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NPS Form 10-900
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 394 Amanda Street N/A **not for publication**
city or town Burlington N/A **vicinity**
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Racine **code** 101 **zip code** 53105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ Statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jim Draeger 8/28/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse | Racine | Wisconsin

Name of Property | County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ removed from the National Register.
__ other, (explain:)

Eaton K. Beall 10.23.13

for

Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as as apply)

X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)
district
structure
site
object

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

contributing	noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
2	1	structures
		objects
3	2	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	CONCRETE
Walls	CONCRETE
Roof	SYNTHETICS/Rubber
Other	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

_ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ B removed from its original location.

_ C a birthplace or grave.

_ D a cemetery.

_ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ F a commemorative property.

X G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1965

Significant Dates

1965

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Iverson, Carl
Zinzow Construction Company

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.16 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	394636	4726092
2			
3			
4			

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Robert Short, Intern Architect & Assistant Historic Preservation Consultant Jennifer L. Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, Principal Architect & Historic Preservation Consultant				
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.			**date**	September 4, 2012
street & number	529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1			**telephone**	(920) 783-6303
city or town	Sheboygan	**state**	WI	**zip code**	53081

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title
organization **date**
street & number **telephone**
city or town **state** **zip code**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, a

Narrative Description

The City of Burlington lies at the confluence of the Fox and White Rivers in southeastern Wisconsin. Situated in the western portion of the city is Devor Park, which was established for the development of the Burlington Community Pools and Bathhouse and in which it is located. The topography of the park is highly varied. The terrain along the north, east, and west sides steeply slopes toward the park's center, which along with the south end of the park is generally flat. The swimming pool facilities are located in this flat, central portion of the park. The sloped edges of the park are heavily wooded in places and otherwise covered with mowed lawn. Devor Park takes up approximately two-thirds of the southwest portion of the block bounded by Lewis, Origen, and Amanda Streets and Park Avenue. The park is bounded on the west by Park Avenue, on the south by Amanda Street, and on the east and north by single-family residential neighborhoods. Immediately adjacent to the park in the neighborhood to the east, is a large mid-to-late-twentieth century water tower.

The Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse, near the center of the park, is situated approximately 120-feet northeast from, and faces, Amanda Street. A large parking lot sits between the swimming pool facilities and the street. Other than the parking lot to its southwest, the free-standing bathhouse and adjacent concrete deck containing three pools are surrounded by a playground, picnic shelter, tennis courts, mown lawns, and groups of shade trees that comprise the remainder of the park.

A privately-developed public swimming pool, construction of the pool facilities began in 1965. Contributing to the complex, the Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse is a very fine and intact concrete building and an excellent example of contemporary style identified in the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* and by Carole Rifkind in her *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. The bathhouse's characteristic contemporary elements are its functional organization that places entrances on all sides of the building and minimizes traditional concepts of front and back, simple composition, low profile, lateral emphasis, flat roof; expression of structural roof members, lack of ornament, emphasis on wall surface and texture, large door openings that remain dominated by the uninterrupted character of the exterior walls, horizontal banding of windows along the upper wall, and exploitation of economic and standardized materials. The building is also a prominent example of pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete structural members manufactured locally by J. W. Peters & Sons.

The pool facilities continue to operate privately and serve the recreational needs of the community to this day.

Building & Structure Descriptions

Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse (Contributing), 1965

The bathhouse is one story in height, rectilinear in plan, and measures approximately 80-feet wide by 38-feet deep. The building's exterior walls are of concrete block which have been painted white with a one-course-high stripe painted blue approximately 32 inches above the first floor level. While this is not the building's original paint scheme, it is believed that the building was originally painted in a similar fashion. The bathhouse is covered by a flat roof which is formed by pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete double-T combination roof joists and deck members which have also been painted white and provide a generous, 4-foot-wide overhang on all of the building's sides. A metal fascia has recently been installed and painted blue.

The building's 80-foot-wide southwest-facing façade is its principal elevation and is comprised of twenty-one bays defined and dominated by the exposed T-shaped ends of the concrete roof structure. The main entrance is located in the three central bays, is slightly recessed from the plain of the front wall, and consists of two single doors on either side of a central sidelight of equal width. Above each entry door and the sidelight is a transom window which fills the space between the top of the concrete block wall and the underside of the double-Ts. The entry doors and framing system are composed of unfinished metal. What appears to be an original, single-globe, down-facing light fixture is mounted at the top of both side walls of the entry recess. The remainder of the front façade is devoid of window openings; however, the spaces between the top of concrete block wall and the underside of the double-Ts are infilled with glazing in white-painted metal frames at all of the remaining bays except the three bays at each end, which are infilled with concrete block.

The northwest-facing side is dominated by the thin, horizontal profile of the concrete double-T roof members with its painted-blue metal fascia and the single-course, painted blue stripe in the concrete block wall. A flush hollow-metal door and frame, painted blue, is centered on the façade. What appears to be an original light fixture is centered above door. Centered in the space to the door's left is a large window opening. This opening is divided into four sections by vertical wood mullions and was historically used to sell concessions from. These four window sections have been covered with plywood; the entire concession window assembly is painted blue. Two light fixtures, matching those at the front entry recess are centered over the concession stand windows.

Similar to the building's front, the northeast-facing façade is comprised of twenty-one bays of the exposed T-shaped ends of the concrete roof structure. The first and second pairs of bays each feature a white-painted, sliding wooden window. The fifth bay features a flush hollow-metal door with a half-light, also painted white. The spaces between the top of concrete block wall and the underside of the

double-Ts in these five bays are infilled with concrete block. The next four bays feature no openings in the concrete block wall; however, the spaces under the concrete double-Ts in these bays are infilled with glazing in white-painted metal frames. A 32-inch-wide by 8-inch-high vent is located two courses below the blue stripe on the right side of this section of four bays. On the left side of this section of bays, what appears to be an original rectangular light fixture is mounted below the transom glazing between the roof beams. Located in the central three bays of the façade is a large recess, on the rear wall of which hang what appear to be two original back-lit signs designating the "boys" and "girls" dressing rooms which are entered from either side of the recess. The opening of the recess is fitted with a rolling, overhead door. The spaces under the concrete double-Ts in the central three bays are infilled with concrete block and feature what appears to be an original square light fixture. The next six bays feature no openings in the concrete block wall; however, the spaces under the double-Ts in these bays are infilled with glazing in white-painted metal frames. Centered in this section of six bays two courses below the blue stripe are two 32-inch-wide by 8-inch-high metal vents. Also centered in this section below the transom glazing is a similar rectangular light fixture. A blue-painted overhead door is located in the three, right-most bays with the spaces under its double-Tees infilled with concrete block. A raised concrete patio with minimal, metal guardrail spans from the three central bays to the left corner.

