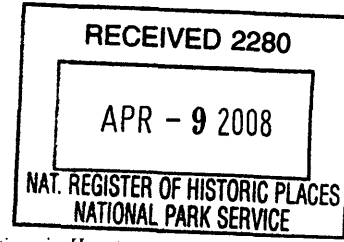


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**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 any 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

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1211 5th Street

city or town Sioux City vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Woodbury code 193

zip code 51101

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.)

Bawana A. Mitchell DSHPO
Signature of certifying official

April 8 2008
Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

4. 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

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain):

Jan

5.21.08

Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private

___ public-local

___ public-State

___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)

___ district

___ site

___ structure

___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

1 ___ buildings

___ sites

___ structures

___ objects

1 **0** Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **0**

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Government**

Sub: **Fire Station**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Commerce/Trade**

Sub: **Specialty Store**

Commerce/Trade

Restaurant

Work in Progress

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mixed

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **Brick**

roof **Asphalt**

walls **Brick**

other **Concrete**

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 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.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a

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.)

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Community planning and development

Period of Significance **1929-1958**

Significant Dates **1929**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	4708106	714144	3	_____
2	_____	_____	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 **Jim Jung, Patt Breden, Margo Cheseboro**

organization **Sioux City Historic Preservation Comm.** Date **4-06**

street & number **2222 Jackson Street** telephone **712-255-4150**

city or town **Sioux City** state **IA** zip code **51104**

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Clifford E Tufty**
street & number **801 Lewis Blvd., Box 3147** telephone **712-239-8646**
city or town **Sioux City** state **IA** zip code **51102**

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sioux City
Fire Station #3
Woodbury County, IA

Section Number 7

Page 1

Narrative Description

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3 is a two-story brick building on the northeast side of downtown. To the west is a liquor store and to the east is a trucking warehouse. To the south is a large building complex of multiple small businesses. The whole area is commercial mixed use. Currently, the neighborhood is a transitional area between a commercial and a warehouse area. When constructed, the station served a commercial area, warehouse district and surrounding family neighborhoods. The building faces Fifth Street, a major east/west artery through downtown. Immediately adjacent to the building is an alley on the east, a large open area/parking lot to the north, and a courtyard/grassy area to the west. One block south of Fire Station Number 3 is historic Fourth Street, a commercial area listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. Currently, the building is occupied by a local organic farmers' market and is used as a restaurant.

Stylistically, Fire Station Number 3 exhibits an eclectic mix of architectural influences. Built in 1929, the building included features that fall into several of the National Park Service's architectural classifications, including various revival styles, the Commercial Style, Prairie Style, and some features that would eventually be considered Art Deco. The combination of floral motifs, rosettes, a cartouche flanked by torches, diamond ornament set in basket weave brick panels, two-story double pilasters (paired on the front facade), and the crenelated parapet set back in an Art Deco-like gesture. A single arched window on the hose-drying tower (rear facade) evokes an almost Romanesque underpinning in the design as well. Local lore suggests that Sioux City architect William Steele may have had a hand in the design. (See Section 8, Page 12)

Exterior

This rectangular building, measuring 48 feet wide by 74 feet deep, is constructed in the running bond brick pattern. It features a flat roof and parapet wall with stylized battlements on the south, east and west facades. The building's most distinguishing features are its gray concrete trim elements. Used for cornice decoration, square and diamond-shaped medallions, and pier bases, the gray concrete trim elements are located on the front, east and west facades.

The cornice that extends across the front facade and wraps around the east and a portion of the west facades consists of two parts. A simple concrete band forms the lower edge of the cornice. The second, or upper part of the cornice, consists of narrow concrete capstones that form battlements across the front, east and west facades.

The front, or south, facade is divided into three, rough-finished mottled tan brick bays. A brick, two-story pilaster defines each bay. Centered within each bay is a single overhead garage door above which is a pair of second-story windows. A concrete sill ties each pair of windows together. Centered above each window is a concrete diamond-shaped medallion with a stamped floral pattern. The pilasters flanking the center bay rise above the parapet wall and support an elongated pediment. Within the pediment are the letters SCFD, rosettes, and an oval medallion flanked by torches. At the roofline, centered above the first and third bays, is a battlement within which is a square, cast concrete panel featuring the numbers "19" and "29", the construction date of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sioux City
Fire Station #3
Woodbury County, IA

Section Number 7

Page 2

The east facade has six bays constructed of common unglazed red brick. The first-floor windows are more elongated than those of the second floor. All six bays have elongated windows. In addition, a concrete sill ties the windows together. Centered above each window is a concrete diamond-shaped medallion centered within basket weave brick panels.

The building's west facade features six bays. The two southern-most bays are nearly identical to those of the east facade. The exception to this is the corner bay which contains a doorway (see alterations) instead of a ground floor. The four remaining bays are constructed in common unglazed red brick. These bays feature a thin concrete band as the lower edge of the cornice, rather than the wider band of the front and east facades. The battlements on the east and west facades lack the decorative medallions found on the front facade.

The rear, or north, facade of the building features a projecting 10 foot by 10 foot hose drying tower on the east and a chimney on the west. The drying tower extends approximately three feet above the roofline. This tower has a concrete block cornice and an arched, louvered window with a brick sill and a radiating brick surround. Beneath the arched window on the second floor is a decorative concrete band. The facade has four second-story windows (see alterations) and four ground-floor windows, all with brick sills. One metal access door is located on the east side of the facade, adjacent to the drying tower. The chimney, located on the west side of the facade, rises approximately 5 feet above the roofline. The chimney features a concrete cornice cap.

Interior

Entry into Fire Station Number 3 is made through a small door at the front of the west wall or through three large automatic overhead doors on the south side of the building. The majority of the ground floor is occupied by the apparatus room that at one time housed the fire engines. All of the interior walls are clad in a glazed light-brown brick. The floor is concrete. Descending from the second floor are the three original brass poles that allowed the firemen to slide quickly to the first floor in response to an alarm. The three brass poles are the only remaining poles in an existing Sioux City fire station.

Three-quarters of the way back on the first floor, in the center, is a stairway leading to the second floor. On the bottom left of the stairway is an entrance to the kitchen. To the bottom right of the stairway are stairs leading to the basement and to the hose drying tower. The full basement has a cement floor and brick walls. This area was once used for storage and still contains the furnace. The second floor is divided into an office space and into living quarters for the firemen.

Alterations

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3 has undergone a few alterations since its construction in 1929. In 1987, all of the building's original multi-paneled double-hung windows were replaced with two-part windows consisting of a solid metal panel above a functioning side-sliding window. Twelve of the windows were replaced with a solid metal covering. None of the openings were altered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sioux City
Fire Station #3
Woodbury County, IA

Section Number 7

Page 3

Basement

Source: Main Fire Station, Sioux City, Iowa (No Date Available)

PRE-FIRE PLANNING INSPECTION

Building being inspected (Give Name) <u>STATION #3</u>		DATE	(Circle) Copy for: Company Battalion Bureau																																																																																																																																																																			
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sioux City
Fire Station #3
Woodbury County, IA

Section Number 7

Page 4

First Floor

Source: Main Fire Station, Sioux City, Iowa (No Date Available)

PRE-FIRE PLANNING INSPECTION

Building being inspected (Give Name) <u>STATION #3</u>		DATE	(Circle) Copy for: Company Battalion Bureau
Name of Owner, Occupant, Lessee, Tenant <u>1211 5TH ST</u>		Inspector	
Address _____ Phone _____		Company	Platoon Battalion Division
Name of Manager, Supervisor, Engineer Responsible party who can be reached at night		Make one diagram for the complete and one diagram for each fire area of building	
Address _____ Phone _____		This is page _____ of a set of _____ pages	
SHOW ON EVERY DIAGRAM 1. Alarm Hook 2. Street and Number 3. Height 4. Fire Walls 5. Stairs and Fire Escapes 6. Doors 7. Vertical Openings 8. Egress 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.			

<input type="checkbox"/> AS Automatic Sprinklered <input type="checkbox"/> PS Partial Installation of Sprinklers <input type="checkbox"/> NS Not Sprinklered <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm Ching with Head <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Department Connection <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Escape <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinkler Floor <input type="checkbox"/> Centrifugal Fire Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Standpipe <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinkler Tank <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Tank <input type="checkbox"/> FA Fire Alarm Box <input type="checkbox"/> Open Stairs <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed Stairs <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Standard Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/> Opening in Basement Only <input type="checkbox"/> E Open Hoses at Staircase <input type="checkbox"/> E Elevator in Basement or Non-combustible Shaft <input type="checkbox"/> W.G.M.A. Recessed Stairlight <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Gasoline or Oil Tank UNDERGROUND <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Gasoline or Oil Tank ABOVEGROUND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Back or Concrete Chimney <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler in Mechanical Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Alarm Bell <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead Fire Door <input type="checkbox"/> Thrust Locomotion <input type="checkbox"/> Thrust Locomotion <input type="checkbox"/> Two Story with Basement <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Floor	<p>48'</p> <p>Kitchen/DINING</p> <p>48'</p> <p>BEAR ROOM</p> <p>111 STAIRS 111</p> <p>111 STAIRS 111</p> <p>74'</p> <p>Toilet</p> <p>APPARATUS Room</p> <p>Hose Tower</p> <p>3552</p> <p>FIRST Floor</p> <p>59 Feet</p> <p>Trucks</p> <p>Engine</p> <p>WATER MAIN</p> <p>Squad</p> <p>Swath</p> <p>Chimney</p>
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Sioux City
Fire Station #3
Woodbury County, IA

Section Number 7

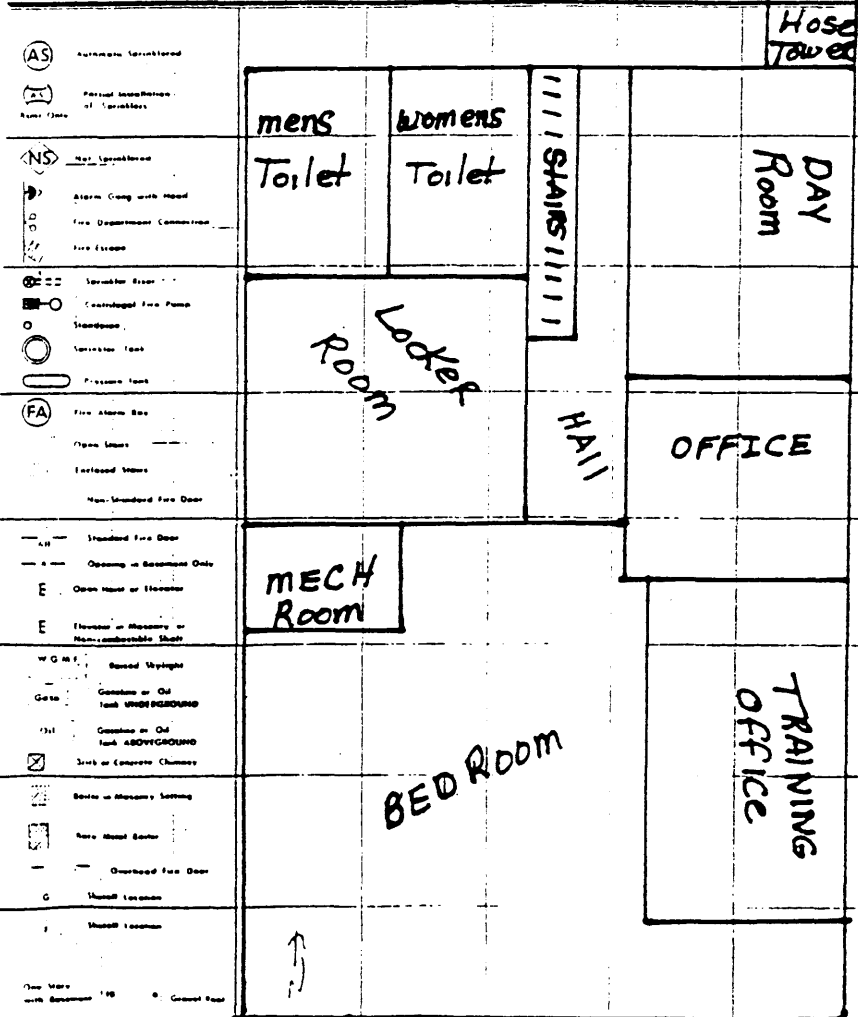
Page 5

Second Floor

Source: Main Fire Station, Sioux City, Iowa (No Date Available)

PRE-FIRE PLANNING INSPECTION

Building being inspected (Give Name) <u>STATION #3</u>	DATE	(Circle) Copy for: Company Battalion Bureau	
Name of Owner, Occupant, Lesser, Tenant	Inspector	Company	Platoon Battalion Division
Address Phone	Make one diagram for the complex and one diagram for each fire area or building. This is page _____ of a set of _____ pages.		
Name of Manager, Supervisor, Engineer Responsible party who can be reached at night	SHOW ON EVERY DIAGRAM 1. Alarm Month 2. Street and Number 3. Height 4. Fire Walls 5. Stairs and Fire Escapes 6. Doors 7. Vertical Openings 8. Stairs 9. 10. 15. 50		
Address Phone			



Street Name and Address
3552 SECOND FLOOR SQ FEEL

HAZARD

RESTORING COMPANIES: Engine, Truck, Squad, Aerial, WATER MAIN, Sign, Smith, Carter

United States Department of the Interior
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On the front facade, the original multi-paneled, wooden and glazed overhead doors were replaced with metal overhead doors that have a band of narrow windows. Other alterations on the front facade include the replacement or covering over of the original multi-paned transom windows with a solid metal band.

On the west facade, the original door with its multi-light transom has been replaced with a small metal security door and solid metal surround. In addition, sections of the glazed brick in the two southern-most bays have been replaced with brick that does not totally match the original brick in color or texture.

The station maintains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The integrity of the setting is illustrated by the remaining warehouses in the area as well as the adjoining historic business area. The neighborhood looks much as it did when Station Number 3 was built. The design, materials and workmanship all relate to a building that still looks like a fire station. While the form of the building remains unchanged, its' appearance has been altered to some extent by changes to windows, doors and transoms. The interior of the station is intact enough that it conveys the look and feeling of a fire station. The interior is uncluttered and open and has high ceilings which allowed the accommodation of fire trucks. The three floor to ceiling brass poles are the feature that ties the whole interior together as that of a fire station. Today it is used as a restaurant with the goal of maintaining a link with fire department history.

Currently, there are seven firehouses in operation in the city. Of this number six were built in the past twenty years, and one is a renovated 1916 prairie-style structure in Morningside. There are six retired firehouses remaining; this structure, one in Leeds much like this structure, one in the center of town, built in 1890, one on the near northside constructed in 1890, a Prairie style structure

Statement of Significance

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3 is locally significant under Criterion C, as an excellent local manifestation of national firehouse design trends in the first half of the twentieth century. The building replaced a previous firehouse that dated to approximately 1884, when the city originally purchased the parcel. The period of significance for Fire Station Number 3 is the year in which the building was finished and placed into service, 1929. Although no information has been found confirming the architect of the building, it is thought that local architect William Steele may have designed the building. Additional research is necessary to confirm this theory.

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The Sioux City Fire Department

The protection of Sioux City from fire began in 1869 when the Fire Protection Organization was formed after several citizens gathered and decided the city needed protection. Members of the organization were all volunteers. The city purchased a hand-appointed truck and ladder from Council Bluffs for \$75.00. At this time the population of Sioux City was 1,000.

A more formalized fire department arose in 1876. In addition to a steam fire engine and hook and ladder truck, the department had two hose carts, all drawn by hand. The fire headquarters was located in a small building behind a mill. Water to fight the fires was drawn from cisterns.

In 1881, the city purchased a team of horses for use in taking the steam engine to fires. However, the team assisted in street work and when a fire alarm sounded, the horses had to be brought to the fire house. In 1886 another fire truck and team of horses were purchased, but the horses continued work on streets. After several fires, it was realized that the horses were not trained and valuable time was lost bringing the horses to the station. As a result, both teams began to be kept at the station.

When fire destroyed a downtown city block, city leaders created a formalized fire department. The City Council created eighteen positions for salaried firemen, and purchased more equipment. The growth of the Sioux City Fire Department coincides with the large fires that occurred over the years. In addition, the developments of the City Water Works can be traced with this growth. The population of the city was 8,000 by 1880, 33,000 by 1900 and 79,183 by 1929.

By the late 1880's, the fire department headquarters was moved to a larger building built solely for fire department use. By 1890 there were five fire companies around the city. By 1929, there were 8 fire stations, 5 engine companies, 3 hose companies and 3 ladder companies. In 1920, the last fire horse was retired. As part of an adaptation to motorized vehicles, the city built a number of new fire stations.

Several circumstances, peculiar to Sioux City, led to the growth of the fire department. Of interest is the fact that the same Fire Chief held office from 1889 to his retirement in 1939. George Martin Kellogg was the oldest Fire Chief in service in the country and served the longest in the country as of 1939. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa in 1861 and came to Sioux City as a small child. As a young man he held several jobs, but his ability to run attracted the attention of fire department officers. Fire carts were drawn by hand and speed was a factor. The fire department lost no time hiring him in 1882. By 1889, his name was drawn as successor to the retiring chief.

The most disastrous fires during his tenure occurred in 1904 and 1918. The first large fire was known as "The Big Fire" and burned two city blocks and part of another and in 1914 the Ruff Fire resulted in the loss of 39 lives.

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Over the years, attempts were made to replace Chief Kellogg but nobody was interested in the job. Despite having a Fire Chief that had served 50 years, and change from the Ward System of local government (1857-1910) to the Commission form (1910-1954), the city and fire department progressed. A fire study conducted in 1927 by the National Board of Fire Departments showed the fire department to be in overall good condition. One notable suggestion was that firemen should retire at age 62.

Fire Station Number 3 was involved in the growth of Sioux City as it became a Gateway City with its railroads, warehouse districts and multiple roads leading in and out of the city. The industrial and warehouse districts situated along the north shore of the Missouri River and extended northwest along the valley of the Floyd River and Perry Creek. Fire Station Number 3 served the area of the Floyd Valley. The fire department and the water supply grew in response to a rapidly growing city.

January 22, 1921 the Sioux City Journal quoted the public safety commissioner as saying "Present number one fire station is not safe and there are many needed improvements." When Fire Station Number 1 was abandoned, Fire Station Number 3 served as main headquarters for a short time.

Fire Station Number 3 has always been considered the training station. At some point, a wooden training tower existed on the site. Sanborn fire maps show a training tower on the site in 1924, and according to local newspaper articles the tower was there in 1941. That tower was razed in the 1960's and a new site for a tower was chosen.

Even though the depression was ravaging the country, Sioux City has an economy that enabled it to progress. When Fire Station Number 3 was built, the economy of Sioux City was robust, which provided wealth for construction. The population in 1929 was 79,183, with 705 building permits worth \$3.4 million. Of these permits, 152 were single-family dwellings. That year, 4,373,614 head of cattle were received at the Sioux City Yards, 631,957 head were packed and thr rest were shipped out. City retail sales were \$53,696,787, and total value of manufactured products was \$135,576,118.

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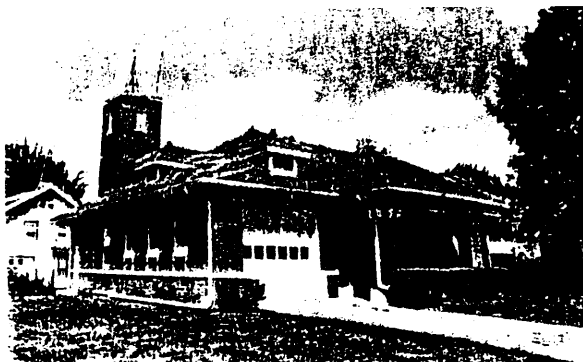
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Architectural Significance

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3 is a local representation of national trends in firehouse design during the first half of the twentieth century. In her 1982 book *The American Firehouse*, Rebecca Zurier outlines several periods of firehouse design: a Proper Shed (1640-1820), the Volunteer Fire Station in its Heyday (1825-1865), the Storefront Style (1853-1885), the Red Brick Fire Station (1865-1895), Castles and Palaces (1890-1918), the Beginnings of the Modern Fire Station (1905-1940), Streamline and Specialization (1925-1950), the Modern Fire Station (1945+), and Recent Alternatives to the Box (1960+). Six of Sioux City's firehouses built between 1890 and 1950 are still standing, one of which is still in operation as a fire station; the others are serving commercial uses.

In the "Beginnings of the Modern Fire Station (1905-1940)" period, Zurier discusses how early twentieth century fire stations were designed to fit into residential areas. "Bungalow-type" firehouses responded to the need to house new non-equestrian fire equipment while adapting to changes in the work day, firefighting procedures, and city planning (p. 157). Like the common single-family dwelling of the same name, "Bungalow-type" firehouses were small-scale, single-story buildings, often located on landscaped lots. The interiors were also designed to be more residential in nature, with no need for storage related to keeping horses. Even the hose-drying tower was sunk into the ground, in order to disguise it as a large closet. During this period, the fireman's workday changed from 24 hours on call to alternating 12-hour shifts of men living in the station. The kitchen was introduced to the "Bungalow-type" firehouse in order to facilitate this change in working shifts and the procedures that came with it (p. 159-163). Because many "Bungalow-type" firehouses were built in residential neighborhoods of developing cities, they blended in with the neighboring houses and followed residential design trends through 1940.

Two of the firehouses built in Sioux City in the first half of the twentieth century fall into the "Bungalow-type" design described by Zurier. Fire Station Number 6 in Morningside was built in 1916 and extensively renovated in 2002. Fire Station Number 8 was built in 1909 in Riverside and is currently used as a residence. Both of these are located in residential neighborhoods with dwellings of similar age.



Fire Station Number 6



Fire Station Number 8

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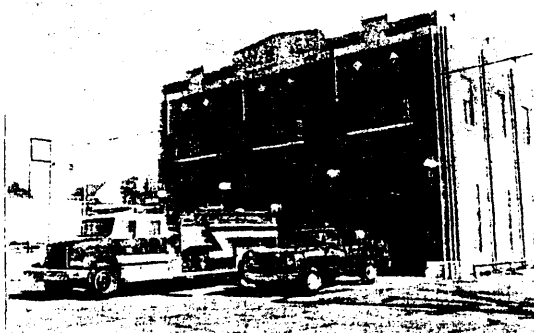
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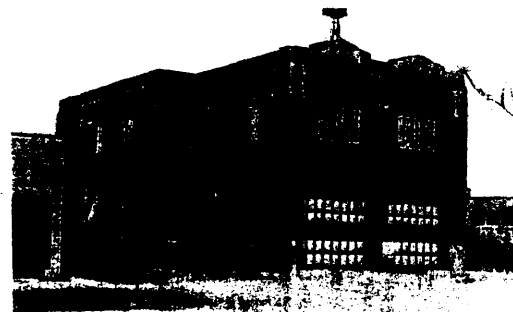
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Leeds Fire Station Number 8 and Fire Station Number 3 fall into the “Streamline and Specialization (1925-1945)” period of firehouse design. According to Zurier, these years were defined by “conflicting ideas” in design, by the introduction of professionals and experts into city management and planning, and by the move toward training firefighters as professionals (p. 173-177). At the same time, efficiency experts entered government service hoping to streamline the structure of municipal government as well as public buildings. While a few of the outstanding firehouse designs of the period followed national architectural trends toward streamlining and modernization (from Art Deco to Moderne), the majority of firehouses from this period remained traditional at the request of conservative city building and fire departments. Zurier states that “[m]ost of the fire stations of the twenties, thirties, and forties retained the characteristics of nineteenth-century buildings.” (p. 194)

Urban fire stations of this “Streamline and Specialization” period, especially those on restricted commercial lots, retained the feel of the “Storefront” style of the mid to late nineteenth century, including a long, narrow, open apparatus room on the ground floor with living quarters above. Early in the “Streamline and Specialization” period, the buildings featured architectural characteristics of historic European buildings. However, they also began to incorporate stylistic features found uniquely in historic American architectural traditions, including the Mission, Prairie, and Sullivan-esque styles. Both of the Sioux City firehouses that fall into the “Streamline and Specialization” period are located in commercial areas and follow this design trend integrating the conservative “Storefront” building type with the character-defining features of American architectural traditions.



Fire Station Number 3



Fire Station Number 7

Fire Station Number 3 was built in 1929 and Fire Station Number 7 in the Leeds neighborhood was built in 1937. Although built almost a decade apart, they both incorporate many of the same architectural features, including basket weave brick panels and concrete ornament such as the pilaster bases and capstones, banding, and parapet. These distinct similarities suggest the buildings may have been designed by the same architect, with the Great Depression perhaps delaying the completion of Fire Station Number 7. Additional research is needed to determine who designed the

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buildings and how much influence the fire department had on the design. Local lore suggests that William Steele may have had a hand in the design of Fire Station Number 3. This is based on similarities to a 1922 rendering of a proposed design for Fire Station Number 1, which is attributed to Steele but was never built. Steele is known to have designed other public buildings in Sioux City around the same time, including several libraries between 1913 and 1930 (in addition to other commercial and residential buildings) but he moved to Omaha in 1928. While the design connection to Steele cannot be verified, the architect or architects of Fire Stations Number 3 and 7 were likely influenced by other Steele buildings and commercial architecture throughout Sioux City and within the immediate neighborhood, as well as by the national trends in firehouse design discussed above.

Sioux City Fire Station Number 3, along with 1890 firehouses in downtown and midtown, three built in the first half of the twentieth century, a 1950's era firehouse in the Greenville neighborhood, and six others built over the last few decades illustrate how Sioux City adapted national trends to local firehouse design throughout the history of the fire department. Although the windows and exterior doors have been replaced, Fire Station Number 3 clearly conveys its original function and design.

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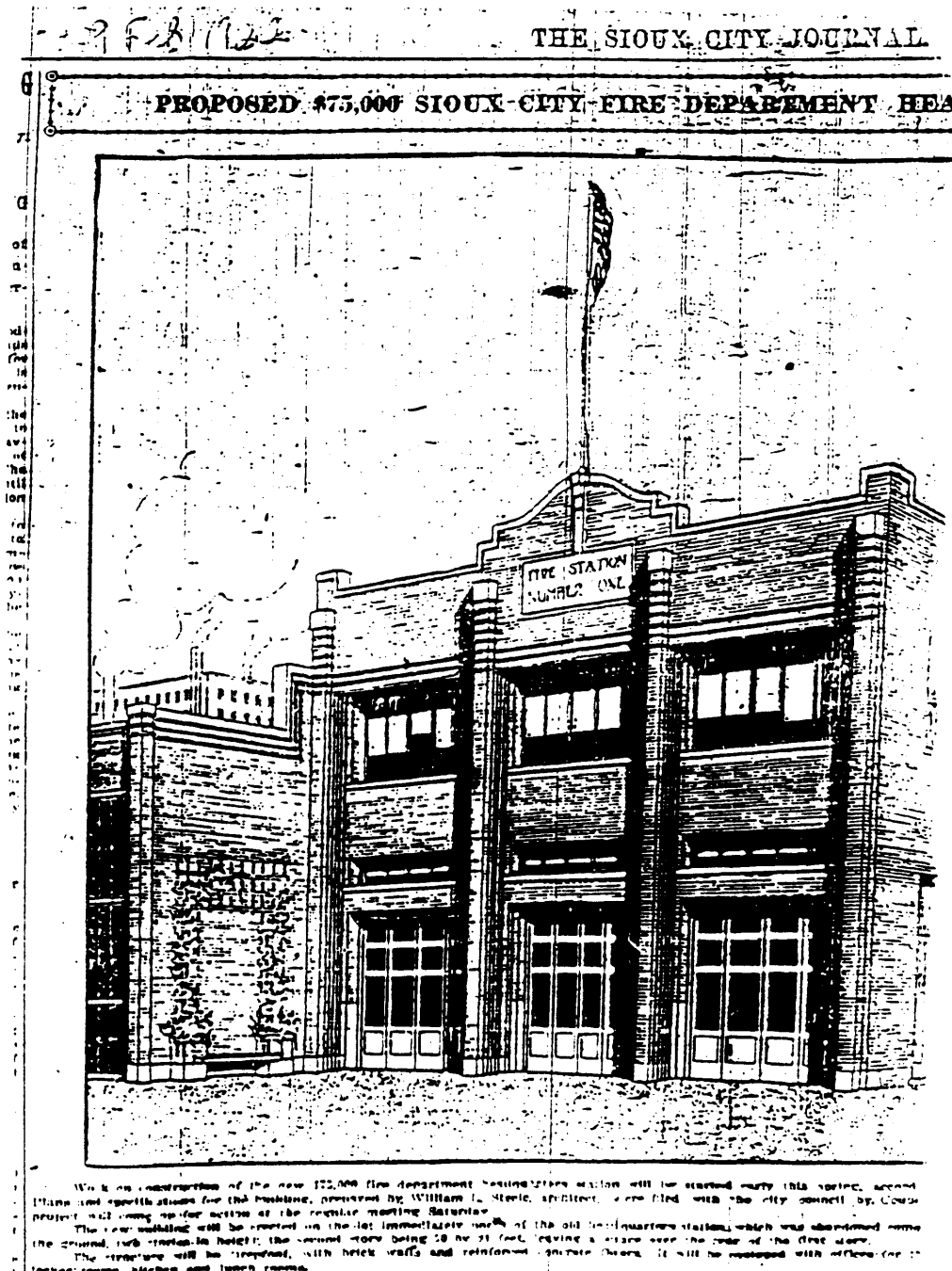
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William Steele's design for Fire Station #1 (never built)
Source: Sioux City Journal, 9 February 1922



