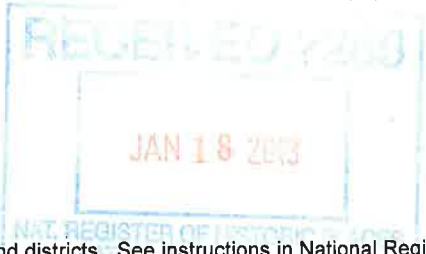


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name North Street Fire Station

other names/site number Hose House Number 6, Station Number 2, Engine Company Number 2

2. Location

street & number 142 North Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Salem

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01970

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Brona Simon *January 10, 2013*

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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):

Jon Edson H. Beall

3-6-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (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	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: granite
 walls: brick

 roof: slate
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Street Fire Station (Hose House Number 6) is a Queen Anne-style structure located in the North Salem section of the city of Salem, Massachusetts. It is located on the northeast side of North Street, west of Dearborn Street, in a primarily residential neighborhood dominated by 19th-century one- and two-family dwellings. The two-story brick fire station faces southwest. The urban lot measures 0.115 acre, and includes 50 feet of frontage on North Street and a depth of approximately 97 feet. The building is set back slightly from the sidewalk and occupies most of the lot, with a small margin of pavement on all sides.

Narrative Description

The fire station is constructed of red brick laid in a stretcher bond with red mortar, and is set on a granite foundation. The main two-story block measures approximately 26 feet by 43 feet and is capped by a hip roof with a central ridge running in a northeast-southwest direction. The roof is covered in slate with copper ridges. A gable wall dormer parapet rises from the front roof slope with small gablets on the sides. There is a chimney on the rear slope. Projecting to the southeast from the north end of the east elevation is a two-story, 10'-square projection. This was originally a four-story tower, but was reduced to its present height ca.1970. Spanning the rear elevation of the hose house and tower is a single-story section measuring approximately 27' by 35' and capped by a low-pitched gable roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The southwest façade of the firehouse is divided into three bays, consisting of a wider central opening flanked by narrow bays on either side (photos 1, 2). The central bay has a segmentally arched opening with brick label mold, and is fitted with a modern overhead, multilight garage door. The original wooden doors had diagonal boards in the upper panels with a large "X" in the lower section. Today, all of the existing windows on the building are modern vinyl replacements, although in the original 1/1 configuration. On either side of the door is a narrow rectangular window opening containing a modern 1/1 sash with granite sill. The windows are capped by splayed brick lintels, which are set into larger brick label molds constructed of horizontally-laid bricks. On the second floor of the façade, a large, arched, tri-partite "Palladian-type" window is centered above the garage door. It consists of a 1/1 window framed by pilasters, and slightly smaller 1/1 windows. The center window is capped by a semicircular solid panel with a larger, outer arch filled with flower-petal tracery and semicircular brick lintel. On either side of the arched window is a narrow 1/1 window, identical to those on the first floor below. Above the arched window is a gable wall dormer which breaks through the heavy corbelled brick cornice. Centered in the pediment is a diamond shape of stone incised with the date '1881.' A brick dentil molding outlines the triangle above the window, with another horizontal band aligned with the corners of the diamond.

A series of decorative brick belt courses provide visible accents on the façade, wrapping around to the adjacent side elevations as well. A brick-on-edge pattern is located at the height of the second-story window sills, while a recessed dentil course, also in brick, is located at the bottom edge of the second story window lintels. Most pronounced is the heavy corbelled cornice that is visible on all three principal elevations, broken only by the front gable wall dormer. The southwest and southeast elevations both display evenly spaced narrow window openings like those seen on the façade. There are three bays of openings on the southwest elevation but only two on the southeast, owing to the bell tower base which projects near the rear of the southeast wall. The two-story projection has the same windows, with a single window on the front and southeast elevations. Facing the street on the first floor of the tower is a segmental opening containing a modern door, flanked by side panels with a glass transom above. Painted on the glass is 'Salem Fire Department Station 2.' The decorative brick band above the second floor windows consists of soldier bricks laid on edge. The tower is

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capped by a gable roof with a modern square cupola on the ridge, installed when the upper two stories of the tower were removed ca.1970. Historic photographs show that the wood-frame open tower consisted of wooden posts supporting an elongated pyramidal roof. It was decorated by a bracketed cornice. According to station personnel, the bell is still located in what remains of the tower today.

At the rear of the fire house and tower is a single-story section, which was built at the same time as the larger main block and originally contained stalls for the fire horses (photo 3). This part of the building is also constructed of brick with a simple brick cornice on the side elevations and narrow, 1/1 windows that have simple splayed brick lintels and granite sills. There are three bays of window openings on the northwest side elevation and three on the rear. The southeast elevation of the rear section has a single window and a set of diagonal-board double doors topped by a granite lintel and fronted by granite steps.

Interior Description

On the first floor, the front portion of the station consists of an unpartitioned apparatus bay (photo 4). It has a concrete floor and the ceiling is sheathed in varnished beadboard, with a circular piece of wood in the west corner covering the former firepole opening. Below this is the electrical board, including tapper and bell tapes, by which alarms come in. Hanging by chains from the ceiling are period pendant lights with metal shades. The walls have painted beadboard wainscoting. At the rear of the bay the chimney rises, and at the southern corner concrete steps lead down to the stone-walled basement. A varnished door with upper glass and horizontal panels on the rear wall leads back to the former horse stable which now functions as a meeting room. The original worn floor in this area has been replaced in recent years by new wood flooring. The walls in the rear area are also covered with beadboard wainscoting, and there is a circular cutout in the varnished beadboard ceiling. The vertical-board double door on the southeast wall once accommodated the horses (photo 6). Adjacent to the horse entry is a historic four-panel door with molded surround. An additional glass-and-panel door with transom on the southeast wall of the apparatus bay leads to the former hose tower (figure 1). A winding staircase with turned balusters and a bold knobbed newel post (photo 5) leads to the second floor, while a ladder at the top of the staircase leads to what remains of the hose tower, including the original bell.

On the second floor, the front room has seen the addition of a modern partition, that bisects the front window and separates what was originally one large room into two separate sleeping rooms. There is a single sleeping room to the rear, with an adjacent bathroom and hall. The finishes on the second story include wide baseboards, high ceilings, bold door surrounds, and some original four-panel doors (photo 6).

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the North Street Fire Station property, it is possible that sites are present. Twenty-two ancient sites have been recorded in close proximity (within one mile) to the property. Most known sites in the area are located on riverine terraces bordering the North River. In general, however, the potential for locating Native sites on the nominated property is low. Environmental characteristics of the property do not generally represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The fire station is located on a level to moderately sloping urban lot. Soils on the property are classified as urban land, consisting of areas where soils have been altered or obscured by urban works and structures, making soil drainage difficult to determine. Buildings, industrial areas, paved areas, and railroad yards cover more than 75% of the surface. The property is also located more than 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands. The North River is located at least 1,500 feet to the east of the fire station. Give the above information, the small size of the property (0.115 acres), and construction impacts from an earlier wood-frame building on the site and the present structure which covers nearly the entire lot, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant ancient Native American resources on the North Street Fire Station property. Any potential ancient resources that may have been located on the property were probably destroyed during construction of the present fire station and earlier wooden structure that was located on the property.

(continued)

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A low to moderate potential also exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the North Street Fire Station property. The existing brick fire station replaced an earlier wooden structure on the same site. Structural evidence may survive from the earlier structure that was moved to a new site near the end of Dearborn Street. Similar evidence may also survive from barns and outbuildings associated with the earlier structure. Archaeological evidence may survive from occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the earlier structure. Impacts from construction of the existing fire station may have destroyed potential survivals of the earlier wooden structure that was located on the property. The building covers most of the lot, with a small margin of pavement on all sides.

(end)

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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 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1881-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dennis, William D.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the building in 1881, and ends in 1962, which is the standard fifty-year cut-off for establishing historical significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The North Street Fire Station (Hose House No. 6) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, Architecture, at the local level, as a rare example of late 19th-century civic architecture in Salem. Constructed in 1881, it is a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style designed for a civic/municipal purpose, and is of interest as the work of prominent local architect, William D. Dennis (1847-1913). It is also the oldest extant fire station in Salem still serving its original purpose. The fire house is also eligible under Criterion A at the local level. As a civic center for residents of Ward 6, the building not only served as a headquarters for firefighters but also incorporated a ward room which was used for voting and community gatherings. The construction of the building in the late 19th century to replace an earlier wood-frame structure illustrates the growing sophistication of the local fire department, as well as the continued development of North Salem as a suburban neighborhood during this period.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

Efforts to protect Salem from the ravages of fire date back to the 18th century, with the formation of fire clubs and the organization of engine companies manned by volunteers. By 1803, there were seven fire clubs and eight engines serving the city. In 1859, the volunteer fire department had ten hand engines, three sail carriages, one hook-and-ladder company and one hose reel. There was one chief engineer and six engineers. Using hand engines, firefighting was extremely labor intensive. The city was divided into 22 fire wards with 900 men. Each company had 60-70 men, and some companies had up to 200 substitutes. The methods of fighting fires changed dramatically with the advent of steam engines in the 1860s, and by 1869, hand engines were dispensed with in Salem (Tufts 1975).

Much of North Salem was farmland until the mid 19th century, but North Street itself was one of the area's oldest travelways, a major road connecting North Salem and Peabody. Thought to have originally been a trail used by Native Americans, it was laid out as a highway in 1760. In 1824, the City voted to supply sparsely-settled North Salem with a hand fire engine. In the 1840s, the North Salem firehouse was located on the corner of Franklin Street, near the North Bridge. Between 1860 and 1870, North Street below School Street was widened about fifteen or twenty feet by moving all the buildings back. During this period, the area experienced a great deal of growth, becoming more residential than agricultural. Other parts of North Salem, such as Mason Street and nearby roads, were dotted by tanneries, and several industrial structures were located along the banks of the North River (Hilbert 1986). This pattern was repeated elsewhere in the city as well. During this period, the need for city services expanded, as did the need for improved firefighting.

In 1878, the City of Salem Fire Department was established. The department was overseen by one Chief Engineer with four assistants. Firefighting equipment consisted of two steamers, with an additional steamer in reserve. The city was served by six volunteer hose companies, coinciding with the city's six wards, as well as a hook-and-ladder company. The establishment of the fire department resulted in improvements in hose houses throughout the city. On April 14, 1880, the City Council appropriated \$8,000 for a new brick hose house in Ward 5; it was dedicated on December 21, 1880. The new hose house was described as "the finest public building in the city". Among those making speeches at the dedication was the architect, W.D. Dennis (*Salem News*, Dec. 22, 1880).

The next year, on June 6, 1881, \$6,000 was appropriated for a new brick hose house in Ward 6, replacing an earlier wooden structure on the same site. The earlier structure was moved to a new site near the end of Dearborn Street (Dionne 2012). The design for the Ward 6 hose house was based on that of Ward 5, although the architectural details differed. Both had a single bay, stalls for horses to the rear and a prominent hose/bell tower (figure 1). The Ward 5 structure had a gable front, while that in Ward 6 was capped by a hip roof. The fenestration pattern was the same, although the window lintels and sills and brick-work patterns were different, as was the design of the hose tower. (Hose House No. 5 was located at the corner of Washington and Lafayette Streets and was destroyed in the Great Salem Fire on

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June 25, 1914.) Both stations could be described as functional and decorative, but hardly innovative or state-of-the-art.

Hose House No. 6 was dedicated on March 23, 1882. The station included a single bay to house a steamer. In front of the steamer, hanging harnesses were suspended in anticipation of the next call. A single-story section in the rear contained large, airy stalls for the fire horses. Just inside the door (in the west corner) was a brass pole, and directly behind this were the alarm bells. A bell tower was located above the stairwell on the east side of the building (Bates: 73).

In addition to functioning as a hose house, the building also contained a wardroom, which could be used for voting and community events. As such it became the civic and social focus for Ward Six. The Ward 5 hose house had also included a wardroom. According to fire department reports of the day, the inclusion of a wardroom was not customary. In other parts of the city, wardrooms were also sometimes housed in school buildings. On March 28, 29, & 30, 1882, the lady friends of Hose Company No. 6 held a fair in the ward room of the new hose house to raise funds to provide the house with furniture (*Salem News*, March 25, 1882).

At the time the station was completed, Josiah B. Osborn was the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The following year, one of his assistants, John F. Staniford, became chief. The position appears to have alternated between men quite frequently at this time. In 1882, Thomas Rowell, a carpenter, was the foreman of Hose Company No. 6 "Active." He was 42 years old and lived at 10 Andrew Street. There were eighteen other men in the company, including assistant foreman, G.A. Caswell, a painter who lived at 8 North Street, and clerk W.S. Carlton, a currier residing at 15 Mason Street. The hosemen came from all walks of life and their occupations included mason, farmer, roofer, railroad employee, printer, engraver, expressman, teamster, carpenter, currier, and clerk (City Documents).

In 1889, city documents indicate that Hose Co. No. 6 had eight members and was equipped with:

1 horse, 1 hose wagon; 1 pole; 1 swing harness; 2,000 ft. hose; 4 pipes; 1 axe; 1 door opener; 1 jimmy; 1 crowbar; 2 lanterns; 8 rubber coats; 8 badges; 8 keys; 1 hose stand; 1 chuck stand; 2 chucks; 2 tables; 1 department regulations and frame; 1 telephone regulations and frame; 20 curtains; 1 furnace and furniture; 1 blackboard; 2 jacks; 2 shovels; 1 large monkey wrench; 1 wheel wrench; 2 brooms; 1 dust pan; 1 mop; 1 oil can; 1 dust brush; 1 fork; 1 currycomb; 1 brush; 1 card; 1 rubber scraper; 1 horse scraper; 1 sponge; 1 chamois skin; 2 blankets; 7 spanners; 1 screw driver; 1 bedstead with spring bed and mattress; 2 pillows; 4 pillow cases; 2 pairs of sheets; 1 pair bed blackest; 1 bed puff; 1 bureau and glass; 2 chairs; 5 doz. stools; 1 extinguisher.

In 1892, Charles Williams was Foreman of Active Hose Company No. 6. Thomas Sanborn was Assistant and F.A. Simonds served as clerk. There were also four hosemen: Thomas Pope, W.S. Carleton, P. Graham and G.F. Pousland; James Roundy was the driver (City Documents, 1892).

On June 25, 1914, the Great Salem Fire destroyed almost 1,800 buildings, beginning in the "Blubber Hollow" section of the city, along Boston Street. The conflagration raged more than 13 hours, burning over 253 acres and over 1,000 buildings. A total of 20,000 persons lost their homes, 10,000 lost their jobs, and at least six lost their lives. The North Street Company (then Engine No. 2) responded along with the city's other four engine companies, two hose companies, and two ladder companies, but was otherwise not affected by the fire. (The station's near twin on Lafayette Street was destroyed by the fire.) Assisting in fighting the fire were companies and apparatus from fourteen other communities (Kampas: 103).

A report by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, written after the fire, fully details the state of the Fire Department at that time. According to the report, the city was served by "two undermanned full paid companies" with others serving on call. The Fire Chief, William O. Arnold, then 65 years old, had served as chief since 1888 and was assisted by two call assistant chiefs. The chief was appointed by the mayor. The fire force consisted of 109 men: 29 full time paid, and 80 part-time paid call men. There were five engine companies, two hose companies, and two ladder companies in service

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after the fire. At Engine Company 2 on North Street there were two paid men and 12 call men. The station was equipped with a steam engine pulled by three horses and a plain hose wagon pulled by two horses. The apparatus included 1,000 feet of hose. The station provided sleeping accommodations for the driver only, and a meeting room for company members (National Board of Underwriters Report, 1914).

In addition to its role fighting fires, the North Street station was also a social center for the surrounding neighborhood. In 1935, the *Salem News* offered a detailed account of a “gala gathering” at the station. The event was held as a dedication of a new Maxim pumping engine recently installed but “the underlying reason apparently, was for an evening of feeding, swapping stories, making speeches and general entertainment” (*Salem News*, Jan. 22, 1935). Among those attending were officials and members of the fire department, members of the city council, legislature, senate, and clergy, along with friends from Salem, Peabody, and Danvers. In addition to socializing, the station was also known for its community spirit and work throughout Ward Six, including at Christmastime when the men made up 50-60 baskets of food for the needy (Ibid).

Frances J. Bates was assigned to the North Street station as a captain in 1951 and years later described it as “a house of tradition and sociability. Day or night, outsiders would flock in to play cards, dominoes, or just plain talk...It was indeed a house of warmth and friendship” (Bates 1974: 74). Among the traditions of the period Bates described was an annual Fourth of July open house attended by close to 500 people dropping in to renew old acquaintances and talk over old times and old memories. Cooking, chairs, and tables were set up in the rear room (no longer needed for horses), and most of the off-duty crew was present to assist in serving visitors.

The North Street Fire Station is still used by the fire department today, more than 125 years after its construction, and it is still known as Engine Company 2 or Station 2 at this time. The building has seen few alterations over the years (figures 1, 2). In 1960 the station was converted from coal to oil. The top of the tower was removed ca.1970. At some point, the garage door was replaced and the current vinyl window sash were installed. Until fairly recently the station was still used for voting.

The North Street Station is the city’s oldest extant firehouse still in service, and Engine 2 still responds to emergencies from this station today. According to local firefighters, it is said to be the third oldest continuously operating station still open in the United States. Older stations include the Central Fire Station at 50 School Street in Taunton (1869, NR) and Peabody’s headquarters at 41 Lowell Street (1873, NR).

Architecture

North Street Fire Station is a well-preserved example of Queen Anne-style civic architecture. The two-story brick building displays extensive decorative brickwork, including a heavy corbelled cornice that wraps around the entire structure. The brick beltcourse at the base of the second-story windows is constructed of bricks set on edge. Another course at the bottom of the second-story lintels consists of recessed dentils, and there is another pattern of soldier brick set on edge above the second-floor windows corresponding to the base of the former tower. Windows on the building are topped by hood-mold brick lintels, with the central section above the window set in a splayed pattern. The brick gable wall dormer, rising from the front slope of the hip roof, is edged in dentil-like brick. The arched Palladian-type window on the second story of the façade is capped by a semicircular brick lintel reminiscent of Richardsonian Romanesque influences. Below this window is a segmentally arched bay opening. As originally constructed, an attached prominent bell tower with concave spire roof gave the building an asymmetrical profile (figure 1). The upper two stories of the tower were removed between 1955 and 1980, leaving the truncated version visible today.

The station is the oldest extant structure of its kind in Salem that still serves its original purpose. The oldest extant building that was built as a firehouse is the former Constitution Hose Company #2 at 121 Webb Street, a wood-frame Italianate structure constructed about 1858 but greatly altered in the 20th century and converted to residential use. The former firehouse at 30 Church Street is a brick structure that was originally constructed in 1861, but remodeled in 1887

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by architect William D. Dennis, who also designed the North Street Fire House (Hose House No.6). It displays a denticulated brick cornice, segmental-arch window hoods, and a mansard roofed tower. The Church Street building was converted to retail/office use in the 1970s. Salem's other historic firehouses that are still in use today include the Ward 3 Fire Station at 415 Essex Avenue, constructed in 1915, and the South Salem Fire Station at 64 Loring Avenue, dating to 1917. Both of these Colonial Revival structures were built to replace other firehouses destroyed in Salem's 1914 fire.

The Architect, William D. Dennis

The architect of the North Street Fire House/Hose House No. 6 (as well as Hose House No. 5) was William Devereux Dennis (1847-1913), a native of North Salem who grew up in the family home around the corner at 15 Dearborn Street, and later lived for many years on Buffum Street. His father, Devereux Dennis, was a prominent carpenter and builder. In the late 19th century William D. Dennis was Salem's leading architect. His obituary notes that for nearly all of his more than 30-year career Dennis was the only regular professional architect having an office in the city. An 1897 biographical sketch notes: "besides an immense volume of work for private parties, [Dennis] has designed the greater part of the construction and remodeling of public buildings in Salem of recent years" (*Illustrated History of Salem, 1626-1897*: 107). In addition to the North and South Salem fire department houses, Dennis' public works included the Bertram School building in South Salem (ca.1880; not extant), the insane wing of the almshouse (ca.1880; not extant), Men's and Women's Cottages at Salem Willows Park (1904-5), and the remodeling of the fire department house at 34 Church Street (1887, NRMRA). His first high-profile commission was the 1877-1878 remodeling of the First Universalist Church (211 Bridge Street, NRMRA). Later religious commissions included the Parish House for the First Universalist Church at 6 Rust Street (1887); Calvary Baptist Church (1904, 122-124 Bridge Street, NRDIS); Saint Nicholas Orthodox Church and Rectory (64-66 Forrester Street, 1908, NR) and the St. James parochial residence at 161 Federal Street (1889). Other commissions included remodeling the Deland House at 132 Essex Street into a library for the Essex Institute (1885, NRDIS), the Kinsman Building at 242 Essex Street (1877, NRMRA); and the Newcomb Building at 3-7 Central Street (1886, NRMRA). Dennis is also known to have designed his own house at 40 Buffum Street (1886).

The designs of W.D. Dennis are typical of the late 19th century and reflect the many eclectic styles that found popularity during the period. His buildings freely mix elements of many styles, including the Italianate, Eastlake/Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Dennis' exuberant design for the wood-frame Bertram School (not extant) combined Stick Style sheathing and porch details with bold brackets at the cornice and above the varied windows. The St. James Church residence at 161 Federal Street exhibits many of the same features while Dennis's own home at 40 Buffum is representative of the gable-front Queen Anne houses found throughout Salem, with a bracketed and pedimented doorhood at the sidehall entrance, an adjacent two-story bracketed bay, cornice brackets, and ornamental bargeboards. The Newcomb Building is a three-story brick commercial block with a brick corbel cornice, decorative brick belt courses, and a mix of arched and rectangular windows with brick lintels and stone endblocks. The Kinsman Building is a simpler, two-story brick block. The design for the North Street Fire Station and the former Ward 5 Fire House on Lafayette Street (not extant) are consistent with Dennis' style of mixing decorative elements and styles. The arched, upper-level window opening on the façade of the Lafayette Street firehouse was emphasized by polychromatic voussoirs, while the remaining windows had brick lintels with stone endblocks, as seen on the Newcomb Building. The square hose tower was capped by a truncated, polychromatic roof with a gable on each face and a pyramidal cap. The North Street tower was open with an elongated pyramidal roof (figure 1).

The North Street Fire Station has seen continued service as a local firehouse since its construction in 1881, and continues to serve that function today.

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Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the history of firefighting in Salem, the architectural characteristics of early wood-frame hose houses, and the growing sophistication of the local fire department. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may determine if evidence of the earlier wood-frame building survives in the narrow area surrounding the existing fire station. Similar research may also help to identify when the earlier wood-frame building was constructed, and the location of related barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features. Structural evidence and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may help to identify the architectural characteristics of early wood frame hose houses, the growing sophistication of the local fire department, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of firefighters who staffed the facility.

(end)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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_____. Jan. 22, 1935 [dedication gathering].

Tolles, Bryant F., Jr. *Architecture in Salem: An Illustrated Guide*. Salem: Essex Institute, 1983.

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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 # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

North Street Fire Station
Name of Property

Essex Co., Massachusetts
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: North Street Fire Station (Hose Company No. 6)
City or Vicinity: Salem
County: Essex State: MA
Photographer: Lisa Mausolf
Location of Original Dig. Files: 6 Field Pond Drive, Reading, MA 01867
Number of Photographs: 6

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_Northstreetfirestation.001
Southwest façade and southeast elevation (right), camera facing NNE
October 2011

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_NorthStreetFireStation.002
North elevation and southwest façade, camera facing NE
October 2011

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_NorthStreetFireStation.003
Rear (northeast) and northwest elevation (right), camera facing south.
October 2011

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_NorthStreetFireStation.004
Interior view of apparatus bay looking southwest toward street
September 2012

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_NorthStreetFireStation.005
Interior view showing staircase leading to upper level, looking south
September 2012

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_NorthStreetFireStation.006
Interior view showing first floor, former stable doors from exterior at right, looking west
September 2012

Property Owner:

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

name City of Salem
street & number 93 Washington Street telephone 978-745-9595
city or town Salem state MA zip code 01970

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 18 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.

North Street Fire Station
Name of Property

Essex Co., Massachusetts
County and State



Undated (late 19th c.) photograph by Frank Cousins of North Street Fire Station showing original hose tower later removed ca.1970

Photograph Courtesy of the Peabody Essex Museum
(901-142NORTHSTSALEM.TIF)

Figure 1

North Street Fire Station
Name of Property

Essex Co., Massachusetts
County and State



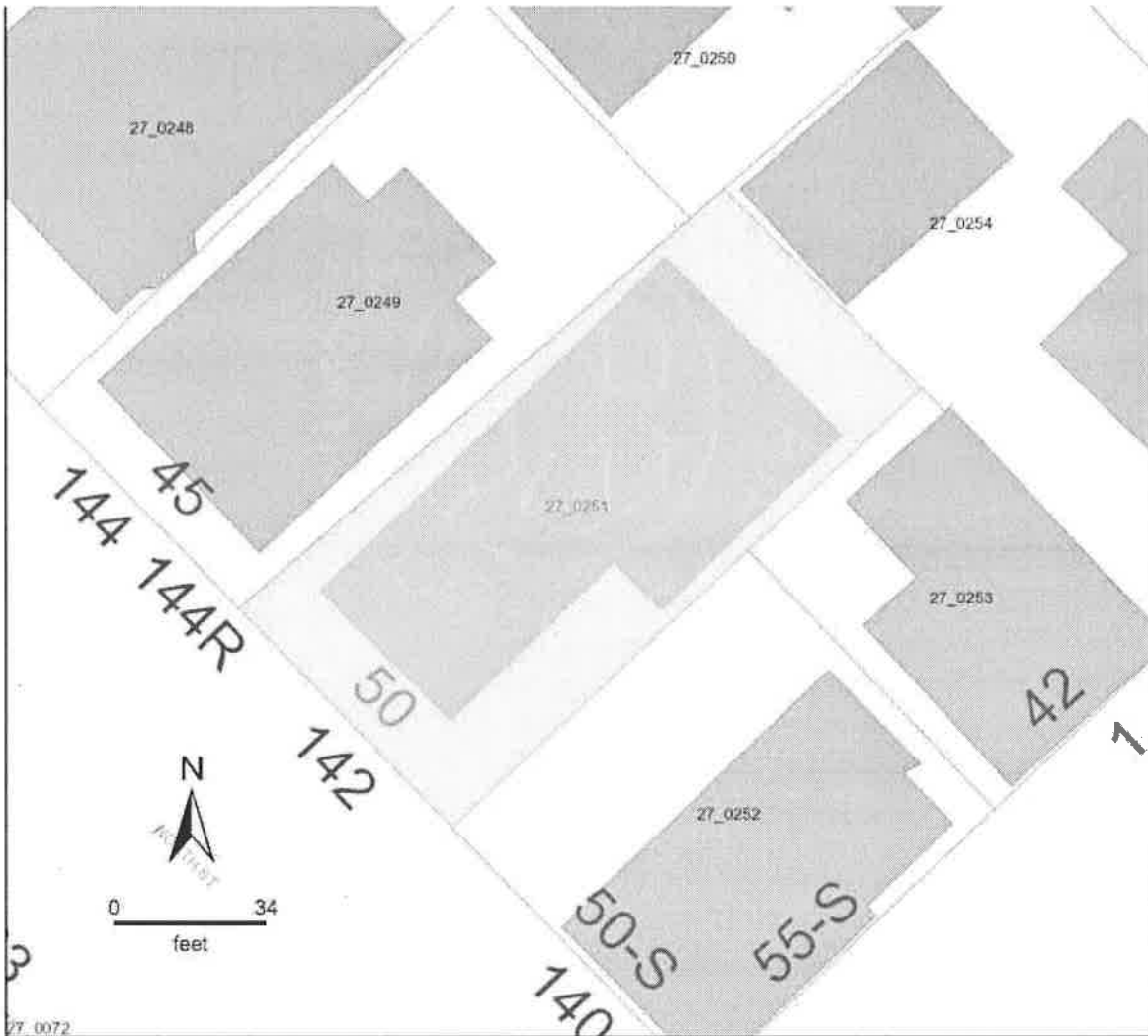
Undated (early 20th c.) view of North Street Fire Station

Source: Salem Fire Department, Engine Company No. 2

Figure 2

North Street Fire Station
Name of Property

Essex Co., Massachusetts
County and State



Property Information
Property ID: 27_0251_0
Location: 142-NORTH-STREET

**MAP FOR REFERENCE ONLY
NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT**

Because of different update schedules, current property assessments may not reflect recent changes to property boundaries. Check with the Board of Assessors to confirm boundaries used at time of assessment.

-  Buildings
-  Easement
-  Water Bodies
-  Streams
-  Ocean
-  Town Boundary
-  Surrounding Towns



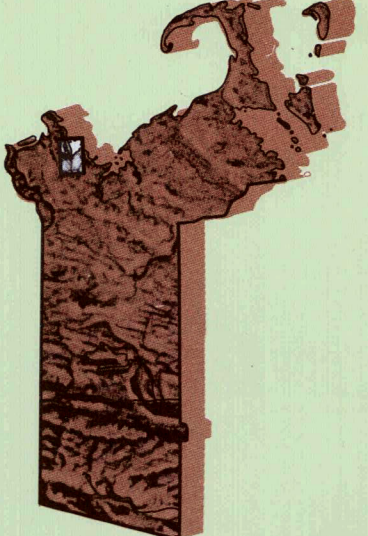
Salem
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

2.5 X 1.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

3 MILLION MA 01810
TEL 978-475-9955
WWW.MOOR-MOUNTAIN.COM




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

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Final checked 1979. Map edition 1985. Code
number dated 1979. This information is not intended for
operational purposes.

Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
Horizontal datum: North American Datum 1983
Vertical datum: Mean Sea Level
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters
divide by 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

FEET	METERS
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480
11	3.3528
12	3.6576
13	3.9624
14	4.2672
15	4.5720
16	4.8768
17	5.1816
18	5.4864
19	5.7912
20	6.0960
21	6.4008
22	6.7056
23	7.0104
24	7.3152
25	7.6200
26	7.9248
27	8.2296
28	8.5344
29	8.8392
30	9.1440
31	9.4488
32	9.7536
33	10.0584
34	10.3632
35	10.6680
36	10.9728
37	11.2776
38	11.5824
39	11.8872
40	12.1920
41	12.4968
42	12.8016
43	13.1064
44	13.4112
45	13.7160
46	14.0208
47	14.3256
48	14.6304
49	14.9352
50	15.2400
51	15.5448
52	15.8496
53	16.1544
54	16.4592
55	16.7640
56	17.0688
57	17.3736
58	17.6784
59	17.9832
60	18.2880
61	18.5928
62	18.8976
63	19.2024
64	19.5072
65	19.8120
66	20.1168
67	20.4216
68	20.7264
69	21.0312
70	21.3360
71	21.6408
72	21.9456
73	22.2504
74	22.5552
75	22.8600
76	23.1648
77	23.4696
78	23.7744
79	24.0792
80	24.3840
81	24.6888
82	24.9936
83	25.2984
84	25.6032
85	25.9080
86	26.2128
87	26.5176
88	26.8224
89	27.1272
90	27.4320
91	27.7368
92	28.0416
93	28.3464
94	28.6512
95	28.9560
96	29.2608
97	29.5656
98	29.8704
99	30.1752
100	30.4800

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

UTM grid convergence
(0° to 90° East longitude)
Multiply by 0.000007
Divide by the appropriate
UTM zone number

ISBN 0-877-23442-8
9 780877 234428

Topographic Map Symbols

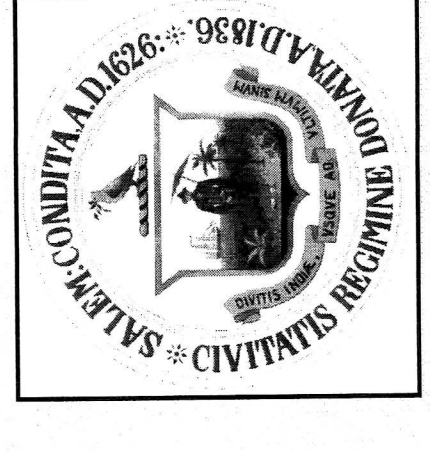
Major highways, toll roads
Secondary highways, toll roads
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, 10' to 15' wide
Ditch, 10' to 15' wide
Bridge, standard gauge, narrow gauge
Bridge, drawbridge
Footbridge, covered, uncovered
Trestle, covered, uncovered
Road, closed, 10' to 15' wide
Road, closed, 16' to 20' wide
Road, closed, 21' to 25' wide
Road, closed, 26' to 30' wide
Road, closed, 31' to 35' wide
Road, closed, 36' to 40' wide
Road, closed, 41' to 45' wide
Road, closed, 46' to 50' wide
Road, closed, 51' to 55' wide
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Road, closed, 596' to 600' wide
Road, closed, 601' to 605' wide
Road, closed, 606' to 610' wide
Road, closed, 611' to 615' wide
Road, closed, 616' to 620' wide
Road, closed, 621' to 625' wide
Road, closed, 626' to 630' wide
Road, closed, 631' to 635' wide
Road, closed, 636' to 640' wide
Road, closed, 641' to 645' wide
Road, closed, 646' to 650' wide
Road, closed, 651' to 655' wide
Road, closed, 656' to 660' wide
Road, closed, 661' to 665' wide
Road, closed, 666' to 670' wide
Road, closed, 671' to 675' wide
Road, closed, 676' to 680' wide
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Road, closed, 696' to 700' wide
Road, closed, 701' to 705' wide
Road, closed, 706' to 710' wide
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Road, closed, 726' to 730' wide
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Road, closed, 741' to 745' wide
Road, closed, 746' to 750' wide
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Road, closed, 766' to 770' wide
Road, closed, 771' to 775' wide
Road, closed, 776' to 780' wide
Road, closed, 781' to 785' wide
Road, closed, 786' to 790' wide
Road, closed, 791' to 795' wide
Road, closed, 796' to 800' wide
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Road, closed, 806' to 810' wide
Road, closed, 811' to 815' wide
Road, closed, 816' to 820' wide
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Road, closed, 826' to 830' wide
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Road, closed, 836' to 840' wide
Road, closed, 841' to 845' wide
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Road, closed, 856' to 860' wide
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Road, closed, 866' to 870' wide
Road, closed, 871' to 875' wide
Road, closed, 876' to 880' wide
Road, closed, 881' to 885' wide
Road, closed, 886' to 890' wide
Road, closed, 891' to 895' wide
Road, closed, 896' to 900' wide
Road, closed, 901' to 905' wide
Road, closed, 906' to 910' wide
Road, closed, 911' to 915' wide
Road, closed, 916' to 920' wide
Road, closed, 921' to 925' wide
Road, closed, 926' to 930' wide
Road, closed, 931' to 935' wide
Road, closed, 936' to 940' wide
Road, closed, 941' to 945' wide
Road, closed, 946' to 950' wide
Road, closed, 951' to 955' wide
Road, closed, 956' to 960' wide
Road, closed, 961' to 965' wide
Road, closed, 966' to 970' wide
Road, closed, 971' to 975' wide
Road, closed, 976' to 980' wide
Road, closed, 981' to 985' wide
Road, closed, 986' to 990' wide
Road, closed, 991' to 995' wide
Road, closed, 996' to 1000' wide

Scale: 1:25,000
Scale bar: 0 to 1000 METERS / 0 to 1000 FEET



NORTH ST. FIRE STATION
142 NORTH ST. SALEM (ESSEX), MA

CITY OF SALEM MASSACHUSETTS



ASSESSOR PARCEL MAP - 27

Legend

- Easement
- Edge of Pavement
- Railroad
- Building Footprint
- Parcel
- Water
- Paper Street
- Map Index Outline

12-0123
6000
50
100

Lot Number
Land Area
Frontage Dimension
Street Address

DATA SOURCE:
Parcel & Easement Data:
Elysee examination by Camp Dresser & McKee, 1999
Subsequent parcel and building updates
SalemGIS, 2010
Town Boundary:
MassGIS 125,000

