

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Engine House No. 6

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 480 Howard Street n/a not for publication

city or town Lawrence n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 019 zip code 01841

009

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director 4/13/04
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 6/2/04

Engine House #6
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 building

0 sites

0 structures

1 objects

2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival/Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick, granite

roof asphalt shingles

other granite trim

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

Setting

Engine House No. 6 is located atop Prospect Hill in the city of Lawrence, MA. Lawrence lies approximately ten miles east of Lowell, and abuts the New Hampshire border to the north. The Engine House sits directly across Howard Street from the John Rollins School (NR 2000), whose tall clock tower doubles as a fire bell alarm system. Due to its steeply graded location, the Engine House contains a basement floor that is below Howard Street and not visible from the front of the building. The surrounding neighborhood consists primarily of multi-story wood frame residences, although some buildings have first floor commercial units. In the eastern section of Lawrence, Prospect Hill affords views of the downtown section to the west, and is visible to cars passing on the nearby interstate highway. Although the Rollins School is the center of attention due to its clock tower, the Engine House's presence provides an additional municipal feature to the neighborhood.

Exterior

Engine House No. 6 was erected in 1895-96, just three years after the Rollins School, and addressed the need for a public service presence on Prospect Hill. The building is strong and imposing, massive enough not to be dwarfed by the larger school. The composition of the façade is red brick, accented with North Conway (NH) granite string courses that encircle the building, delineating the floors, and copper details (**photo #1**). Granite sills provide a continuing horizontal presence, and granite blocks trim oddly situated windows on the east and north facades. Befitting its residential surroundings, the building possesses a porch (since enclosed), substantial windows, and a multi-dormered roof. A rounded bay centered on its north side, facing Platt Street, takes advantage of the view afforded on the steep hill. A modern, slant-roof addition on the northeast corner of the Howard Street façade includes an entrance doorway. A steep gabled roof is surmounted by a hexagonal cupola and copper weathervane.

Howard Street Façade (East)

The front façade has two large vehicular doors for firefighting apparatus, separated by a brick column facing the street. The lower portion of the granite stringcourse is intersected by the bay doors. Atop the column is a decorative concrete medallion with intertwined letters L[awrence] F[ire] D[epartment] (**photo #5**). Two sets of three 1/1 windows take up most of the second floor façade. The center window of both groups contains a top half consisting of a stained glass window with a firefighting motif (a fireman's hat and a leather fire bucket), while the bottom half

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

is a wood panel. Above the second floor belt course, a three-brick wide band of gradually protruding bricks which help support the roof.

A copper-sheathed dormer protrudes from the roof and contains three evenly spaced 1/1 aluminum replacement windows. Centered atop the roof is a hexagonal copper-sheathed cupola, capped by a steep roof and weathervane, which has the date 1895 carved into it. The cupola was designed to pull air in to ventilate the room where hay and oats were stored for the fire wagon horses. This food was kept in a loft at the rear of the building above the original stable.

Immediately to the right of the bay doors is a recessed portion of the façade. In place of the original wooden porch, an enclosed section was built during the 1970s and is currently painted green. An oval window is located on the second story of this recess, with spider-web muttons accented by a surrounding granite block sunburst (**photo #3**).

Platt Street Facade (North)

This side of the building is three stories high due to its side hill location. A semi-circular observation bay is centered on this façade, and contains three full-sized windows on the top two stories, with smaller windows at the basement level (**photo #2**).

At the basement level is a band of protruding bricks on which the lowest granite band rests. Some evidence of remortaring is evident at this level. Above each basement window is a fan-shaped brick lintel. On either side of the bay at basement level is a single window, bringing the total number of north façade basement windows to five. Additionally, two oversized windows are set between the first and second stories, flanking the bay and dominating the north façade. Each is capped with a granite lintel. Set between the bay window and the oversized right-hand window on the first floor is a narrow window, disturbing the otherwise symmetrical façade. Another large copper dormer is similar in massing and fenestration to the Howard Street façade.

