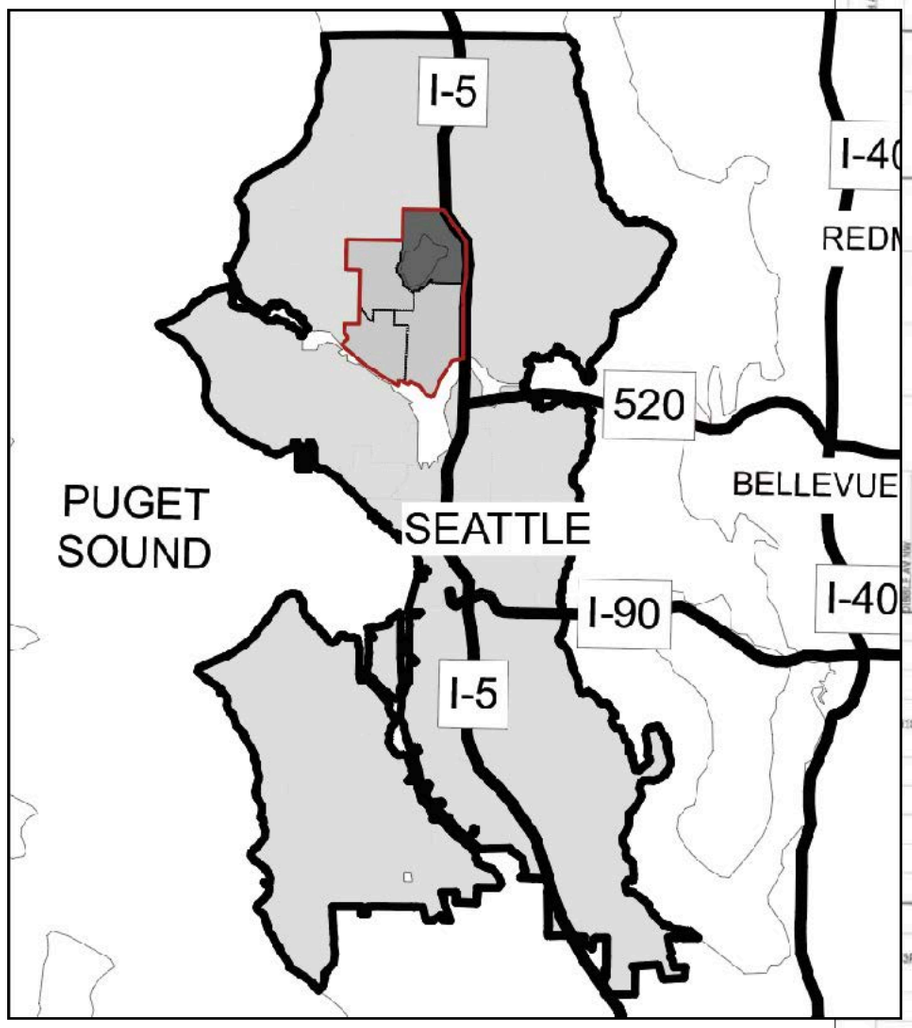
Green Lake Community Center & Evans Pool
City of Seattle Landmark Nomination


I-5
I-40
REDM
520
PUGET
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SEATTLE
BELLEVUE
I-90
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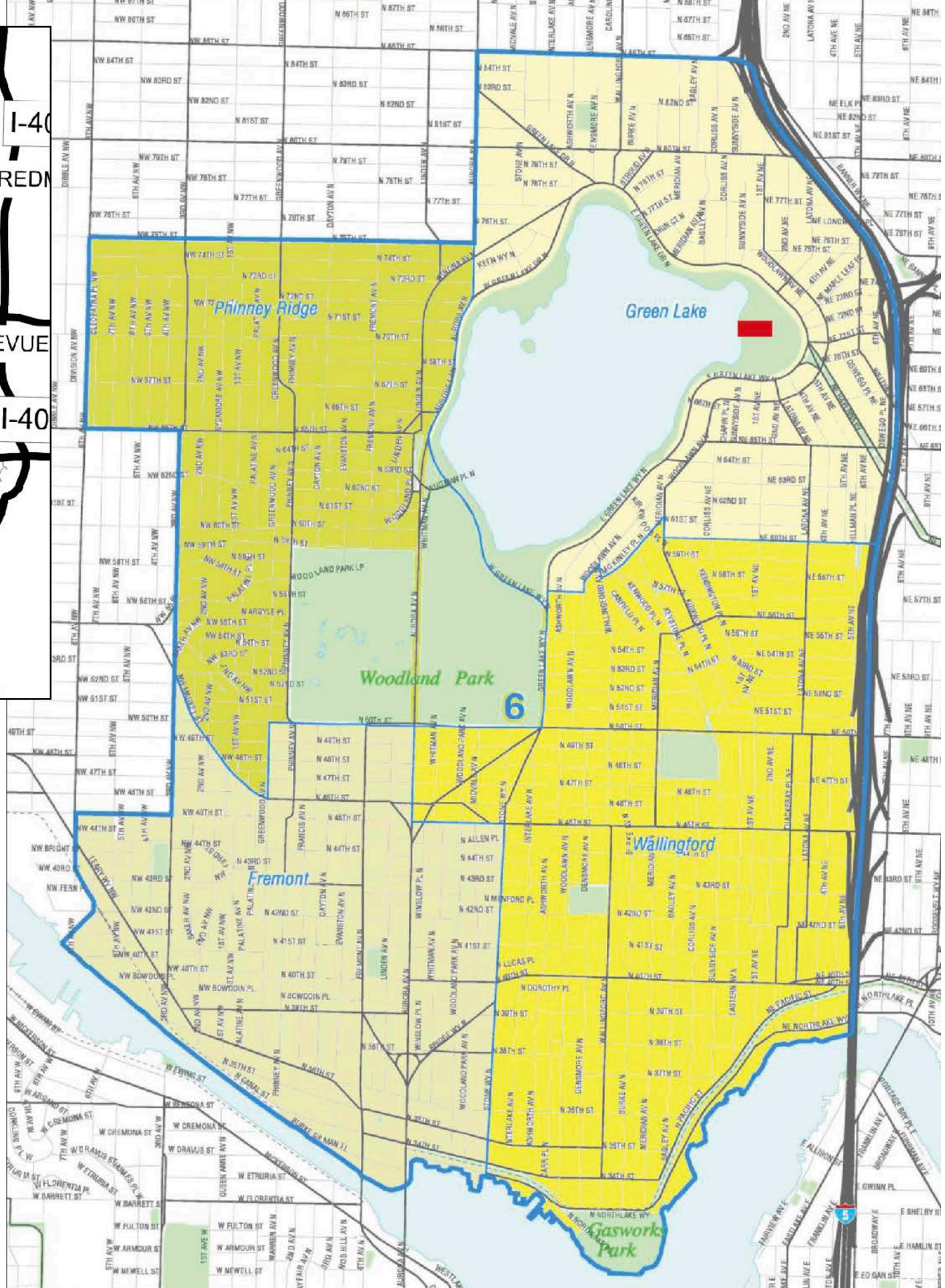
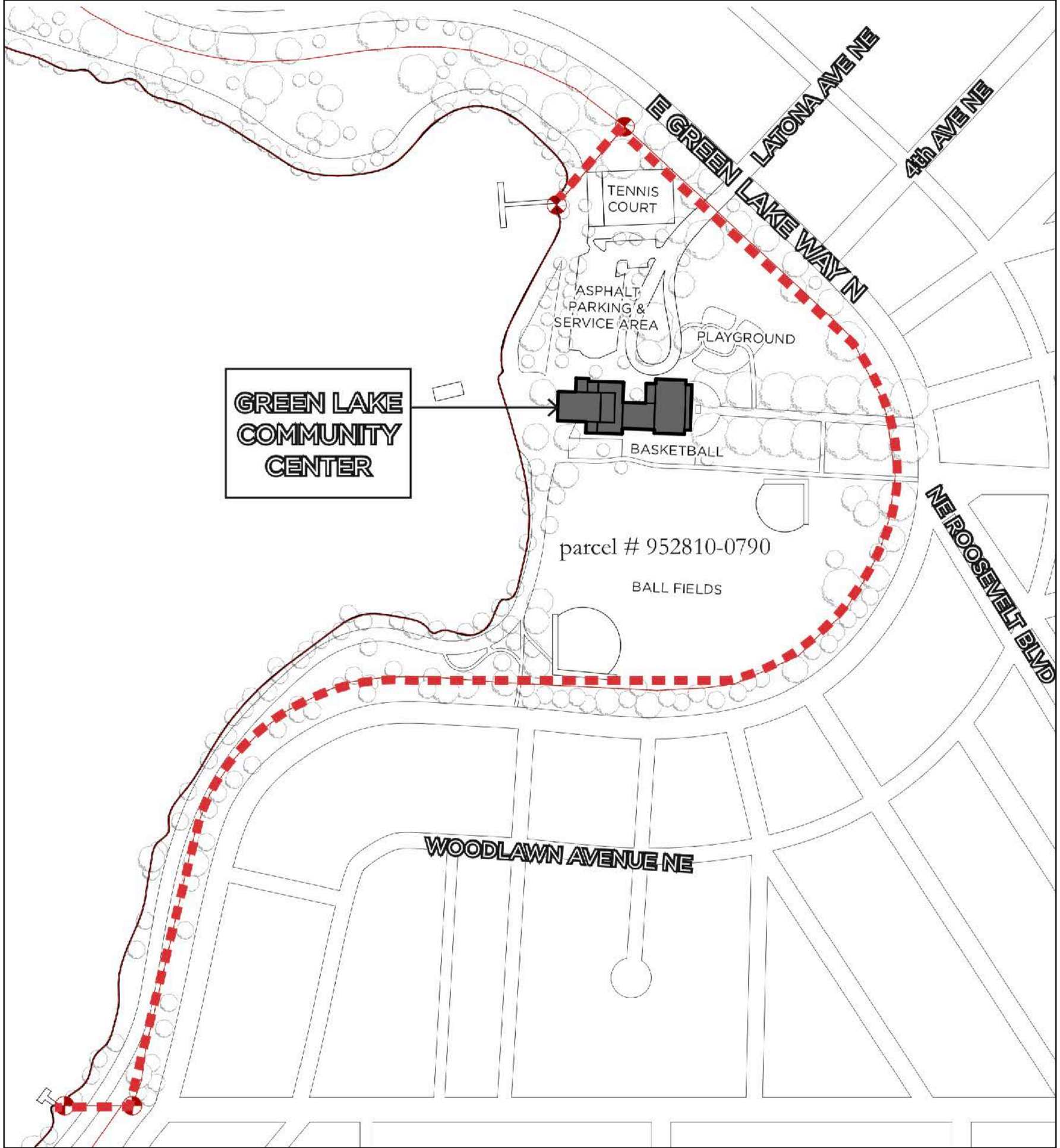
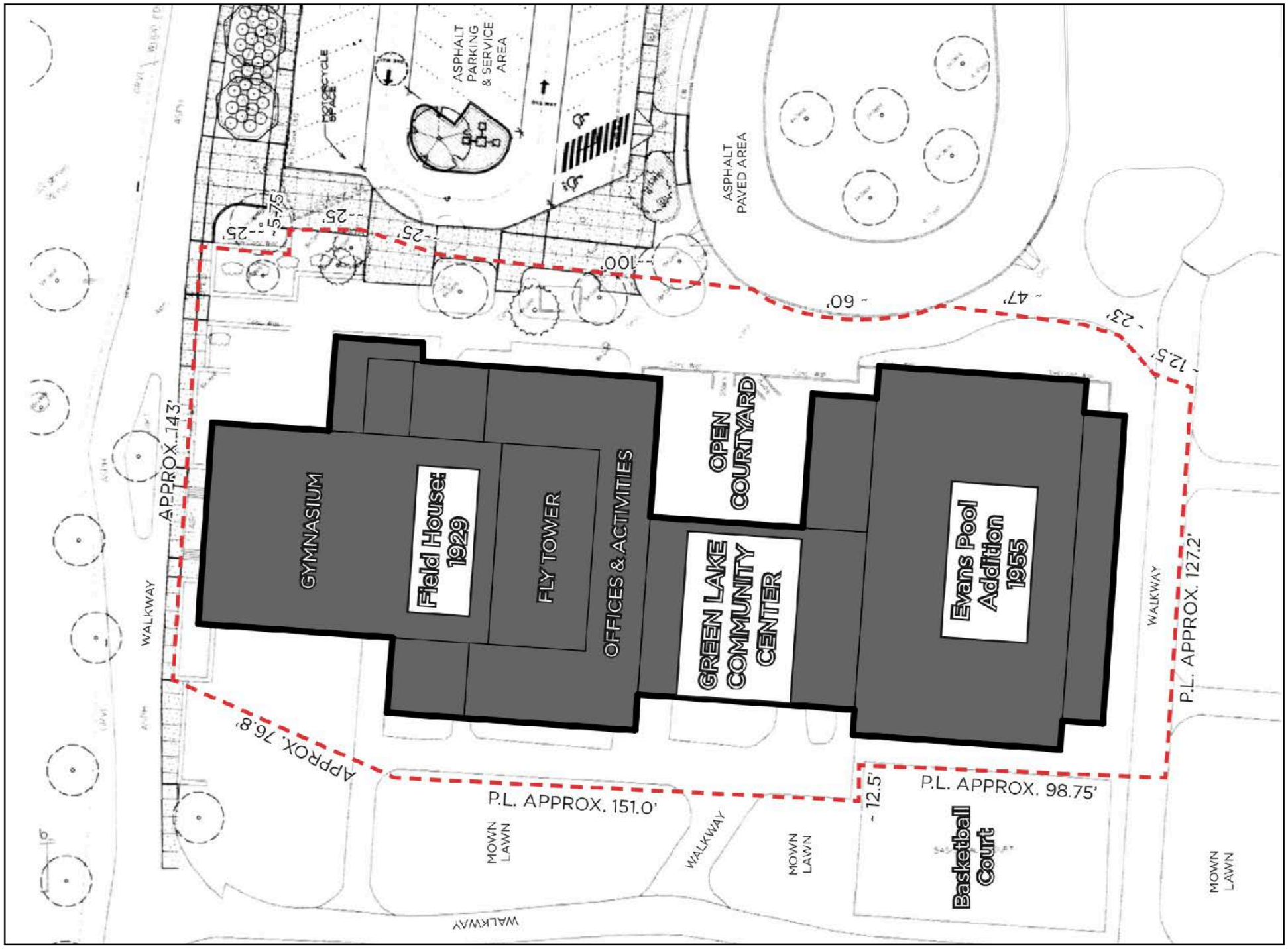
I-5

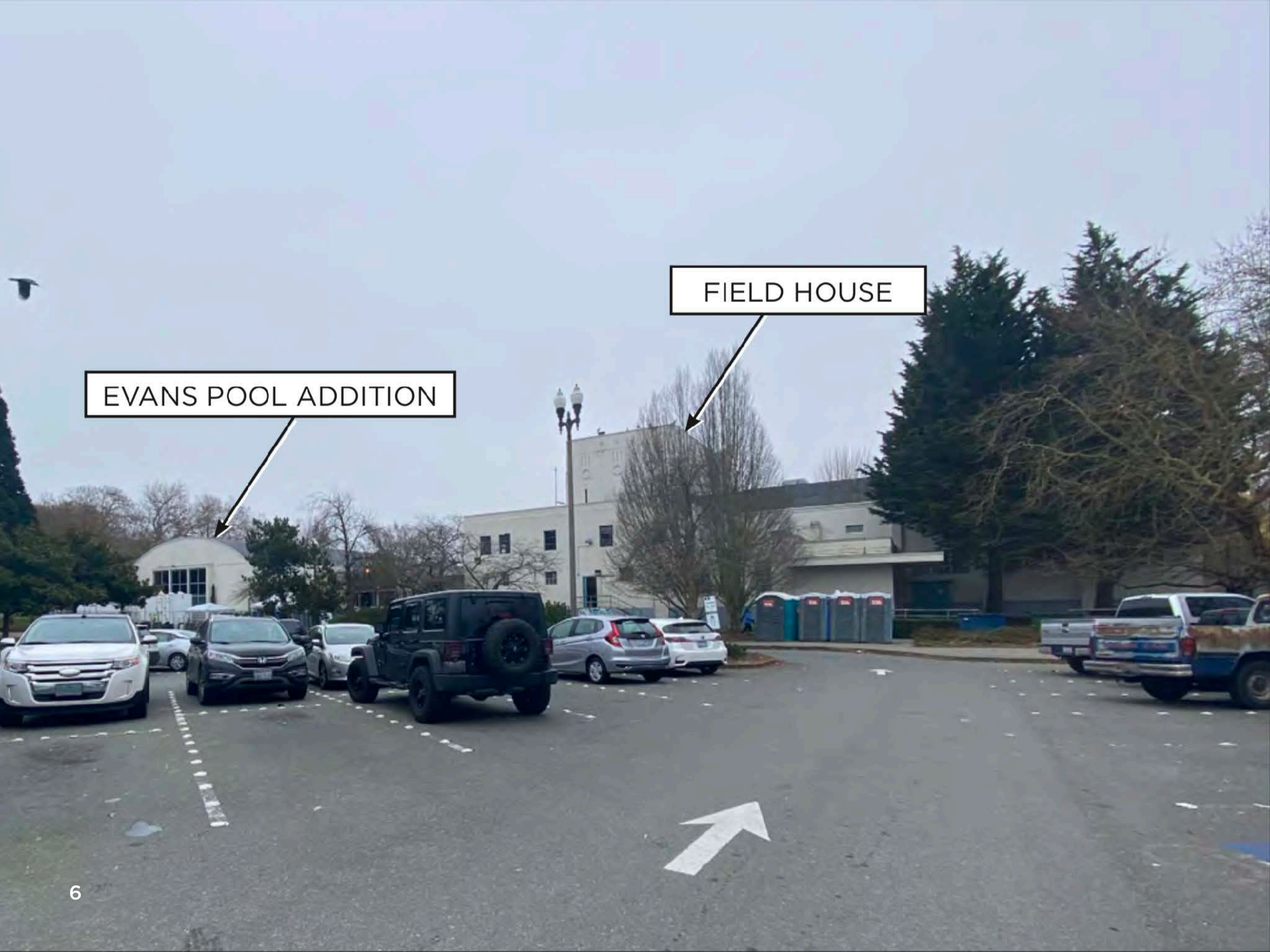

Phinney Ridge
Green Lake
Woodland Park
6
Fremont
Wallingford
Gasworks Park


N 75th St
E Green Lake Drive N
Woodlawn Ave NE
Green Lake
Public Library
Green Lake
Boathouse
NE 72st St
Green Lake Park
Playground
GREEN LAKE
COMMUNITY CENTER
GREEN LAKE
Green Lake
Playfield
NE Ravenna Blvd
E Green Lake Way N


E GREEN LAKE WAY N
LATONA AVE NE
4th AVE NE
TENNIS COURT
ASPHALT PARKING & SERVICE AREA
PLAYGROUND
GREEN LAKE COMMUNITY CENTER
BASKETBALL
parcel # 952810-0790
BALL FIELDS
NE ROOSEVELT BLVD
WOODLAWN AVENUE NE



Site Plan
Green Lake Field House &
Evans Pool Addition


FIELD HOUSE
EVANS POOL ADDITION


Green Lake Community Center
and Evans Pool
REVIEW DESIGN AND PROVIDE INPUT!


