NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

MAY 23 1989

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 WAKEFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number MULTIPLE [ ] not for publication N/A
city, town WAKEFIELD [ ] vicinity N/A
state MASSACHUSETTS code 025 county MIDDLESEX code 017 zip code 01880

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	159	10 buildings
[X] public-local	[X] district	5	0 sites
[ ] public-State	[X] site	18	41 structures
[ ] public-Federal	[X] structure	1	0 objects
	[X] object	183	51 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 [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

James W. Bradley DSHPO — 5/3/89
Signature of certifying official — Date

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Beth L. Savage — 7-6-89
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 3 Page

Amendments to the cover sheet for the Wakefield Multiple Resource Area

Section 3. Classification

Under Ownership of Property, please check public-Federal.

For Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register, please change from 0 to 1.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
RELIGION: PARISH CHURCHES	RELIGION: PARISH CHURCHES
SOCIAL: MEETING HALL	SOCIAL: MEETING HALL
DOMESTIC: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGS	DOMESTIC: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGS
INDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURING	INDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURING
AGRICULTURAL: DAIRY FARMS	FUNERARY: CEMETERY
FUNERARY: CEMETERY	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
QUEEN ANNE	foundation MULTIPLE
GEORGIAN	walls MULTIPLE
FEDERAL	roof MULTIPLE
ITALIANATE	other MULTIPLE
SHINGLE	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

INTRODUCTION

Boundaries for the Wakefield Multiple Resource Area are the incorporated town limits, an area of 7.9 square miles. Located on the eastern edge of Middlesex County, approximately ten miles north of Boston, Wakefield is bounded on the northeast by the town of Lynnfield, on the east by Saugus, on the south by Melrose, on the west by Stoneham, and on the northwest by Reading. Parts of the northern (Lynnfield) and eastern (Saugus) boundaries are defined by the Saugus River.

Wakefield is situated on the coastal lowlands of eastern Massachusetts, mostly within the watershed of the Saugus River, which originates in Wakefield at Lake Quannapowitt. A tributary of the Saugus River, the Mill River, flows out of Wakefield's other major body of water, Crystal Lake. Local elevations generally extend between 70 and 200 feet above sea level, rising above 200 feet on a few hilltops in the southern part of town. The northern and eastern peripheral areas of the town are characterized by the low-lying, poorly drained lands of the Saugus River floodplain. The relatively level, upland areas east and southeast of Lake Quannapowitt are notable for their fertile, sandy loams, as is a smaller area to the east at the junction of Lowell and Salem Streets. South of Lake Quannapowitt is situated an area of easily cultivated glacial terrace soils. Both these areas, east and south of the lake, attracted early native and colonial settlers. The historic central village, the focus of the original 17th-century colonial settlement of Reading, is located on the terrace plain between Wakefield's two lakes and extends up the slopes of Shingle Hill to the east and Cowdry's Hill to the west. The southern and southeastern areas of Wakefield, particularly east of Crystal Lake, contain rocky lands, part of the northern edge of the belt of rough, stony terrain that makes up the Middlesex Fells. This area of hill and marshland is tributary to the Mystic River via Spot Pond Brook and the Malden River.

[X] See continuation sheet

What is now Wakefield was part of the large, old town of Reading (spelled Redding in the 17th century), established in 1644 from the western part of Lynn (1638) and Lynn Village (1639) land grants, which covered much of the area of the present towns of Wakefield and Reading. A 1651 grant to Reading included most of the present town of North Reading. Another addition came in 1729, when the Greenwood section was annexed from Malden. In 1812, the southern, First Precinct of Reading separated from the rest of the town and incorporated as the new town of South Reading. In 1868, the name of South Reading was changed to Wakefield, in honor of Cyrus Wakefield, the leading local industrialist, and a major benefactor of the town. A portion of land was annexed from Stoneham in 1889, and minor boundary adjustments with Melrose and Saugus took place during the 20th century.

Today, Wakefield is a suburban, industrial town on the northern axis of metropolitan Boston along the Route 128 corridor. Earliest settlement may have occurred in the Woodland period (2000-400 B.P.), with native sites and possible village concentrations in the lowland areas in the vicinity of the Wakefield lakes. In the mid-17th century, the area developed as a colonial agricultural community, part of the town of Reading, with meetinghouse center at the base of Lake Quannapowitt. Although settlement was dispersed, by the late 18th century a residential focus had developed along Main Street on the lake plain, and modest commercial and civic development in the village center continued through the early 19th century. The mid-19th century location of the Boston and Maine Railroad through the center of Wakefield made the area an important location for new industrial and residential development. The shoe industry, previously a local cottage craft, expanded, and subsequently important new manufacturing facilities were constructed, including a foundary, a rattan works, and a textile mill. Industrial expansion brought an influx of population, and resulted in significant transformations of the local built environment. The development of suburban residential neighborhoods for Boston commuters had an equally important impact. During the mid-19th century, affluent residential districts were built to the west of Lake Quannapowitt on Cowdry's Hill, and to the east of the lake on Shingle Hill. A distinct suburban area grew to the south of the village, focused on the Greenwood Depot. The civic and ecclesiastic center of Wakefield remained located on the south shore of Lake Quannapowitt, while the commercial center moved south, closer to the main depot. Subsequent suburban growth was linked to the electric street railway, and later to the major automobile highways. Wakefield continues to develop as a stable, suburban area, although the industrial core at the railroad junction has declined. There are, however, intense growth pressures along the Route 128 corridor, around Lake Quannapowitt and along the Saugus River axis.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

LYNN VILLAGE AND READING--INITIAL SETTLEMENT (1639-1713)

