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 Fire Station $\#11$			
and/orcommon Fire Station #11			
2. Location			
street & number 30 North Avenue			not for publication
city, town Atlanta	vicinity of	congressional district	5th - Wyche Fowler
state Georgia cod	de 013 county	Fulton	code 121
3. Classification			
Category  — district — x public — private — structure — site — object — in process — being considered	Status  X occupied  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: Fire Statio
4. Owner of Prope	rty		
name City of Atlanta, Departme	ent of Public Safety	7	
street & number 175 Decatur Stree			
city, town Atlanta	vicinity of	state	Georgia 30303
5. Location of Leg	al Description		
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Super	ior Court		
street & number Fulton County Cour			
city, town Atlanta		state	Georgia
6. Representation	in Existing		Georgia
Category One List of Histor itle Structures and Districts	ric Sites.		egible? X yes no
late 1978		federal stat	ecounty _x_ local
depository for survey records Atlanta	Urban Design Commis	sion	
eity, town Atlanta		state	Georgia 30303

## 7. Description

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

Fire Station #11 is located on a site of less than one acre at 30 North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. The station is a rectangular, two-story brick structure with restrained Beaux-Arts detailing. The front (south) elevation is pierced by two Italianate-arched truck bays and an entrance door to the slanted hose-drying room on the first story and by a pair of tripartite windows over the truck bays and one nine-over-one window over the hose-drying-room entrance on the second story. The east and west side elevations are lit by paired, arched windows on both the first and second stories. Attached to the rear of the station is a one-story, brick kitchen addition built in the 1950s.

The first story is almost wholly taken up by the garage for the fire trucks. A wall has been added behind the trucks which screens a small area for lockers and relaxation. At the northeast corner of this area, a wooden L-shaped staircase leads to the second floor. This second story contains a large, open sleeping room, small recreation room, and restroom facilities. The narrow hose-drying room on the west side of the structure is set at approximately a 45-degree angle and runs from the front of the first story to the rear of the second story. This angle opens up a small office space underneath the hose-drying room on the first floor.

This two-story structure is set on a basement whose foundation consists of rough-hewn stones. This basement is largely unused and contains wooden structural members remaining from a former coal-storage bin.

The fire station presents significant interior and exterior details which contribute to its architectural integrity and significance. The pressed-metal ceilings on both the first and second stories are original. The first-floor ceiling is pierced by three circular holes, two of which contain original fire poles.

Several details also reveal the early history of fire-fighting in this station when the fire engines were horse-drawn. The west-side elevation contains a small, arched entrance at the rear of the first story, which has been bricked up. This is the original hay-delivery door. In addition, the first-story ceiling, towards the front of the garage area, reveals the location of where the horses' harnesses were hung.

Alterations to the structure are limited to the removal of the original doors covering the truck-bay entrance and their replacement with top-hung doors which permit the entrance of modern, wider fire trucks; the addition of the kit-chen at the rear of the station; the simple, stud-framed, polyethylene-covered wall behind the fire trucks; the addition of concrete supports in the basement; and the replacement of the entrance to a coal chute between the truck bays with a modern gas pump.

## 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	archeology-historic agriculture architecture art	ric community plan conservation economics	ning landscape architectu law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) Urban
Specific dates	1907	Builder/Architect	Morgan and Dillon	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Atlanta Fire Station #11 is significant in Atlanta architectural and urban history. It is one of four remaining two-story stations in the city. Its location marks the northward residential and business growth of Atlanta around the turn of the century.

This station was built in 1907. According to a 1917 history of the Atlanta Fire Department, it "was sorely needed to care for the immense residence district which had grown up over a vast area in the northern section of the city." The coverage of this station extended north between Peachtree and Williams to the city limits. Just ten years earlier, this North Avenue location had been approximately eleven blocks north of existing Atlanta fire limits.

The station was designed by the important Atlanta architectural firm of Morgan & Dillon. This firm was also responsible for the design of such other important Atlanta commercial structures as the Fourth National Bank (1905), the Georgia Railroad and Power Company offices (1904), the Auditorium-Armory (1906-1909), the W.T. Grant Company building, the Atlanta Journal building (1910), and the Healy Building (1913).

The design of this fire station is restrained Beaux-Arts, a style popular around the turn of the century for public buildings. This period also marked the end of the horse-drawn era. Significant architectural elements which reflect the horse-drawn era and contribute to the architectural significance of this station include a now-bricked-up hay-delivery entrance at the rear of the west-side elevation and visible indications of where harnesses were hung over the garage-entrance area. Horses were trained to respond to the sound of the fire bell by moving out into this open area, underneath their harnesses, which were then quickly lowered onto and cinched around them.

The two-story design of the station also reflects the early history of fire-station design. Shortly after the construction of this station, the one-story bungalo-type fire house became the predominant style. This change in style has been attributed to the introduction of motorized fire trucks and increasing concern about the injuries occurring from the use of fire poles. Significantly, two of the original three fire poles are still in use at this station. Also still in use at the station is an original fire-alarm bell.

Fire Station #11 marks an important period in the design of fire stations, as well as an important demographic movement in Atlanta's turn-of-the-century growth. Its architectural and historical significance is recognized by the City of Atlanta, which plans to preserve the architectural and functional integrity of the station.

7)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Prompt to Action: A History of the Atlanta Fire Department. Atlanta, 1961.

Souvenir History of the Atlanta Fire Department. Atlanta, 1917.

10. Geographical Data	UIM NUI VERIFIED			
Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one</u> Quadrangle name <u>Northwest Atlanta</u> , Ga.  UMT References	ACREAGE NOT VENETELLE 1:24,000			
A 1 16 7 4 2 1 0 0 3 7 3 9 7 0 0 Zone Easting Northing	B Zone Easting Northing			
C	D			
Verbal boundary description and justification				
The boundaries of Fire Station #11 are show tax map.	m by a heavy black line on the attached			
List all states and counties for properties overlapping	g state or county boundaries			
state code co	ounty code			
state code c	ounty code			
11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Steve Henson, National Register Res Historic Preservation Section	earcher			
organization Georgia Dept. of Natural Resource	es date October 12, 1979			
street & number 270 Washington Street, S. W.	telephone (404) 656-2840			
city or town Atlanta	state Georgia 30334			
12. State Historic Preserv	ation Officer Certification			
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is	<b>:</b>			
national stateX_ id	cal .			
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.				
State Historic Preservation Officer signature  Elizabeth	Like O Lyon			
title Acting State Historic Preservation Offic				
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the Nat	ional Register			
A Car y all Aloly				
Keeper of the National Register	uale C/12/80			
Keeper of the National Register  Attest: (au) A Duhi date 2/4/80				
Chief of Registration	7 1/00			