

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received APR 17 1985

date entered MAY 16 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Swampscott Fish House

and or common Fish House

2. Location

street & number Humphrey Street

NA not for publication

city, town Swampscott

NA vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025

county Essex

code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Town of Swampscott

street & number Elihu Thomson Administration Building, 22 Monument Avenue

city, town Swampscott

NA vicinity of

state MA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County South District Registry of Deeds

street & number 32 Federal Street

city, town Salem

state MA 01970

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NA has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description Swampscott Fish House, Swampscott, MA

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Swampscott Fish House, built in 1896, is located off Humphrey Road, on the southern shore of Swampscott, Massachusetts. Swampscott's landmass is triangular, bounded by the towns of Salem and Marblehead to the north, the city of Lynn to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south and east. Although the town has an area of only 3.07 square miles, its coastline is 4.3 miles long. The southern shore of Swampscott is characterized by several small bays opening into Nahant Bay. The Fish House sits at a 90-degree angle to Humphrey Road, between the road and Blaney Beach, known locally as Fishermen's Beach, or Fishies. The beach is framed by Blaney Rock to the west and Lincoln House Point to the east.

The surrounding area has mixed commercial and residential uses. To the east of the Fish House is a well-established residential neighborhood of nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses. Immediately to the north of the building is Humphrey Street; a new 28-unit condominium development is located directly across the street. Along Humphrey Road are a number of retail stores and small service offices. To the west of the Fish House is Blaney Beach Park, a municipally owned park that is partially paved for parking. In addition to parking, this area is used for the storage of boats and equipment by local fisherman, particularly during the winter months. To the south of the Fish House is a fishing pier, constructed during the 1960s. Alongside the pier is a boat launching ramp.

The Fish House sits on a parcel of land that is approximately 130x165 feet in area. A substantial portion of the lot has been paved for parking. While there are known prehistoric archaeological sites within 1/2 mile of the Fish House (on Lincoln House Point) the intensive use of the site over the past two hundred years, the paved area around the building, and the waterfront site all combine to make the potential for prehistoric archaeological resources low.

The Fish House was built to replace a series of structures used by local fisherman to store equipment for the commercial fishing fleet. Some of these buildings were moved to new locations, while others were demolished. Nevertheless, the same factors that make prehistoric archaeological survivals unlikely make the likelihood of historic archaeological resources low. *

The Swampscott Fish House is a large (approximately 35x95 feet) 1 1/2-story, rectangular Shingle style building with a hipped roof. The massing of the building reflects Colonial Revival designs, with a two-story central pavilion serving as a major design element. This pavilion has a decked, hipped roof surmounted by a simple balustrade. The building's primary facade faces west. On this elevation, a small balcony is centered on the pavilion at second-floor level. On the north and south elevations, large wall dormers protrude from

* The Massachusetts Historical Commission recommends that any future excavation of the site be monitored for archeological remains, despite the low potential for remains.

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Continuation sheet Swampscott Fish House
Swampscott, Mass

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the roof; the south dormer is a 1930 addition, but the north dormer is original. The Fish House has no basement and stands on its original concrete slab foundation. The building's walls are clad with the original wood shingles, which were once unstained but have been stained dark red since 1961. A belt course runs just above the first-floor level. The vast expanse of roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, applied in 1972, although the original sheathing was wood shingles.

The west elevation is symmetrically organized. It is dominated by a central pavilion that rises half a story higher than the remainder of the building. This elevation is nine bays long on the ground floor, with three bays in the central section and three bays flanking the pavilion on each side. Each bay holds a heavy, broad sliding door composed of diamond-shaped panes of glass above three horizontal wood panels.

The main entrance is centered on the pavilion and is made up of a boarded-up casement door between two sliding doors. The casement door has paneling similar to the sliding doors, but has a central diamond pane of glass surrounded by rectangular panes above. Sheltering the main entrance is a balcony supported by four substantial curved consoles; one console has been replaced with a small triangular support. The balcony's balustrade has short square posts and simple spindles. The original balcony had more elaborately turned posts and spindles. It was removed in the 1950s.

The second story of the pavilion is marked by a central door opening onto the balcony. This door originally matched the main entry door below, but was replaced ca. 1960 with a plain wood door. On either side of the door is an oval oculus window. Beyond these are two windows with diamond-pane over two-pane sash. Other second-story fenestration is limited to a single diamond-over-two window to either side of the pavilion. These windows are aligned with the second-story windows on the pavilion, yet because of the half-story height difference, they are sheltered by shed dormers sloping from the main roof.

Centered on the roof of the pavilion is a broad shed dormer sheltering a strip of three, square pivot windows with diamond panes. The pavilion's decked roof is surrounded by a balustrade (ca. 1950) constructed of 2x4 elements with simple turned corner posts. The original balustrade had more elaborately turned finials and stick like detailing. A flagpole tops the pavilion, and it is capped by a fish weathervane. Two chimneys, set on the ridge, rise from the main hipped roof on either side of the pavilion.

The east elevation is similar, although not identical, to the west elevation. It exhibits the same elements of sliding doors and diamond-pane windows found on the front, but combines them in a less symmetrical manner. The ground floor has eight sliding doors (some with metal sheets nailed over the bottom

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panels) and a modern door along its length. These doors will be restored to their original design and material in the near future.

Interspersed in an irregular pattern along the east elevation are six-pane and diamond-pane fixed windows. On the second story of the pavilion's east elevation, there are two doors with panels and diamond-pane lights. There was once block-and-pulley access to the second story through these openings. The doors are set off by four fixed diamond-pane windows. One diamond-over-two window in a side shed dormer has been replaced with a 2/2 window. In the pavilion dormer, one of the pivot windows has been removed and the opening shingled over.

The north elevation of the Fish House, facing Humphrey Street, originally had two diamond-paned pivot windows placed symmetrically on the first story. In 1983, one of these was removed and the opening shingled over. A large gabled wall dormer is centered on the north elevation, projecting only slightly beyond the facade. The dormer contains three closely set windows with triple-hung sash (diamond-over-one-over-one). Originally, two decorative plaster reliefs depicting anchors were mounted to either side of the dormer. It has been proposed that replicas of the reliefs be executed and applied to the building. The gable field holds a painted plaster rendition of the Swampscott Town Seal, surrounded by a mosaic of seashells embedded in mortar.

The south elevation, facing the water, is two bays wide on the first level. Each bay originally held a sliding door like those found on the other elevations. The right door was replaced with a flush door in 1975. Projecting from the roof is a very large gabled wall dormer, which was added to the building in 1930. It may have replaced an earlier, smaller dormer matching the one on the north elevation. The dormer covers most of the elevation and projects approximately four feet from the facade at its bottom, where it is supported by four 4x8 brackets. Windows extend across the width of the dormer at second floor level; they include a large picture window with two 1/1 windows on either side. A square window with 3/3 sash is centered in the gable field above.

On the interior, the first floor is taken up by the individual storage rooms, each accessed by one of the sliding doors. These rooms, known locally as "lockers", measure approximately 15x20 feet. The first-floor level has no decorative finishing. The stairs to the second floor are located in the center of the building. The stairwell is panelled and there is a very plain handrail. The second floor contains some common storage space and a meeting room used by local fishermen, the Town Recreation Commission, and the Swampscott Yacht Club. The Yacht Club room is the most elaborate of these meeting rooms, with dark panelled walls and a stone fireplace. The third floor contains an open sail loft.

8. Significance

Swampscott Fish House, Swampscott, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	XXXXXXXXXX
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1896

Builder Architect Henry W. Rogers

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Swampscott Fish House in Swampscott, Massachusetts, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Swampscott's fishing industry has been an important part of its economy from the seventeenth century, and remains active today. Built in 1896, the Fish House is the only known municipally-built fish house in the state, and has remained in continuous use as a commercial fish house for its ninety-year history. The Fish House is a large, handsome building with design influences from the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles, reflecting prevailing architectural styles of the resort summer homes built in the same period. As the only known municipally-built fish house in Massachusetts, for its associations with the fishing industry in Swampscott, and for its reflection of high-style summer cottage architecture, the Swampscott Fish House meets criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on the state and local levels.

Swampscott was first settled by Europeans in 1629, when five men moved south from Salem to Lynn, then comprising the present towns of Lynn, Lynnfield, Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott. Swampscott possessed a distinct identity as a fishing village from its earliest days, although it legally remained a part of Lynn for over 200 years. In 1852, Swampscott was separately incorporated as a town by act of the Massachusetts Legislature. At that time, the town had a population of approximately 1,000 residents, most of whom were engaged in the fishing industry.

Fishing was an important economic activity in Swampscott from the seventeenth century. Early fishermen went out in small dories, staying fairly close to land. After 1795, the use of schooners, locally known as jiggers, became prevalent, and the fleet pursued fish further out to sea. In the early nineteenth century, Swampscott grew to be one of New England's important fishing ports, and was the site of a thriving fish market that drew from as far away as Canada. Local lore says that the piles of frozen codfish on the beach were often as substantial as cord wood.

The peak of the fishing industry in Swampscott occurred in the 1860s: in 1865, 50 vessels, 31 dories, and 119 men were employed in the local industry. Although the industry leveled out after this, it remained an important part of the local economy. The relative strength of Swampscott's fishing fleet in the economy of Essex County actually grew in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1875, the value of the local catch was the sixth largest in the county, while by 1885, Swampscott's catch was second in value only to Gloucester.

Besides having an active fishing industry, Swampscott developed as an important resort town in the nineteenth century. As early as the 1820s, city-dwellers, particularly Bostonians, had come to Swampscott in warm

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Item 9, Continuation sheet 1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Lynn

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	4	2	9	6	10	4	17	0	13	2	15	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See assessors map attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kate Sampson with Andrew D. Epstein, Swampscott Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1985

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

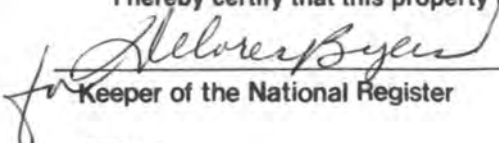
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

title Executive Director, MHC ; SHPO date April 5, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register





Keeper of the National Register

date 5-16-85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Swampscott Fish House
Swampscott, Mass Item number 8 Page 1

weather. When the railroad from Boston arrived in 1838, summer visitors could make the thirty-mile trip with relative ease. By the early 1880s, it was estimated that there had been as many as 15,000 people, including permanent and transient guests, in Swampscott in a single season.

In Waldo Thompson's Sketches of Swampscott (1885), he notes that "the chief features of attraction possessed by this now fashionable watering-place--this Mecca of the North Shore . . . are its unsurpassed sea view, its invigorating breezes wafted across the sea from every point of the compass except from due north, its bold and rugged front piled up against the ocean, its marble beach, whose surface scarce deigns to receive an impression from the dainty feet which patter over it, and its unequalled facilities for bathing."

As Swampscott grew as a summer resort, something of a conflict appears to have developed between the traditional fishing industry and the new economic focus of the town. Blaney, or Fishermen's Beach, on the southern shore of Swampscott, had long been a focus of activity in the local fishing industry. The shoreline along Humphrey Road was occupied by a number of small fish houses owned by individual local fishermen. The old fish houses were simple, unfinished buildings. On the first floor were bins where loads of fish were emptied after the catch. Lofts above, used for trawl-baiting and sail-mending, were a common feature. Functional and informal, the fish houses came to be regarded as eyesores in the community.

In 1895, a group of Swampscott citizens recommended at the Town Meeting that a portion of Blaney Beach be acquired by the Town, that part of it be used as a fishermen's landing, that all of the old fish houses be removed, and that a suitable new municipal fish house be erected. The 1895 Report of the Park Commissioner states as follows: "The business interests directly connected with the shore are fishing, boating, and bathing. Fishing, which fifty years ago made the town, is now of less importance; but still it is carried on by a highly respected portion of our citizens. In acquiring the beaches, these men should be considered and provided for, first of all. This not only for their own sakes, but also for the picturesqueness which their calling adds to our shore." The report goes on to make it clear that the boating and bathing interest in the town conflicted with private ownership of the beaches by the fishermen. The proposal to purchase the beaches and erect a new fish house was accepted, and a capital appropriation of \$30,000 was made.

The plans for the Swampscott Fish House were prepared by Henry W. Rogers of Lynn. Rogers (1831-1919) was a self-trained architect who had begun his life as a shipwright's apprentice. Most of his known buildings are in Lynn, where he was responsible for much of the rebuilding of the downtown business district after an 1889 fire. Bids for the erection of the building were taken in 1896, and the principal contract was awarded to Peleg Gardner with the requirement that work was to be done by Swampscott people. The underpinning

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work was given to Michael McDonough and the plumbing to Philbrick & Pope. The Fish House is extremely interesting architecturally because of its formality and its striking similarity to the many summer houses that were built in Swampscott during the late nineteenth century. By the 1890s, Swampscott was filled with extensive mansions and estates built in the latest styles. Architects as well-known as William Morris Hunt designed summer houses in Swampscott. The Shingle style was extremely popular in the period. Two of Arthur Little's best-known Shingle style houses--Shingleside (1881; demolished ca. 1960) and Grasshead (1882)--were built in Swampscott. The symmetrical form of the Fish House with its Colonial Revival inspiration, combined with its close-fitting skin of shingles, make it an important expression of contemporary styles in a building whose primarily use was functional.

The Fish House's substantial design resulted from a conscious attempt to reconcile ongoing commercial interests with the tastes and sensibilities of summer resort people and of local residents. The 1897 Report of the Park Commissioners of the Town of Swampscott states: "In the construction of this edifice, we have aimed at two things: first, a building which shall afford to our fishermen convenient and thoroughly sanitary quarters. Secondly, an architecturally attractive structure becoming a high class pleasure resort. Thanks to the suggestions of the fishermen themselves and the good taste of Mr. Rogers, we think that we have secured these ends."

The Fish House was designed with sixteen individual storage rooms, or lockers, on its first floor. These rooms measured approximately 15x20 feet in area, and were rented to the local fishermen as places to store tackle and other equipment, and as places to store the days' catch temporarily. The second floor held a common storage room for the fishermen, and a meeting room for the Swampscott Yacht Club. On the third floor was a sail loft.

Whether the new Fish House actually afforded better quarters to the local fishermen is unclear. Certainly the Fish House was heavily used when it was first built, and has been in continuous use since its construction. The sixteen lockers are all rented in 1985, nine of them by full-time fishermen and the remainder by men fishing only part-time. The primary catch is now lobster. In 1984, the lobster catch was measured at 300,000 lbs. The Swampscott Town Meeting recently appropriated monies for the repair and restoration of the Fish House. Besides upgrading the building's support systems, any damaged historic elements will be repaired, restored or replicated. The Swampscott Fish House will continue to be an important landmark for the town of Swampscott.

Since the probability of any archaeological remains (either prehistoric or historic) on the Fish House site is extremely low, the archaeological significance of this nomination is correspondingly low.

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National Park Service**

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date entered

Continuation sheet Swampscott Fish House Item number 9 Page 1

Swampscott, MA

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Mansur, Frank. Swampscott: The Beginning of a Town. Salem, Massachusetts:
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Swampscott Fish House
Essex County
MASSACHUSETTS

APR 17 1985

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Entered in the
National Register

Working No. _____
 Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
 Date Due: 5/16/85 - 6/1/85
 Action: ACCEPT 5-16-85
 _____ RETURN
 _____ REJECT
 Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
 Reviewer _____
 Discipline _____
 Date _____
 _____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
 _____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition <input type="checkbox"/> excellent <input type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Check one <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> altered	Check one <input type="checkbox"/> original site <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. 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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



SWAMPSCOTT FISH HOUSE
Humphrey Street
Swampscott, Massachusetts 01907

Photographer unknown - C.1900
Photo No. 1 of 2.
View from northwest towards bay

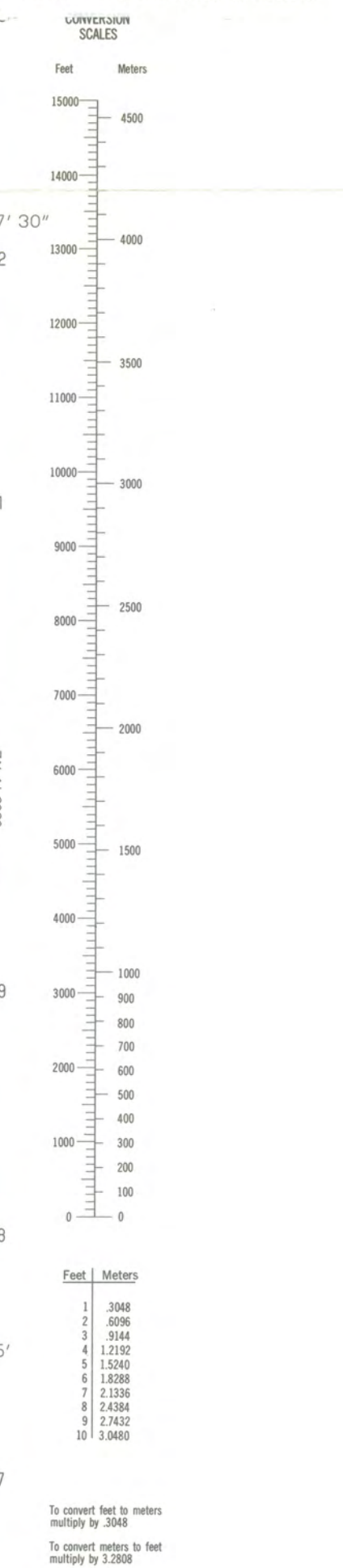


Swampscott Fish House
Humphrey Street
Swampscott, MA

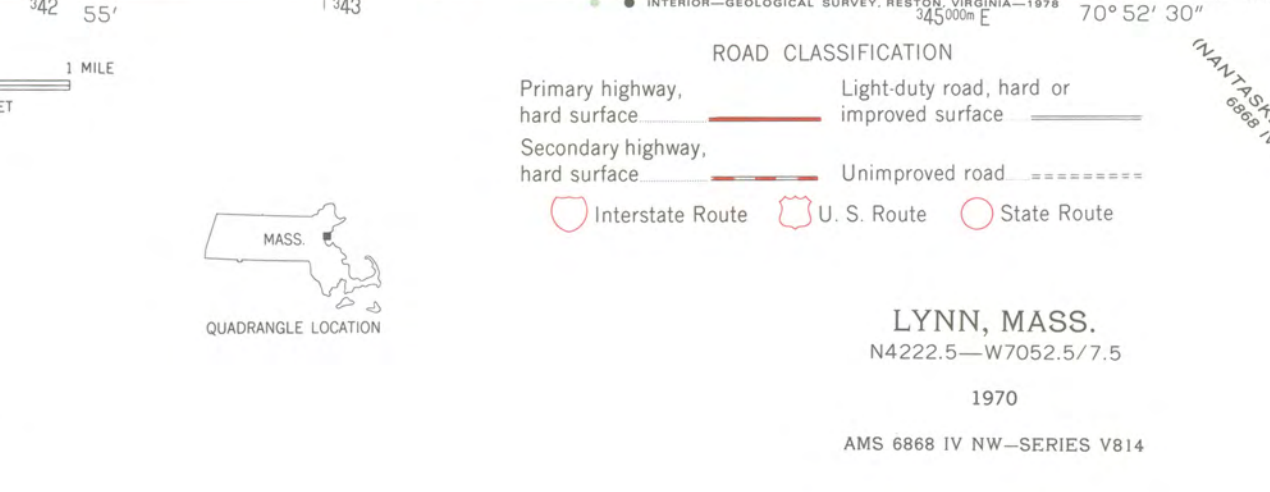
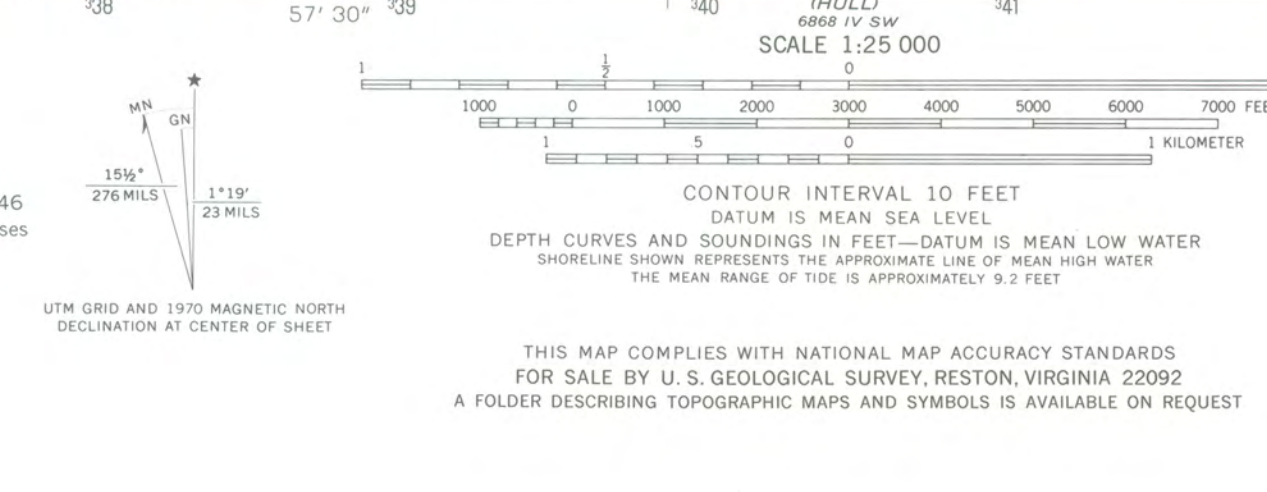
Photographer: Andrew Epstein
October, 1984
photograph 2 of 2



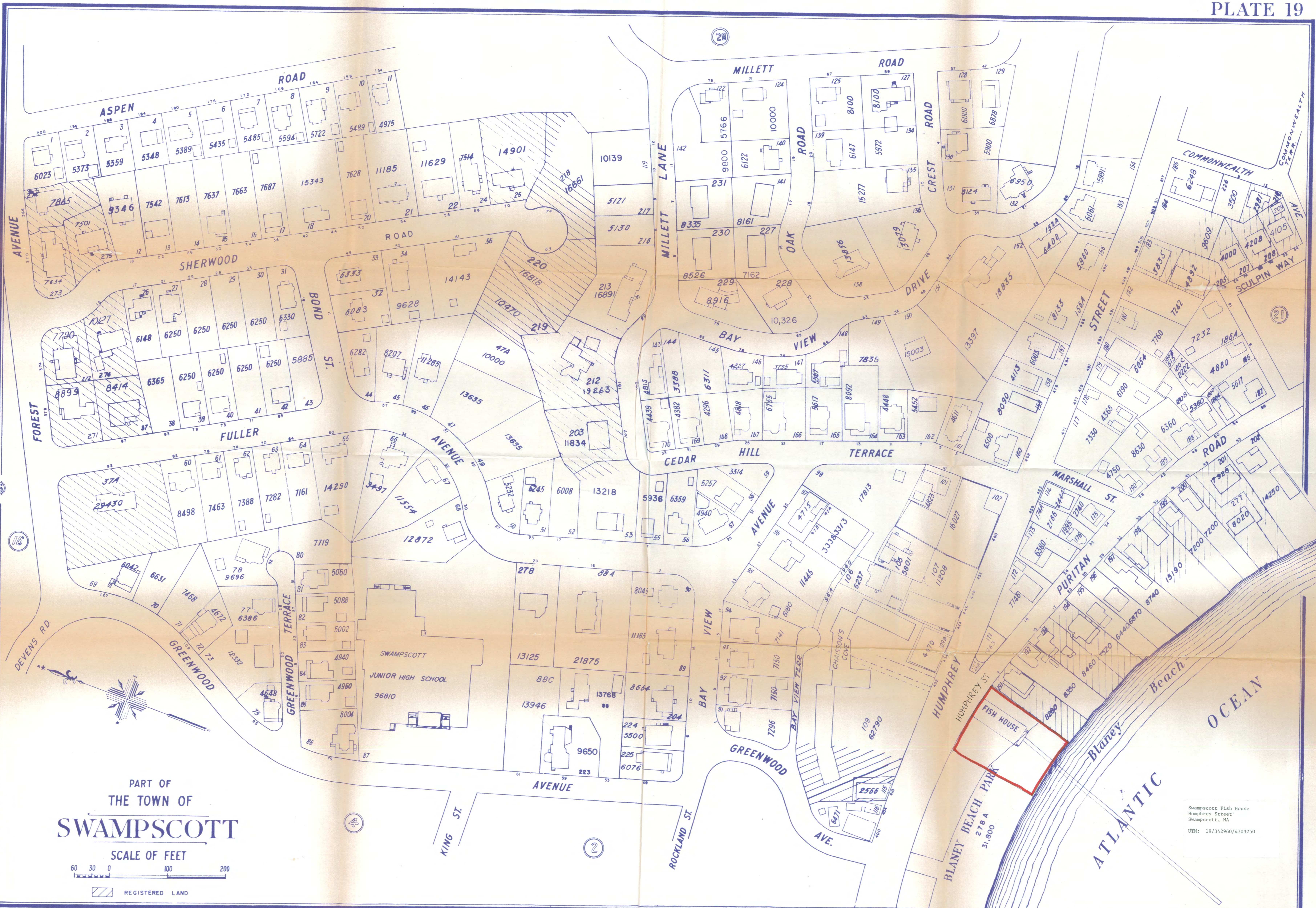
Swampscott Fish House
Humphrey Street
Swampscott, MA
UTM: 19/342960/4703250



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 240(1970), 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied by
Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



FRED L. WOODS
Nautical Instruments & Supplies
76 Washington Street
MARBLEHEAD, MA 01945



PART OF
THE TOWN OF
SWAMPSCOTT
SCALE OF FEET
60 30 0 100 200
REGISTERED LAND

Swampscott Fish House
Humphrey Street
Swampscott, MA
UTM: 19/342960/4703250



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

April 5, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C. Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

- ✓ Swampscott Fish House: Hamphrey Street, Swampscott, Mass
- ✓ Amendments to the Northampton Downtown Historic District: Bridge and Market Streets, Northampton, Mass

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have 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 forms.

- ✓ Also enclosed are three properties in the Taunton MRA, returned to our office on March 3, 1985, for the lack of USGS maps. Since you already have a USGS map on file for the Taunton MRA, I enclose xerox copies of maps with each property clearly marked. These can be easily transferred to a USGS map.
- ✓ Also enclosed is the nomination for Amesbury and Salisbury Mills Village, Amesbury, Mass. This was returned to us for lack of a scale on the sketch map. A scale is now added to the map.

Sincerely,

Sally Zimmerman
Sally Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planner
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

SZ/lk