BOULDER FIRE STATION NO. 2

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

DRAFT MARCH 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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IMAGE CREDITS

Current-day (2020) photographs provided by Mundus Bishop, RATIO, and JVA. Historic photographs (pre-2020) provided by the City of Boulder or from online archives at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History and Boulder Historical Society Collection, unless otherwise noted.

DISCLAIMER

The Resource Assessment Report documents the history, significance, integrity and current condition of the resource. It does not evaluate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If the resource has been previously listed or evaluated it is referenced and footnoted.

This report is funded in part through a grant from History Colorado, State Historical Fund

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Figure 1-1. Aerial view of the Boulder Fire Station No. 2 location in Boulder, Colorado, 1938 (source: University of Colorado Boulder: Aerial Photographs of Colorado)

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

State/National Register Terminology [1] [2]

Area of Significance - an aspect of historic development in which a property made contributions for which it meets the National Register criteria, such as architecture, entertainment or recreation.

Character-Defining Features - the elements that account for the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

Contributing Resource - a building, site, structure, object, or feature adding to the significance of a property.

Designation Boundary - the boundary defined by the Landmarks Board and City Council that encompasses a historic property. This boundary represents a physical area in which any future alterations have historic preservation review associated with them.

Eligibility - ability of a property to meet the State/National Register criteria.

Evaluation Criteria - the established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the State/National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Context - information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Landscape Characteristics - the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from a historic period; these aspects individually and collectively give a space its historic character and aid in understanding its historical importance.

Local Landmark - a local area or building that has been determined to have a special character and historic, architectural, or aesthetic or value to the city.

Period of Significance - the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the State and/or National Register criteria, and/or Local Landmarks criteria.

Property Type - a grouping of properties defined by common physical and associative attributes.

Integrity [3]

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. It is assessed to determine if the characteristics that shaped the property during the period of significance are present as they were historically.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

1 US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, ***How to Complete the National Registration Bulletin*** (Washington DC: National Park Service Cultural Resources, 1997), Appendix IV.

2 US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Washington DC: Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships,1996).

3 Ibid.

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Property Name:	Boulder Fire Department No. 2
Location:	University Hills neighborhood
Property Address:	1010 Aurora Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302
Latitude/Longitude:	40.0035 / -105.2788
Legal Property Description:	LOT 1-4 LESS W 75 FT BLK 26 UNIVERSITY PLACE OLD FIRE STATION ON THE HILL 1 BLK EAST OF ACADEMY BLDG
Parcel Tag:	146331324002
Acreage / Square Footage:	.12 Acres / 5,378 SF
Date of Construction:	1908
Designer(s):	Isaac T. Shockley, Architect

DESIGNATION, ELIGIBILITY, & CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

Current Designation Level

_x_ Local Landmark
___ State Register of Historic Properties (SRHP)
___ National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP)

State & National Register Eligibility

State Register of Historic Properties	National Register of Historic Properties
___ Determined Eligible	___ Determined Eligible
___ Delisted	___ Delisted

Recommended Period of Significance

Date Range: 1908 to 1958 (as a Fire Department)
Date Range: 1958 to present (as a Pottery Studio)

Property Types

_x_ District(s)	___ Structure(s)
___ Sites(s)	___ Object(s)
_x_ Buildings(s)	___ Feature(s) (SRHP)

Individual Character-Defining Features of Property Types

District(s)	Structure(s)
University Hills Neighborhood	___
	___
Site(s)	**Object(s)**
___	___
___	___
Building(s)	**Feature(s) (SRHP only)**
Fire Station	___
___	___

Ordinance & Listing Information

City of Boulder
Local Landmark No: 79-8
Ordinance No: 4455
Ordinance Date: January 01, 1980
State ID: ___
Smithsonian Trinomial: 5BL1472
National Historic Landmark No: ___

Areas of Significance

Architecture
Social History

Property Integrity: Aspects

_x_ Location	_x_ Workmanship
_x_ Setting	_x_ Feeling
_x_ Design	_x_ Association
_x_ Materials	

NRHP Evaluation Criteria

___ Criteria A: The property is associated with event that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
___ Criteria B: The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
___ Criteria C: The 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 may lack individual distinction
___ Criteria D: The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Designation Boundary

Designation Boundary Description: Fire Station No. 2 is located between 10th Street and 11th Street on Aurora Avenue in southwest Boulder.