Welcome
7201
OPEN


Greenlake
7201
Seattle
Parks & Recreation
Health Screening Entrance
Temperature Check and Mask Required
Authorized Personnel or
By Appointment Only
Facility closed.
No public access.
NO
PETS
ALLOWED

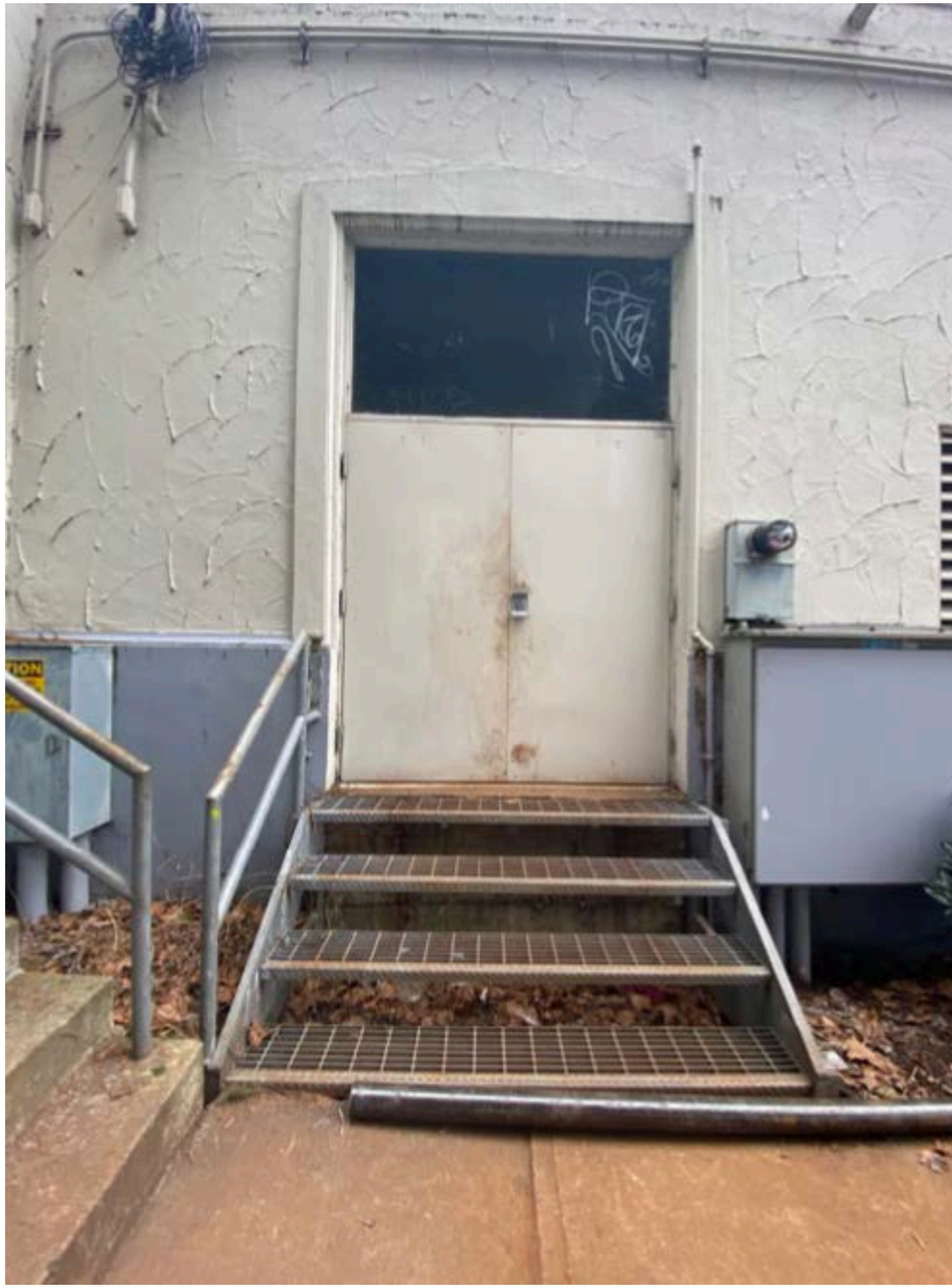

7201

Building Tour: Green Lake Field House

Field house, details of northern façade


WITH GREAT PARKS COMES
GREAT RESPONSIBILTY
MASK UP • KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

Planters and landscaping
at western façade



FIELDHOUSE

Building Tour: Evans Pool Addition


MYFLORIDA.COM
JJG P05
SUNSHINE STATE
WARNING
Jacks are for STABILIZATION ONLY
Jacks are NOT INTENDED TO LIFT THE TRAILER

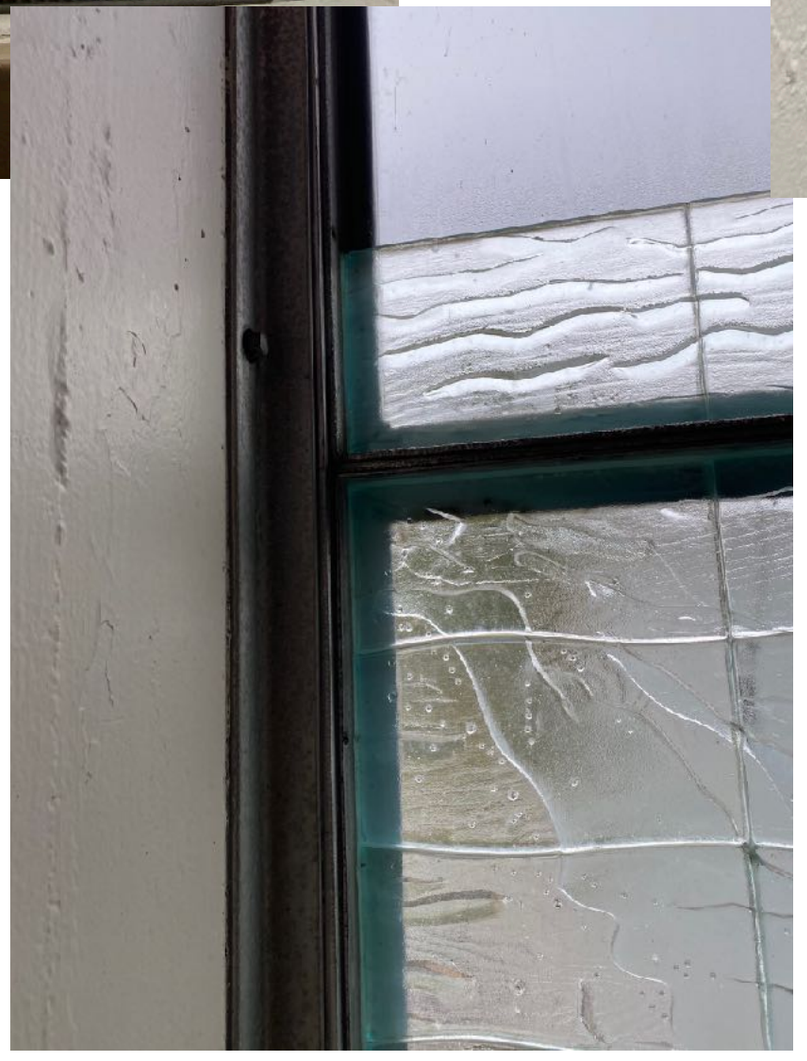

SEATTLE

Evans Pool addition, detail at southern façade


WITH GREAT PARKS COMES
GREAT RESPONSIBILTY
MASK UP + KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

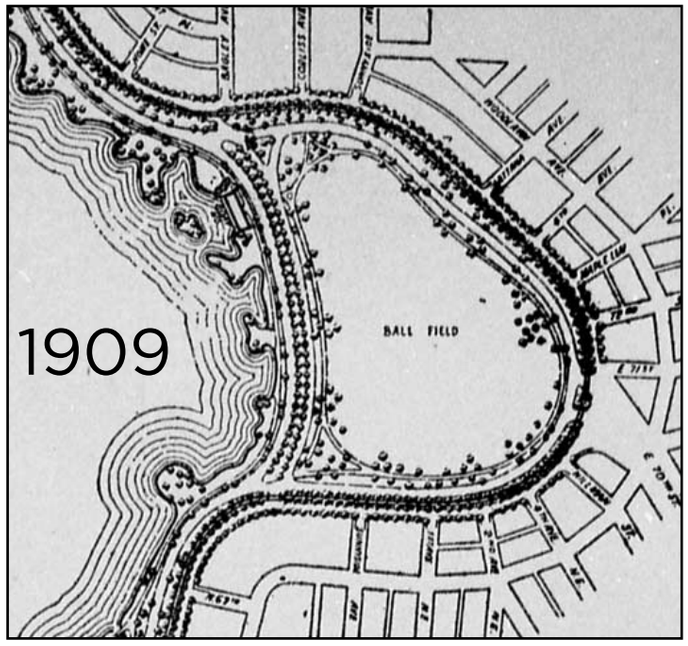

3 ft
6
NO
DIVING

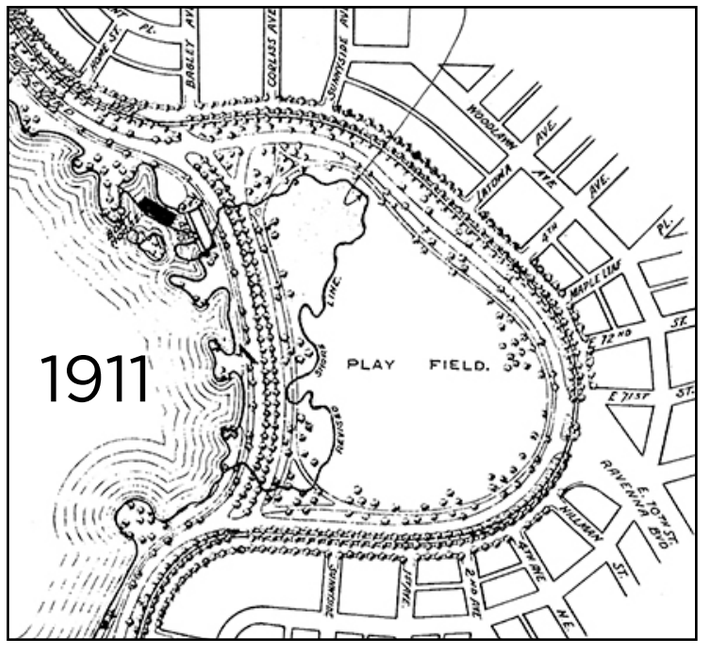

2
3
2
3
AWARNING



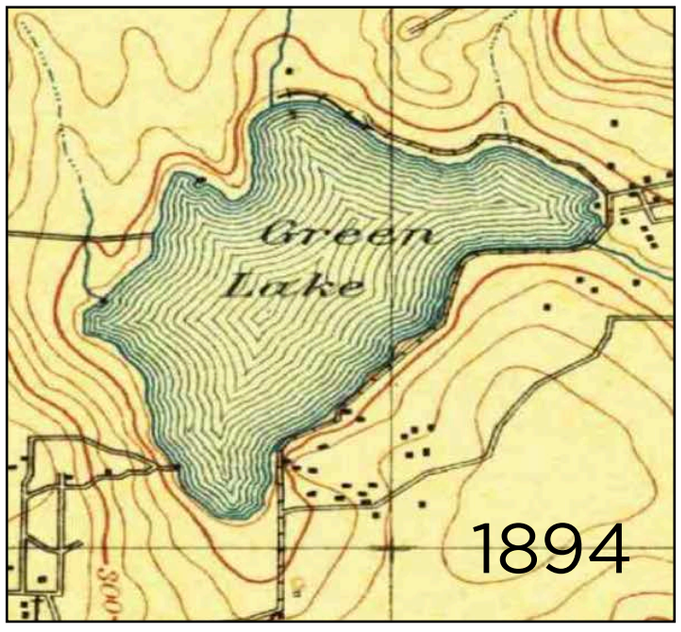
Evans Pool addition, swimming hall, details of art glass (1989)

