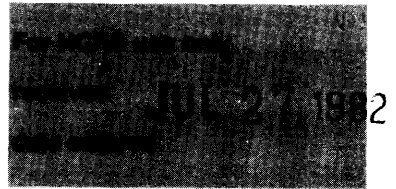


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic J. B. Richardson Engine Company No. 14

and/or common Holly Street Fire Hall (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 1600 Holly Street n/a not for publication

city, town Nashville n/a vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state Tennessee code 47 county Davidson code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>n/a</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Metropolitan Government of Nashville-Davidson County

street & number Davidson County Courthouse

city, town Nashville n/a vicinity of state Tennessee 37201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registrar's Office

street & number Davidson County Courthouse

city, town Nashville state Tennessee 37201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nashville: Conserving a Heritage has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975 federal state county local

depository for survey records Metropolitan Historical Commission

city, town Nashville state Tennessee 37201

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Holly Street Fire Hall is a two-story, red brick neoclassical style building built in 1914 and designed to harmonize with the neighborhood. It has a roof which combines hips and gables and a broad porch with classical columns which wraps around three sides. Its appearance is largely original despite minor alterations and a 1938 addition at the rear. The property also contains a small, hip-roofed brick building behind the fire hall which is used as a community meeting hall.

The fire hall is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Holly and South Sixteenth streets on a 50 by 150 foot lot. It is approximately two miles east of downtown in the Lockeland Springs neighborhood. The fire hall faces a few degrees east of due north.

The fire hall was designed by James Yeaman in a conscious effort to harmonize with its white columned neighbors in this turn-of-the-century residential area. Though not close in appearance to specific Colonial buildings, its design is part of the "Colonial Revival" fashion for white columns and neoclassical ornament.

The basic structure is "T" shaped--a hip-roofed rectangular block with gabled projections to either side at the rear. It is built of dark red brick on a limestone foundation. Wooden, double hung, sixteen-over-one light windows with stone sills punctuate the walls more or less regularly but vary in size and placement where function dictates. The roof has a very broad overhang. The pediments at each gable are deeply recessed behind the raking and horizontal cornices. Each gable has a round attic window with radiating mullions. Old pictures show regularly spaced modillions along the soffits. These have been removed.

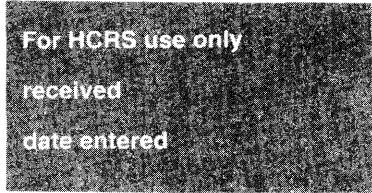
The building is visually dominated by its veranda. At the center of the north facade, there is a pedimented gable projecting from the hip roof supported by two-story fluted hollow tin columns with composite capitals. One-story, hip-roofed porches with similar though smaller columns run from the central section around either corner and halfway back on the sides. The center section also shelters a second floor balcony which is reached by a fifteen-light glass door with multi-paned side lights and transom. The pediment has an oval attic window which had been temporarily removed when these photographs were taken.

The entrance for the fire engine is located under the central section of the porch through a square garage door which folds up along the interior ceiling. A flag pole stands atop the porch gable roof.

At the rear of the building a one-story "L" shaped flat-roofed addition was built to house a kitchen and additional locker space. Efforts were made on the outside to harmonize with the appearance of the original building by using similar brick and duplicating window design. The addition does not seriously detract from the appearance of the fire hall.

The plan of the fire hall is very simple with the downstairs entirely occupied by the engine room and the upstairs by the dormitory and bathing facilities for the firemen. A stair runs up the west wall of the engine room at the rear corner. The addition opens off the rear of the engine room. The fire pole, which is still in use, is located in the northwest corner of the engine room.

The interior is finished in glazed tile and pressed tin downstairs. The walls have dark green

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Continuation sheet Holly Street Fire Hall

Item number 7

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tile from the floor to a height of three feet and white tile above it to the ceiling. The pressed tin ceiling has an egg and dart crown mold. The interior finish of the addition matches that of the original building. The upstairs walls and ceilings are plaster. Woodwork throughout is rectilinear and very simple.

