

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 26 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 136-144 Prospect Street & 2-4 Taylor Street N/A not for publication
city, town Gloucester N/A Vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01930

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Valerie A. Talmage 3/23/90
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer Date Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Beth J. Savage 5-10-90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion / Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion / Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church in Gloucester, Massachusetts is located on the north side of Prospect Street where it intersects Taylor Street. The church stands on a hill that rises sharply from the Port of Gloucester waterfront. The building lot is 11,444 square feet and is shared by a parish hall dating from 1950. The parish house stands on land purchased by the church in the mid-20th century. Set back from the street approximately 10 feet, the church is located in a densely populated residential area dominated by 19th century houses. The church stands near the eastern border of its lot, and is separated from the public sidewalk by a granite stoop that extends the width of the facade. At the east elevation the church faces a lawn and garden area. To the west, the church is separated from the parish hall by a narrow lawn and concrete walkway. A small paved parking lot is located at the front (south) of the parish hall, while a larger paved parking lot extends along the western border of the lot.

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church consists of two distinct sections: the main worship space, which was built in 1914 to replace an earlier church destroyed by fire, and a rectory contained in a wing that extends from the northwest corner of the main worship space. The rectory was located on the site prior to construction of the existing church, although in a much different form. The rectory was built between 1872 and 1884 as a single-family residence, but was substantially remodeled in 1914 when it was joined to the new church, it appears that none of the nineteenth century fabric remains.

The church was designed in the Mission style and is the only example of this style in Gloucester. The church is of a cruciform plan, with the L-shaped rectory wing extending from its northwest corner. The main block of the church rises two stories and is enclosed by a gable roof that was originally covered with slate shingle which were replaced with asphalt singles in 1968. At the rear of the main block, the roof drops to a hip roof over a two-story ell (original to the building); a tall brick chimney rises from the rear ell. The rectory wing is three stories in height and enclosed by a pitched roof. A two-tiered enclosed porch (1950) extends across the south face of the rectory wing and wraps around to the west elevation.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Gloucester, Massachusetts

The building rises from a foundation of hammered granite, and all elevations are covered with buff-colored stucco that was painted in 1945 and 1968. Fenestration is symmetrical at the facade and side elevations of the main block, while windows are asymmetrically placed on the rectory wing and rear ell of the main block. A variety of sash types are in place, including arched stained-glass sash and paired pointed arch sash (main block), individual 1/1 sash (rear ell and rectory wing), and paired 1/1 sash (rectory wing).

The facade (south elevation) consists of a wide center bay containing the main entry at the first floor and a rose window at the second level, above which rises an ogee pediment supporting a pedestal. Upon the pedestal is a statue of Our Lady of Good Voyage. The main entry consists of arched double doors made of diagonal wood planking flanked by fluted pilasters which were carved to simulate waves, representing the motion of the sea (entry surrounds date from 1970s). Above the doorway is a scroll pediment with a central scallop shell. The main entry was originally recessed within a barrel-vaulted entry enclosure with a pediment. Flanking the central bay of the facade are two identical bell towers. Each contains an entry at the first floor, an arched stained-glass window framed by arched surrounds at the second floor (surrounds date from 1970s), and a belfry enclosed by a bell-cast dome. The entries each contain a set of arched double doors (mid-20th century) and are framed by fluted pilasters supporting a segmentally-arched pediment (surrounds date from 1970s).

The rear (north) elevation consists of two exposed stories of the rear ell. This elevation contains four standard windows at the first floor and four at the second. All are irregularly spaced and have simple surrounds.

The east and west elevations are nearly identical, both divided into five principal bays by unornamented buttresses. Each bay contains a two-story arched stained-glass window. South of these windows, the bell towers have one arched stained-glass window at the first and second floor, the first floor windows are framed by arched surrounds. North of the five principal bays, a small single-story wing (forming the cross of the floor plan) projects from both elevations. Both of these wings contain a single arched window opening. At the west elevation, a triangular pediment, containing a blind oculus, rises above the wing. At the east elevation, the rear ell is exposed. The ell has one window at the first floor and three at the second; all are standard windows with simple framing.

The rectory wing is joined to the northwest corner of the church. Its facade is dominated by a two-tiered enclosed porch that was added to the building in 1950. The enclosed porch has a series of arched openings at the first floor, the easternmost of which contains an entry, while the others contain paired casement sash. At the second floor are evenly-spaced rectangular window openings containing paired casement sash. Above the porch, three

(continued)

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Gloucester, Massachusetts

evenly-spaced windows with pedimented heads stretch across the third floor. This elevation rises to a broad ogee pediment forming a parapet. At the center of the parapet is an oculus. The side and rear elevations of the rectory wing contain no ornamental features; they are lined with unequally-spaced window openings with simple unmolded surrounds.