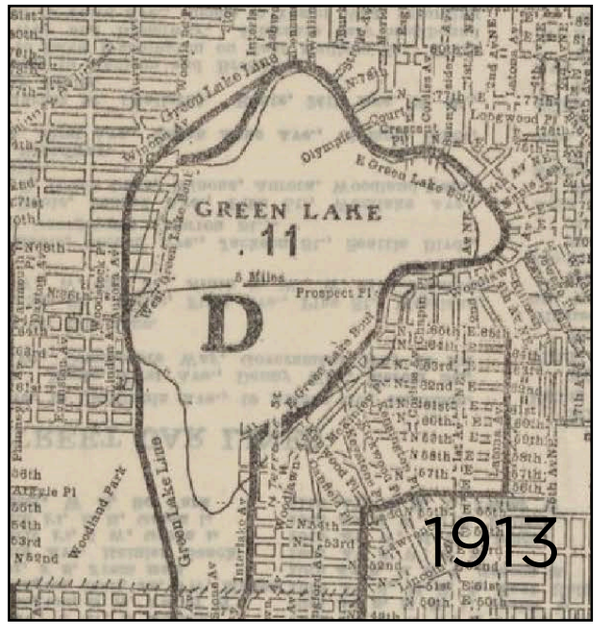
Site & Building History



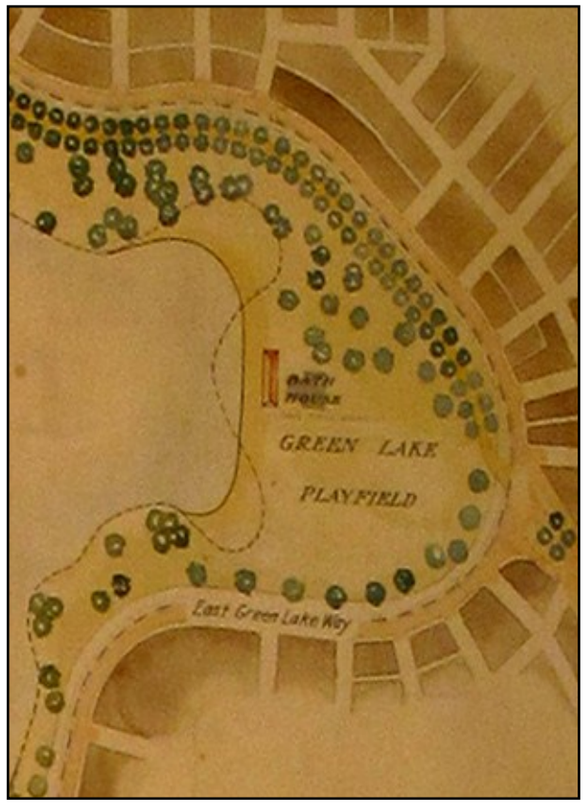


Olmsted plans



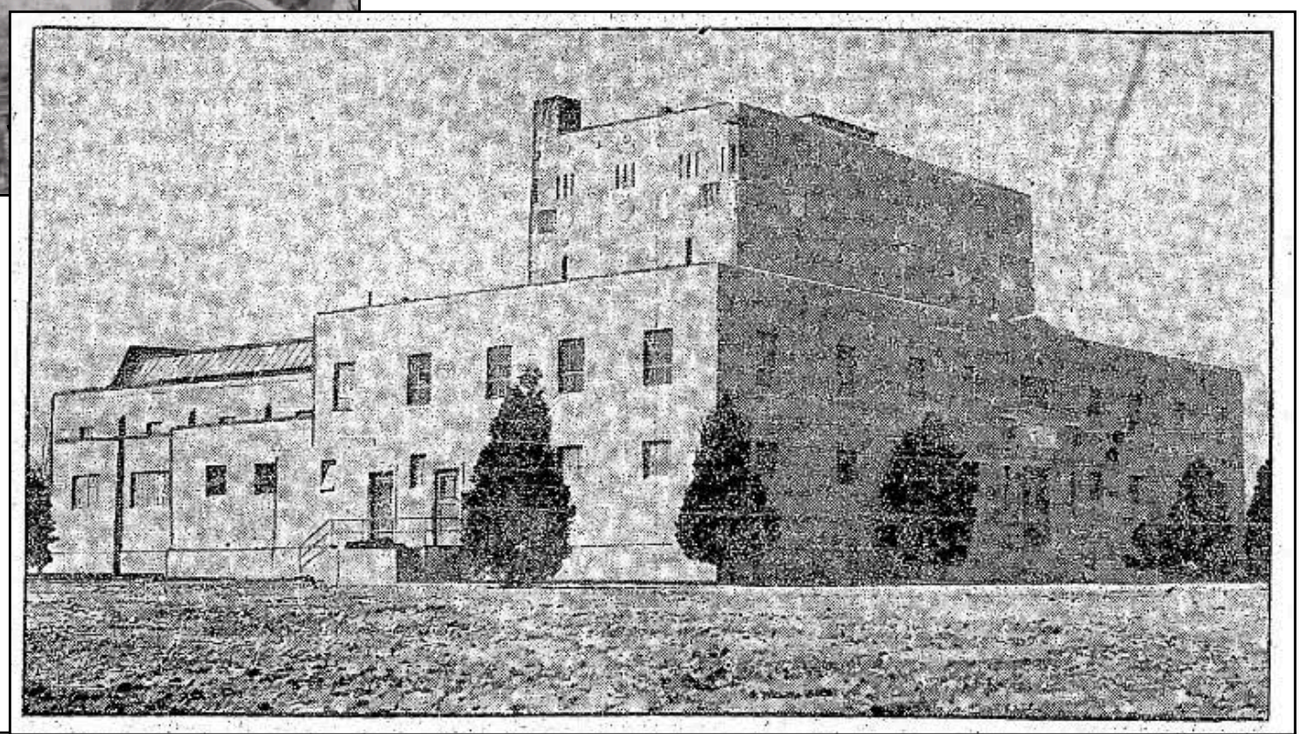


Lowering, Dredging & Filling 1911-1913



Detail, “Proposed Plan for Development of Green Lake” Seattle Parks Dept, 1926

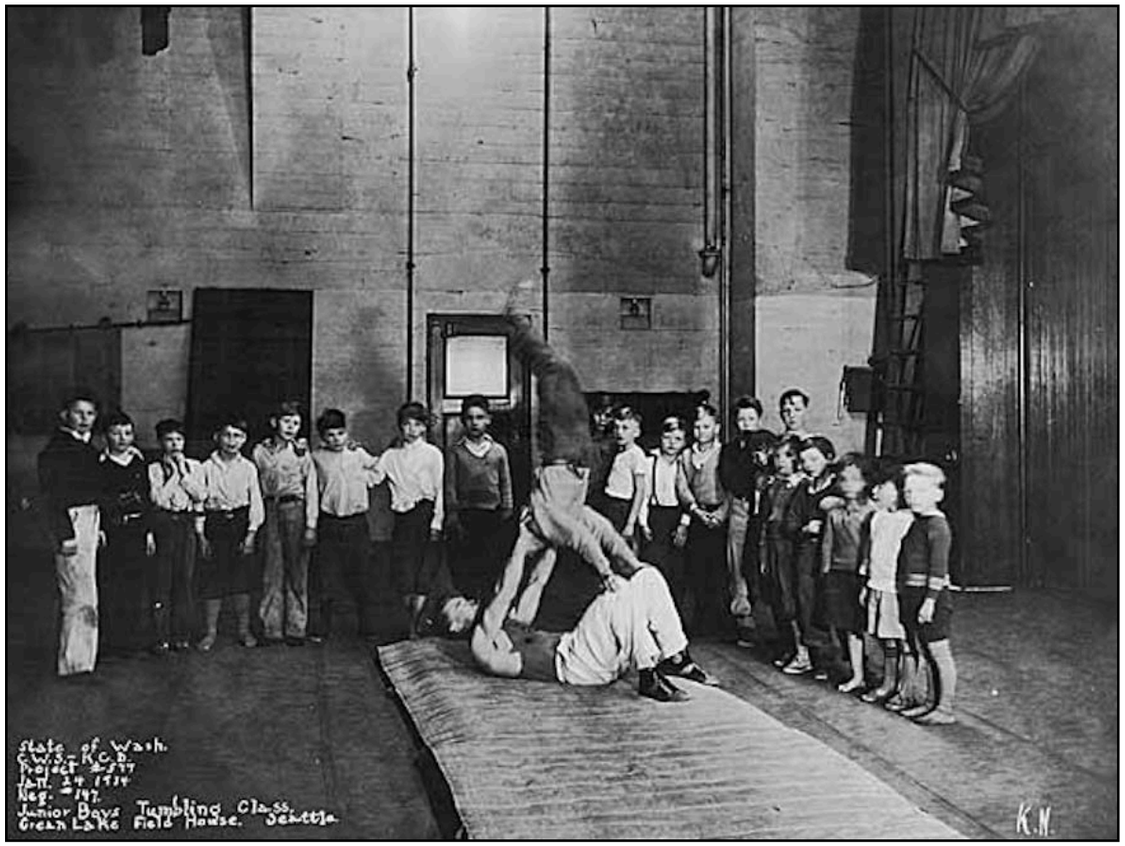
Aerial view, 1936

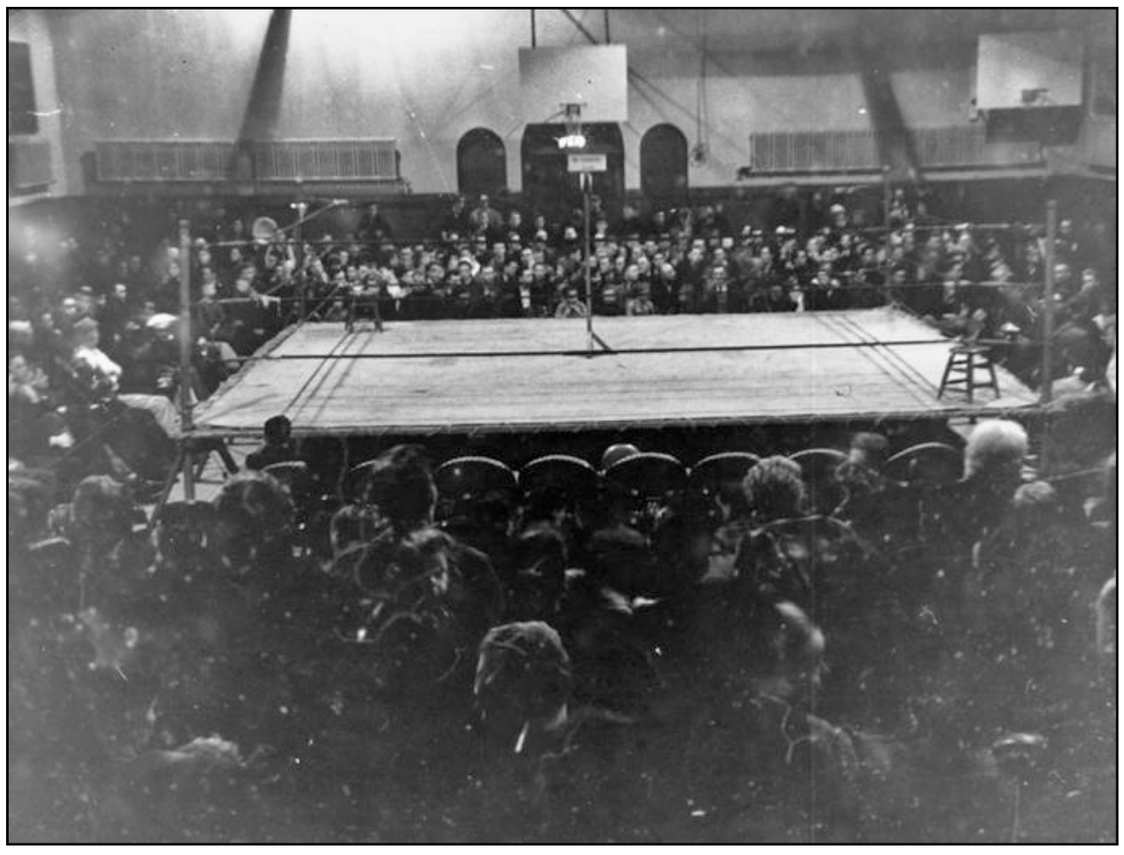


CITY'S NEWEST FIELDHOUSE OPENED—Formally opened to the public today, the $120,000 fieldhouse on the East Green Lake Playfield will be dedicated tonight. An elaborate program was held this afternoon in the auditorium-gymnasium. Speakers tonight are to include Gov. Roland H. Hartley, Mayor Frank Edwards and Councilman George W. Hill. Several thousand residents are expected to gather for ceremony and celebration.—Times Photo.

Seattle Times, October 11, 1929

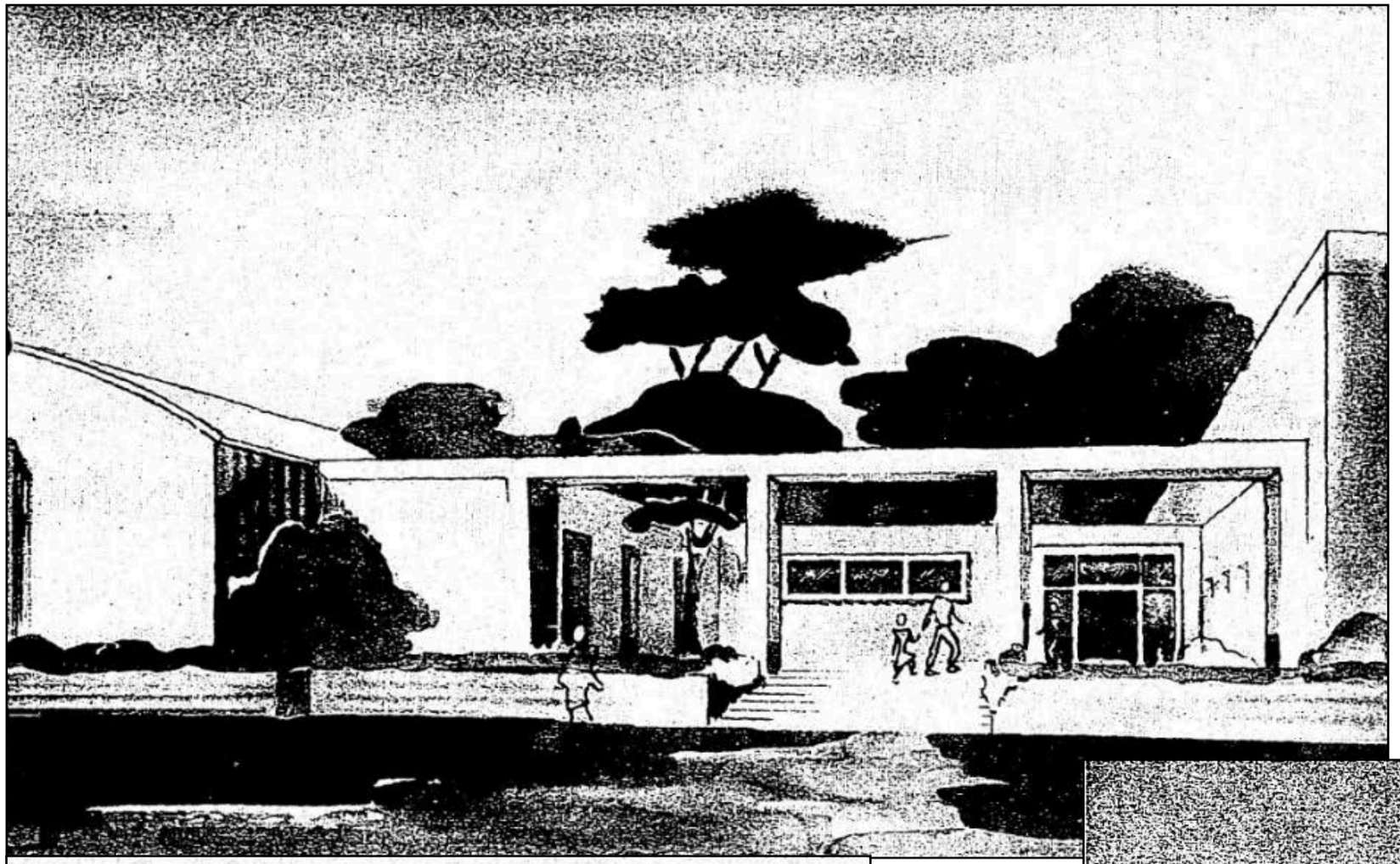

State of Wash.
C.W.S. - K.C.D.
Project 2577
Neg. 146
Indoor P. G. Ball
Green Lake Fieldhouse, Seattle.
K.N.


State of Wash.
C.W.S. - K.C.D.
Project 2577
Jan. 24 1934
Neg. 147
Junior Boys Tumbling Class.
Green Lake Field House. Seattle.
K.N.



1935

1946



Seattle Times
November 28, 1954

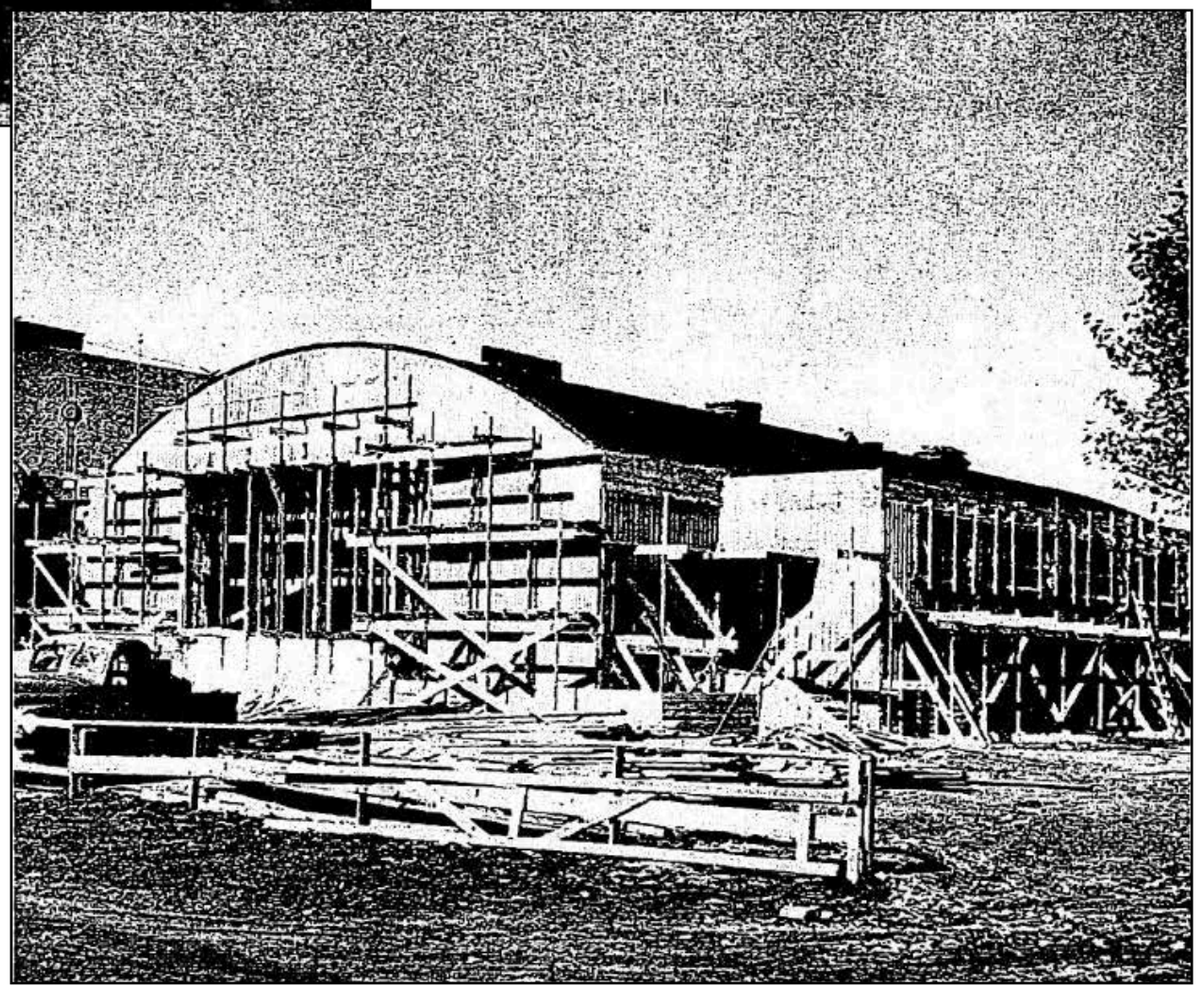
Architect's sketch of the exterior of the Green Lake pool. A landscaped approach will lead to an attractive patio.

GREEN LAKE POOL WILL OPEN SOON

IN A FEW WEEKS Seattle citizens will begin enjoying a brand-new swimming pool. It will be the only one in the city open to the public all year.

Financed by a 1948 park-improvement bond issue, the indoor pool is being built adjacent to the Green Lake Fieldhouse. The cost is $250,000.

Sanitation and safety were primary considerations of the planners. The 150,000 gallons of water in the pool will be recirculated several times a day by a relatively new type of filtering system. There will be dressing rooms, showers and space for about 500 spectators. The builder is Cawdrey & Vemo.



Evans Pool addition and central courtyard, 1955


500 Youngsters Attend as Green Lake Pool Opens

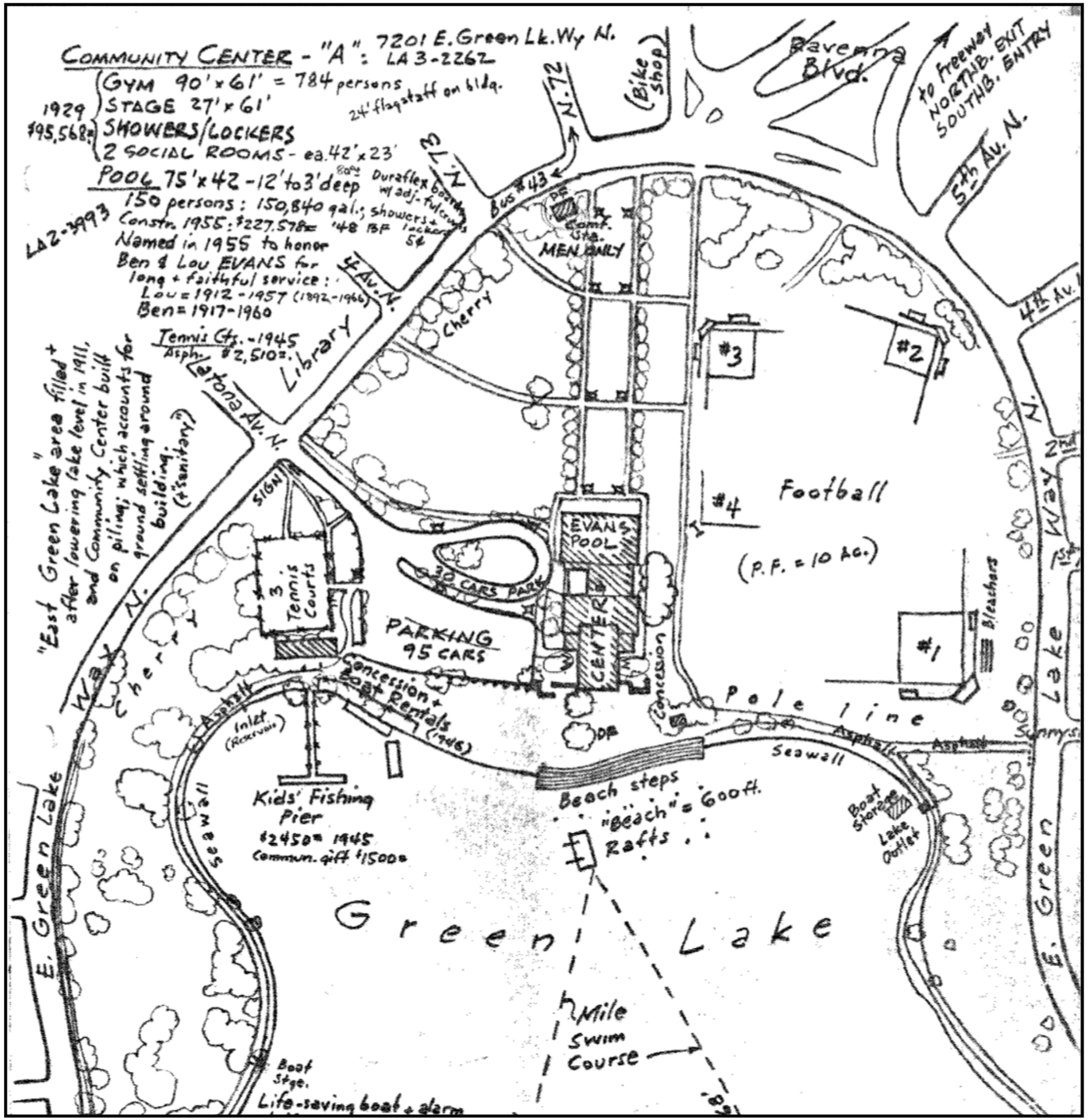
Evans Pool Opening Day
February 12, 1955


Swimmers Line Up for Evans Pool


1955

Detail, Green Lake Park History Sheet

Don Sherwood, 1968



Playground at Community Center, 1969

1976

1990s

2009

Physical Integrity

An object, site or improvement which is more than twenty-five (25) years old may be designated for preservation as a landmark site or landmark if it has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or nation, if it has integrity or the ability to convey its significance.

TIMELINE

1926, Green Lake Field House permit no. 95281. finished and open to the public July 1, 1929.

After 1929, Field house northern addition.

1954, Evans Pool addition permit no. 428590.

1973 indoor pool renovation by architects Calvin & Gorasht and contractor Paul A. Mayer.

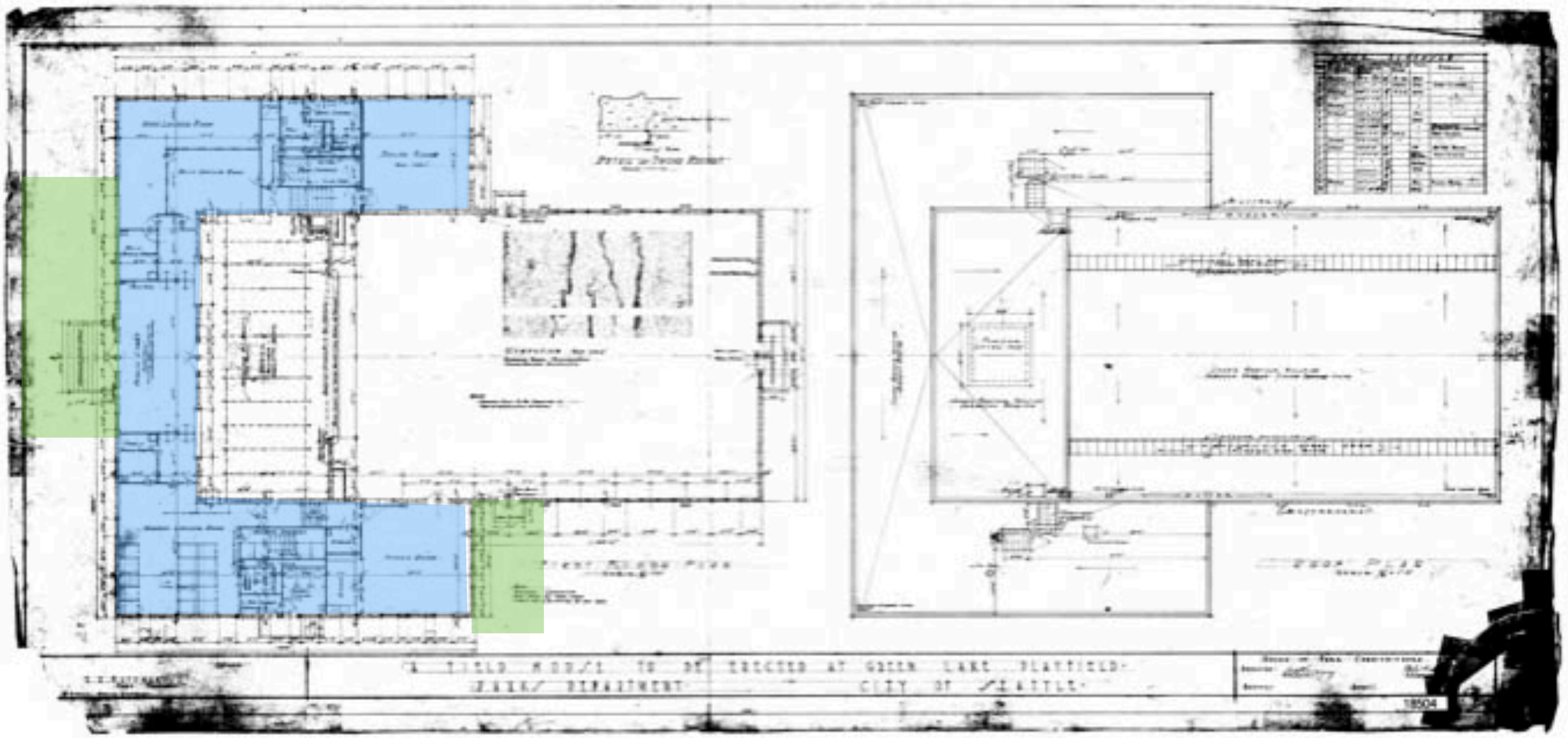
1975, alterations to both the field house and pool addition by architect Lawrence L. Craig.

1979, alterations to the second floor of the field house permit no. 584288.

1981 permit no. 595367. Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates alterations to portions of the existing gymnasium, swimming pool, and meeting rooms, and to construct a ramp for a barrier-free facility.

1996, alterations by Van Horne Architects to add staff rooms, a changing room, restroom, and an elevator.

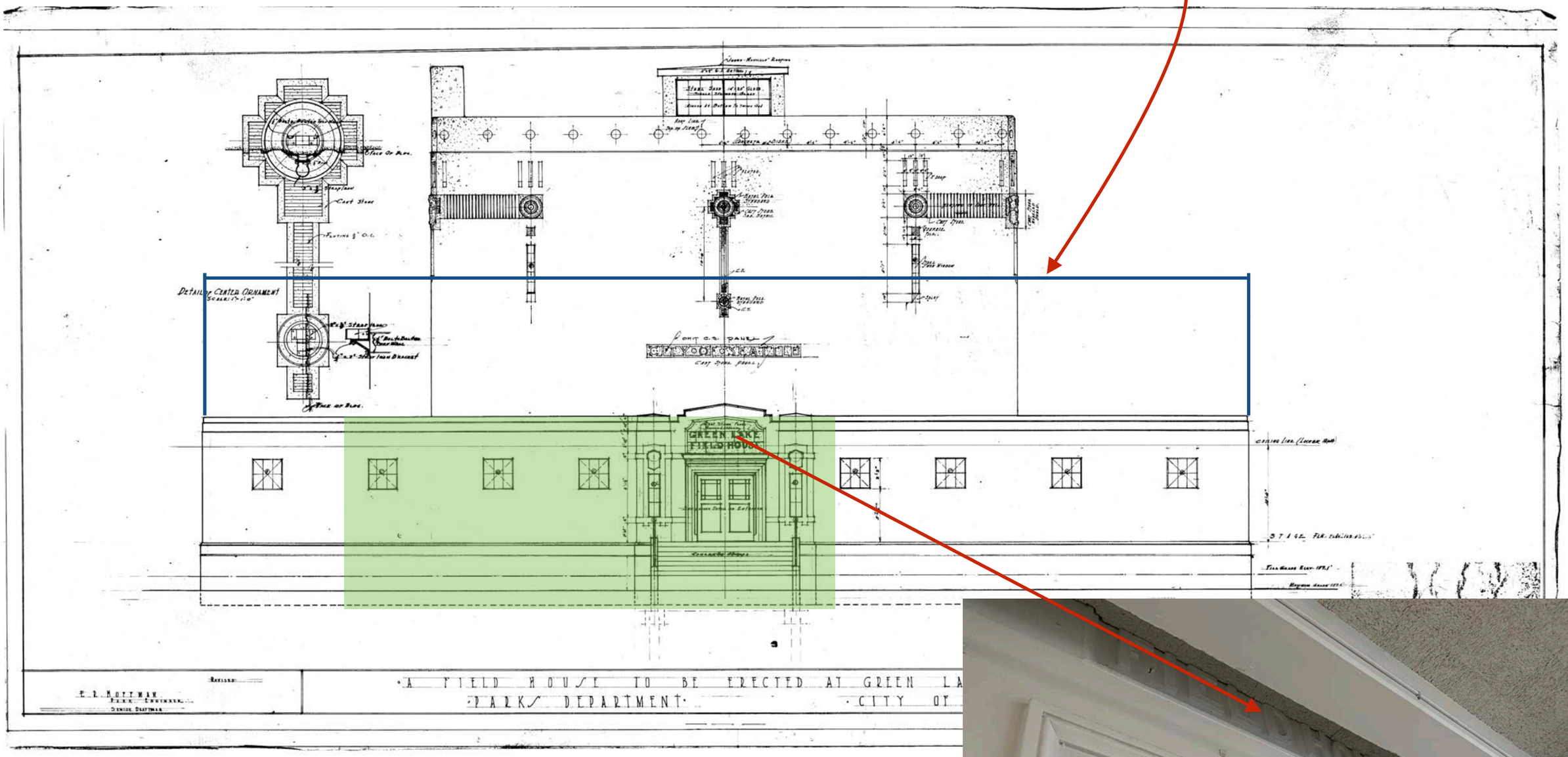
2003, a sprinkler system was installed in the existing community center.

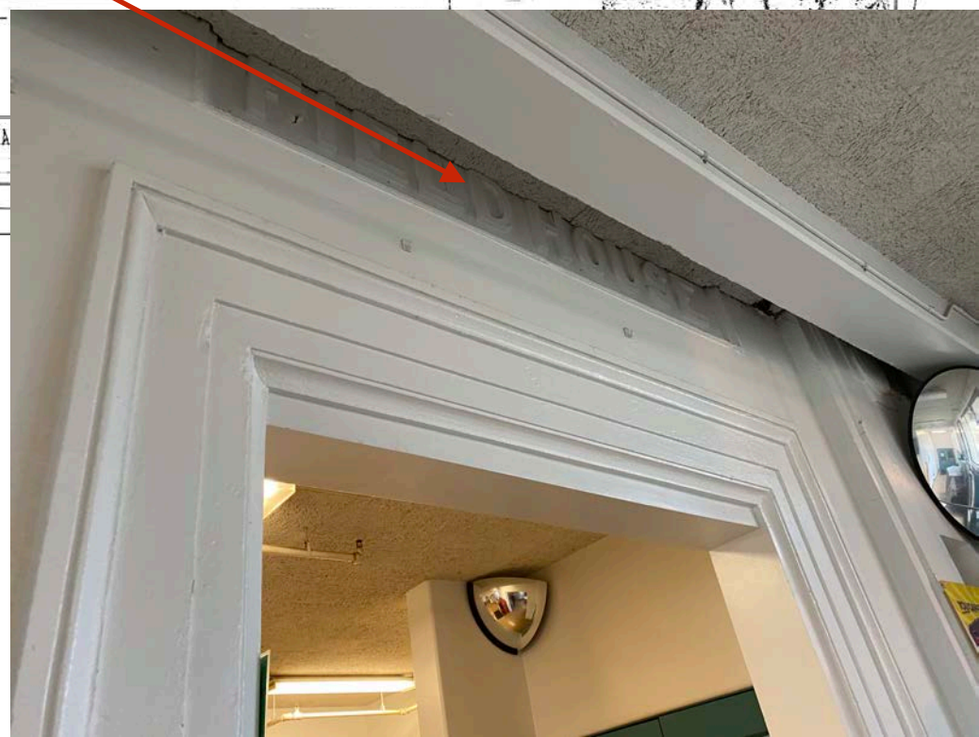


Areas with significant alterations

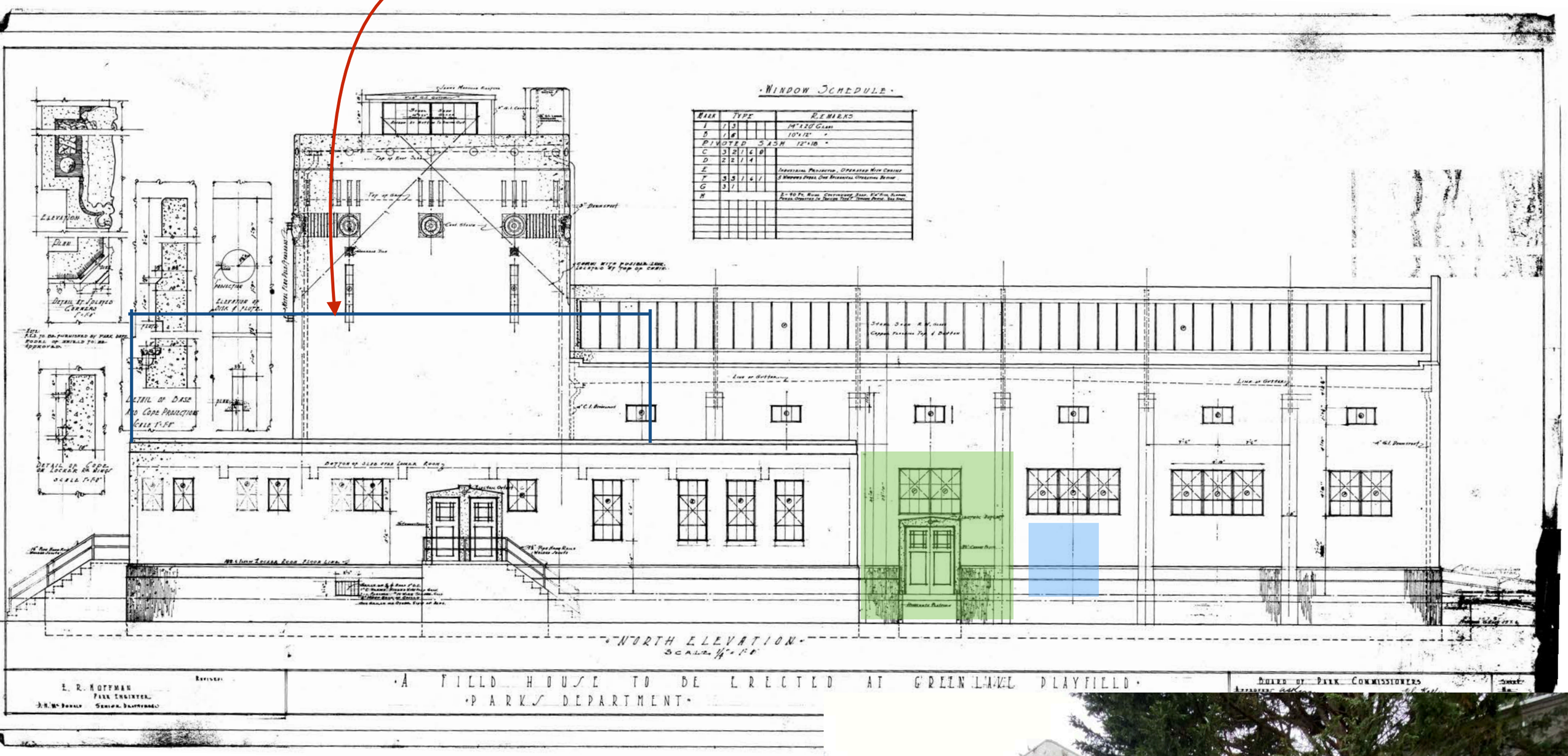
Areas with additions

UPPER FLOOR ADDED AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION



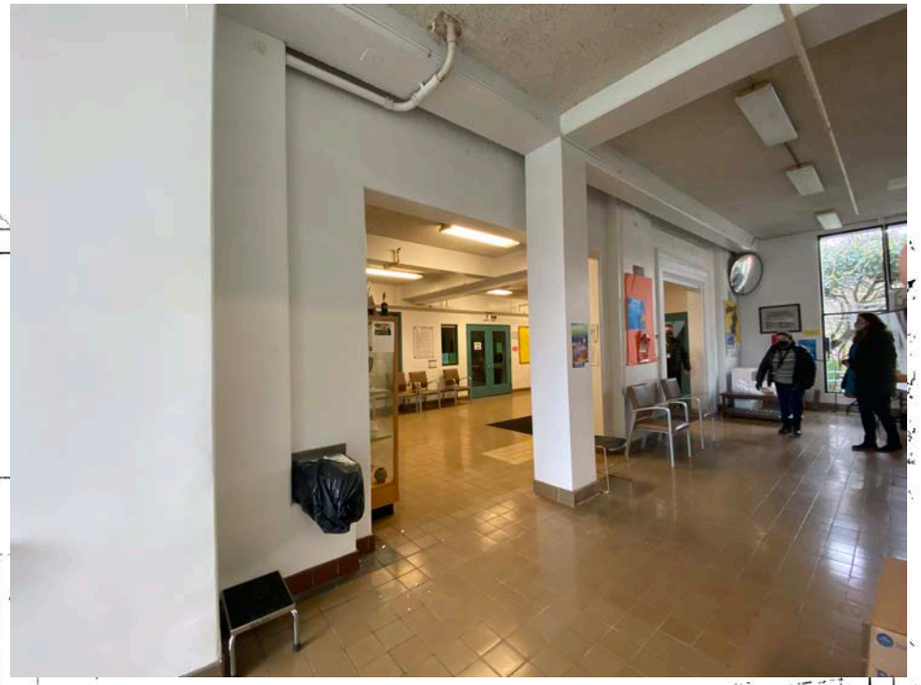


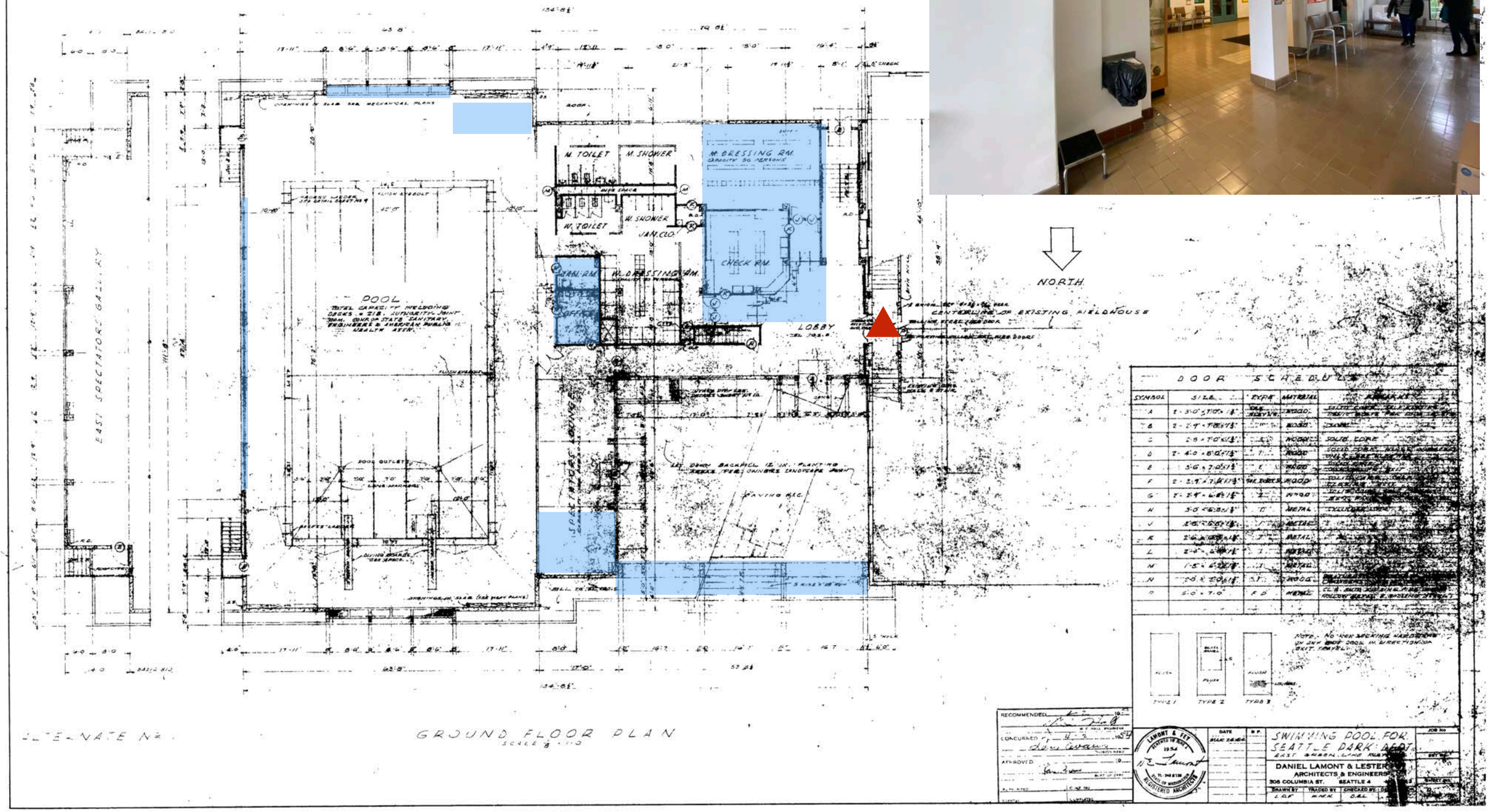
UPPER FLOOR ADDED AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION



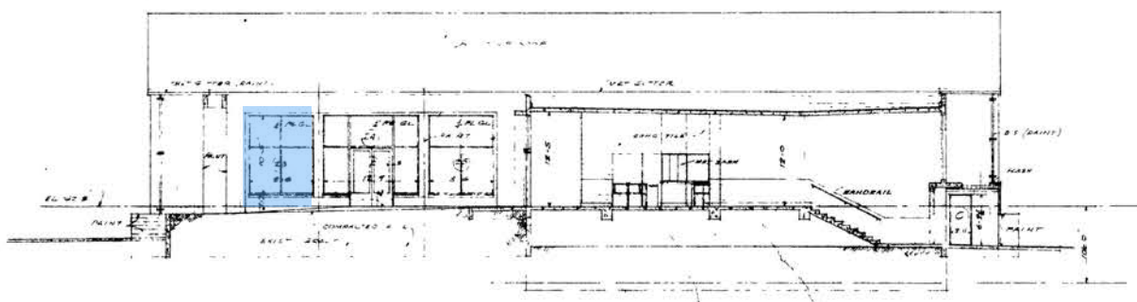
1939

2021

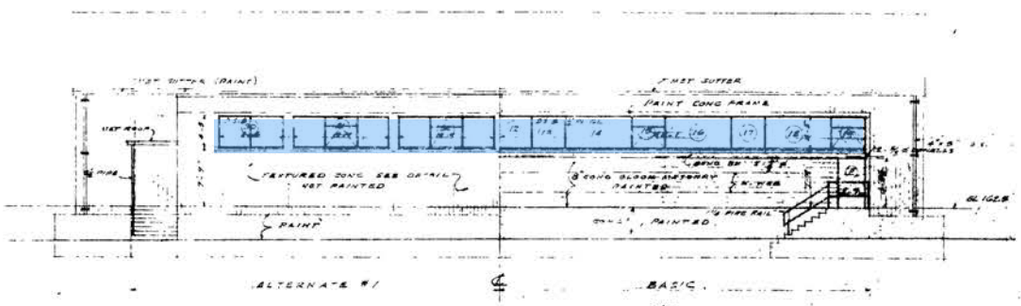




Areas with significant alterations

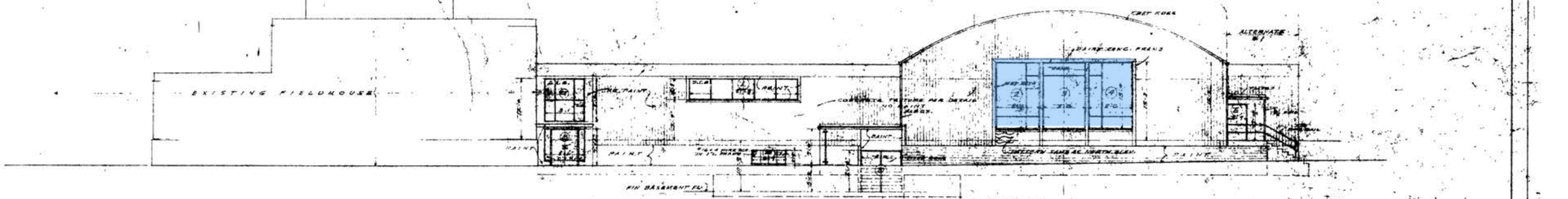


WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

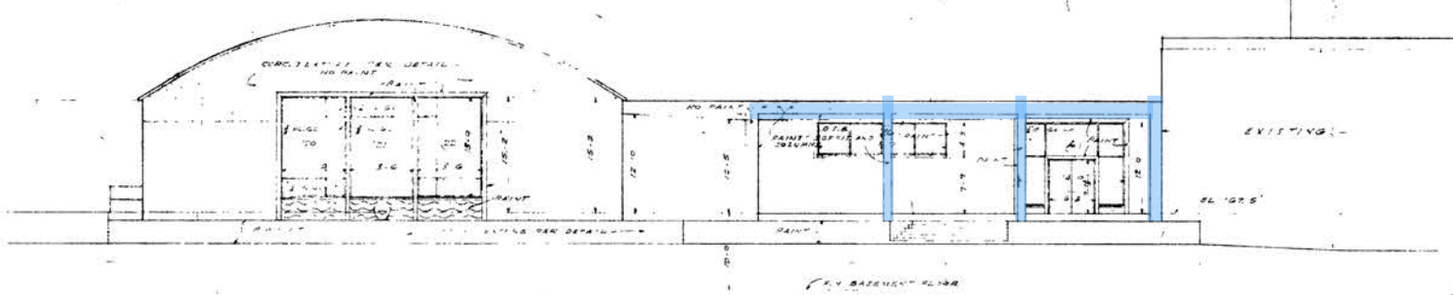


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

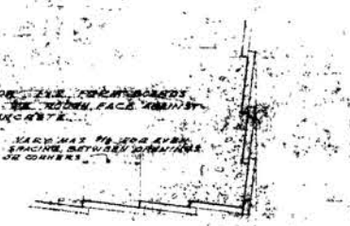
NOTE: ALL WINDOWS SELECT NOS 2 (3 4 (20 21) (22 (23) (24) 25 AND MAIN ENTRANCE MAY BE STEEL STEEL SASH HAVING ADDITIONAL VERTICAL MULLIONS AND COVER PLATES AS REQUIRED - SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
DIMENSIONS ON OPENINGS ARE CONCRETE OPENINGS.



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAIL CONCRETE WALL TEXTURE.
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DANIEL LAMONT & LESTER FEY
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
308 COLUMBIA ST. SEATTLE 4 MU. 0313

SWIMMING POOL FOR SEATTLE PARK DEPT.
BAS. GREEN LAKE PLAYFIELD

DRAWN BY LRF | TRACED BY LDF | CHECKED BY DFL | DESCRIPTION

DATE 5/26 4

JOB NO.
SET NO.
SHEET NO. 5 of 12

ca. 1955

2021

GREEN LAKE COMMUNITY CENTER & EVANS POOL

RENOVATION FEASIBILITY STUDY | APRIL 2021

Seattle Parks and Recreation
The Miller Hull Partnership

2.1 SITE OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

Site considerations within the scope of this study were limited to a review of the existing utility service and the accessible route to the building.

The building's main entry is adjacent to the drop off loop at the north end of the structure and is accessed by a set of stairs and a ramp constructed as part of the 1959 Evans Pool Addition. The parking lot was renovated in 1987. The building entry at the south end, adjacent to the existing basketball courts, leads to a flight of stairs up to the lobby space. The main level of the building is approximately 4 feet above grade.

Photo 1 - View of drop off loop at north of building

Photo 2 - View of main building entry at north

Photo 3 - View of stairs and ramp to main building entry at north

Photo 4 - Building entry at south, adjacent to basketball courts

2.2 SITE ACCESSIBILITY

Narrative provided by CPL - Civil. Diagrams and images by Studio Pacifica & Miller Hull.

Refer to Section 3.3 - Building Accessibility for narrative by Studio Pacifica including description of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and summary of existing conditions and priorities for improvement to the accessible route.

Disclaimer
This narrative was written using site photos and a field visit. No survey or as-builts were available.

RECOMMENDATIONS
As part of the renovation, grading, pavement, and signage improvements are necessary to bring the site up to ADA compliance.

1. There are five ADA stalls that will need to be reconstructed using concrete to meet Park's standard. (Photos 1, 2). This involves saw cutting and demolishing the asphalt within those five stalls, replacing that area with concrete, and re-striping the spaces. Approximately 2,000 square feet of additional asphalt replacement will be required to regrade stalls to ADA compliant slopes. One van accessible stall is required in the staff parking area (Refer to locations in Figure 2).
2. At least four of the ADA Parking signs are mounted too low by code and will need to be redone. The new ADA stall at staff parking will require a new van accessible sign. (Photo 3).
3. The concrete path from the ADA stalls closest to the main entry will need to be regraded and reconstructed. Gaps between existing joints are too wide for ADA tolerance. Slopes along the path also likely do not comply with ADA. A survey is needed to determine extent of path regrading and replacement. For pricing, 1,000 square feet of concrete demolition, regrading and replacement was assumed.
4. The ramp up to the main north entrance of the building has settled and does not comply with the allowed cross-slope or handrail requirements. (Photos 5, 6, 7). A new ramp, landings, and handrails will need to be designed and constructed to bring this area up to code. Landscaping modifications will be required to accommodate the new work (Diagrams 1, 2).

KEY (Refer to Section 1.3 Project Scope for description)
- *25-Year life-span*
- *Building Codes*
- *Accessibility*
- *Energy Codes*
- *Sustainability / LEED / Electrification*

5. Storm Drainage: A single catch basin in the parking lot will need to be relocated to upgrade ADA accessibility.
6. Bicycle Parking: two additional short-term bicycle parking spaces, for a total of 23 spaces, are required to achieve LEED "Bicycle Facilities" credit.

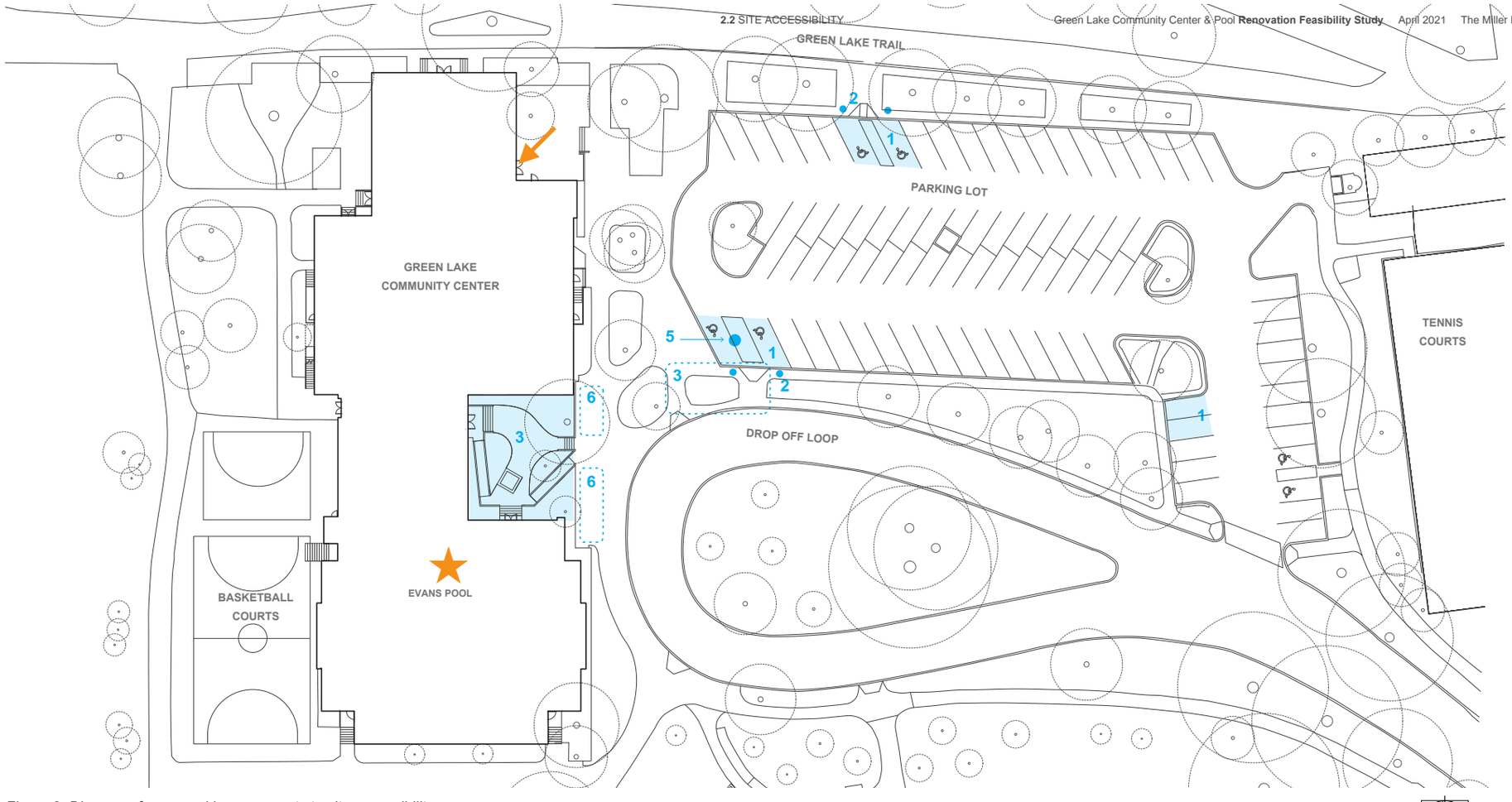


Figure 2: Diagram of proposed improvements to site accessibility.

3.4 STRUCTURAL

Narrative provided by CPL - Structural; Diagrams and Images by Miller Hull

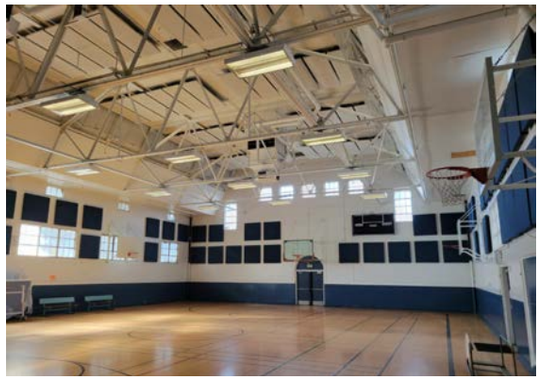


Image 1: View of existing gym room from interior.

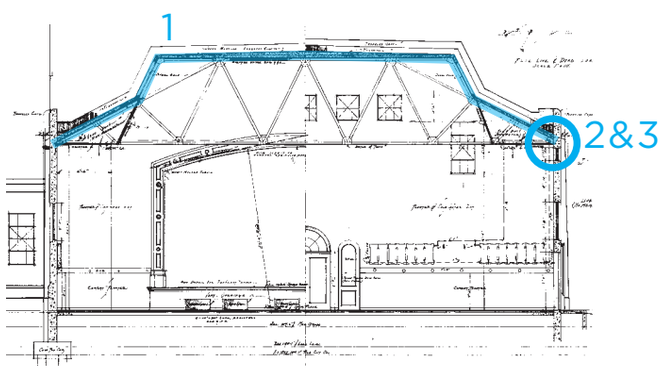


Figure 1: Section drawing of structure at gymnasium space showing locations for plywood sheathing and wall anchors.

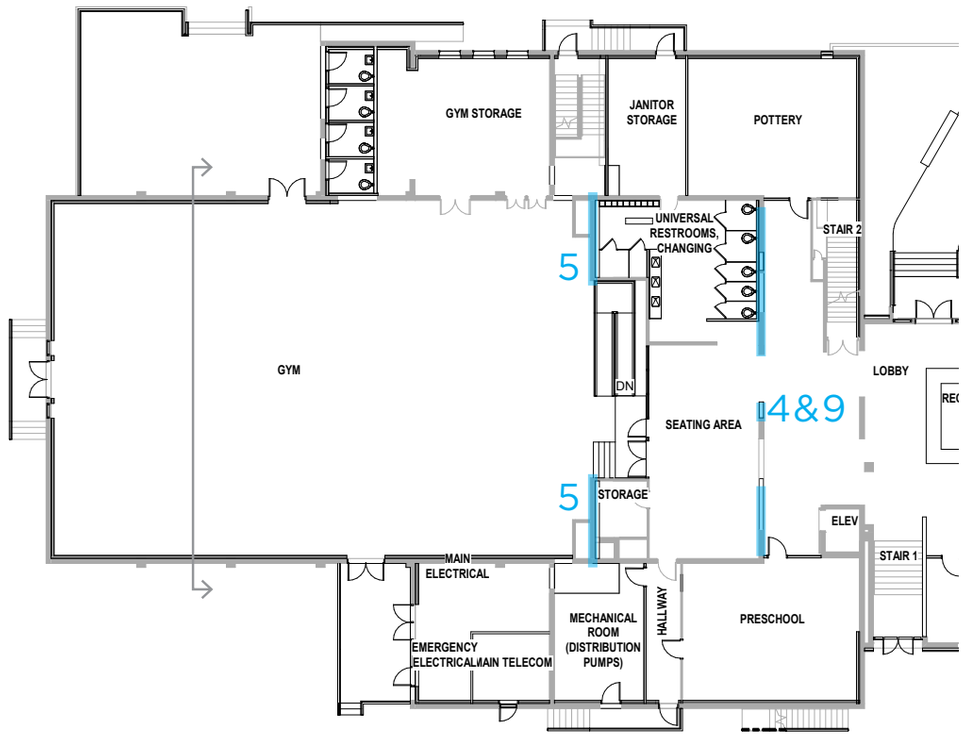
Gym/Community Center

1. Add ½"plywood sheathing beneath the existing straight sheathing at gym roof. Install from underside to preserve gym roof installed in 2019

2. Add in-plane wall anchors at the roof of the gym in order to better attach the enhanced roof diaphragm to the existing perimeter shear walls. This could consist of continuous steel angles or continuous 4x6 wood blocking with epoxy anchors to the existing concrete walls.

3. Add out of plane wall anchors at the roof of the gym at roughly 32"oc with epoxy bolts to the existing concrete walls.

4. At the teen room some reworking of the existing bearing line is anticipated to open up the circulation while enhancing the lateral capacity for increased seismic loads. Strengthening would consist of 6" to 8" thick shotcrete strengthening at two locations roughly 12' in length, with micropiles added at the new foundations below.



LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2: Level 1 Floor Plan diagram showing locations of proposed sheer wall reinforcement. (Not to scale).

KEY (Refer to Section 1.3 Project Scope for description)

- *25-Year life-span*
- *Building Codes*
- *Accessibility*
- *Energy Codes*
- *Sustainability / LEED / Electrification*

Evans Pool

5. At four locations in the north-south direction, add 6” to 8” thick shotcrete strengthening or new concrete shear walls 12 to 15 feet in length, with micropiles added at the new foundations below.

6. Saw-cut in a properly detailed seismic separation at least 3” wide between the lobby and the Gym at the roof intersection.

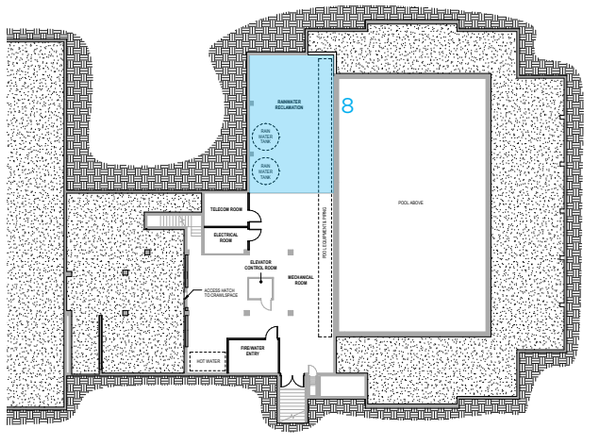
7. To repair existing cracking and ADA issues a full replacement of the pool deck and pool shell is shown (refer to Section 4.5 - Pool Area and Associated Systems). The replacement slabs and walls will which would be preserved for support.

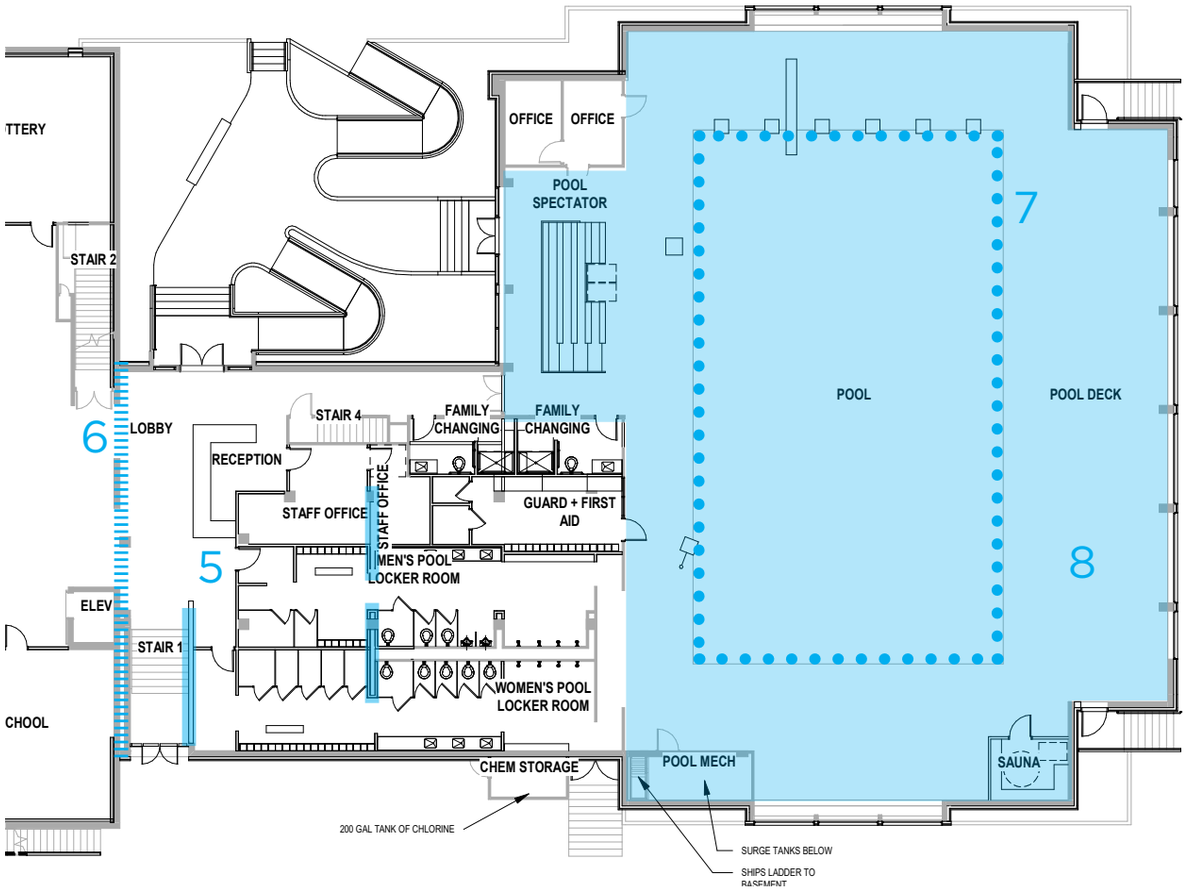
Image 2: View of cracking and spalling at pool deck

Image 3: View of separation between field house and pool addition caused by 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. A properly detailed seismic joint is recommended at this location.

Basement Expansion for Cisterns

8. New cistern tanks to be located in an expanded basement space at NW corner of pool. The basement slab will consist of be 10" to 12" thick with two layers of reinforcing steel to span between new micro-pile foundations. At the new basement perimeter the slab will tie into existing foundation walls/pile caps which may require underpinning.





LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2: Level 1 Floor Plan diagram showing recommended structural improvements at Evans Pool

3.5 ENVELOPE & ENERGY CODE

Narrative and Images provided by 4EA Building Science; Diagrams by Miller Hull

components in the existing building envelope will present an opportunity for thermal improvements beyond the target for that component, which may provide an opportunity for trade-offs in order to achieve the goal of overall compliance within 15% of the code.

We suggest that the Target UA or similar modeling analysis performed by the energy modeler identify the extent to which achievable improvements beyond the prescriptive targets for different assemblies may help achieve the goal of compliance within 15% of the code.

Photo 1 - View of south elevation

Photo 2 - View of main roof looking west

SCOPE CONSIDERATIONS BY COMPONENT

This following pages are an overview of recommendations and considerations regarding possible thermal improvements and repairs to the different components of the building enclosure, with the intent of assisting in establishing the scope of work for the project. R-Values given are the code required target prescriptive values, which should be used as a baseline target for design.

These scope considerations are intended as a starting point and are general in nature, to be refined further in design.

Photo 3 - View of west elevation

Photo 4 - View of lobby and pool roof looking east

BASEMENT & MECHANICAL SPACE

Overview

The existing basement is a below grade mechanical space. It is constructed largely out of concrete slab on grade and cast-in-place concrete walls. The basement space is currently unconditioned and we anticipate it will remain unconditioned after renovation.

General Condition

The long term presence of water is evident in the basement (Photo 5). Most equipment and material in the basement area is elevated on concrete curbs, pallets or other means to raise the material above the slab level to avoid contact with water (Photo 6). Our understanding is that some of this water is groundwater from the high water table, and also water from the pool.

There is a daylit entry door to the basement`` which is not sealed or watertight and likely acts as a source of water ingress to the basement. (Photo 7).

An area drain is located in the floor, which we assume is connected to the sump. We were informed that the sump pump periodically is overwhelmed and that the basement experiences standing water on the floor slab.

Performance Assessment

With regards to enclosure, the basement space does not appear to be well functioning with regards to controlling groundwater, preventing rainwater entry, and secondary containment of pool water.

Photo 5 - View of elevated basement equipment

Photo 5 - View of standing pool water in basement

Photo 7 - View of exterior door to basement

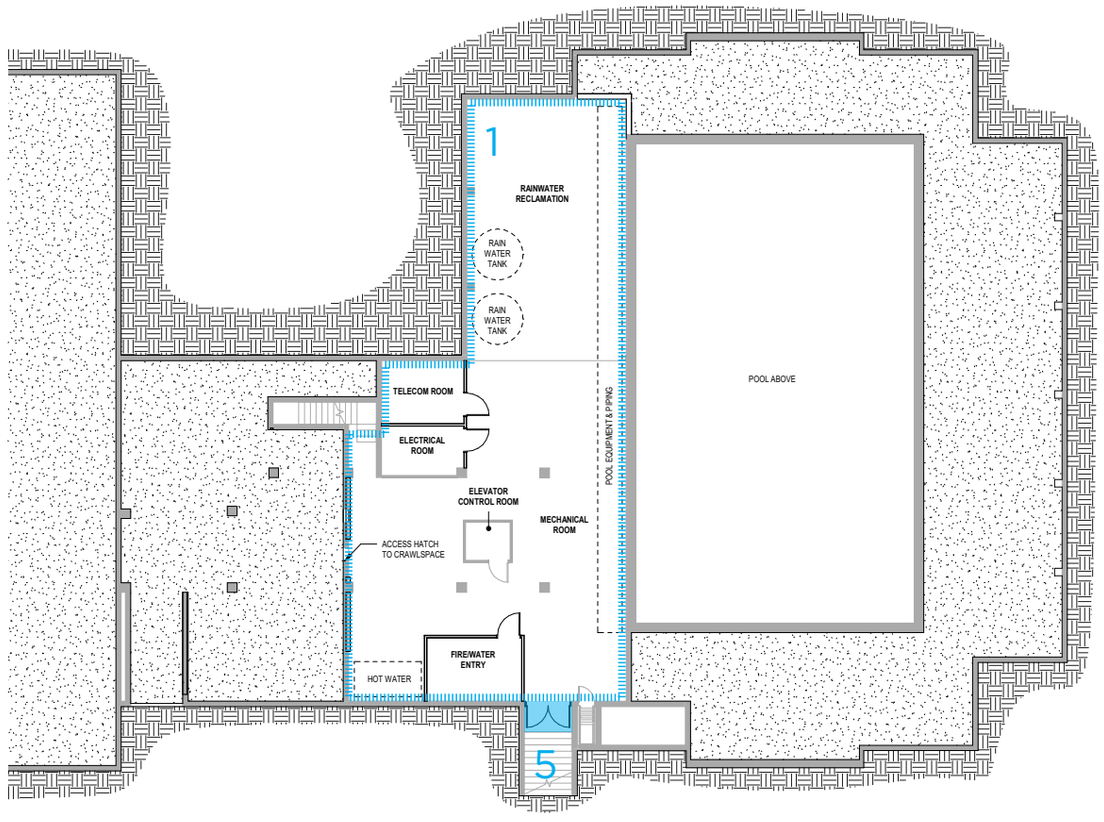
KEY (Refer to Section 1.3 Project Scope for description)

- *25-Year life-span*
- *Building Codes*
- *Accessibility*
- *Energy Codes*
- *Sustainability / LEED / Electrification*

Scope Recommendations

Further detailed study and coordination with Civil and Plumbing Engineers regarding the basement groundwater and pool water ingress, but we anticipate the following scope should be considered:

1. Remove a 12” wide strip of slab on grade around the perimeter of the exterior wall to provide sub-slab drainage and permanent de-watering of groundwater via perforated pipe connected to sum. Pour back slab.
2. Provide new sump pump with emergency backup power.
3. Provide secondary containment of leaking pool water so that it is separated from any stormwater collection and discharge.
4. Allow for incidental waterproofing injections of cracks at walls.
5. Replace exterior doors and provide trench drain at base of landing in front of the doors.



BASEMENT - PROPOSED
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 1: Basement floor plan diagram showing proposed envelope improvements

CRAWLSPACES & UNCONDITIONED FLOORS

Overview

Much of the first floor is constructed over either an unconditioned crawlspace or the unconditioned basement space. Ductwork and other mechanical equipment was observed in the crawl space (Photo 8).

General Condition

The ceiling of the crawlspace is currently uninsulated and the floor was observed to be dirt with no vapor barrier. Evidence of settlement was observed around the perimeter of the building, with cracks and gaps open to the crawlspace (Photos 9 & 10).

Performance Assessment

Floors over unconditioned space are not meeting the R30 insulation requirement of current code. Floors over unconditioned spaces have concrete floors which can be made to function as an air barrier, but currently are not detailed to meet the air barrier requirements of code.

Scope Recommendations

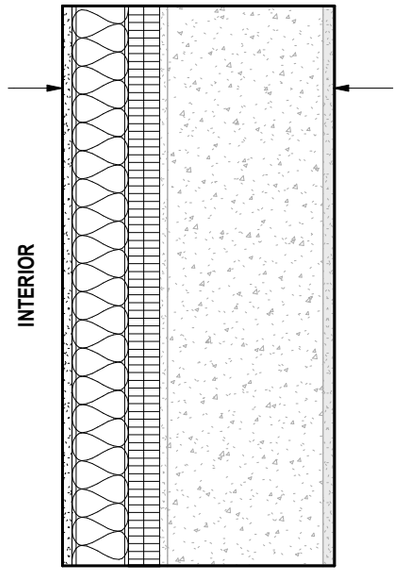
Crawlspaces can be constructed as either “warm” or “cold” crawlspaces – with warm crawlspaces often being preferable when ductwork and sensitive gym floors are present. However, given the high water table, pile foundation, and settlement the use of a cold crawlspace would be less risky for potential groundwater issues.

Photo 9 - View of settlement at building base

Photo 8 - View of crawlspace

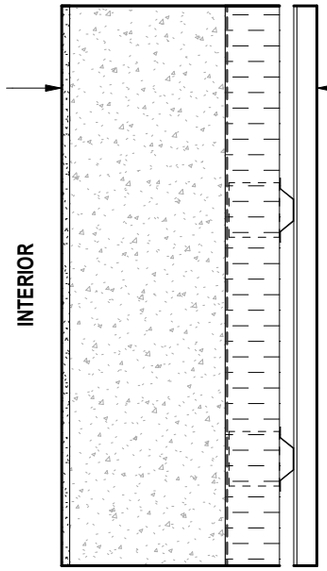
Photo 10 - View of settlement at building base

WALL ASSEMBLY AT NON-POOL SPACES

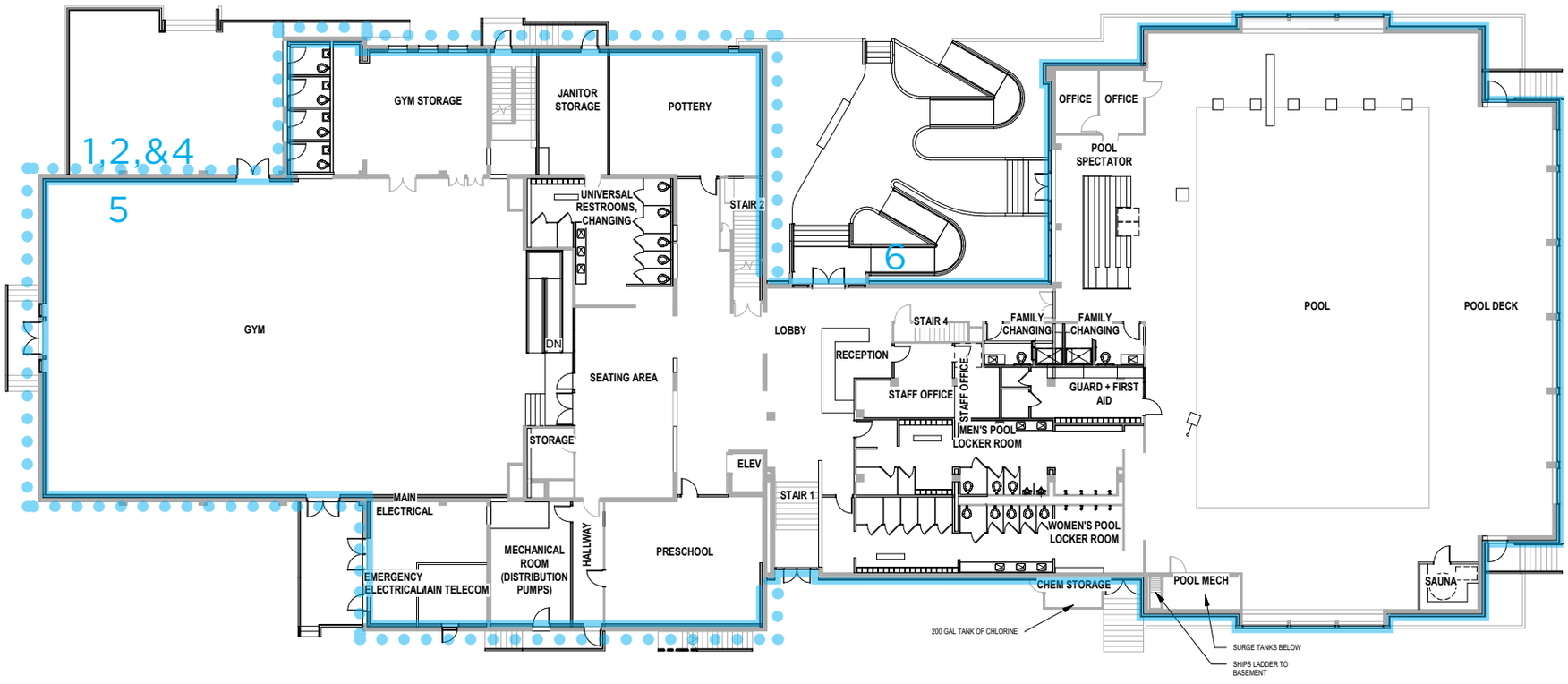


- INTERIOR PAINTED GYPSUM BOARD FINISH
- 3 5/8" METAL STUD FURRING WALL WITH BATT IN
- RIGID BOARD INSULATION WITH SEALED SEAMS /
- EXISTING: INTERIOR PLASTER COAT
- EXISTING: CONCRETE WALL STRUCTURE
- EXISTING: EXTERIOR STUCCO FINISH, REPAIR AN RECEIVE NEW ELASTOMERIC PAINT COATING

WALL ASSEMBLY AT POOL SPACES, LOCKER ROOM, AND LOBBY



- INTERIOR PLASTER COAT WITH PAINTED FINISH, TO MATCH EXISTING
- EXISTING: CONCRETE WALL STRUCTURE
- LIQUID APPLIED WRB
- SEMI-RIGID INSULATION, R-16 MIN
- FIBERGLASS THERMAL SPACERS
- GALVANIZED HAT CHANNEL
- CONCEALED FASTENER METAL PANEL



LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 1: Level 1 floor plan diagram showing proposed envelope improvements

Photo 11 - Uninsulated concrete interior

Photo 12 - Concrete cracks

Photo 13 - Concrete cracks and peeling paint

Photo 14 - Failed sealant

Photo 15 - Stained concrete at window head

Photo 16 - Concrete spall at window head

WINDOWS, STOREFRONT AND DOORS

Overview

There are several different types of glazing at the GLCC including original steel framed windows, aluminum punched windows, storefront entrance systems and a steel angle curtain wall system.

General Condition

The punched windows in the building are generally aluminum framed and mounted directly into the concrete opening with sealant and no apparent waterproofing (Photo 17). Some windows have insulated glass and thermal breaks, but failed glazing units were observed. Given the current energy code requirements for windows, we assume that the existing aluminum framed windows do not meet the current energy code unless there is NFRC documentation available.

The aluminum storefront system at the pool entrance and lobby entrance is a single pane stick built system (Photo 18). Standing water was observed in the window sill track at the pool storefront. Based on the apparent age of the storefront system it is assumed that the storefront does not meet energy code.

The pool area has a custom-built fenestration assembly on the north elevation that is constructed of galvanized steel angles and solid decorative glass (Photo 19). Surface corrosion was observed on the interior frame with green biological staining on the exterior at joints and interfaces indicating moisture is likely within the system.

Other windows observed included steel framed windows with single pane wired glass, which had a number of instances of corrosion and failed glazing putty (Photo 20).

Photo 17 - Aluminum framed window

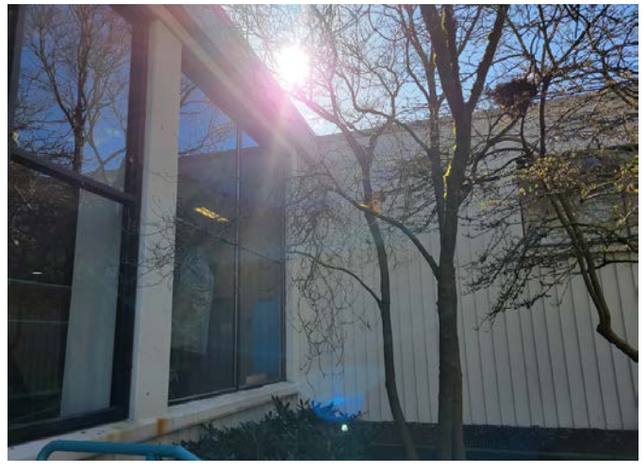
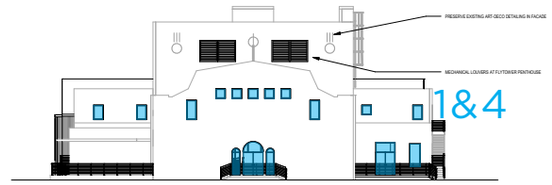


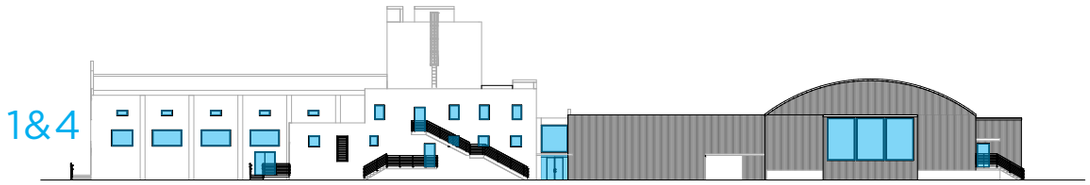
Photo 18 - Overall view of aluminum storefront system at entry

Photo 19 - Custom steel frame and glass at pool

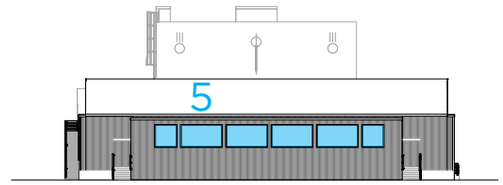
Photo 20 - Steel framed window with single pane wired glass



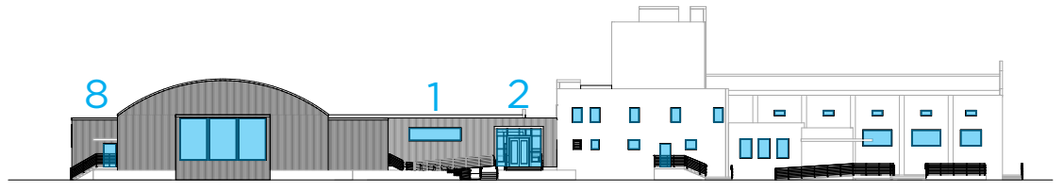
West Elevation



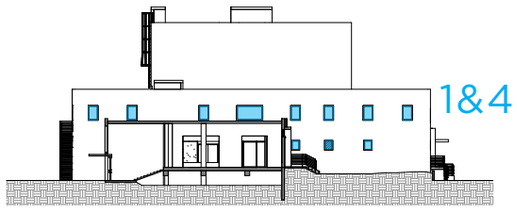
South Elevation



East Elevation



North Elevation



Entry Section (looking West)

Entry Section (looking East)

Photo 21 - Main roof facing east barrel vault roof

Photo 22 - PMMA waterproofing at concrete canopy

Photo 23 - Low roof curb at equipment

Photo 24 - Parapet saddle tied into concrete

Photo 25 - Low roof curbs

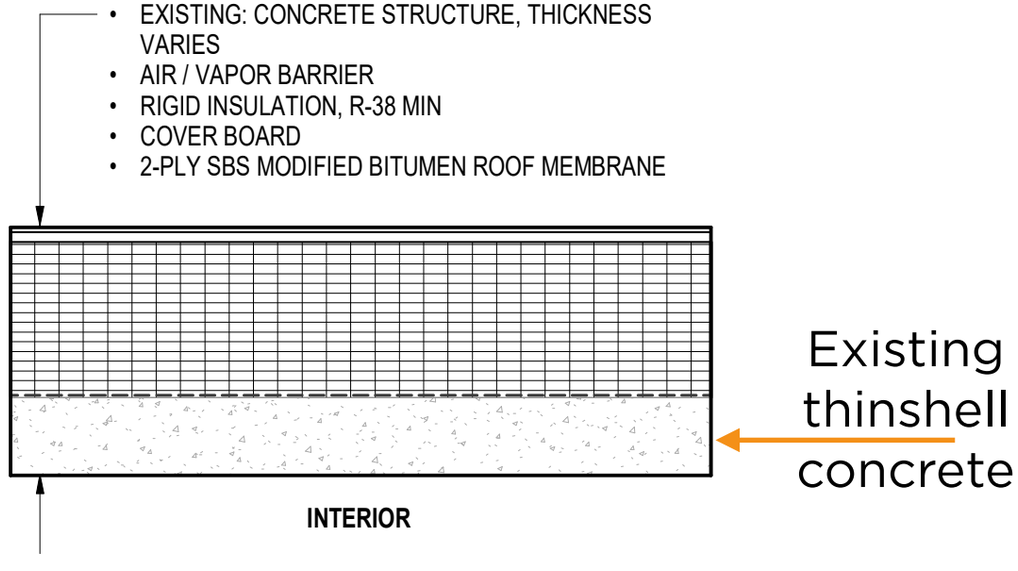
Photo 26 - Low flashing heights at windows

Scope Recommendations

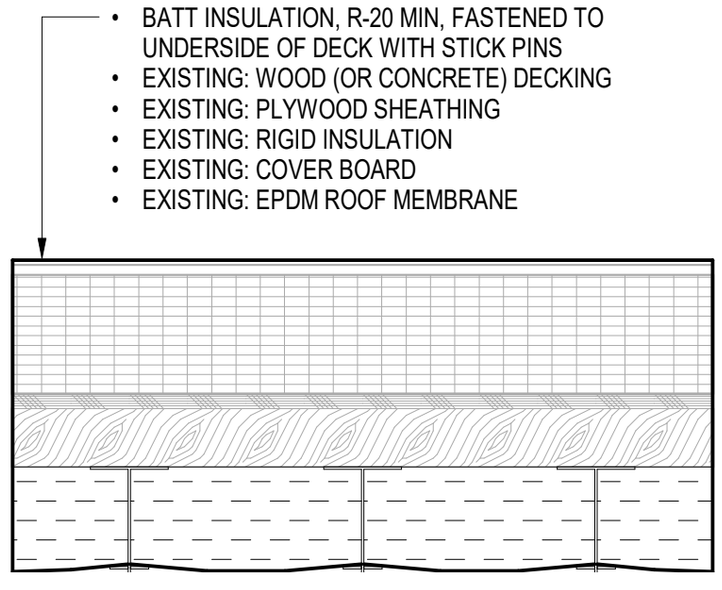
We anticipate the following scope should be considered:

1. Carry an allowance for roof maintenance of perimeter conditions at walls.
2. Raise low roof curbs to be 8” above the roof deck.
3. Provide R20 supplemental insulation to underside of roof at all locations except for pool area. Insulation can be stick pinned mineral wool.
4. Replace the roof assembly at the barrel vault and any other roofs over the pool space to achieve R38 insulation continuously above the roof deck.