The first permanent European colonial settlement of the area that is now Wakefield occurred in 1639. Aboriginal occupation had preceded the coming of the colonials, and native settlements were located in the surrounds of Lake Quannapowitt and Crystal Lake, and the Montrose section of Wakefield to the east. In 1639, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay granted twenty nine inhabitants of Lynn "four miles square at the head of their bounds." Originally called Lynn Village, the new township was renamed Redding (later Reading) when it was incorporated as a distinct entity from Lynn in 1644. The town's territory was expanded by two square miles in 1651, when the area that is now North Reading was added. The proprietors were allotted between 30 and 200 acres in the initial division of lands. In 1647, a second division of local meadowland allocated between ten and twenty acres to each settler, based on a formula that allowed two acres per family member and one acre per beast. Settlement was dispersed, although farmsteads were located in several preferred local neighborhoods. The first inhabitants chose to build their homesteads in the vicinity of the lakes, along the major native American trail (now Main Street), and on the two hills overlooking Lake Quannapowitt--Shingle Hill to the east, and Cowdry's Hill to the west. These areas were chosen for their productive, relatively stone-free soils and their proximity to established transportation routes.

There is evidence for a local agricultural economy that was sustained by extensive cattle raising for the Boston and Salem markets, and by the production of grains. Local streams were quickly tapped for small-scale waterpower sites. As early as 1650, John Poole operated a gristmill on the Mill River, which originates at Crystal Lake. Early on, local craft production supplemented agricultural pursuits. In 1677, Jonas Eaton was given wood rights in the town on the condition that he remain there to make shoes, an activity that a century later had become an important local industry.

Highways were first laid out by the town in the 1650s. The main route south to Chelsea and Boston following Main Street was established in 1651. In 1681, a route of Woburn and Medford (Church Street) was laid out over Cowdry's Hill. By the end of the 17th century, roads had been established to Stoneham (Prospect Street), Saugus (Water Street), and Andover (Vernon Street).

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The land division of 1647 set aside a Common area, the Town Common, Main Street (D375, ca. 1644, Common Historic District), and in 1653 a moratorium was placed on the cutting of trees here. At the end of the 17th century, this area south of Lake Quannapowitt was well established as the community center. The original log meetinghouse built in 1644 stood here at the southern boundary of the Common (near the corner of Main and Albion Streets), and the town's first burial ground was located nearby (near the site of the present bandstand). The second meetinghouse, which was built in 1690, was relocated to a site on the south shore of Lake Quannapowitt, and the Second Burial Ground, Church Street (D801, 1691, Common Historic District) was established adjacent to it and remained in use until the mid-19th century.

Twenty-eight years after the first settlers arrived in 1667, there were fifteen houses in Reading. Most were probably small, one or two-room gable-roofed structures. In 1671, a garrison house, of unknown dimensions, was built to guard against Indian attacks. Two structures from this period remain in Wakefield. The original one-room section of the Hartshorne House, 41 Church Street (D359, ca. 1681) retains a 17th-century door surround, with simple entablature and panelled pilasters. The house was expanded to a full 2 1/2-story, five-bay structure in the Federal Period. An ell at the rear of 391 Vernon Street (A40, ca. 1680-1750) is believed to have been built before 1681. The main block of this was built in ca. 1750, and the building was relocated to its present site ca. 1790.

READING FIRST PARISH--AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (1713-1812)

The town of Reading underwent little a territorial expansion during the eighteenth century. In 1727, a portion of land south of Crystal Lake (originally South District, now Greenwood) containing nine farmsteads was annexed to Reading from Malden. However, continued development in the town stimulated a series of internal divisions. By the second decade of the 18th century, population growth and expansion into the outlying areas of the large town of Reading had led to complaints from those living in the northern parts of the town that the meetinghouse site south of Lake Quannapowitt was inconvenient. In 1713, these families separated to form a new North Parish within the town. Similar disagreements over access to a newly constructed meetinghouse led families in the western part of Reading to split off as the

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West Parish in 1769. These developments, while they did not change the town's boundaries or its political structure, did segregate religious and social life and education into three separate communities. A more complete separation did not come until 1812, when the First Parish (now Wakefield) became the town of South Reading.

The town continued to establish new highways during this period. According to town records, a committee was established at a town meeting in 1737 "to lay out necessary ways and watering places and all other conveniences, that shall be thought convenient for all proprietors in the town, through the town common." Pre-existing roads, such as Main Street, were improved. Two highways were laid out from Lake Quannapowitt east toward Salem (now Lowell and Salem Streets). In 1737, a bridge was built over the Saugus River at its outlet from Lake Quannapowitt.

The community grew slowly during the first half of the 18th century, but by 1765 Reading had 1,538 inhabitants. By 1800 the number had risen to over 2,000, and in 1810 it had surpassed 2,200. In 1812, the population of the old First Parish upon its incorporation as South Reading was approximately 800, living in an estimated 125 houses. Farmhouses were scattered along the major arteries--on Church and Prospect Streets to the west, on Salem Street to the east, and along Main Street to the south. The surviving dwellings from the period are predominantly the substantial, two-story houses constructed in the last decades of the period in the town's prime agricultural neighborhoods by its most successful farm families. Examples of these include 196 Main Street, (A8, 1790-1810), the Daniel Sweetser House, 458 Lowell Street (A23, 1780), and 1 Woodcrest Drive (A41, 1789). Few of the more representative, small, one-story dwellings from the mid-18th century survive, but two good examples are the gable-roofed Samuel Gould House, 48 Meriam Street (C196, ca. 1725), and the Daniel Hay House, 379 Albion Street (D228, ca. 1726-1735).

