

**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 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: San Jose Central Fire Station

Other names/site number: Former San Jose Fire Station One

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 201 North Market St.

City or town: San Jose State: CA County: Santa Clara

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ **national**      \_\_\_ **statewide**      \_\_\_ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ **A**      \_\_\_ **B**      \_\_\_ **C**      \_\_\_ **D**

<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT-Fire Station

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

RECREATION AND CULTURE-Museum

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT-International Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The former San Jose Central Fire Station, known today as Former San Jose Fire Station One, is located at the northwest corner of North Market and West St. John Streets in downtown San Jose. Situated on the southern end of a city block adjacent its modern replacement, this large, modern, two-story fire station (inactive since the year 2000), is within an urban area of moderate to large commercial and government office buildings in the northern end of the downtown. While most of these nearby buildings are contemporary in age, the area contains a mixture of building sizes and types, reflecting over a century of diverse urban development. San Jose Central Fire Station opened in 1951 during the beginnings of an expansive era of growth in San Jose. It was designed in a modernistic way as a reflection of the ambitions and goals for the future by an optimistic City intent on creating the environment for rapid industrialization. The most prestigious local architectural firm of the time, Binder & Curtis, was commissioned for the design. The execution of the project remains one of their last and finest legacies in the six decades that the firm helped define the city's downtown skyline. International Style in its simplicity and use of unarticulated volumes and voids, but with accents referencing Art Moderne in its horizontal banding of windows, and monumental in its articulation of mass, keystones, and engaged columns, it remains one of the most well executed and unique examples of post-World War II early-modern designs in San Jose's urban core. The style itself had only begun to surface locally just before the World War II, and flourished for about 20 years, to be superseded by commercial and institutional architecture more parametric in form, or Bay Regional in style. The property maintains almost all of its historic integrity, and remains in excellent condition, exhibiting only minor changes today from its original design intent and materials. Those modifications have not changed the character of the building, but rather adapted the building to changing conditions in operations, as San Jose's downtown grew to become the capital of Silicon Valley.

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## Narrative Description

The main facade of Former San Jose Fire Station One, as well as both its successor building located immediately adjacent to the north, has three bays facing along North Market Street, a major thoroughfare in San Jose's downtown. These bays are labeled "Battalion 1", "Truck 1", and "Engine 1". The three engine companies that have historically been associated with San Jose's Station No. 1 in its various configurations (all located along North Market Street in the downtown since the mid-1890s), are represented in this main facade of the building. Former Fire Station One was configured to allow up to six vehicles inside, two in each bay, and was the first station constructed locally with drive-through bays that allowed apparatus to be driven into the building from the rear from North San Pedro Street. Some minor changes have occurred to the bays, including a change to the maximum internal height of the center bay (modified to facilitate larger apparatus), and replacement roll-up doors.

Built of reinforced poured-in-place concrete, the building is two stories in height and is rectangular in plan. It is covered with built-up roofing. The exterior walls are finished smooth, with subtle horizontal and vertical scoring that establish a matrix of large blocks on all four sides of the building. This concrete scoring, partnered with deeply recessed fenestration and door openings, and large engaged columns at the main facade, presents a vivid sense of monumentality to the building.

Fenestration consists of multi-light metal casement, tilt, and fixed windows. At the second level, the windows are horizontally grouped with integral concrete header and sill trim that visually wrap and band the windows together. These vertical casement windows are set in groups of two with alternating small and large wall separations. The banding wraps the building from the rear tower and terminates near the front center of the building at North Market Street, where an elongated keystone provides a base to what was once a roof mounted flag pole. The keystone is mirrored at the rear tower, where they rise above ventilation openings at the top of the walls. The flag pole was relocated fairly early in the life of the building to a landscaped area at the corner of the site. At ground level, the windows are also recessed deeply into the walls. The featured windows at the street elevations have large multi-light panes within wood sash, and are clustered under deep overhangs behind large rounded engaged columns. These windows are located at both ends of the front facade, and wrap around the front corner to the side facade along East St. James Street. The lower tilt windows within these groupings are matched by two similar-sized fixed windows above. The columns that frame these feature windows rise from brick-faced bases. Both sets of feature windows at the front corners contain small pedestrian doors that provide access to the office and lunchroom areas. At the front facade of the building, deep columns frame the truck bays. Other ground-level metal casement windows along the rear of the side facade at West St. James Street and at the interior elevations pierce the walls without ornamentation.