There is a second section at each end of the Platt Street façade. The section closest to Howard Street contains the first floor enclosed porch as well as a second story window, while the western wing contains three windows, one at each level.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

Rear Façade (West)

On the north side of the rear facade, closest to Platt Street, a recessed wing has three windows, one at each level. The remainder of this façade contains three windows on each of the first two floors, as well as a large wooden bay door with an arched lintel, centered between two windows at the basement level. A small arched recess at the basement level facilitated the removal of animal waste during the building's earliest years.

Side Façade (South)

The south side of the engine house (to the left if facing the front) does not expose the basement level due to the hilly terrain. This façade is dominated by a brick chimney which has two decorative recessed panels at the first floor level, and two decorative checkerboard patterns of brick at the second floor level (**photo #4**). The chimney, one bay wide at the first floor, gradually narrows on the left side as it reaches the second floor. The chimney interrupts the granite string course between floors, but it interestingly contains small granite ornamentation at that level which suggests the continuation of the band. Granite capstones cover the brick where the chimney narrows. At the roof, the chimney bisects a large copper unwindowed dormer.

To the right of the chimney, closest to Howard Street, are two windows at both levels; while to the left of the chimney are three windows on the second floor, one on the first floor, and a door with a fan-shaped granite lintel. Above it, on the second floor, is a large window with an overhanging beam and winch above the lintel that at one time was used for hauling bales of hay and bags of oats to the second floor for storage.

Granite Curbing

A rounded granite curb surrounds the lot, elevating and separating the grassy lot from the surrounding sidewalks. A **flagpole** (ca. 1950) is set amid the plot of grass by the entrance at the corners of Howard and Platt Streets.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

Interior

The **basement**'s outside entrance is a bay door on the west (rear) façade; it is also accessed by an interior stairway. Primarily used for equipment storage, its utility has changed as motorized vehicles replaced horse-drawn ones. The basement also has a work room located along the north wall within the circular bay. The building's boiler takes up much of the south wall.

Engine House No. 6's office and administrative space is located on the north side of the **first floor**. An exterior porch is decorated with a tile floor inlaid with "LFD." This porch leads to a foyer with an oak staircase to the upper floors and a traditional brass fire pole. Beyond the foyer is an anteroom located in the north wall bay, which contains a former fire alarm system that was originally connected to a bell inside the Rollins School's characteristic clock tower across the street (**photo #7**).

To the left of the anteroom is the main garage that houses the fire engines. True to its historic nature it is paneled in oak, with oak beams and ceiling moldings (**photo #6**). The present fire alarm system is mounted along the north side wall. At the rear of the garage, to the left, is a storage room for extra hoses that are kept coiled. Adjacent to this room is a hose drying shaft. A tin-sheathed and slanted floor permits drainage of excess water from the hoses following runs (**photo #11**). The fire house kitchen is located at the rear of the first floor in an area formerly used as a stable. This room contains an outside exit to the south side of the building.

With the first floor primarily given over to the storage of vehicles and to office space, the **second floor** contains the firefighters' living quarters. Staircases are located on either side of the circular bay (**photo #8**). Located within the bay is a small bedroom reserved for the shift captain. Toward the rear on this side are bathroom and shower facilities; of note here is a carved oak shaving cabinet above the sink. Along the front stairs is the fire pole to the first floor. Three bedrooms for fire fighters overlook Howard Street to the front; two of these rooms contain decorative stained glass windows featuring fire-related themes (**photos #9-10**). The remainder of the second floor consists of two large rooms. The one facing Howard Street is used as an assembly and recreation room, while the rear room functions as an exercise space. It was originally used to store hay and oats for the horses, as evidenced by an exterior winch that is anchored to a large beam that penetrates through the wall.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

The **attic** is a single, unfinished room, with three windows on the Howard Street side (east) that overlook the Rollins School. A door exits to an exterior balcony on the north side, above the semi-circular bay. A square wooden hatch in the center of the floor leads to a hose drying shaft that runs through the building to the first floor garage. Unlike many older fire stations, Engine House No. 6 does not contain a tower for this purpose. A wooden enclosed shaft leads from the cupola through the floor – originally providing fresh air to aerate the feed stored below. **(photo #11)**

