

General Statement

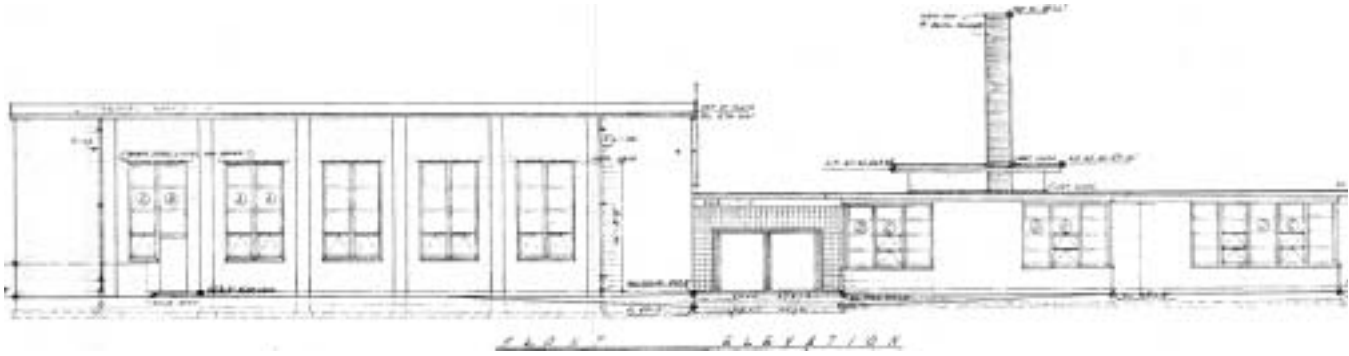
The Sinclair Park Community Center Building was a concrete block structure with wood frame detailing and steel compound trusses spanning a primary assembly hall. The building reflected mid 20th Century design ideas that emphasized low, flat roof profiles, generous patterns of windows and fenestration and an absence of architectural ornamentation. As a public assembly facility and social center, the building represented a physical center for the residential neighborhood. As one of the first projects, if not the first, project, by Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, an architecture firm that subsequently rose to national prominence, the building constituted an important marker in the firm's history. Following the close of World War II, the more fragile small wood frame buildings that comprised the neighborhood disappeared by 1948, leaving the Community Center isolated on a hillside setting overlooking the neighborhood's namesake, Sinclair Inlet.

The building had never been severely altered, added to or modified. The structure, overall composition and visual character remained intact, although the building's original context as a centerpiece for an assembly of residential structures was lost entirely due to the demolition of surrounding houses and the obliteration of roadways and the streetscape. Material shortages during war time construction, as well as the nature of the building's use, dictated plain rather spartan finishes, fixtures and trim.

The exterior of the building was structurally intact. The most notable modifications were window replacements on the east elevation. The flat roof was original with several layers of reroofing material, the most recent added in the 1980s. Some added vents accommodated non-original internal functions. The concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls were painted post 1958. A large hole dominated the clubroom's west wall. Trim had detached in areas along the west facade of the recreation room below the soffit. Window grills had been removed from the recreation room. Plywood covered the lower portions of the recreation room windows as well as windows into the clubroom, private office and clerestory. Doors to the building exterior had been replaced prior to 2002. The main entrance surround had some broken glass blocks.



UNDATED MAP OF SINCLAIR PARK COMMUNITY PREPARED BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BREMERTON. THE COMMUNITY BUILDING IS LOCATED BETWEEN THE TWO ARMS OF HOUSING ON CARVER AVENUE. MAP COURTESY OF THE KITSAP COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM.



EAST (PRIMARY) ELEVATION. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT PRIMARY FACADE. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).

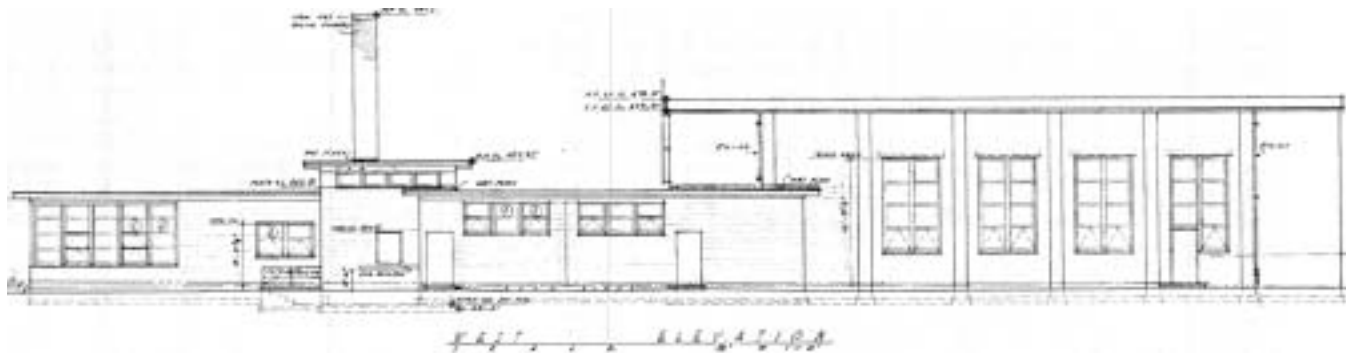


VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST AT PRIMARY FACADE. PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT (CIRCA LATE 1950S).

A double door entrance had been inserted into the west side of the recreation room. Added gutters along the roofline obscured the original form and contained substantial botanical growth. Exterior building surfaces exhibited paint loss. Ca 1958, a large lean-to was added off the west side of the building and later converted to a carport. The chimney was dismantled and replaced with a continuous metal cap and vent during the 1970s to 1980s.

The interior spatial volumes were largely original and intact with some updating to the wood finishing and interior door assemblies. The elevated stage, proscenium area, furnishings and wood floor were the only significant missing elements in the main assembly area. Plumbing and major light fixtures were original. Added metal cages in the recreation room provided storage and office space. CMU block filled the pass-through between the clubroom and kitchen. Walls were painted and the molding between the ceiling and walls was missing in areas. A gas furnace was added in the mid 1950s, followed by a new main electrical panel in the mid 1980s. New exterior electrical lighting fixtures replaced the original fixtures on the side entries to the recreation room from the building exterior. Exterior lighting fixtures over the main entry and entries to the club room remained intact. The glass cover on the main entry lighting fixture was missing. The recreation room lighting fixtures remained intact. Contemporary lighting fixtures serviced the main corridor and clubroom.

All subsequent dimensions, where applicable, are oriented North-South by East-West.



Description of Exterior

The Sinclair Park Community Center was built during the material shortages and frenzied wartime housing demands of World War II to provide a social center for the shipyard workers community of Sinclair Park. When designed and built, the Community Center Building exhibited a crisp utilitarian character toned by a strong Art Moderne design influence. The building's elongated rectangular form was oriented lengthwise along a north-south axis with an asymmetrical east-facing front facade directed out towards Bremerton and Sinclair Inlet.