The designation boundary is the entire area embraced by the resource including the building and surrounding landscape (Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-2. Designation Boundary of Fire Station No. 2, 2020 (source: Google Earth)

HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Context

See Appendix

Statement of Significance

Boulder Fire Station No. 2 is significant for its association with the growth and development of the fire department in Boulder, as well as fire protection in the wider context of the United States. The building was erected in 1908 in the American Foursquare style that was most commonly utilized for residential buildings. Isaac T. Shockley designed the Fire Station No. 2 and No. 3 in the same style, however, Fire Station No. 3 is no longer standing.[4] This unfortunate event has made Fire Station No. 2 truly unique and individual to the City of Boulder and historic fire station designs as a whole. Fire Station No. 2 creates a unique moment in Boulder's architectural and developing history, as well as cultivates deep social roots having historically served the University Hills community and City of Boulder as a fire station for 50 years and presently as a pottery studio for more than 60 years.

Fire Station No. 2 is significant for the role it has played in advancement and development of fire prevention in the early 1900s. The building was constructed during the recommended period of significance for the University Hill neighborhood development and during a time when fire protection was critical to establish for the ever growing City of Boulder. The history behind the building makes it a contributing resource within the University Hills Community, as well as a part of the municipal history of Boulder altogether.

Fire Station No. 2 is significant for its representation of the American Foursquare style in Boulder; as an example of early fire station construction from the 20th century; and as a representative for the workmanship of Isaac T. Shockley. The Fire Station reflects the American Foursquare style with its simple floor plan, cubic front facing shape, low pitched, hipped roof with a deep overhang, and a large, hipped central dormer.[5] The American Foursquare Style of architecture was most commonly seen for residential buildings. It is unique to see this style utilized in this instance allowing the building to blend into the overall architectural style of the University Hills Neighborhood.

Recommended Period of Significance

There are two recommended periods of significance for Fire Station No. 2. The first recommended period of significance is from 1908 to 1958. The period begins with the construction of the fire station and ends with the year the building was converted into a pottery studio. The pottery studio has served the University Hills Neighborhood and the wider City of Boulder in a substantial way while respecting the historic fabric of the fire station. There have been shared cultural experiences between these communities, the pottery studio, and fire station's history altogether that has prompted a second period of significance dating from 1958 to present day.

4 Boulder (Colo.). Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, 1979-87. Fire Station No. 2 (Boulder, Colo.) Landmark Designation Papers, 2.
5 Ibid., 2.

Summary of Use

Historic Use

Before sophisticated motorized equipment was invented, men and horses were the only power available for fire protection. Frame buildings, gas lamps, and wood-burning stoves contributed to the constant fires that threatened Boulder in the early days. The first organized fire protection was created in 1871. Boulder Fire Station No. 2 was erected in 1908 at the urging of Fire Chief George Fonda, in the University Hills Neighborhood of Boulder, Colorado along the north slope. The fire station was in continuous use for fifty years, until it was replaced with the larger, more modern station located at the corner of Broadway and Baseline in 1958.[6]

Date	Event
1908 to 1958	Boulder Fire Station No. 2

Current Use

Boulder Fire Station No. 2 currently serves as a pottery studio for community use, education, and recreation. The transition began in 1958 when the fire station had been replaced with a modern building erected at a different location. The Pottery Studio was run by the Parks and Recreation Department for over 60 years. The City of Boulder eventually began looking for a non-governmental organization to steward the pottery program in 2015. The Studio Arts Boulder Organization has served the University Hills community ever since.[7]

Date	Event
1958 to 2015	City of Boulder Pottery Lab
2015 to present	Studio Arts Boulder

6 Boulder (Colo.). Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, 1979-87. Fire Station No. 2 (Boulder, Colo.) Landmark Designation Papers, 2.
7 Studio Arts Boulder. "History".

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Architecture Summary

Fire Station No. 2 is a simple 2-story brick building combined with a steep roof pitch and elaborate dormer window.[8] The first floor contains large wooden double doors that were formerly used to receive the horse and wagons as well as fire trucks. There is a large exterior stair case leading to the second floor as well as a small brick storage room with an asphalt shed roof (both of which were added at a later date). The majority of the exterior windows are double hung. There is one exterior door on the second floor that could have opened onto an exterior staircase at one point in time but has since been removed. There is a wooden railing at the top of the second floor stairs as well as large built-in, wooden storage spaces that were formerly used as the fireman's lockers.

Primary Materials

The Fire Station is primarily brick exterior with stone sills, lintels, and copings. The roof material consist of asphalt shingles while the windows and doors are wood and wood framed. The first floor is concrete while the second is hardwood. The interior consists of painted brick and plaster walls. The first floor ceiling is comprised of decorative pressed metal ceiling tiles that are not original to the interior structure.