Entrance to the interior is through a vestry. At each end of the vestry are staircases that lead to the gallery and continue to the upper rooms that lead to the bell towers. From the vestry, one enters the nave which contains oak pews (1968) that seat 450 people. The interior is finished with plaster and red gumwood wainscotting. The ceiling is in the form of a large barrel vault with enclosed trusses extending down the side walls where they are supported on piers covered with red gumwood paneling. Between the ceiling trusses and on the front of the piers are liturgical symbol paintings and stenciling. Interior painting dates from the 1970s. Toward the chancel are entrance arches that lead to shrines on each side of the church. The chancel extends the width of the nave with an arched opening area for the main altar. This alcove is decorated with large panels framed by rope molding and fluted columns. The two side altars are treated with fluted columns, fluted arches and returns and bases with matched details. West of the main altar, and behind the smaller west altar, is the priests' sacristy. This leads off to the rectory entry. On the east side of the chancel is the altar boys' room, with rear entries and a staircase to the upper floor, which contains a committee room. Above the sacristy room is a vestment storage room, and it has a direct connection to the second floor of the rectory.

The stuccoed, 1950 Mission-style, parish hall, separate, but compatible to the church, is considered non-contributing because it is less than 50 years old. In the future, however, it will be considered contributing and will meet criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

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Our Lady of Good Voyage Church,
Gloucester, Massachusetts

Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property or in the general area (within one mile). In general, the potential for significant archaeological remains, either prehistoric or historic, seems low as a result of small lot size and because the present church is built directly over an earlier 1893 church which was destroyed by fire in 1914.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureEthnic Heritage / European

Period of Significance

1889-1939

Significant Dates

1914

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hanson, Halfdan M,Sleeper, Henry DanaTaylor, John & Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church possesses integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association with the large Portuguese population who came to Gloucester for work in the city's active fishing industry. In addition, the building is significant as a prominent, architect-designed, Mission-style church. The building is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing of the National Register of Historic Places.

For three generations the Portuguese-American fleet out of Gloucester played an important role in the fishing industry of New England and the United States. By the early nineteenth century, fishing, shipbuilding, and trading sustained the population of Gloucester. Between 1800 and 1830 rapid growth in the harbor village far exceeded that in the other villages of Gloucester. As early as 1829 Portuguese immigrants, most of whom came from the rugged Azores Islands, settled around Gloucester's Inner Harbor where they were employed in the fishing industry. By 1888 about 200 Portuguese families lived in Gloucester, making it the largest colony of Portuguese on the East Coast.

With no church building of their own through most of the nineteenth century, the Portuguese worshiped at St. Ann's Church in central Gloucester, the oldest Catholic church on Cape Ann. Periodically, services were held in Portuguese at Pew's Hall on Howe Street by Rev. Joseph T. deSerpa, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church in the North End of Boston. In 1888 the Portuguese community of Gloucester petitioned the Boston See for the establishment of a parish to be dedicated to Our Lady of Good Voyage. In 1889 this was carried out. In September of 1889 a parcel of land near the intersection of Prospect and Taylor Streets was purchased for the purpose of erecting a church. A temporary structure was built and used for services until funds could be raised for a permanent church building. This was accomplished by 1892 and the new church building was dedicated in July of 1893. Prior to 1893 the property contained a barn, three stables, and a single-family residence (ca. 1880), which was converted to a rectory. The property had been owned by William T.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Babson, John J. History of the Town of Gloucester, Cape Ann. Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1972.

Kenney, Herbert A. Cape Ann: Cape America. Philadelphia & New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1972

Martin A. Gilman, Article in Bulletin of the Guild of Carilloneurs. December, 1972.

Gloucester Daily Times: 5/12/15, 7/2/40, 9/8/45, 9/18/45, 8/17/49, 11/28/49, 3/24/55, 7/15/55, 3/6/58, 3/18/59, 8/62, 6/6/68, 4/4/70, 9/30/72, 2/23/74, 5/9/74, 6/21/76, 2/23

Assessor's Records, City of Gloucester.

Engineer's Records, City of Gloucester.

Files of Halfdon Hanson. On file at SPNEA, Boston.

Archdiocesan Records of Our Lady of Good Voyage Church, 1889-1989. On file, Chancery, Brighton, MA.

75th Anniversary Booklet of the Parish of Our Lady of Good Voyage Church. November, 1964.

90th Anniversary Booklet of the Parish of Our Lady of Good Voyage Church. November, 1979.

Our Lady of Good Voyage Parish 100th Anniversary Booklet. September, 1988.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 11,444 Square feet less than one acre

UTM References

A 19 364040 47194000
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the building on land at 136-144 Prospect Street and 2-4 Taylor Street, city lot 30-5. See attached assessor's map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Although the nominated building shares its lot with a parish hall dating from 1950, the boundaries include only the church building. The land on which the parish hall stands was purchased by the church in the mid-20th century and has only recent associations with the main church building. As the rectory is attached to the church, they are considered one structure.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Withers Brengle, Alice R. Krueger, Anne Tait

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 3, 1989

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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Gloucester, Massachusetts

and Sarah Smith. Mr. Smith was a baker whose shop was located in the cellar of his residence. The congregation worshiped in this church building until 1914 when fire tore through the building, leaving it in ruins.

Plans to construct a new church on the site were begun immediately. Architect Halfdan M. Hanson was hired to design the Mission-style edifice that currently stands on the site. Construction was begun in 1914 and involved the incorporation of the earlier rectory building into the new structure. The rectory was substantially modified at that time, obscuring or removing any nineteenth-century fabric.

Halfdan M. Hanson practiced architecture in Massachusetts, California and Washington, D.C. Hanson was an architect of some renown, having designed government buildings in Washington, D.C. and residences of Hollywood stars in Beverly Hills. The original interior was designed by Henry Dana Sleeper, renown decorator of the Winterthur Museum.

The church has been the focus of the ethnic community of Portuguese since the original building was constructed in 1893. The Portuguese fisherman and their families built their homes around the church, primarily above the church on the hill, and carried on many of the "Old Country" ceremonial and traditional rites within the community. Dedicated the "Shrine of the Fisherman" by Richard Cardinal Cushing in 1945, the church has become a landmark for Gloucester and a national mecca for tourists.

The church building is unique as Gloucester's only example of the Mission style. The building preserves the major elements of its original design, including rough-faced stucco sheathing, prominent bell towers, ogee pediments, a rose window, interior altars, and stained-glass windows. The building also retains the first carillon bells to be installed in the United States. The bells, cast by John Taylor & Company of England (the same foundry that cast the Liberty Bell), were hoisted into the towers in 1922.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000706

Date Listed: 05/10/90

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Property Name

Essex
County

MA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Jan B. L. Surge
Signature of the Keeper

5-10-90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Period of significance:

The beginning date for the period of significance is 1914; this is supported by the descriptive information in section 7, the statement of significance, and the significant dates; 1889 relates to the establishment of the parish and the acquisition of the land, but was not intended for the period of significance for this building.

This information was confirmed with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MASHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Our Lady of Good Voyage Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 3/26/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/10/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/26/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/10/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90000706

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/10/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Save
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 5-10-90

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



*Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Gloucester, Mass.*

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Building

140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer

3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Photograph No. 1 of 6

Description of view:

Front Facade, South Elevation



Our Lady of Good Voyage Church Bldg.
140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer
3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Photo N. 2 of 6

Description:

East Elevation

*Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
East Elevation*



Our Lady of Good Voyage Church Bldg.
140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer
3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Description:
Photo No. 3 of 6
North Elevation

*our lady of ^{good} voyage church
Gloucester MA*



Our Lady of Good Voyage Church Bldg.
140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer
3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Photo No. 4 of 50
Description:

West Elevation

*Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Essex Co MA*



Our Lady of Good Voyage Church Bldg.
140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer
3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Photo No. 5 of 6

Description:

Overall Property View

*Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Gloucester, MA*



*our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Gloucester, MA*

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church Bldg
140 Prospect St.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Clark Linehan, Photographer
3/6/89 31 Blackburn Cir.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Photo No. 6 of 6

Description:

Oblique view of church building



143
Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
140 Prospect St. Bldg.
Gloucester, MA 01930

(From the church files--Photographer unknown.)

Photo No. 3 of 4

Description: Main Altar Closeup
for architectural detail.

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Essex Co. MA



Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
140 Prospect St. Bldg.
Gloucester, MA 01930

(From the church files--Photographer unknown.)

Photo No. 4 of 4

Description: Back of the nave
and gallery choir loft

*Our Lady of Good Voyage Church
Gloucester, MA*

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Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Our Lady of Good Voyage Church	Essex, Massachusetts	90000706

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

- Nomination Form
- Photographs (Set Two: #1-2)
- USGS Map



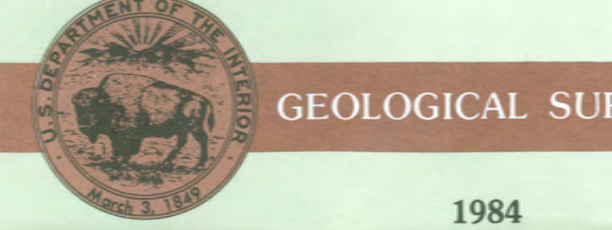
Gloucester MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1984
 Supersedes Gloucester and Rockport 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1973
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13267 (1981), 13278, 13279 (1983), and 13281 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19; Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 THE DASHED LINE SHOWS REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METER
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

66/111.88
 11/110
 1/110
 6/110
 9/110
 3/110
 5/110

1 Ipswich
 2 Rockport
 3
 4 Salem
 5
 6 Lynn
 7
 8

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



MAR 26 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER

March 19, 1990

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Our Lady of Good Voyage Church, 136-144 Prospect Street and 2-4 Taylor Street,
Gloucester (Essex County), Massachusetts, 01930.

There has been no owner objection for the property listed above.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: