

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Houston Fire Station No. 3
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 1919 Houston Avenue
City or town: Houston State: Texas County: Harris
Not for publication: [ ] Vicinity: [ ]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
[n] 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 [x] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels of significance:
[ ] national [ ] statewide [x] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [x] A [ ] B [x] C [ ] D

Signature of certifying official / Title: [Handwritten Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 1/5/17
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property:** Private

**Category of Property:** Building

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions:** GOVERNMENT / Fire House

**Current Functions:** WORK IN PROGRESS; COMMERCE / business

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque Revival

**Principal Exterior Materials:** Brick; Stone

**Narrative Description** (see continuation sheets 6 through 7)

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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## 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria:** A, C

**Criteria Considerations:** NA

**Areas of Significance:** Architecture; Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance:** 1903-1937

**Significant Dates:** 1903; 1937

**Significant Person** (only if criterion b is marked): NA

**Cultural Affiliation** (only if criterion d is marked): NA

**Architect/Builder:** Lorehn, Olle J.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (see continuation sheets 8 through 10)

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

**Bibliography** (see continuation sheet 11)

**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 #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Houston Fire Department Museum*

**Historic Resources Survey Number** (if assigned): NA

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** Less than one acre.

### Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

Longitude: 29.775047° Latitude: -95.372654°

**Verbal Boundary Description:** The nominated parcel stands on roughly 5,100 square feet of lots 7a and 8a in block 284 of the WR Baker Addition, John Austin Two League Grant, North Side Buffalo Bayou in the city of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The boundaries of the property extend from southwest corner of the intersection of Spring Street and Houston Avenue, south along Houston Avenue for 150 feet, west 50 feet to the rear the of the building, and north 150 feet to the property line at Spring Street. The lot includes the building as well as the paved parking lot to the south.

**Boundary Justification:** The boundaries include the historic building and the open lot to the south, all of which is under single ownership.

## 11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Ellis Mumford-Russell / Principal  
Organization: Ogee  
Street & number: 1405 Newton St  
City or Town: Austin State: TX Zip Code: 78704  
Email: ellis@ogee Preservation.com  
Telephone: 832-919-6433  
Date: May 2016

## Additional Documentation

**Maps** (see continuation sheets 12-13)  
**Additional items** (see continuation sheets 14-17)  
**Photographs** (see continuation sheets 5, 18-32)

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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## Photograph Log

Houston Fire Station No. 3  
Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photographed by Ellis Mumford-Russell  
July 2016

1. Primary (east) elevation. Camera facing west.
2. Primary (east) elevation. Camera facing west.
3. East & north elevations. Camera facing southwest.
4. East & north elevations. Camera facing southwest.
5. North elevation. Camera facing south.
6. North & partial west elevation. Camera facing southeast.
7. North & partial west elevation. Camera facing southeast.
8. East & south elevations. Camera facing northwest.
9. South elevation. Camera facing northwest.
10. South elevation. Camera facing north.
11. First floor interior. Camera facing southwest.
12. First floor interior. Camera facing northeast.
13. Second floor interior. Camera facing northeast.
14. Second floor interior. Camera facing southwest.

**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.

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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## Description

Designed by Olle J. Lorehn and completed in 1903, Houston Fire Station No. 3 is a rectangular two-story brick and masonry structure with paired fire engine portals. Heavy massing, rusticated stone trim, and subtle masonry detail distinguish this restrained Romanesque Revival fire station. A non-historic addition abuts the rear elevation and replaced the original horse stables. On the interior, the first floor retains most of its original open space, historically used to house fire engines. The second floor, though previously converted into an apartment, is now returned to its open configuration, which historically housed bunk beds for the firefighters. The original fire pole remains, connecting the bunk room to the first floor. Fire Station No. 3 retains most of its character-defining features including its overall massing, open plan interior, and fire pole.

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## Setting

Located in the First Ward, just northwest of downtown Houston, Fire Station No. 3 sits in an area of commercial and residential development at the southwest corner of Houston Avenue and Spring Street. Most surrounding buildings are low- to mid-rise. Interstate Highways 10 and 45 are located a few blocks to the north and east respectively, separating this neighborhood from downtown.

## Exterior

The rectangular, two-story red brick firehouse has a shaped parapet and rusticated stone detailing. The primary elevation faces east with secondary elevations facing north and south. The rear (west) elevation has a non-historic wood-frame addition. Five bays comprise the principle (east) facade in an ABABA configuration. A rusticated stone belt course tops the windows and doors on the first floor with a projecting brick stringcourse above it, separating first and second stories. Recessed panels in the shaped parapet correspond with each bay. Bays 1, 3, and 5 (A type) have paired, wood, one-over-one windows on each floor. These windows are not original, but match the original configuration seen in historic photographs. The flat sections of the stone belt course top the first story windows while flat stone lintels stop second story windows. Second story windows also feature rusticated stone sills. Bays 1, 3, and 5 also have projecting parapets with stone cornices. A stone cartouche emblazoned with the number "3" is centered on the parapet of the central bay (bay 3). Bays 2 and 4 are wider than the other three bays and contain the fire engine portals. Large, arched doorways fill the first story of each bay. Rusticated stone tops the openings. Non-historic, fully-glazed, aluminum-frame storefront assemblies fill the entrances. Originally, paired paneled doors filled these openings, but these were removed shortly after the fire station closed. Three windows pierce the second story of bays 2 and 4. Two, one-over-one hung wood windows flank a single two-over-two hung wood window in each bay. A rusticated stone arch tops all three windows, the tops of which trace the arc of the stone arch.

Four bays comprise the secondary (north) elevation. The rusticated stone belt course from the facade wraps around to the north elevation, arching over first story windows. The brick string course from the facade extends around to the north elevation as well, in line with the stone lintels of the second story windows. The four bays are nearly identical, each with a single two-over-two hung wood window with an arched top on each story. Second story windows have segmental masonry arches overtop. Windows are compatible replacements. The parapet projects upward in the first (easternmost) bay, while the remainder of the parapet is flat. A stone cornice lines the parapet and recessed brick panels adorn the parapet. The north elevation of the non-historic timber-frame addition at the rear features a single, two-over-two replacement wood window on the second story. The first story is blank. Horizontal synthetic siding clads the addition. The addition is not the full height of the historic building.

