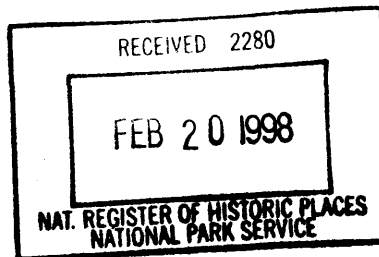


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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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 an 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 South Orange Fire Department

other names/site number South Orange Fire Station

2. Location

street & number First and Sloan Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Township of South Orange Village vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Essex code 013 zip code 07079

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Signature of certifying official/Title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
Date 1/28/98
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 the 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] Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall
Date of Action 3/19/98

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: fire station

GOVERNMENT: fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: French Eclectic

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof SLATE

other LIMESTONE TRIM

Narrative Description

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

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.)

- X 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.
X 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 N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years 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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1925-1926

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dillon, Arthur, architect (1871-1937)

Hinman, Russell, builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 0.36 acres

Roselle Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 8	5, 6, 2, 4, 0, 0	4, 5, 1, 0, 5, 2, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 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 Byname/title Ulana D. Zakalak, Historic Preservation Consultantorganization Zakalak Associates date October 28, 1997street & number 57 Cayuga Avenue telephone (732) 571-3176city or town Oceanport state NJ zip code 07757**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Township of South Orange Villagestreet & number Village Hall, 101 South Orange Avenue telephone (973) 378-7724city or town South Orange state NJ zip code 07079**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 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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South Orange, Essex County, NJSection number 7 Page 1**7. Description**

The Village of South Orange Fire Department, located at First and Sloan Streets, South Orange, is a three story, irregular plan, Norman-influenced, masonry firehouse (Photo 1). One of the unique civic edifices in the Village of South Orange, the 1925 firehouse features a pressed, dark red brick exterior trimmed with limestone, a dominant, massive slate-clad, hipped roof with copper-clad dormers, two engaged, octagonal towers with flared-eave "candle-snuffer" rooftops, and a utilitarian interior, with accommodations for fire trucks and fire-fighting equipment. The building was designed by local architect Arthur Dillon, who was also responsible for the design of Connett Memorial Library on Scotland Road, and the South Orange War Monument on the Village Green. Located in the Central Business District, at the approximate geographic center of the town, the firehouse is situated directly across from the National Register-listed Erie Lackawanna train station, and several blocks southwest of the Tudor-inspired Village Hall (Photo 2), and the National Register-listed Montrose Park Historic District.

Although set on a rectangular lot, the firehouse is built on a diagonal, forty-five degree angle, to both Sloan and First Streets, and faces the street intersection in a northerly direction. The plan of the firehouse is irregular with a main rectangular core flanked by wing walls set at forty-five degree angles to the main body of the firehouse. Between the main core and the wing walls are octagonal, engaged towers which serve as intersecting junctures for the wing walls. The eastern tower, or turret, is two stories in height, and houses offices for the captain and the chief. The western tower, which is approximately five stories in height, houses the hose drying equipment and air-powered fire alarm (Photo 4). Behind the main core of the building is a one story, square extension, articulated by three, segmentally-arched, bays (Photo 6). Each of the wing-walled bays houses an apparatus garage, as does the rear, one story extension (Photos 3 and 5). The main body of the firehouse is taken up by garage space for the fire trucks (also known as the apparatus floor) with dormitories on the second story, and storage and recreational facilities on the third story. A kitchen and a repair shop are located in the rear extension, on either side of the rear truck bay.

The northern (main) facade of the firehouse is three stories in height, and is articulated by three, segmentally-arched apparatus openings on the ground floor, stone enframed window groupings on the second floor, and gabled window dormers on the roof. The entire facade is flanked by engaged, octagonal towers, and small, single bay, one-and-one-half story hyphens. The main wall material is dark red brick set in an American bond of five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The garage bay surrounds as well as the Gibbs-like, window surrounds, water table, and belt courses are of limestone.

The ground floor is dominated by the segmentally-arched apparatus bays. The heavily-moulded, apparatus bay arches spring from semi-hexagonal brick piers with limestone bases. At the base of the arches are limestone stops inscribed with the letters, "S.O." The garage doors are multi-paned wooden overhead replacement doors, the only architectural element not original to the building. Above the garage doors are metal letters attached to the brick wall stating, "Village of South Orange Fire Department". On either side of the garage arches are weathered copper and textured glass coach lanterns. The ground floor of the eastern turret is fenestrated on the north and the northwest facets. The western tower is fenestrated on the northern, eastern and western facets. The northeast facet contains a bronze plaque set into an elaborate limestone surround of engaged colonettes supporting a crocket-decorated hood mould. The plaque lists the names of the Village Trustees, the architect, the builder and the date of construction. The first floor windows are surmounted by limestone hood moulds.

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The second floor has a more rustic look, with irregular areas of tumbled brick between the window bays. The fenestration consists of three bays of four windows each, enframed by a Gibbs-like limestone surround, and with wooden, 9/9, double hung sash. Joining the second floor windows, and creating a visual distinction between the first and second floors is a limestone sill course which extends to the towers on either side. The northern walls of both the turret and the tower are fenestrated with a single window on this floor. The angled hyphens do not have a full second floor, but rather a half story surmounted by the slate-clad hipped roof. Both hyphens have single, gabled, dormer windows on each elevation, except for the rear elevations which have paired dormers. The single dormer windows above the apparatus doors are clad with copper fronts, impressed with a bracket-supported ogee arch containing a trefoil ornament in the gable apex.

The same type of trefoil-ornamented, copper-clad dormers are used to pierce the massive, slate-clad, hipped roof of the main body of the firehouse, illuminating the third floor. Each of these dormers is topped with a curved copper finial. The north and south elevations have three dormers, and the east and west elevations have a single dormer each. The two corners of the roof are also finished with copper finials, as is the turret cap. The edge of the roofline is visually extended to the west by a limestone belt course at the second floor line of the western tower.

The eastern tower, or turret, is only two stories in height and is topped by a slate-clad, conical roof, finished with a copper, knob-like finial. The turret is fenestrated on both floors of the north elevation by wooden, double hung, wooden 9/9 sash. It houses a single office room on both floors.

The western tower is approximately five stories in height and contains the hose drying tower with its accompanying hoists, as well as the air-powered siren. The tower is divided into four tiers. The lower two tiers correspond with the bottom two floors of the main body of the firehouse. The first floor is fenestrated with windows on alternating facets. The northeast facet of the tower is ornamented with a bronze plaque listing the Village Trustees, the architect, and the date of construction. The second floor has a single window on the northernmost facet. The third tier forms the body of the tower and spans approximately two stories. It is separated from the fourth tier by a footed, limestone entablature and is fenestrated on alternating facets by small 1/1 windows set in stone surrounds. The fourth tier facets are pierced by copper-louvered, limestone clad openings for the siren. The entire tower is finished with a flared eave, "candle snuffer" roof, articulated by small, copper-clad dormers and finished with a copper weathervane.

The rear elevation of the building is very plain (Photo 5). A one story, flat-roofed extension is fenestrated with three, segmentally-arched, brick bays. The center bay contains an apparatus door; the flanking bays have a single window in each. The windows have plain stone lintels and sills and the dormers lack the fancy copper fronts of those on the facade and side elevations. A thin octagonal smokestack with a limestone cap is set at the southeast corner of the building. Copper gutters and leaders finish off the ornamentation of the building.

The firehouse is sited at the corner of Sloan and First Streets, Block 1906, Lot 3. The open portions of the site are paved driveways and parking areas, with small planted areas in front of the towers. To the north of the firehouse is the Erie Lackawanna train station. On either sides of the building are commercial properties and parking areas. The street in front of the firehouse is currently being reconstructed and reconfigured to accommodate a plaza-like space (Photo 2).

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Village of South Orange Fire Department
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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The firehouse possesses a high degree of integrity. The building is essentially the same as it was built in 1927. Only the overhead apparatus doors have been replaced. The original garage doors were also multi-paned but were paired, hinged at the wall, and opened out from the center. The current doors slide overhead. The exterior of the firehouse is in fair to good condition. Lack of maintenance has allowed the building, especially the roof, to deteriorate somewhat.

Interior

The interior of the building is appropriately utilitarian. The main body of the first story is taken up by the apparatus floor. Each of the segmentally-arched openings in the building facade corresponds with a fire truck bay. A single apparatus opening in the rear extension allows a truck to exit the rear of the building. The two angled hyphens have single apparatus openings. The interior finishes consist of plaster walls and a cement floor. The eastern angled hyphen is used as an office and watch area for the firemen. A small elevated platform at the southeast corner houses the fireman who is on watch duty. On the wall behind him is the old signal system which is no longer in use. At the rear of the firehouse is a small shop for repairs, and also a small kitchen. Due to a drop in the grade, the western angled hyphen is at a lower elevation than the rest of the firehouse, and houses the smaller, rescue vehicle. Access to the western tower is through a door from this bay. The interior of the western tower is lined with brick and hollow tile block. Aside from small lavatories on the first and third floors, the tower is empty except for a metal ladder, the hoisting equipment for the drying of wet hoses, and the air-powered fire siren. Although the building design originally accommodated horses and horse-drawn apparatus to be used in the winter, the two removable horse stalls were replaced by the kitchen in the rear extension.

The second floor dormitory and living space is accessed by a staircase at the southeast corner of the apparatus floor. Originally, the space was divided into a large dormitory; a large living room; two small bedrooms for the chief and the assistant chief, separated by a small lavatory; and a toilet for the firemen. The space arrangement was somewhat altered to accommodate the increased needs for administrative space. The largest space on the second floor is still taken up by the dormitory, which spans half the entire length of the large window groupings in the front and rear facades of the building (Photo 7). The lounge area, or the living room, was originally the other half of the second floor space (Photo 9). This was subdivided to enclose a large, office space for the fire chief. The two small bedrooms located in the eastern hyphen eaves were assigned to the captain and the lieutenant (Photo 8). The lieutenant's office was made out of the second floor of the turret. The men's toilet remains in the western hyphen. Brass poles, which are no longer in use, are still in place at either end of the dormitory (Photo 10).

The third floor is divided into a gym and three small storage spaces against the front of the building, with a narrow corridor running along the back of the building (Photo 11). The two middle rooms of the third floor once housed the switchboard and the batteries. At the western end of the third floor is a gym and a small lavatory in the tower (Photo 12).

A small, partial basement below the building houses the heating equipment.

The interior of the firehouse is in need of repair. The infiltration of moisture to the interior has somewhat damaged the interior walls and the ceilings.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Village of South Orange Fire Department is an important expression of municipal pride and taste, and an example of the development of civic architecture in the growing suburb of South Orange. The firehouse represents a specific type of municipal structure, designed to provide not only fire protection, but to become a symbol of security and municipal presence. The building is a colorful example of the French Eclectic, or Norman Revival, influence on a civic structure. In both design and workmanship, the Village of South Orange Fire Department is indicative of the high quality of early 20th century civic architecture built in South Orange. The architectural style of the firehouse reflects a conscious effort on the part of the Village Trustees to integrate a distinguished, unique type of municipal building into an existing community. The firehouse is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Community Development, and under Criterion C, for Architecture.

Historical Background and Significance

Prior to the organization of the Village fire department, the extinguishing of fires was a neighborhood affair. On August 23, 1890, the Mountain House Hotel, a fashionable water-cure hotel and spa in the village, burned to the ground. Residents of the village became concerned about mutual fire protection, and organized their own volunteer fire department on February 2, 1891. The fire department was initially located in the railroad roundhouse at the foot of Lackawanna Place. A steam whistle installed in the roundhouse sounded the alarms. At the time, equipment was limited to hand-drawn hose reels and ladder trucks. Fire-fighting in the early days, as it still is today, was a hard and dangerous job. The firemen were unprotected from the heat and acrid smoke. Getting the primitive fire-fighting equipment to the scene of the fire was an experience in itself. Hand-pulled chemical wagons and hose carts were heavy and cumbersome; often the men would be exhausted by the time they got to the fire.

When Village Hall was built in 1894, the fire department was provided with quarters in the new building. Fortunately, horse-drawn, team-powered pumpers soon replaced the hand-pulled equipment. Truck bays for the pumpers fronted on South Orange Avenue, and the clock tower at the corner of the building also served as the hose drying tower. A hay loft above the apparatus floor supplied the horses with their feed. The firemen also had a meeting room on the first floor and accommodations in the basement. At the sound of the alarm bell, the well-trained horses would leave their stalls, take their places in front of the apparatus and wait to be hitched up. Then in a cloud of dust and smoke from the steamer they dashed to the fire at breakneck speed, cheered on by the villagers they passed. The Village had no lack of volunteer firemen. Membership in the department was an honor and often a requisite if running for a political office.

The installation of fire hydrants in the 1890s greatly aided the firemen. One of the first hydrants recorded in 1891 was at Third and Sloan Streets. But as the Village grew, so did the problems of fire-fighting. Fire equipment was replaced with newer models, and eventually fire protection in South Orange outgrew its volunteer status. Around the clock protection was needed. On June 1, 1913, William Ash was appointed as the Village's first paid Fire Chief, forever ending the days of the all-volunteer department.

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As the Village population grew, it became necessary to provide ever larger facilities for the housing of the fire apparatus. Not only did the hiring of additional manpower necessitate more space, but the advent of large, gasoline-powered equipment made larger quarters a necessity. By 1914, the Village Trustees provided the firemen with their first motorized hook and ladder truck. By 1924, a combination pumper-hose-chemical engine was added.

Between 1880 and 1920, the population of the Village of South Orange doubled every twenty years. The population doubled again, between 1920 and 1930, a period of only ten years from 7,274 to 13,630 residents. The Village was almost fully developed, and residents began demanding services found in other similar suburban communities. This dramatic rise in population and development forced the Village Trustees to act. On January 9, 1925, the Village Trustees passed an ordinance for the appropriation of money for the construction of a new firehouse. Village bonds in the amount of \$70,000 were issued for the erection of a "non-fire proof brick, stone and hollow tile Firehouse for the Fire Department" (*South Orange Record*, January 23, 1925). Local architect Arthur Dillon, of the architectural firm Dillon and Beadel, was hired to design the firehouse, and Russell Hinman was chosen as the contractor. Construction began in 1925, and the firehouse was completed by December of 1926.

The site chosen for the new firehouse was in the geographical center of the Village, off of the main commercial artery, South Orange Avenue, and directly across the street from the new Erie Lackawanna train station, the efficient cause of South Orange's rapid rate of suburbanization. The Village Trustees wanted to create a powerful civic statement by placing the firehouse in this location. The prominent, corner location placed the firehouse at an important gateway area to the city. The size, stature and prominent design of the firehouse made it visible from the north-south oriented train trestle and from the east-west oriented South Orange Avenue. The very visible location, further emphasized the firehouse as a symbol of security and municipal planning. From a functional viewpoint, the architect successfully exploited the site by placing the building on an angle. In this way, the laterally-oriented engine area provided maximum accessibility to all locations in the village. A fire truck could leave the station in any direction completely unimpeded.

Arthur Dillon, a local architect and resident of South Orange, was selected to design the firehouse. Mr. Dillon was known for his civic buildings, having previously designed the Connett Memorial Library on Scotland Road, and the South Orange War Memorial on the old village common. Dillon was also a good friend of Robert Sinclair, president of the Village Trustees from 1902-1906, as well as president of the Essex County Parks Commission. As a result of his relationship with Sinclair, Dillon served as a consulting architect to the Essex County Parks Commission for many years. As an architect for the Parks Commission, Dillon designed the grandstand and children's shelter at Riverbank Park, the children's shelter and comfort station at Grover Cleveland Park, the wading pool, comfort station and skating house at Irvington Park, and the fieldhouse and comfort stations at Weequahic Park (Essex County Parks Commission: 1927). Arthur Dillon was also responsible for the design of some of the larger, period revival-influenced homes in South Orange (*American Architect*: 9/2/1914).

Centralization of fire protection worked efficiently until the hill area, northwest of the downtown, and near the Maplewood border, began to be developed. In the late 1960s, an auxiliary fire station was opened on Crest Drive, with a reserved ladder truck and a pumper. Although living quarters were available for a small detachment of firemen, the building was never manned, and is currently not in operation. Today, the South Orange Fire Department is headed by a fire chief with a chain of command that includes 35 personnel. These are divided into four platoons, each led by a captain and a lieutenant. The firemen work a 42 hour work week on a 24 hour

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schedule: 24 hours on and 72 hours off. The South Orange Fire Department continues to serve its original function from its ideal centralized location.

Architectural Significance

In both design and workmanship, Village of South Orange Fire Department headquarters is indicative of the high quality of early 20th century institutional architecture built in South Orange. The building is an example of the French Eclectic, or Norman Revival, architectural influence. Its main characteristics include the tall, steeply hipped, massive roof without front-facing cross gables, brick wall-cladding, flared eaves at the tower roof-wall junctions, and wings added to the sides of the main block. Additional ornamentation includes the use of contrasting masonry for the trim, brisk articulation and strong rhythms established by regular fenestration, distinctive rounded mouldings, weathered slate for the roof, and the use of a tower and a turret. The asymmetrical vertical elements are also a decisive element of the towered variation of the style, and provide a focal point in the neighborhood. One of the largest buildings in downtown South Orange, the imposing structure visually dominates the neighborhood, and is visible from many viewpoints. It is a deliberate and important expression of municipal pride and taste, and is a very self-conscious architectural statement.

The functional nature of firehouses did not generally provide architects with many opportunities for creative displays: the most essential requirements were those of an open ground floor plan for "apparatus," and unobstructed space for the dormitories and offices on the upper floors to facilitate quick responses to emergencies. The successful incorporation of a hose drying tower was also a challenge. Therefore, the interior of the building was very functional with the ornament reserved for the exterior. The architect of the South Orange Fire Department succeeded in not only successfully exploiting the centrally located site, but also in artfully incorporating the various functional needs of the firehouse into the overall design scheme.

Architect Arthur Dillon, was trained in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and was deeply familiar with Norman architecture. Although now it seems unusual to use such an architectural style for a municipal building in the suburbs, at the time of its construction, many Americans were actually familiar with buildings of French origin. Many Americans had served in France during World War I, and were familiar with the prototypes they had seen there. In addition, there were a number of photographic studies of French houses published in the 1920s, giving architects and builders models to choose from.

The very deliberate choice of a European period revival style for the fire department is a demonstration of the Village Trustees desire to integrate a distinguished, unique type of municipal building into a pre-existing, architecturally-distinct community. Desiring to maintain the local architectural idiom, as well as the quaintness of the Village, the Trustees deliberately avoided the more prevalent influence of classicism on public buildings, which characterized public and commercial buildings in the nearby cities of Newark and New York. At the time of its construction, various period revival styles were very popular in South Orange, especially the Tudor Revival. The National Register-listed, 1894 Village Hall, designed by New York architects Rossiter and Wright, is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival influence used on an institutional building. The use of a historical revival style on the most important civic structure in the Village complemented and reflected the existing residential architecture of the area, an aesthetic sensitivity often missing in today's community planning. It also set a design precedent for the future construction of municipal buildings. Period revival styles were also used on

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Village of South Orange Fire Department
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the various schools built in South Orange at the time. During this period of tremendous municipal growth, the Village Trustees erected the Marshall School in 1922, the First Street School in 1923, the Montrose School in 1924, Columbia High School in 1927, and the South Mountain School in 1928. All of these schools were designed in period revival styles to complement the residential neighborhoods into which they were placed.

Architect: Arthur Dillon

Arthur Dillon was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, son of John A. Dillon, editor of the old New York World. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1896, he opened an office in New York, and was head of the firm Dillon, McLellan and Beadel with offices at 149 Broadway. After a period of associations with other architects, Dillon went into private practice, and maintained his independence until his death in 1937. Among his most important works were the Public Library at South Orange, New Jersey, the War Memorial at Lake Champlain, New York, and various other buildings in the metropolitan area. Dillon died on June 5, 1937 at his home in South Orange. (New York Times 6/6/37; Withey 1956: 173).

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Village of South Orange Fire Department
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9. Major Bibliographic References

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Drawings

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Village of South Orange Fire Department occupies Block 1906, Lot 3, Township of the Village of South Orange Tax Map. It is located in the geographic center of South Orange, at the intersection of First and Sloan Streets.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel on which the Fire Department is located.