The unexpected reminders of the station's past and the anachronistic fixtures provide Engine House No. 6 with a tangible link to an era of horse-drawn fire wagons, in a building that still serves its original purpose of public safety.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located on the engine house property, it is possible that archaeological evidence of Native American occupation is present. Six sites are known in the general area (within one mile). In general, however, the potential for recovering significant Native American resources on the nominated property is low. The engine house occupies a steeply graded location over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands. The property may have originally been well drained, however, construction of the house, which has a basement and covers nearly the entire lot (10,000 square feet), has destroyed most post-glacial soil associations on the parcel. The characteristics described above represent poor locational criteria for the presence of ancient Native American sites at this location.

There is also a low potential for locating historic archaeological resources on the engine house property. Historic period resources that predate the engine house have not been identified for this location. In addition, any resources that may have been present were destroyed during construction of the engine house.

(end)

Engine House #6

Name of Property

Essex, MA

County and State

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1895-1954

Significant Dates

1895-1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John Ashton, architect

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Lawrence Fire Department

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA**

Section number 8 Page 1

Historic Significance

Engine House No. 6 (1895-96) is the best-preserved and most intact of the City of Lawrence's fire stations, retaining many original and decorative features including thematic stained glass windows, oak paneling, a hose drying shaft, and a winch that historically hauled feed for the fire horses that were stabled inside. It is the oldest remaining fire station in Lawrence and is still used for its original purpose of public safety. Designed by architect John Ashton in a Colonial Revival style, Engine House No. 6 was used as the basis for other contemporary fire stations in the city, and possesses singular architectural and stylistic details which are characteristic of its period, such as the third floor observation porch. Engine House No. 6 possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, association, workmanship, and feeling, and reflects the urban development of the City of Lawrence as well as the development of firefighting as a full-time profession, one that required permanent housing and equipment storage in every neighborhood. This handsome building complements the NR-listed (2000) John Rollins School across Howard Street, and its location atop Prospect Hill renders it a visual landmark for the community. It is eligible at the local level under criteria A and C.

Lawrence is located in western Essex County, Massachusetts, approximately ten miles east of Lowell, close to the New Hampshire border, and is bisected by the Merrimack River which encouraged early permanent settlement. It was set off from the neighboring communities of Methuen and Andover, and was incorporated in the mid-19th century, at the same time that railroad construction promoted the rise of industry.

Like other northeastern Massachusetts communities, the economic backbone of Lawrence was the textile industry. The city's prosperity was the product of Boston and Lowell capitalists, among them Amos Lawrence, Nathaniel Appleton, and Charles Storow, who took advantage of available water power generated by the Merrimack. In 1845 they formed the Essex Company, capitalized at \$1 million and began construction of a dam and a canal that would lead to several textile mills and concomitant machine and tool shops that kept the mills running. In a short period of time Lawrence became internationally known for its textiles, producing flannel, worsted, cotton fabric, and woolen cloth. By 1885 nearly 5,000 people were employed in the industry.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

As in many regions with a limited product base, economic conditions in Lawrence fluctuated with the textile market. Realizing this, Lawrence financiers encouraged a variety of other industries, most notably paper and machinery manufacturing. Service industries grew, banking and urban services expanded, and Lawrence became a major city, competing with Lowell and Haverhill for commerce. Population skyrocketed – a 212% increase between 1875 and 1915 -- reaching over 90,000 by the latter date. Lawrence's foreign-born population of 45% was the highest in Massachusetts, and by 1910 86% of its citizens were either first or second-generation immigrants. While many arrivals came from England and Scotland, lured by the textile mills, immigrants from southern and eastern Europe as well as French Canadians became the largest population elements, creating a wide variety of religious organizations, cultural institutions, and enclaves.

