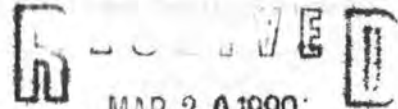


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Copp's Hill Terrace
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Commercial Street, Charter Street, Jackson Place not for publication
city, town Boston vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02113

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____	_____ buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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 3/9/90
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;
State Historic Preservation Officer
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

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:) _____

Alvora Byrum 4/19/90
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use Copp's Hill Terrace, Boston, Massachusetts.

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Park

Landscape: Park

Recreation & Culture: Outdoor Recreation

Recreation & Culture: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Urban Designed Landscape

foundation Concrete

walls Granite: Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Iron Fence

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Copp's Hill Terrace is an urban park comprised of granite steps, walls and terraces situated on the steep, northern slopes of Copp's Hill in Boston's North End neighborhood. Copp's Hill Terrace was designed as a passive recreational component within a park which encompassed a waterfront area bordering Boston Harbor. This waterfront area known as North End Park, is separated from Copp's Hill Terrace by Commercial Street, a heavily travelled thoroughfare. The original plan called for a bridge connecting the two but this was never built. Copp's Hill Terrace's Commercial Street elevation is dominated by a high, bowed retaining wall constructed of rock faced granite. Unobstructed views of Boston Harbor and historical sites in Charlestown, including the Navy Yard and Bunker Hill Monument can be seen from the terrace at the top of the parapet.

Copp's Hill Terrace is bordered to the north by Commercial Street and picturesquely enframed on the east and west by 19th century masonry dwellings bordering narrow passageways which ascend the steep slopes of Copp's Hill from Commercial Street. The eastern passageway is known as Jackson Avenue. The western passageway is called Copp's Hill Terrace, but was previously known as Lime Alley. To the south across Charter Street is the tree-shaded Copp's Hill Burial Ground, founded in 1660.

The surrounding neighborhood is characterized by late 19th and early 20th century brick masonry tenements, with some earlier woodframe residences. Diagonally across Charter Street, to the southeast, is the substantial masonry Michelangelo School designed in the Georgian Revival style between 1908 and 1917.

Copp's Hill Terrace's 26, 108 foot trapezoidal lot is divided into rectangular upper and lower terraces enframed to the north, east and west by grass covered, tree-shaded borders. The upper terrace is a large rectangular, concrete-paved open space while the lower terrace, also paved with concrete, is much narrower. These terraces are linked by a steep flight of granite steps, placed off center. The upper terrace is located at the top of a 20 foot high bowed retaining wall constructed of rock faced granite blocks. Entrances to the upper terrace from Charter Street are located at the southeastern and southwestern corners of the park. Bordering the Charter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCopp's Hill Terrace
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

Street side of the upper terrace is a six foot high wall composed of rock faced, -coursed granite blocks. In general, the walls are surmounted by hammered granite coping stones. The wall bordering Copp's Hill Terrace (Lime Alley) is surmounted by an iron picket fence.

Portions of the parapet wall retain original, spiky iron ornamentation. This cresting is located on the stairway walls and Jackson Avenue wall. Abutting the center of the Charter Street wall is a rectangular, single story enclosure. This stucco covered, concrete structure features arcaded walls and a low hipped roof. Its exterior and interior walls are covered with graffiti. Deciduous trees are located near the Charter Street wall and along the parapet wall. Lighting consists of modern concrete and glass "bubble" fixtures. Scattered about the upper terrace are concrete chess tables and concrete and wood benches.