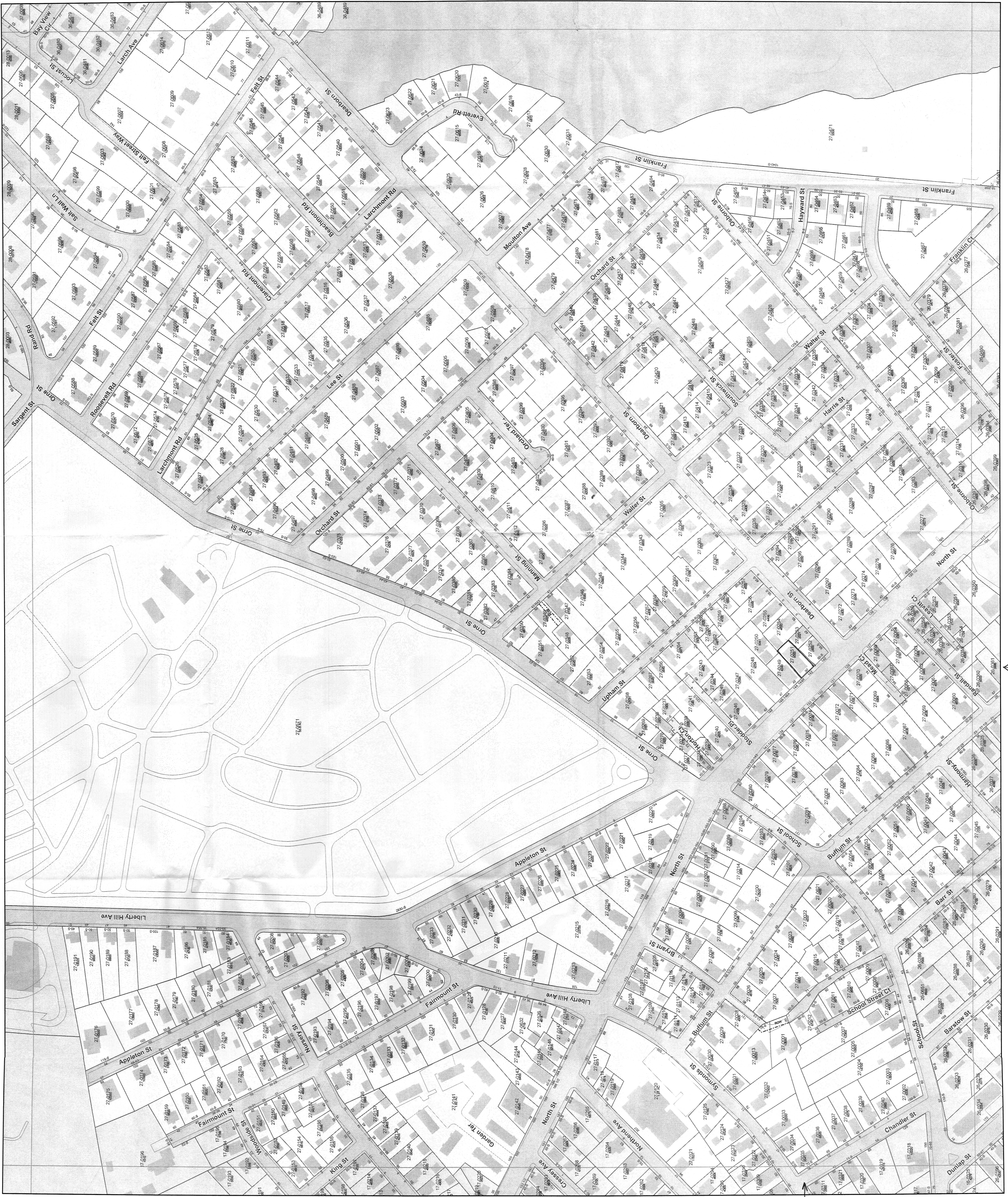
19	29	39	49		
18	28	37	45		
17	27	36	42	44	
16	26	35	41	43	
15	25	34	40		
5	9	14	24	33	39
4	8	13	23	32	38
1	3	7	12	22	31
2	6	11	21	30	
					20

Map 46 - Bakers Island
Map 47 - Tinkers Island

Scale in Feet
100 50 0 100 200

Map Number 27

Map updated by SalemGIS, December 2010
Printed 12/2010







1891







APARTMENT

2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY North Street Fire Station
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000050

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 3-6-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

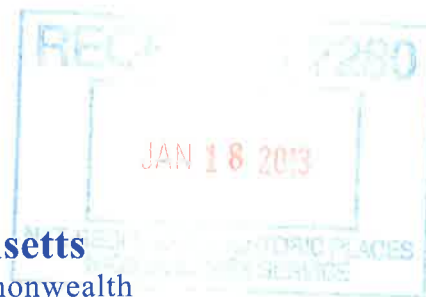
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

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.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 10, 2013

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

North Street Fire Station, 142 North Street, Salem (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 in the Certified Local Government community of Salem were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Lisa Mausolf, consultant
Jane Guy, Salem CLG coordinator
Jessica Herbert, Salem Historical Commission
Kimberly Driscoll, Mayor, City of Salem
Charles Puleo, Salem Planning Board