Fire Station No. 2 has seen minor rehabilitation and modifications since its completed construction. The roof was recently replaced with like material and the left front facing side door was widened for accessibility. A metal staircase was added to the east exterior wall and extends up to the second floor. A small brick storage room that protrudes the east exterior was also added. The original cobblestone driveway was recently repaved. Much of the interior finishes have remained the same. Bite marks from the horses can still be seen on some of the wood detailing in areas where the stable was kept. The workroom on the second floor still retains the original floor, but the remainder of the area has been covered by various types of finishes. The original fire pole and opening were covered once the fire station was repurposed into the pottery studio.

8 Boulder (Colo.). Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, 1979-87. Fire Station No. 2 (Boulder, Colo.) Landmark Designation Papers, 5.

Construction & Alteration History

Date	Event	Source
1871	First fire protection organization was established in the City of Boulder.	Fire Station No. 2 Designation Papers, 2
1908	Construction of the Boulder Fire Station No. 2 was completed.	Fire Station No. 2 Designation Papers, 2
1958	Boulder Fire Station No. 2 was replaced with a larger, more modern station at Broadway and Baseline. The building was turned over to the Parks and Recreation Department of Boulder and repurposed for use as a pottery studio.	Fire Station No. 2 Designation Papers, multiple
1980	Boulder Fire Station No. 2 was designated as a local landmark	City of Boulder Landmark L-79-8
1982	A small shed roof addition was built on the rear of the building.	Historic Structure Report, 26
1987	The Historic Structure Report and Survey was conducted on the building. This report recorded the existing condition of fair and poor items that may or may not have been rehabilitated years after.	Historic Structure Report, 26
1993	The fire escape addition on the north east facade of the building was built.	Central Records
1995	A fence was approved as an alteration and added to the site.	Central Records
1999	There was continued work (or another addition of fencing) as well as a walkway and exterior lighting added to the site.	Central Records
2006	The fire escape was rehabilitated and/or modified.	Central Records
2014	The original cobblestone driveway was paved.	Site Visit Notes

Figure 1-3. View of Fire Station No. 2 at 1010 Aurora Avenue, with two fire trucks and a Ford automobile in front. On the truck to the left (1915 White) are (left to right): Carl Burke, Frank Johnson, Asa Dunning, and Tommy Love. In the 1914 Ford in the center are Chief Emil Johnson with Frank Urie at the wheel. On the 1913 Seagrave to the right are (left to right): Frank Burke, Art Pettingill, and DeKalb Wellma (source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History).

INTEGRITY

Location

Boulder Fire Station No. 2 has resided in its original University Hills location since completing construction in 1908.

Setting

The surrounding landscape of the site has remained much the same and has always been situated within a residential neighborhood. Its placement on the site, specifically its scale, height, driveway setbacks and construction material, all work in harmony to make it compatible with the surrounding residences.

Design

The building has retained much of its original design. There have been some exterior additions (metal staircase and storage shed) since its original construction that do not seem to obstruct the overall design of the building and are reversible. The building has been slightly modified on the interior to accommodate a pottery studio's needs and equipment.

Materials

The majority of the materials are original to the structure. The pressed metal ceiling tiles were added to the first floor ceiling at an unknown date but likely during it's recommended period of significance. The roof has recently been replaced with like materials.

Workmanship

The workmanship of Fire Station No. 2 is consistent with the American Foursquare architectural style. The typical characteristics of this style were represented by way of it's simple, cubic shape and floor plan, low pitched, hipped roof with a deep overhang, and a large, hipped central dormer.

Feeling

The structure is currently open as a pottery studio and creates a space for community interaction and engagement. As much of the building's integrity has remained intact, the feeling of walking through a historic space has been maintained.

Association

The Fire Station's original signage and appropriate preservation has allowed the building to maintain its associations with the growth and development of fire protection within the City of Boulder and the University Hills neighborhood.

CURRENT EXISTING CONDITION

ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION

Foundation

Floor Slab: The lower level floor slap appears to be in good condition. A good deal of furniture covers the flooring, however, from what was able to be observed, there was no evidence of major damage. There is a metal panel inset in the slab near the lower level restroom. A large trench drain runs north to south through most of the open floor area.

Driveway: The driveway was paved in 2014 and shows no major signs of wear or damage. The paved surface replaces the original kiln brick driveway material.

Roofing

Without roof access, the full conditions of the existing roof were unable to be verified. Of what could be seen from ground level, the existing shingles appear to be in good condition. The roof soffits also appear to be in good condition. The gutters and downspouts do not appear to be original to the building.

Figure 1-4. View of linear floor drain, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-5. View of steel panel in building slab, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-6. View of roof, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-7. View of brick at upper window, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-8. View of sealant on brick, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-9. View of stone detailing, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-10. View of lintel below exterior stair, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Walls/Finishes

Masonry

Brick: Overall the existing brick walls appear to be in good condition. There are numerous places where the joints appear to have been repointed at some time in the past. There is also an area of damage near the main entry door on the north end where the brick appears to have been treated for graffiti removal and has is a darker color than the rest of the wall. The interior brick walls are painted and appear in good condition. Brick around one window on the upper level is in poor condition, and in need of resetting and repointing.

Stone: Stone was used for window lintels, the building foundations and additional detailing throughout. The stone show evidence of weathering, but structurally and functionally seems to be in good condition. One lintel appears to have been replaced with concrete to allow for the installation of the exterior staircase.

Wood

Flooring: The main work room on the upper level appears to have the original wood floor finish. The flooring overall seems in good condition. The other areas of the upper level floors have been covered with alternative flooring finishes. The condition of the original wood flooring below was unable to be verified.

Windows: The window frames appear to be in fair condition. There is considerable damage on the windowsills throughout. Many of the windows have interior storm windows installed. The wood window frames appear to have mostly cosmetic dirt and damage from the ceramic studio use. The lower level windows have been painted. Additionally, on the lower level, one of the wood window frames sustains the damage the frame had originally received from the horse that was stabled there chewing on the wood.

Doors: The main double garage doors at the north end of the building appear to be the original doors. The wood is painted, and the doors appear to be in good condition. The side door on the east wall was cut to create access to the added storage area/loading area. Some of the upper level doors at the south end appear to be original, and in fair condition. The swing on several of the doors has been reversed. One door appears to have been repurposed to its current location and the top of the door cut off to fit the existing frame. The interior function of the rooms on the south end of the upper level has been revised from the original uses.

Figure 1-11. (Left) Lower level window with horse damage, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-12. (Right) Upper level window with interior storm, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-13. View of garage doors, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-14. View of opening cut into original east doors, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-15. View of upper level restroom door, 2020 (source: Ratio)

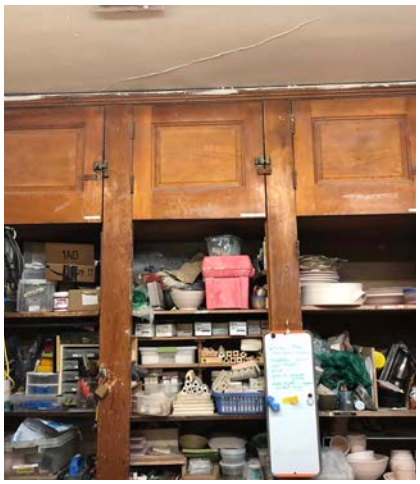


Figure 1-16. View of lockers, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-17. View of roof framing in attic, 2020 (source: Ratio)

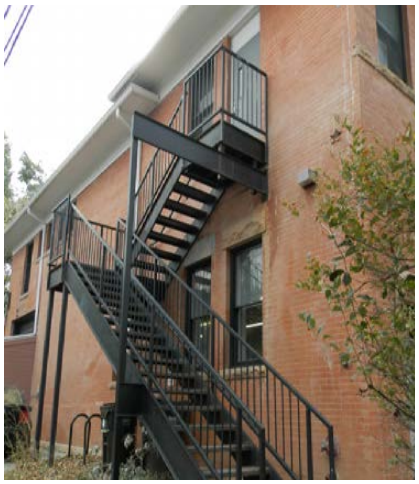


Figure 1-18. View of exterior staircase, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-19. Evidence of previous exterior stair landing, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-20. View of lower level ceiling, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-21. View of original fire pole location, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Lockers: The general forms of the original lockers on the upper level are intact, however missing most of the front doors. The smaller doors on top are all in place. The lockers are currently used for storage and appear to be in fair condition.

Roof Framing: Ladder access to the attic is in one of the storage rooms on the south end of the upper level. Existing framing appears to be in good condition.

Metal

Exterior Stair: The exterior stair is not original to the building. There is evidence that there was a previous exterior staircase to the upper level that was installed in a slightly different location.

Ceiling Tiles: Per owner input, the pressed metal ceiling tiles are not the original ceiling finish for the lower level. The panels are painted and appear to be in good condition when observed from eye level. The original opening for the fire pole has been filled in, and the pole removed.

Mechanical

The building interior is fully powered and has a mechanical system for heating and cooling that is not original to the building. On both levels there are restroom facilities, with an accessible restroom on the lower level. In addition, there are a variety of mop sinks/paint sinks throughout the space for the current ceramic studio use.

Most of the lighting throughout the building is provided by fluorescent tube lighting, with a few individual fixtures remaining in the upper level restroom and storage room.

Figure 1-22. View of mechanical unit, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-23. View of first-floor mop sink, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-24. View of interior stair, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Other

Lower Level Restroom: The flooring and wainscot appear to be finished with custom made tiles. The interior restroom finishes all appear to be in good condition.