The upstairs areas contain sleeping rooms as well as other ancillary spaces originally related to the 24-hour use of the building. At the southwest corner of the building, a hose drying tower extends to the rear along West St. James Street and rises above the roof line. The ground level of

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the tower bumps out to the street and merges into an integral masonry fence that wraps the corner at North San Pedro Street. The outdoor service area is accessed off of North San Pedro Street.

The building is a physical reflection of the operational needs of running a central fire station in the 1950s, and has changed little since its design and construction. Various communication functions and related equipment were later relocated to a new Communication Building at the Civic Center near West Mission Street after San Jose's City Hall was built to the north of the downtown in the late 1950s. This change in the use of the building did not result in a physical change to the structure when it occurred.

A replacement fire station opened in 2000, and is located on the parcel to the direct north, filling the rest of the city block. It is similar in scale and form to Former San Jose Fire Station One, although built of materials more visually and functionally characteristic of building technology of the present day. The new station is physically distinct from the subject building. The 1951-built Former San Jose Fire Station One building has been vacant and used for storage for over a decade, and is proposed for a downtown San Jose Fire Museum (SJFM) to house exhibits from the extensive collection of fire apparatus owned by SJFM that is currently housed at the City of San Jose Corporation Yard. The City of San Jose has designated the site a City Landmark (HL08-169). The SJFM presently has an agreement with the Oversight Board (successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose) to transfer ownership.

The property known as Former San Jose Fire Station One maintains almost all of its historic integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. The historic fire station maintains its original location on the northwest corner of North Market and West St. James Streets in downtown San Jose. It is surrounded by a setting that includes a variety of industrial and commercial buildings, but with little continuity of design or type of building, as has existed since the building was constructed in 1951. The building exhibits two changes that have not compromised its integrity, including a like-for-like replacement of the drive-through bay doors, as well as an extension of the maximum height of some of the bay openings themselves to allow for larger apparatus. The original form, massing, and materials of the building remain true to the original design and the property retains its mid-twentieth century institutional scale, and sense of workmanship, and feeling of the era. The building today effectively illustrates its direct association with the expansion of emergency services in San Jose during a period of explosive growth following World War II, and its future use as a museum will provide an interpretative setting of the historic and vital role of emergency services in modern San Jose. It also retains architectural features that identify it as a late but significant work of the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis, whose body of work influenced the design of downtown San Jose over sixty year period, beginning in the 1890s, and extending to the closing of the firm in the late 1950s.

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## 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 master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CRITERION A: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT,  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1951-1958

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1951 (date of construction)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Curtis, Ernest N. (architect, Binder & Curtis)

Heid, Warren (project architect, Binder & Curtis)

Bridges Construction Company (builder)



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Former San Jose Fire Station One is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its locally significant association with the mid-century expansion of the City of San Jose in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Politics/Government. Former Fire Station One is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent locally significant example of the later work of the architectural firm Binder & Curtis. The building is a significant modern architectural work that is representative of a period of rapid urban expansion in San Jose following World War II. Locally, the business community launched a campaign to attract new non-agricultural industries to Santa Clara Valley, resulting in the creation of a new economic base in the region focused on the electronic and defense industries. This growth resulted in a population increase between 1950 and 1975 from 95,000 to 500,000 residents. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, city leaders, anticipating this new growth, presented two bond measures to the public for fire safety improvements. Former San Jose Fire Station One was one of five fire stations constructed in the downtown area with proceeds from the first bond measure in 1946, and is the most historically significant due to its design and its function as an innovative new emergency communications center, a role it played until 1958. The new stations reflected the new regional vitality, were built to expand safety services in an era of rapid growth. Central Fire Station was intended to serve as a communication and command center, and was designed in a modern and monumental way to reflect its pivotal role in the larger emergency services system.

The building was identified for its historical significance as a part of the early 1990s San Jose Historic Resources Inventory Update, Phase II, and was designated a local San Jose City Landmark in 2012.