Near the alley at the rear of the lot is a small, rectangular, one-story, hip-roofed building of red brick similar to that of the fire hall. Its construction date is unsure, but its entrance, which faces west on Sixteenth Street, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with fluted columns identical to those of the fire hall porch. The one-room building has been used for many years as a community meeting place and is currently where the Lockeland Springs Neighborhood Association holds its meetings. As a focal point for organized efforts at community improvement, it has become an integral part of the Holly Street Fire Hall property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1914, addition 1938 **Builder/Architect** James Yeaman

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criterion C

The Holly Street Fire Hall is the oldest fire hall still in service in Davidson County. The building is also the city's first constructed to house motorized vehicles; earlier fire halls were designed for horse-drawn equipment and then were modified. Further, the building, neoclassical in style, was carefully planned to look like a residence in order to blend with the architectural character of the neighborhood. While other, later fire halls were built in various residential styles, the Holly Street one was the first to result from a conscious effort to match a neighborhood style and is the only neoclassical fire hall in the county.

In 1913 the City Council budgeted money for the construction of two new fire halls to serve outlying, suburban areas of the growing city. Locations were not specified by the Council. The residents of the East Nashville neighborhood known as Lockeland organized as the Lockeland Improvement League and lobbied successfully to obtain one of the fire halls.

Because of the proposed building's suburban location, the fire department departed from its standard design--a rectangular, red-brick structure set only a sidewalk's width from the street--and sought a design more in keeping with the surroundings. The department's commissioner wrote to other cities for ideas. From Roanoke, Virginia, came a photograph of a "residential" fire hall which was neoclassical in style. Nashville's first city architect, James Yeaman, was obviously influenced by the design of the Roanoke structure when he drew the plans for the Holly Street Fire Hall. (Mr. Yeaman's own residence, which he designed and constructed at about the same time, was along similar lines; it also was two-story with a very similar front porch.) Bids on the fire hall were opened in March 1914, and construction was completed in early fall. As the J. B. Richardson Engine Company No. 14, it was opened with formal ceremonies on October 1, 1914. (J. B. Richardson was a prominent businessman who came to Nashville from Alabama soon after the Civil War. By 1885 he owned a large wholesale shoe and boot company. He bought Lockeland Mansion, the estate which gave the area its name, about 1890 and retained it as a country estate. Richardson served as president of United Charities of Nashville. He died in 1913, shortly before the fire hall was constructed.)

The fire hall has always been a source of pride for the Lockeland community. To enhance its position as a focal point, area residents purchased an adjoining lot in 1922 and gave it to the city as Bass Park, but maintained its gardens themselves. In 1977, when there was a serious proposal to close the fire hall, area residents actively opposed the plan and were successful in keeping it in service. Their vocal support for the fire hall has led to a commitment from the city to continue to maintain and use the building. The fire hall is always included on neighborhood house tours and is a center of community activity far beyond its fire protection role.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Nashville Banner and The Tennessean, Nov. 1913, Feb., March, April, May, Sept. Oct., 1914
Deed records, Office of Register of Deeds, Davidson County Courthouse
Conversations with Chief Fred Davis, 1981 and 1982

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Nashville East, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	6	5	2	3	2	4	0	4	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing										

B

Zone		Easting				Northing										

C

Zone		Easting				Northing										

D

Zone		Easting				Northing										

E

Zone		Easting				Northing										

F

Zone		Easting				Northing										

G

Zone		Easting				Northing										

H

Zone		Easting				Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

See area outlined on map. The area nominated is the entire lot where the fire hall is located.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county n/a code

state n/a code county n/a code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Paine and Ann Reynolds, with historical research assistance from Judi Wells

organization Metro Historical Commission

date May 10, 1982

street & number Second Ave., North, and Broadway

telephone 615-259-5027

city or town Nashville

state Tennessee

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Robert L. Hayden

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

date 1/23/82

For HCRRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Robert L. Hayden
Keeper of the National Register
date 1/23/82



Holly Street Fire Hall
 1600 Holly Street
 Nashville, Davidson County, TN
 Scale: 1"=400'
 (Parcel 26, Map#83D-14,
 Davidson County Tennessee Atlas Series,
 maps used by Metropolitan
 Planning Commission of Nashville
 and Davidson County)