Loading/Storage Area: The lower level addition has two exterior doors, one to the exterior grade level, and one raised up that is for pallet loading. The pallet storage area is raised up above floor level and is enclosed in a locked gate.

Interior Stair: The bottom steps are concrete and have painted edges in a contrasting color. Portions of the paint could use retouching, and there is some damage to the corner of the steps. The main portion of the stair is wood, with metal panels and nosings added to each step. The metal is worn, but functional. It is unclear the condition of the wood below, but the portions of wood that remain exposed are in fair to poor condition.

Figure 1-25. View of storage addition, 2020 (source: Ratio)

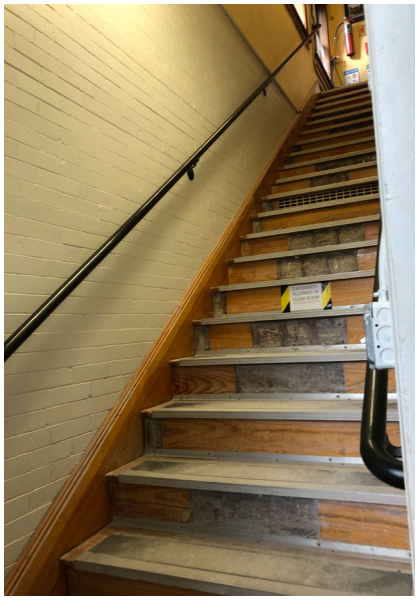


Figure 1-26. View of lower level accessible restroom, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-27. View of bottom of interior stair, 2020 (source: Ratio)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Fire Station No. 2 is a two-story building with a hip-roofed and clay brick masonry built in 1908 and has been home to a pottery studio for over 50 years. Elevations and a Historic Structures Report prepared by CSC in 1987 were available during this assessment; however, no structural drawings, original or otherwise, were available. The structural systems are described below based on our site observations and documentation of the structure.

Foundation

The foundation was not exposed or observed below grade, so the depth and presence of footings are unknown, however they are likely continuous concrete or masonry strip footings.

Overall, the foundation appears to be in good condition; no step cracking related to foundation settlement was observed.

Roofing

The structure has a hip roof with a 7:12 pitch and a gable dormer on the north elevation. The roof framing consists of wood trusses built of 2x4 members spaced at 24" on center. The roof assembly consists of asphalt shingles over OSB added during a re-roofing, over the original ¾" board skip sheathing.

The roof appears to be in good condition; there is no sagging or deflection to indicate structural deficiencies. The wood framing appears to be in good physical condition showing no signs of deterioration.

Walls and Framing

The building's perimeter walls consist of load bearing multi-wythe red clay brick with red sandstone headers, sills, and water tables. The mortar joints appear to consist of soft lime-based mortar and this could be confirmed by testing. The brick is in a running bond patter with no visible header courses. It is likely that there are blind diagonal headers which was typical construction for brick walls in this era with no visible headers.

The brick and stone are in overall good condition and exhibit weathering consistent with their age. There are cracks located at brick supported over the large transom window and at the first-floor entry door. The chimney's mortar joints exhibit more weathering than the rest of the building.

Flooring

The ground floor of the building consists of a concrete slab on grade. The floor framing of the second floor was not exposed or visible during the observation and no structural plans are available. The framing spans 22'-8" between the exterior masonry bearing walls and supports a significant load from the pottery kilns and storage on the second floor. At the stairway, a 2'-0" difference in elevation between the first-floor ceiling and the second floor was observed. This could indicate that the framing consists of wood trusses; however, verification would be needed to confirm this.

The first-floor concrete slab on grade in good condition. The second-floor system does not exhibit any sagging or deflection to indicate structural deficiencies. However, the framing supports a large span and load and was concealed during the observation, so its capacity has not been verified.

Figure 1-28. Front of Fire Station No. 2, 2020 (source: JVA)

Figure 1-29. Fire escape on east side of building, 2020 (source: JVA)

Lateral Force Resisting System (LFRS)

The LFRS of the house consists of the building's perimeter brick walls acting as shear walls and is augmented by a steel moment frame located in the front third of the building, near the large door opening for the fire trucks.

The LFRS is in good condition. It has performed well over the lifetime of the structure.

Other

The site includes a non-original outdoor steel framed stair fire escape with concrete landings leading to a second-floor entrance on east side of the building (Re: Figure 29).

The fire escape is in poor condition and has significant corrosion at the angles and decks.

