 10	SOUTH ELEVATION HISTORICAL CONJECTURE
PLAN 11	SECTION HISTORICAL CONJECTURE

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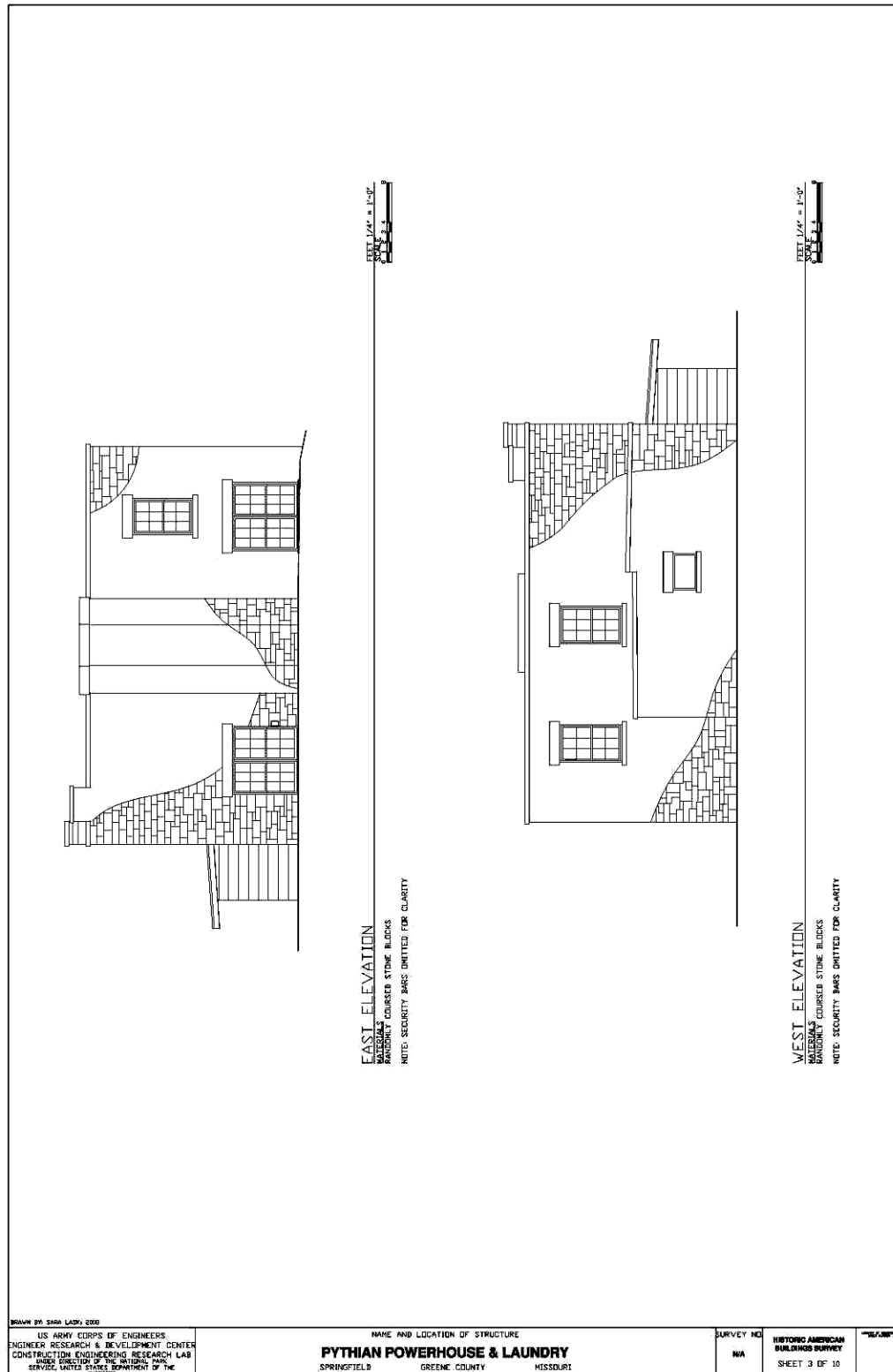
PLAN 1 SITE PLAN

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PLAN 2 NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS

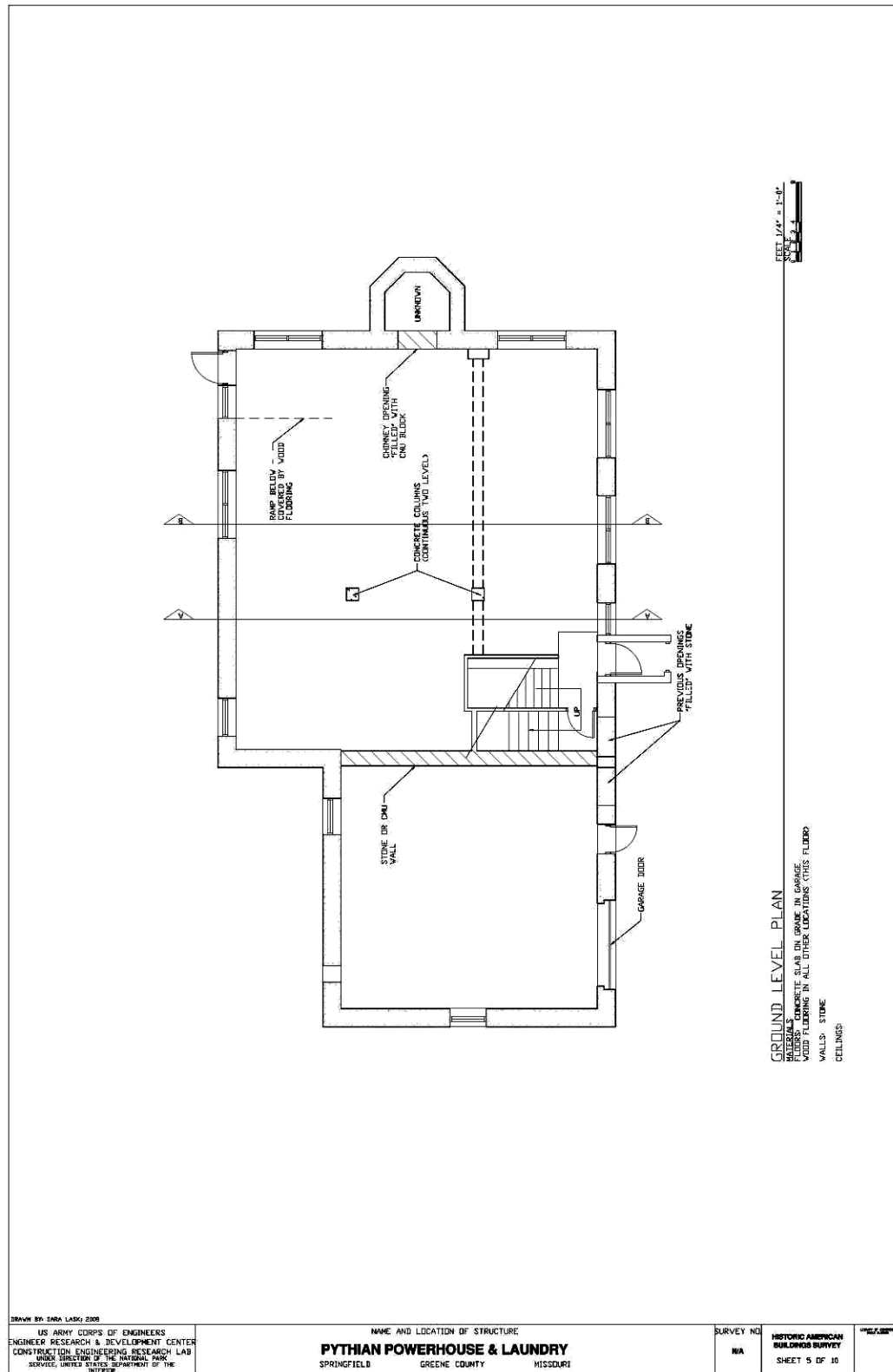
PYTHIAN POWERHOUSE AND LAUNDRY (page 62)



PLAN 3 EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS

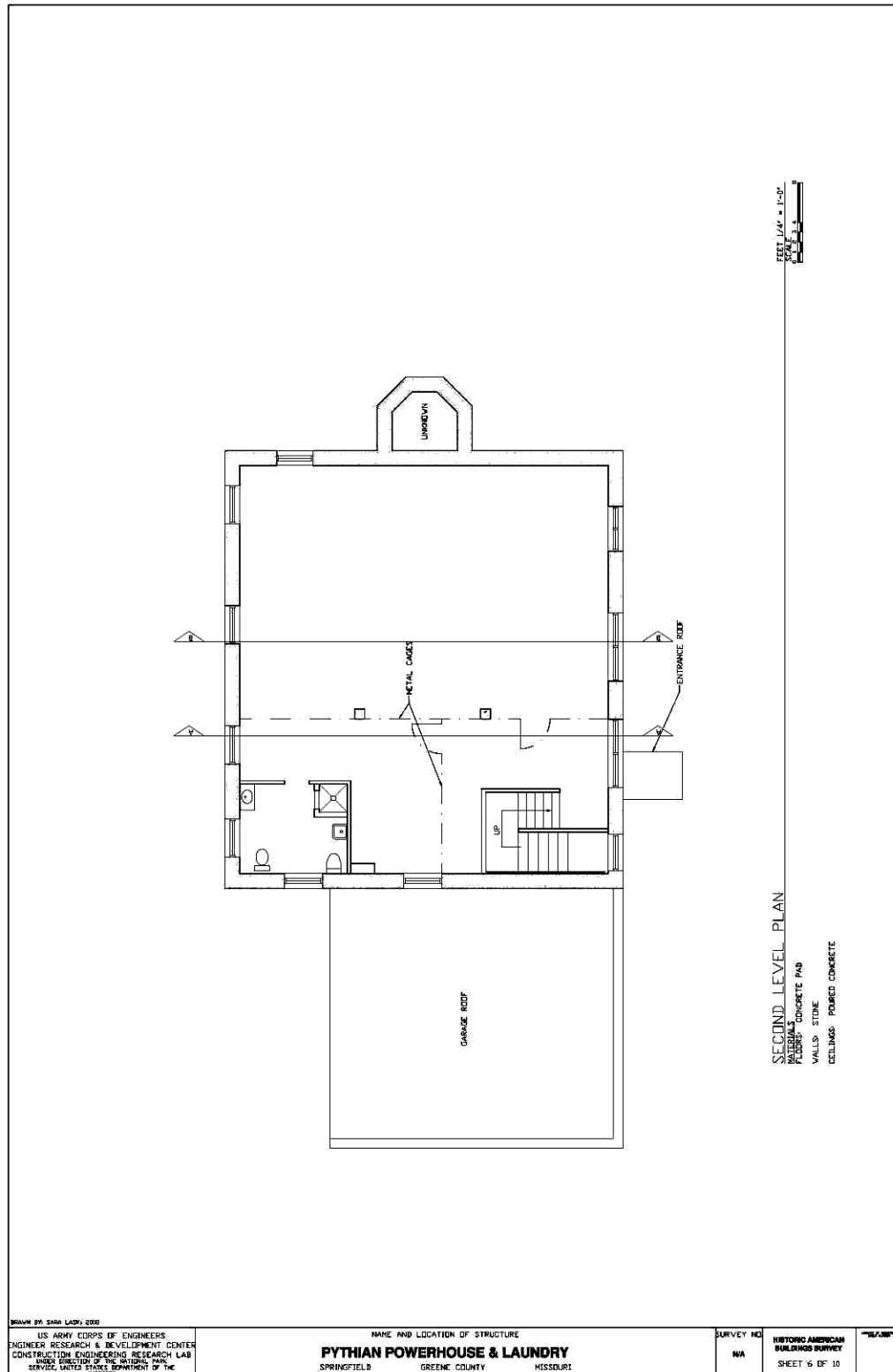
DRAWN BY: SARAH LASHLEY 2008 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ENGINEER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE PYTHIAN POWERHOUSE & LAUNDRY SPRINGFIELD GREENE COUNTY MISSOURI	SURVEY NO. N/A	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 10	SCALE 1" = 4'-0"
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PLAN 4 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

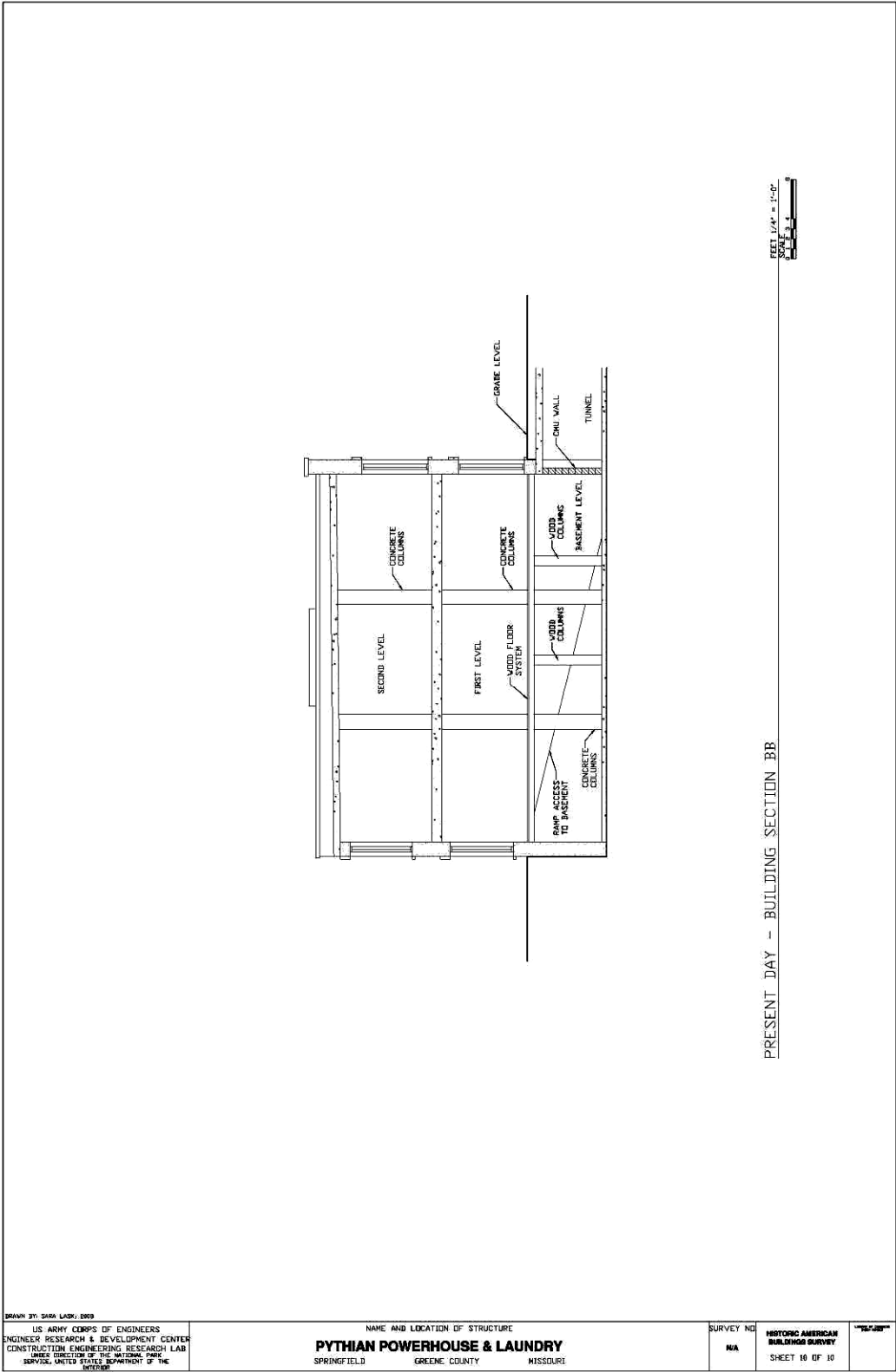


PLAN 5 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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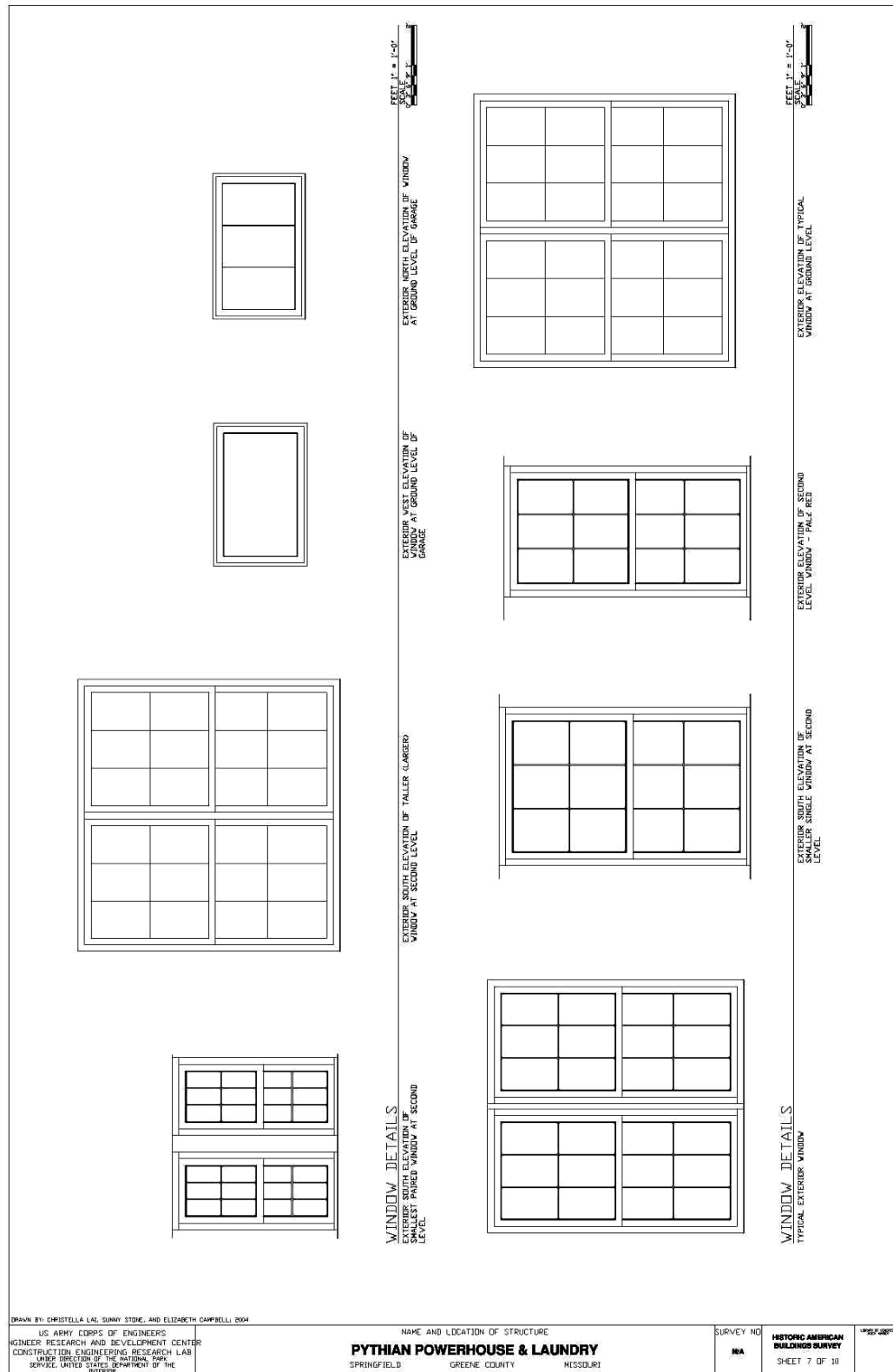


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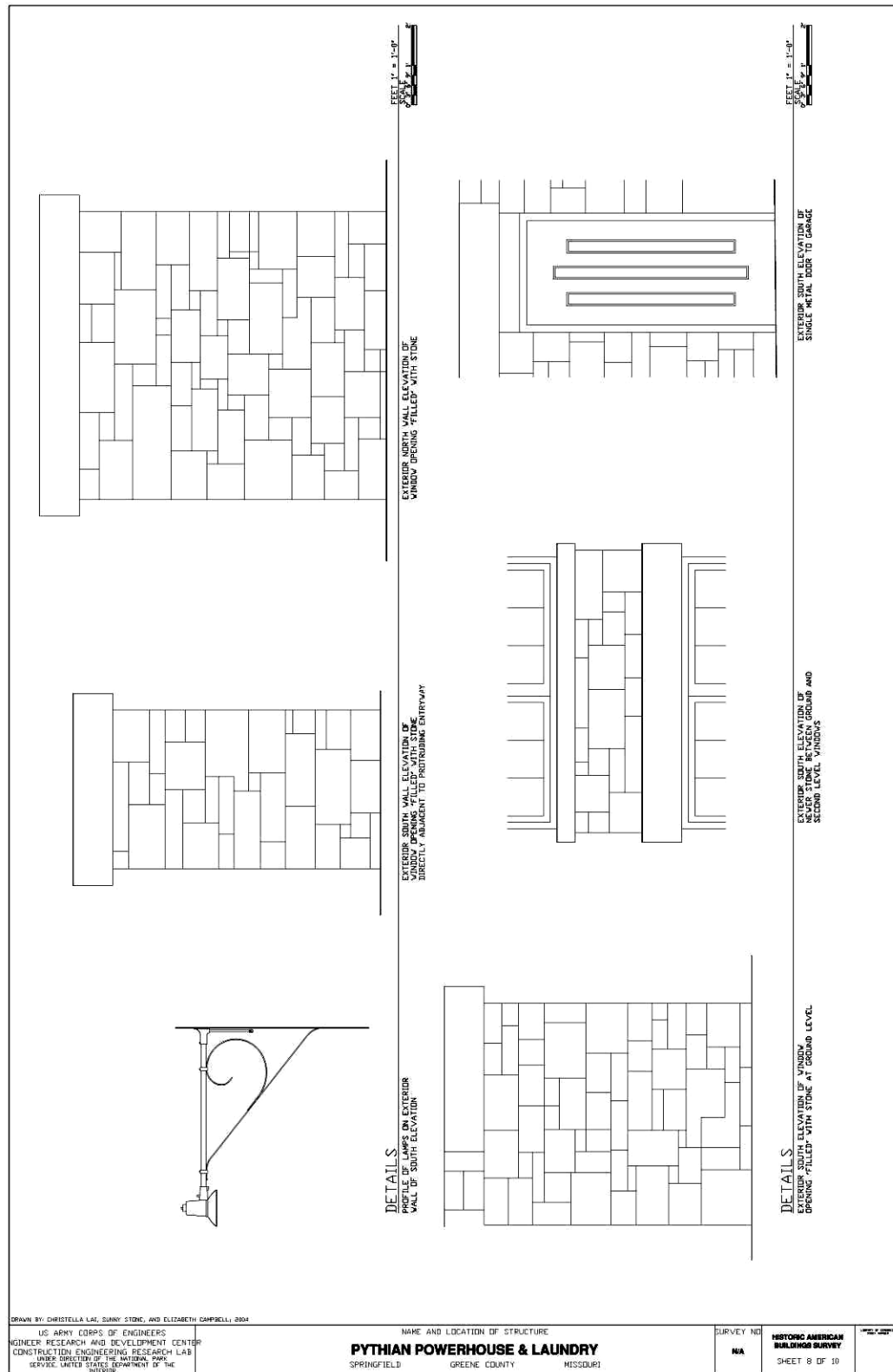
PLAN 7 CROSS SECTION

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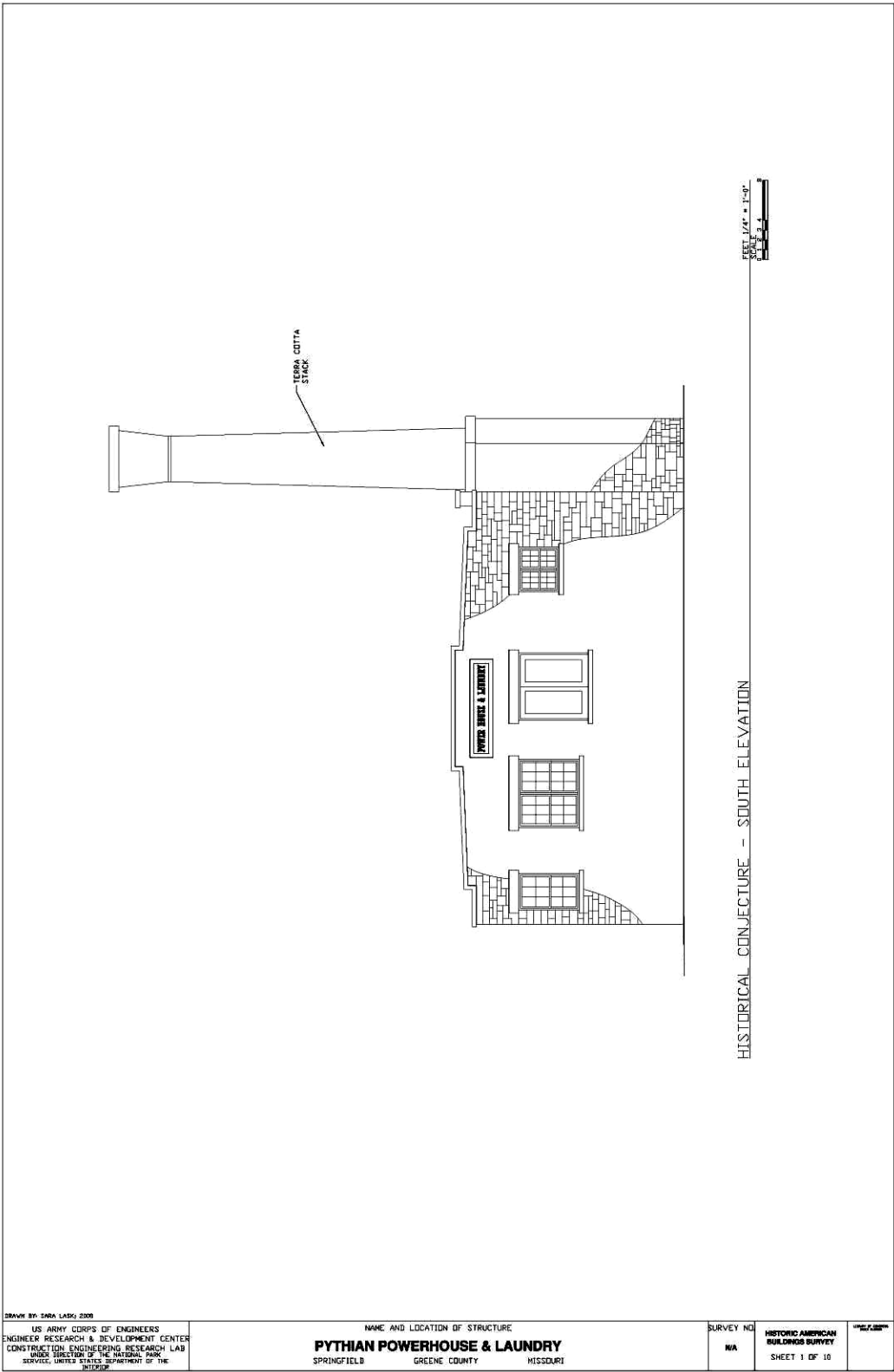
PLAN 8 WINDOW DETAILS

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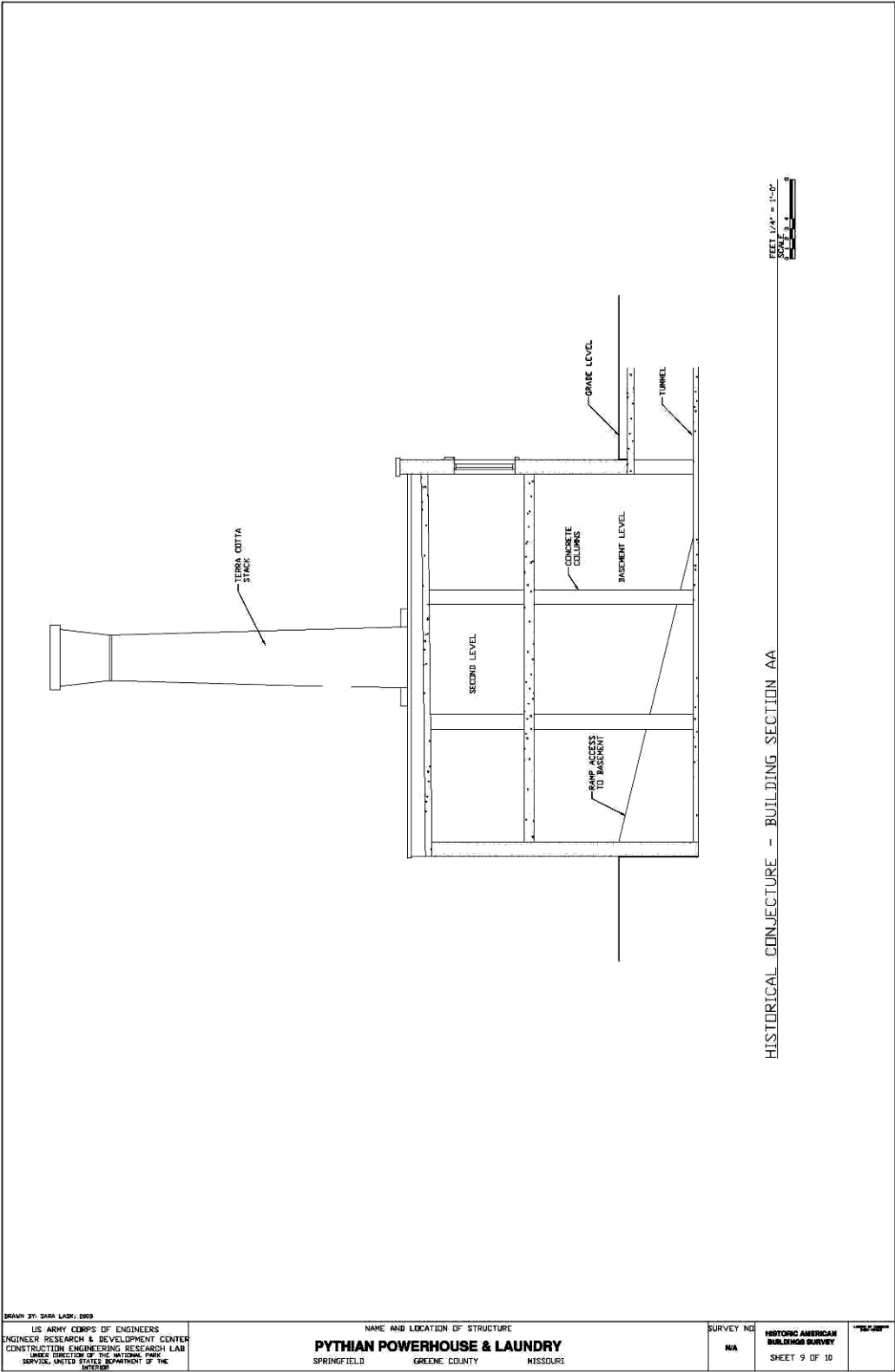
PLAN 9 EXTERIOR DOOR DETAILS

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PLAN 10 SOUTH ELEVATION HISTORICAL CONJECTURE

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PLAN 11 SECTION HISTORICAL CONJECTURE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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14. ABSTRACT The Pythian Powerhouse and Laundry building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This report documents the building in a similar style to the Historic American Buildings Survey standard. This report satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and will help the 89th Regional Readiness Command in managing their historic building.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Pythian, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), cultural resources management, orphanage, historic buildings, historic preservation					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 84	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
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