By the late 18th century, the intensity of development at the meetinghouse center began to increase dramatically. The First Parish had enlarged its church and added a steeple in 1727. A new, third meetinghouse, located a little south of the second, was completed in 1768. A brick powderhouse was built on the Common in 1770, and in 1799 a school was built on the common near the southwest corner of Main and Church streets. Separatist Baptists built a meetinghouse on the north side of Salem Street in 1800. To this cluster of

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civic structures were added a store, a tavern, and the tinware shop established by Burrage Yale in 1802. Moreover, by the early 19th century more than a dozen residences of farmers, merchants, artisans, and professionals clustered around the common, creating a distinct village landscape. Few of the buildings that stood in the central village at the end of this period survive. A good residential example from the village's northeast edge is the two-story, central-hall house at 23 Salem Street (A76, 1795), and a row of substantial period residences survives on the south side of Church Street, the main highway leading into the village from the west. These include 38, 40, 42 and 44 Church Street (#s 361, 359, 358, 357; 1790-1803; Church and Lafayette Street HD).

SOUTH READING--SHOE TOWN AND COMMERCIAL VILLAGE (1812-1845)

In 1812, a split occurred between the largely Federalist North and West parishes of Reading and the Republican South Parish. The more populated North and West parishes retained the name of Reading, while the South Parish separated as South Reading, establishing the basic boundaries of the area that would later be renamed Wakefield. Population growth continued at a steady pace. Population of the new town of South Reading in 1820 was approximately 1,000. By 1830 it had reached 1,311, and in 1840 it was 1,517.

Outside the central village, the town continued to be characterized by dispersed farmsteads, with the most densely occupied rural neighborhood probably Salem Street as it approached the Saugus River crossing. Surviving period dwellings include the substantial two-story houses of the town's most successful farmers, who were prospering from dairy production for nearby urban markets. These include houses of traditional 18th-century central-chimney plan, such as 193 Vernon Street (A46, 1840), the Jonas Cowdry House, 61 Prospect Street (D323, ca. 1833), and the more stylish, central-hall Suell Winn House, 72-74 Elm Street (D331, 1813-1814). While many farm families prospered, at the same time the town found it necessary to build a poor house for the less fortunate on Farm Street in the Woodville neighborhood in the southeast.

However, while agriculture remained an important activity, the economy of South Reading increasingly focused on manufacturing activities, with shoemaking the principal industry. Small shops were located throughout the

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town. The structure at 113 Salem Street (A83, 1840-1857) is a rare, surviving local example. By 1832, shoe production employed 350 men and 100 women in town, and the annual output was valued at $225,000. Five years later, 260 men and 186 women were producing 175,000 pairs of shoes valued at $142,000. In addition, the manufacture of shoe tools, tinware, and razor straps added to the prosperity of the town and stimulated the growth of the center village area.

The establishment of regular stage service to Boston after 1817 further solidified the village's role as a transportation node and a commercial center. By the 1830s, Congregational and Baptist churches faced each other across the common, separated by the 1834 town houses sited on the Common itself. Substantial residences faced the Common on the east (Main Street) and west (Common Street). One of these survives at One Common Street (D355, 1812-1820, Common Historic District). Residential development also extended south along Main Street, east on Salem Street to Vernon Street, and west on Church Street. Substantial, two-story period houses, of both traditional and more popular Federalist plans survive in two houses on Main Street (Common Historic District). To the southeast of the Common, an industrial focus continued to develop at the Water Street mill on the Mill River.

New streets and residential subdivisions were laid out in the village from the 1820s on, but new houses were not built on these lots until after 1830. Lafayette Street was laid out in 1824, and Greenwood Street in 1828. In 1835, Moses Sweetser subdivided the Cordis Farm on the eastern shore of Lake Quannapowitt, and laid out Cordis, Sweetser, and School (now Upper Pleasant) Streets. In the late 1830s, Crescent Street was laid out, Salem Street was extended eastward to meet Lowell Street, and Albion Street was extended westward. In the 1840s Eaton and Chestnut streets were laid out.

At the end of the period, the center village remained the town's civic and social focus. The Baptist Church, moved from Salem Street to the east side of the common (Main at Crescent Street) in 1820, was rebuilt at that site after it burned in 1835. The Baptists also built an academy nearby, east of Crescent Street, in 1829. A new Greek Revival town house was constructed in 1834. Still standing from the period is the Universalist Church, 326 Main Street (A14, 1839, Common Historic District). Later period residential

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survivals in the village area include the Greek Revival houses built at 28, 29, 34, and 36 Lafayette Street (Church and Lafayette Street Historic District) in the 1830s. Stylish town houses were also built by the town's prosperous manufacturing, merchant, and professional elite, such as the Dr. S. O. Richardson House, 694 Main Street (B135, 1837-1841), and 28 Cordis Street (A54, 1835-1845), originally owned by tavernkeeper Joseph W. Vinton. Village residences also included the more modest cottages of local shoemakers, like the Abel Hutchinson House, 40 Crescent Street (A104, 1839).

SOUTH READING AND WAKEFIELD--FACTORY TOWN AND EARLY SUBURB (1845-1873)

The arrival in Wakefield of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1844-1845 was the catalyst for significant changes in almost every aspect of the community. This branch of the Boston and Maine line was located through Malden, South Reading, and Reading to Wilmington, where it connected with a line to Haverhill and the north. The addition of branch lines made South Reading an important junction point in the regional rail network. In 1850, the South Reading Branch was completed to Salem, and four years later the Georgetown Line was opened. The Winn Street Railroad Bridge (D339, 1844), although renovated in the 20th century, is a survival from this early period of local railroad development. Most importantly, the railroad provided a fast, direct link to the Boston metropolis to the south. The location of the main depot of North Avenue altered the growth patterns of the town, stimulating the development of industrial activity along the rail corridor and shifting the central village focus away from the common and Lake Quannapowitt to the southern end of Main Street. Expanded opportunities for employment and residential expansion meant considerable population growth in Wakefield during this period, to 2,758 in 1855, 3,245 in 1865, and 4,135 in 1870.

Significant new development, both residential and industrial, resulted from the new railroad connections. Between 1845 and 1873, thirty new streets were laid out. By the end of the period, the built-up area of Wakefield Center extended across the area south of Lake Quannapowitt between the Boston and Maine line and the Georgetown Branch, reaching as far north as Lawrence Street on the east side of Main Street, and extending west of the Boston and Maine line to Cedar Street. North of the village, less dense development extended along the east and west shores of the lake. South of the village, two

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distinct residential clusters developed along the rail corridor. One of these was located at Wakefield Junction east of Crystal Lake, the other further south at Greenwood, where an early suburban residence built for an affluent Boston commuter survives on the south shore of Crystal Lake at 5 Linden Avenue (C197, ca. 1858).

Many of the neighborhoods that were developed within and around the village were built to house affluent families who could now afford to live in the new suburbs and commute the ten miles to work in Boston. Other streets in the village contained single- and two-family residences built to house the many native and immigrant families who came to work in local industries. In 1845, for example, Railroad Avenue (now North Avenue) along the rail corridor was built up with worker housing. The one-story Greek Revival cottage at 509 North Avenue (D509, 1860) is typical of the local worker residences from this period. Typical examples of the much larger, new houses built for professionals around the edge of the pre-railroad village are two 2 1/2 story Greek Revival residences. The house at 7 Salem Street (A73, 1855-1857) was originally owned by John S. Eaton, a railroad ticket agent. The dwelling at 8 Park Street (A95, 1852-1857) was occupied by Dr. Josiah Poland.

Another new, stylish location in the village was Chestnut Street, laid out in 1845 to connect Main Street with Railroad Street to the west. It was quickly developed with large, single-family homes, such as the two-story Italianate residence at 21 Chestnut Street (D287, 1865), designed by Wakefield architect John Stevens. Another major residential development occurred with the laying out of the Avon Street subdivision on land owned by the heirs of Lemuel Sweetser, a local shoe manufacturer. Avon Street was also developed as a high-income area, as evidenced by 23 Avon Street (D293, ca. 1855), a 2 1/2-story, high-style Italianate house. A third fashionable neighborhood was developed just north of Avon Street on the estate of Burrage Yale. Here, on Yale Street, at least four fine period examples of Italianate and Second Empire residences survive in the Yale Avenue Historic District. The westward direction of development established by these early efforts set the pattern for a sector of high-income residential neighborhoods that continued to expand west of Main Street for the next seventy years.

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If the direction of affluent neighborhoods was toward the town's western hills, industrial development remained concentrated along the lowland railroad corridors. By the end of the period, the two main complexes were the Wakefield Rattan Works at the southeast edge of the village along Water Street, and the Franklin Foundry, located along Foundry Street west of the Boston and Maine line. Worker housing like that which developed along North Avenue was constructed near the Foundry and Albion Street, near the Rattan Works on Water Street, and in the old East Ward (Montrose).

While commercial and industrial development focused on the rail corridor, the town undertook major improvements to the old civic center area south of Lake Quannapowitt. The common was drained and graded in 1859, and the next year it was fenced. In 1869, the town enlarged and improved the Square on the upper part of Main Street, and in 1871 it began acquiring land along the lake shore to add to the Common. The area around the Common remained the main civic focus, with the Congregational Church, a new Baptist Church (353, 1872, Common Historic District), a Universalist Church that was enlarged and remodelled in 1859, and a new High School (352, 1871, Common Historic District). But the shift in commercial activity was well signaled by the construction of the new town hall in 1871 further south on Main Street at Water Street, near the depot. The location of the first (1854) and second (1871) Roman Catholic churches on the west side of the Boston and Maine tracks on Albion Street marked another division in the community with the emergence of a distinct focus for the town's growing Irish Catholic population.

In addition to stimulating manufacturing and residential development, the extension of the rail corridor past Crystal Lake and Lake Quannapowitt generated two new lakeside land use zones. The new transport link quickly led to a major expansion of the local ice industry. By the 1850s, extensive ice storage houses had been constructed on the western shore of Lake Quannapowitt and on the northern shore of Crystal Lake. At the same time, the fringe zone between the rail line and Lake Quannapowitt was soon transformed into a suburban cemetery belt. Within a year of the coming of the railroad, a private group established Lakeside Cemetery, recognizing the local need for more extensive facilities than were provided by the existing burial ground. Within several decades, the original cemetery was extended to North Avenue, several houses were removed, and a street closed off. A granite and limestone Cemetery Tomb, Beacon Street (D343, ca. 1860), of classical Greek temple form,

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stands on a lane that leads from North Avenue to the lake. A second cemetery, the Temple Israel Cemetery (D801, 1859), was established by Boston's first synagogue. Situated just south of Lakeside Cemetery, the layout of Temple Israel Cemetery is distinguished by a more regular, gridlike arrangement, in contrast to the picturesque, curving paths and naturalistic landscaping of neighboring Lakeside.

WAKEFIELD--INDUSTRIAL CENTER AND BOSTON SUBURB (1873-1905)

From 1873 to 1905, Wakefield experienced considerable industrial growth and suburban development. Rapid population growth continued, as the number of inhabitants doubled during the period. The introduction of electric street railway service provided a new set of cheap and convenient transportation routes. All these trends led to a tremendous growth in the size of the housing stock, built to acommodate an increasing number of suburban commuters and local factory workers.

Between 1870 and 1880, Wakefield's population increased by over 1,400, with the number of residents reaching 5,547. By 1890, the population had reached 7,000, and by 1905 it had topped 10,000, as both Boston commuters and local employees relocated to the town. At the end of the period, 26% of the population was foreign born, with half of this group immigrants from Ireland and Nova Scotia, and smaller numbers from Canada, England, Sweden, and Italy.

