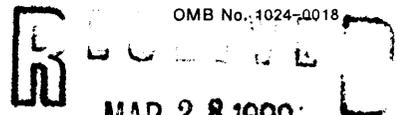


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



MAR 28 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Everett Fire Station No. 2
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2801 Oakes Ave. not for publication
city, town Everett vicinity
state Washington code WA county Snohomish code 061 zip code 98201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> district	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
				<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
				<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
					Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
 See continuation sheet.

James E. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

3/16/90
Date

Washington State Department of Community Development Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

Patrick W. Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

5/2/90
Date of Action

- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government: fire station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government: fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
cast stone
roof
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1925, Everett Fire Station #2 is a two-story brick building designed in a simplified Classical Revival style and located near the city's downtown commercial district. The fire station, which is the oldest extant structure of its type in the city, retains good exterior integrity although the interior has been modified to accommodate changes in fire fighting equipment and methods.

The fire station is trapezoidal, rather than rectangular, in plan, and measures 55 feet along the Oakes Avenue (west) facade, 80 feet along the California (north) elevation, 90 feet along the opposite south wall, and 45 feet across the rear. A ten foot square hose tower projects from the south corner of the rear wall and rises above the shallow hip roof of the building. The building has a full basement, and rests on a concrete foundation.

The architectural treatment of the building is formal and academic, similar to other downtown civic buildings but sufficiently restrained for its utilitarian purpose. The structure is faced in buff-colored brick with cast stone trim (except on the rear of the south wall which has a darker finish brick without ornament). The front west facade features a ground floor with four large bays with glazed overhead garage doors. In the center of the facade is a central doorway, surmounted by a terra cotta shield. The bays are framed in rusticated cast stone blocks, which simulate the traditional masonry base story of a classical building. Above the first story, a projecting stone beltcourse demarcates the upper level. Terra cotta blocks, with decorative urn motifs, are placed at each corner of the second story above the beltcourse.

Window openings across the second story have cast stone flat arched heads with cast stone lintels and keystones. The original glazing was replaced with metal sash sometime in the early 1960s. On the facade, two of the flat arched windows flank an arcade of three narrower windows with round arch heads and blind tympanae. Cast stone insets and terra cotta decorative panels link the springing line of the arches, and the sills of the windows rest on a projecting stone sill course. Staggered quoins of cast stone frame the corners of the second story. The title "Everett Fire Department" is applied to a plain narrow cast stone frieze, and the building is crowned by overhanging eaves, faced in red roof tiles and carried by decorative brackets. On the hose tower, the shaft is ornamented at the top by an arcaded frieze that suggests an Italian Renaissance motif.

The interior of the structure on the ground floor was built specifically to house motorized vehicles and equipment, with space for the fire chief's office and a repair and maintenance facility. It still serves that purpose today. The upstairs features the dormitory, two bedrooms, showers and a lounge. The time-honored firepole is still in place connecting the second floor dormitory with the garage below through a hole in the second story floor. The basement rooms were originally used as a boiler room and battery and transmitter room tied into the city alarm system.

The major alteration to the structure consists of the installation of metal frame windows, probably added in the 1950s. Otherwise, the building has suffered neither exterior additions nor demolitions.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F GAreas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Politics/GovernmentPeriod of Significance
1925-1939Significant Dates
N/ACultural Affiliation
N/ASignificant Person
N/AArchitect/Builder
Morrison and Stimson (architects)
Solie and Wahl (builders)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built to serve the growing city center at a time of increased construction and public service, Everett Fire Station #2 is the oldest and most historically significant of the city's extant fire stations. Architecturally, the building, designed by Morrison and Stimson, reflects the Classical Revival style of many buildings in the nearby city center, a motif that underscored the building's civic importance and harmonized with its commercial setting. The station was built in an era when motorized fire equipment was fully replacing horse-drawn wagons, and the structure is a good example of fire station design from the period. In addition, the building was the site of the fire chief's office and served as the nerve center of the city's fire fighting system. Despite the loss of some fabric, including the original wood sash windows, the building has suffered neither additions nor the demolition of major elements, and its restrained but functional character clearly reflects its role in the civic life of the community.

Historical Background:

In common with many American communities, the City of Everett took advantage of the general prosperity of the 1920s to initiate construction projects of civic benefit. For Everett, prosperity was especially stimulated after the Japanese earthquake and fires of 1923, which led to record demands at lumber mills and triggered unprecedented economic expansion and new construction in the port city.

The booming economy and the growth of the downtown during the period led the city to initiate construction of a major new downtown fire station, equipped for motorized equipment and able to provide protection for the large downtown business center. Plans for the station took shape in 1924, and during the first week of 1925, the Seattle firm of Earl Morrison and Vas Stimson was selected to design a 55 foot by 80 foot, two story building on the corner of Oakes and California.

Morrison and Stimson were well known in the community, and, indeed, managed to secure an inordinately large share of the important architectural work in Everett during the decade. Formerly of Spokane, Morrison and Stimson had moved to the Lumber Exchange Building in Seattle in the spring of 1924. In that community, they designed apartment buildings, commercial offices, and schools. But much of their work was in Everett. In rapid succession, they secured contracts for two junior high schools, two substantial multi-storied commercial structures in the central business district, and the new downtown fire station.

Working with remarkable speed, Morrison placed finished drawings in the hands of city officials on January 24, 1925, and Everett contractors Solie and Wahl were selected to build the structure for \$22,157, well below the anticipated cost. With minimal fanfare, the project was pushed quickly to completion by the summer. A \$13,000 pumper was among the modern equipment installed in the new facility.

When completed, the structure reflected both the prosperity and growth of the downtown, and the improvement in public services that accompanied it. The fire station was the key facility in the city's system and represented the latest advances at the time. It was also the site of the city fire chief's offices, and thus served as headquarters for the city's fire department. It remained in use for the next six decades with few unsympathetic changes.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dilgard, David, and Margaret Riddle. A Survey of Everett's Historical Properties. Everett: Everett Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
Chronicles & Design. Historic Resource Survey, Everett, Washington. Bellingham: Chronicles & Design, 1986.
"Former Spokane Architects," Everett Daily Herald, March 29, 1924.
"Plans Revealed for New Fire Quarters," Everett News, January 9, 1925.
"Fire Headquarters Contract Given," Everett News, February 5, 1925.
Everett Building Program Largest in City's History," Everett Daily Herald, May 28, 1925.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A	<u>10</u>	<u>559500</u>	<u>5314230</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated structure is a rectangular parcel described thusly: beginning at southeast corner of the intersection of Oakes and California, proceed easterly along California 150 feet; then proceed southerly 125 feet; then proceed westerly to Oakes Avenue; then proceed northerly along Oakes to point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the entire property historically associated with Fire Station #2.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title David Dilgard (edited by L. Garfield, OAHP)
 organization Everett Historical Commission
 street & number Everett Public Library, 2702 Hoyt
 city or town Everett

date June 16, 1989
 telephone (206) 259-8790
 state Washington zip code 98201