Structural Condition Definitions

This structural condition assessment makes use of terms concerning the condition of building components which are defined as follows:

Good - A structural element, component or system is considered in good condition when it is undamaged, structurally sound or functionally operational, and performing as intended. No specific repairs are required, and only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair - An element, component or system is considered in fair condition when there are signs of wear or deterioration, such as freeze-thaw deterioration, corrosion, or wood decay exceeding expectations based on the age and use of the element, that may be reducing the structural capacity of the member. Replacement or repair of the element may be required.

Poor - An element, component, or system is considered in poor condition when it no longer performs its intended structural purpose. Deterioration or damage reduced the load carrying capacity of the element and simple repairs cannot be justified or are not expected to be effective. The element may show signs of imminent failure. Major repair or replacement will be required.

Note: Condition ratings reported are based upon visual observations only. No material testing or exploratory observations have been made. Further investigation could result in modification to condition ratings.

Table 1-1: Condition Assessment of Architectural Features

Primary Architectural Features	Description of Primary Materials	Condition
Foundation	Concrete slab on grade	Good
Roofing	Sheathed plywood with polyurethane coating	Good
Masonry	Rolled asphalt	Fair
Wood	Dimensional lumber	Fair
Metal	Plaster, paint	Good
Additional Building Systems		
Mechanical	HVAC	Good
Fire Protection & Suppression		
Irrigation	(Backflow preventer spray heads, etc.)	
Electrical	Lighting (see summary)	Good
Plumbing	Restrooms, mop sink	Good

Table 1-2: Condition Assessment of Structural Features

Primary Structural Features	Description of Primary Materials	Condition
Foundation	Continuous concrete or masonry strip footings	Good
Roofing	Hip roof 7:12 pitch and a gable dormer on north side	Good
Walls	Load bearing multi-wythe red clay brick	Good
Framing	Unknown, possible wood trusses	Good
Flooring	Concrete slab on grade	Good
Lateral Force Resisting System	Perimeter brick shear wall with steel moment frame	Good
Other	Non-original outdoor steel framed stair fire escape	Poor

ADDITIONAL IMAGES

Figure 1-30. Boulder Fire Station No. 2 Landmark Designation plaque, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-31. Front (north) elevation view, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-32. Southeast exterior view, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-33. View from south storage and kiln yard, 2020 (source: Ratio)

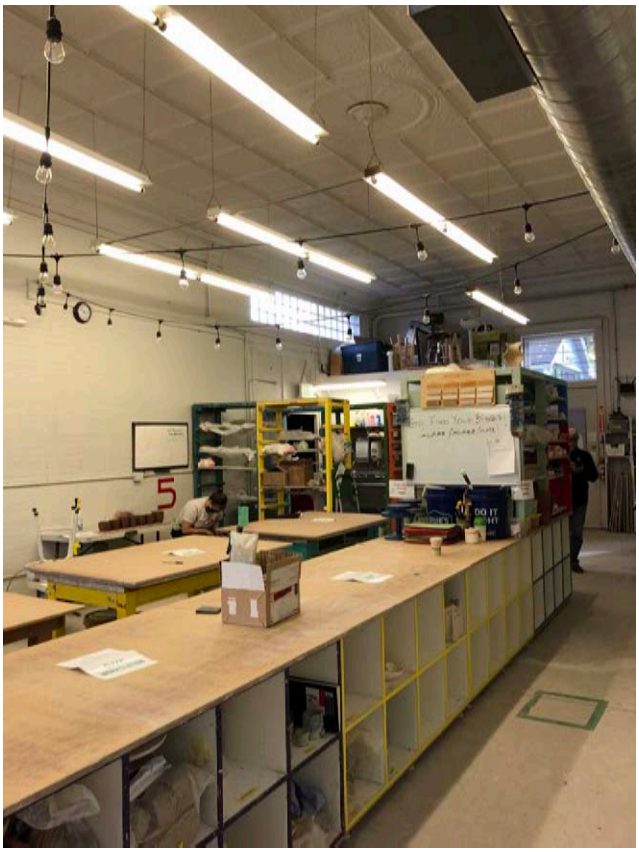


Figure 1-34. Lower level interior view looking south, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-35. Lower level interior view looking south, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-36. Front (north) elevation view, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-37. Upper level south pottery room looking east, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Figure 1-38. Upper level south pottery room looking northwest, 2020 (source: Ratio)

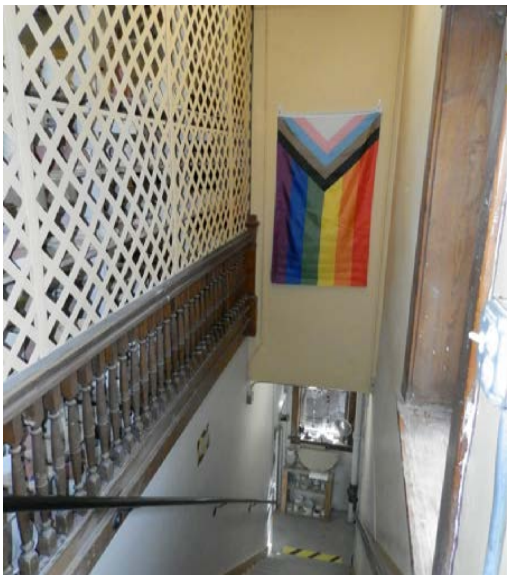
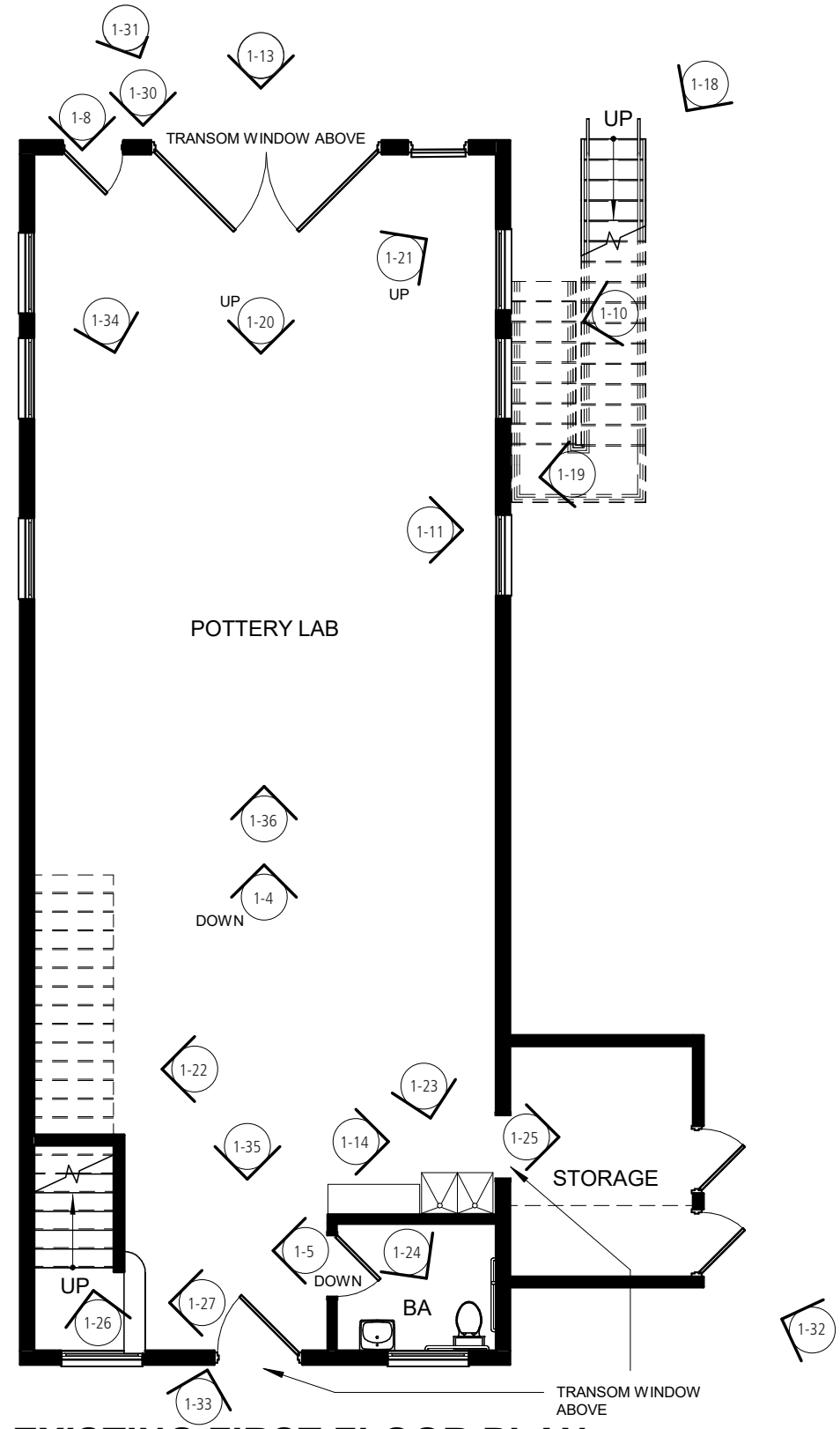


Figure 1-39. Top of interior stair, 2020 (source: Ratio)

SKETCHES

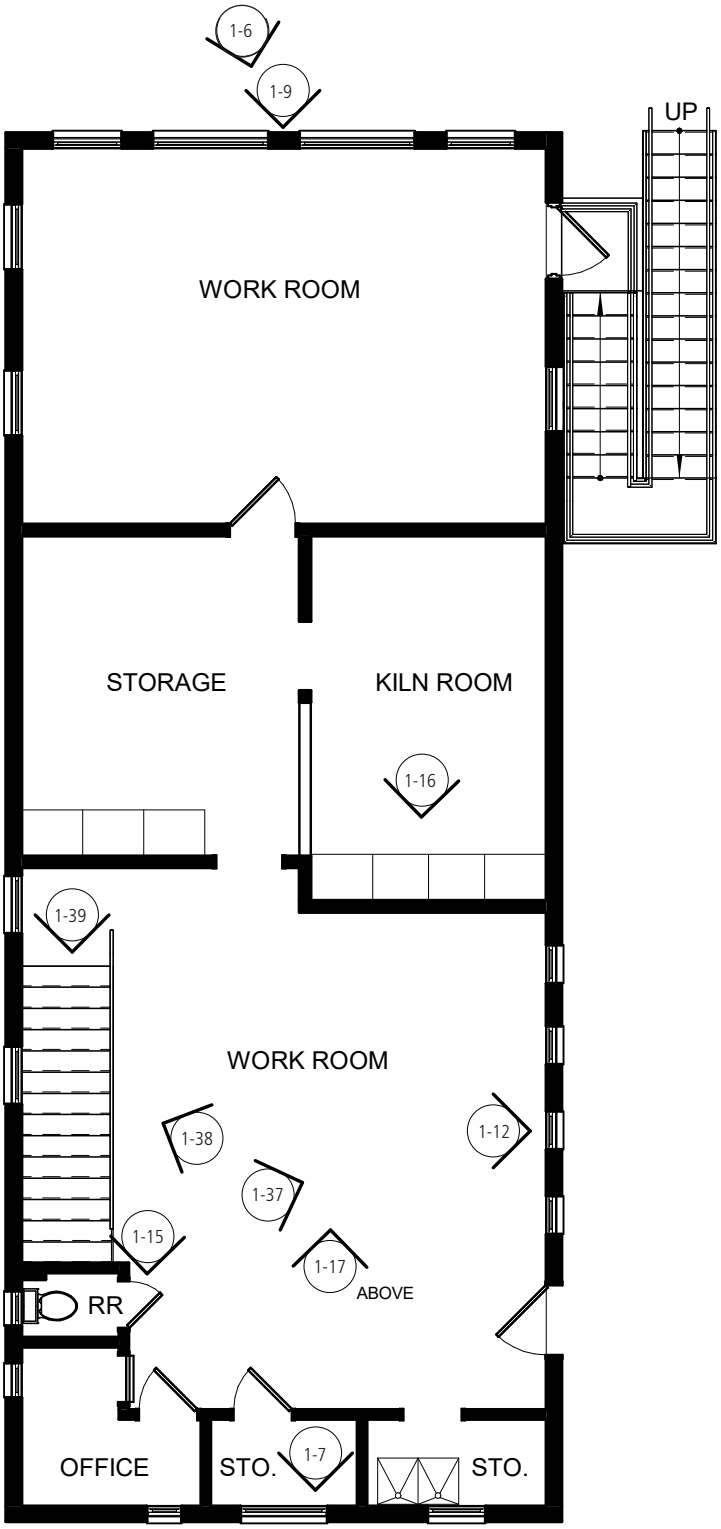


EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

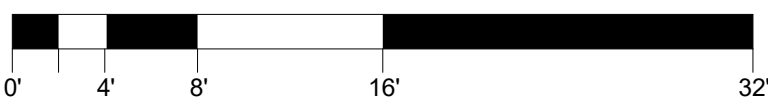
N

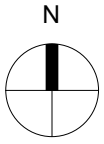
0' 4' 8' 16' 32'



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"





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Boulder Fire Station No. 2 possess a high degree of integrity and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has resided in its original University Hills location since completing construction in 1908. Its placement on the site, specifically its scale, height, driveway setbacks and construction material, all work in harmony to make it compatible with the surrounding residences. The building has retained much of its original character. There have been some exterior additions (metal staircase & storage shed) since its original construction that do not seem to obstruct the overall design of the building and are reversible. The building has been slightly modified on the interior to accommodate a pottery studio's needs and equipment. Most of the materials are original to the structure. The workmanship of Fire Station No. 2 is consistent with the American Foursquare architectural style. The structure is currently open as a pottery studio and creates a space for community interaction and engagement. Since much of the building's integrity has remained intact, the feeling of walking through a historic space has been maintained. The Fire Station's original signage and appropriate preservation has allowed the building to maintain its associations with the growth and development of fire protection within the City of Boulder and the University Hills neighborhood.

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