### **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance of Former San Jose Fire Station One is 1951-1958.

The period of significance spans a seven year period from the initial construction and opening of the building in 1951, until the completion and opening of San Jose City Hall and its companion new Communications Building on West Mission Street north of downtown San Jose

### **Criteria Considerations**

Former San Jose Fire Station One is not subject to any criteria considerations.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Patterns and Events**

Former San Jose Fire Station One has local cultural significance as an intact representation of significant patterns of community development in San Jose's post-World War II *Period of Industrialization and Suburbanization*, as known in the City's Historic Context Statement. Former San Jose Fire Station One is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of San Jose's history, in the area of community planning and development. It remains today a primary symbol within the history of the City of San Jose's Fire Department, and sustains an important link to the City's formative expansion following World War II and the mid-twentieth century efforts at community planning and development, which endured to support pioneering methods in construction and expressions of post-War Modern architecture.

The San Jose Fire Department was formally organized on January 27, 1854, by San Jose Ordinance No. 239. Originally, the department was composed of several volunteer groups, each dedicated to a specific piece of apparatus and trained to be highly proficient on that equipment. As the early city evolved, the City of San Jose bought more firefighting equipment and built fire houses for each of the groups. It took several years and a few large fires before a more reliable volunteer organization was in place, although San Jose escaped the horrific fires that destroyed San Francisco four times and wiped out many other Gold Rush era settlements in California.

The first fire house was built by the City of San Jose in 1854 on Lightston Alley two blocks south of Former San Jose Fire Station One. The building housed, Hook & Ladder No. 1, reorganized and newly named to man this first publicly operated fire station in the city. This building was the home of three fire companies for the next 15 years. In 1869, the State Legislature passed an act incorporating the department, and that same year the City of San Jose bought property on Second Street in the downtown for Empire Company No. 1, while Hook and Ladder No. 1 moved into rented quarters. The third company, Torrent Engine Company No. 2, was moved to the 1855-built City Hall building on North Market Street. Torrent remained at the city hall site for 82 years until construction of Former San Jose Fire Station One in 1951. After 1869, a number of additional volunteer companies were organized in the city, but they were replaced by a professional fire department that was organized in 1876. In October of that year, the City of San Jose established a department with paid staff, consisting of a Chief and 29 men, although volunteer companies continued to exist in order to supplement the professional fire department.

During the next three quarters of a century, the Fire Department grew slowly, but political upheaval brought in a new reformist administration to the City of San Jose in 1944. One of the new administration's key objectives was to update obsolete fire equipment and the aging fire houses around the city, echoing what was occurring across the country as the nation prepared for the post-war years. As World War II came to an end, fire officials in every city and state began

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to make plans for postwar improvements in firefighting, using new technology made available through wartime research. In the years following World War II, California also experienced a period of unparalleled prosperity and optimism spurred by unprecedented urban growth and economic expansion. The state's population doubled between 1940 and 1950, and this increase in population created a new problem, one of accommodating this influx of new residents with essential services.

In 1945, upheaval within the Fire Department and exposés in local newspapers regarding the inadequacies of the then leadership led to both bureaucratic and public approval of organizational changes and improvements to the San Jose Fire Department. In 1946, a \$350,000 fire bond measure provided the funds necessary to build five new fire stations, although Station No. 1, the last funded by the 1946 bond, required creative financing to pay for its construction, which exceeded the bond proceeds. In addition to the construction of new stations, the bond also high-lighted the implementation of plans for a central emergency communications center, to be included within Station No. 1. At the time of opening, the name had become Central Fire Station One, in recognition of the new status of the station, which included a new communication system integrating the communication and command center for emergency services throughout the city.

Construction of four modern neighborhood fire stations preceded No. 1, including Engine Company No. 2 (inactive) at North 6th and East Julian Streets in 1948, Engine Co. 5 (demolished) at North 6th and East Taylor Streets in 1948, Engine Co. 6 (demolished) at Minnesota Avenue and Iris Court in 1949, and Engine Co. 8 (active) at East Santa Clara and South 17th Streets in 1949. San Jose had risen from a Class 5 to a Class 4 in fire insurance classification due to the equipment upgrades, saving residents an estimated \$225,000 annually in fire insurance premiums. A second bond was approved in 1952 which added similar stations at South 3rd and Martha Streets (Active Engine Cos. 3 and 13), and Auzerais and Minor Streets (Active Engine Cos. 4 and 12). By 1955, the expanding population required additional stations, and temporary locations were established in the outlying neighborhoods - those growing needs met with permanent fire stations which have kept pace with the expansion of the urban service area to the present.