Electric street railway service was established in 1892 with the opening of the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company. Early streetcar lines extended along Main, Albion, and Water Streets. Service to Woburn and Winchester was soon followed by the extension of lines to Melrose (1893), Reading (1894), and Saugus. In 1898, service was extended to Peabody and Salem, and in 1902 a branch line was opened to Wakefield Park. The new lines extended the distance that Wakefield commuters could live from local railroad depots, and from workplaces in Wakefield and nearby towns, and helped generate a new round of local suburban development.

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While these improved transportation facilities greatly aided economic and residential growth in Wakefield, the established railroad connections, particularly to Boston, remained central to the town's development. By 1893, the Boston and Maine Railroad had six passenger stations in Wakefield and 1,500 commuters rode on the sixty trains that ran daily to Boston. Intensive use required the improvement of local freight and passenger facilities. Two survivals from this period are the Center Depot, Water Street (B126, ca. 1874), a one-story, clapboard structure, and the Upper Depot, 27-29 Tuttle Street (D247, ca. 1889), one of the main commuter stations near the town center, notable for its cross-gable plan and elaborate work in the end wall chimneys.

The town saw continued industrial diversification in the last quarter of the 19th century. The shoe industry, while still important, never recovered its local preeminence in the post-Civil War period. Through the end of the 19th century, the Wakefield Rattan Company, Water Street (A118, 1856-1930), continued to be the major local employer. The company rebuilt much of its facility on Water Street after an extensive fire in 1881. An important new industry along the Water Street manufacturing corridor was the Henry Miller and Sons Piano Company, which relocated to Wakefield in 1882, bringing a large number of highly skilled craftsmen and their families as new residents of the town. A second important new industrial development was the relocation of the Harvard Knitting Mills of the Winship, Boit Company to Wakefield in 1889. In 1896, the firm opened a new mill in the established industrial district along the Boston and Maine corridor on Foundry Street. By the early 20th century, the company surpassed the Rattan Works as the largest local employer.

Most of those employed by these local manufacturing firms appear to have continued to live within walking distance of their jobs. The neighborhoods along Water Street and to the south of the Rattan Works in the Junction District continued to be built up with modest single- and multi-family residences, as was the area west of the foundry and knitting mill along North Avenue, Albion Street, and Broadway. To the east, worker housing also extended along Vernon Street. At the end of the period, most of the residents of these neighborhoods appear to have been Irish immigrants and their descendents.

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The most dramatic transformation of the local landscape in the period was the conversion of former farmsteads into suburban residential neighborhoods, as major subdivisions were developed in the western and southern parts of the town. An early period development was Eustis Street, laid out over the Eustis Farm on Cowdry Hill in 1880, and the first of several subdivisions west of the village created for high-income commuters. However, the development of Eustis Street was apparently stunted by other subdivisions that were advertised more aggressively.

A much more successful subdivision was Wakefield Park, a planned garden suburb established in 1888 on 100 acres south of Cowdry's Hill, which had been fields and orchards until the mid-19th century. Jacob S. Merrill and Charles S. Hanks, a Boston lawyer and real estate developer, laid out houselots along Dell Avenue, Park Avenue, Summit Avenue, and Morrison Road. The houselots were sold with deed restrictions to ensure that the area would remain an exclusive, high-income neighborhood. By the 1890s, Wakefield Park had become the area's most prestigious garden suburb. The eclectic Tudor/Colonial Revival house at 1 Morrison Avenue (D255, ca. 1890), and the Shingle Style residence at 8 Park Avenue (D266, ca. 1900, Wakefield Park Historic District) are representative of the homes of the neighborhood. The Wakefield Park Historic District includes eight period residence that retain the integrity of the original plan.

In the southern part of Wakefield along the Boston and Maine Railroad corridor, the Greenwood area experienced a dramatic transformation from a rural farmland with picnic groves and a few summer residences to a commuter neighborhood. Greenwood Park, a planned subdivision, was initially laid out in 1873. Early development was sporadic, but a fine example from this phase is the Stick Style house at 118 Greenwood Street (C188, ca. 1875), one of the best examples of this style in Wakefield. A second subdivision in 1889 was the catalyst for increased development. Managed by the Wood-Harmon Company, Greenwood Park included the area bounded by Babson and Pine Streets, and Maple, Pitman and Greenwood Avenues. The Colonial Revival residence at 52 Oak Street (B164, ca. 1890) is representative of a number of houses built here during the later decades of the period. Development intensified after 1892, when the Main Street streetcar line improved access to the area. Two years later, the neighborhood had enough affluent residents to support the construction of the Greenwood Union Church (B139, 1884).

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A third important subdivision area in this period was Lakeside on Shingle Hill on the east side of Lake Quannapowitt. The earliest residential conversion here occurred on Lawrence Street, laid out in the 1850s, and subdivided in 1874 by James Emerson, a shoe manufacturer whose home was on the northeast corner of Main and Lawrence Streets. North of Lawrence Street, Wade Avenue was also subdivided in 1874. Later Lakeside subdivisions included White and Aborn Avenues, developed by the families of John Aborn and John White, both also affluent local shoe manufacturers. Fine examples of the residences constructed in this area are the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house at 23 Lawrence Street (A70, ca. 1887), and the Queen Anne house with Stick Style detailing at 11 Wade Avenue (A64, ca. 1874-1889). The largest, most elaborate Queen Anne house in the neighborhood, with porte cochere and carriage barn, was built on the summit of Shingle Hill, at 18a-20 Aborn Street (A62, ca. 1883-1888).

