United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED	ON:
LISTED VLR	9/222011
NRHP	11/18/2011

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property	
historic name City of Roanoke Fire Station No. 5	
other names/site number VDHR 128-0054	
2. Location	
street & number 216 12 th Street, NW	N/A not for publication
city or town Roanoke (Independent City)	N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county code	de770 zip code24017
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination request for determination of elig for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meet requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x meets does not meet the National Register be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:	ts the procedural and professional
Deput Director VIRG	or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official Date	
Title State	or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register determined eli	igible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from	the National Register
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper Date	e of Action

Fire Station No. 5 Name of Property		Roanoke, Virginia County and State				
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)			Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
		Contributing	Noncontributing	1		
x private	x building(s)	1	0	buildings		
public - Local	district	0	0	sites		
public - State	site	0	0	structures		
public - Federal	structure building(s)	0	0	objects		
	object	1	0	 Total		
Name of related multiple pro	nerty listina	Number of contr	ributing resource	s previously		
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a			ional Register N			
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Function (Enter categories from				
Government: Fire Station		Social: charitable organization				
7. Description						
Architectural Classification		Materials				
(Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories fron	n instructions)			
20th Century Revivals: Colonia	l Revival	foundation: <u>cor</u>	ncrete			
		walls: <u>brick</u>				
		roof: asphalt				
		other: stone, wo	ood			

Fire Station No. 5	Roanoke, Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Fire Station No. 5 was constructed between in 1911 on a street-corner lot, in a predominately residential area three quarters of a mile northwest of downtown Roanoke. Designed by one of the leading architects in Roanoke, the brick building consists of a two-story, hip-roofed main block with a two-story hose-tower addition on the rear (west) elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed colonnade across the front elevation and wrapping around to the side elevations. There are no secondary architectural resources or known archaeological deposits on the property.

Narrative Description

Fire Station No. 5 is located on corner of 12th and Loudon streets, on the west side of 12th and south side of Loundon. The small lot is graded and covered with grass. A driveway enters at the back of the building off of Loudon Street, and the main driveway for fire vehicles enters in front, off of 12th Street. The building is a brick Colonial Revival-style, two-story, hip-roofed building that measures 44 feet deep by 30 feet wide, and resembles the American Four-square houses commonly found throughout the surrounding neighborhood and all of Roanoke's early-twentieth-century neighborhoods. Excellent integrity from the period of significance is found throughout the building. It has a three-bay facade with a garage door sheltered by a one-story, wraparound colonnade that appears entirely unaltered, with ten wooden Doric columns, a shallow-pitch hip roof, and ceiling treated with two-inch unbeaded matchboard. The chosen version of the Doric Order appears to be based on that of the propylaea (west elevation) of the Acropolis (437-432 B.C.), the monumental gateway to the Athenian temple. The entablature is generally consistent with the propylaea's Doric Order, its frieze decorated by triglyphs with guttae, although in the case of the fire station they appear at less-frequent intervals, directly above each column. The building has a single chimney located in the southeast corner and a solider-brick belt course. There are twenty windows that appear to be original, with six-over-six double-hung sash, light-gray stone sills, and splayed brick jack arches with light-gray stone keystones. The main roofline is adorned with a modillion cornice. The roof has hipped dormers on the front and both side elevations, each with two window openings in front—one infilled with a louvered vent and the other an original fixed-sash, multi-light window with Roman-lattice muntins and painted glass panes. The rear of the building (west elevation) features a twostory, windowless hose tower (for hanging fire hoses to dry) and a partially-infilled garage bay that has been converted into a pedestrian entrance.

The building's interior comprises 2,600 square feet of floor area. The first-floor consists of a large common room with painted brick walls, a single-flight ascending staircase against the north wall, and a winding circular, metal basement stair in the southwest corner. The room features a highly decorative pressed-tin ceiling with Swiss Cross pattern, surrounded by a Greek-fret frieze, topped with an egg-and-dart molding and acanthus leaf cornice. Hanging from the ceiling are single globeless light fixtures set within floral medallions. The second floor contains a main room (sleeping quarters) with hardwood flooring and closets with multi-panel doors, a small kitchen on the north side, and a bathroom in the rear, all apparently in near original condition. The few embellishments include bead-board wainscoting in the kitchen and molded baseboards.