Similar to the northwest-facing side, the southeast-facing façade is dominated by the thin, horizontal profile of the concrete double-T roof members with a painted-blue metal fascia and the single-course, painted blue stripe in the concrete block wall. To the right of center are located two single hollow-metal doors painted blue, one flush and one with a half-light with a small vent below. A light fixture matching those at the front entry recess is mounted at the top left side of the half-light door. Centered in the space to the left of the doors, two courses below the blue stripe, is a 32-inch-wide by 8-inch-high metal vent. Centered in the space to the right of the doors is a white-painted, sliding wooden window.

There have been minimal modifications and modernization over the years on the building's exterior. While the concessions window was formerly closed upon a seasonal basis, its closure has now become a permanent means to secure and protect the building from vandalism. However, it is easily reversible. Replacement of the metal fascia and painting of the concrete block are believed to be in keeping with the original character of the building. Despite these changes, the building still retains a high degree of integrity of materials and workmanship including all original glazing, metal doors, and exterior wall-mounted light fixtures.

On the building's interior, a 64-inch-wide vestibule is entered through the recessed main entrance on the south façade. The vestibule becomes a narrow, 40-inch hallway as it turns the corners to both the left and right around a square room originally used for admissions and basket check. Centered on the vestibule's wall opposite the entry doors is an opening, approximately 72-inches wide and 46-inches

high and 32-inches above the floor that still is used as the main admissions desk. The opening features a 12-inch-wide wooden sill and concrete block bond beam lintel. The sill and concrete blocks surrounding the opening are painted blue. Back-lit signs designating the "boys" and "girls" dressing rooms, matching those at the exterior side of the pool entrance, flank this opening. To the right of the opening is a blue-painted, flush Dutch door. To both the right and left of the main entrance, on its same wall, are recessed nooks housing vending machines. Immediately after the vending nooks, at the beginning of the narrow hallways are what were originally short U-shaped, blind-entrance openings into each the boys and girls dressing rooms. These openings have been temporarily infilled with wooden partitions at the dressing room end, outfitted with shelves, and closed with a wooden slate gate.at the vestibule to serve as storage closets. Due to the wide openings between slats in the gates, the visual connection remains between the vestibule and these openings. The basket check room is lit by a central skylight; it is also accessed on both sides from the ends of the narrow hallway by matching Dutch doors. An opening, identical to that facing the vestibule, is also located on each of the two side walls of the basket check room, opening into the right and left hallways. These are still used to this day as basket check counters.

A second entrance to the dressing rooms, hereafter referred to as the north entrance to each dressing room, was located at the end of the hallways, the boys to the left and girls to the right, opposite the Dutch doors to the basket check room. The boy's dressing room, with its two entries, one on each end of the east wall, is minimally furnished with just a single wooden bench painted blue and bracketed to the east wall between the entries. A white enamel drinking fountain is mounted partially within the north wall of the dressing room immediately ahead of the north entry. Beyond the drinking fountain begins a circuitous passageway from the dressing room to the exterior pool entrance recessed into the north façade. The west wall, the first along the passageway, features three, white enamel wall hung lavatories facing the approach from the north entry. Doubling back on itself, the passage passes an opening that accesses a small toilet room equipped with two white enamel floor mounted water closets enclosed by beige-painted metal partitions and a bank of three white enameled urinals. Past the toilet room entrance, the passage turns left and widens into a large communal shower room which features a central, floor-mounted round metal fixture with 6 shower heads. Several additional, individual metal shower heads are mounted to the surrounding walls. Exiting from the opposite corner as the entrance into the shower space, the passage turns and doubles back on itself before reaching an opening to the left into the back right corner of the exterior recessed pool entrance and a Dutch door similar to the others in the building that provides access from the pool entrance into the basket check room.

On the left side of the hallway extending from the left side of the main entry vestibule is located the north entrance into the girl's dressing room. Upon entering and turning left, a fairly long and narrow space is entered in which three white enamel wall mounted lavatories are hung on the west wall between the two entrances into the girl's dressing room. The south end of the space opens into a large

dressing room. Extending to the east, the dressing room is sparsely furnished with a wooden bench painted blue and bracketed to the north wall and three changing rooms divided by blue-painted metal partitions opposite the bench. On the wall opposite the lavatories, is the opening into a small toilet room equipped on its north wall with four white enamel floor mounted water closets enclosed by beige-painted metal partitions. To the left of the toilet room entrance, partially mounted into the wall, is a white enamel drinking fountain. North of the drinking fountain a narrow hallway begins a circuitous passageway from the dressing room to the exterior pool entrance recessed into the north façade. The narrow hallway turns widens into a large communal shower room which features a central, floor-mounted round metal fixture with 6 shower heads. Several additional, individual metal shower heads are mounted to the surrounding walls. Exiting from the opposite corner as the entrance into the shower space, the passage turns and doubles back on itself before reaching an opening to the right into the back left corner of the exterior recessed pool entrance.

A rectangular-shaped office comprises the northeast corner of the building and is accessed only by doors on the building's exterior north and east facades. A recess in the room's southwest corner features a white enamel wall hung sink.

An additional door on the building's exterior east façade provides access to stairs leading down to a mechanical room that houses equipment servicing the bathhouse, swimming pool, and wading pool.

A rectangular-shaped concessions room comprises the southwest corner of the building and is accessed only by the door on the building's exterior west façade.

A rectangular-shaped storage room comprises the northwest corner of the building and is accessed only by the overhead door on the building's exterior north façade.

With the exception of carpet in the office, the floors throughout the entire bathhouse remain the original, unfinished concrete. Similar to the exterior, all interior walls are of concrete block and have been painted white with the fifth course above the floor painted as a horizontal blue stripe. The interior concrete block partition walls were extended past the top of the exterior concrete block walls to meet the underside of the double-Tees. The ceiling of all interior spaces, consisting of the underside of the deck and beam portions of the double-Tees, has been painted white. All interior electrical conduit, light fixtures, and plumbing lines remain mounted to the surface of the concrete walls and ceilings, as all were originally installed. It is believed that all existing interior plumbing fixtures, partitions, and benches are original to the building.

The original floor plan configuration and interior finishes of the bathhouse have remained almost completely unchanged. The largest change to the interior layout of the building is the opening between

the basket check room and the recessed pool entrance at the entrance to the girl's shower and dressing room has been infilled with brick and painted white to match the surrounding concrete block. The other changes to the interior, includes the closing off of the south entrances into the boys and girls dressing rooms with temporary wooden partitions and gates. There is also evidence of a partition forming a fourth changing room in the women's dressing having been removed. The pool's mechanical, chlorination, and filtration systems located in the basement of the bathhouse were completely replaced and updated during the 1980s. Despite these changes, the interior of the bathhouse retains a very high level of integrity of materials and workmanship including the original concrete floors, window glazing, metal Dutch doors, plumbing fixtures, and back-lit "boys" and "girls" signs at both the entry vestibule and pool entrance.