In Wakefield Center, Main Street north of the depot remained the local retailing district, with the addition of commercial blocks like the three-story brick Flanley's Block, 349-353 Main Street (D292, ca. 1895). Further north, the Common area remained an important institutional focus through the period, with the relocation here of the Emmanual Episcopal Church, 5 Bryant Street (D11, 1881, Common Historic District), and the construction of a new First Parish Congregational Church (369, 1890-1892, Common Historic District). The Common itself became the focus of a town beautification movement sparked by a $10,000 bequest by Cornelius Sweetser. In 1884-1885, the northern section of the Common to the lake shore was graded for use as a park. An ornate Bandstand on the Town Common (D737, 1884-1885, Common Historic District), was constructed of dressed fieldstone and wood. The Rockery, Main Street (D379, 1884-1885), designed by Ernest Bowditch, is a semi-circular fieldstone wall that encloses a terrace and Spanish-American War Monument (1926). An Historical Lynn Village Monument, Main Street (D380, 1888, Common Historic District), was erected near the Rockery. The Civil War Monument, Town Common (D377, 1902, Common Historic District) is a 100-foot-high granite and limestone column topped by a soldier and eagle with spread wings.

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Other municipal improvement came with economic development and population growth. In 1894 the town purchased the Citizen's Gas and Light Company, and in 1903 added the Quannapowitt Water Company, which had been established as a private water supply enterprise in 1883. In addition, the growing town built six new schools between 1880 and 1900. The Warren School, 30 Converse Street (D242, 1895-1897), a two-story, brick Renaissance Revival structure, is the best example of this form of civic construction in the period.

WAKEFIELD--METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY (1905-1938)

The importance of Wakefield as a diversified industrial town, a regional commercial center, and an affluent Boston suburb stimulated growth through the 1920s, although the town population stabilized during the depression years of the 1930s. The number of inhabitants rose from 10,268 in 1905 to 16,318 in 1930, falling slightly to 16,223 in 1940.

Street railways continued to operate to ca. 1920, when they were replaced by bus service and the increasing use of the automobile. Commuter rail service to Boston continued to play an important role for Wakefield suburbanites. By the end of the period, the town was also served by two regional automobile highways, both of which routed traffic through Wakefield Center. The east-west (old) Route 128 extended along Albion Street, North Avenue, West Water Street, Water Street, and New Salem Street (along the former branch railroad route to Salem) to Montrose. The north-south Route 129 extended along Main Street, Water Street, and Farm Street.

Main Street continued as the institutional and commercial focus for a growing community. New civic structures were built at the south end of the common area, including the YMCA, 317 Main Street (D305, 1918) the Lucius Beebe Memorial Library, Main Street (D298, 1922) and the Wakefield Post Office, Main Street (D299, 1936), (all in the Common Historic District). New commercial buildings located just south of this new civic focus included a new bank building for the Wakefield Trust Company, 371 Main Street (D290, 1924), and a new building for the local newspaper, the Item Building, 26 Albion Street (C224, 1912), built just west of Main Street. At the same time, the new Massachusetts State Armory, Main Street (C214, 1913), another civic landmark, was located much further south on Main Street, closer to the depot.

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While Wakefield's character was increasingly that of an affluent Boston suburb, industry continued to be the important local source of employment. Continued enlargement of the town's industrial base resulted in the relocation here of firms from other Massachusetts towns, including the Middlesex Knitting Company (1912) and the Neveroil Bearing Company (1922). By the end of the 1920s, local manufacturing included a number of chemical, metal fabricating, and diversified light manufacturing companies.

The Harvard Knitting Mills of the Winship, Boit Company remained the major local employer. Continued expansion of its workforce was reflected in the construction nearby of new multi-family rowhouse apartments at 35-37 Richardson Avenue (C219, ca. 1912-1915), and 38-48 Richardson Avenue (C218, ca. 1912). The success of the company's principal owners was also reflected locally, in the estate complexes that they built on Wakefield's west side. These include the Charles Winship House, 13 Mansion Road (D231, 1901-1906), a massive Colonial Revival residence, and the complex of three English Cottage Style residences built by Elizabeth Boit for her family, the Elizabeth Boit House, 127 Chestnut Street (D252, ca. 1911), 90 Prospect Street (D319, ca. 1913), and 88 Prospect Street (D320, ca. 1913).

The extension of local streetcar lines and subsequently the introduction of the automobile led to even further dispersal of suburban residences to the outer borders of the town. The new growth of population in the southeastern part of Wakefield was reflected in the construction of the Woodville School, Farm Street (B132, 1920). The Craftsman Style bungalow at 380 Albion Street (C221, 1910) represents the residential growth stimulated by the street railway at Wakefield's western border with Stoneham. While more modest middle-class residences were built throughout much of the town, the location of the Winship and Boit houses nearby secured for Wakefield Park a continued place as the local high-status suburban area, and new high-income residential development continued on subdivisions in this area. Representative from the period are five Colonial Revival residences on Park Avenue (Wakefield Park Historic District), and the Colonial Revival house at 32 Morrison Road Road (256, 1906-1908). Late attempts to develop the area northwest of Wakefield Park are reflected in the Craftsman Style home at 30 Sheffield Road (D311, ca. 1917) and 13 Sheffield Road (D312, 1918).

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ARCHITECTURE

INTRODUCTION

This section on Wakefield's architecture is organized by building type. Its first and largest subsection examines the residential structures that form the bulk of Wakefield's historic building stock. Nonresidential structures, including ecclesiastical, commercial, municipal, and industrial buildings are then discussed. Parenthetical numerals refer to inventory number and construction date. Portions of this section are based on the Wakefield Survey Completion Report submitted by Architectural Planning Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1985.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The majority of the housing stock in Wakefield was constructed between 1880 and 1930, although new, suburban tract housing was built in the post-World War II era. Wakefield's diversity of residential architecture includes scattered pre-1850 farmhouses, streetscapes and clusters of mid 19th-century houses, and more recent subdivisions. Single-family, wood-frame dwellings predominate, followed by two-family houses. Larger multi-family houses are much less numerous, although some wood-frame and masonary apartment blocks were built. Broadly speaking, Wakefield's residential areas are geographically distributed as follows: neighborhoods of large, single-family, mid-19th to early-20th century houses on the hills west and north of the town center; more modest single- and multi-family houses to the southwest and southeast; and a distinct area of late-19th to mid-20th century, single family houses to the south at Greenwood.

Wakefield's surviving 18th and early 19th-century dwellings reflect local and regional vernacular building traditions. Some examples with Georgian and Federal design influences are evident, particularly in the vicinity of the historic parish meetinghouse center, and in the town's most prosperous agricultural districts. The best-preserved examples from this period, including buildings with possible 17th-century structural components, are included in this nomination.

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The mid 19th-century arrival of the railroad marked the beginning in Wakefield of a century of more or less continuous residential subdivision. The earliest suburban neighborhoods were laid out on streets extending westward from Main Street in Wakefield Center. In general, most residential subdivisions in Wakefield were built up of relatively small landholdings developed over several decades by different individuals and groups of promoters. New streets plans extended from the pre-existing colonial-era road network, but tended toward regular, gridlike patterns, rather than following the contours of local topography. Most of the town's subdivisions were platted out in the last quarter of the 19th century, although some of these remained relatively undeveloped until after 1920. Wakefield's highest status residential district extended in a sector to the west of the town center, culminating in the estates of the Wakefield Park area. Subdivisions to the north and south of the center, while by no means uniform, were generally characterized by more modest lot sizes, and somewhat less ambitious architecture.

Wakefield's suburban residences constructed from the mid-19th century to the 1930s are comfortable houses built for prosperous Wakefield residents. Built in a number of 19th-century styles, most commonly the Colonial Revival, these residences include a number of finely crafted examples, although most houses remain relatively conservative in plan and in architectural detail. Shingle and clapboard remained the most common sheathing, and masonry construction was rare.

THE GEORGIAN PERIOD (1735-1775)

Most, if not all, houses built in Wakefield through the third quarter of the 18th-century were modest 1 1/2 and 2 1/2-story dwellings. Only a small proportion of the most substantial of these survive, and many of these were enlarged or otherwise altered in subsequent periods. Building in Wakefield followed local and regional vernacular traditions. All construction was in abundant local wood, with stone and brick used only for foundation and chimney material. Houses were built using the well-established techniques of heavy timber framing, with members mortised and pegged together. Rubblestone was used for foundations until late in the period when granite or dressed fieldstone became more common. Surviving houses suggest the prevalence of asymmetrical, three- and four-bay plans, with rooms arranged around massive interior chimney stacks, and with the principal facade oriented to the light and heat of the southern sun.

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Although conclusions based on the small sample of survivals are difficult, particularly without careful structural examination, it appears that three-bay, gable roof houses with doors set in the end bay were much more common than the better known five-bay form. Period examples of this form include the two-story dwelling at 114 Main Street (A5, ca. 1750), which saw major Federal-period additions; and the two-story Nathanial Cowdry House, 71 Prospect Street (D322, ca. 1764), subsequently enlarged to five bays. In particular, the Cowdry House represents a well-preserved example from the period, with Georgian window frames and later Federal door surround. Representative of the five-bay form is the two-story Michael Sweetser House, 15 Nahant Street (B147, pre-1775). A more modest survival from the period is the four-bay, 1 1/2-story Daniel Hay House, 379 Albion Street (D228, ca. 1726-1735). While the boxed cornice, cornerboards, water table, and stud height indicate a Federal period remodeling, the structure retains its off-center interior chimney and asymmetrical plan.

The survival of gambrel roofs on several period houses suggests the local popularity of this form. These include the 1 1/2-story, five-bay Samuel Gould House, 48 Meriam Street (C196, ca. 1735), a fine early example, although its original interior chimney stack has been removed. The 2 1/2-story, gambrel house at 19 Salem Street (A75, ca. 1765-1795), subsequently joined to a gable roof building, has been linked to local carpenter Joseph Gould, who left account books that suggest he may have built at least five local houses. A third gambrel example is the William Green House, 391 Vernon Street (A40, 1960, ca. 1750), a 2 1/2-story structure from the mid 18th century, with an ell that may date from the last decade of the 17th century.

FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

As Wakefield came to share in the agricultural, commercial, and early manufacturing prosperity of the region, particularly in the 1790s and again in the 1820s, many local residents built or rebuilt larger, more substantial houses. Most of these probably differed little in plan from the earlier, Georgian period houses, with their gable roofs and central interior chimney stack. A tendency toward greater stud height and the use of classically inspired Federal details, particularly on door and window surrounds, often distinguishes these structures from their predecessors. At the same time, the prosperity that led to the construction of larger, two-story houses and the

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greater use of more expensive brick in some or all of the load-bearing walls, also found expression in the adoption of center hall plans and in a shift from single to multiple chimney stacks, often placed in the exterior walls. Fashion also appeared in the adoption of the hip roof, and in a greater attention paid to symmetry, particularly on the principal facade. While a number of stylish residences were built in Wakefield, few were probably architect-designed. Local carpenters were, however, influenced by the illustrations of building plans and decorative elements that appeared in widely circulated building manuals like Asher Benjamin's American Builders Companion. Houses of the Federal style continued to be built locally through the third decade of the 19th century.

The persistence of local vernacular building traditions is evident in the survival of several two-story Federal-period houses that retained a three bay form and interior chimney plan. A row of these houses was built in the growing center village on the south side of Church Street. One of these buildings, 42 Church Street (D358, ca. 1800), Church and Lafayette Streets Historic District), was subsequently enlarged to five bays, but those at 40 Church Street (D360, ca. 1804, Church and Lafayette Historic District), and 44 Church Street (D357, ca. 1790, Church and Lafayette Historic District) retained their original plans. Outside the center, the three-bay Jonas Cowdry House, 61 Prospect Street (323, ca. 1833) is a later example with Federal-period entry surround. The asymmetrical facade and chimney location of the five-bay house at 22 Prospect Street (D327, pre-1795) suggest that this structure also originally followed the popular three-bay plan.