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Four bays comprise the south elevation, which faces a paved parking lot. The south elevation features little ornament. The first (westernmost) bay is blank, without windows or doors, but a fire stair addition abuts this bay. The two central bays are symmetrical, with paired two-over-two replacement wood windows on the second story and a single two-over-two replacement wood window on the first story in each bay. Segmental brick arches top all windows. Windows have projecting brick sills. The easternmost bay is also blank, without windows or doors, but its parapet is higher than the rest of the south elevation, matching the shaped parapet of the facade. The south elevation of the non-historic timber-frame addition at the rear features a single two-over-two replacement wood window on the second story as well as a doorway accessed by the fire stair addition. Another doorway leads into the first story of the non-historic addition.

The rear (west) elevation is comprised mostly of the non-historic timber-frame addition. The addition does not extend for the full height of the historic firehouse; its shed roof intersects with the west elevation of the firehouse. What is visible of the west elevation of the firehouse is a blank brick wall with a flat parapet. The addition has no windows on the west elevation. Synthetic siding clads the addition.

### Interior

Two open spaces characterize the interior of Fire Station No. 3. The first floor, which originally housed the fire engines and equipment, is a large open space with non-historic wood floors, exposed brick walls, and beadboard ceilings. Metal structural columns punctuate the space. A non-historic metal stair with a metal railing is centered on the first floor and leads to the second floor. The original copper fire pole is located in the southeast corner. Having been converted to retail space, then storage space, then art gallery space, the first floor also has two smaller rooms with gyp partitions in the northwest and southwest corners which contain mechanical equipment. The original arched doorways in the west wall, which would have led to the horse stables, now open to the non-historic addition at the rear. The addition has gyp walls.

The second floor was originally used as a bunk room for the firefighters. It was later used as sleeping quarters for indigent workers, then storage, and finally as a loft-style apartment. The open second floor features original wood floors, non-historic gyp board and plaster as well as some exposed brick walls, and beadboard ceilings. Structural columns punctuate the interior. Several non-original stud and gyp board partitions create rooms in the apartment. Windows in the west wall of the firehouse open up to the non-historic addition. Two of the windows were converted to doorways which lead to the addition. The second floor of the addition contains bathrooms. Decorative wood bullseye trim around the windows was added when the second floor was converted into apartments and windows were replaced.

### Integrity

Fire Station No. 3 retains all aspects of integrity, in spite of several changes in use over its history. The surrounding neighborhood, though it has changed overtime, retains its primarily residential character, thus preserving integrity of setting. Lorehn's overall design is remarkably intact. The overall massing, decorative features, and configuration of the exterior remain much as they were historically. Replacement windows are compatible, matching that which is seen in historic photographs. Though non-historic storefronts fill the fire engine portals, the entrances themselves retain their large, arched shape. Ongoing rehabilitation of the building shall include installation of more compatible entry assemblies. The interior retains much of its original design as well. Fire Station No. 3 retains integrity of materials and workmanship in its historic brick and masonry on the exterior and wood floors and beadboard ceilings on the interior. Fire Station No. 3 retains the character-defining features that suggest its historic use, such as the fire engine portals, arched doorways leading to the original location of horse stables, open interior spaces, utilitarian finishes, and the fireman's pole, thereby preserving its integrity of feeling and association.

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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### Statement of Significance

City of Houston Fire Station No. 3 at 1919 Houston Avenue in Houston, Harris County, Texas is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as one of the oldest fire stations in the City of Houston, representing the professionalization of firefighting in Houston and a large investment in fire station construction around the turn of the twentieth century. Nearby oil discoveries and an improved ship channel led to growth of Houston at this time, requiring additional fire stations throughout the growing city.<sup>1</sup> Fire Station No. 3 is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact example of the work of Houston architect, Olle J. Lorehn, and his interpretation of Romanesque Revival, which he applied to multiple fire stations in the city. The period of significance is 1903-1937, spanning its use as a fire station before being converted to other uses. Fire Station No. 3 retains sufficient integrity to convey the period and areas of significance for which it is nominated.

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### Houston Fire Department

Founded in 1838, a year after the City of Houston, the Protection Fire Company No. 1 was the first organized fire-fighting company in Houston. This all-volunteer company fought fires in Houston for many years.<sup>2</sup> Early fire-fighting efforts were simply bucket brigades until the integration of force pumps to fire wagons in 1847 which utilized cistern water to eliminate fires. This approach was used until 1879 when the Houston waterworks were completed.<sup>3</sup> In 1866, Liberty No. 2 purchased the first steam fire engine in the city. Protection No. 1 also purchased a steam engine the next year.<sup>4</sup> In the following decades, a number of fire-fighting companies sprung up throughout Houston and the surrounding area as the city grew in population and size.<sup>5</sup> A number of these early fire-fighting companies utilized homemade firefighting equipment and were organized to protect specific neighborhoods or areas of Houston.<sup>6</sup> In 1874, the City of Houston created a department that charged regular fees to the volunteer departments in exchange for aid in paying for horse feed and driver salaries.<sup>7</sup> A massive fire at the City Mills in 1875 followed by another large fire at the market and opera house in 1876 mobilized the citizenry to demand better fire protection. In response, several new steam trucks and other equipment were added to the fire departments across the city in the following years.<sup>8</sup> As the city began to grow, city council agreed to create a \$100 each month salary for fire chiefs as well as regular pay for the drivers who were always on the ready at the fire stations.<sup>9</sup> The first fire alarm system was installed across Houston in 1892.<sup>10</sup>

By 1895, the population of Houston had grown significantly enough to warrant the organization of a professional, citywide fire department. The volunteer department disbanded and a new, all-paid department formed.<sup>11</sup> The City

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<sup>1</sup> David G McCome, *Houston: A History* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1981), 77-79.

<sup>2</sup> Houston Fire Department, *History of the Houston Fire Department* (Houston: 1914), 1.

<sup>3</sup> Barrie Scardino, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, *City of Houston Fire Station No. 7*, 11 March 1986.

<sup>4</sup> Houston Firemen's Benevolent Association & Firemen's Relief and Retirement Fund, program for the *Houston Firemen's Annual Ice Show*, 1946, Accessed at the Houston Metropolitan Research Center.

<sup>5</sup> "Early Fire Companies," The Fire Museum of Houston, accessed May 20, 2016, <http://www.houstonfiremuseum.org/early-fire-companies/>.