Burlington Community Swimming Pool (Contributing), 1965

The main swimming pool is L-shaped and consists of a portion for lap swimming and a diving well. Overall, the pool measures approximately 80-feet in length and 70-feet in width. The 25-meter lap pool goes from a depth of 3 feet at its northwest end to a depth of 5 feet at its southeast end. Constructed of concrete and originally finished with a white cement and marble dust, a resurfacing of only the pool's floor occurred during the early 1980s. All five original metal ladder rails remain intact. The 10-foot-deep diving well is equipped with two diving boards, relatively low to the water's surface.

Also at that time, new safety rails and ladders were installed at the diving boards. Originally, the pool was equipped with both a high- and a low- height diving board; however, the high board was replaced with a second low-height board sometime during the 1980s, likely for safety reasons due to the pool's moderate depth. What are assumed to be original metal life guard platforms are opposite one another at the south exterior and north interior corners of the L-shaped pool. A third metal life guard platform, at the midpoint of the long, southwest side of the pool was installed at a later time. The main swimming pool and its surrounding concrete deck have been enclosed by a chain link fence since the time of its construction.[1]

Modifications to and modernization of the swimming pool over the years can be justified as results of mechanical and safety upgrades. Repairs completed to the pool have merely supplemented the pool's original materials. The swimming pool retains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship.

Burlington Community Wading Pool (Contributing), 1965

The wading pool is a shallow, rectangular pool approximately 36-feet in length by 20-feet in width.

[1] Burlington Community Pool Corp Records. On file at the Burlington Community Pool, Burlington, Wisconsin.

Constructed of concrete similarly to the main swimming pool, it is 1-foot-deep at its northeast end and slopes to a maximum depth of 2 feet at its southwest end. It is assumed that the two safety rails, one on each side near the south end of the pool, were installed concurrently to the safety rail updates of the main swimming pool during the early 1980s. The wading pool is enclosed separately from the main swimming pool by a chain link fence.

Modifications to and modernization of the wading pool over the years can be justified as results of mechanical and safety upgrades. Repairs completed to the pool have merely supplemented the pool's original materials. The wading pool retains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship.

Burlington Community Kiddie Pool (Non-Contributing), 2000

The kiddie pool is a shallow, trapezoidal pool approximately 40-feet in length by 20-feet in width. Constructed of comparable materials and in similar shape, size, and depth of the wading pool, it is uniformly 1-foot deep. The kiddie pool features bubble jets, a mushroom shower feature, and a slide in the shape of a frog. For this reason, it is commonly referred to as the "frog pool."

Burlington Community Pool Shed (Non-Contributing), 2000

A small shed is located immediately north of the kiddie pool. It is presumed to have been constructed at the same time as the kiddie pool to house its mechanical equipment. It is covered by a shallow front-facing gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with small overhang. Its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its only exterior opening, a single door is centered on its southwest façade with a small rectangular vent overhead. A round metal chimney vent rises from the center of the shed's roof.

Resource Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the complex and includes the address of the property; the historic name; the date or circa date of construction or substantial remodeling, the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) class, and architectural style of the building. One building and one structure are considered "non-contributing" since they were built after the Period of Significance, which is 1965.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class	Style
394 Amanda Street	Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse	1965	C	Contemporary
394 Amanda Street	Burlington Community Swimming Pool	1965	C	N/A
394 Amanda Street	Burlington Community Wading Pool	1965	C	N/A
394 Amanda Street	Burlington Community Kiddie Pool	2000	NC	N/A
394 Amanda Street	Burlington Community Pool Shed	2000	NC	Astylistic Utilitarian

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Burlington Community Swimming Pools and Bathhouse complex was first identified as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in the *Architectural & Intensive Survey of the City of Burlington* that was completed by Legacy Architecture, Inc. in 2012. The survey identified the complex as having local significance under the National Register Criterion C for Architecture for having a high degree of integrity in its representation of contemporary style architecture and use of locally manufactured pre-stressed and pre-cast concrete structural members. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, research centered on evaluating the complex utilizing the contemporary style and concrete subsections of the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text and other sources. The results of this research are detailed below and show that the Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse complex possesses local significance under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of contemporary style architecture.

Historic Context

Burlington was first settled in late 1835, a dam and sawmill were constructed the following year and anchored the new settlement. Farmers, skilled tradesmen, and land speculators from New England followed soon after. The settlement, initially known as both Lower Forks and Foxville, was platted as Burlington in 1839. Land for a public square had been included in this original plat; however, it was never developed as a park. During the 1840s, the village prospered fueled by heavy German immigration and the opening of its first school, stores, and flour mill. Burlington quickly became the center for commerce in predominantly agricultural western Racine County. Burlington was connected to Racine with the construction of a plank road in 1848, the importance of which was eclipsed by the arrival of the first railroad in 1855. The growth of industries this spurred, most notably brewing and butter and cheese production, was slowed by the onset of the Civil War. After multiple attempts, the village finally incorporated in 1886 with a population of over 1,700 residents. Burlington experienced a second boom of development with the arrival of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1884. It was then that its most influential industries were formed, including the notable manufacturers of blankets, condensed milk, metal products, and the first panoramic cameras. Several private parks were established during the late nineteenth century to fulfill the recreational needs of the community.[2]

Burlington incorporated as a city in 1900 with a population of 2,256. The economic success of the community at this time provided the means to provide new public amenities and services, including the city's first street lights, telephone system, public water works, sewer system, street pavement, and

[2] General Files. On file at the Burlington Historical Society, Burlington, Wisconsin.

sidewalks. As the city continued to grow, reaching the population of 3,626 in 1920, residents saw the increased importance of public recreation space. The community's need for athletic facilities resulted in the private development of a baseball field for public use in 1922. A second spurt of civic improvements and amenities in Burlington during the remainder of the 1920s, including improvements to the public cemetery, the founding of the city's first hospital, and construction of a new city hall, finally led to the establishment of a city park board in 1927. Land in downtown Burlington along Lake Echo and its tributaries, the Fox and White Rivers, was acquired to establish the city's first two public parks in 1928 and 1929. These first parks were supplemented and nearly connected by the purchase of several adjacent private parks, including the baseball field, during the early 1930s. With additional small segments of waterfront land purchased or donated to the city for use as parkland during the following decades, the city formed a large and centralized system of parkland for large community events and enjoyment of its waterfront.[3]

Despite a decline in manufacturing during the mid-twentieth century, the city's population continued to increase, reaching a population of 5,856 in 1960. By this time, the lack of recreational spaces that served the community on a neighborhood-scale and modern athletic facilities common to other cities of its size was evident. As there was yet no public swimming pool in Burlington, a non-profit, citizen-led group known as Westridge Pool, Inc. continued Burlington's tradition of privately financed improvements for recreational amenities and began planning to construct and operate a co-operative community swimming pool following the precedent of similar facilities in Madison, Wisconsin. The architect and originator of the Madison community pools' formula, Lloyd Krueger, was hired by this group to help implement the idea in Burlington in 1960. However, the efforts of Westridge Pool Inc. failed to materialize.[4]