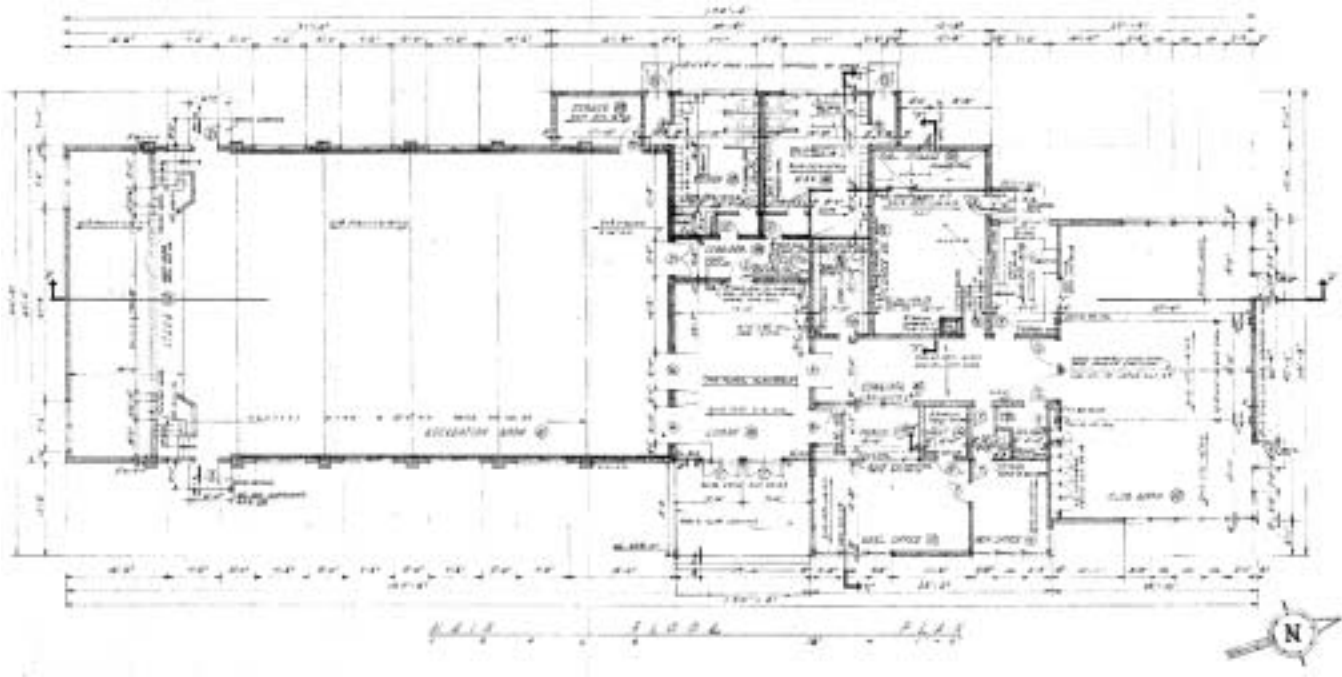
Two principal halves comprised this overall horizontally emphasized form—a two-story rectangular volume anchoring the south half, and a low horizontally-massed one-story volume stretching north. The two-story volume contained the assembly hall, while the one-story portion housed a kitchen, restrooms, offices and classrooms. Fascia and bargeboards along the low-pitched, nearly flat roofs provided a crisp edge to the multiple roof levels and emphasized its weighty, horizontal visual character.

The footprint of the two-story section was a simple rectangle, while the one-story portion, which contained a more varied building program, consisted of two rectangular blocks on the portion's north and south ends, offset slightly from one another, with a wedge between them. A north-south connecting corridor between the blocks bisected the wedge into two smaller rectangular volumes. The prominent wider east end of the wedge projected out from the front facade with the tapered west end forming a rectangular shed roofed volume that projected slightly above the one-story roofline.

WEST (BACK) ELEVATION. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



VIEW LOOKING EAST AT BACK FACADE. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).

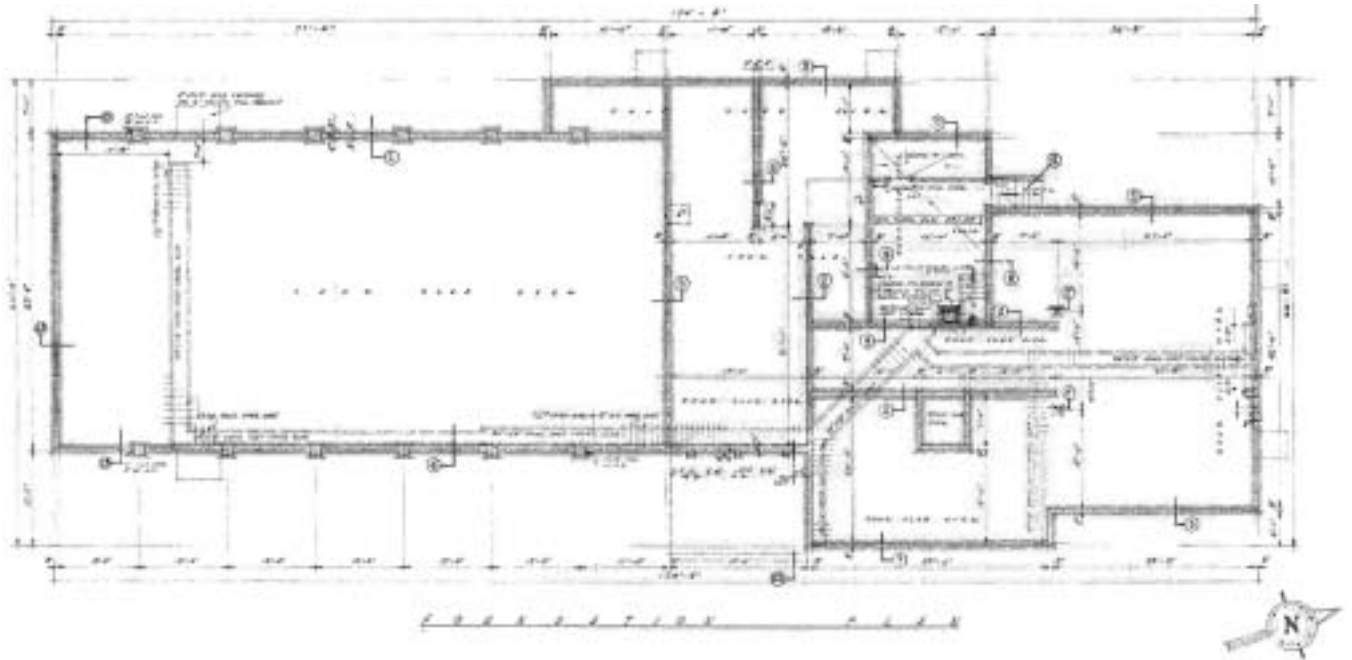


FLOOR PLAN. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The main entry to the Community Center was centrally placed on the front (east) facade and was flanked by the only prominent decorative element on the building--a glass block archway around the main doors. This principal public access to the building was the primary visual organizing element on the exterior of the structure and gave the building a modest sense of importance. Secondary entries were located on all facades, providing service access and egress.

The building's substructure consisted of a concrete foundation with spread footings averaging 1'-8"x6" in width and depth. The footings widened to 2'-4" below the truss columns of the two-story volume. Between the foundation walls, concrete slabs on grade formed the sub flooring. Metal bars (½" in diameter) set into the concrete on 12" centers reinforced the slabs over the recessed ductwork.

The superstructure throughout the building, including both exterior and interior partition walls, consisted of 8" concrete block laid-up in un-reinforced single-wythe walls. Concrete lintels spanned all door and window openings. The concrete block as a surface finish afforded a utilitarian and relatively smooth and unadorned wall surface.



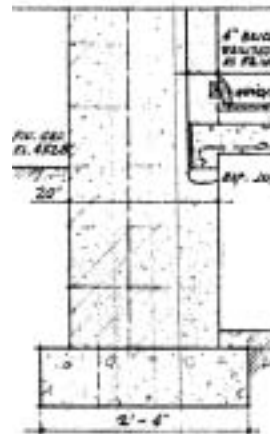
FOUNDATION PLAN. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Truss columns placed six to a side on 12'-4" centers along the recreation room's east and west walls carried the overhead load of metal trusses and wood roof framing. These 20"x20" truss columns consisted of un-reinforced 8" concrete block. In the clubroom, 10"x10" wood columns set back on either side of the doorway to the corridor provided additional support for the room's ceiling joists.