<sup>6</sup> "Fire Stations," The Fire Museum of Houston, accessed May 20, 2016, <http://www.houstonfiremuseum.org/fire-stations/>

<sup>7</sup> Houston Firemen's Benevolent Association, *Annual Ice Show*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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purchased equipment and horses from the volunteer departments and hired fifty full-time firefighters.<sup>12</sup> Consequently, a massive building campaign was undertaken by the city to construct enough fire stations to adequately protect all wards of the city. In 1902, six fire stations with fifty-nine firefighters, and several trucks and wagons protected the city of 50,000 residents.<sup>13</sup> By 1904, the city boasted eleven stations, including the new central fire station completed in that year, designed by Lorehn, with 129 firefighters.<sup>14</sup> The city purchased its first two gasoline-powered fire trucks in 1910 to supplement the horse-powered wagons. In 1914, the Houston Fire department was comprised of “three chiefs, one hundred twenty-five men, fifty-three horses, ten steamers, three service trucks, ten hose wagons, one reel, and two chemicals” across eleven stations.<sup>15</sup> Of those eleven turn-of-the-century stations, just four remain: Fire Station 2 (City of Houston historic landmark), Fire Station 3 (City of Houston historic landmark), Fire Station 6, and Fire Station 7 (now the Houston Fire Museum, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986). By 1921, gasoline-powered trucks replaced all horse-drawn equipment.<sup>16</sup> Numerous stables were demolished or converted to other uses after the fire department horses were retired. The fire department continued to construct numerous fire stations around the city until World War II, with twenty-eight stations complete by 1945.<sup>17</sup>

### Fire Station No. 3

Built in 1903, Fire Station No. 3 is the last remaining historic fire station in the First Ward, one of five Houston wards at the time. The First Ward is located northwest of downtown Houston, at the northwest city limits around the time that Fire Station No 3 was built (see Figure 4). Historic maps indicate that dirt roads traversed the immediate neighborhood of Fire Station No 3 in the late nineteenth century, lined primarily by small to mid-size dwellings. A few small stores and manufacturing operations as well as a school served the area. By 1907, First Ward streets were paved and a streetcar line connected this largely residential district with downtown Houston. Between 1907 and 1924, the neighborhood densified with many more dwellings as well as a small commercial strip along Houston Avenue.<sup>18</sup> As the First Ward and surrounding neighborhoods, including Germantown, grew at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century with expanded access to public transit and along with the annexation of neighboring communities, demand also grew for a fire station.<sup>19</sup>

The crew at Fire Station No. 3 protected the area with two steam-powered horse-drawn fire engines.<sup>20</sup> Stables at the rear of the station housed horses until the 1920s when the entire department switched to gasoline-powered engines. In 1937, a new station at Crocket and Colorado (demolished) replaced Fire Station No. 3. A charity furniture store occupied the building, converting the first floor to a storefront and using the second floor as housing for indigent workers.<sup>21</sup> In 1960, the Montalbano family purchased the building and housed Montalbano Tire and Auto Repair. The Montalbanos bricked-in the storefront and added the wood-frame rear addition. A new owner in the 1990s converted the first floor to a gallery space with a loft apartment on the second floor.<sup>22</sup> These owners added interior partitions and replaced the windows and doors.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> “Fire Stations.”

<sup>15</sup> Houston Fire Department.

<sup>16</sup> Houston Firemen’s Benevolent Association, *Annual Ice Show*.

<sup>17</sup> “Fire Stations.”

<sup>18</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Austin Public Library.

<sup>19</sup> McComb, 81.

<sup>20</sup> Robert L. Deutsch, City of Houston Landmark Designation Report: *City of Houston Fire Station No. 3*, 2003.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Douglas Freeland, “Sense of History Burns Bright at Old Fire Station,” *Houston Post*, 12 July 1993.

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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### Architect: Olle J Lorehn

Born in Sweden (July 29, 1864), Olle J. Lorehn was educated at the Institute of Technology in Sweden before he immigrated to the United States in 1886. He settled in Texas in 1892, after spending time in Kansas and Missouri to oversee the construction of the American Brewing Company complex. Lorehn was the second licensed architect in Texas and a charter member of both the State Association of Architects and the Texas Chapter of the AIA.<sup>23</sup> Lorehn established a permanent architectural practice in Houston in 1894 and soon received many contracts for projects around Houston, including the first high-rise office building in Houston, the Binz Building (demolished 1950).<sup>24</sup> Lorehn became one of the most well-known architects in Houston, designing a number of notable buildings in the early decades of the twentieth century including the Sacred Heart Church (AKA Sacred Heart Co-Cathedral; 1912; demolished), the Palace Hotel (1903; City of Houston Landmark), the Bute Paint Company Warehouse (1910; now Dakota Lofts apartments), and several fire stations, including the central fire station (demolished) and Fire Station No. 7 (now the Houston Fire Museum). Lorehn also designed several homes for prominent Houston residents, all of which have been demolished.

Lorehn's work is typified by restrained revival architecture styles employed in a pragmatic fashion, most frequently Romanesque Revival, as exhibited in Station No. 3. and Station No. 7. Lorehn describes himself as such, "I never was, and never claimed to be a designer of first class merit, my talent running more towards the practical, as pertaining to planning, specification writing, and the business end of an Architects [sic] office."<sup>25</sup> Lorehn became a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1930 and retired soon after.<sup>26</sup> He died in Houston on June 9, 1939.<sup>27</sup>

### Conclusion

Houston Fire Station No. 3 is significant as one of the few remaining historic firehouses associated with the impressive building campaign that accompanied the Houston Fire Department's professionalization and growth of the city at the turn of the twentieth century. The station's design, which included an open interior to accommodate fire engines on the first floor and bunkbeds on the second floor connected by a brass fire pole, is indicative of the building type. Though the station was only in operation for thirty-four years, it protected its neighborhood well. Furthermore, the closing of the station in 1937 is representative of the shift from horse-drawn to motorized fire engines. After the switch the motorized engines in the 1920s, many older, smaller fire stations, like Fire Station No. 3 closed. Additionally, Fire Station No. 3 is significant as the work renowned Houston architect, Olle J. Lorehn. He was responsible for several fire stations, office buildings, and manufacturing buildings as well as one church and a hand full of houses in Houston. Few of his buildings remain despite his immense influence on the profession of architecture in Texas as a charter member of the Texas chapter of the AIA. Fire Station No. 3 retains sufficient integrity to convey the areas and period of significance for which it is nominated.