Integrity Statement

A comparison of early 20th-century photographs with current images reveals that few exterior modifications have been made to the building since the building was completed in 1911. Most, if not all window sash appear to be original to the 1911 construction. The second-floor interior of the building was remodeled somewhat in the 1950s and 1970s, but the main components are well-preserved, such as doors, door and window trim, baseboards, and bead-board wainscoting. The area surrounding the fire station has changed somewhat, but

Fire Station No. 5	Roanoke, Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

houses built between 1900 and 1920 still predominate throughout the neighborhood. Some commercial and light industrial development is present, but is generally limited to the main traffic corridors that were once serviced by streetcars.

icable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property	Areas of Significance
tional Register listing)	(Enter categories from instructions)
A Property is associated with events that have made a	Community Planning and Development
significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or	
represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant	Period of Significance
and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	1911–1961
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Ciamidia and Datas
	Significant Dates 1911
eria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply)	-
erty is:	Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)
city is.	
owed by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	n/a
B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
C a birthplace or grave.	n/a
a situipiace of grave.	
a cemetery.	
·	Architect/Builder
·	
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Miller, Homer M., architect
	Miller, Homer M., architect

Roanoke, Virginia

Period of Significance (justification)

See below

Fire Station No. 5

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

See below

Fire Station No. 5	Roanoke, Virginia
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

City of Roanoke Fire Station No.5 is nominated under under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the history of the Roanoke Fire Department, the introduction of motorized vehicles for fire protection in the early twentieth-century, and the City of Roanoke's peak period of immense growth. The building is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its place among the first fire stations in the region designed to conform with the residential architecture of an early twentieth-century suburb, yet is embellished with relatively sophisticated Classical features. Architect Homer Miller adapted the Doric Order of the colonnade from reconstructed renderings, first published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, of the propylaea of the Acropolis. The Fire Station's period of significance, which spans from its construction in 1911 through 1961, encompasses 50 years of service to the Roanoke Fire Department.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Architectural Context

It is well-documented that the City of Roanoke prospered greatly and experienced rapid growth during the first quarter of the 20th century, which the need for, and the revenues to fund several new fire stations around the city. Unlike other areas of southwestern Virginia, where the local economies never gained such momentum, Roanoke's municipal wealth of the period was evident in the sophisticated designs of its fire stations built between 1909 and 1929. Fire Station 3, which opened in 1909, is a handsome, modern, brick building with numerous Renaissance Revival details. Fire stations 4, 5 and 6, all constructed in 1911, were located in developing residential neighborhoods, and were smartly designed to look compatible among the houses, yet were extensively embellished with authentic classical motifs. A new Fire Station No. 1 was built downtown in 1912, with a noteworthy façade and bell tower that have been described as "richly embellished in the English Renaissance style of Sir Christopher Wren." Fire Station 7 was built in 1922 with fashionable eclectic, Craftsman- inspired details. Fire stations 8 and 9, both built in 1929, were elaborate designs in the Old English and Italian Renaissance Revival styles, respectively. Of the eight fire stations built between 1909 and 1929, only No. 4 has been demolished. Each of the others stands intact and essentially unaltered. After 1930, new fire stations constructed in Roanoke were designed with an emphasis on practicality, a trend that has continued steadily since then. In contrast to those built before 1930, none of the newer stations could be considered architectural works of distinction.

The Architect

Homer M. Miller (1879—1959), a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, began his architectural practice in Roanoke about 1906, with three large commissions in Roanoke that year, including the lavish Max Goldberg Hotel. During his a prolific career, he designed a wide variety of buildings, including a number of landmark churches. In 1917, Miller partnered with local architect, Herbert L. Cain, to design the Gothic-Revival-style Belmont Methodist-Episcopal Church in Southeast Roanoke, and again in 1922, to design the Calvary Baptist Church, an imposing Classical Revival building located at Campbell Avenue and Sixth Street near downtown Roanoke. Miller retired from practice in 1952.²

Historic Background

Roanoke's Fire Department was first organized by concerned citizens, specifically the employees of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and downtown businessmen, when the city was founded in 1882. The fully un-paid volunteer organization with forty members began to function in 1883 with horse-drawn equipment. The department hired the first paid firefighters in 1906, with the establishment of the first Fire Station No.1 on Church Street. The city was then small enough that most fires could be spotted from the bell tower, but rapid growth brought the establishment of five new fire stations in more residential locations peripheral to downtown.

These included Firestation No. 4 on Highland Avenue, SW; Fire Station No. 5 at Loudon and 12th streets, NW, and the well-documented Fire Station No. 6 on Jamison Avenue, SW (VDHR 128-0051, NRHP 1991).³

Fire stations 4, 5 and 6 were each designed by prolific local architect Homer M. Miller (1879-1959) and constructed in 1911.⁴ All three new stations opened on September 5, 1911.⁵ The buildings were virtually identical, their house-like designs reflecting public concerns that new firehouses be architecturally compatible with neighboring houses. However, the three new buildings featured relatively sophisticated classical architectural elements, such as Doric colonnades, jack-arched window and door apertures with pronounced, gray colored keystones, soldier-brick belt courses, and main roof cornices with modillions. To equip the new stations, the city purchased its first engine-powered fire trucks: three Seagrave pumpers, each with a 75-horse-power engine.⁶ According to Roanoke historian Raymond Barnes, "Roanoke was now placed in the front ranks of Virginia for fire protection."

Station No. 4 was demolished many years ago. Station No. 6 closed in 1979, but Station No. 5 continued to operate until June 22, 2010, when department personnel were transferred to the new Station No. 5, a \$6 million-plus facility completed in 2009 on the south side of downtown. In August, 2010, the city granted the former Station 5 building to Que House, Inc., a locally-based non-profit charitable organization, so that the building may continue to serve the community. Que House was founded, and is operated by the Gamma Alpha Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Notes

- 1. "Fire Station No. 1" National Register nomination, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1972.
- 2. Wells and Dalton, 297-300. Miller's Goldberg Hotel no longer stands, but both the Belmont and Calvary churches remain extant.
- 3. *The Roanoke Times* 2/4/1911, as cited by Laura Guilliams in "Firestation No. 6" National Register nomination, 1990.
- 4. Guilliams, 8. The Fire Station No. 5 parcel was acquired from the estate of John C. Wright in 1909. City of Roanoke Deed Book 206, page 317.
- 5. Barnes, A History of the City of Roanoke. Radford Virginia: Commonwealth Press, 1968, 488.
- 6. The last of the horse-drawn fire wagons was retired from service in 1918. City of Roanoke Fire Department webpage, www.roanokeva.gov
- 7. Barnes, 488.

9. Major Bibliographic References:

Barnes, Raymond P. A History of the City of Roanoke. Radford, Virginia: Commonwealth Press, 1968.

City of Roanoke Deed Book 206, page 317; copy found in city real estate records.

Fleitz, Rhett. Images of America: Firefighting in Roanoke. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2006, 35-36.

Guilliams, Laura. "Firestation No. 6" National Register nomination, 1990.

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks "Fire Station No. 1" National Register nomination, 1972.

Wells, John and Robert Dalton, *The Virginia Architects* 1835 –1955. Richmond: 1997, 297-300.

Fire Station No. 5					Roanoke, Virginia	
Name of Property				county and State		
9. Major Bibliographical Ref	erences					
Bibliography (Cite the books, arti	cles, and other sources used i	in preparing	this form	on one or more cont	inuation sheets)	
Previous documentation on file (NF	PS):		Prima	ry location of additi	onal data:	
preliminary determination of indiversely requested	vidual listing (36 CFR 67 has b	peen		tate Historic Preserv Other State agency	ation Office	
previously listed in the National F previously determined eligible by			F	ederal agency ocal government		
designated a National Historic Landmark			University Other			
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #			of repository:		
Historic Resources Survey Nu	mber (if assigned): <u>1</u>	28-6271_				
10. Geographical Data						
Acreage of Property <u>.30</u> (Do not include previously liste	ed resource acreage)					
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on	a continuation sheet)					
1 17 592273	4126128	3 _				
Zone Easting	Northing	Z	Zone	Easting	Northing	
Zana Fasting	 Northing	4 =	one.	Footing	 Northing	
Zone Easting	Northing	2	.one	Easting	Notuing	
Verbal Boundary Description	n (describe the boundarion	es of the p	roperty	')		
The nominated parcel bounda identified on the accompanying		nd is limite	d to Ro	anoke city tax pa	arcel 2212317. The boundary is	
Boundary Justification (expl	ain why the boundaries v	were selec	ted)			
The nominated parcel bounda	ry includes only the fire s	station and	I the lot	(tax parcel 2212	317) on which it stands.	
11. Form Prepared By						
name/title Michael J. Pulice						
organization Virginia Departn	nent of Historic Resource	es		date July 10, 2	2011	
street & number 962 Kime Lane			telephone <u>540-387-5443</u>			
city or town Salem				state VA	zip code 24153	
e-mail <u>michael.pulice@</u>	dhr.virginia.gov					
Additional Documentation						

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• 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. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fire Station No. 5

City or Vicinity: City of Roanoke, Virginia

Photographer: Michael J. Pulice

Date Photographed: January 25, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 8. Exterior view, facing northwest.

2 of 8. Exterior view, facing southwest.

3 of 8. Exterior view, facing southeast.

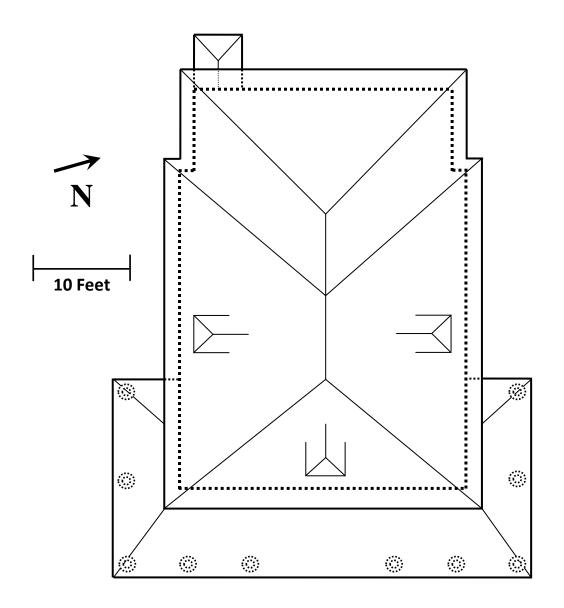
4 of 8. Exterior view, north (side) elevation.

5 of 8. Interior view, first floor, facing northwest

6 of 8. Interior view, first floor ceiling

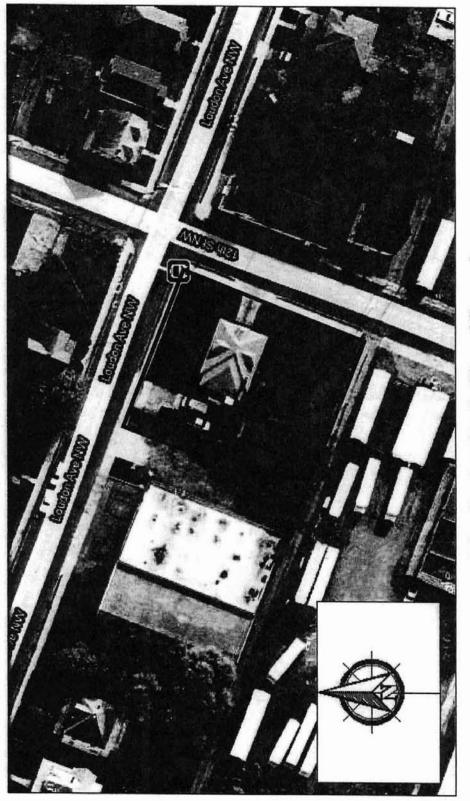
7 of 8. Interior view, first floor ceiling, detail

8 of 8. Interior view, second floor, southeast room

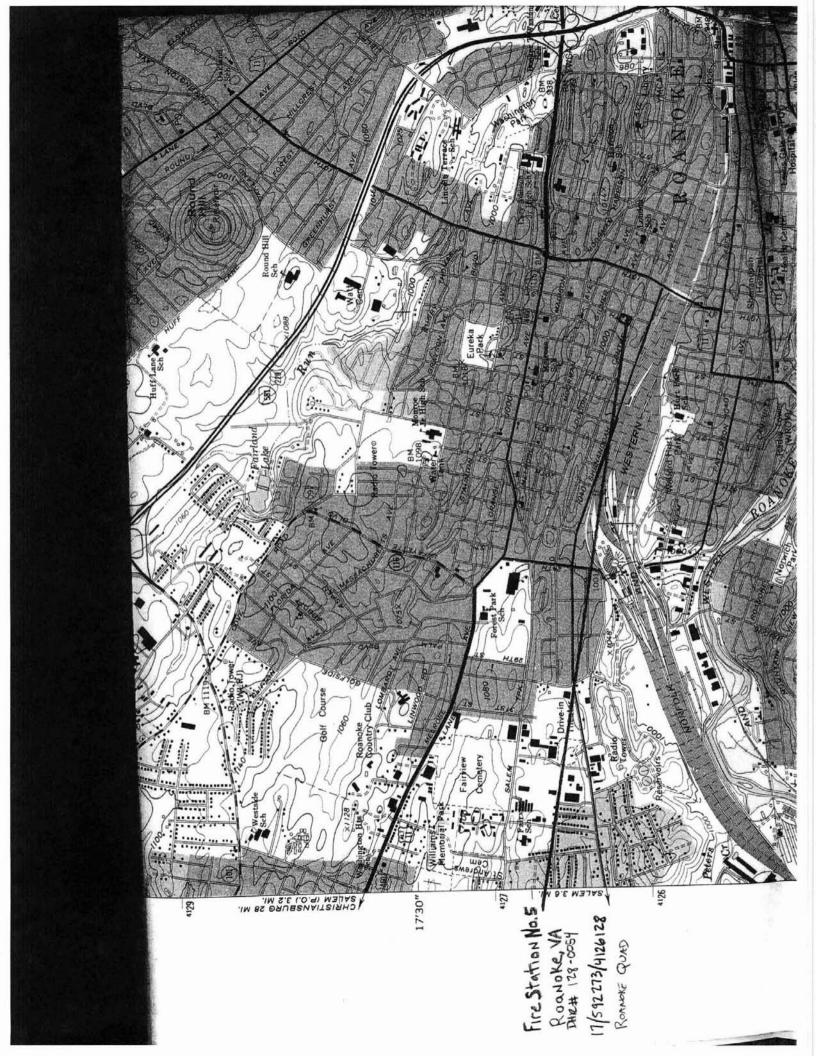


Fire Station No. 5 Roanoke, Virginia

Drawing by M. Pulice, July 2011



Fire Station No.5, City of Roanoke VDHR ID 128-0054 July 2011





COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Douglas W. Domenech Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221 September 27, 2011 Kathleen S. Kilpatrick Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323 Fax: (804) 367-2391 TDD: (804) 367-2386 www.dhr.virginia.gov

Que House Inc. P.O. Box 11663 Roanoke, VA 24022

Re: Fire Station No. 5, City of Roanoke

Dear Property Owner:

On Behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Board of Historic Resources has placed **Fire Station No. 5** in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The State Review Board also recommended this property for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Following final staff review, we will forward the nomination to the National Park Service, including my recommendation, along with the Board's, that the resource is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Virginia Landmarks Register includes historic landmarks, buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites which are recognized as having historical, architectural, or archaeological significance at a local, state, or national level. **Fire Station No. 5** deserves this official recognition as one of the Commonwealth's historic resources. The responsibility for preserving Virginia's irreplaceable historic resources rests ultimately with interested citizens like you. While registration does not in itself protect the property, we hope this formal recognition will provide encouragement to your continuing efforts to preserve this important part of Virginia's history.

The continuing protection and preservation of registered Virginia landmarks is of immediate concern to this office. We welcome the opportunity to serve, and it is our hope that you will inform us if we can be of assistance to you in providing any technical advice on contemplated alterations or sensitive renovations to properties.

Sincerely,

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures



Fire Station No.5, City of Roanoke VDHR ID 128-0054 July 2011