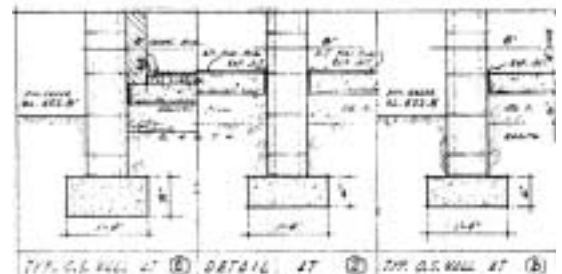
A tall brick chimney with cement cap rose from the east side of the furnace room in the one-story volume to a height of approximately 11' above the peak of the two-story recreation room. Metal flashing protected the roof-chimney joint. This chimney serviced the coal furnace that heated the building.

The Community Center featured one main public entry on the east facade just north of the building's mid point, with an additional seven secondary entries placed around the building. These secondary entries consisted of doorways on the south end of the recreation room's east and west walls, on the west side of the women's bathroom and another from the men's, on the north side of the furnace room, and two on the east and west ends of the clubroom's north wall.

The approach to the main entry consisted of a sidewalk leading to a 19'-0"x13'-5" concrete slab landing at grade. The doorway featured a reinforced concrete door frame and mullion with a

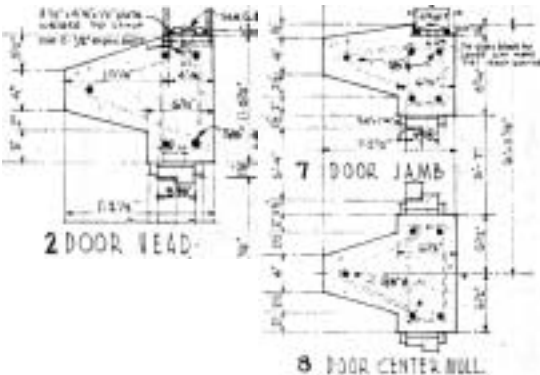


FOUNDATION DETAILS AT TYPICAL WALLS (BELOW) AND OF TRUSS COLUMNS (LEFT). UNDATED DRAWINGS COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

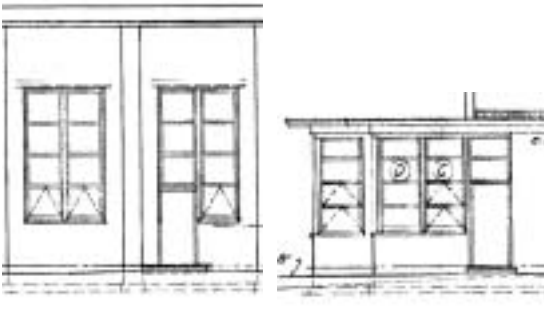




MAIN ENTRY. THE DOORS ARE CONTEMPORARY REPLACEMENTS. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).



DETAILS OF MAIN ENTRY DOOR HEAD, JAMB AND CENTER MULLION SHOWING TAPER. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



DETAILS OF DOORWAY INTEGRATION WITH WINDOW OPENINGS INTO RECREATION ROOM (LEFT) AND CLUBROOM (RIGHT). UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

glass-block surround. Both the frame and mullion projected outward approximately 8" in a taper ending in a flat 4" wide face. A more pronounced taper accented the inner faces of the jambs and lintel with only a relatively slight taper on the outer faces. Both faces of the mullion between the doors featured an equal taper. Within this framework hung two sets of 2'-8"x7'-0" wood, three-lite, flush panel, double doors. Metal ties secured the 4" glass-block to the outer side of the concrete framework and to the exterior building walls. Both the use of glass-block and minimal decorative detailing reflected Art Moderne influences.

Secondary entries each featured smaller 6'-0"x4'-0" concrete landings at grade centered on the doorways and single two-panel, glass upper, wood doors set in wood frames. However, the service entry to the furnace room had concrete steps leading up to the entry from grade with a 1½" diameter pipe railing and transom above the door.

Particularly interesting was the integration of service entries within the dominant pattern of window openings. On the recreation room's east and west sides, the upper portions of the doorways replaced one of the lower lites. Similarly, the two entries on the north end of the clubroom each occupied the bottom two lites of the respective window composition. Combining window and door openings beneath one lintel made efficient use of the limited wall surface available for openings in these particular areas.

Windows consisted of a basic pattern of stacked rectangular lites in wood sashes with a minimum of decorative detailing. The proportion of the lites corresponded to their locations in either the tall, two-story volume or the low, horizontal one-story volume.

The two-story volume's east and west facades featured tall pairs of windows placed approximately 5' above grade, each having nearly square lites. Each pair occupied a bay between the truss columns. The south end wall of the building featured two sets of two-lite windows. Awning lites across the bottom on the east and west facades as well as the south end-wall provided ventilation.

The wood framing for these windows set within the window openings, with the wood sill, and interior casings and apron built-up above the concrete block walls. In the recreation room, the 3¾" wide inner sill lapped slightly over the brick wainscot. Wire

guards mounted on the interior of the recreation room windows protected each lite. Side hinges on the guards allowed them to open to clean the glass.

Windows in the one-story volume featured lites similar in width to those in the two-story volume, but shorter in height. Along the east facade into the office spaces, these windows consisted of tall groupings of three, four-lite windows. Tall groupings of five, three-lite windows wrapped around the northeast and northwest corners of the clubroom. Within each grouping, the windows alternated between having two fixed upper lites and two lower awning lites for ventilation, and having just four fixed lites. The built-out corner posts of the clubroom, general and private offices accented these structural elements amidst the relatively open and collectively broad window openings.

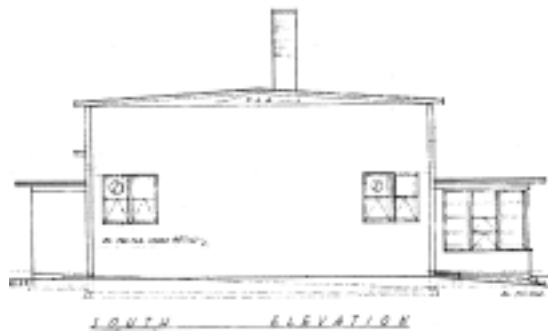
Service area windows on the west facade were minimal, consisting of those into the kitchen and bathrooms, and a clerestory band above the one-story roofline bringing light into the furnace room. Windows into the kitchen and bathrooms featured a single upper fixed lite with an awning lite below. On the clerestory, the side-hinged lite on the south side above an interior ladder enabled access to the roof.

The wood window framing for these windows—similar to the framing in the two-story volume—set within the window openings with the 2¾" wide wood inner sill and 3¾" apron built-up above the concrete block.

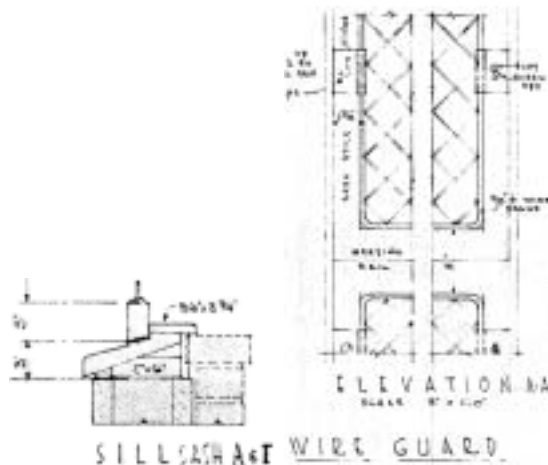
On both the two- and one-story volumes of the building, the windows featured a sloped exterior sill that overhung past the concrete block on the exterior and extended through to the interior. The tapered cut on the bottom sash provided a tight weather seal, while the slope and continuous sill facilitated drainage of condensation-derived interior moisture to the exterior.