By 1961, another non-profit organization to develop a co-operative community pool was formed by four extant Burlington community organizations, the local chapters of the Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees), Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary Clubs. The Burlington Community Pool Corp was incorporated in November of 1961 with articles of incorporation that called for a board of directors consisting of sixteen members, four elected from each organization, to manage the project and operate the pool. The original board of directors was comprised of Arnold Grossman, Carl Mischka, Ignatius Robers, and Jim Weis of the Jaycees; Elmer Ebert, John E. McCarthy, Leonard Quick, and Eugene Spitzer of the Kiwanis Club; Jon Connelly, Ralph Luetten, Norm Scherrer, and John Vogelsan Jr. of the Lions Club; and Gene Delehoyde, Howard Harlow, Harold Peters, and Al Reischl of the Rotary Club. Quick served as the board's first president; Scherrer, vice president; Weis, secretary; and

[3] Ibid.
[4] General Files; and Weis, Jim. Telephone interview. Aug. 23, 2012.

Harlow, treasurer. Charles B. McCanna served the Pool Corp's general chairman and coordinator.[5]

The Pool Corp hired an architecture firm from Evanston, Illinois, for $1,500 to study the feasibility of several proposed sites within the city for the facility made up of an Olympic-size pool with diving well, wading pool, and bathhouse. The proposed sites included vacant land on Amanda Street near the Origen Street Water Tower, land that is now Sunset Park, the proposed Westridge Pool Inc. site on the city's west side, land in the Parkview subdivision, a location on Highway P south of Front Street, a location near the city's armory, a site on Milwaukee Avenue, land in the Gardner's Addition subdivision, and a site near Paul Street and Cedar Drive that is now Steinhoff Park. The Amanda Street site was selected based on the available area at its location; distance from the city's center of population; land acquisition and utility costs; and environmental and social impact.[6]

The firm proposed that $165,000 be raised by obtaining a mortgage offset by the goal of selling three-year family subscriptions for $150 to 400 families by January 1, 1963. An official fundraising campaign began in October of 1962. However, the necessary two-thirds of the total construction cost required to begin construction had not been raised by April of 1963, at which time a total of only 257 subscriptions had been sold. Later that year, the Pool Corp received several donations from local businesses and organizations.[7]

Also in 1963, the City of Burlington received a donation of the Amanda Street site, within the Peters Subdivision, from the Burlington Realty Corporation co-owned by the Burlington Community Pool Corp board member, Harold Peters, and his family, of the local concrete manufacturer J. W. Peters & Sons, Inc., and Burlington insurance agent, Bill Larson. With a gift from the estate of Clara Devor in the amount of $25,000 to be used to establish a new public park, improvements including tennis courts were constructed on the site. Aptly named Devor Park, it became one of the first, the largest, and most appointed of the public neighborhood parks developed throughout Burlington during the 1960s.[8]

Construction bids for the pool facilities were first obtained in July of 1964; however, none were accepted as they all exceeded the Pool Corp's budget. With over $60,000 raised, the board voted to commence with construction in January of 1965, and Carl Iverson of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, was hired to design and engineer the bathhouse for $5,365. That March, the City of Burlington deeded over land in Devor Park to the Burlington Community Pool Corp on which to construct the pool. However, in June, the board of directors decided to delay construction of the pool until fall due to new bids which

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[5] General Files; and "Burlington Community Pool Corp." Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions website. <http://www.wdfi.org> Accessed August 28, 2012.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.
[8] General Files; and Weis, Jim.

again exceeded the budget.[9]

In September 1965, bids were finally accepted for the work by the following firms: Kubiak Construction Company of Green Bay for the construction of the main swimming pool and filter equipment for $39,178, Zinzow Construction Company of Elkhorn for construction of the bathhouse for $32,053, Rewald Electric Company of Burlington for electrical work for $5,000, and Thomas & Beaver Heating & Plumbing of Elkhorn for heating, plumbing, and ventilation for $13,196. The total amount of contracts awarded equaled $94,792. Plans to include a separate children's wading pool were suspended to lower costs. A drive to raise funds to include the wading pool began that fall, and enough was raised by November that the directors voted to construct the wading pool.[10]

Construction of the main swimming pool and wading pool was completed by the end of November 1965, with the exception of spraying the cement finish layer. Also at that point, the footings and foundations of the bathhouse had been completed with work on the concrete walls beginning. Pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete double-T structural members were supplied for the bathhouse's construction by J. W. Peters & Sons, Inc. The bathhouse and pools were completed in early 1966. Both of the pools were enclosed separately by a chain-link fence. Two diving boards were installed at the diving well of the main swimming pool, one each for both high and low dives. A dedication was held, and the pool opened for swimming on June 11, 1966.[11]

After the facility's construction, each organization pledged an annual financial contribution to aid in the pool's maintenance. Swimming lessons soon became a regular fixture at the facility, first privately organized and later taken over by the Pool Corp.[12]

Several years after the pool's opening, an anonymous community member made a large donation which covered the remainder of the Pool Corp's mortgage. From its inception, the Burlington Community Pool Corp planned to donate the pool facilities to the City of Burlington upon the retirement of its mortgage, assist in the creation of a city board for its operation, and continue annual financial support from the four service organizations. While ownership of the land occupied by the pool facility was reverted back to the city in 1988 with the Pool Corp leasing the site, the city declined an official offer for complete ownership of the pool facilities in 1989.[13]

During the early 1980s, the floor of main swimming pool was resurfaced, its sides and tiles resurfaced

[9] General Files.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Burlington Community Pool Corp Records; and Weis, Jim.

around the drain system, and ladders and safety rails at both diving boards replaced. The facility's mechanical systems were also replaced at this time, including the bathhouse hot water heater and the main swimming pool's heater, chlorination system, and filtration system. These repairs were completed at a total cost of approximately $44,000. Soon after these improvements, the high diving board was removed and replaced by a second, low diving board in accordance with a new state law.[14]

In 2000, an interactive kiddie pool including a mushroom waterfall feature and slide in the shape of a frog and a small shed to house its mechanical equipment were constructed north of the original wading pool, separated from the other pool areas by chain-link fence. In 2002, the main swimming pool was resurfaced and the pool grounds landscaped.[15]

The Burlington Community Swimming Pool continues to be maintained and operated seasonally by the Burlington Community Pool Corp and serves the City of Burlington, which with a population of 10,464 continues to be the largest commercial and cultural center in western Racine County.[16]

Architecture

The Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse are locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of contemporary style and pre-cast concrete construction that maintains a high level of integrity.