RE-ELECTION IS SOUGHT. FAULTY WORK HORROR CAUSE! LABOR LEADER DIES.

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Verbal Boundary Description

East 2/3 lots 10,11,12, block 40, Sioux City Middle Addition and more commonly known as 1211 5th Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the Sioux City Fire Station #3 and all of the land that historically has been associated with Sioux City Fire Station #3

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Photographs

The photographer for photographs 1 and 6 is unknown, and there are no negatives. The photographs are in the Fire Union scrapbook at the Singing Hills Fire Station, Sioux City, Iowa. Jim Jung was the photographer for views 2 - 5 and all negatives are held by him at 2222 Jackson Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Photographs 7 and 8 were taken by George Lindblade and all negatives are held by him at 918 Division Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

- #1 1940's photo of south facade, camera pointing north
- #2 South facade, camera pointing north
- #3 East facade, camera pointing west
- #4 North facade, camera pointing south
- #5 West facade, camera pointing east
- #6 Interior (no date available) camera pointing south
- #7 Interior, camera pointing west
- #8 Interior, camera pointing south

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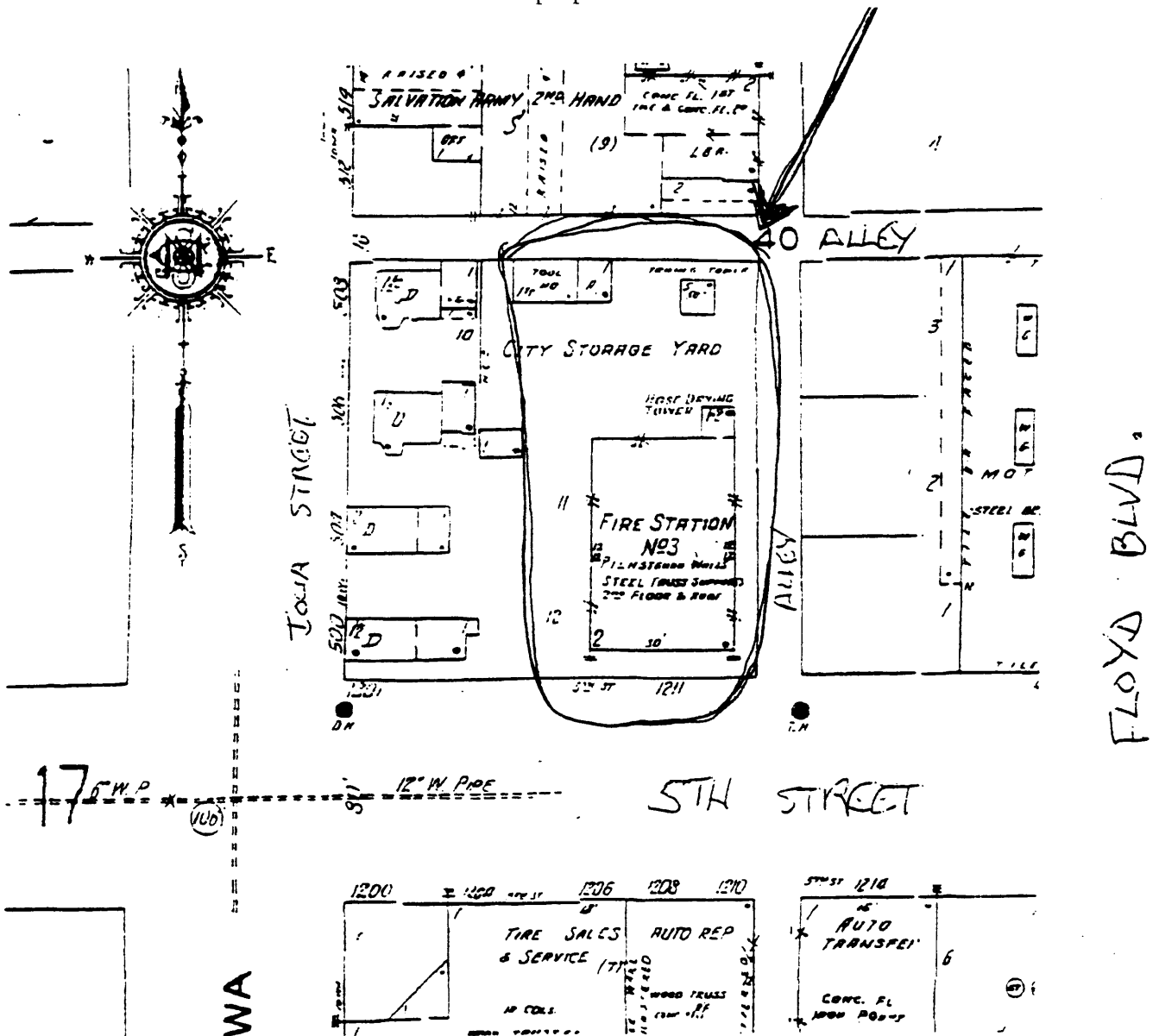
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Source: Sanborn Fire Map, 1924 Sioux City Museum, Pearl Street Research Center, Sioux City, Iowa
Note: This 1924 Sanborn map was updated in 1949. The current property contains only the Firehouse structure and no other properties.



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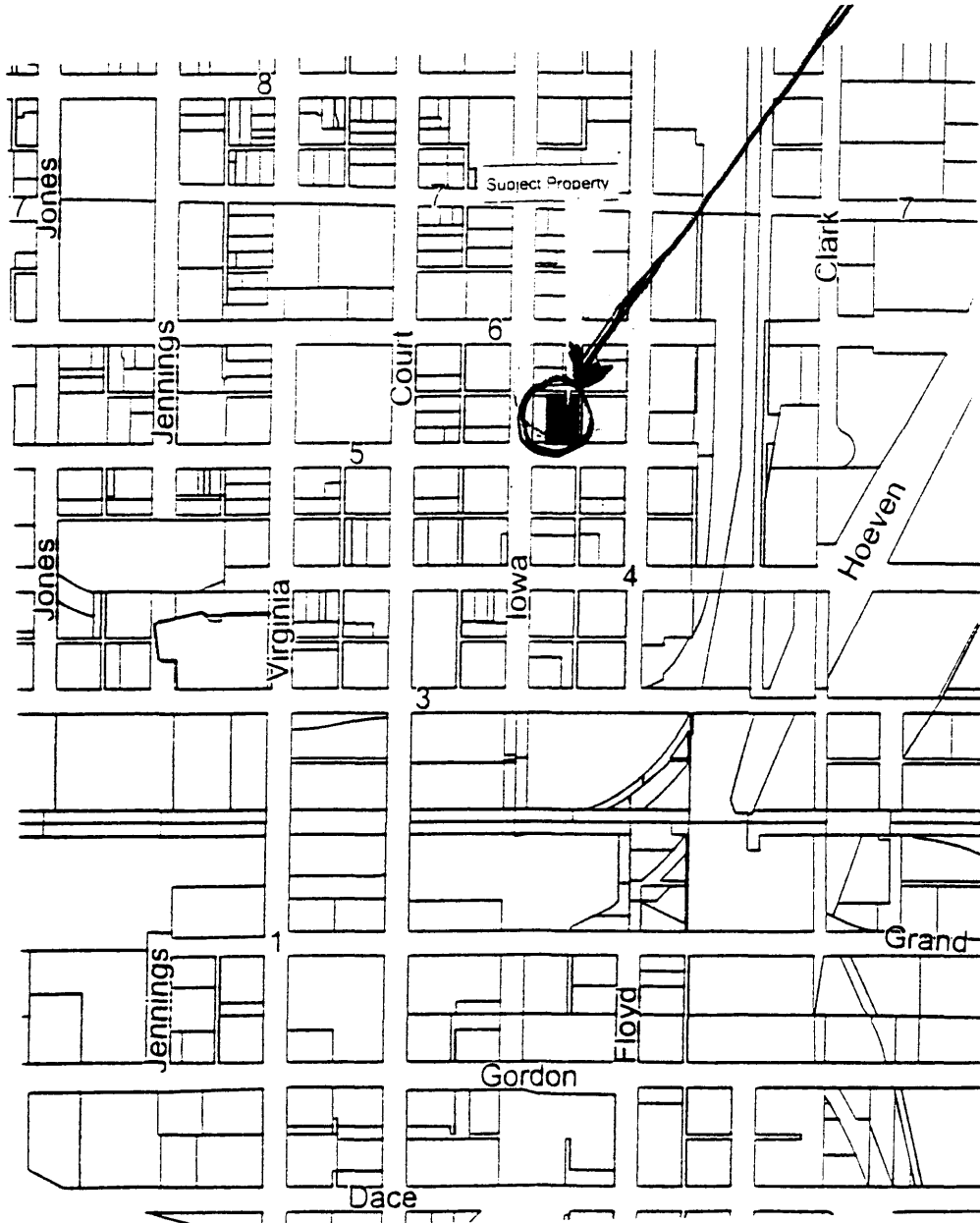
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Map Source: Sioux City, City Hall, Planning Office



City of Sioux City Planning Division



July 11, 2006