Wood, cloth backed louvers in the clerestory together with the windows on the north and south sides ventilated the furnace room.

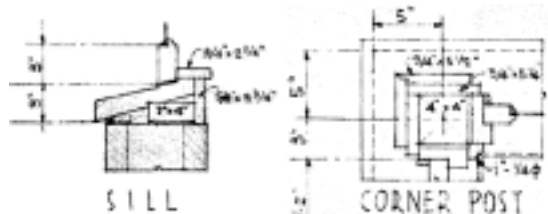
Steel, sloped chord, modified Pratt trusses on 12'-4" centers spanned the two-story block with ¾" diameter tie rods between every other bay to prevent lateral buckling. The trusses tapered from a 3'-8¾" center height to 2'-0" high ends with an overall 1" camber. The connections between the trusses and the concrete



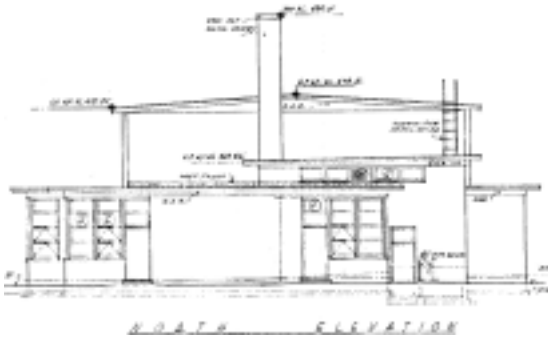
SOUTH ELEVATION SHOWING WINDOWS INTO RECREATION ROOM. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



DETAIL (ABOVE LEFT) OF SILL ON WINDOWS IN THE RECREATION ROOM WITH BRICK VENEER AND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS (ABOVE RIGHT). UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



DETAIL (LEFT) OF SILL ON WINDOWS AND BUILT-UP CORNER POSTS (RIGHT) IN THE ONE-STORY PORTION. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



NORTH ELEVATION SHOWING WINDOWS INTO CLUBROOM AND CLERESTORY OVER THE FURNACE ROOM. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

block columns relied on 6"x6"x $\frac{7}{8}$ " metal plates anchored with 4½" diameter pins to the tops of the truss columns and secured to the trusses with four 2¾" bolts. Running perpendicular to the trusses, two 4"x4" I-beams connected between the bottom chord of each truss added lateral rigidity.

A 2"x6" board bolted to the top chord of the trusses provided anchorage for the 2"x8" purlins spaced on 16" centers and sheathed with gypboard. Reinforcing the connection between the trusses and outer layer of roof framing were 14" long U-shaped straps welded to the top chord of the trusses into which the vertical members tied. They then fastened with ½" bolts to the corresponding purlins to tie the wood roof framing to the metal trusses.

Roof framing in the one-story volume consisted of simple joists spanning each volume. Joist spacing repeated on 16" centers with larger 2x12s for the wide spans of the lobby and furnace room. Slightly smaller 2x10s spanned the bathrooms, general office and clubroom, while 2x6s over the corridor, public area of the general office, and coatroom supported the 2x4s of the furred ceiling suspended from them on 1"x6" metal hangers.



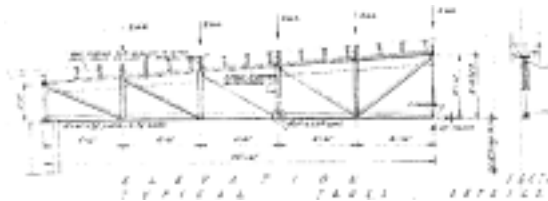
VIEW OF EXPOSED TRUSSES IN RECREATION ROOM LOOKING SOUTH (DETAIL BELOW). PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).

Around the perimeter of the one-story roofline, the lookouts having a ¼" to 1" pitch formed a continuous and uniform band along the edge of the roof. These lookouts were sheathed in 1" gypboard.

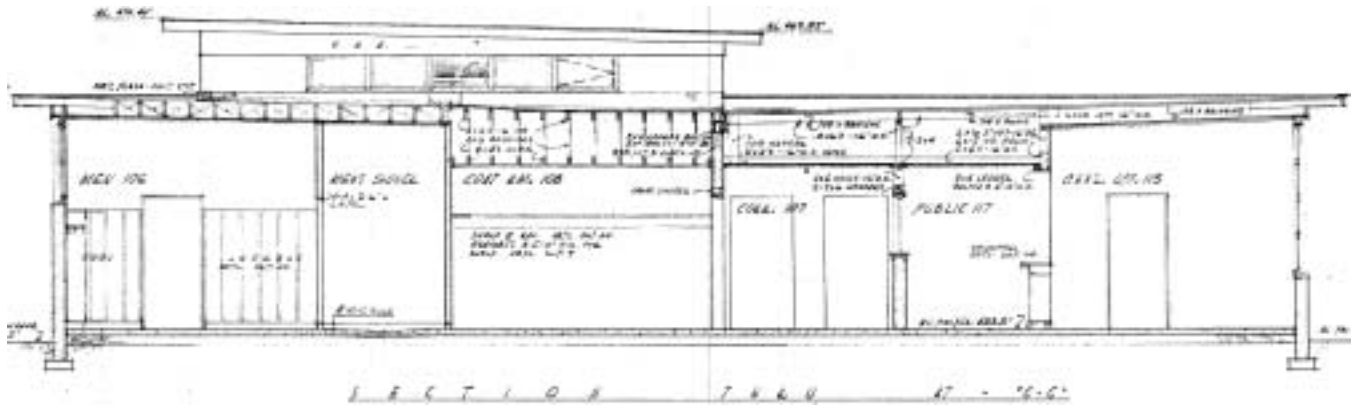
The entire roof of both two- and single-story volumes, was covered with built-up three-ply bituminous roofing and 5/8" gravel. Crimps in the metal roof flashing around the roof perimeter and drains provided a gravel stop.

The roof trim and detailing on both the two- and one-story volumes was particularly interesting for the crisp line between the roof and wall that it produced, giving the impression of a flat roof with a shallow coping. The eaves had a uniform 2'-0" overhang.

The two-story portion featured a 9½" tall fascia with a drip that extended above the roofline, leaving the bottom nearly flush with the soffit. Though similarly configured, the gable ends were less pronounced in their detailing. Trim between the soffit and exterior wall consisted of cement asbestos board on the outer face of



TRUSS DETAIL. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



SECTION THROUGH THE ONE-STORY PORTION, LOOKING SOUTH. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

the exterior wall capped with a 2¼" tall, wedged-shaped molding that tapered from 1¼" in depth at the top to ¾" at the base. A rabbet cut in the top received the cement asbestos board on the soffit. A 3" wide vent at the outer edge of the soffit provided ventilation for the roof.

The one-story volume featured a 5½" tall fascia with a 5½"x1½" cap. The back cut on the taper enhanced the crisp edge of the roofline and provided a drip. The soffit featured cement asbestos board with a 3" wide space at the outer end for ventilation. A 1¼" quarter-round molding finished the joint between the soffit and exterior wall.

