United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 3 0 1982 date entered

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

Type all entries	—complete applicabl	e sections		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1. Nam)e	·		
nistoric	Engine Ho	ıse No. 18		·
and/or common	Engine Ho	ıse No. 18		
2. Loca	ation		•	
street & number	2616 South	GIVd. Hobart Boulevard	N <u>.</u>	/A not for publication
city, town	Los Angele	$rac{N/A}{N}$ vicinity of		
state Cali	ifornia c	ode ₀₄ county	Los Angeles	code ₀₃₇
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered X N/A	Status occupied _X unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other: Vacant
4. Own	er of Prop	erty		
name c	ity of Los Angeles			
street & number	200 North Spri			
city, town Lo	os Angeles	N/A vicinity of	state	California 90012
		gal Descript		California 50012
	stry of deeds, etc.			
	stry of deeds, etc.		Hall of Records; Re	gistry of Deeds
street & number		320 West Temple St	reet, Floor 7	
city, town		Los Angeles		California
6. Repi	resentation	n in Existing	Surveys	
itle Norm	mandie 5 Survey	has this p	roperty been determined eli	gible? yes _X_ no
date 198]	L		federal stat	e countyX loca
depository for su		nity Redevelorment A	gency, 351 South Spr	·
		neceveropment A	-	•
city, town Lo	s Angeles		state	California

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered _X altered	Check oneX_ original site moved dateN/A	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Engine House No. 18 is designed in the Mission Revival style. It is two stories tall, with whitewashed stucco over masonry construction. The roof is hidden from view by a parapet.

On the principal (west) facade the ecclesiastical derivation of the Mission Revival is very apparent. Symmetrically composed, the facade is framed by two short square towers with tiled octagonal roofs. Orbs cap the octagons which rest on molded and corbelled cornices. Vents face the front and sides in the towers, and a projecting cornice separates each tower from the second story. The characteristic scalloped parapet, the espadana, is contained between the towers. Molding traces the curvilinear lines of the espadana while a flagpole, engaged at its center, provides a vertical accent. Beneath the flagpole is a recessed cartouche containing the words: "Engine House No. 18".

The three bay division of the facade is dominated by a central entry. An overscaled, tiled, pent roof, resting on double elaborately paneled and scrolled brackets and with exposed and notched rafters, shelters the entrance. Beneath the roof the large double doors, attached to the building by metal straps and hinges, are in poor condition and partially boarded over. A pedestrian entry is on the north side of the recess. On the second story, above the entrance, a balcony is recessed with an arched opening. A round-headed double French door with a screen repeats the shape of the arch, as does the plain stucco moulding which outlines the opening. Delineating the balcony is a simple stick railing with turned knobs and pendants at either end. The floor line of the balcony is continued on each side by a short row of painted header bricks.

The side bays of the facade are identical. On the upper level each has a small, recessed, rectangular window with a projecting sill contained within a panel created by whitewashed brick. The brickwork is continued by a string-course between stories and in quoining on the lower story. Slightly inset dark marble panels with inscriptions occupy the lower level of each side bay. The panel on the left (north) identifies: Meredith P. Snyder, Mayor; City Council, Owen McAleer, C.F. Skilling, O.E. Farrish, Theo Summerland, Wm. Bowen, J.P. Davenport, Edward Kern, Robt. Todd, F. Nofziger; Fire Commission, J. Kuhrts, J. Diss, J.P. Uates, A.P. Thomson; Chief Thos. Strohaa; John Parkinson, Architect; Henry R. Angelo, builder. On the right (south) the panel reads: "This building was erected by the City of Los Angeles A.D. 1904 under the administration of the City Council and the Board of Fire Commissioners".

On the south side of the building, a paved side yard is partially defined by a one story extension of the facade wall, containing a rectangular opening. The wall extension is quoined with whitewashed bricks and has a tiled pent roof on notched rafters. Some tiles are missing, and a stuccoed brick pier on the south side of the driveway to the yard is damaged at its top.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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The side elevations are similar, but not identical. On both, a molded espadana abuts the corner tower, and small arched windows with projecting sills are located below the espadanas in the upper story. Rows of small rectangular windows, double hung six over one sash and with protective bars in front and projecting sills below, occupy the upper and lower stories. Downspouts with metal straps punctuate the fenestration. A stringcourse of brick, topped by a row of header bricks, marks the division between levels. Brick also outlines empty panels below the corner towers on the upper level. An octagonal tower detailed like those on the front is located in the northeast corner. On the southeast, a square tower projects from the main body of the building, interrupting the espadana at the roofline. A pent tiled roof on rafters divides the upper and lower levels, and a stringcourse separates the tower from the upper story.

On the rear (east) elevation an espadana over a small central window faces the back yard. The yard is enclosed by a stuccoed wall with a gate at the back. A one story gabled shed is located in the northeast corner of the yard, and a newer shed with a corrugated metal roof is next to it. A gas pump and tanks were added at a later date; these have now been removed.

A fine example of its style and of civic architecture of the period, Engine House No. 18 is virtually unaltered. The only alteration of any significance consists of the removal of a spire originally placed atop the tower located at the southeast corner of the main building. This is clearly of a minor nature, and it does not impact the architectural integrity of the building. Additional impacts are vandalism to the doors, side court wall and pier, missing window panes and graffiti. It is located on a residential street of bungalows, just south of the commercial strip on Adams Boulevard.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C			
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemer industry invention	<pre>landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government</pre>	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) Fire Protection
Specific dates	1904	Builder/Architect Jo	hn Parkinson (archit	ect)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Henry R. Angelo (builder)

Engine House No. 18 is significant for its age, association with a prominent Los Angeles architect, its virtually unaltered condition, as an excellent example of its style, and as one of the oldest remaining City of Los Angeles Fire Stations.

A Los Angeles County Deed, recorded on November 9, 1904, describes the sale of the lot to the City of Los Angeles. The grantors, W.H. and Lou Neiswander, sold the property in consideration of the sum of \$900. The cornerstone was laid in 1904 and construction continued throughout most of 1905. The structure was formally placed in commission on April 1, 1906. The cost of construction was \$7,405.

The architect, John Parkinson, chose the Mission Revival style for his design of the Engine House. Mr. Parkinson was one of the most prolific and important architects in Los Angeles during the first three decades of the twentiest century. Numbered among his most important early works are the Jacoby Building, the Angeles Hotel, the Alexandria Hotel, the Braly Building, the King Edward Hotel, the Metropolitan Building, Bullock's Wilshire, the Rowan Building, the Washington Building, Citizen's National Bank, the L.A. Trust Building, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Rosslyn Hotels. Engine House No. 18 is the best known example of the Mission Revival style as designed "solely" by Parkinson. In addition, it was his first major commission of a public building. Later, more well known, examples of Parkinson's public architecture include the original Coliseum in Exposition Park; also, he was on the design team for Los Angeles City Hall.

When it was placed into commission, Engine House.No. 18 was a "state-of-the-art" building. It was completed as part of a major expansion program of the Los Angeles Fire Department designed to upgrade the quality of fire protection in what were then outlying residential districts. Parkinson was an acknowledged expert in the field of fireproof construction and although the design of the building seems dated today, its masonry construction with the use of incombustible tile and chemically treated wood was a major advance at the time of its completion. In addition, the Engine House was originally equipped with some of the first steamers ever to be used in residential areas. It was not however, until 1921 that the Department completely motorized its equipment.

Engine House No. 18 was also one of the last buildings designed entirely by Parkinson. In 1905, Parkinson went into partnership with G.E. Bergstrom. The firm of Parkinson & Bergstrom was one of the largest in Los Angeles for the ten years of its existence. Following the dissolution of the Bergstrom partnership, Parkinson joined into business with his son Dan. The firm of Parkinson & Parkinson was also extremely prolific, producing such buildings as the Title Insurance Building, Title Guarantee Building and the Wilshire Medical Building.

9. Maj	or Bibl	iographic	al Refe	renc	es		
Los Angele	s Times: J	anuary 10, 190	4, V, 1; Janu	ary l,	1906, II,2	•	
City of Lo	s Angeles:	nts By The Way Building Perm of Records		Press,	Los Angel	es, 1935.	
10. Ge	ograpl	nical Data	a				
Acreage of nom Quadrangle nar UTM References	ne <u>Hollyw</u>	0.15 acre			Quadran	gle scale 1:2400	00
Zone East C	ary description	Northing on and justification original site of the	D F H n , a 50 x 133'	parcel		Northing as: Block 2,	Lot 7
List all states	and counties	s for properties ov	erlapping state	or count	y boundarie	\$	
state N/A	•	code	county	N/A		code	
state N/A		code	county	N/A		code	
11. Fo	rm Pre	pared By		٠.			
name/title	Planning	Department	Roger G. Ha	theway	(Consulta	nt)	٠
organization	Community	Redevelopment	Agency	date	May 1982	, 	
street & number	354 South	Spring Street	•	teleph	none (213)	977-1660	
city or town	Los Angel	es		state	Californ	ia	
12. Sta	ate His	toric Pre	servatio	n 01			tion
The evaluated s	ignificance of t	his property within t	he state is:				
	national	state	_X_ local				-
665), I hereby no	ominate this pro criteria and pr	ic Preservation Offic operty for inclusion ocedures set forth b icer signature	in the National Re	gister and rk Service	certify that it		
title	State H	istoric Preserv	ration Office	<u>r</u>	date	9-29-82	
Selv		property is included	in the National Re Entered : National	n the	date	10/29/6	\$2—
Attest:					date		

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A number of the Parkinson firm buildings are currently listed on the National Register. The majority of these are included in the Los Angeles Broadway and Spring Street Districts. The significance of Engine House No. 18, certainly the smallest in size of any of his known buildings, was not identified, however, until the recent completion of the Community Redevelopment Agency Architectural/Historical Survey of the Normandie 5 Project Area. The building was reviewed in the field by State Historic Preservation Office staff, who concurred with the consultant recommendation that it was a potential candidate for nomination. Today, the building is threatened by its vacant condition, vandalism and possible sale and demolition.

In summary, Engine House No. 18 is significant as an excellent and virtually unaltered example of the Mission Revival style. It is also a pivotal building in the career of a prominent architect as it was Parkinson's first major public commission and was one of the last buildings designed entirely by John Parkinson. In addition, it was constructed as part of an important expansion program of the City of Los Angeles Fire Department and was of the most modern construction when first completed. It serves, therefore, as an important architectural and historical reminder of the history and growth of Los Angeles. And, as one of only a handful of fire stations remaining from horse and carriage days, it retains and presents a powerful sense of time and place.