With many Lawrence citizens working in stultifying mills for low wages, labor unrest was inevitable. Strikes were commonplace, culminating with the renowned Bread and Roses strike of 1912, one of American labor's benchmark events. During the two-month strike National Guardsmen patrolled the streets of Lawrence and the city became ground zero for radical labor organizations such as the I.W.W., popularly known as the "Wobblies." While strikers eventually would receive wage increases, the long-term fallout of the strikes would be the decline of textile manufacturing, with more and more companies opting to close local factories in favor of migration to cheaper southern locations. By 1950 Lawrence was a city in steep decline with more than 80% of textile-related jobs gone elsewhere. Other industries would also leave. The arrival of the interstate highway system in the 1960s made commuting to jobs in north suburban Boston, Lowell, and southern New Hampshire more feasible, further turning Lawrence into a bedroom community, dependant on outside jobs for its labor force. Like other Merrimack Valley cities, Lawrence has seen a dramatic recent influx of Hispanic and Asian (particularly Vietnamese) immigration, to the point that these two groups have become the largest ethnic components in the city.

As Lawrence expanded during the late 19th century, the Prospect Hill area to the southeast of downtown grew to become a crowded residential neighborhood. Its steep slopes provide long-range views of the mills in the river valley and its proximity to the city center increased the Hill's desirability. City services were needed for its residents. Trolleys from the Lawrence Street Railway permitted access to downtown, and the Rollins School and Engine House No. 6 allowed for educational and safety needs to be met. Adequate fire protection was essential for the city's long-term growth. Lawrence's fire department was organized in 1847 as a volunteer force, and would take advantage of improvements to the city's water system in the 1870s. The system

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA**

Section number 8 Page 3

supplied between 70 and 90 pounds of water pressure, with lofty Prospect Hill being a problem spot. In 1894, Chief Engineer Melvin Beale was concerned that existing water pressure on Prospect Hill was insufficient to supply an engine, recommending instead that a chemical engine be housed at the corner of Howard and Platt streets to serve as a stop-gap measure until pumper trucks could arrive from other stations.

Engine House No. 6 was constructed in 1895-96 at a time when the expanding city required modern, substantial public buildings. It was followed shortly by fire stations on Park Street (1897), Ames Street (1900), the central fire station on Lowell Street (1907), and Bailey Street (1908). The latter was built using the same plans as the Howard Street station, with the addition of a hose drying tower that was lacking at Engine House No. 6. Many of these stations are still in use, but Engine House No. 6 is the first and most architecturally significant, complementing as it does the Rollins School across the street.

Engine House No. 6 reflects the development of a trained, professional firefighting force, an organization that would require a substantial facility for their continual presence on duty. No longer would men be summoned from their residences or jobs to the scene of a fire, but they would live on site in buildings designed to accommodate firemen and their equipment, first horse-drawn and later motorized. The design of the fire station was elaborate, with aesthetic touches of stained glass, wood paneling, and an observation balcony that would assist in locating fires. This substantial design reflected the municipal presence implicit in the duties of a fireman who would protect citizens and property from damage.

The fire house contains an intact original alarm signaling device that operated a system of bells in the Rollins School tower. When activated, the sequence of peals would direct firemen to the fire's location at a time civilian volunteers coming from home would supplement professionals. This system of fire bells was used until 1909. Most of the systems were sold for scrap value during the Depression or the Second World War, but the Howard Street facility's system was never removed and awaits restoration.

The fire house was designed by local architect John Ashton who incorporated details from the nearby Rollins School including the prominent gables, decorative embellishments, and building materials. These features were credited to Rollins architect George C. Adams who had designed many of the city's prominent buildings including the City Hall, Public Library, and Masonic Temple, as well as numerous residences through Lawrence. By blending the station's public function with the architecture of the surrounding neighborhood, Ashton was able to maintain

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

compatibility while at the same time its prominent location, observation deck, and lofty cupola represented a significant addition to the city's fabric. The basic design of Engine House No. 6 would be replicated with the 1908 Engine House No. 9 on Bailey Street, which added a necessary hose tower to the existing plan.

Still in use as an active fire station, Engine House No. 6 contains a remarkable amount of original features, both inside and out, as evident from a comparison with historic photographs. It is the best preserved of the city's fire stations and is an enduring local landmark that continues to serve the Prospect Hill community and the City of Lawrence.