Bridges Construction Co. won a competitive bid to build Central Fire Station and was issued a building permit on April 12, 1950 (SJ BP #10395). Central Fire Station was put into service on March 15, 1951, the brass poles from the old station No. 1 at 35 North Market St. installed on that date to signify the relocation. The official dedication on April 30, 1951 was a day-long open house event brought together the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, San Jose High School Band, civic officials, veterans groups, and 500 school children to celebrate the opening of the station.

Forty-five years after opening Central Fire Station, on April 30, 1996, San Jose City Council voted to build a new fire station just north of the existing renamed San Jose Fire Station One. The new station to the north was opened for service on September 15, 2000. On January 5, 1999, the City transferred the site of San Jose Fire Station One to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose. Today, The Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose holds the title to the subject property.

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### **Criterion C: Architecture**

Former San Jose Fire Station One is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent locally significant example of the work of locally prominent architectural firm of Binder & Curtis. Fire station design in the post-World War II era differed substantially from the traditional, and typically classically-inspired design types of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the 1951-built Central Fire Station reflects the then-contemporary ideas for fire stations (as well as other public buildings) across the United States. The fire station building is a late but significant International style architectural work that is representative of a period of rapid urban expansion in San Jose following World War II, as well as the evolution of fire station construction in the post-War era.

Fire station architecture in the United States prior to World War II was dictated by many factors, including architectural trends at the time of construction, budget, the location of the fire station and surrounding setting (whether urban or rural), and availability of materials. Cities with larger budgets were able to demand the latest and greatest in fire-station technology, while locales with less to spend were forced to make do with older and oftentimes outdated technology.

In 1932, following an exhibit of modern architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York by H. R. Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, the beginnings of the Modern Movement in America began, influenced by the evolving International Style that had its roots in Interwar Europe that had stressed rationality, logic and a break with the past. This new aesthetic was first called the "International Style" by the 1932 MOMA exhibit and its accompanying publication. This style was a reaction against the ornamentation of previous decades, and sought a sense of authenticity in both the use of materials and the visual representation of a building's function. The International style and the philosophy of rationality and simplicity it represented is best represented in the work of architects Walter Gropius (founder of the Bauhaus, the first Modernist school of design and architecture), Le Corbusier and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Gropius and van der Rohe brought this style to America after fleeing Germany with the closure of the Bauhaus in 1933. These pioneers of the modern movement influenced Modernist American architects through both their designs and the influence they had as teachers; Mies at the Illinois Institute of Technology and Gropius at the Harvard School of Design. The International style buildings, composed of steel, glass and concrete, were minimalist in concept, stressed functionalism and were devoid of nonessential decoration.

The International style is primarily associated with commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings rather than residential architecture. During the 1930s and 1940s, American designers sought to distance themselves from the complexities and associations of historical antecedents, exploring the beauty in materials themselves and the forms that resulted from an approach to design based on function. The Modernist movement found its way into every other facet of architecture in the post-war era, and in the 1950s, Modernism became the primary means of expression in the built environment.

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The works of local architects were influenced by designs promulgated in national architectural magazines such as *Architectural Record* and *Progressive Architecture*. By the mid-1950s, the contemporary works of architects with world-wide stature such as Mies Van der Rohe, Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, Le Corbusier, and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill provided a full range of design ideas - and validation of Modernism at the local level - due to the immediacy that the national magazine press provided. Until the mid-1950s most of the work of local modernist architects had characteristics related to the evolving Bay Tradition style associated with regional architects such as William Wurster, Gardner Dailey, and others. In San Jose, architects such as Binder & Curtis, Ralph Wyckoff and Edward Kress were first to embrace this new aesthetic, although their work is more directly related to the Art Moderne movement, that had been built upon the principles of the International Style during the late 1930s. This local work, which Former San Jose Fire Station One distinctly symbolizes, tended towards an implementation of modernistic principles focused on the interplay of mass, volume, and space, with strong abstract symbolism related to movement, horizontality, and function.