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Village of South Orange Fire Department
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page _____ 1

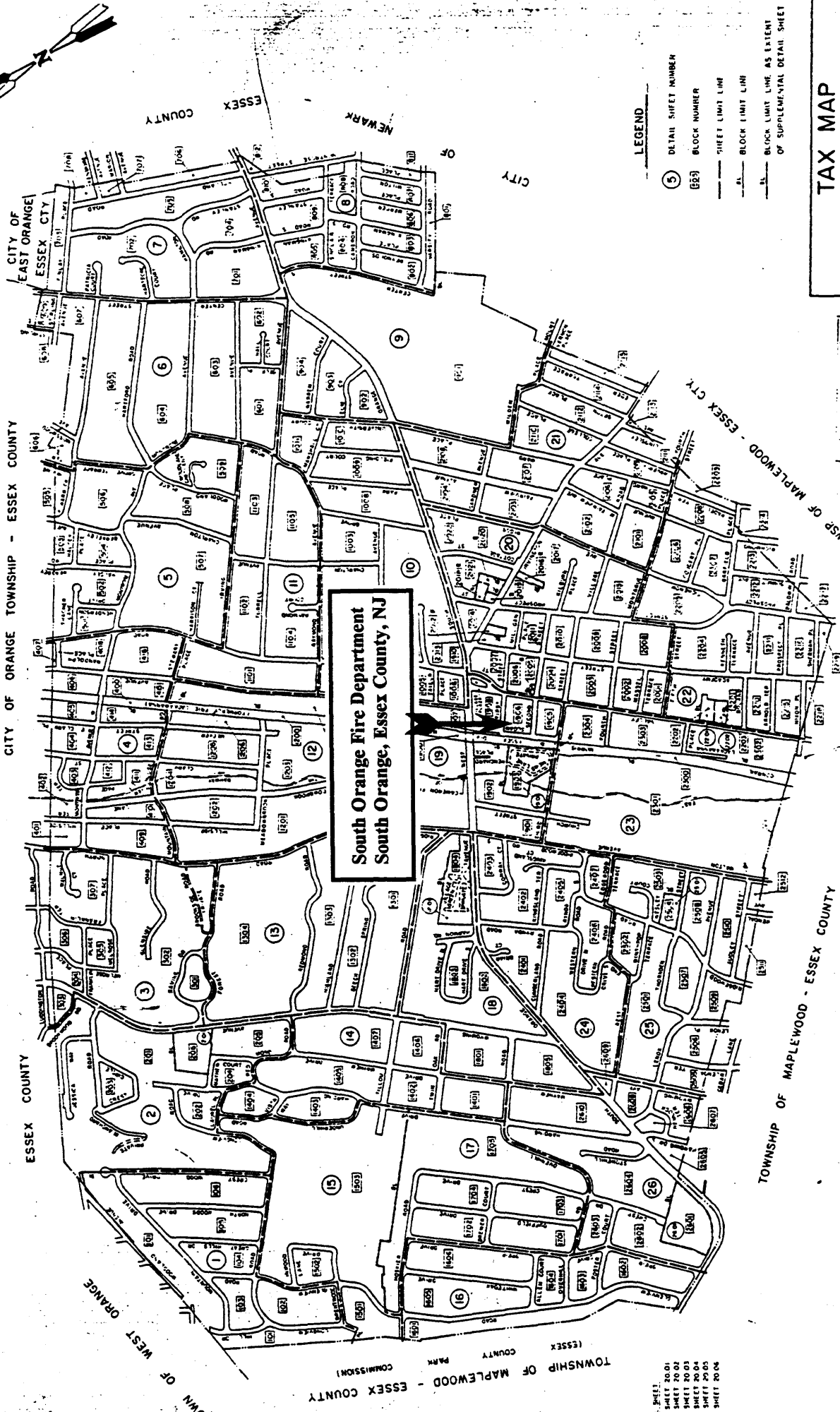
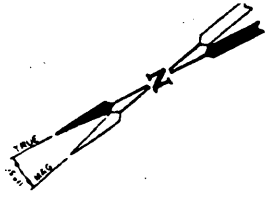
Photograph List

The following information is the same for all of the photographs listed:

- 1) Name of property: Village of South Orange Fire Department
- 2) City, county and state: Township of the Village of South Orange, Essex County, New Jersey
- 3) Photographer: Ulana Zakalak
- 4) Date of photographs: October 16, 1997
- 5) Location of negatives: Zakalak Associates
57 Cayuga Avenue
Oceanport, NJ 07757

6) and 7) Description of views indicating direction of camera:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View looking southwest. |
| Photo 2 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View from the elevated train trestle, looking southwest. |
| Photo 3 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View looking west. |
| Photo 4 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View looking south. |
| Photo 5 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View looking east. |
| Photo 6 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | View looking northwest. |
| Photo 7 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Second floor dormitory, view looking northwest. |
| Photo 8 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Second floor, captain's bedroom, view looking east. |
| Photo 9 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Second floor, dormitory lounge, view looking west. |
| Photo 10 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Second floor dormitory, brass pole, view looking north. |
| Photo 11 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Third floor corridor, view looking east. |
| Photo 12 of 12: | South Orange Fire Department. | Third floor fitness center, view looking west. |



**South Orange Fire Department
South Orange, Essex County, NJ**

- LEGEND**
- ⑤ DETAIL SHEET NUMBER
 - ②③ BLOCK NUMBER
 - SHEET LIMIT LINE
 - BLOCK LIMIT LINE
 - BLOCK LIMIT LINE AS EXTENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL DETAIL SHEET

TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE
 ESSEX COUNTY
 SCALE: 1"=500'
 HERBERT H. KELLER - N.J.L.S.
 NEW JERSEY
 JAN. 1, 1987

REVISIONS	DATE	NUMBER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP AND ANY INFORMATION THEREON WERE PREPARED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND COMPLY WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

HERBERT H. KELLER

THE AREAS, BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THIS TAX MAP ARE DERIVED FROM GROUND SURVEYS, AERIAL SURVEYS, RECORDED PLANS, MAPS, DEEDS AND W.L.S. AND ARE TO BE USED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY

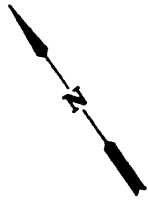
FINAL DETAIL SHEET
 * 2003 SEE SHEET 20.01
 * 2002 SEE SHEET 20.02
 * 2001 SEE SHEET 20.03
 * 2000 SEE SHEET 20.04
 * 1999 SEE SHEET 20.05

TOWNSHIP OF MAPLEWOOD - ESSEX COUNTY
 PARK COMMISSION

SHEET 24

SHEET 18

SHEET 13



**South Orange Fire Department
South Orange, Essex County, NJ**

TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE
VILLAGE
NEW JERSEY
ESSEX COUNTY
SCALE: 1" = 100'
JAN. 11, 1987
HERBERT H. KELLER, N.J.L.S.
CASEY, B. KELLER, INC.
255 MAIN ST. MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY 07041