(end)

Engine House #6
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19	323950	4731040			
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Boddy, City of Lawrence, Philip Bergen, Preservation Planner, MHC, Betsy Friedberg NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Lawrence, MA

street & number 200 Common telephone 978-784-5891

city or town Lawrence state MA zip code 01840

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. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number 9/10 Page 1

Bibliography

- Atlas. City of Lawrence (1896), plate 8
_____. City of Lawrence (1964), plate 51
Dorgan, Maurice. History of Lawrence, Massachusetts, (1924), p. 81.
Griswold, Jane. "Lawrence's Engine House 6 is Practical, but also Residential," *Lawrence Eagle-Tribune*, June 23, 1991.
Lawrence City Documents. "Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for the Year 1895." (1896)
Lawrence Fireman's Mutual Relief Association, (1899), pp. 75-95
Lawrence Up to Date. Lawrence: Rushforth & Donoghue, 1895.
Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report: Lawrence, 1986.

(end)

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Engine House No. 6's boundary is shown on the accompanying city assessor's map #70 as parcel #97. It measures 10,000 square feet and is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Howard and Platt Streets.

Boundary Justification

The boundary circumscribes the entire parcel that has been historically associated with the engine house's property.

(end)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Engine House No. 6
Lawrence (Essex), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Photographs

Photographers/date:

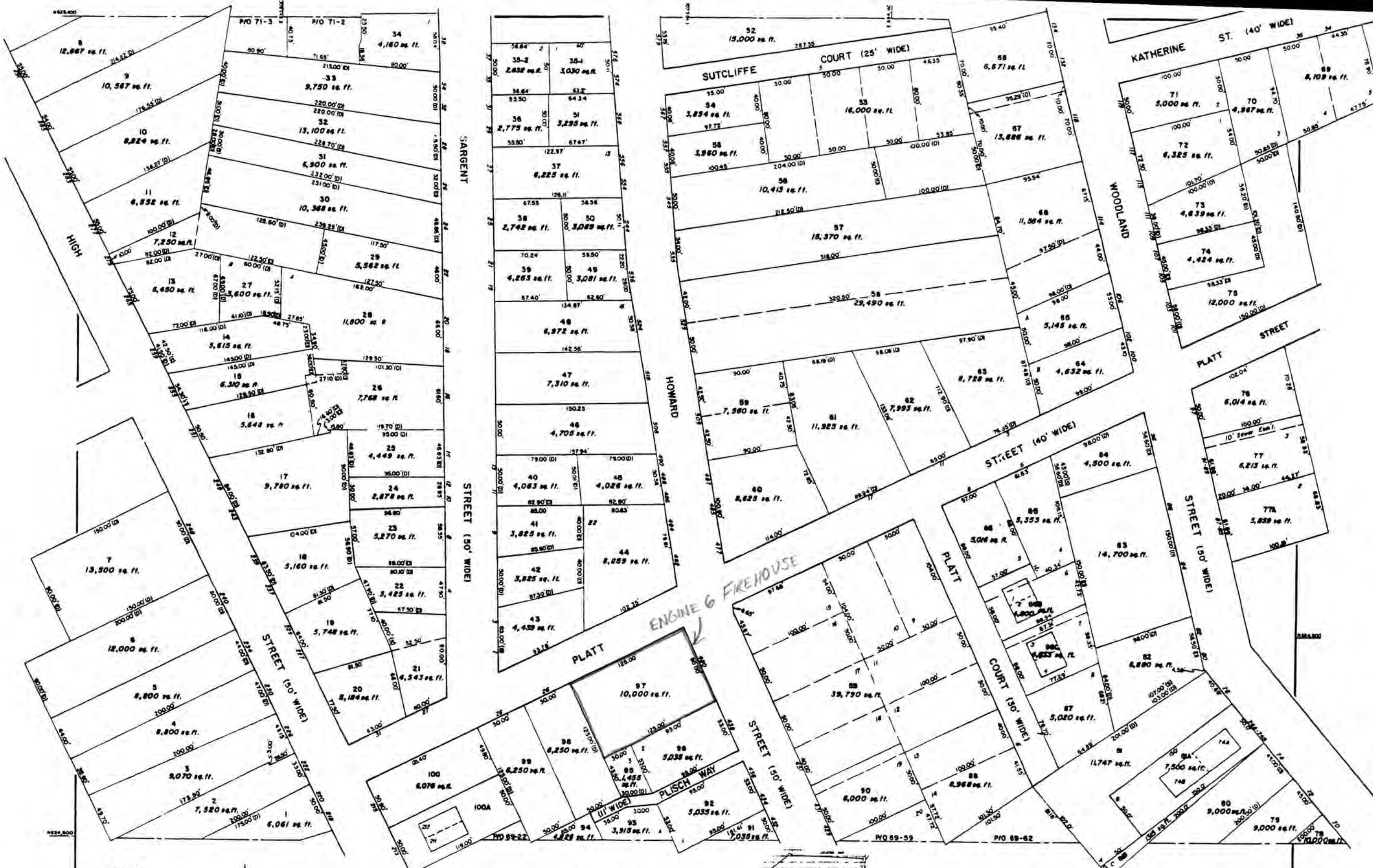
Charles Boddy, June 2000 (8 x 10") *

Chris Brown, April 2002 (4 x 6") **

1. Exterior: corner of Howard and Platt Streets, looking SW *
2. Exterior: Platt Street elevation, looking S **
3. Exterior: Howard Street elevation, looking W **
4. Exterior: south elevation, looking NW **
5. Exterior: granite decoration detail, Howard Street elevation looking W **
6. Interior: garage, looking W **
7. Interior: fire alarm system, looking NW **
8. Interior: staircase, alarm system, looking W **
9. Interior: stained glass window **
10. Interior: stained glass window **
11. Interior: hose drying shaft *

Historic Images

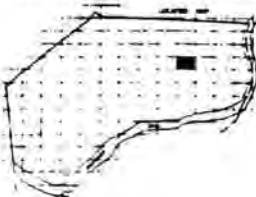
1. Howard Street façade, photograph ca. 1899
2. Line drawing, unknown date



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 1-100
MATCH LINE
For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 2-10-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 8-17-85
1-1-87
1-1-88
1-1-89
1-1-90
1-1-91

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 FEET
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM - MARLBOROUGH ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 508 FEET



TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWELL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

90	71	52
89	70	51
88	69	50



COMBINATION NO. 6, HOWARD AND PLATT STREETS.—FRED A. MORGAN, DRIVER.



PROSPECT HILL FIRE STATION
CITY OF LAWRENCE
JOHN H. HAYES, ARCHT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Engine House No. 6
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, ^{Essex}~~Nantucket~~

DATE RECEIVED: 4/20/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/03/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000533

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6/2/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PHOTO #1

ENGINE NO. 6 FIREHOUSE
LAWRENCE (ESSEX) MA

6/1/2000

photograph by CHARLES D. BODDY, JR.



Lawrence Engine House G
Essex, CO, MA
Chris Brown
Loc. of Neg = MHC

04/2002
Photo 2

Howard Street elevation
View West

WESTCAMPUS<No. 2 >002
002 39#* N N N+2-22 <027>



Lawrence Engine House 6

Essex Co, Ma

Chris BROWN

Loc Neg Massachusetts Historic Commission

04/2002

Photo 3

WESTCAMPUS<No. 4>004
002 39** N N-1-10<027>

Pratt Street Elevation
View south



Lawrence Engine House 6

Essex Co, MA

Chris Brown

Loc Veg Massachusetts Historic Commission

09/2002

Photo ~~12~~
4

South Elevation
view North

WESTCAMPUS<No. 10>010
002 39** N N N N N-53 <027>



Lawrence Engine House Co
Essex, MA

Chris Brown
Loc. of Neg = MHC

04/2002
Photo 25

Detail of Granite
Marker View West

WESTCAMPUS<No. 3>003
002 39** N N N-1 21 <027>



04/2002

Photo 9

6

Lawrence Engine House 6

Essex Co, MA

Chris Brown

Loc Neg Massachusetts Historic Commission

View of garage

View West

WESTCAMPUS<NO.16>016
002 39** N N N+1 10 <027>



Lawrence Engine House 6

Essex Co, MA

Chris Brown

Loc Neg Massachusetts Historic Commission

04/2002

Photo ~~10~~

7

WESTCAMPUS<No.19>019
002 39** N N N N+1-02 (027)

Detail of Phone

View North



Lawrence Engine House 6

Essex Co, MA

Christopher Brown

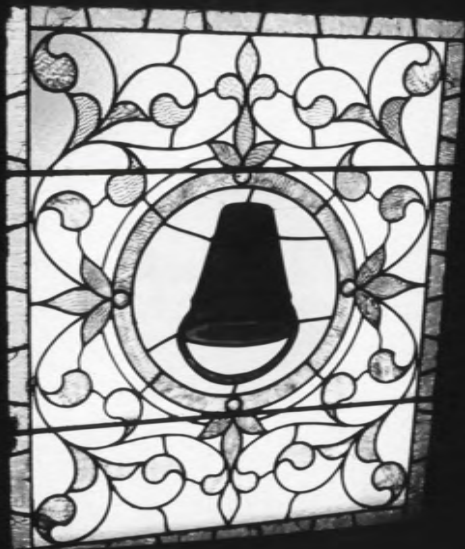
Loc Neg Massachusetts Historic Commission

09/2002

Photo 18

WESTCAMPUS<NO.17>017
002 398* N N N+3-50 (027)

Detail of Staircase
View East



Lawrence Engine House 6
Essex Co, MA
Chris Brown
Loc Neg = MHC

09/2002
Photo 9

Detail of Stain Glass

WESTCAMPUS<No. 21> 021
002 39** N N N+1 07 (027)



Lawrence Engine House Co
Essex Co, MA
Chris Brown
Loc. Neg = MHC

04/2002

Photo 9

10

Detail of Stain Glass

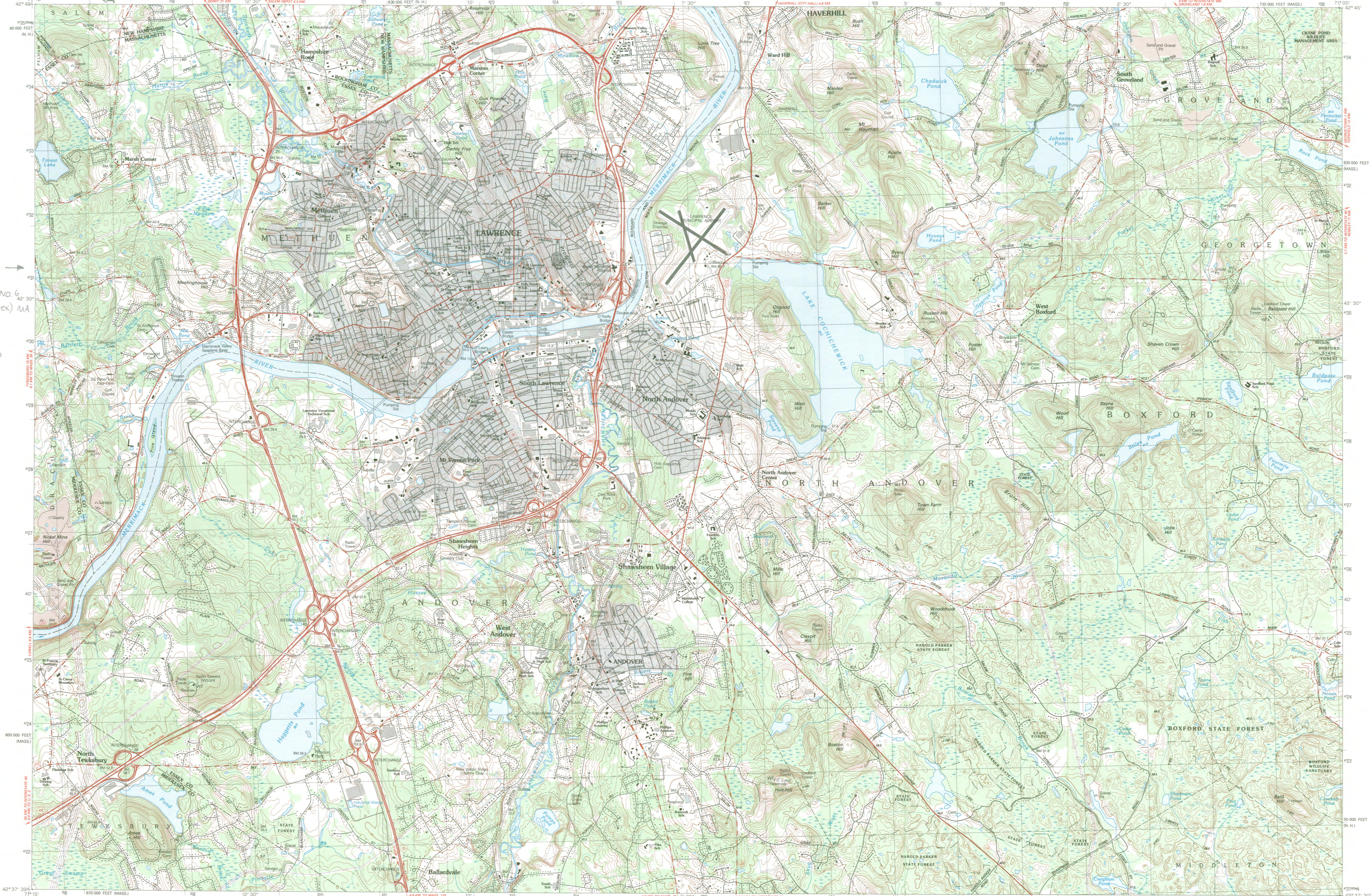
WESTCAMPUS<No. 20>020
002 39** N N N N N 28 (027)



ENGINE NO 6 FIREHOUSE
LAWRENCE (ESSEX) MA
interior hose drying shaft

Nov 30, 2000

photograph by CHARLES D. BODDY, JR.

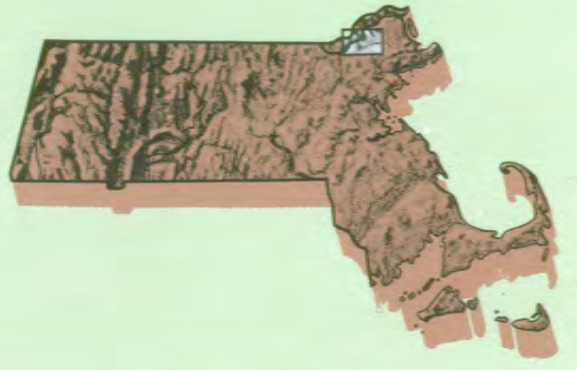


ENGINE HOUSE NO. 6
LAWRENCE (ESSEX) MA
Zone 19
323980
4731040

Lawrence

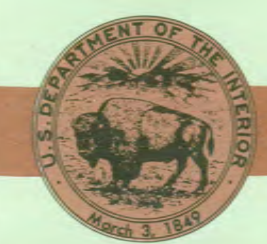
MASSACHUSETTS- NEW HAMPSHIRE

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute
1:25,000-scale map: Lawrence dated 1966
The east half of this area supersedes South Groveland
1:25,000-scale map dated 1966
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection line 4 meters south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM of 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet			1	2	3	
1	3.2808			4			
2	6.5617			5			
3	9.8425						
4	13.1234						
5	16.4043						
6	19.6852						
7	22.9660						
8	26.2469						
9	29.5278						
10	32.8084						
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence NAD 83 and 1983 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map Diagram is approximate					
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048							

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Unimproved city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. Indian reservation	
Woodmill; water wheel; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Disturbed surface: strip mine, levee, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 14, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Engine House No. 6, 480 Howard Street, Lawrence (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mayor Michael Sullivan, City of Lawrence
R. Lee Balcom, Lawrence Historical Commission
Chief Joseph Marquis, Lawrence Fire Department
Charles Boddy, Jr., City of Lawrence
Thomas Galligani, Lawrence Planning & Economic Development Dept.