

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received OCT 9 1984
date entered NOV 13 1984

1. Name

historic Jackson Terrace Historic District

and or common same

2. Location

street & number 43-59 Jackson St., ~~5-9 and 8A~~ Jackson Court, N/A
~~3-11 and 8-10~~ Jackson Terrace, 58-62 Newbury St. not for publication

city, town Lawrence N/A vicinity of and

state Massachusetts 01841 code 025 county Essex code 009

3. Classification

Category

☒ district
☐ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

☐ in process
☒ N/A being considered

Status

☒ occupied
☒ unoccupied
☒ work in progress

Accessible

☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military☐ museum
☒ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☒ other: masonic temple, vacant

4. Owner of Property

name see attached owner/Property List

street & number multiple

city, town Lawrence N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. North Essex Registry of Deeds

street & number 381 Common Street

city, town Lawrence state Massachusetts 01840

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets
of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ nodate 1978 federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 294 Washington Street, Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description Jackson Terrace Historic District, Lawrence

Condition		Check one	Check one	
☐ excellent	☒ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☒ original site	*3-5 Jackson Terrace moved ca. 1875
☐ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved	date _____
☒ fair	☐ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Jackson Terrace, including Jackson Court at the west and Newbury Place (or Court) at the east, is a compact residential street located near the main commercial district of Lawrence, opposite the Common. The district is bounded by Newbury Street at the east and Jackson Street at the west. Encompassing approximately three acres, the district includes fourteen contributing buildings, four of which are oriented to a formally landscaped court known as Jackson Terrace. The district has only one intrusion. The buildings date primarily from ca. 1850 to 1887, and are of frame or masonry construction in the Italianate, Mansard, and Queen Anne Styles. The last building to be constructed in the district was the 1923 Masonic Temple; the Temple and the Newbury School, now the Bread and Roses Center, are the only buildings not used residentially. With a few exceptions, the residential structures are in generally poor condition; two are vacant.

The central landscaped space, which contributes substantially to the character of the district, is bounded by an elliptical granite wall; granite steps with "Jackson Terrace" set into the riser are at the west, and an iron gate is situated at the east. A fine view of the Common is afforded from the Terrace, which is approximately four feet above street grade. (Photos 3,7,8,9).

Among the earliest buildings in the district is the so-called Knowles-Fallon House at 3-5 Jackson Terrace. Built ca. 1853, the two-story flat-roofed Italianate Style building retains many original decorative details, including prominent cornice lintels at the rectangular windows, and carved trusswork at the entry and porch roofs. A glazed transom and sidelights frame the central entry. The building and its surrounding site are deteriorated; replacement siding and other alterations are evident. The main (south) porch has been removed, but the building appears to have originally been well-executed (Map 6, Photo 4).

Two Jackson Street houses built between 1855 and 1858 face the Lawrence Common at the corner of Jackson Court. Once of similar Italianate Style treatment, they share cross gable roofs, bracketed cornices, and similar fenestration. The Dr. Aaron Ordway House, at 59 Jackson Street, retains the corner quoins of the original design. A turn-of-the-century remodeling added a full two story portico with two freestanding Corinthian columns and "federalized" windows (Map 14; Photo 12). The Dr. J.H. Morse House, at 57 Jackson, retains original pendant brackets at the cornice and bay. The fenestration is unaltered, but the original clapboard siding is now shingle-clad (Map 13, Photo 12).

The ca. 1865 Dr. J.H. Kidder House, at 8A Jackson Court, is a substantial two-and-one-half-story mansard-roofed building which retains its original window enframements and the panelled posts of the north porch. Also original are the bracketed cornice and a bracket-supported large hood above paired windows at the first floor. A carriage house which accompanied the dwelling has been removed. This house and the Knowles-Fallon House were probably considered to be the nineteenth century showpieces of the street

(Map 5, Photo 6).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 13 1984

Jackson Terrace Historic District

7

1

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

The Samuel Allison House, at 60-62 Newbury, is a brick double house built ca. 1870 in the Italianate Style (Map 11; Photo 10). A shingled third story appears to have been added at the turn of the century. Brick hood moldings surround the windows with 2/2 double hung sash. A wooden porch with a "picket" frieze is a significant nineteenth century feature. The other double house in the district is at 7-9 Jackson Court (Map 4; Photo 2). The gable-roofed, once-Italianate Style frame structure is vacant and stripped of most of its original decorative detail, which may have included a bracketed cornice. Like the Italianate single family house immediately to the west at 5 Jackson Court, it was probably of utilitarian design and intended to house mill workers; both houses were built by the Bay State Mills (1850; Map 2; Photo 2).

The last residential development of Jackson Terrace occurred between 1884 and 1887, and is represented by four examples of the Queen Anne Style. All were built by Morris Knowles and John A. Fallon, who purchased the lots on Jackson Terrace from the Washington Mills in 1874. 11 Jackson Terrace (1884; Map 8; Photo 11) has the asymmetrical plan and decorative treatment of the gable end and upper story balcony associated with "builder's book" Queen Anne houses. The two-and-one-half-story building is clad in abestos and wood shingles. Immediately to the west and probably of once-similar appearance is 7 Jackson Terrace (1884; Map 7; Photo 11). The multiple gables and porches of the original design are intact; other likely features such as patterned shingles have been covered with asphalt siding. Immediately across the granite-circled oval are 8 and 10 Jackson Terrace, which are situated well above the court, their grounds held by a random coursed-granite retaining wall. 8 Jackson is a handsome multi-gabled example of the Queen Anne Style (1887; Map 9; Photo 5). The wood and shingle-clad building has a prominent fanlight set into the north gable; a dentil course and broad cornice enframe the feature. A sunburst motif is set into the upper and entrance porch gable; a corbelled chimney is intact. Despite the replacement of porch posts, the building retains a fine original appearance. To the east, next door at 10 Jackson Terrace, the identical plan and exterior treatment were used; the building retains the original bracket and post porch treatment; the shingle and clapboard exterior has been aluminum sided (1887; Map 10; Photo 5).

The non-residential structures in the district are of masonry construction. The 1850 Newbury Street School was constructed of red pressed brick in keeping with the building codes imposed by the Essex Company (Map 12; Photo 1). The two-and one-half-story L-plan structure is a good example of the Italianate Style used for public buildings. The broad overhanging eaves have prominent brackets; a fanlight is set into the gable ends. The Newbury Street facade has round-arched windows with brick hood molds and corbel stops. An entry wooden porch is carried by simple posts.

The 1923 Masonic Temple, at 43 Jackson Street, was the last structure of significance to be built in the district (Map 2; Photo 12). The Neo-

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet Jackson Terrace Historic District Item number 7 Page 2

Classical building, designed by George G. Adams, has four projecting colossal porticos carried by Ionic columns which rest on substantial dados and plinths. The three-story building has a rusticated basement and terminates in a prominent cornice and parapet. The smooth ashlar exterior of the building is broken by large, multi-paned windows; round-arched, multi-paned windows light the first floor.

8. Significance Jackson Terrace Historic District, Lawrence

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☒ community planning	☒ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☒ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☒ education	☐ military	☒ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-1923	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1845-1923

Builder/Architect Morris Knowles, George Adams-architect
John A. Fallon-builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jackson Terrace Historic District is a significant enclave of nineteenth century residences oriented to a formally landscaped courtyard, the only such development of its kind in Lawrence. The Jackson Terrace district, including Jackson Court at the west and Newbury Place at the east, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, and workmanship. The district is significant for its association with the private residential development of Lawrence and with nineteenth-century landscape design. It embodies the characteristics of mid-to-late-nineteenth century residential and civic architecture in a New England manufacturing city and represents a distinguishable entity from that period. The Jackson Terrace Historic District thus meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the state and local levels.

The development of Jackson Terrace, Jackson Court, and Newbury Place began with the platting of Lawrence's residential streets by Essex Company engineer (and Lawrence's first mayor) Charles Storow in 1845-48 when the city was being developed by the Company as a textile manufacturing center.

Included in Storow's plan were provisions for parks and a 17-acre central Common. Jackson Court, a deviation from the grid of rectilinear through-streets, appears on the 1855 auction map of lots offered for sale by the Essex Company, but the elliptical plan of Jackson Terrace east of the Court does not. Given the comprehensive nature of Storow's plan, however, it appears that Jackson Court and yet-unnamed Jackson Terrace were conceived as a distinctive street, on axis to a major path of the Common and the 1857 fountain at the eastern edge. It is recorded that prior to the construction of City Hall (1849) in its present location, residents lobbied to build it on "Jackson Terrace"; perhaps Storow had set this land apart for civic development. When builder Morris Knowles of 79 Newbury Street and Pacific Mills agent John A. Fallon of Clover Hill purchased the lots abutting Jackson Terrace from the Washington Mills in 1874, they agreed that a strip of land on each side of Jackson Terrace would be "forever kept open for the use of the occupants of the whole of said land". Because a farm house was originally situated on Jackson Terrace, it appears that Morris Knowles was responsible for some of the formal landscape design elements of the terrace, probably the extant double-ellipse courtyard and granite steps evident in the Atlas and Bird's Eye View published in 1876.

The Jackson Street houses at the entrance to the district were built in the late 1850's. The substantial Italianate Style residences of C.A. Clark at 55 Jackson Street (Map 1), Dr. J.H. Morse at 57 Jackson Street (Map 13), and Dr. Aaron Ordway at 59 Jackson Street (Map 14), set the tone for high quality residential development.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dorgan, Maurice. History of Lawrence, MA, Cambridge, 1924.
City of Lawrence Atlases, 1875, 1896, 1906.
Lawrence City Directories, 1850-1910.
The Merrimack Valley Textile Museum and the Lawrence Public Library
hold photos and manuscripts relating to the district.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3.22 acres

Quadrangle name Lawrence

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A 19 323300 4730700
Zone Easting Northing

B 19 323430 4730670
Zone Easting Northing

C 19 323440 4730600

D 19 323310 4730560

E 19 323260 4730560

F 19 323260 4730700

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary includes all buildings related by construction date and relation to the landscaped oval and its approaches and included within the boundaries indicated by a heavy red line on the map entitled Jackson Terrace Historic District scale 1" = 100 ft.

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

state code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mari L. Myer, Program Assistant, with Carol Zellie, Consultant

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July, 1984

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone 727-8470

city or town Boston, state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X 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 State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

date September 27, 1984

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 11-13-84

for Melvyn Byer
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet Jackson Terrace Historic District Item number 8 Page 1

The lots on nearby Jackson Court were owned and developed by the Bay State Mills, later the Washington Mills. On the north side of the Court, the Bay State Mills built two modest dwellings for managers in the 1880's. The pitched-roofed, Italianate Style house at 5 Jackson Court (Map 3) housed Bay State employee John Morrison by 1853, and was later purchased by him. A double house at 7-9 Jackson Court (map 4) was owned by the Washington Mills until the 1880's. It was then sold to Fred McLanathan, a roll coverer, and deputy sheriff Albin Yeaw. This unpretentious housing did not deter Dr. J.H. Kidder, a dentist and president of the Pacific National Bank of Lawrence, from erecting his spacious mansard-roofed house on the south side of the Court at 8A Jackson Court (Map 5).

Ca. 1853, Bay State Mills erected a large Italianate house for the company agent in the center of what is now Jackson Terrace. The position of the building is documented by the 1872 Beers Atlas of Essex County and a period photograph. A succession of Bay State and Washington Mills agents resided in the house, including Oliver Hazard Perry, son of the war of 1812 Naval Hero and later owner of the Lawrence Woolen Mill, and Gustavus Fox, later Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Parker Kirk was the last Washington Mills agent to live in the house. Between 1853 and 1870, directories refer to this house as being on Jackson Court. Ca. 1874, when Knowles and Fallon purchased the lots on present-day Jackson Terrace from the Washington Mills, they acquired the house and moved it to its present location at 3-5 Jackson Terrace. It appears that Morris and Knowles held the property for several decades; neither developer, however, resided here.

In 1884 and 1887, the lots remaining on Jackson Terrace were developed with four substantial but unpretentious Queen Anne Style houses which were held as rental property for several decades by Morris and Fallon and their heirs. 7, 8, 10, and 11 Jackson Terrace (Map 7, 8, 9, 10) are not associated with any nineteenth century owners who might contribute to an understanding of the occupations of the last nineteenth century residents and owners of the Terrace. The developer's decision to build houses for speculation rather than sale is of note. Despite the ambitious beginnings of Jackson Terrace, it is significant that the land was held for ten years before the development of #'s 7, 8, 10, and 11. Although fine residences lined the Common, Jackson Terrace was precariously close to the crowded mill-owned boarding houses on Newbury Street, which were then being divested to private owners. The Prospect, High, and Jackson Street residential areas on the hills of Lawrence and near the Spicket were becoming well-established as fine residential areas in the late 1870's, and wealthy individuals were already beginning to "flee" central Lawrence for more spacious surroundings.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

NOV 13 1984

Continuation sheet Jackson Terrace Historic District, Lawrence Item number 8 Page 2

The district contains two institutional buildings. The earliest is the Newbury Street School, (Map 12), built in 1850 of red pressed brick in the Italianate Style. One of the three schools built in Lawrence during that year, it was used as an elementary school until 1928. In 1923, the Grecian Lodge of Masons purchased four Jackson Street houses for the construction of the Neo-Classical Masonic Temple (Map 2). Since 1872, the organization had held their meetings in the Saunders Block. The construction of the granite building and its colossal Ionic porticos added a significant element to the Jackson Street facade of the Common, but altered the small-scale residential character of Jackson Court leading to the Terrace. Situated facing the Common at the edge of the district, the Masonic Temple does not affect the residential character of the area.

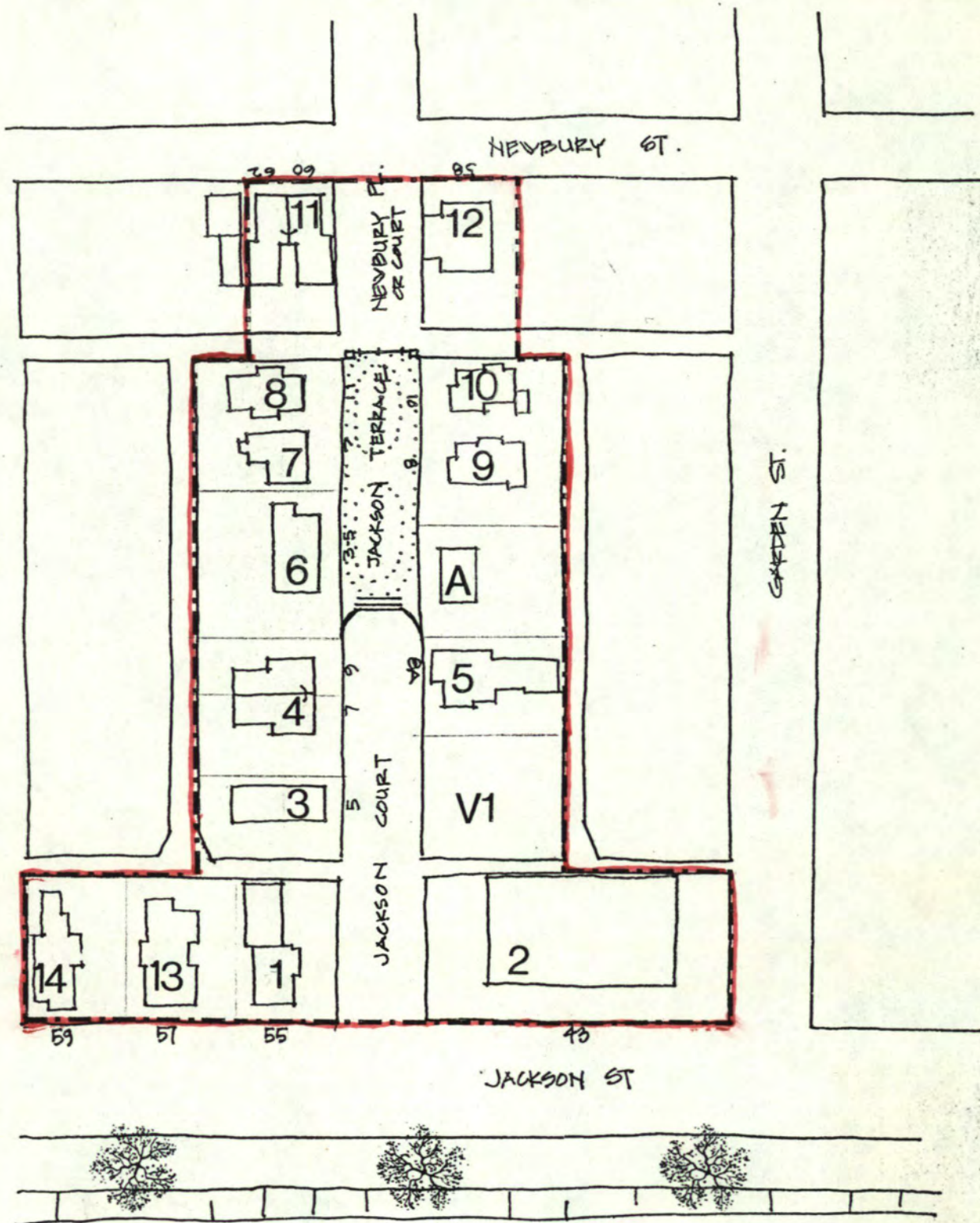
Although many of the buildings are currently in poor condition, considerable private and public interest exists in the revitalization of the unique space and buildings of Jackson Terrace. Revitalization plans should not alter the existing granite curbing, bollards, and other original features which define the nineteenth century landscape of Jackson Terrace.

Before the development of Jackson Terrace, the area was part of farm and orchard land which belonged to Phineas M. Gage and Daniel Merrill. According to early historian R.H. Tewksbury, Gage's Farmhouse stood approximately on Jackson Terrace. Tradition also locates a log fort built for seventeenth century settlers West of the Spicket in the vicinity of Jackson Terrace.

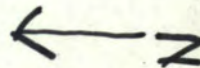
Archaeological potential must always be considered likely around structures that have integrity of location. While there are no known prehistoric or historic sites within the district, the likelihood of archaeological remains, especially those which relate to the standing structures, is high.

JACKSON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE
1	C.A. Brown House	55 Jackson Street		Italianate
2	Masonic Temple	43 Jackson Street	1913	Neoclassical
3	John Morrison House	5 Jackson Court	ca. 1890	Italianate
4	Bay State Mills, later F.W. McLanathan/ Albin Yeaw House	7-9 Jackson Court	ca. 1860's	Italianate
5	Dr. J.H. Kidder House	8A Jackson Court	ca. 1860's	Mansard
6	Knowles-Fallon House	3-5 Jackson Terrace	ca. 1853	Italianate
7	House	7 Jackson Terrace	1884-85	Queen Anne
8	House	11 Jackson Terrace	1884-85	Queen Anne
9	House	8 Jackson Terrace	1886-87	Queen Anne
10	House	10 Jackson Terrace	1886-87	Queen Anne
11	Samuel Allison House	60-62 Newbury Street	1870-71	Italianate
12	Newbury Street School	58 Newbury Street	1850	Italianate
13	Dr. J.H. Morse House	57 Jackson Street	1858	Italianate
14	Dr. Aaron Ordway House	59 Jackson Street	1855	Italianate
<u>Intrusions</u>				
A		6 Jackson Terrace	ca. 1930	residence
<u>Vacant Lot</u>				
VI		west 8A Jackson Court		



LAWRENCE COMMON



JACKSON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

1" = 100 feet

FROM SANBORN MAP · COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Jackson Terrace Historic District
Essex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. OCT 10 1984
Fed. Reg. Date 2/4/86
Date Due: 11/8/84 11/24/84
Entered in File Action: ☒ ACCEPT 11-13-84
National Register ☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

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

- ☐ 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

- ☐ 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

Jackson Terrace Historic District
Haskell County
KANSAS

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



Photo 1
Newbury Street School
SS Newbury
Jackson Terrace Historic District





3, 7-9 Jackson Court, Jackson Terrace Dist. Dist.
Lawrence, M.D.

5



March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA

Photo 3
Jackson Terrace,
granite steps
Jackson Terrace Historic
District
Lawrence, MA



March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Devel. Dept.
Lawrence, MA

Photo 4
3-5 Jackson Terrace
(Knowles-Fallon House)
Jackson Terrace Historic
District
Lawrence, MA



March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA

Photo 5
8, 10 Jackson Terrace
Jackson Terrace Historic
District
Lawrence, MA



Photo 6
8A Jackson Court
Jackson Terrace Historic
District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA



Photo 7
Jackson Court leading to
Jackson Terrace,
looking east
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.

Lawrence, MA



Photo 8
Jackson Terrace steps,
granite detail
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA



Photo 9
Jackson Terrace, from
Newbury Pl. looking
west
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA



Photo 10
60-62 Newbury Street
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA



March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA

Photo 11
7, 11 Jackson Terrace
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA



4 Jackson Terrace

Photo 12
59, 57 Jackson
43 Jackson (Masonic
Temple)
Jackson Terrace
Historic District
Lawrence, MA

March 1983
Carol Zellie
Neg: Comm. Dev. Dept.
Lawrence, MA

6°50' JUSE
(WINDHAM)

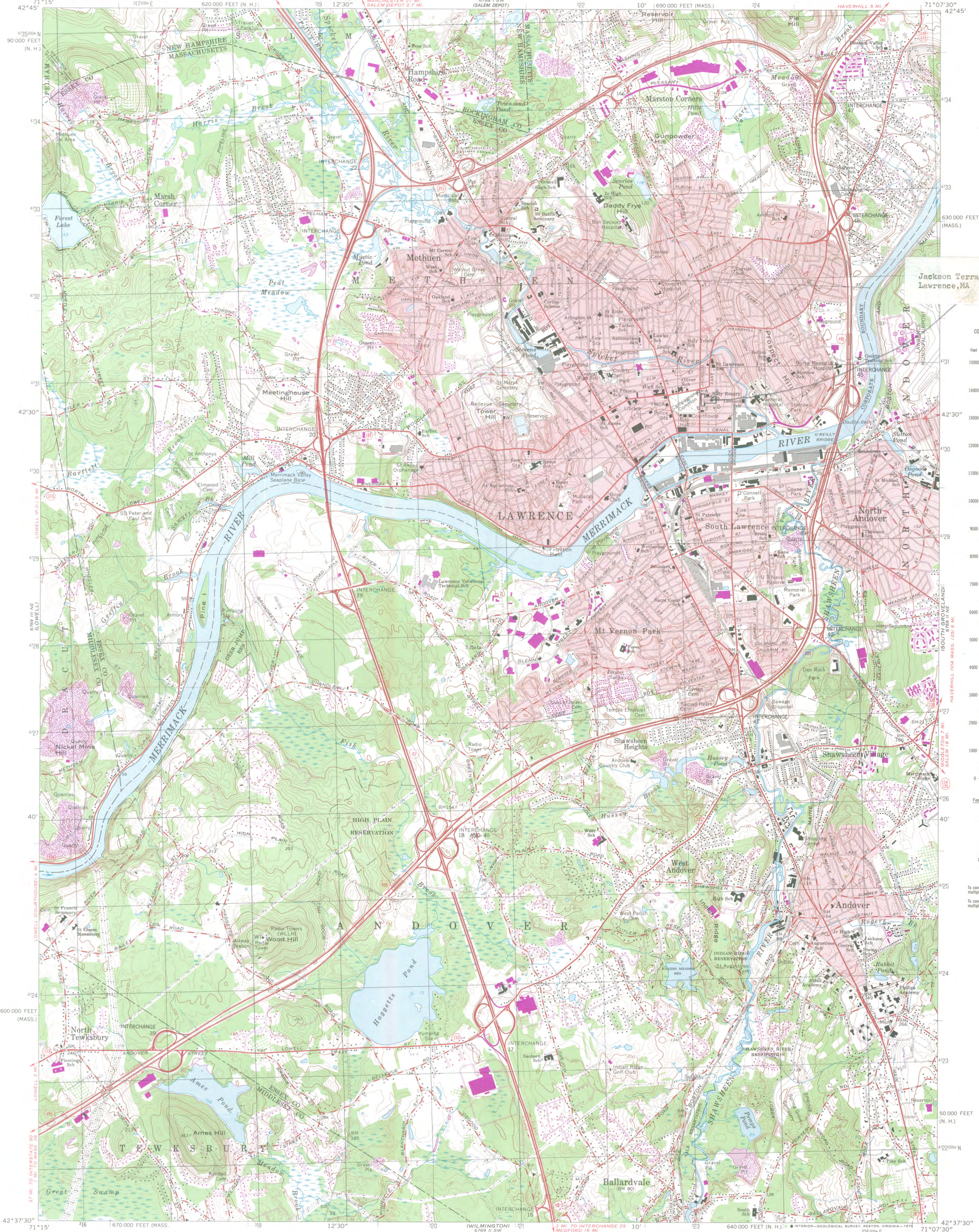
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LAWRENCE QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6°50' JSE
(HAVERHILL)



Jackson Terrace Historic District
Lawrence, MA

CONVERSION
SCALES



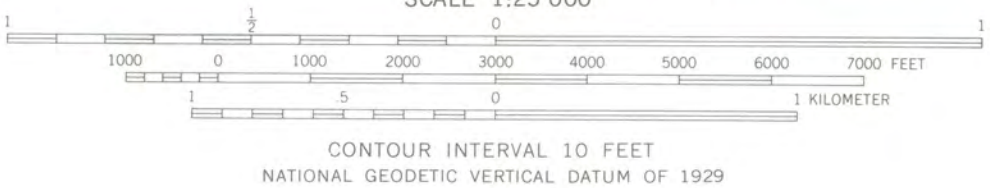
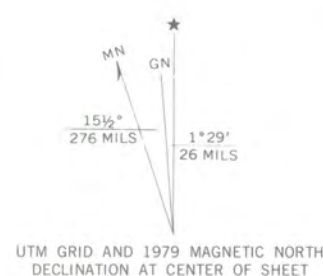
19-323300-4730700
19-323430-4730670
19-323440-4730600
19-323310-4730560
19-323260-4730560
19-323260-4730700

Feet Meters
1 3048
2 6096
3 9144
4 12192
5 15240
6 18288
7 21336
8 24384
9 27432
10 30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1941 and 1942. Revised 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— State Route ———

LAWRENCE, MASS.—N. H.
N4237.5—W7107.5/7.5

1966
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6769 II NW—SERIES V814