Drainage for the two-story volume consisted of crickets behind the built-up fascia that directed water to metal 3" in diameter downspouts at either end of the building. These downspouts channeled the water to drains that led away from the building to subterranean gravel pockets.

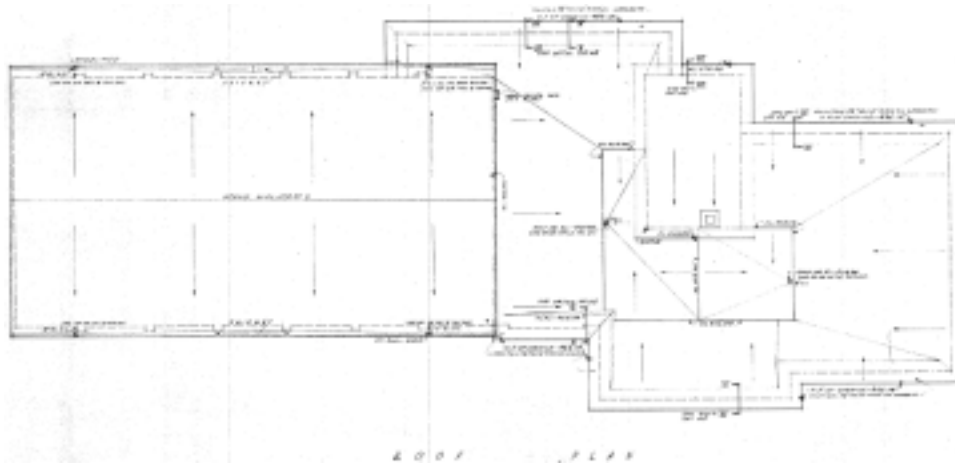
On the one-story volume, the back slope of the roof directed water to two central interior 4" in diameter roof drains. The internal downspouts led to drains that ran beneath the floor slab of the clubroom and the men's toilet, respectively, to subterranean gravel pockets on the building's west side. Metal flashing sealed the joint between the north wall of the two-story volume and the roof over the one-story volume.



DETAIL OF ROOF FRAMING SHOWING INTEGRATION OF LOOKOUTS AROUND THE ONE-STORY ROOF PERIMETER. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



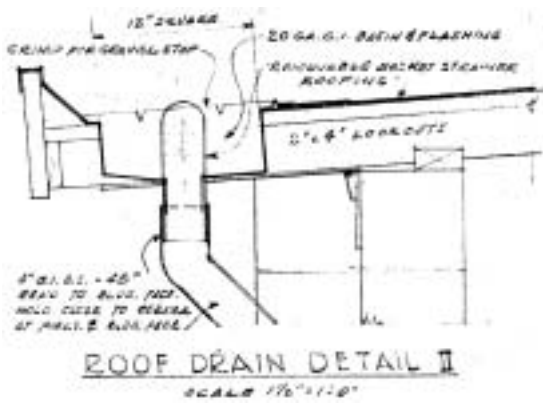
FIG. 21. DETAIL OF ROOF FRAMING ON THE RECREATION ROOM. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



ROOF PLAN INDICATING DRAINAGE. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

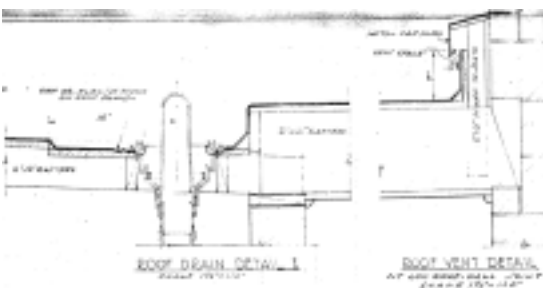
Description of Interior

The building's massing and eastward orientation reflected the arrangement of its internal functional groups. The distinctive two-story assembly room provided a space for educational activities, theatrical presentations and community events, while the low one-story horizontal mass extending north from the recreation room contained supportive functions. Service spaces within the one-story layout were grouped at the back on the more private west facade with offices along the front facade. The clubroom at the north end of the one-story volume afforded an additional smaller gathering area for community activities. The main public entry situated between the two- and one-story masses facilitated access and flow between these functions.

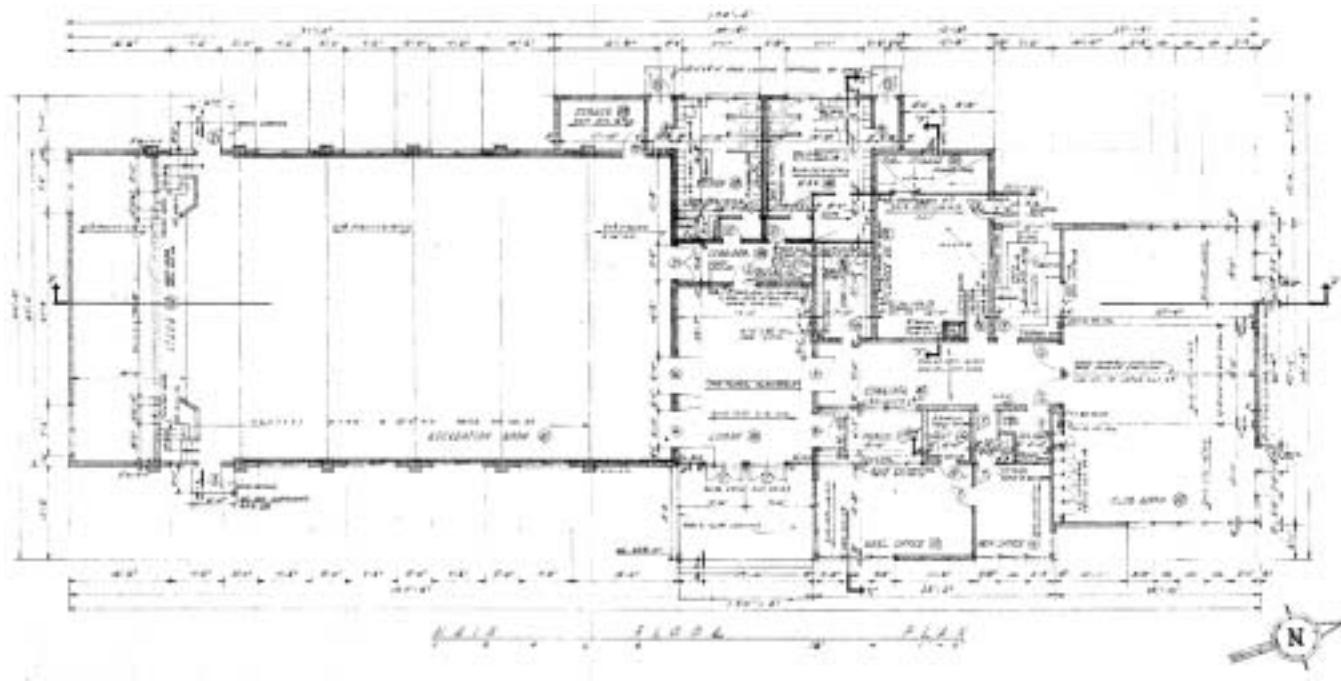


DETAIL OF ROOF DRAIN ON TWO-STORY PORTION. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Within the overall layout of the building, the 19'-0"x25'-9" lobby provided a three-way transition point for the public entering the building. From this lobby, double doors led to the recreation room (south), to the public area of the general office (north), and to the corridor that led to the clubroom (north). The relative alignment of these doors with one another facilitated flow between these spaces. Opposite the main entry, a single door on the west led to the secondary corridor and the bathrooms. Within the lobby, the ceiling sloped down from the recreation room towards the corridor, imparting additional emphasis on the north-south flow across the lobby between the recreation room



DETAIL OF ROOF DRAIN TO INTERNAL DOWNSPOUT ON ONE-STORY PORTION. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



FLOOR PLAN. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

and the support spaces. The slope also eased the transition between the contrasting ceiling heights of the two- and one-story volumes. A 7'-10" x 13'-10" coatroom off the northwest corner of the lobby, with shelves and rods for hangers along the walls, was used during community events held in the building.