Steps leading to the lower terrace and Commercial Street are aligned with the upper terrace's southeastern Charter Street entrance. These stone steps are bordered by granite "shoulders". At the stairway's lower landing, steps lead down to the lower terrace on the west and to Commercial Street on the east. The lower terrace's northern edge is bordered by an iron picket fence. Its southern side is lined with modern concrete and wooden benches. Behind these benches is a row of cherry trees. Rising above the lower terrace is a 20 foot high rock faced granite parapet wall. At the western end of the lower terrace are stairs which lead to Commercial Street. The park's Commercial Street side is bordered by a low granite retaining wall.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance Copp's Hill Terrace, Boston, Massachusetts

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)

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1893-1913

Significant Dates

1893Community Planning & Development1913

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eliot, Charles

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

Copp's Hill Terrace is significant as the only park designed by Charles Eliot for the City of Boston. Copp's Hill Terrace was the City's first attempt to provide its citizens with a view of the waterfront. The park's historic significance is further strengthened by its proximity to other historic monuments such as Old North Church and Copp's Hill Burial Ground. Copp's Hill Terrace was originally designed in conjunction with the adjacent North End Park; together they provide the only substantial open space within the densely settled North End neighborhood. Its upper terrace commands memorable views of Boston Harbor, the Charlestown Navy Yard, and the Bunker Hill Monument. Copp's Hill Terrace possesses integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship; thus it meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

The North End is Boston's oldest neighborhood, settled as early as the 1630's. The Captain Bonner map of 1722 and the William Price map of 1769 both show the Copp's Hill Terrace site occupied by houses and vacant lots. Across Lynn Street (later Commercial Street) to the north, were Baker's Wharves, Freeman's Wharves, and Hunt and White's Shipyard. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the North End was settled by merchants, artisans, seafarers and government officials. By the 1820's the mansions of the well-to-do North End residents were being converted to immigrant rooming houses. By the 1840's, the North End had deteriorated into one of Boston's first tenement slums.

During the second half of the 19th century, the population of the North End increased drastically as Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Portuguese immigrants settled there. The population rose from 23,000 people in 1895 to 40,000 people in 1920. In the 1890s, seven years before the park's completion, 154 families in the North End were living in one room per family; only Calcutta could boast more people per square mile.

 See continuation sheet

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;
Boston Landmarks Commission;
Olmsted National Historic Site

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 19 330700 4692440
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel conforms to the City of Boston Tax Assessor's Parcel number 1982, Ward 3.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present legal boundaries conform to the original/historical city boundaries of the Copp's Hill Terrace Property. Copp's Hill Terrace and North End Park were planned together but were physically separated by a major thoroughfare (Commercial Street). Copp's Hill Terrace remains intact while North End Park was not entirely developed according to the original plan, and has subsequently been altered, now containing a swimming pool and a ball field.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward Gordon, Boston Landmarks Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 5, 1988
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

Despite overcrowded conditions, the Boston Park plan of 1876 did not provide for a park in the North End due primarily to the lack of available land in this densely built up quarter. By the 1880's politicians and planners could no longer ignore the severe overcrowding in tenement districts. Between 1885 and 1896 the number of parks and parkways had risen from six to nineteen and the cost was thirteen million dollars. During the early 1890's a park for the North End was finally secured through the efforts of John F. "Honey-Fitz" Fitzgerald (later Mayor of Boston) in his capacity first as city councilor and later as state senator. Funding for Copp's Hill Terrace's construction was authorized by the Boston Parks Department Board of Commissioners in 1893.

During the late 19th century much of Copp's Hill Terrace's site was owned by the Boston Gas Light Company. On December 7, 1893, the Department of Park's Board of Commissioners took property by eminent domain, including four acres of land, three acres of flats, and property for North End Beach. Bartlett's North and South Wharves, Gray's Wharf, Ripley's Wharf and Comey's Wharf were removed to accommodate North End Park. Photographs dating to the early 1890's show the site of Copp's Hill Terrace covered by wood frame and brick dwellings bordering the north side of Charter Street, near Jackson Avenue. To the rear of these houses were tree-dotted backyards. Parallel to Commercial Street was a high ridge partially reinforced by a granite block retaining wall. These granite blocks were likely incorporated into the walls of Copp's Hill Terrace.

Copp's Hill Terrace's design illustrates Eliot's dictum that "landscape architecture should be the art of arranging land and landscape for human use, convenience and enjoyment." Eliot was genuinely moved by the unhealthy living conditions of North End residents. In a note to his wife dated 1895 Eliot wrote, "Two or three times each year I am smitten with pity for the slum people -- pity and horror mixed... doorsteps crowded with unclean beings, children pushing everywhere and swarming in every street and alley."

Landscape Architect, Charles Eliot, designed Copp's Hill Terrace. At the time of construction, Eliot was a partner in the nationally prominent landscape architecture firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot. Eliot envisioned Copp's Hill Terrace as a "resting place" where adults could relax after working all day in factories. He took on the task of transforming a steep and narrow hillside lot, crowded by tenements on either side, and a waterfront (North End Park) that had "disappeared under a tangle of more or less ancient seawalls, fillings and pile structures into the Pleasure Ground between Copps Hill and the Harbor". Eliot's plan for Copp's Hill Terraces/North End Park was "designed to make this confined space afford opportunity for the greatest possible variety of modes of recreation."

It appears that Charles Eliot's design for Copp's Hill Terrace was shaped by his knowledge of local history, European travels and previous Boston area park

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

design. Copp's Hill Terrace's fortress-like granite parapet wall may allude to its role as a strategic vantage point from which British troops fired on American patriots in Charlestown during the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. The terraces and steps may have been inspired by features in the hill towns Eliot visited in Northern Italy. In a sense, the Charlestown Heights Park of 1890, with its steep, rocky terrain, bowed stone-edged promontory, and boulder-bordered stairway was a rough sketch for Eliot's more formal architectural configuration of terraces, stairways and lawn at Copp's Hill. Preliminary drawings executed in June of 1894 suggest that Eliot was tempted to repeat Charlestown Heights' more picturesque, rugged appearance for Copp's Hill Terrace's design.

Correspondence at the Library of Congress indicates that Commissioner Paul Kendrick ordered the firm to do a formal design instead. A preliminary plan dated June, 1894 shows Copp's Hill Terrace's lot dominated by a large oval area bordered by paths and presumably planted with grass. At the western end of the oval was a small circular area containing a water fountain. It is not clear from the early plans if a parapet wall was included in the design. By October, 1894, designs for the park showed the present design. Eliot's final plan substituted upper and lower terraces for a single, central oval space. In addition, the revised plan, unlike the earlier ones, incorporates more angles and less curves, although the main (Commercial Street) elevation is still dominated by a great, curved line, in this case, the bowed parapet wall. Eliot's final plan called for more planted areas and seating.

The plan of October, 1894, indicates that Eliot originally intended to have a large, U-shaped area of plantings adjacent to the Charter Street wall. This U-shaped border is shown enframing a long rectangular area of seating. Presently, an arcaded, stucco covered enclosure added in 1913 occupies the site of the U-shaped "plantation". Vegetation is not specified in the early plans for Copp's Hill Terrace, but a 1902 photograph and the Parks Department 36th Annual Report (1910) indicate the plantings contained shrubbery. This report provides clues to the present absence of shrubs in favor of trees. The 1910 report states that:

"the plantations of shrubbery are very difficult to maintain, partly because of the dust and smoke of the city and partly because of partial shade, but mainly because of the wear and tear of children. The shrubberies are essential to preserve the charm of the place and at the cost of artificializing them, they must be more adequately protected by steel picket fences."

At the present time, vegetation on the terrace consists of grass, coniferous trees, cherries and lindens.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

Copp's Hill Terrace's masonry retaining walls, steps and grano-lithic pavement were completed in the summer of 1897 by Perkins and White. At that time a drinking fountain was erected on the upper terrace, electric wires for lights were laid in conduits and two posts for arch lamps were erected. In addition, the terrace's borders were loamed for planting in the spring of 1898. In 1899, iron picket fences were erected on the terrace walls and iron cresting was placed on the parapets. Evidently, the "permanent seating" built on each terrace in 1901 consisted of iron frame benches located along the Charter Street wall and in front of the retaining wall on the lower terrace. Less extensive seating was placed at the eastern and western ends of the upper terrace.

The layout, circulation plan and major architectural features including walls, terraces and stairways remain remarkably intact. This may be attributed to the strength of its original design and to the architectural character of the terrace. Copp's Hill Terrace continues to serve successfully as a "resting place commanding a view of the water." Some secondary architectural elements such as the original "permanent seating" has been removed. The present seating consists of concrete and wooden benches. In 1913, a stucco covered, concrete "sanitary and shelter building" was erected on the upper terrace. At that time a concrete terrace floor was laid out on the upper terrace as a play area for children. Modern "bubble" lighting was installed in 1973, and many of the park's walls have been spray painted with graffiti.

Eliot's proposal for a footbridge at the end of the northwest corner linking the upper terrace with North End Park was never carried out because of the construction of an elevated railway along Commercial Street. North End Park was originally characterized by a beach sheltered from Boston Harbor by a double decker promenade pier. North End Park also contained planted borders, a large semi-circular lawn and bathhouses for men and women. There is now a swimming pool and a large ball field on the site of the beach and remnants of the promenade pier foundation just out into the water.

While working as a partner with the Olmsted firm between 1893 and 1897, Eliot had primary responsibility for the firm's commissions in Boston. He was a strong advocate for completion of the Charles River Basin, a design which Olmsted Sr. initiated, and which Eliot is credited for implementation and completion. Copp's Hill Terrace/North End Park were among the five original local parks designed by the Olmsted firm for waterfront sites bordering Boston Harbor, the Charles River and the Mystic River. These parks included Charlesbank, Wood Island Park, Charlestown Heights, Charlestown Playground and Copp's Hill Terrace/North End Park. These local parks were intended to serve as neighborhood "breathing" spaces and were designed specifically to provide fresh air and healthy exercise of the people living in the tenement districts.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

In addition to the much altered North End Park on the waterfront, the North End neighborhood has one other open space, the Paul Revere Mall, also known as the "Prado". The mall is 343 feet long, and varies in width from 60 feet at one end to 86 feet at the other. This linear park is paved with brick and concrete; its length is enhanced by lines of mature shade trees. The park was designed by renowned landscape architect, Arthur Shurcliffe in 1933, to link two major architectural monuments, the Old North Church and St. Stephen's Church.

Copp's Hill Terrace is the only park in the city designed by Charles Eliot. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on November 1, 1859. His father was Harvard President Charles W. Eliot. Charles Eliot graduated from Harvard in 1882. His post-graduate education was conducted at the Bussey Institution, Harvard's Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. Between 1883 and 1885, Eliot was an apprentice to Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., the country's leading landscape architect. Eliot gained field experience in such Olmsted projects as the building of the Back Bay Fens, Franklin Park, City Point, Boston and Albany Railroad Development and the revision for plantings at Arnold Arboretum. At Olmsted's suggestion, Eliot spent a year in Europe (1885-1886) visiting parks and gardens. Upon his return to Boston, Eliot opened his first office at the corner of Beacon and Park Streets in the Amory Ticknor House. He worked mostly on the design of private estates, but in 1887 he laid out Longfellow Park between Brattle Street and the Charles River in Cambridge. Eliot was a prolific writer whose publications and articles for Garden and Forest magazine defined professional standards for the nascent profession of landscape architecture.

Eliot championed a variety of conservation related causes. Boston's Metropolitan Park System (now part of the Metropolitan District Commission) may be traced directly to Eliot's conservation efforts. The Boston Metropolitan Park Report of 1893, written by Eliot, was the most ambitious and far-sighted proposal for public open space and parkland in the United States, if not the world. This proposed parkland was scattered throughout thirty-six cities and towns from Boston and Cambridge, north to Swampscott, west to Waltham and south to Weymouth.

On March 1, 1893, Eliot joined the Olmsted firm which was subsequently called Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot. The Olmsted firm was appointed landscape architects to the Metropolitan Parks Commission. Eliot died on March 25, 1897, at the age of 37, as Copp's Hill Terrace was nearing completion.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Bibliography

Atlases: 1890, 1898, 1938.

Bonner, Captain John. Map of Boston, 1722.

Boston Parks Department. Annual Reports. 1893-1910.

Boston Tercentenary Committee. Fifty Years of Boston. 1932

Campbell, Thomas C. "Sports for Neglected Boys," The Church Militant Magazine,
December, 1900.

Harvard University Press. Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect. 1924.

Olmsted National Historic Site. Fairsted Photo and Plan Files.
Brookline, Mass.

Hale, John. "Map of Boston, 1814," Journal of the American Institute of
Planners vol. v. 38 #5, September 1972.

Koren, John. Boston 1822 to 1922: The Story of Its Government and Principle
Activities During One Hundred Years. 1923.

McPeck, Eleanor, et. al. Olmsted in Massachusetts: The Public Legacy,
A Report of the Inventory Committee of the Massachusetts Association
of Olmsted Parks, 1983.

Newton, Norman T. Design of the Land. 1971.

Osgood. A New Plan of Boston, 1800

Price. Map of Boston, 1769.

Primack, Mark L. Greater Boston Park and Recreation Guide. 1893.

Slatter and Callen, Map of Boston, 1852.

Sweesey, Robyn E. "Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program."
unpublished Intern Project, 1987.

Todisco, Paula J. The North End. 1976.

Whitehill, Walter Muir. Boston, A Topographical History. 1973.

Zaitzevsky, Cynthia, Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System. 1982.

91,890

59,770

149,967
NORTH END
PLAYGROUND

COMMERCIAL

26,108
COPPS HILL TERRACES

CHARTER

STREET

COPPS

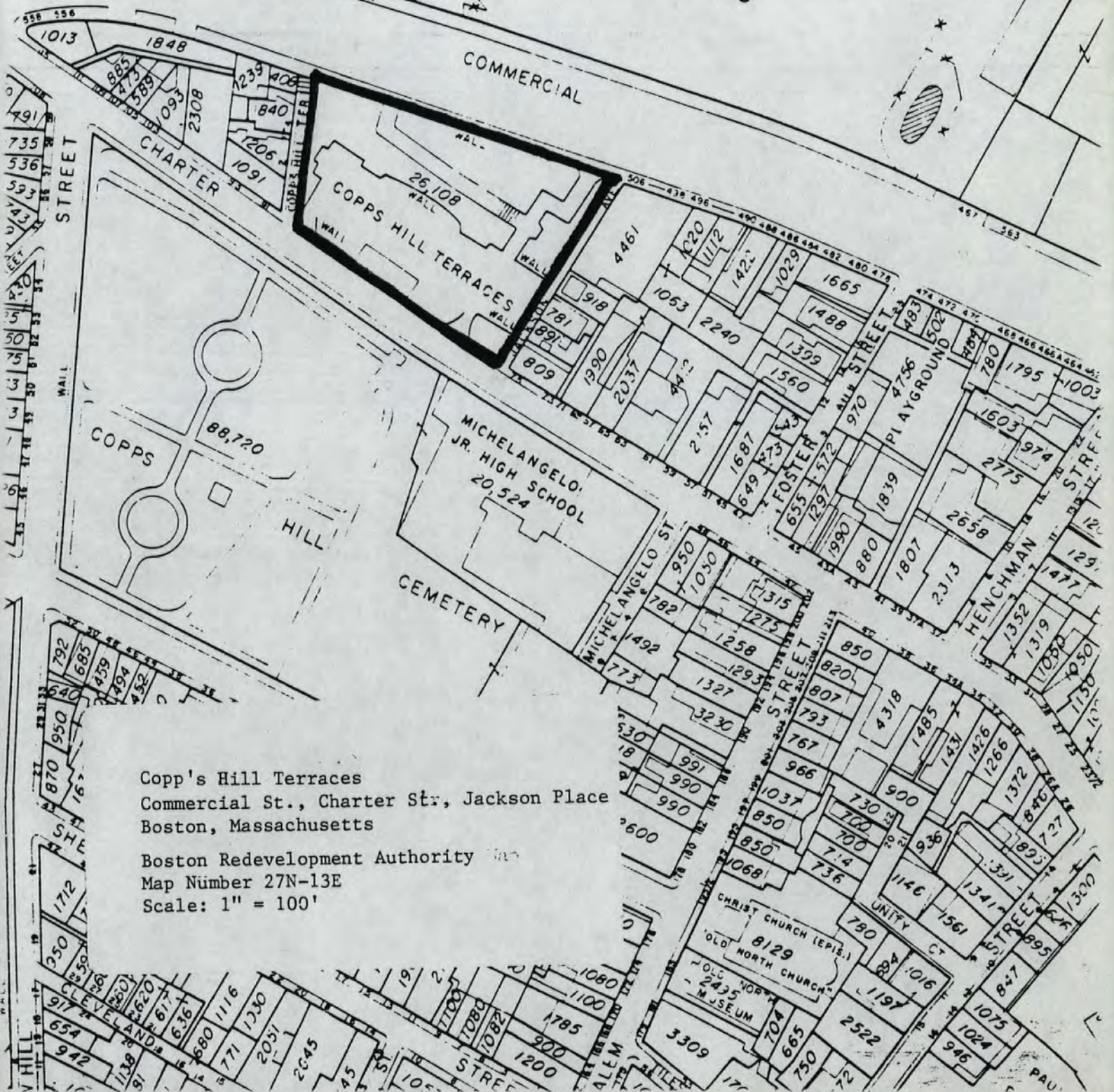
88,720

HILL

MICHELANGELO
JR. HIGH SCHOOL
20,524

CEMETERY

Copp's Hill Terraces
Commercial St., Charter Str., Jackson Place
Boston, Massachusetts
Boston Redevelopment Authority
Map Number 27N-13E
Scale: 1" = 100'





"Boston Park System
Copp's Hill Terrace
Looking north across lower terrace
Oct 1902
Perkins.

Please Credit: National Park Service
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

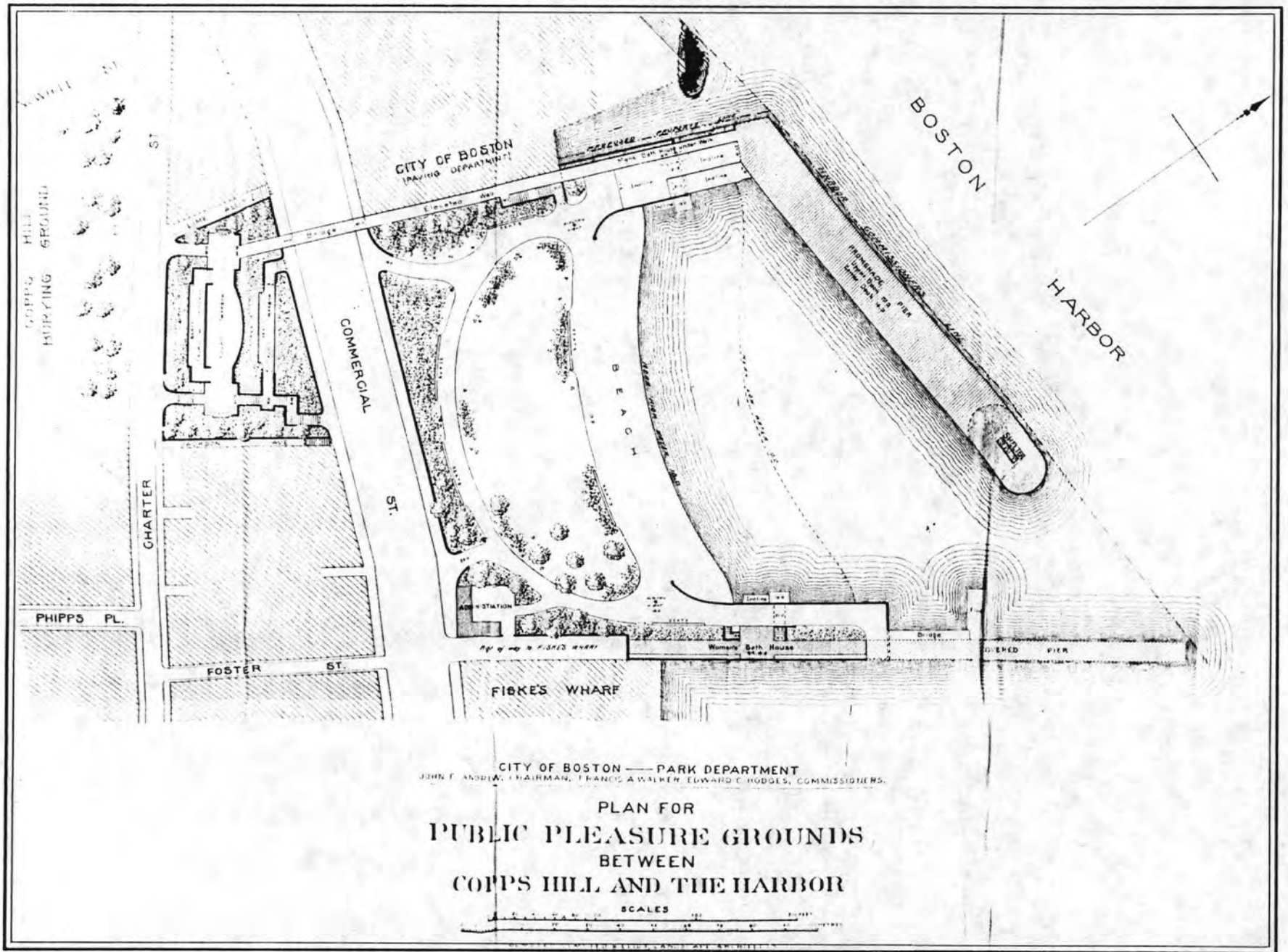


Figure 76
Plan for North End Park
and Copp's Hill Terraces
by Olmsted, Olmsted and
Eliot, 1894.

From: Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System. 1982

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Copp's Hill Terrace

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 3/20/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/03/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/19/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/04/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90000631

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: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/19/90 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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 _____



Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts
Kathryn Cavanaugh
March 1988

Negative located at Boston
Landmarks Commission
camera facing southeast



Copp's Hill Terrace

Boston, Massachusetts

Kathryn Cavanaugh

March 1988

Negative located at Boston

Landmarks Commission



Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts

Kathryn Cavanaugh

March 1988

Negative located at Boston
Landmarks Commission

Camera facing northwest



U-HAUL

ONE-WAY AND LOCAL RENTALS

TOYOTA

NORTH
CIVIC
911

00

Copp's Hill Terrace
Boston, Massachusetts
Kathryn Cavanaugh
March 1988

Negative located at Boston
Landmarks Commission
Camera facing southeast

Suffolk MA
COPP'S HILL TEARACE
P1/330700/4692440



Boston South 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



1987

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982) and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 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 line 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private subholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
DATING IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SOUNDINGS SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4043
6	19.6852
7	22.9660
8	26.2469
9	29.5278
10	32.8084

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

DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS
	1 2 3
	4 5 6
	7 8

1 Maynard
2 Boston North
3 Framingham
4 Framingham
5 Haverhill
6 Methuen
7 Norwood
8 Weymouth

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, soil
- Route marker: Interstate; U.S.; State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Fordage: overpass; underpass
- Build-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; found section corner; 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; Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression; Distorted surface: strip mine, levee, sand; Soundings: depth curve; Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream; Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small; Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp; Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland; Scrub; mangrove; Ditch; viewpoint

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

SCALE 1:25 000
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS
42701-C1-TM-025



5-1-10

MAR 20 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER

March 5, 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 you will find the following nomination forms:

- Ebenezer Clough House, 21 Unity Street, Boston, (Suffolk County), Massachusetts.
- Copp's Hill Terrace, Commercial Street, Charter Street, Jackson Place, Boston (Suffolk County), Massachusetts.

We have received one owner objection for the Clough House.

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 form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

BF/cd