ROOF ASSEMBLY AT POOL SPACES



ROOF ASSEMBLY AT NON-POOL SPACES



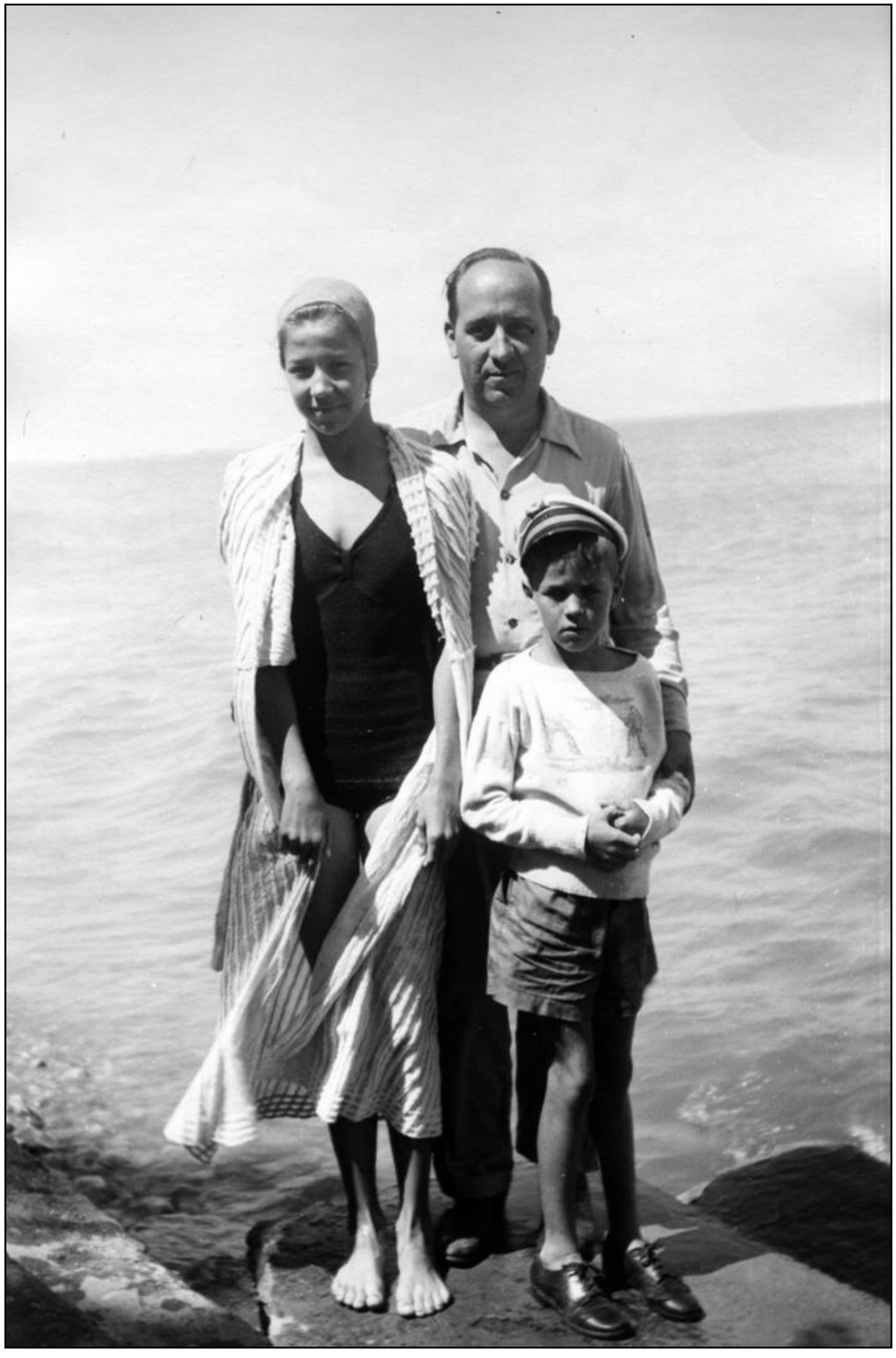
Six Criteria for Landmark Designation

A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.

A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.

B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.

Ben Evans (1895-1988)



Lou Evans (1892-1966)

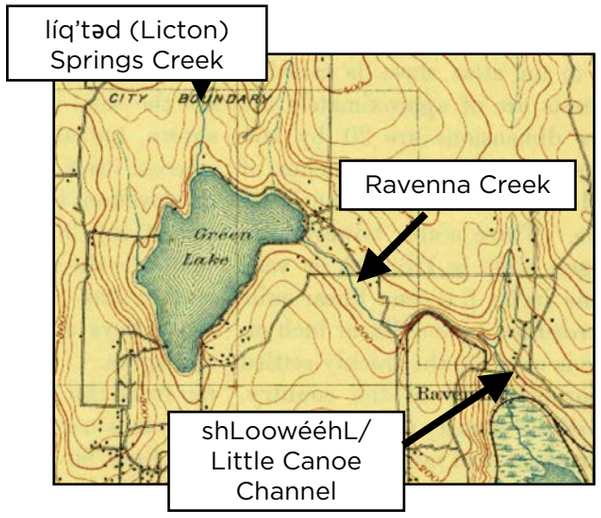
Colman Pool, Lincoln Park, 1947

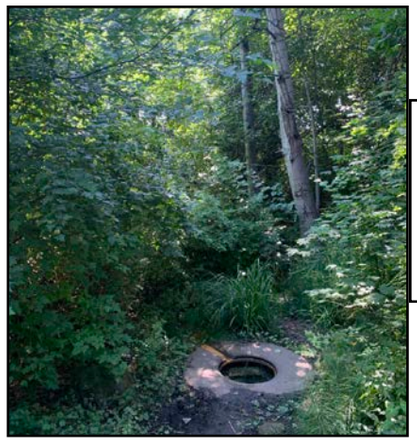
A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.

B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.

C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN LAKE NEIGHBORHOOD



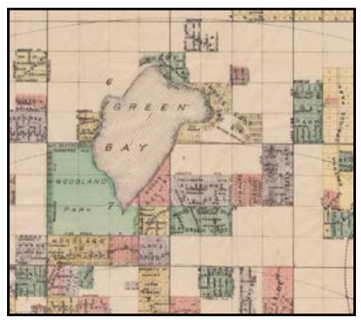


líq'təd (Licton) Springs City of Seattle Landmark

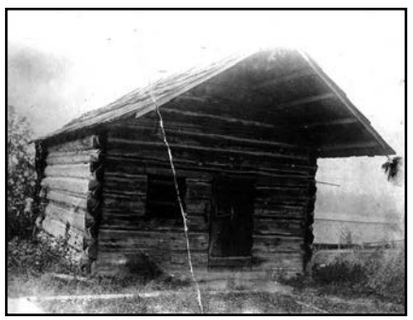
1. Native communities

2. Early white settlement

3. Pre-incarceration Japanese community



U.S. Geological Survey map, 1894



The Seifrieds' cabin, ca. 1890

Green Lake Library, 1910, Somervell & Cote, City of Seattle Landmark

first store, 1911

4. Transportation impacts on neighborhood boundary

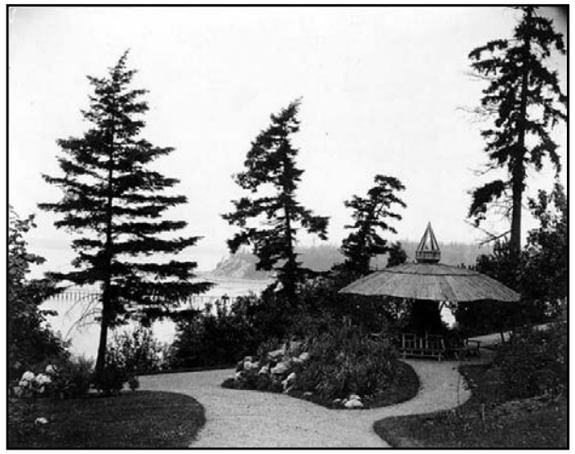
Commercial greenhouse and flower farm
NE 85th St & Latona Ave
ca. 1913

Members of the Green Lake Japanese American Association, ca. 1928

Interstate 5, 1970

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEATTLE PARKS DEPARTMENT & PARKS SYSTEM

Denny Park, 1904 established 1884

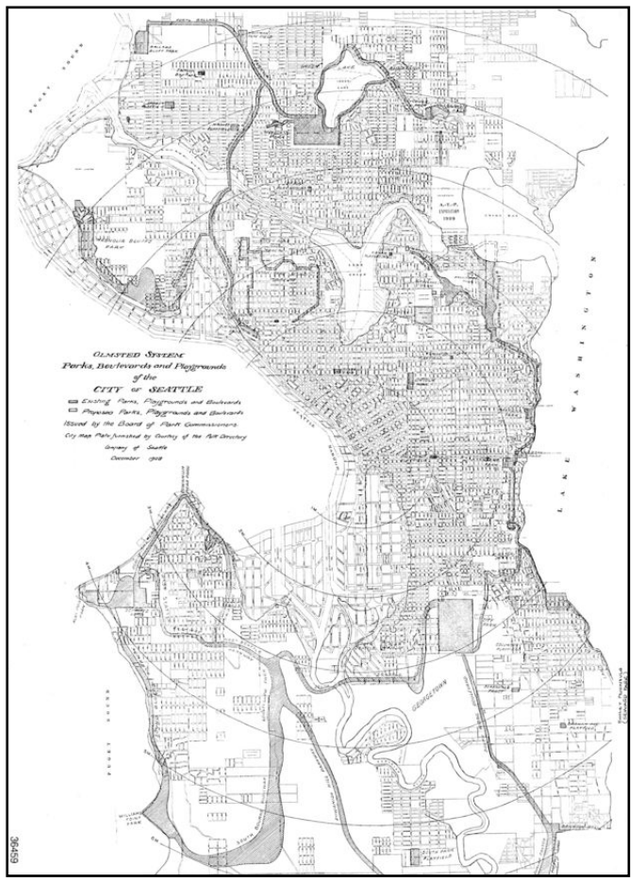


Kinnear Park, established 1889

First Parks

Woodland Park Lodge & Grounds, 1890s

“Trolley” Parks

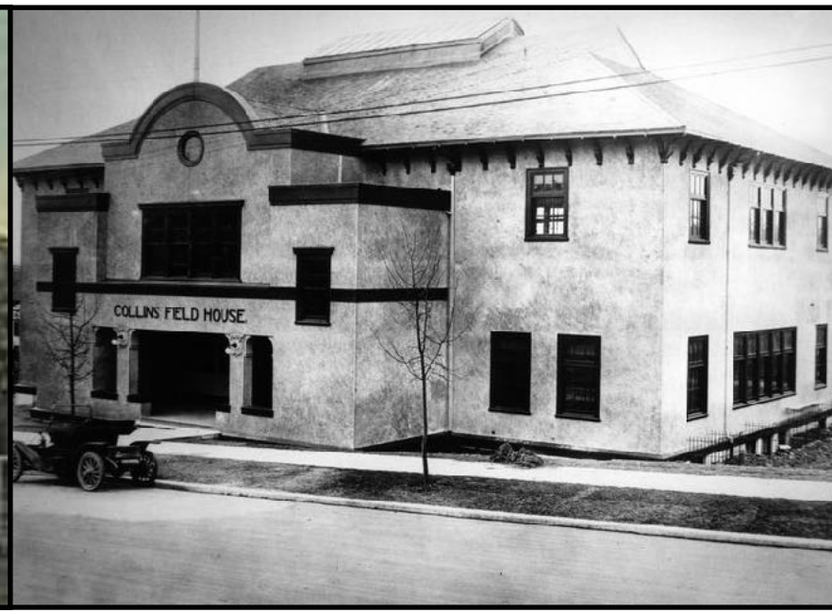


Olmsted Brothers & Seattle’s Olmsted Parks Starting in 1909

FIELD HOUSES IN SEATTLE PARKS

Hiawatha, 1911
Remodeled & Expanded, 1949

South Park, 1917
Demolished



Collins, 1917

Green Lake, 1929
Subject Building

Rainier (originally Columbia)
1930, demolished

Montlake, 1936
City of Seattle Landmark

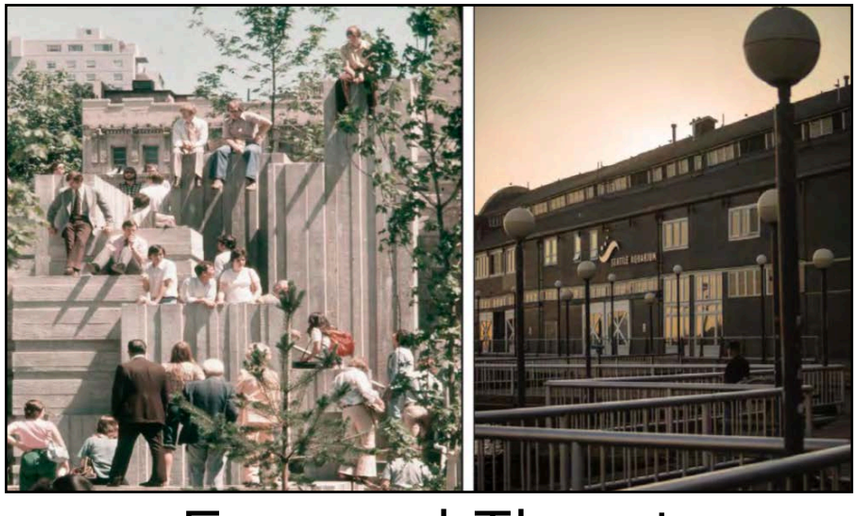
RELEVANT DEVELOPMENT ERAS IN SEATTLE PARKS

Works Progress Administration Parks & Improvements

Log Cabin at Seward Park, Camp Long (West Seattle Recreation Area), Colman Playground Shelter House, Jefferson Park Golf Course Clubhouse

Parks in the Mid-Century

"Your Seattle Parks & Playgrounds" map, 1965 Seattle Parks Headquarters, Denny Park, 1949

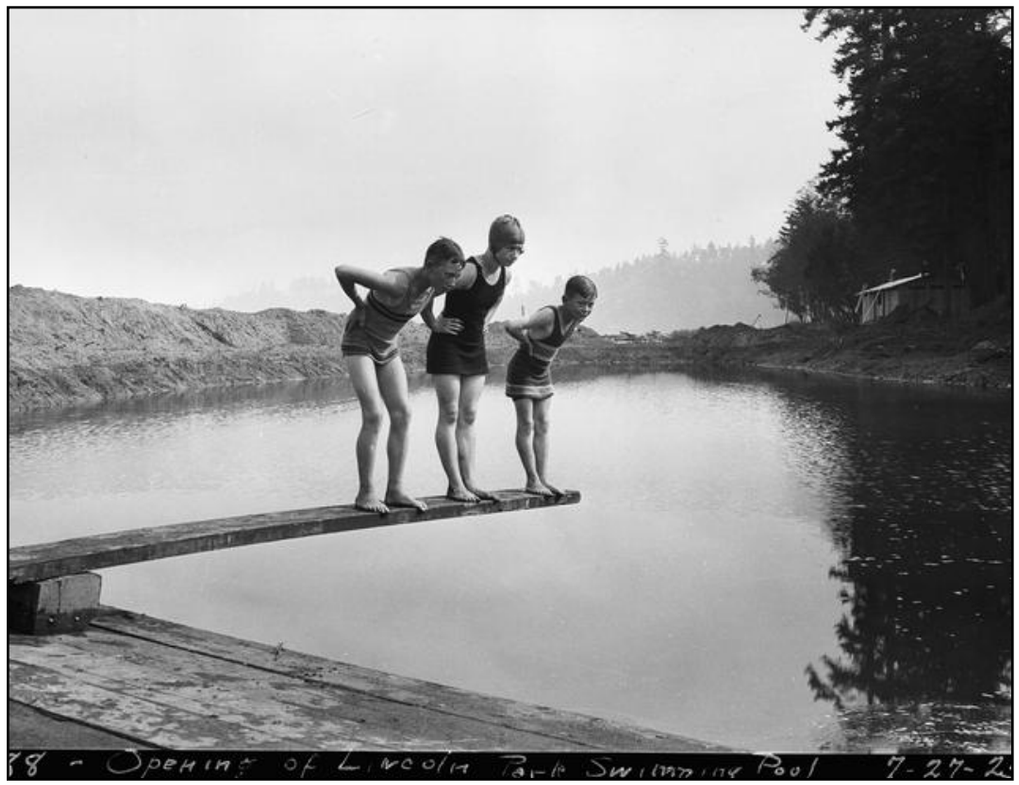


Freeway Park, 1976

Seattle Aquarium & Waterfront Park
City of Seattle Landmark, 1977

Forward Thrust

SEATTLE'S SWIMMING POOLS

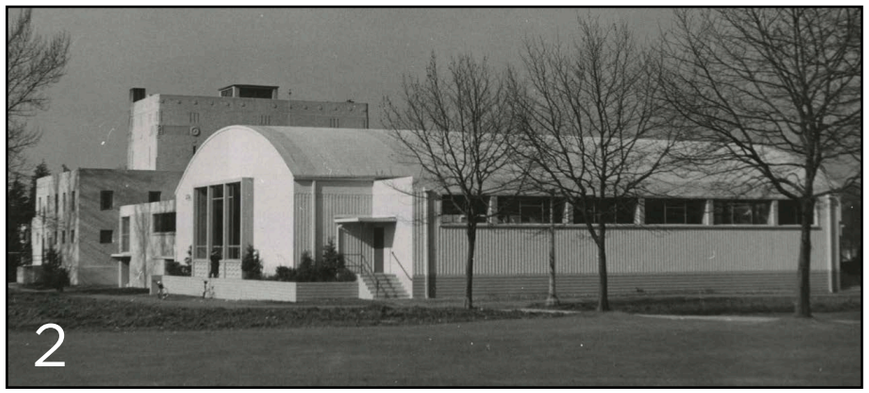


Lincoln Park, 1925

Colman Pool, Lincoln Park, 1941

SEATTLE'S SWIMMING POOLS


1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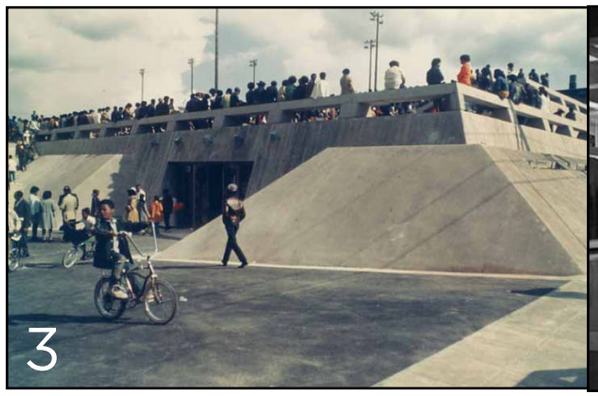

3


4

1. Colman Pool, Lincoln Park, 1941

2. Evans Pool
Lamont & Fey/Christiansen, 1955

3. Medgar Evers Pool
John M. Morse, 1969

4. Ballard Pool, 1970

5. Helene Madison, 1971

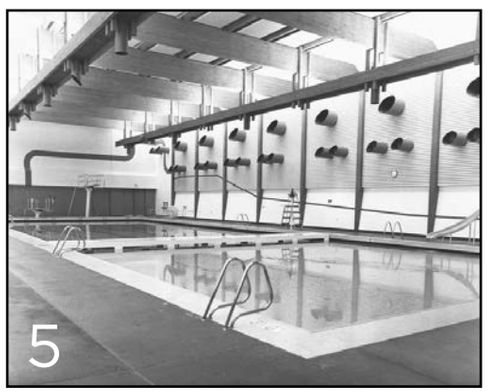
6. Southwest Pool, 1974

7. Meadowbrook, 1975

8. Queen Anne, 1979, Benjamin McAdoo

9. Rainier Beach, 1974, rebuilt 2014

10. Mounger, 1998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10

A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.

B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.

C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.

D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.

ART DECO/MODERNE CITY OF SEATTLE LANDMARKS

Fire Station no. 17, U-District,
1930

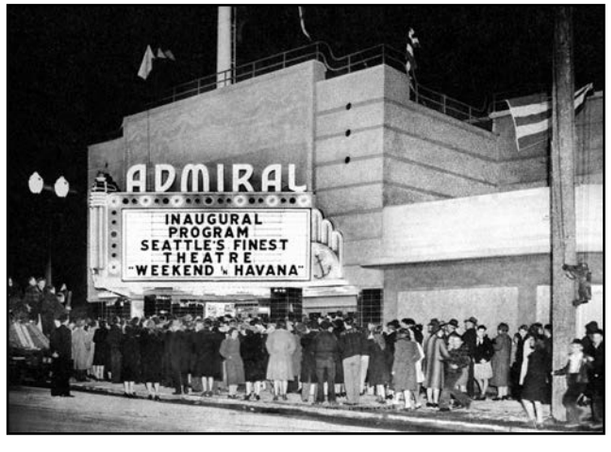
Fire Station no. 6, CD
1931

Fire Station no. 41, Magnolia,
1932

Seattle Art Museum/SAAM
1933, Gould

Armory/Center House
1939, Naramore & Young

Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, 1939
Graham Sr. & Painter w/Shelton

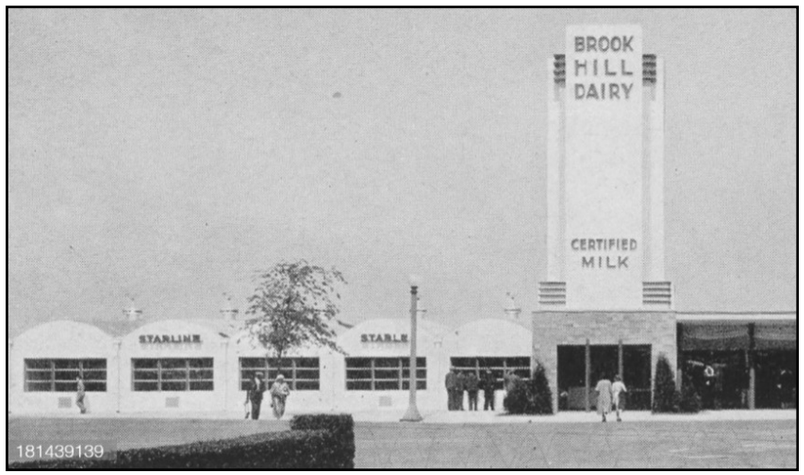


Admiral Theater, West Seattle
1942, Priteca

ORIGINS OF THINSHELL CONCRETE

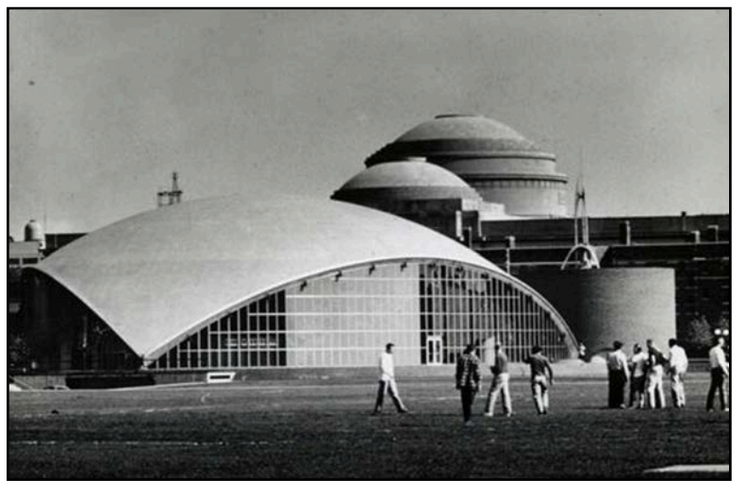
Grandstand at Zarzuela Racetrack, Madrid
1935, Eduardo Torroja

Aircraft hangars, Orvieto, Italy
1935, Pier Luigi Nervi



Brook Hill Dairy Farm, “Century of Progress” World’s Fair Chicago, 1933

Hershey Sports Arena, Anton Tedesko
Hershey, PA, 1936



Cosmic Ray Pavilion, Mexico City
1951, Felix Candela

Kresge Auditorium, Cambridge, MA
1955, Eero Saarinen

FOLDED PLATE

Pacific Architect & Builder
1960, A. O. Bumgardner, Christiansen with Worthington & Skilling, engineer,
City of Seattle Landmark

FOLDED PLATE

Shannon & Wilson Building
1960, NBBJ, Christiansen with Worthington & Skilling, engineer,
City of Seattle Landmark

FOLDED PLATE

Cedar Park Elementary
1960, Paul Thiry, Peter Hostmark, engineer,
City of Seattle Landmark

SIMPLE BARREL VAULT

St. Edwards Church, 1958, Columbia City
John Maloney, architect; Jack Christiansen, engineer

SIMPLE BARREL VAULT

Ingraham High School, Seattle, WA (1959, NBBJ, Auditorium and Gymnasium designated City of Seattle Landmark)

Chief Sealth High School (1957, NBBJ, Jack Christiansen engineer)

Asa Mercer Middle School, 1957
John Maloney, architect; Jack Christiansen, engineer

COMPLEX BARREL VAULT

Image: Tyler Sprague for Archipedia

St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church, 1962, Montlake
Paul Thiry, architect; Peter Hostmark, engineer

HYPERBOLIC PARABOLIOD

Ingraham High School Auditorium
1959, NBBJ, Christiansen with Worthington & Skilling, engineer, City of Seattle Landmark

HYPERBOLIC PARABOLIOD

Pacific Science Center, Seattle World’s Fair, 1962
Minoru Yamasaki, architect; Jack Christiansen, engineer, City of Seattle Landmark

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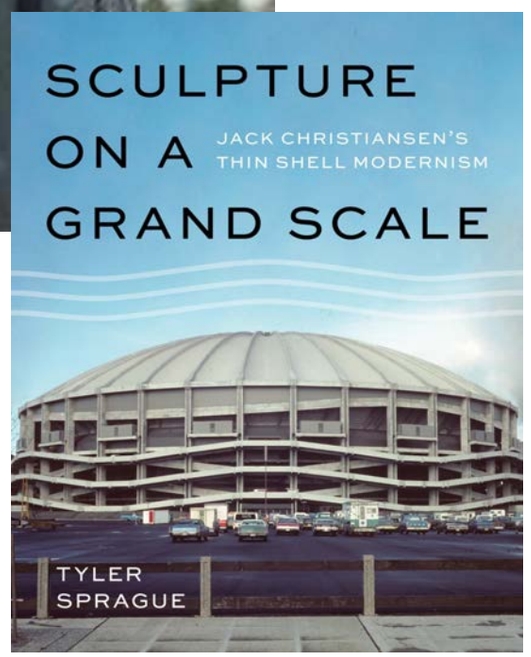
C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.

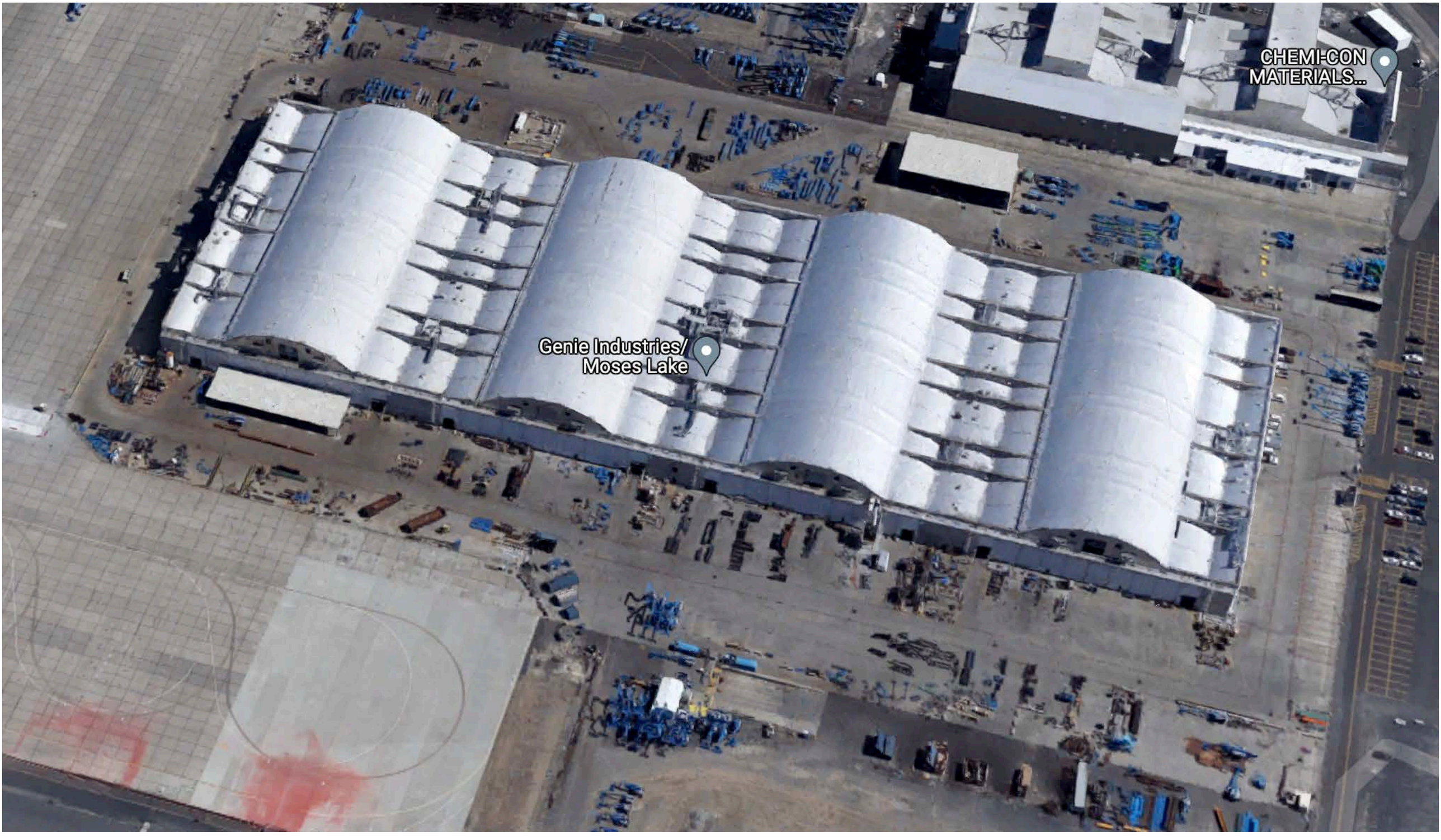
D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.

E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.

JACK CHRISTIANSEN, ENGINEER (1927-2016)



Seattle School District Warehouse, 1955 (demolished)
John Maloney, architect; Jack Christiansen, engineer



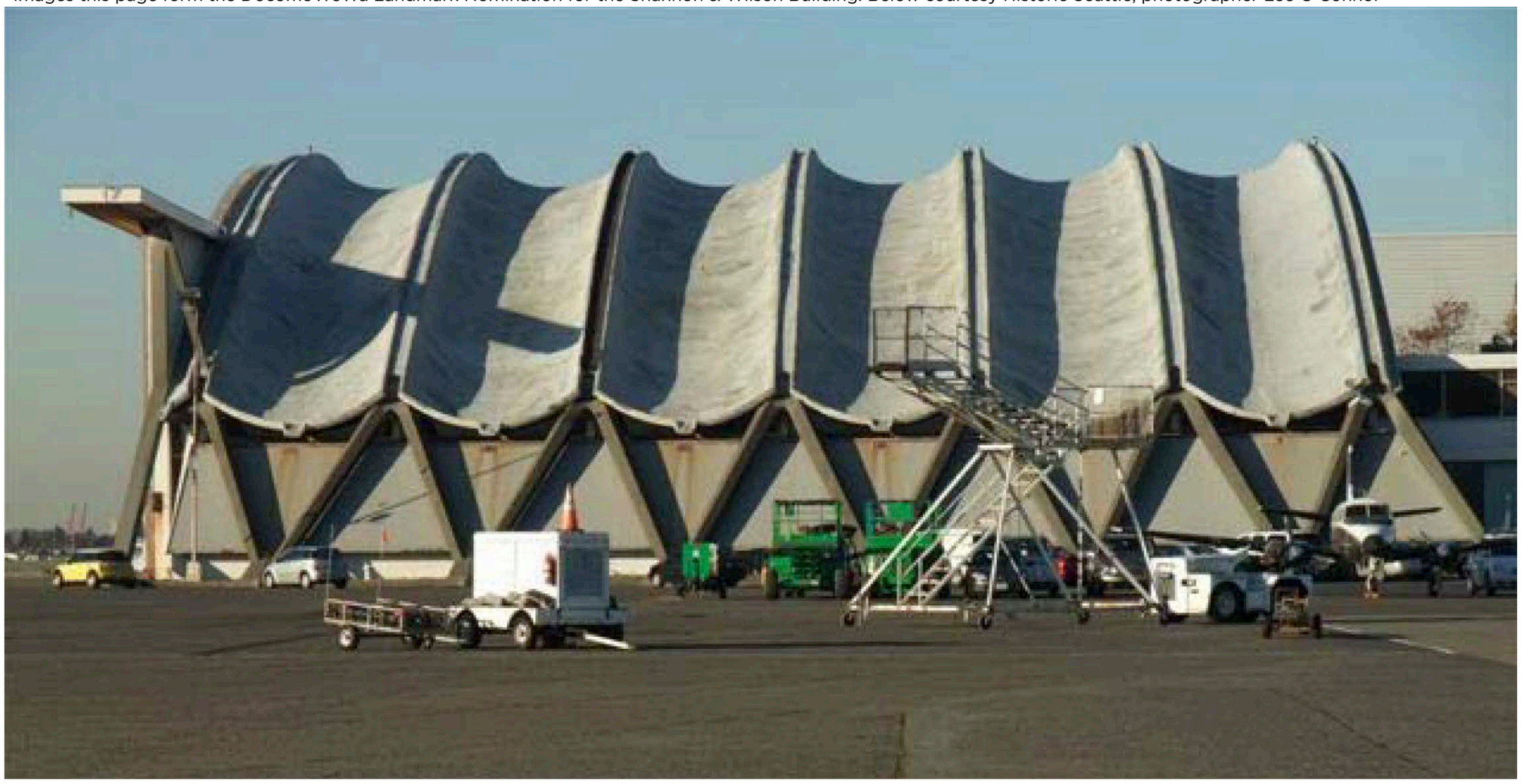
B-52 Hangar for Boeing, now Genie Industries, Moses Lake WA, 1956
Jack Christiansen, engineer, with NBBJ

99 Mercer Island High School Multipurpose Room (demolished)
1957, Bassetti & Morse; Christiansen, engineer

Pioneer Middle School, Wenatchee WA (altered), 1957
Jack Christiansen, engineer w/ NBBJ

University of Washington Pedestrian Bridge, Seattle, 1958
Jack Christiansen, engineer

Images this page form the DocomoWeWa Landmark Nomination for the Shannon & Wilson Building: Below courtesy Historic Seattle, photographer Lee O'Connor



King County International Airport
Hangar 9 (demolished), 1962
Jack Christiansen, engineer w/
Bassetti & Morse

Image: photographer John Stamets

Image below property MSCUA, University of Washington

International Pavilion (demolished), Century 21 Exhibition, 1962
Jack Christiansen, engineer w/ Walker & McGough

Image below courtesy Seattle Public Library

Fine Arts Pavilion,
Century 21 Exhibition,
1962
Jack Christiansen,
engineer w/ Kirk,
Wallace, McKinley &
Associates

World’s Fair Science Pavilion, with Minoru Yamasaki, Seattle, 1962 (City of Seattle Landmark)

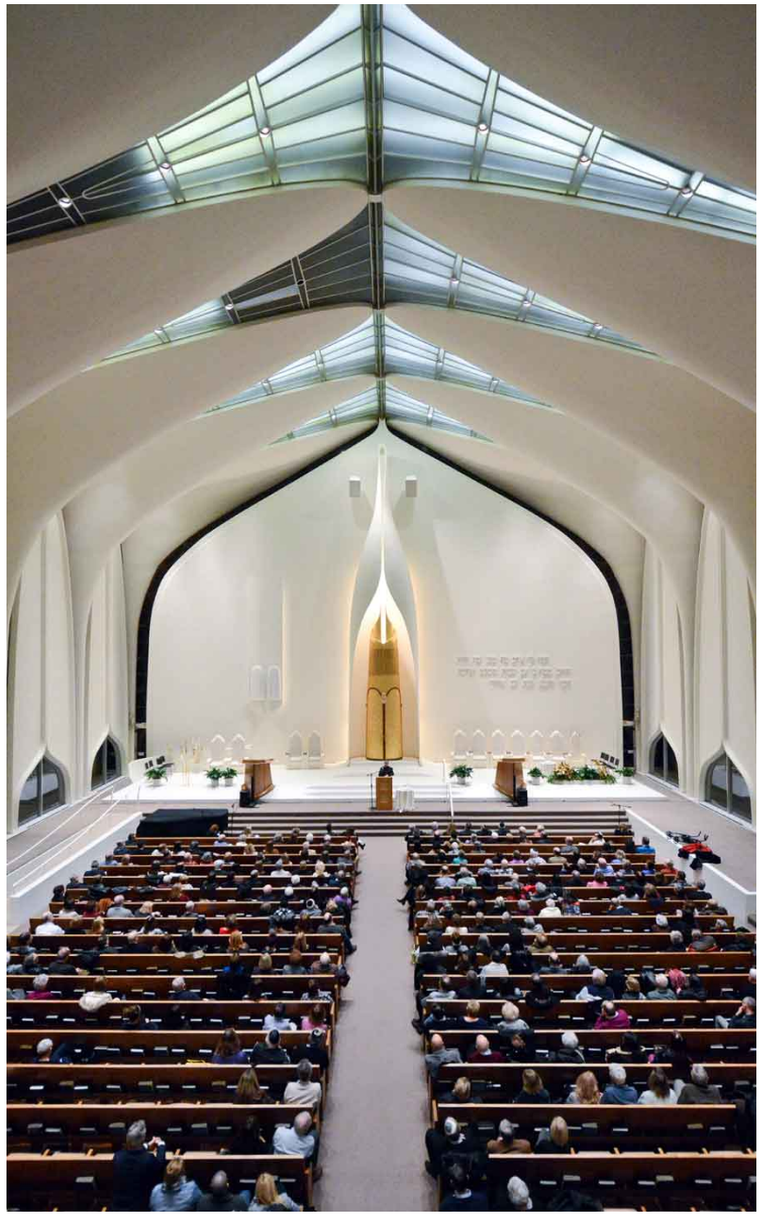
Mercer Island Beach Club (altered), 1966,
Jack Christiansen engineer w/ Paul Kirk

King County Stadium/Kingdome (demolished)
1974, NBBJ, Skilling & Praeger, architects
Christiansen with Worthington & Skilling, engineer, demolished

Nalley Valley Viaduct,
Tacoma, 1971 (demolished)
Jack Christiansen, engineer

Image above from the DocomoWeWa Landmark Nomination for the Shannon & Wilson Building

Bainbridge Island Grandstands, 1991
Jack Christiansen, engineer



North Shore Congregation Israel, Jack Christiansen engineer with Minoru Yamasaki. Glencoe, IL, 1963

Carleton College Gym and Pool, Jack Christiansen engineer with Minoru Yamasaki, Northfield, MN, 1965

JACK CHRISTIANSEN SEATTLE LANDMARKS

Pacific Architect & Builder
1960, A. O. Bumgardner w/ Christiansen engineer, City of Seattle Landmark

Shannon & Wilson Building
1960, NBBJ w/ Christiansen engineer, City of Seattle Landmark

Ingraham High School Auditorium & Gymnasium
1959, NBBJ w/Christiansen engineer, City of Seattle Landmark

World's Fair Science Pavilion, Minoru Yamasaki w/Christiansen engineer, 1962 City of Seattle Landmark

A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.

B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.

C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.

D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.

E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.

F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrast of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.


Green Lake
Recreation Complex : 684-0780
Center and Pool
paths
boating
tennis
ballfields
play area

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