The local architectural firm of Binder & Curtis (comprised of Ernest N. Curtis and William Binder) were the architects for the new Central Fire Station One, and Ernest N. Curtis was architect of record, while Warren Heid was the project architect. Binder & Curtis was San Jose's most prolific firm at that time, having designed much of downtown San Jose during 60 years of active work that began when William Binder first established his own firm in 1897. Curtis became Binder's partner in 1918.

William Binder (1871-1953) began his career in the 1890s. Born in San Francisco, he acquired his education by working under architect George W. Page, one of San Jose's leading architects during the late nineteenth century. Binder was influenced by Louis Henry Sullivan, a Chicago architect who pioneered the use of steel framing and newly-invented electric elevator, making the construction of skyscrapers possible. When Binder left Page's firm to establish his own in the late 1890s, he became the first San Jose architect to utilize these innovative ideas in his designs, which quickly proved their fitness in the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake.

Binder's partner, Ernest N. Curtis (1889-1956), was born in San Jose. Like Binder, Curtis also served as an apprentice to George Page and then Binder himself. Following his return from the warfront in 1918, Binder partnered with Curtis, extending the capability of the firm into the future that would continue to shape the built-landscape of San Jose during the Interwar years and later. Major commissions that are now City Landmarks included the Theatre Jose, Towne Theater, Twohy Building, Montgomery Hotel, Commercial Building (high-rise), San Jose's Civic Auditorium, and the San Jose Water Company headquarters. During the post-war years, Binder & Curtis became the area's premier institutional architect, designing schools, and managing the creation of Santa Clara County's government center.

Warren Heid, the project architect was also born locally, and received his B.A. in Architecture from the University of California at Berkeley in 1950. He later received several awards and distinctions in his career, including one of *Factory Magazine's* "Top Ten National Industrial Plants" of 1968 for his design of the San Jose Mercury Newspaper plant.

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Former San Jose Fire Station One remains the most architecturally distinctive of a dispersed grouping of seven new firehouses built in San Jose during the first decade after World War II, of which five remain. The design by Binder & Curtis is a distinguished feature in downtown San Jose, a clear physical representative of a specific time within the evolution of the city's modern urban core.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Nailen, R. L. *Guardians of the Garden City: The History of The San Jose Fire Department*. Memorial Reprint Edition. San Jose: Smith & McKay Printing Co., 2002.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** HL08-169

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.338797 Longitude: -121.894741
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:



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Or

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the property is shown on the accompanying Santa Clara County Assessor's Parcel Map for APN 259-33-078, located on the southwesterly corner lot formed by North Market and Devine Streets, between North San Pedro and North Market Streets, north of St. James Street.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property is restricted to the historic fire station and city lot on which it has been located since its initial construction date, according to Assessor's Parcel records.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Franklin Maggi/Architectural Historian  
organization: Archives & Architecture, LLC  
street & number: PO BOX 1332  
city or town: San Jose state: CA zip code: 95109  
e-mail: franklin.maggi@archistory.com  
telephone: (408) 297-2684  
date: July 15, 2014

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

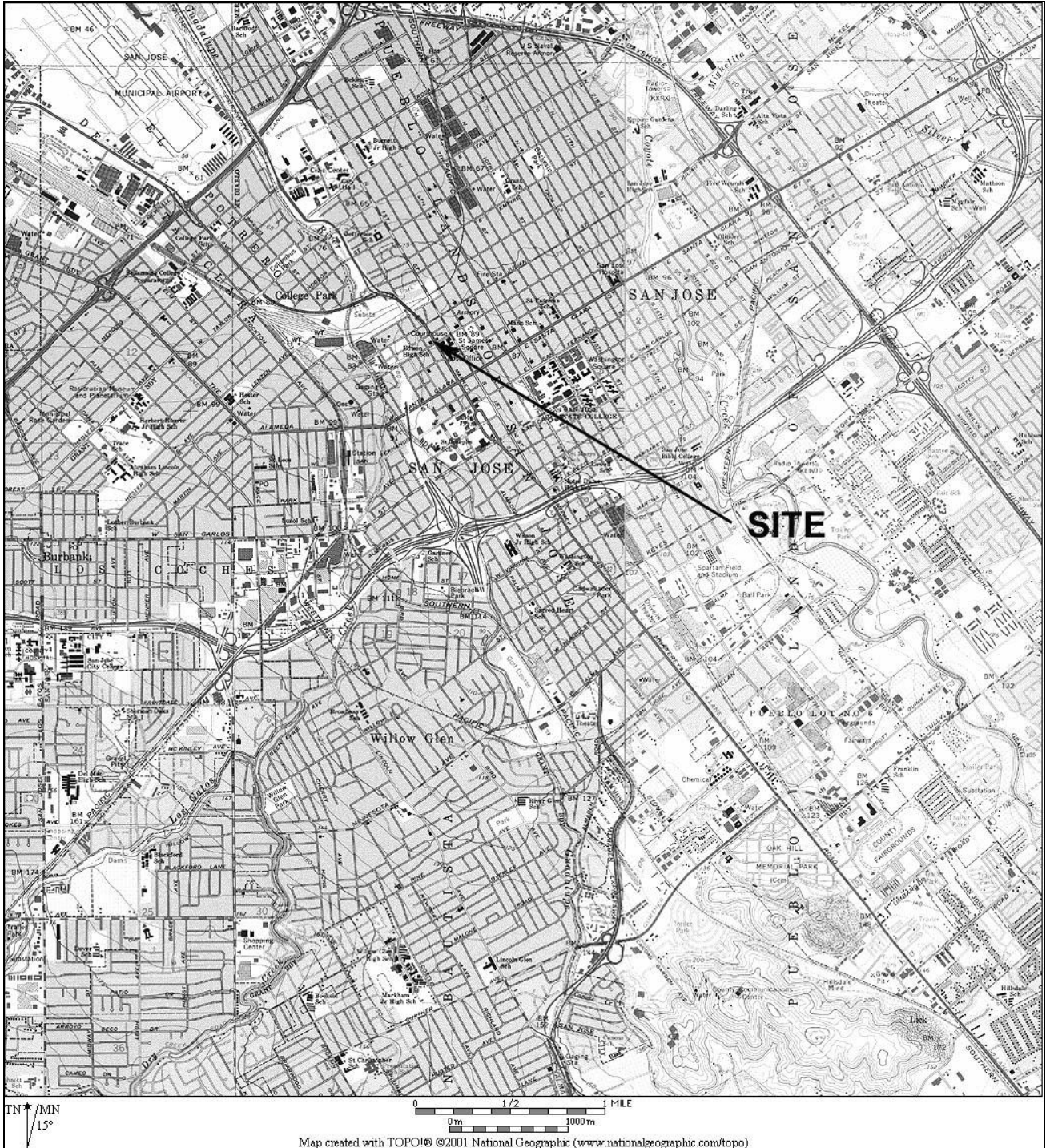
Santa Clara County, CA  
County and State

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

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County and State

**USGS Map, San Jose West/San Jose East (partials) 7.5 minute quadrangles**



Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

Santa Clara County, CA  
County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photograph Log