The interior volume of the 88'-0" x 45'-0" recreation room featured a 20'-0" clear height from the finish floor to the bottom chord of the trusses. This large open volume held a raised stage in its south end. In plan view, the approximately 27' wide 18' deep stage featured a central performance area with slight, approximately 5' wide, wings at either end. The substructure for the stage consisted of 4" x 4" wood posts carrying 2" x 10" beams. The stage rose 3'-8" above the finish floor with horizontal 1" x 4" ship-lapped V-groove wood siding and a rounded wood edge strip along the outer face of the stage. Two pairs of double-doors provided access to the chair storage area beneath the stage. Metal grilles to either side of these doors provided ventilation for the storage space.



RECREATION ROOM, LOOKING SOUTH. WIRE CAGES WERE CONTEMPORARY ADDITIONS FOR STORAGE AND OFFICE SPACE. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).



SECTION THROUGH RECREATION ROOM, LOOKING SOUTH AT EAST HALF OF STAGE. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



PLAN OF STAGE (SOUTH END AT TOP). UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



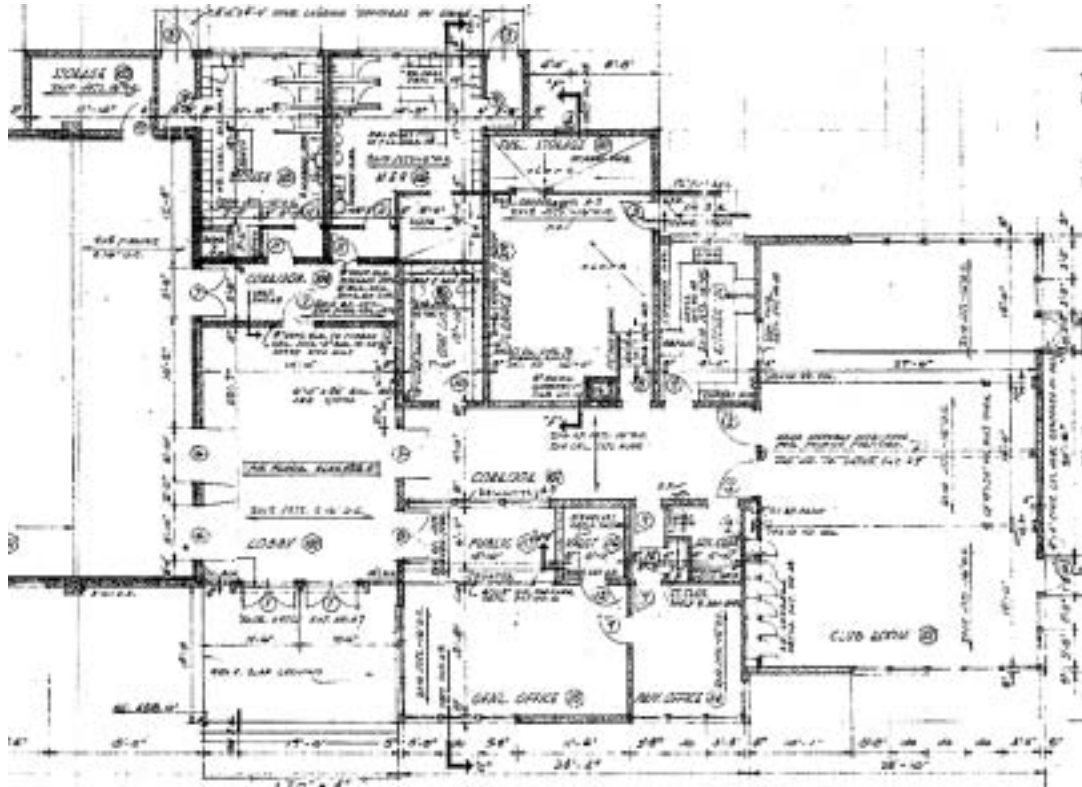
MAIN CORRIDOR, LOOKING NORTH INTO THE CLUBROOM. THE FURNACE ROOM AND KITCHEN ENTRIES ARE ON THE LEFT. IN THE IMMEDIATE RIGHTHAND PORTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH ARE CONCRETE BLOCKS IN THE FORMER RELIGHTS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AREA OF THE GENERAL OFFICE AND THE CORRIDOR. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).

In order to form the proscenium arch and stage opening, ½" gypboard sheathing was applied to the truss immediately over the stage to enclose the upper portion. On either side below this truss, 2"x6" stud walls sheathed in ½" gypboard extended out from the exterior building walls to enclose the performance area. The resulting stage opening was cased with ¾" x 5½" wood casings with a ½" quarter-round molding along the corners between the casings. Windows in the recreation room's south end wall provided day lighting for this staging area behind the partition walls.

Wood screens rising a little over 8' to either side of the stage opening created an additional layer of visual depth. These screens featured the same horizontal wood siding as the stage front. Quarter-turn wood stairs flanking the performance area led up to the stage.

In the building's one-story volume, the main 9'-0" wide corridor leading north from the lobby facilitated circulation amongst the office, public and service spaces. Relights in the east wall of the corridor enabled light sharing from the public area of the general office. A water fountain was located on the east side of the corridor's north end for public use.

Office space was located on the front of the building in the central wedge section. The 23'-6"x12'-8" general office off the lobby and main corridor provided administrative support for both the community and the activities held in the building. Public and staff interaction took place in a public area on the office's west end directly off the north side of the lobby. A counter along the length of this area having a 6"x12" wood beam overhead provided the forum for this interaction. Cash drawer spaces were recessed into the counter, each with a 7½" wide partial opening in the linoleum counter top. The public side featured a hardwood molding along the counter edge. On the office side, two small 4" tall drawers directly below the counter with three large open shelves below provided storage with a single 4" tall drawer with one large cupboard below at the north end of the counter and a swinging door between the spaces. Within the office space, the ceiling sloped up and out towards the exterior wall and windows. A vault was located off the northwest corner of the general office.



DETAIL OF INTERIOR LAYOUT OF ONE-STORY PORTION (NORTH END OF BUILDING AT RIGHT). UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The 12'-0"x12'-8" private office just north of the general office was accessed from a narrow hallway off the main corridor with a coat closet on the north side of this narrow hallway. A door from the general office provided a second entry to this private office.

The north end of the one-story volume featured two rooms, a 28'-10"x43'-4" clubroom and a 9'-4"x16'-0" kitchen. A folding partition wall within the clubroom could be pulled across the middle of the room to subdivide it into two smaller rooms. The room's ceiling sloped up from the ceiling height of the corridor expanding out



DETAIL OF COUNTER BETWEEN GENERAL OFFICE AND PUBLIC AREA FROM PERSPECTIVE OF OFFICE. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



CLUBROOM, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. THE WINDOWS WERE BOARDED OVER AND THE FOLDING PARTITION DOOR REMOVED. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).



CLUBROOM, LOOKING NORTHEAST. THE LIGHTING WAS CHANGED AND THE WINDOWS BOARDED OVER. PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY RISHEL (SEPTEMBER 2002).

towards the windows on the north wall. Stacked wood lockers, each 3'-1¼" tall with shelves inside, lined the east end of the south wall.

The kitchen was entered from the east off the main corridor and featured a pass through service counter to the clubroom in its north wall. Within this narrow, rectangular kitchen, community members prepared food for events held in the building. Linoleum counters with a hardwood edging and 1'-4" high linoleum backsplash extended along the north, west and south walls. Directly below the counters were drawers, and on the north wall there was a pull board. Storage space consisted of cupboards, both below and overhead, with flush panel doors. The kitchen was also equipped with a refrigerator, a range and a sink, the latter below the two windows on the west wall.

Restroom facilities in the south rectangle adjacent to the recreation room accommodated the high volume of people during community events. They functioned as both lavatories and changing areas. The women's restroom measured approximately 11'x20' and the men's restroom 14'x20', with both placed on the west side (back) of the building. Access to the restrooms from the lobby and recreation room was through a 5'-8" wide north-south running corridor along the east side of the restrooms. The arrangement of sinks, stalls and the men's urinals along a shared wall between the restrooms made for efficient plumbing. Each restroom was furnished with mirrors over the sinks. In the changing area were showers, freestanding wood benches, and 6'-0" high wood lockers having paneled doors with vents at the top and bottom and a wood shelf inside at the top of the locker. Doors from the bathrooms led to small 3'-8" wide corridors that led to the building exterior. Fixed windows on the west wall above head level let in day lighting with ceiling vents in the showers for ventilation.

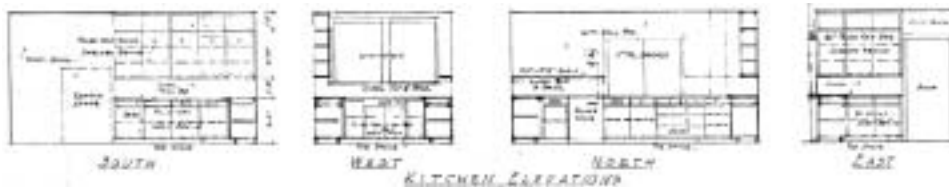
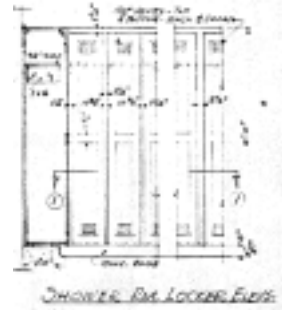


FIG. 34. DETAIL OF COUNTERS IN KITCHEN. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Additional service spaces consisted of an approximately 4'x6' janitor's closet off the east side of the main corridor that featured a utility sink and shelving. Opposite this closet was the approximately 16'x20' furnace room recessed 2'-6" below the corridor floor height. A concrete stair with metal pipe railing led down into this room from the corridor. Wood ladders on the south and west sides provided access to the roof and attic space above storage area. The chimney projected into the room on the east wall. A fuel storage area occupied the west end of the furnace room. A doorway on the northwest corner provided access to the building exterior.



DETAIL OF WOOD LOCKERS IN RESTROOMS. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

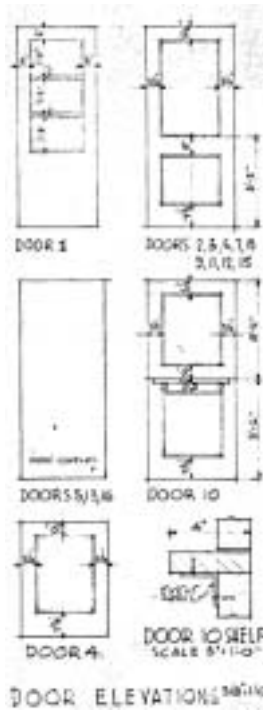
True to the nature of wartime construction amidst material shortages, simple and utilitarian materials and efficient design comprised the building's interior finishes. The recreation room featured the highest level of finishes within the building with hardwood flooring, a stained wood base and brick wainscot. The hardwood flooring was supported on 2"x2" sleepers spaced on 12" centers with "clean dry sand" and an air space between the sleepers. The stage also featured a hardwood finish floor.

Flooring in secondary public areas consisted of asphalt tile flooring. In service areas, the concrete slab was left exposed as the finish floor. Both secondary public and service areas featured painted concrete block bases.



SECTION THROUGH BUILDING LOOKING WEST. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Finish walls were primarily exposed load bearing concrete block, with acoustical board ceilings in most public areas and plaster-board in service areas. Stained woodwork in public areas versus painted woodwork in service areas further distinguished spatial functions. The recreation room featured a brick wainscot with a 1⁵/₈"x3⁵/₈" elliptical base attached to a 2"x3" nailer below the brick wainscot.

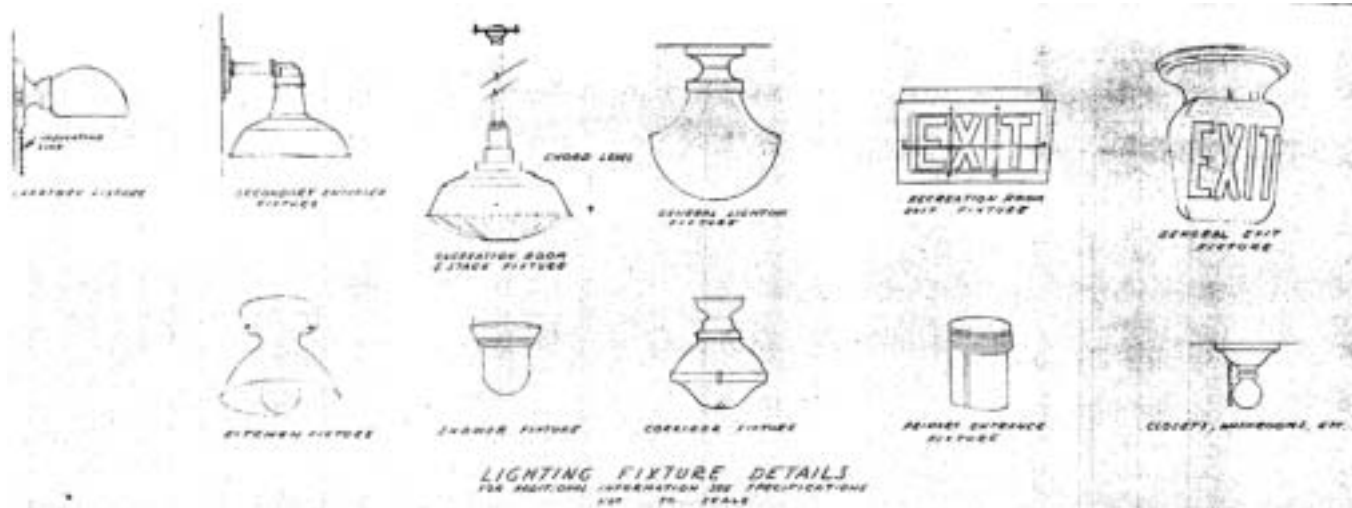


The lobby featured a band of cement asbestos board along the top of the walls below the acoustical ceiling tiles. A 1¼" wood quarter-round molding filled the joint between the two. This same trim repeated in the bathrooms, where the ceiling was cement asbestos board instead of acoustical tiles.

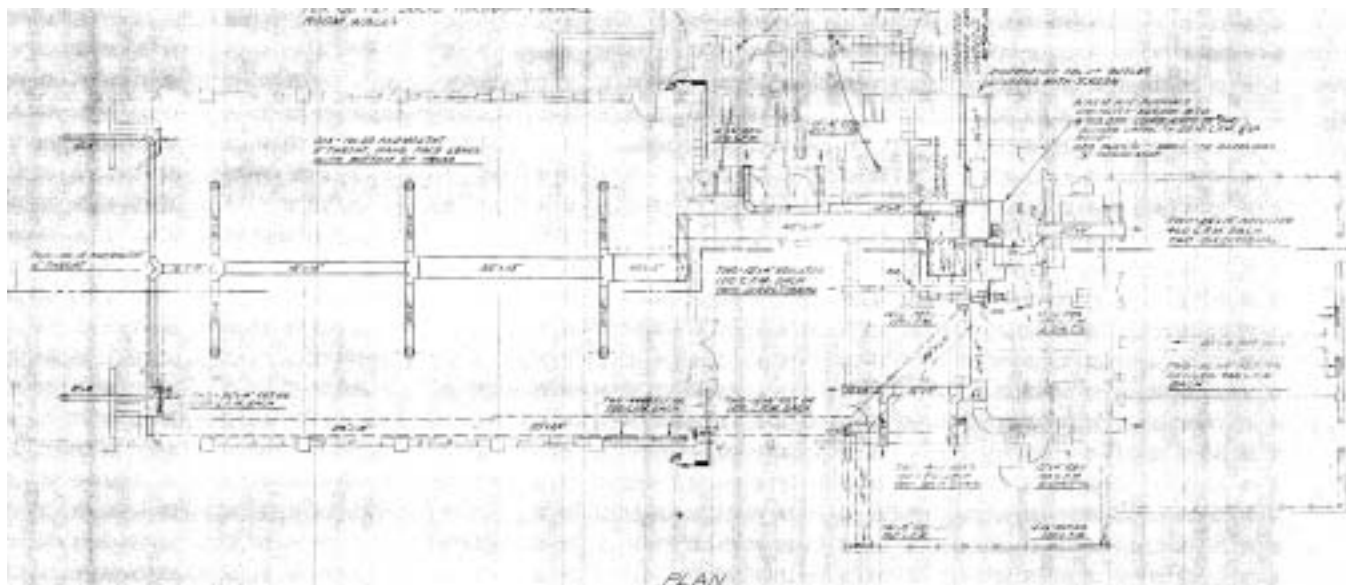
Interior doors were similar in configuration to secondary exterior doors with the exception of a two-panel Dutch door for the coat closet and metal clad service doors to the furnace room and vault. The Dutch door facilitated holding and returning coats during events. Each corridor featured double doors at either end to efficiently circulate large volumes of people. Moreover, in the case of multiple small events, extending the folding door in the clubroom across the room on double wheel rollers set in a wood cased track provided two separate event spaces. A door in the folding door's south end provided access between the two rooms created.

DETAIL OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DOORS. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

All stationary doors were set in wood frames, including the re-lights between the public space of the general office and main corridor set in wood casings with ½"x¾" elliptical wood moldings.



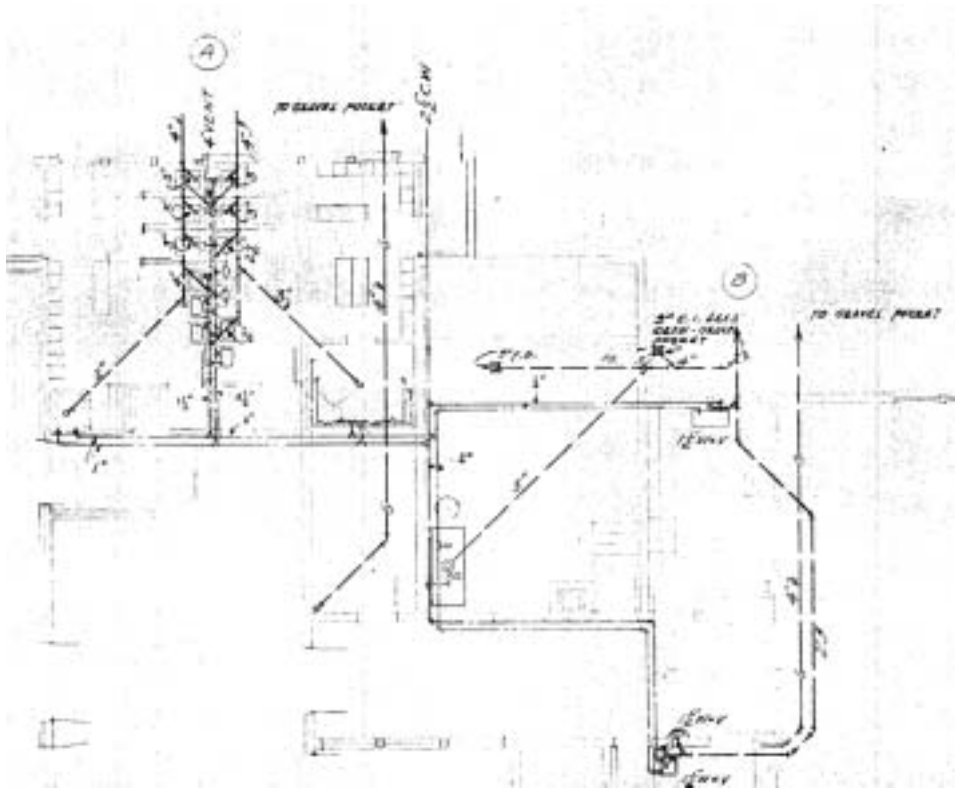
DETAIL OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FIXTURES. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



DETAIL OF DUCTWORK. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hardware and fixtures were largely plain and utilitarian.

Heating for the building was provided by a coal-fired warm air furnace with a 525,000 B.T.U. capacity run on a bottom-fed automatic stoker that drew coal from the fuel storage area into the furnace. A blower distributed the warm air through ductwork running above the furred out one-story volume ceilings to each room, and by exposed sheet metal duct work in the recreation room. Cold air returns were provided both in the furred out spaces and beneath the slab in the recreation room, clubroom and offices. Concrete ducts ranged in size from 24"x12" to 30"x24". A fresh air intake extended through the one-story roof. The ductwork over the recreation room branched from a main trunk with successively smaller trunk and branch sizes to provide total coverage including the stage area. Exhaust fans above the showers vented steam through the roof.



DETAIL OF PLUMBING. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

An 800-gallon capacity coal-fired hot water heater met the building's hot water needs. Plumbing consisted of smaller shower, sink and toilet lines joining a 4" in diameter main line running west from the restrooms. The smaller lines coming from the water fountain, janitor's and kitchen sinks, as well as the 3" floor drains in the furnace room, joined another 4" in diameter line and were routed west. The building was fully wired for lighting, electrical outlets and for the electric range in the kitchen.



DETAIL OF CHAIR CART USED IN RECREATION ROOM AND STORED BELOW STAGE. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Furnishings were relatively sparse. Those indicated in the drawings consisted of a chair truck and locker room benches. Each chair truck featured plywood decking with four swivel caster wheels, and a 2"x4" frame. The 8'-0"x3'-8" frame was mortise and tenoned, and glued with hardwood dowels. Each of the locker room benches was 4'-4"x 1'-5" in size with a hardwood top.

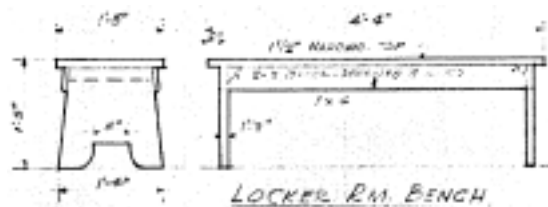


FIG. 42. DETAIL OF RESTROOM BENCHES. UNDATED DRAWING COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT.