

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL FORM**

HHM ID No. 111516

**201 W 30 ST**

Wed, 20 Nov 2019



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**IDENTIFICATION**

Address	201 W 30 ST 78705	Legal Description	ALL OF BLK 4, ALLEY * & ADJ W25FT OF STREET OLT 73 DIV D FRUTH ADDN
Property Category	Primary resource	Acreage	2.8635999999999999

**CLASSIFICATION**

Resource Type	Building	No. of Stories	1
Property Type	Fire station	Exterior Material(s)	Brick
Form/Plan	Box	Exterior Features	
Stylistic Influence(s)	Mid-century Modern		
Classification Notes			

**ROOF AND CHIMNEYS**

Roof Form/Type	Flat	No. of Chimneys	
Roof Materials	Not visible	Chimney Features	

**DOORS AND WINDOWS**

Door type(s)	Single door(s) primary entrance, Garage doors	Window type(s)	Fixed, Single-hung
Door Material(s)	Wood	Window Material(s)	Metal
Door Features		Window Features	Sills

**PORCH**

Porch type(s)	Full width, Flat roof	Porch Features	Plain wood posts
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**COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES**

Signage location	Canopy features
Parapet	Ground level bays

**LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS**

Ancillary Buildings	Landscape Features
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**201 W 30 ST****Page 2****HISTORY**

Current Name	Fire Station No. 3	Historic Name	
Current Use	Governmental	Historic Use	Governmental
Year Built	1956	Architect	Roy L. Thomas
Source Year Built	Austin American-Statesman, 20 Jul 1956, p. 20	Builder	
Associated People			
History Notes			
Other historical sources			
Occupant History	1954/55: Not listed; 1959/60: Fire Dept Station No 3; 1965-70: Follow up - Pending AHC Reopening		

**INTEGRITY**

Alterations	Relocation
Additions	Notes

**PRIOR DOCUMENTATION**

Designations

Prior Survey Data

**LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendation	Local landmark
Justification	Possesses integrity and significance
District Name	N/A
Status (N/C)	N/A
Criteria	Architecture, Historical Associations (Section 5.1.5.5. Postwar Infrastructure Expansion)

**NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendation	Individually eligible
Justification	Possesses integrity and significance
District Name	N/A
Status (N/C)	N/A
Criteria	A, C
Area of Significance	Community Planning and Development, Architecture
Level of Significance	Local

**OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS**

Tourism Tag

For some older sections in the project area, like North University, the 1940s and 1950s represented a period of relative decline. Since the GI Bill focused on new construction, these neighborhoods did not benefit from an infusion of new funds. New construction occurred on available empty lots, particularly in the North Hyde Park district, where remaining large estate lots were subdivided, or where older houses were demolished (for more information, see the North Hyde Park Historic District in Section 5-8). In established subdivisions throughout the survey area, many of the new homes reflected postwar architecture like the Ranch style (fig. 5-1-29). Examples of Ranch-style infill development include 1202 West 29th Street, 2903 Oakhurst Avenue, and 1301 Belmont Parkway. Particularly in areas closer to the university, like the North University neighborhood, apartment buildings represented a significant portion of new construction.

#### **5.1.5.6. Postwar Infrastructure and Public Expansion**

Austin's population growth in the postwar period fueled expanded infrastructure investments. Within the project area, infrastructure expansion included healthcare and transportation projects. Beginning in the 1950s, the Austin State Hospital began expansion efforts to address serious overcrowding of its mental health patients, a statewide problem. With the last significant building campaign ending in 1937, the Austin State Hospital, using state legislature monies, erected the General Medical and Surgical Building (900 West 38th Street) in 1955. The new building provided 250 additional beds as well as increased capacity for nursing, surgical and psychiatric care. Despite the addition of hospital and administrative buildings in subsequent years, mental health care continued to lag due to inadequate funding. Transportation improvements in the project area included the 1946 concrete Speedway Street Bridge, which spanned West Waller Creek (2900 Speedway Street).

The medical node along West 34th Street also took shape during this period. In 1965, the city council approved a multimillion-dollar medical complex on Shoal Creek between 34th and 38th Streets, with Seton spending more than \$8 million to build a new hospital and the Austin Doctors Corporation spending another \$3 million on additional medical facilities. "As a safeguard, however," the *Austin American-Statesman* reported, "the council accepted terms for vacating streets in the area for 'hospital use only'" with no other types of development permitted. As part of the agreement, the Austin Doctors Corporation deeded Shoal Creek to the City and paid to develop a public park and bike and hiking trail.<sup>65</sup> Part of the city's rapidly developing medical node included the new Austin Diagnostic Clinic at 801 West 34th Street and Seton Hospital at 3501 Mills Avenue.

#### **5.1.5.7. Mid-century Religious and Cultural Nodes**

The postwar period also saw an expansion of religious and cultural institutions. Much of this growth occurred near the university, which saw dramatic physical and student growth following World War II. City directories beginning in 1935 and continuing into the 1950s, reveal a large number of reverends living in the university area. Just as the area saw the development of numerous religious institutions prior to the war, religious organizations continued to erect churches to facilitate students' religious needs. Two circa 1960 churches (1909 and 2007 University Avenue) reflect the trend of religious institutional development in the university area in the postwar period. Cultural development in the postwar period was greatly influenced by the university. The Drag continued to serve as a primary cultural location for students and included restaurants, coffee shops, bookstores, and theaters. One prominent example was the Varsity Theater (2402 Guadalupe Street) which served as a movie house for university students.