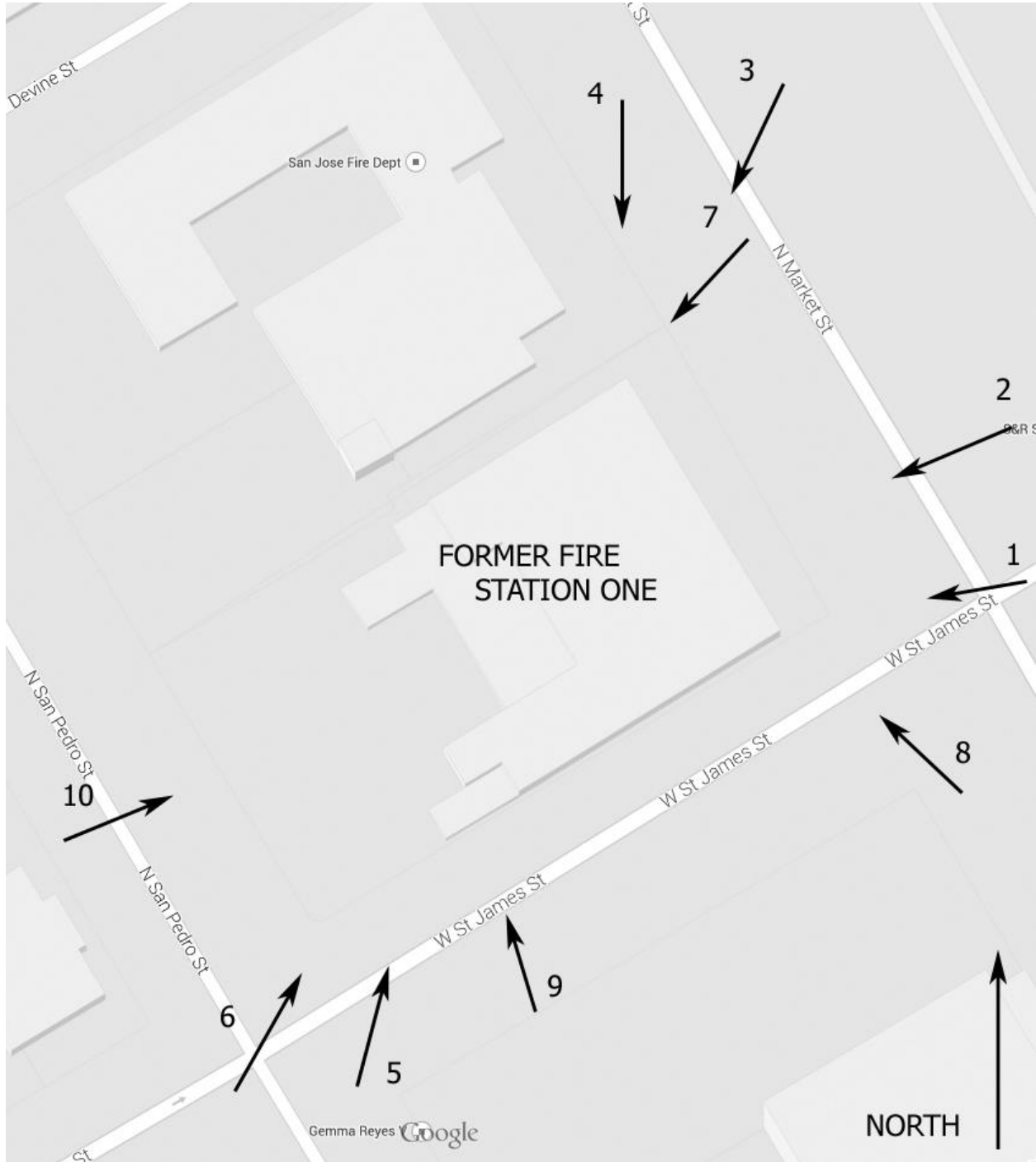
Name of Property	Former San Jose Fire Station One
City or Vicinity	San Jose
County	Santa Clara County
State	CA
Name of Photographer	Franklin Maggi
Date of Photographs	March 2014
Location of Original Digital Files	533 N. 10th St., San Jose, CA 95112
Number of Photographs	10

1. Overview of Former San Jose Fire Station One, viewed facing east.
2. Front façade, viewed facing east.
3. Easterly (front) and northerly elevations, viewed facing south.
4. Detailed view of easterly and northerly elevations, viewed facing south.
5. Westerly (rear) and southerly elevations, viewed facing north.
6. Rear elevation, viewed facing northeast.
7. Northerly elevation, viewed facing south.
8. Southerly elevation, viewed facing west.
9. Detailed view of hose drying tower, viewed facing north.
10. Rear elevation, viewed facing east.

Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

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**Photo Key**



Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

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County and State

**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**



Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

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**Photo 3**



**Photo 4**



Former San Jose Fire Station One  
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**Photo 5**



**Photo 6**





Former San Jose Fire Station One  
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**Photo 7**



**Photo 8**



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**Photo 9**



**Photo 10**



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### Index of Figures

Name of Property	Former San Jose Fire Station One
City or Vicinity	San Jose
County	Santa Clara County
State	CA
Number of Figures	2

Figure 1. New Headquarters at 201 N. Market Street, 1951. Nailen, R. L. *Guardians of the Garden City: The History of The San Jose Fire Department*. San Jose: Smith & McKay Printing Co., 1972.

Figure 2. Firehouse No. 1, ca. 1962. Nailen, R. L. *Guardians of the Garden City: The History of The San Jose Fire Department*. San Jose: Smith & McKay Printing Co., 1972.

Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

Santa Clara County, CA  
County and State

**Figure 1.**



**Figure 2.**



Former San Jose Fire Station One  
Name of Property

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County and State

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.