The contemporary style section of the Architecture Study Unit of the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* dates the occurrence and popularity of contemporary style architecture in Wisconsin from approximately 1950 to the present. That text defines contemporary style buildings as those constructed during or after the mid-twentieth century that cannot described in the manner of other preceding stylistic movements. It also notes that while architectural historians and architects have generated terminology for some movements within contemporary or modern architecture, these genres are just now reaching sufficient age to be viewed as history and their scholarly value and significance recognized and understood.[17]

Carole Rifkind describes modern architecture in her *A Field Guide to American Architecture* as the experimental and radical product of American Modernism and the European International Style taking on a mechanical appearance. Her text identifies modern architecture's common emphasis of simple

[14] Ibid.
[15] Burlington Community Pool Corp Records.
[16] General Files.
[17] Wyatt, Barbara (ed.), *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

geometrical volumes, expression of structure, sculptural character, self-containment, defiance of traditional identification of front or back and interior or exterior, rejection of ornament, and heavy emphasis on surface and texture. Organization of plan tends to be organized based on functional, and often extends laterally. Modern buildings tend to favor a low-profile, enhanced by its ground floor being directly at grade and attic-less, flat-roof. Roof overhangs may blur the sense of indoor and out. Plain wall surfaces are often offset by linear elements. While often large, door and window openings do not violate the uninterrupted character of the walls. Windows grouped in bands, either at full-room height or in the upper wall zones, are often a major feature. Technical advances with construction materials and engineering during the early-twentieth century are heavily represented in the expression of contemporary architecture, which often employs reinforced concrete, insulating board, and glass as both window and wall.[18]

The Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse is a fine example of contemporary style as described above with its functional organization that places entrances on all sides of the building and minimizes traditional concepts of front and back, simple composition, low profile, lateral emphasis, flat roof; expression of structural roof members, lack of ornament, emphasis on wall surface and texture, large door openings that remain dominated by the uninterrupted character of the exterior walls, horizontal banding of windows along the upper wall, and exploitation of economic and standardized materials, most notably pre-cast concrete, concrete block, and light-weight metal framing.

In *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, Rifkind also describes the power over traditional building materials and availability and command of numerous and newly available materials to builders by the mid-twentieth century. The enthusiastic use of and experimentation with concrete during the first decades of the twentieth century, along with a thorough understanding of its abilities to bear weight and withstand stress, led to different types of concrete architectural products that were rarely exploited until after World War II. These products served differing uses. Cast in hollow blocks, concrete became extremely economical; poured and reinforced with iron and steel rods, concrete could serve in numerous shapes and under a variety of conditions. Other materials than concrete led to efficiencies in construction because of wide-spread standardization, mass production, and prefabrication. Metals gained use as window sash, doors, and ornament. Stainless steel, low-alloy high-strength steel, corrosion-resisting metals, and light metals such as aluminum, magnesium, and beryllium became commonly available as construction materials by the mid-twentieth century.

The advanced use of building materials during the mid-twentieth century as described above are extremely well-displayed in the Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse. Most notably, the structural capacity of the building is demonstrated in the highly visible pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete double-T

[18] Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, Inc., 1980.

roof members. These members are the most dominant feature of building's design. Spanning the entire width of the building, they are highly visible, left exposed on the building's exterior and interior. The local significance of this fine example of pre-cast concrete structural members is enhanced as the products utilized in its construction were manufactured by a the Burlington company, J. W. Peters & Sons, whose owners were also highly involved with the development and initial operation of the pool facility. While J. W. Peters & Sons was not the first company to manufacture pre-cast concrete products in Wisconsin, it was the only local manufacturer of this type of product and become one of the most prominent manufacturers of pre-cast products in southeastern Wisconsin.

It is also instructive to compare the Burlington Community Pool complex with other public swimming pool facilities in southeastern Wisconsin. A study of the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Architecture and History Inventory* (AHI) was undertaken to establish a context for the Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse and assess its NRHP potential. The results of this research show that in southeastern Wisconsin only 13 historic public swimming pool facilities have been previously identified via reconnaissance surveys.[19] The study of these buildings observes that generally two phases of outdoor public pool construction occurred in Wisconsin. With 8 out of these 15 facilities, the first was a concentrated construction of pools with Art Moderne, Art Deco, Colonial Revival, or vernacular style bathhouses during the late-1930s and early-1940s and represents a surge of federal investment in the construction of civic and recreational facilities during the post-Depression era. The second was much less prolific, with 5 out of the 15, and consisted of the construction of pools with contemporary style bathhouses during the 1960s, representing necessity and desire for additional educational and recreational facilities brought on by the post-World War II baby boom and the growth of suburban development. The Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse is representative of this second era of public swimming pool facility construction and whose bathhouse is a comparatively fine example among the mid-century contemporary style bathhouses in southeastern Wisconsin recorded in the AHI. These results demonstrate that the Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse is unique as an intact mid-century public swimming pool facility in southeastern Wisconsin.

[19] *Architecture and History Inventory*. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society. <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi> Accessed July 18, 2012.

Architects/Engineers

Carl Iverson

Carl Iverson was described as both an architect and engineer in historic newspaper articles covering the development of the Burlington Community Pool and in the Burlington Community Pool Corp's records. He practiced out of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. The Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse is attributed to Carl Iverson; little else is known about his career.[20]

Builders

Kubiak Construction Company

Kubiak Construction Company of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was founded in 1960 by Jerry Kubiak. Originally the company constructed primarily residential buildings, but soon developed a specialty in pool construction. Jerry was eventually joined in business by his four sons: Ken, Mike, Jake, and Dave Kubiak. The company continued after the death of Jerry Kubiak in 2007; however, it ceased operations several years later. The Burlington Community Swimming Pool and Wading Pool are attributed to Kubiak Construction Company:[21]

Zinzow Construction Company

Zinzow Construction Company was founded by Marvin F. Zinzow in 1947. Based in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, the general contracting company completed a wide variety of construction projects in Walworth County and throughout southeastern Wisconsin. Eventually, his sons, Mike and Marvin A. Zinzow, joined their father in business. In 1979, the Zinzows relocated to Lake Havasu City, Arizona, where the father and sons established the homebuilding company, MZ Builders. The father and sons returned to Elkhorn around 1989, at which time Marvin F. and Mike continued working as general contractors under the name Marv Zinzow Builders. Marvin A. Zinzow started his own Zinzow Construction Company in Elkhorn in 2003. Mike Zinzow passed away in 2006. Never retiring, Marvin F. Zinzow managed MZ Builders until his death in 2009. The second Zinzow Construction Company ceased operations after Marvin A. Zinzow's death in 2011. The construction of the Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse is attributed to the Zinzow Construction Company.[22]

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[20] Burlington Community Pool Corp Records; and General Files.
[21] General Files; and Sanders, Kim. Telephone interview. Aug. 29, 2012.
[22] "Marvin F. Zinzow." Lake Geneva Regional News website. <http://www.lakegenevanews.net> Accessed Aug. 27, 2012; and "Marvin "Marney" A. Zinzow, Elkhorn (1950 - 2011)." Janesville, WI: The Janesville Gazette, Oct. 28, 2011. <http//:www.gazettextra.com> Accessed Aug. 27, 2012.

Suppliers

J. W. Peters & Sons

John W. Peters founded a sand and gravel company in 1928 when he acquired 86 acres of gravel hills west of Burlington. The following year, Peters sold the gravel pits to focus on expanding his business in grading and trucking. Around 1933, he purchased a nearby abandoned stone quarry. He sold the quarry two years later due to business fluctuations during the Great Depression. The company was reorganized as J. W. Peters & Sons when his son, Harold Peters, joined him in business after returning from military service in 1940. At that time, they repurchased the gravel pits Peters owned prior to 1930. The following year, his son, Jerome Peters, joined the family business. The company soon opened a new office and production facility at 500 W. Market Street in Burlington. J. W. Peters & Sons expanded into the production of ready-mix concrete in 1950.[23]

Harold and Jerome Peters continued J. W. Peters & Sons after John's death in 1957. The company prospered when it began manufacturing pre-stressed, pre-cast structural concrete building members in 1961. J. W. Peters & Sons produced standardized double-T floor and roof members, beams, and columns and special pre-cast shapes and finishes. Pre-cast concrete products manufactured by J. W. Peters & Son, Inc. were used in the construction of several civic, educational, and commercial buildings in Burlington and southeastern Wisconsin during the mid-twentieth century. By 1965, the company's production facilities in Burlington encompassed 160 acres and produced concrete members that were used on bridge, university, stadium, retail, and airport projects throughout the Midwest. In 1969, J. W. Peters & Sons was sold to Mountain Prestress, Inc. of Denver, Colorado, and then in 1977 to Cretex Companies of Elk River, Minnesota. A casualty of the current economic recession, J. W. Peters, Inc. continued to operate in Burlington until approximately 2010.[24] Pre-stressed, pre-cast structural concrete building members used in the construction of the Burlington Community Pool Bathhouse are attributed to J. W. Peters & Sons:[25]

In addition to his involvement supplying pre-cast concrete structural members to the Burlington Community Pool, Harold Peters served as an original member of the Burlington Community Pool Corp board of directors, as a delegate from the Burlington Rotary Club. Harold and other members of the Peters family, through a Peters family-owned development company by the name of the Burlington Realty Corp, donated the land on which the pool facility was constructed.[26]

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[23] General Files.
[24] Ibid.
[25] Ibid.
[26] General Files; and Weis, Jim.

Conclusion

The Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse is nominated at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of contemporary style and pre-cast concrete construction. Although relatively simple in its overall design, the bathhouse gains additional dignity from its locally produced materials and high level of integrity. The Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse is one of Wisconsin's most architecturally intact historic mid-twentieth century public swimming pool facilities and one of Burlington's most prominent examples of contemporary architecture and use of locally manufactured pre-cast concrete construction.

Statement of Archeological Potential

This area of the state, along the Fox River, was likely home to considerable Native American activities. While an archeological investigation was beyond the scope of this nomination and no information about possible prehistoric remains was found during the course of this research, it is possible that some Native American resources may still be extant within the boundaries of the property. However, it is highly unlikely. It is almost certain that the construction of the extant pools and bathhouse would have greatly disturbed or completely obliterated any remaining archeological artifacts.

Preservation Activities

While operating as a non-profit without public financial assistance from the City of Burlington, the Burlington Community Pool Corp has been proactive in maintaining the pool complex for public use since its initial construction. In listing this property, the Pool Corp hopes to obtain access to financial incentives to continue preserving and maintaining the property.

Major Bibliographical References

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Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, Inc., 1980.

Sanders, Kim. Telephone interview. Aug. 29, 2012.

Weis, Jim. Telephone interview. August 23, 2012.

Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Madison: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Verbal Boundary Description

The complex that is the subject of this nomination consists of 3 contributing and 2 non-contributing resources sited on a portion of the lot associated with 394 Amanda Street in the City of Burlington, Wisconsin, is described as follows:

The southwestern boundary of the portion referenced in this nomination is the northern edge of pavement of the parking lot in Devor Park. The northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern boundaries are generally defined by the tree lines surrounding the pool complex.

The boundary for the Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. This boundary encloses an area of approximately 1.16 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a 1.16-acre area that immediately surrounds the Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse complex. The portions of Devor Park outside of these boundaries are comprised of more recently constructed park amenities and open space considered extraneous for the purpose of this nomination, lacking significant connection to the pool complex itself.

Name of Property:	**Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse**
City or Vicinity:	**City of Burlington**
County:	**Racine County**
State:	**Wisconsin**
Name of Photographer:	**Robert Short**
Date of Photographs:	**July 26, 2012**
Location of Original Digital Files:	**Legacy Architecture, Inc.** **529 Ontario Avenue, Suite FN1** **Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081**

Photo #1 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0001)
Bathhouse, Swimming Pool & Wading Pool, general view, camera facing south-southeast.

Photo #2 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0002)
Bathhouse, Swimming Pool, Wading Pool, Kiddie Pool & Shed, general view, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0003)
Bathhouse, south façade, camera facing northeast.

Photo #4 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0004)
Bathhouse, west façade, camera facing southeast.

Photo #5 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0005)
Bathhouse, northwest corner, camera facing south.

Photo #6 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0006)
Bathhouse, north façade, camera facing southwest.

Photo #7 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0007)
Bathhouse, northeast corner, camera facing west.

Photo #8 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0008)
Bathhouse, east façade, camera facing northwest.

Photo #9 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0009)
Bathhouse, exterior concrete double-T detail, camera facing east-southeast.

Photo #10 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0010)
Bathhouse, main entrance, camera facing northeast.

Photo #11 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0011)
Bathhouse, vestibule, camera facing southeast.

Photo #12 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0012)
Bathhouse, pool entrance, camera facing southwest.

Photo #13 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0013)
Bathhouse, interior concrete double-T detail, camera facing south-southwest.

Photo #14 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0014)
Bathhouse, boy's dressing room, camera facing southwest.

Photo #15 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0015)
Swimming Pool, general view, camera facing east.

Photo #16 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0016)
Swimming Pool, general view, camera facing west.

Photo #17 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0017)
Wading Pool, general view, camera facing east.

Photo #18 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0018)
Kiddie Pool, general view, camera facing east-southeast.