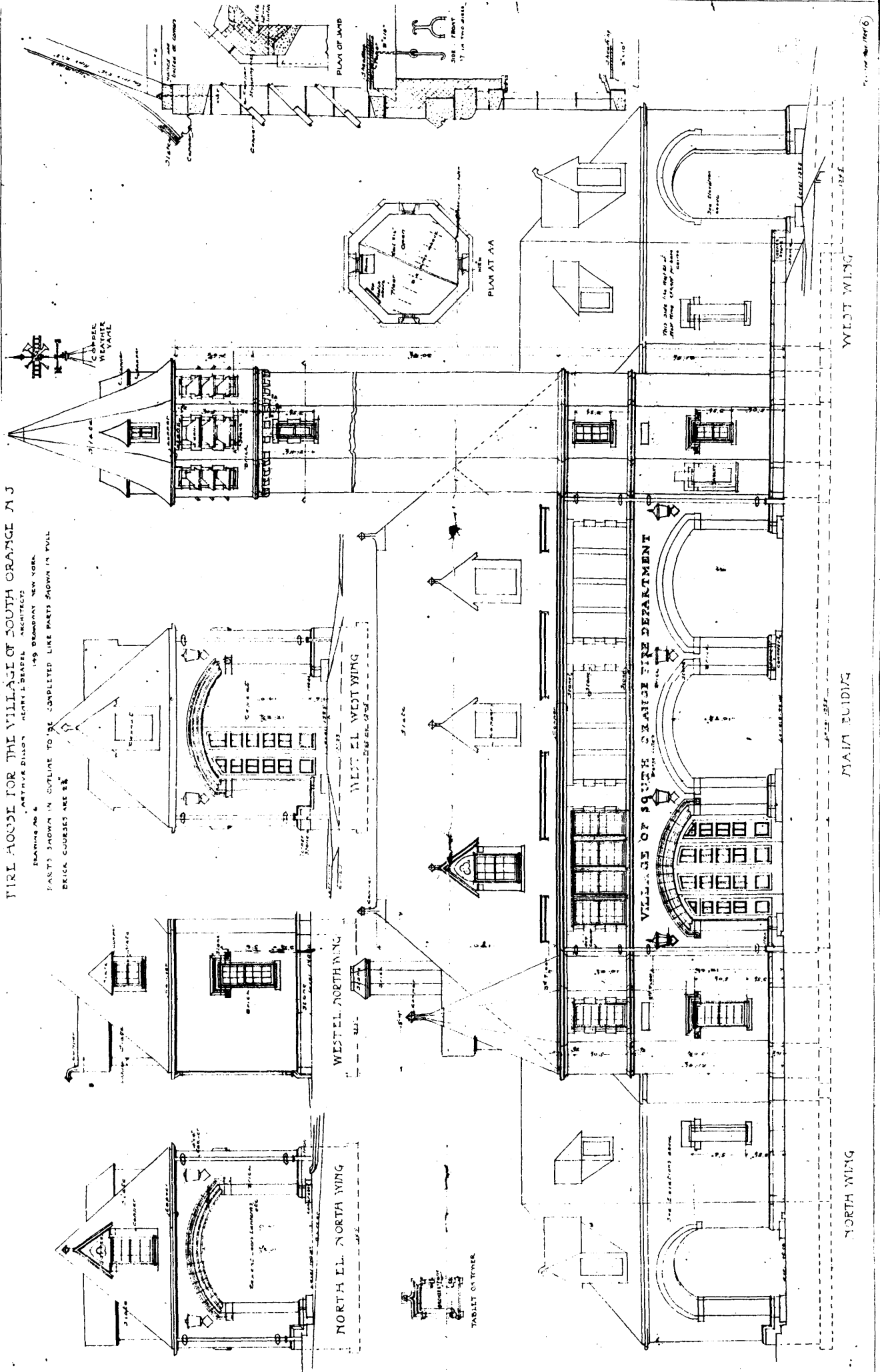
SHEET 20

SHEET 10

Handwritten signature and date: *Herbert H. Keller*
JAN 18 1987

FIRE HOUSE FOR THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

PLANNING NO. 4
ARTHUR DILLON, HENRY L. BEADEL, ARCHITECTS
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PARTS SHOWN IN OUTLINE TO BE COMPLETED LIKE PARTS SHOWN IN FULL
BRICK COURSES ARE 8".



South Orange Fire Department, South Orange, Essex County, New Jersey

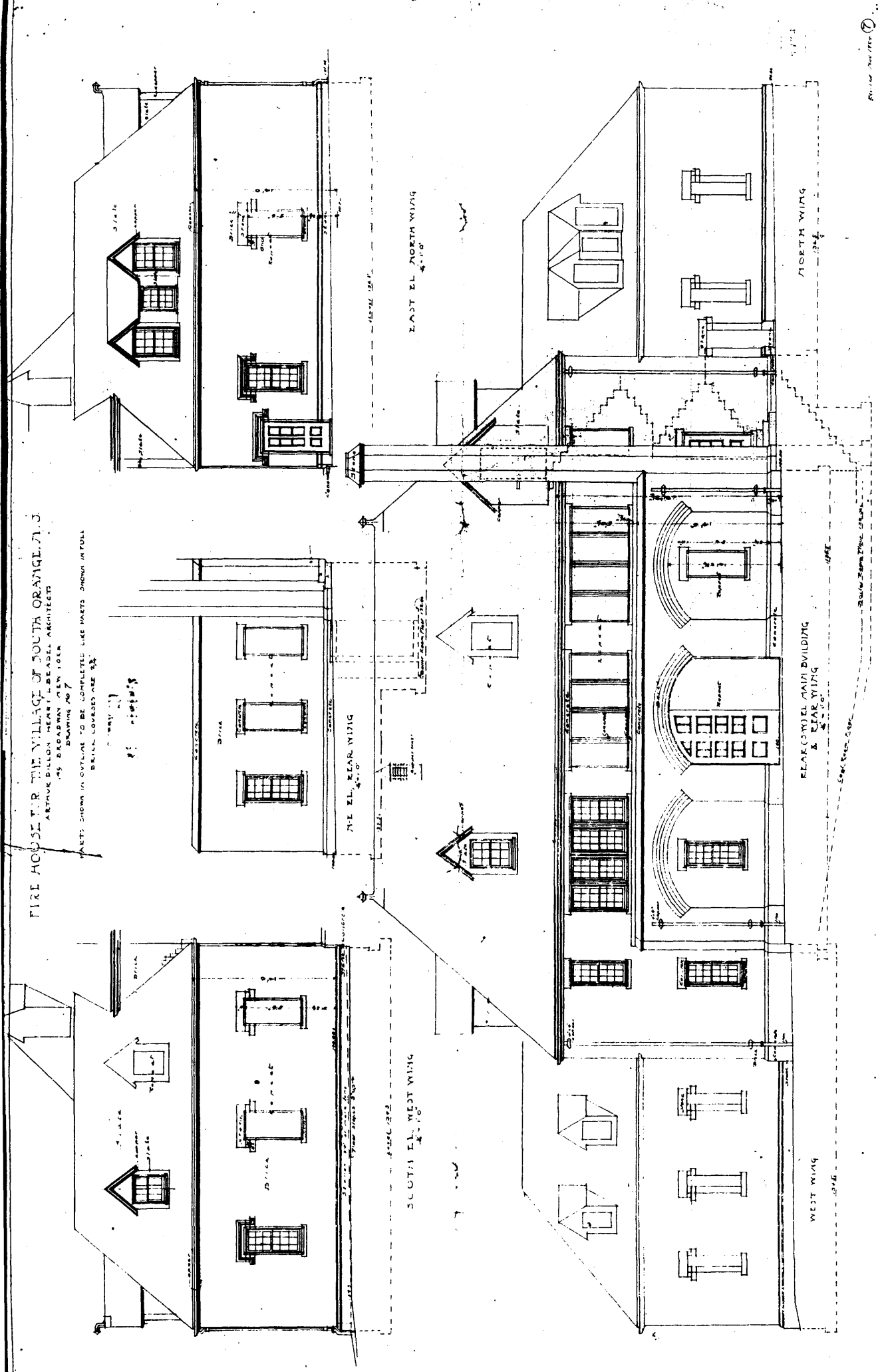
PL. 100 (REV. 1/1916)

FIRE HOUSE FOR THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

ARTHUR DILLON, ARCHT. & ENGRS. ARCHT. & ENGRS. ARCHT. & ENGRS.

PLANS SHOWN IN OUTLINE TO BE COMPLETED LIKE PARTS SHOWN IN FULL
BEING LOANED ARE 1/2

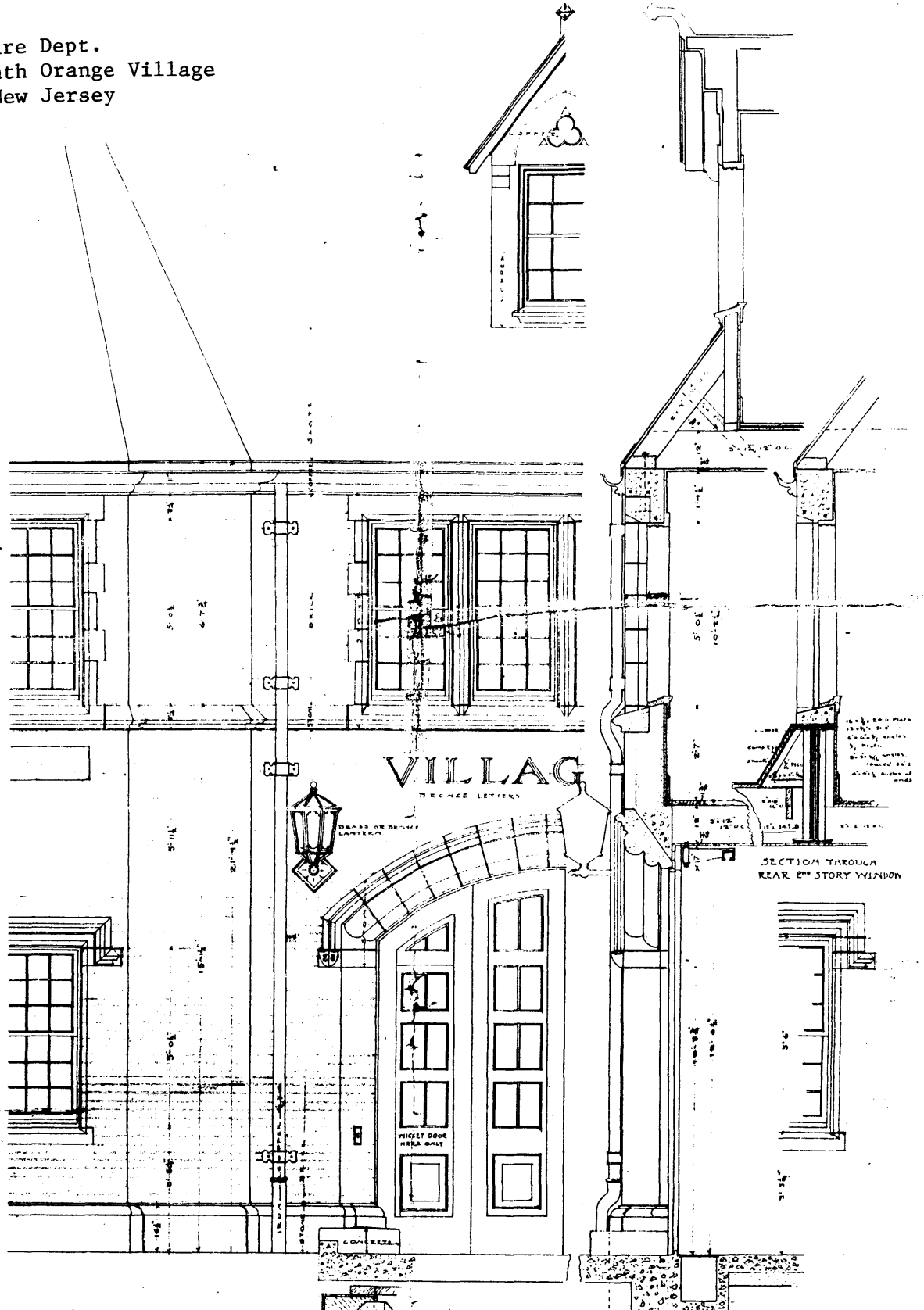
NOV 11 1910



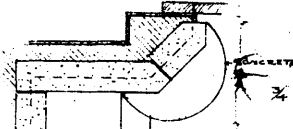
South Orange Fire Department, Township of South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

PLATE NUMBER 7

South Orange Fire Dept.
 Township of South Orange Village
 Essex County, New Jersey



- BRICK COURSE IN SECTION
- CONCRETE
- BRICK
- HOLLOW TILE

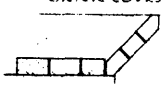


1/4" DETAIL OF FRONT

PLAN OF BASE COURSE



BRICK COURSE



BRICK COURSE



1/4" SECTION OF DOOR SILL

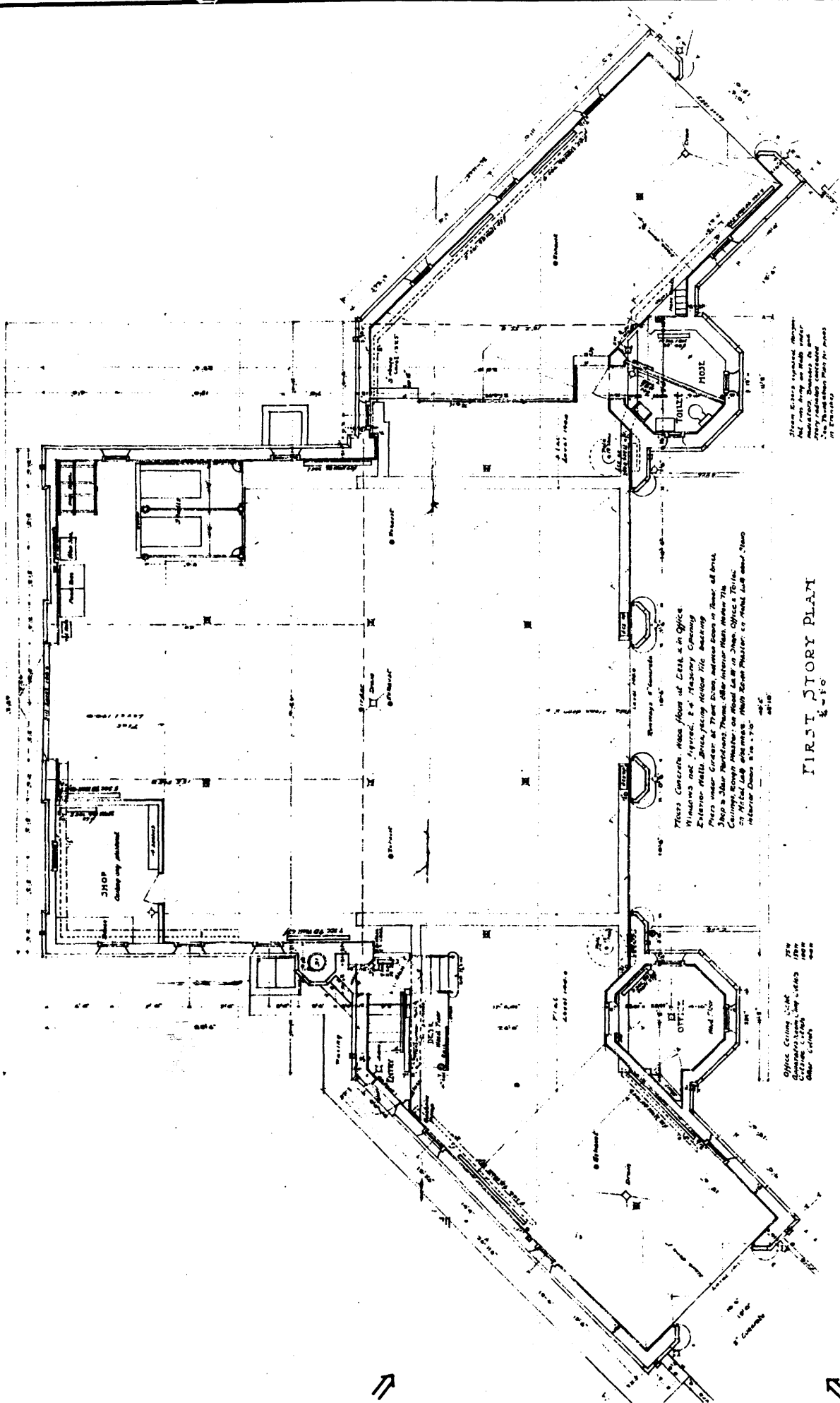
SECTION THROUGH REAR 2ND STORY WINDOW

FIRE HOUSE FOR THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE N.J.
 ARTHUR DILLON HENRY L. BRADEN ARCHITECTS
 143 BROADWAY NEW YORK

1914

FIRE HOUSE FOR THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE N.J.
 ARTHUR DILLON HENRY L. BEADEL ARCHITECTS
 147 DECAWAY NEW YORK
 DRAWING NO 3

CHECK ALL MEASUREMENTS



From Office Building
 All rooms are to be
 fully finished
 The thickness of the
 floor is 4" minimum

Three concrete floor slabs at level in office
 windows not figured. 2" Masonry Chasing
 Exterior walls brick facing floor tile
 Floor near stairs at front door, masonry base in base of wall
 Shop & other partitions, masonry, floor finish, masonry tile
 Ceiling, crown molding on wood wall in Shop Office & Store
 Interior doors 2 1/2" x 7 1/2"

Office Ceiling 12" x 12"
 Suspended ceiling
 Office Ceiling 12" x 12"
 Suspended ceiling
 Office Ceiling 12" x 12"
 Suspended ceiling

FIRST STORY PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0"

Prepared by Ulana Zakalak
 Zakalak Associates
 October 1997

South Orange Fire Department
 South Orange, NJ (Essex County)
 Photo Locator Map 1 of 3
 Not to Scale