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<sup>23</sup> Olle J. Lorehn, *Proposal for Fellowship with American Institute of Architects, South Texas Chapter*, 6 April 1924.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> Lorehn, Olle J file, American Institute of Architects archives, accessed 15 April 2016.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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### Major Bibliographic References

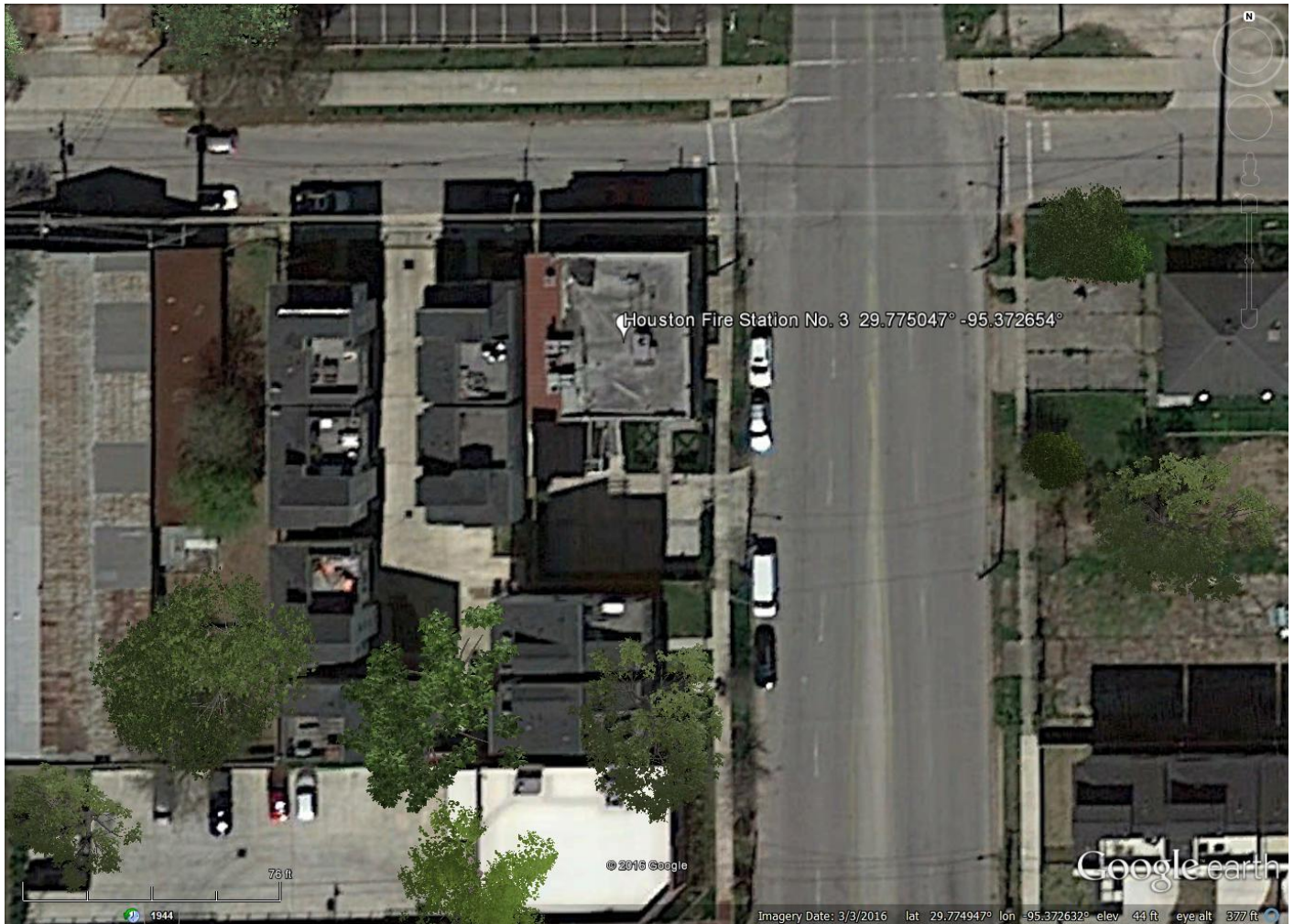
- Deutsch, Robert L. City of Houston Landmark Designation Report: *City of Houston Fire Station No. 3*, 2003.
- The Fire Museum of Houston. "Fire Stations." Accessed May 20, 2016.  
<http://www.houstonfiremuseum.org/fire-stations/>.
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<http://www.houstonfiremuseum.org/early-fire-companies/>.
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- Lorehn, Olle J file. American Institute of Architects archives. Accessed 15 April 2016.
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- Scardino, Barrie. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, *City of Houston Fire Station No. 7*. Listed 11 March 1986.

Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

**Location Map**

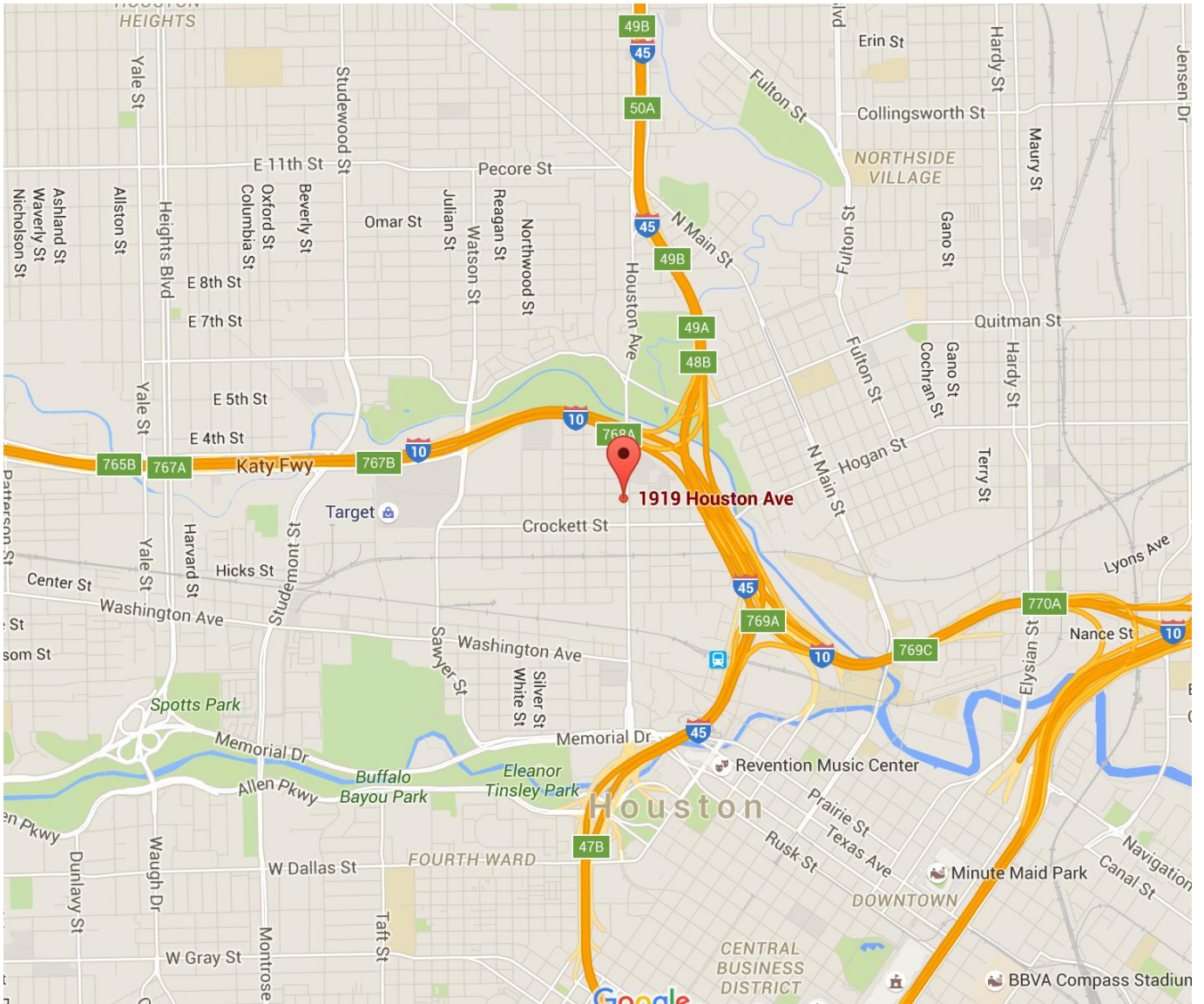
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Source: Google Earth, accessed August 4, 2016.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

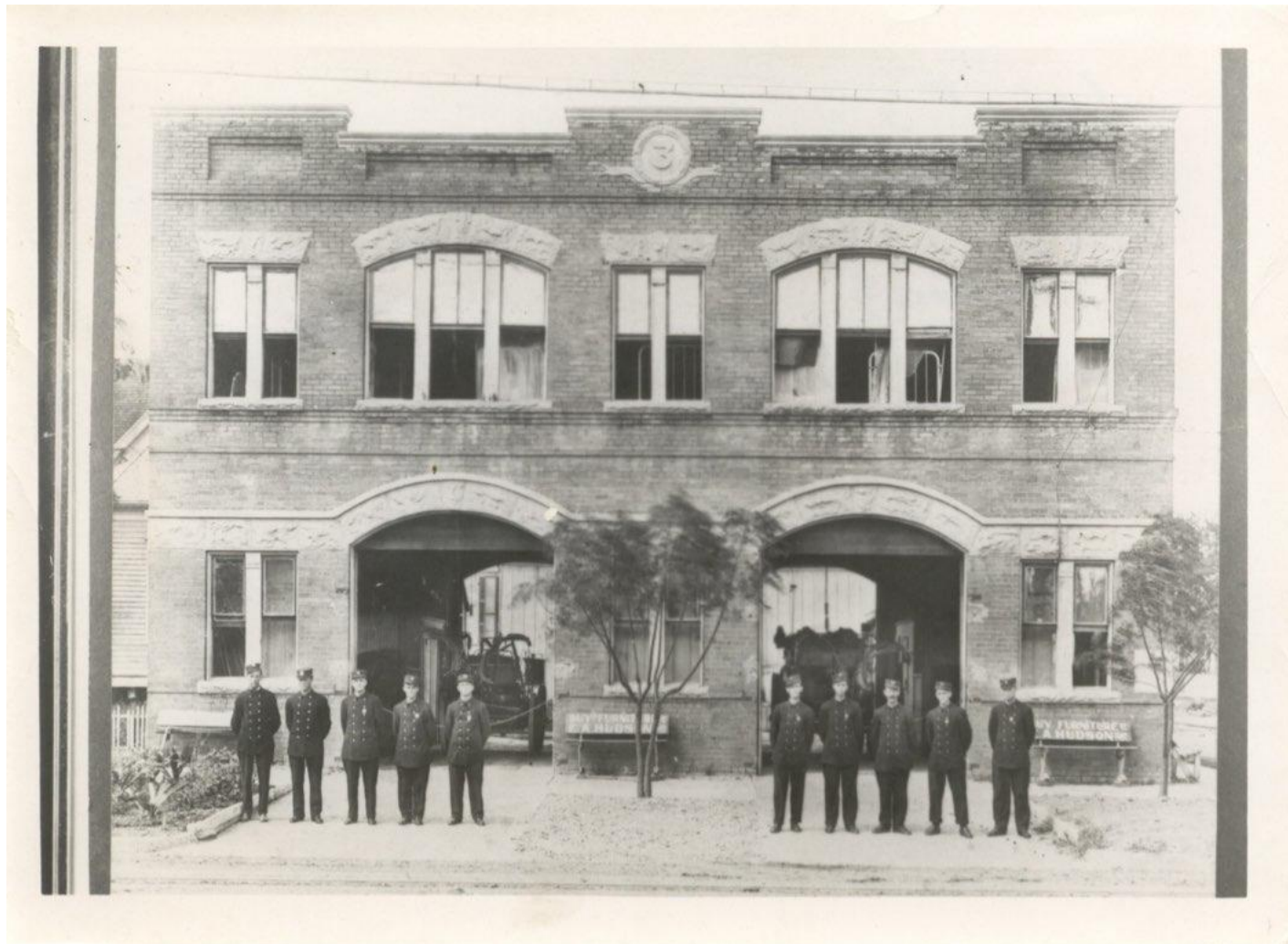
Context Map  
Source: Google Maps



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

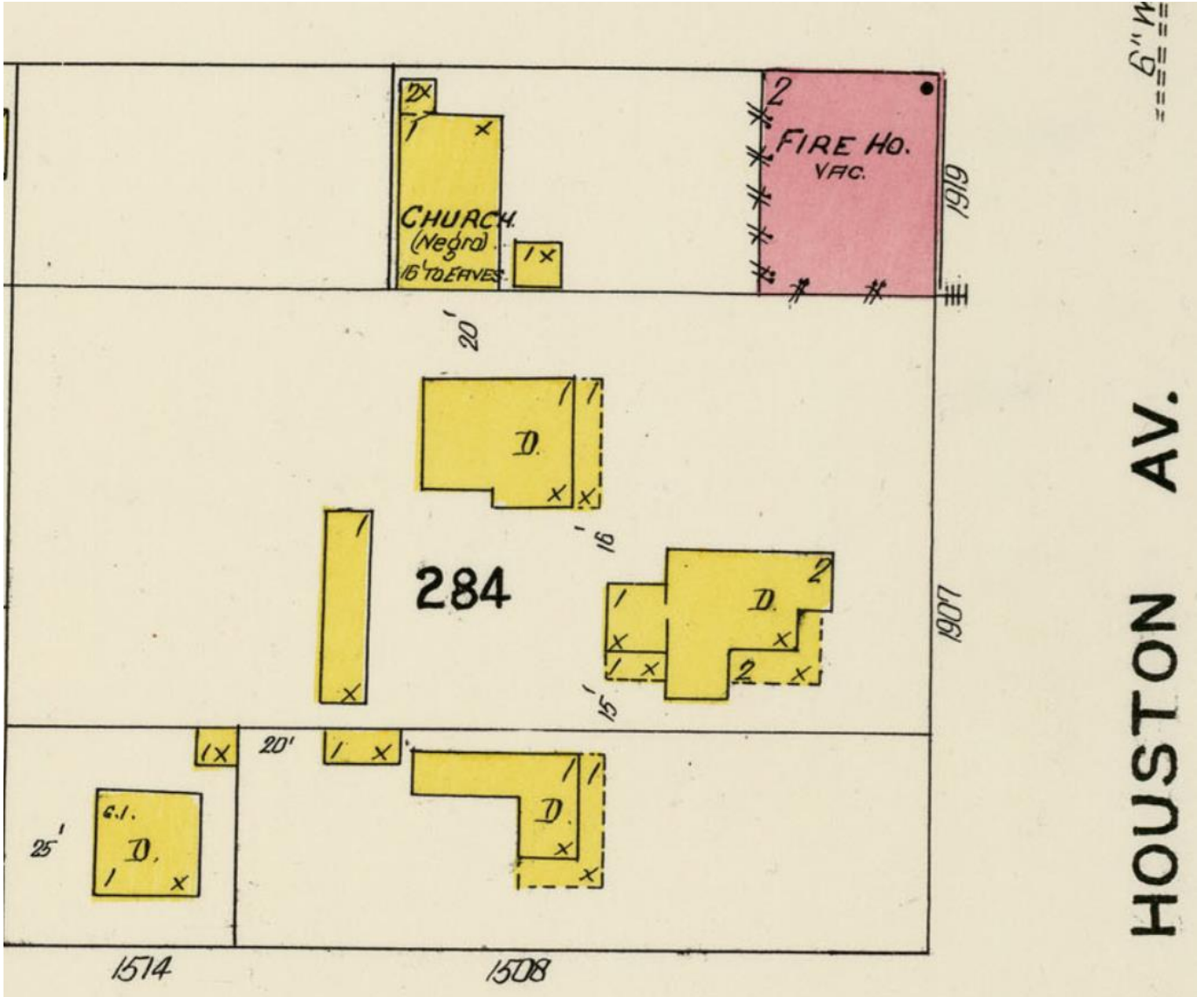
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Figure 1: Historic Photograph of Fire Station No. 3, c. 1905.  
Source: Houston Metropolitan Research Center



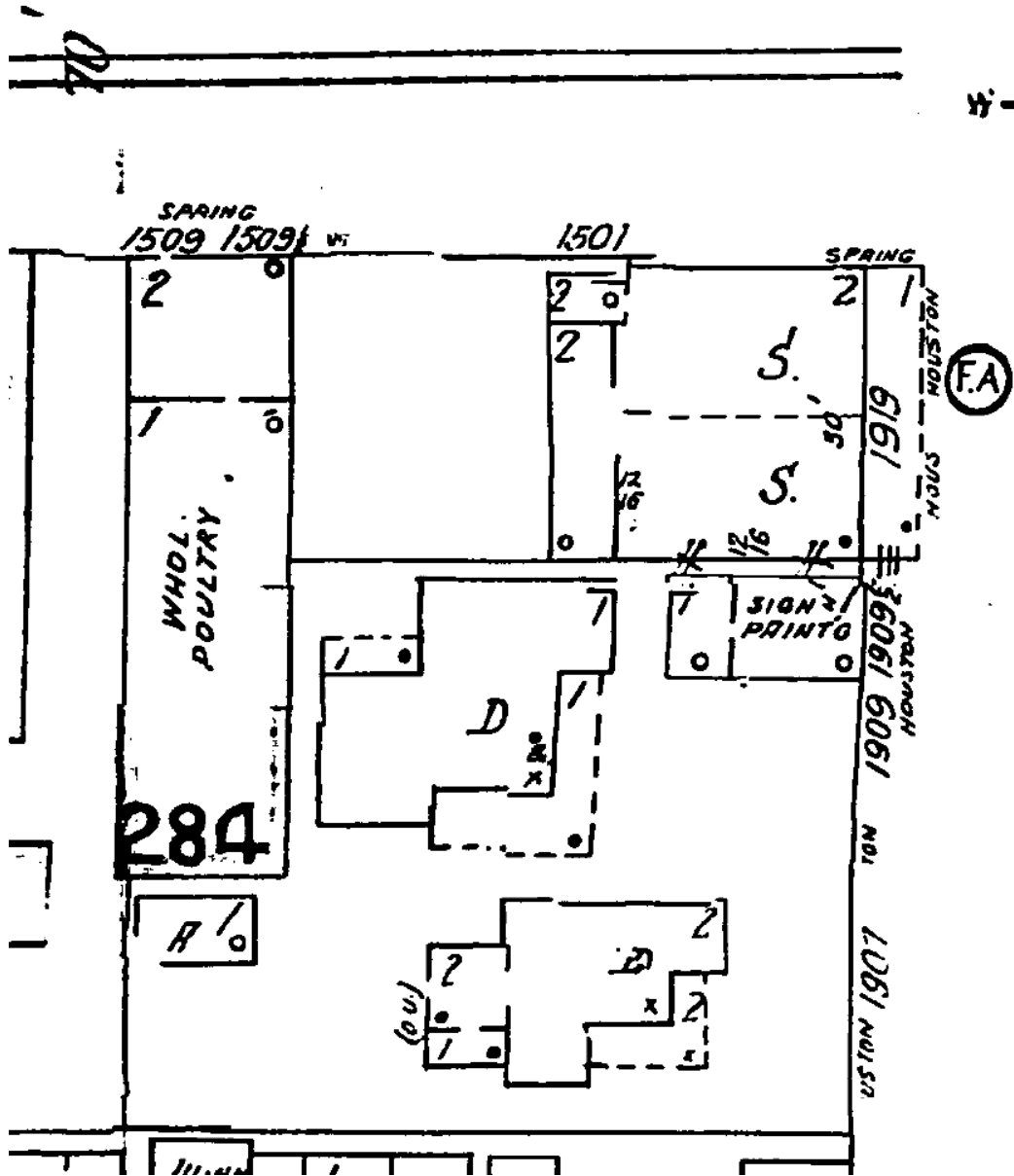
Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Figure 2: 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing Fire Station No. 3  
Source: Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin



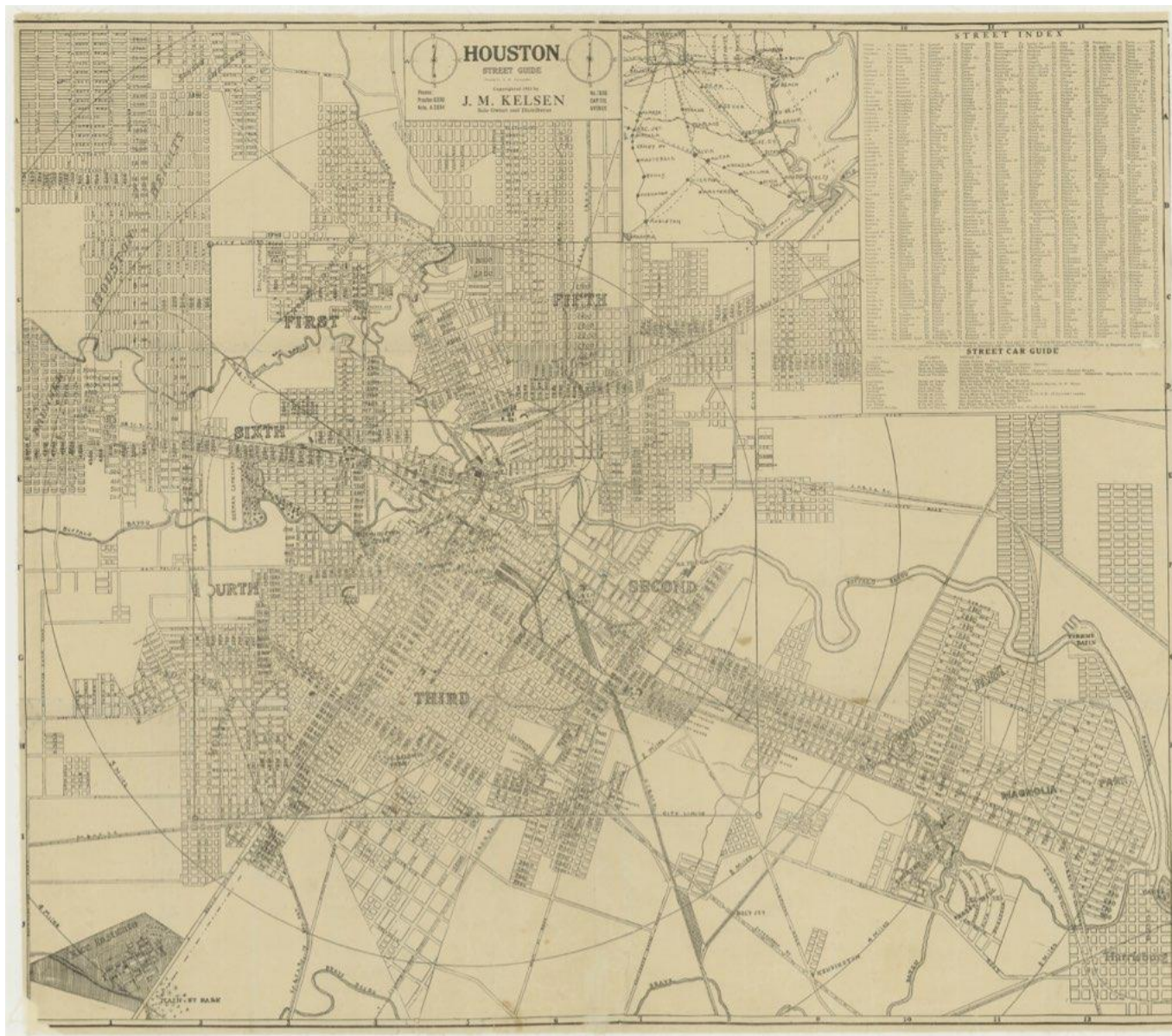
Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Figure 3: 1950 Sanborn Map showing the fire department after it was converted to a commercial space.  
Source: Austin Public Library



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Figure 4: 1913 Ward Map of Houston.  
Source: Texas State Library & Archives Commission



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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## Photographs

Photo 1: Primary (east) elevation. Camera facing west.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 2: Primary (east) elevation. Camera facing west.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 3: East & north elevations. Camera facing southwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 4: East & north elevations. Camera facing southwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 5: North elevation. Camera facing south.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 6: North & partial west elevation. Camera facing southeast.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 7: North & partial west elevation. Camera facing southeast.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 8: East & south elevations. Camera facing northwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 9: South elevation. Camera facing northwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 10: South elevation. Camera facing north.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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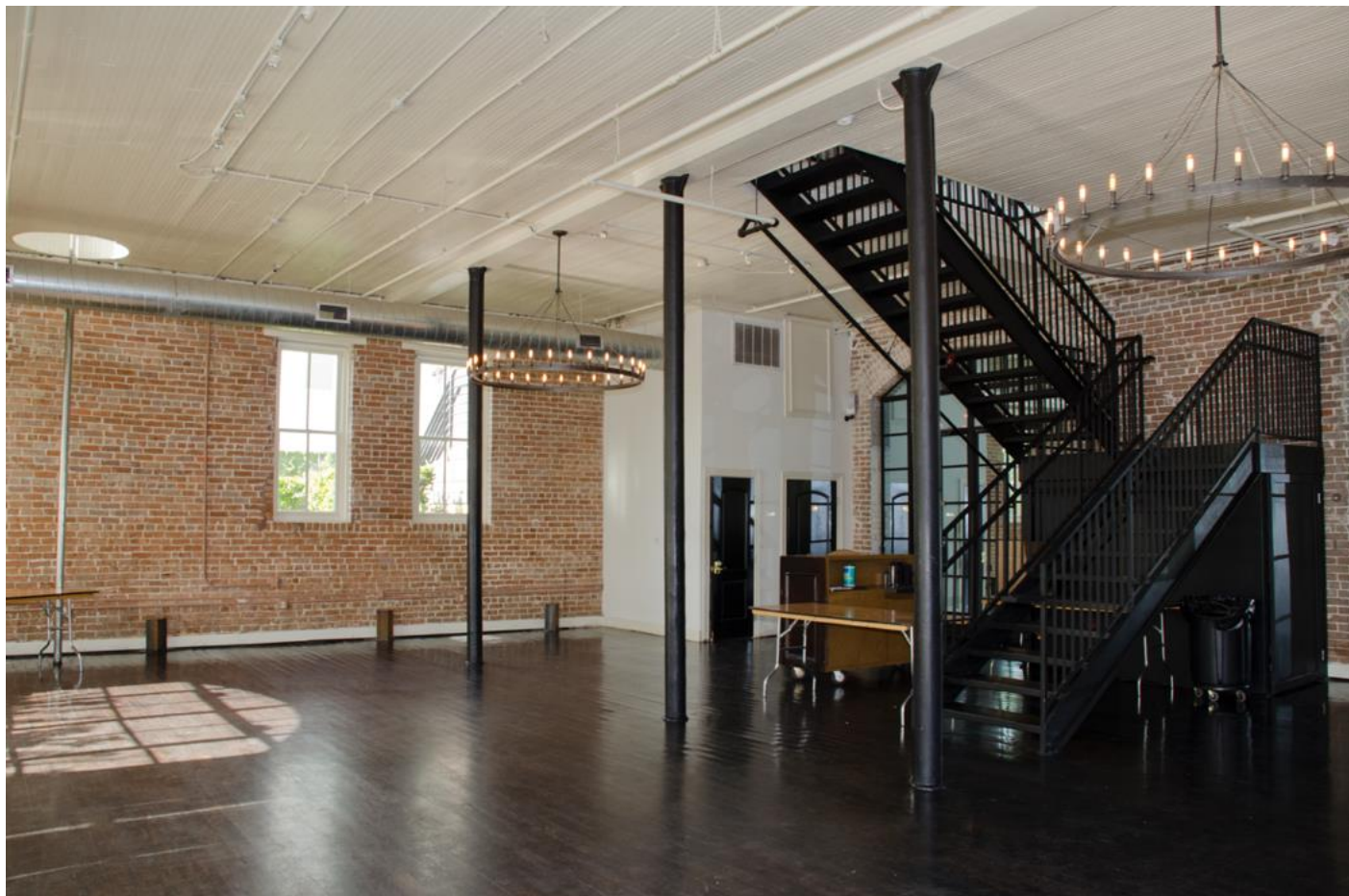
Photo 11: First floor interior. Camera facing southwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 12: First floor interior. Camera facing northeast.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

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Photo 13: Second floor interior. Camera facing northeast.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

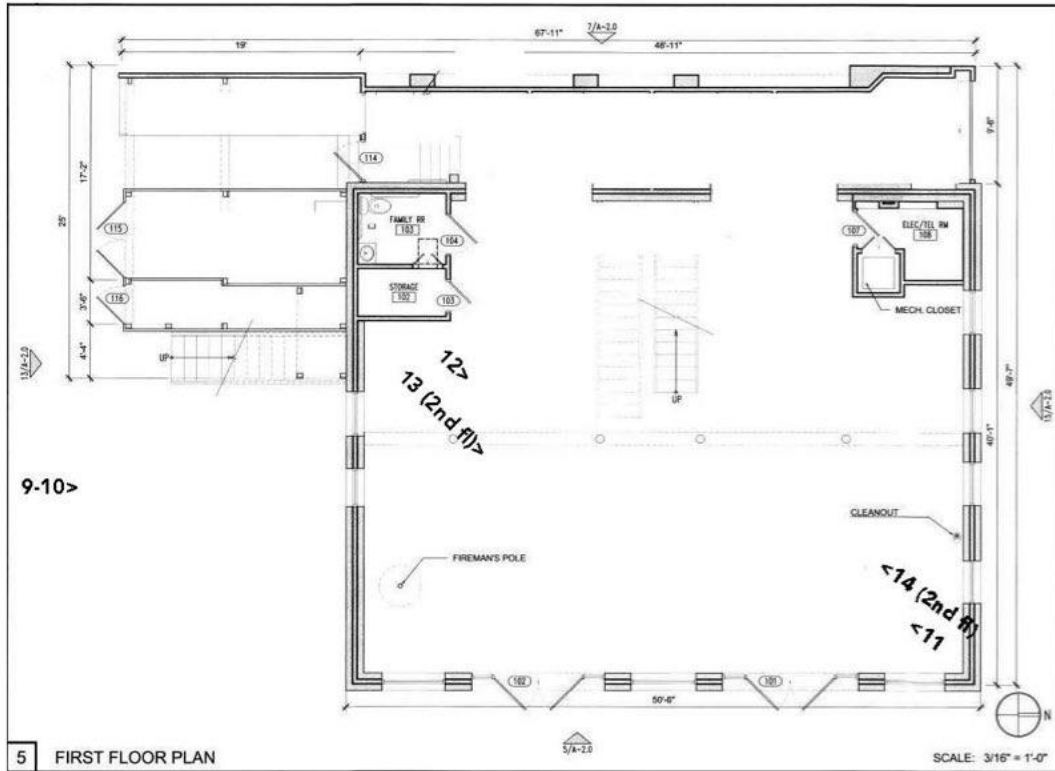
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Photo 14: Second floor interior. Camera facing southwest.



Houston Fire Station No. 3, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Plan, indicating direction of photographs



City of Houston Fire Station No. 3  
1919 Houston Ave  
Houston, TX

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1-2

37

<3-4

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