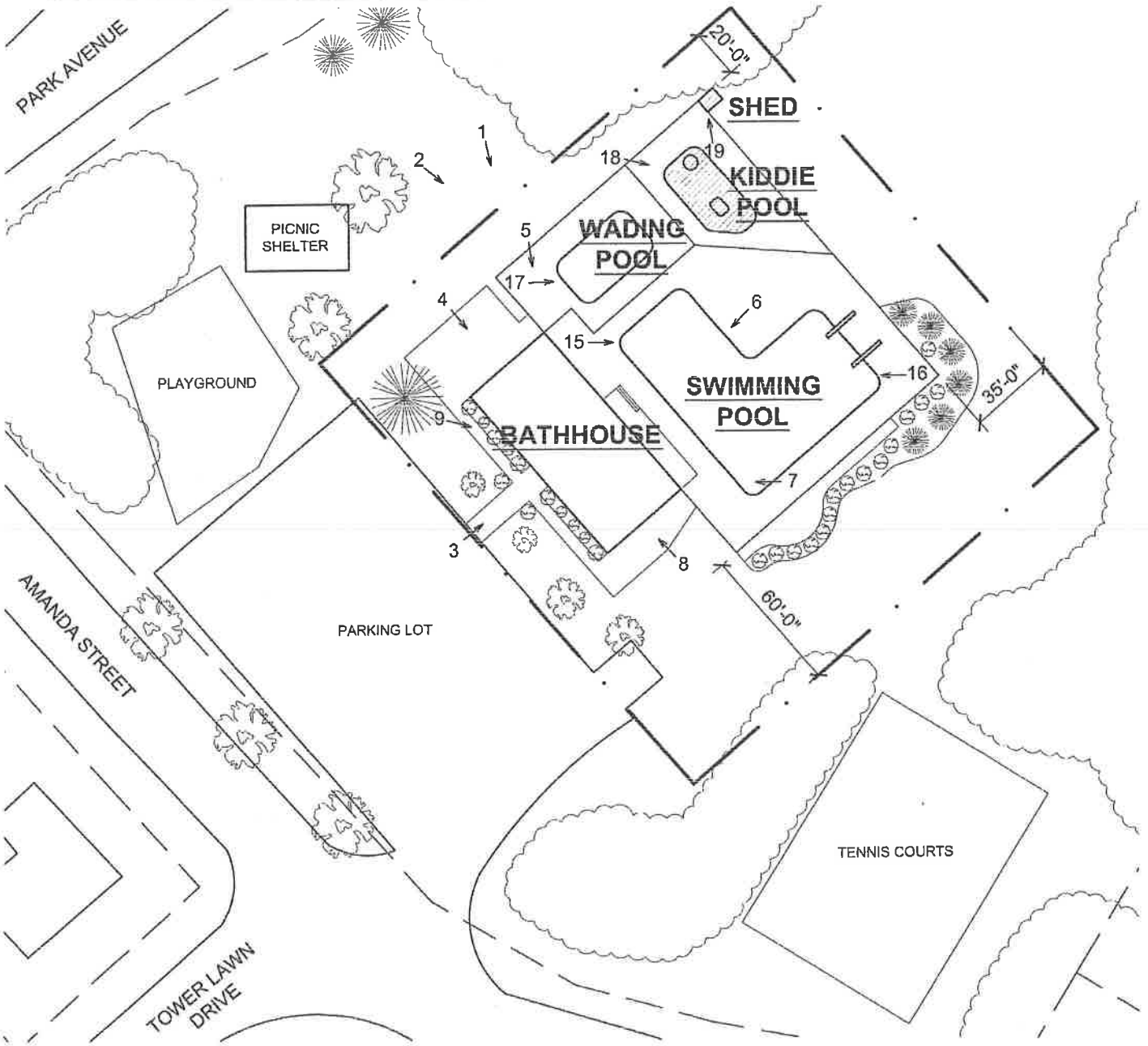
Photo #19 (WI_RacineCounty_BurlingtonCommunitySwimmingPools&Bathhouse_0019)
Shed, general view, camera facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section **sketch map** Page 1

Burlington Community Swimming Pools & Bathhouse
City of Burlington, Racine County, WI



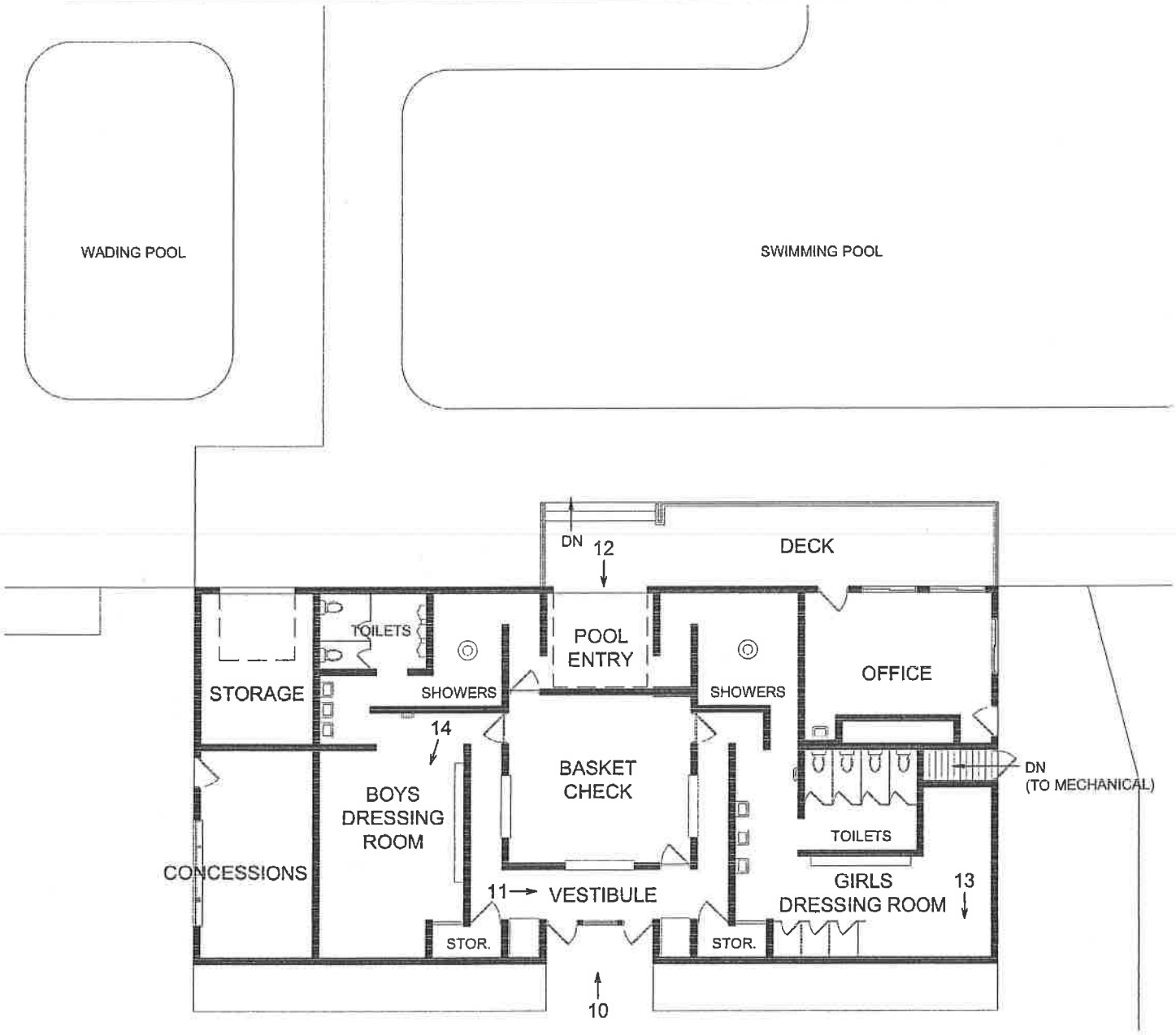
LEGEND

- NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- PROPERTY LINE
- NRHP BOUNDARY
- 1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

SKETCH MAP

0 30 60 FT

SEPTEMBER 4, 2012



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

BATHHOUSE FLOOR PLAN

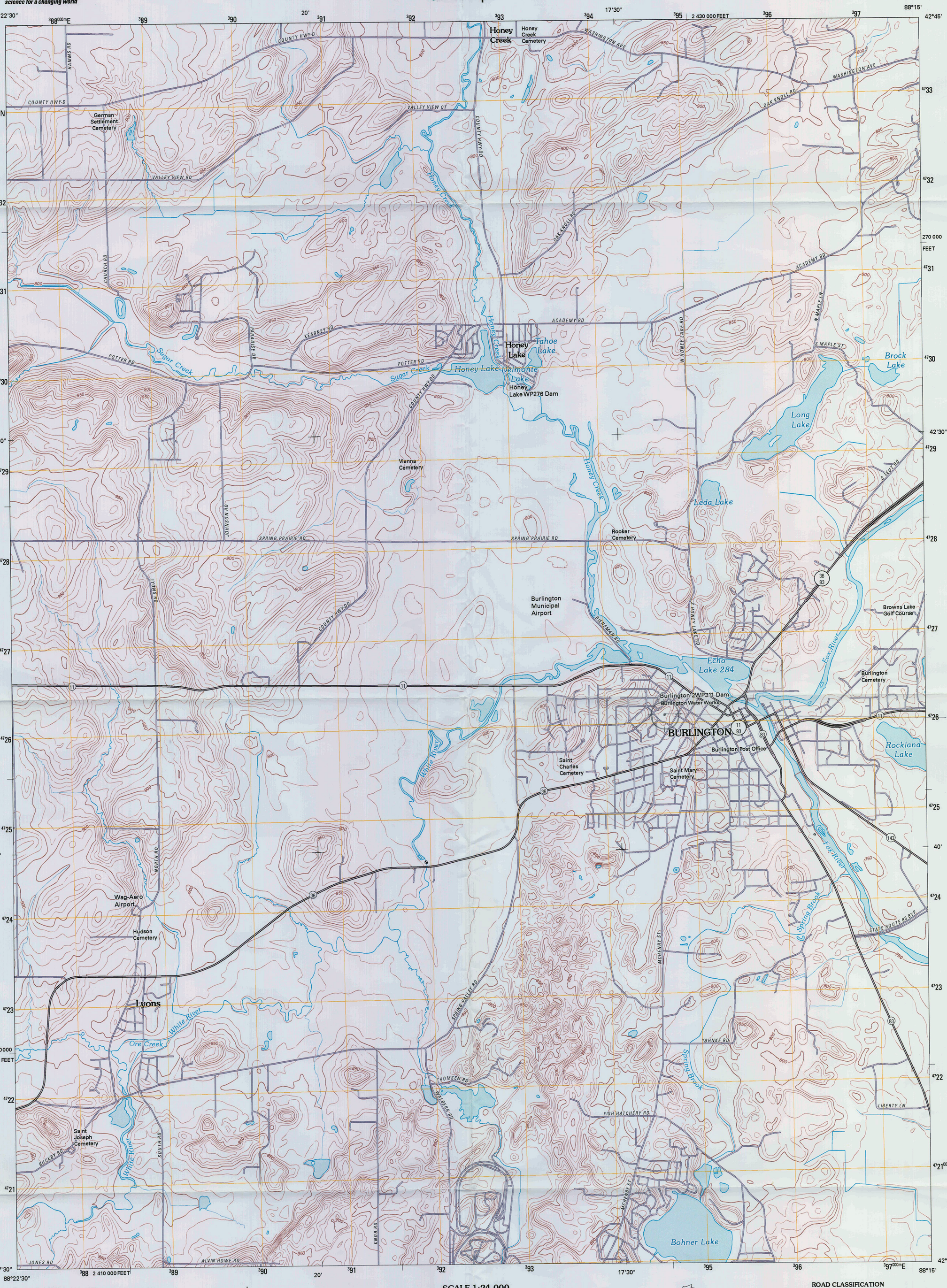
0 4 8 16 FT

SEPTEMBER 4, 2012

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

BURLINGTON QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Burlington Community
Swimming Pools & Bathhouse
City of Burlington, Racine Co., WI
UTM Reference:

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	394636	4726092

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

Imagery.....NAIP, July 2008
Roads.....©2006-2010 Tele Atlas
Names.....GNIS, 2008
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2008
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 1999

MN
3° 2'
54 MILS
GN
0° 53'
16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2010 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
CN
Grid Zone Designation
16T

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 500 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10 of the draft USGS Standards for 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.5.11

WISCONSIN

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

East Troy	Mukwonago	Waterford
Springfield	Burlington	Rochester
Lake Geneva	Genoa City	Silver Lake

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Interstate Route
US Route
Ramp
State Route
Local Road
4WD

Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

BURLINGTON, WI
2010

BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON
KIWANIS
JAYCEES

NO
EXIT

BOYS
GIRLS
Please No Food or Drinks in Pool Area. Thank You
Sorry WE'RE CLOSED
NOTICE

EXIT
BOYS
POOL USE RULES
1. DO NOT ENTER THE POOL IF YOU HAVE A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OR AN OPEN CUT.
2. DO NOT BRING FOOD, DRINK, GUM OR TOBACCO INTO THE POOL.
3. SHOWER BEFORE ENTERING THE POOL AND AFTER USE OF TOILET FACILITIES.
4. DO NOT RUN OR ENGAGE IN ROUGH PLAY IN THE POOL AREA.
5. DO NOT BRING ANIMALS INTO THE POOL AREA.
6. DIAPER CHANGING ON THE POOL DECK IS PROHIBITED.
7. GLASS AND SHATTERABLE ITEMS ARE PROHIBITED IN THE POOL AREA.
8. MAXIMUM 200 PATRONS.
9. ONLY SWIM DIAPERS ALLOWED.

RULES
POOL IF YOU
BLE DISEASE
DRINK, GUM
HE POOL.
TERING THE
E OF TOILET
AGE IN ROUGH
REA.
ALS INTO THE
N THE POOL
RABLE ITEMS
THE POOL AREA.
RONS.
S ALLOWED.
GIRLS
BOYS

BURLINGTON

NO EXIT
10
5

BURLINGTON

NO DIVING
ALLOWED