↑ Location and
 1 = number of view

6

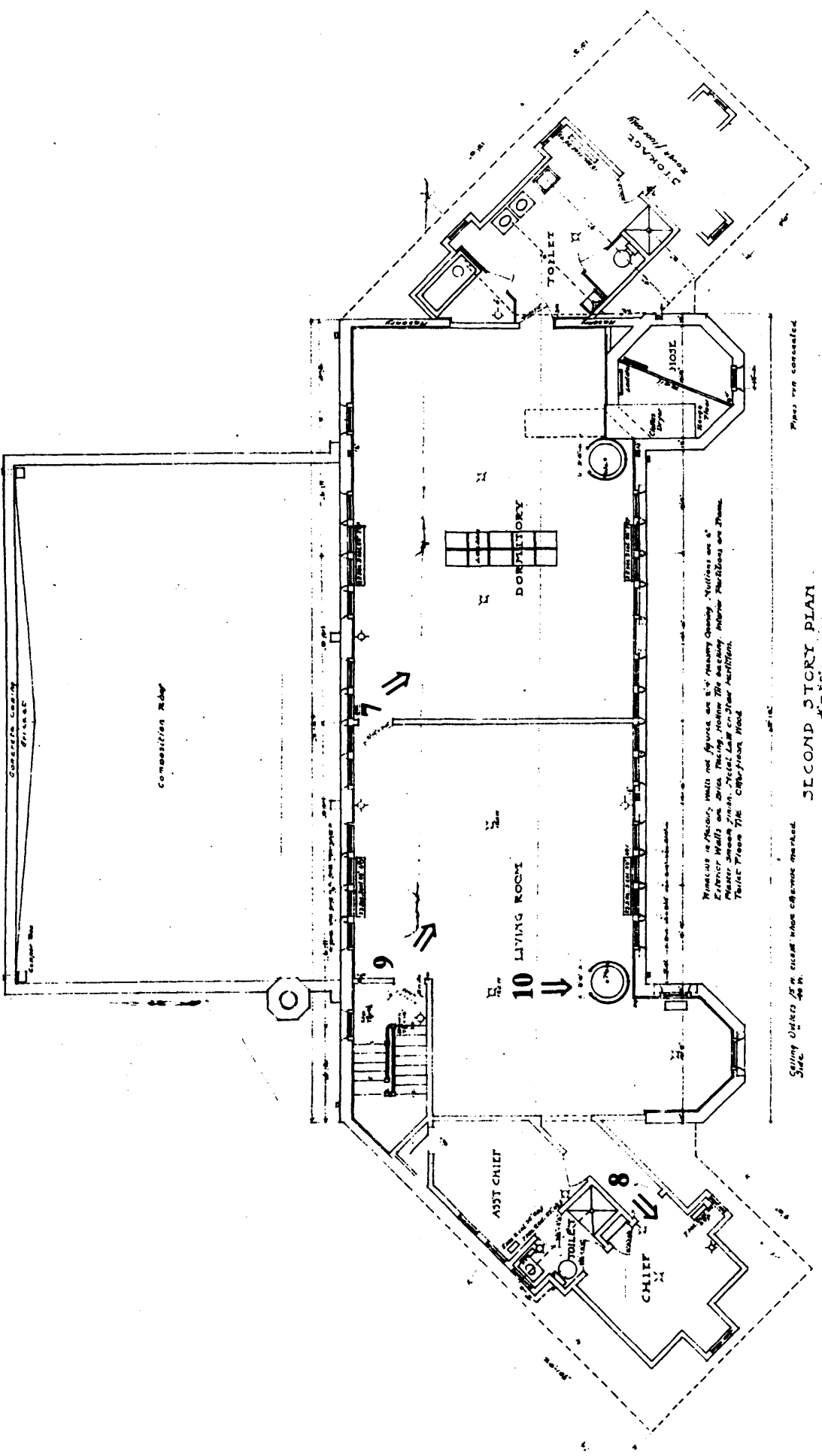
3

↑

2

FIRE HOUSE FOR THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.
 ARTHUR DILLON, HEAVY & BEASLEY ARCHITECTS
 25 BECAWAY, NEW YORK
 DRAWING NO. 4

BUCK ALL
 MEASUREMENTS

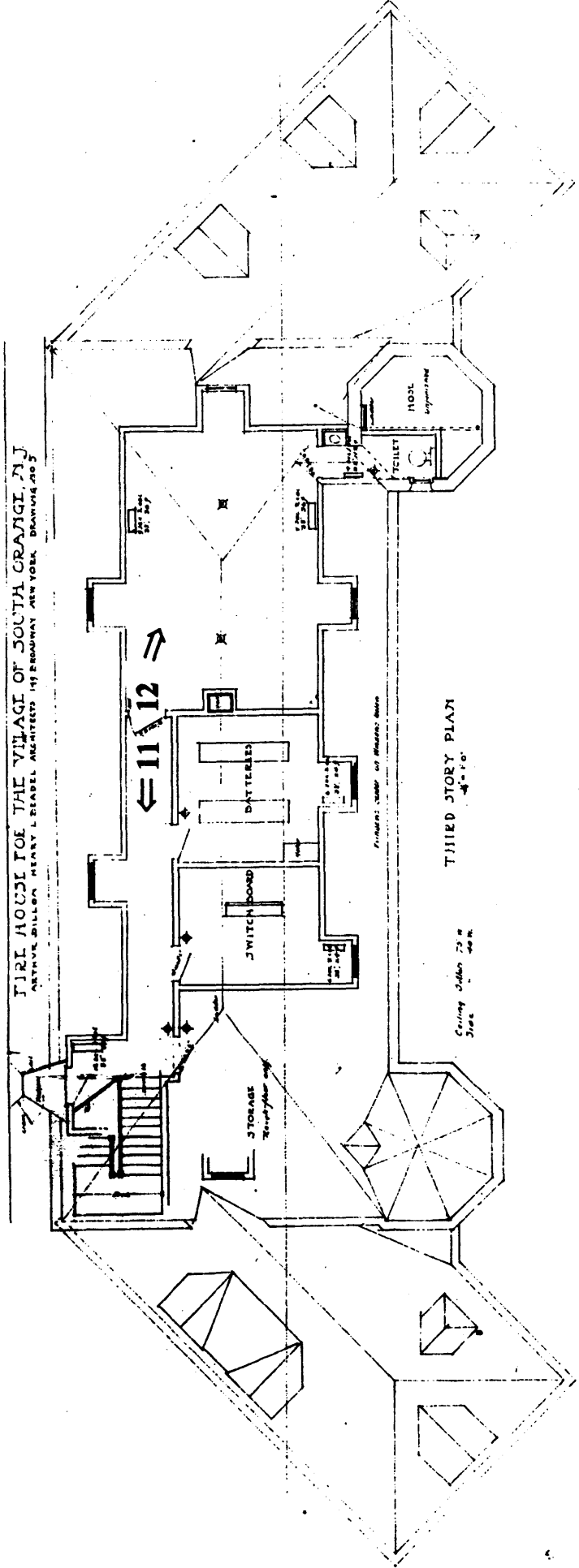


SECOND STORY PLAN
 4 - 1/2"

↑ Location and
 1 = number of view

South Orange Fire Department
 South Orange, NJ (Essex County)
 Photo Locator Map 2 of 3
 Not to Scale

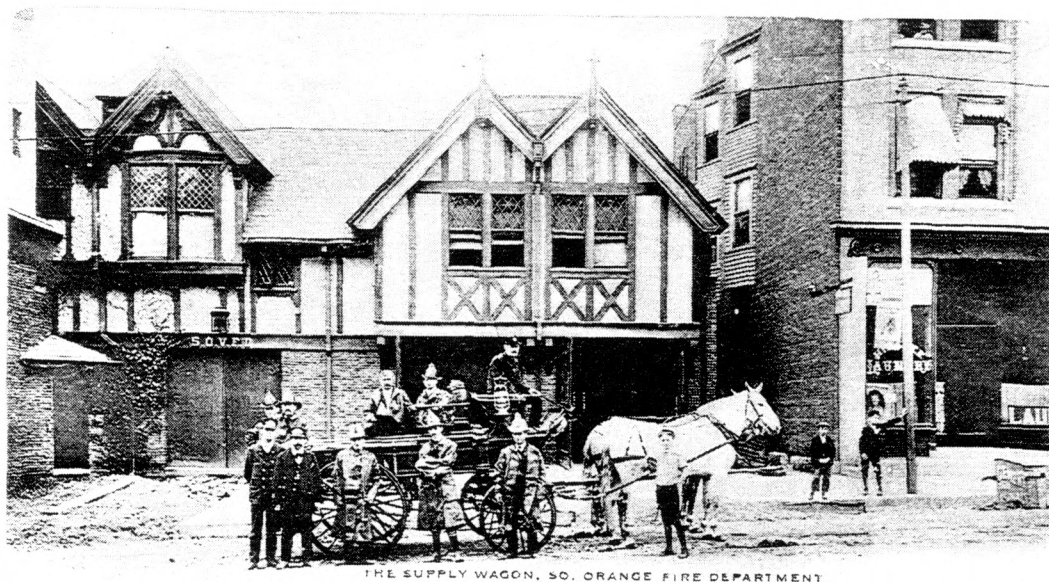
Prepared by Ulana Zakalak
 Zakalak Associates
 October 1997



Prepared by Ulana Zakalak
 Zakalak Associates
 October 1997

South Orange Fire Department
 South Orange, NJ (Essex County)
 Photo Locator Map 3 of 3
 Not to Scale

↑ Location and number of view
 1 =



Postcard view of Village Hall: The South Orange Fire Department, c. 1910.



Postcard view of the South Orange Fire Department, c. 1940.