But by the last decades of the 18th century, prosperous farmers were also adopting the more stylish, multiple chimney plans. Fine representative examples survive in the Daniel Sweetser House, 458 Lowell Street (A23, 1780), at 23 Salem Street (A73, 1795), and in the Suell Winn House, 72-74 Elm Street (D331, 1813-1814). All of these are 2 1/2-story houses of one room depth, with two rearwall chimneys. The Sweetser House retains a period door surround featuring fine pilasters, heavy cornice, and flanking 3/4-length sidelights. The Winn House features an architrave door surround with oval fanlight and narrow half-length sidelights. A more massive example is the Captain Aaron Foster House, 1 Woodcrest Drive (A41, ca. 1789), a five-bay house, two rooms deep, with two interior chimney stacks.

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Brick made its first appearance as a structural material for residential houses in this period. In several structures, it was used in the construction of entire end walls that incorporated chimney stacks, while the other two structural walls were built of wood. Two hip roof houses of single room depth survive with this configuration at 38 Salem Street (A80, ca. 1810-1835) and 38 Church Street (D361, ca. 1803, Church and Lafayette Street Historic District). A third local example, 46 Church Street (D356, 1814, Church and Lafayette Historic District), has a rear wall of brick that incorporates two chimney stacks. Two period survivals fully built of brick also survive in the the center village: 252 Main Street (A12, ca. 1818, Common Historic District), and 316 Main Street (A16, 1822, Common Historic District), with paired end wall chimneys, which was built for successful shoemaker Benjamin Wiley.

Among surviving Federal period houses, two local examples stand out for their size and elaboration of stylish detail. The Lucius Beebe House, 142 Main Street (A9, 1818), may be a Federal period remodelling of an earlier house. It is a large, two story, central-hall house of two-room depth, with two interior chimneys that pierce a hip roof featuring a balustrade and octagonal cupola. A prominent site overlooking Lake Quannapowitt and its elaborate detailing make the Beebe House one of Wakefield's most imposing landmarks. The second example, the Elias Boardman House, 34 Salem Street (A78, ca. 1819-1820), is notable for its three-story height. It features a hip roof, interior spiral staircase, and elegantly carved door surround, with thin pilasters supporting an ornate entablature, an elliptical fanlight, and 3/4-length sidelights.

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1880)

The single-family house remained the predominant local dwelling during the middle decades of the 19th century, most often in the form of a 1 1/2- or 2 1/2-story, wood frame buildings with gable roof and clapboard siding. Some traditional, central interior chimney plan houses continued to be built in the town's rural areas up to the mid-19th century. However, central hall plan houses remained the dominant local form, giving way at mid-century to the sidehall plan, in which the gable end of the house was presented to the street and became the principal facade. Ornamental details on most houses usually derived from the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles, depending upon

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date of construction. Wakefield's railroad-related building boom of the 1860s assured that of these two styles, the Italianate is particularly well represented.

The arrival of the railroad also stimulated the construction of larger and more elaborate houses as residences for the town's first commuters. Local builders followed the shift in taste from classically inspired forms to the more irregular forms of the Romantic Revival styles. Gothic Revival cottages and Italian Villas became the models for picturesque Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Stick Style plans for suburban residences. Other residences were inspired by the French Second Empire style.

GREEK REVIVAL (1830-1860)

While the Greek Revival style is strongly associated with sidehall entry houses, which present their gable ends to the street, few sidehall houses with Greek Revival details survive in Wakefield. Local examples of the Greek Revival style are more commonly articulated in a well-established building type: the five bay, central entry plan house of 1 1/2- or 2 1/2-stories, with gable roof ridge oriented parallel to the street. To this house form, there was often added a portico on the entry facade, or the cornerboards were widened to support a simple frieze, while the major entry was elaborated with a classical surround, usually trabeated, but sometimes fluted.

Examples of this house form in Wakefield include 34 Lafayette Street (D120, 1812, Church/Lafayette Street Historic District), 196 Main Street (A8, 1836), 28 Cordis Street (A54, 1835-1845), and 40 Crescent Street (A104, ca. 1839-1840), all of which were built with stylish verandas with four fluted Doric columns, and with fluted architrave entry surrounds. The last example on Crescent Street differs in that it is only 1 1/2 stories in height, with an inset veranda that is sheltered under the gable roof. Its windows, which extend to the floor on the first floor, also have fluted surrounds.

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Surviving Greek Revival residences with gable ends facing the street include the Captain Goodwin House, 1 Elm Street (D337, ca. 1830), and the Solon O. Richardson House, 694 Main Street (B135, 1837-1841). The former is a 2 1/2-story house with four bays in the gable end. The latter, a 2 1/2-story structure with a gable end facade with five bays, is the most fully developed local example of the Greek Revival style. The door surround has a thinly carved architrave with bossed corner blocks and a four-light transom. The flushboard gable field holds a shuttered window topped by an elliptical dummy fan.

ITALIANATE (1850-1875)

One result of the timing of the railroad-inspired construction boom in Wakefield is that there are many houses with Italianate design elements that survive locally. The Italianate style appears much more frequently than the earlier Greek Revival, and was preferred locally to the Gothic Revival style. Italianate elements were incorporated into several different house forms in Wakefield, including the traditional, central-hall plan, the side-entry plan, and the more asymmetrical L- and T-shaped plans associated with the picturesque Tuscan villa. In general, typical Italianate features include arched windows, bay windows, cornice lintels, bracketed eaves, double doors, doors with inset arched panes, and stock door hoods of milled parts.

A common local modification of the traditional, center entry form was to introduce a wide gabled dormer into the roof in the same plane as the entry facade. A fine example of this feature at 21 Chestnut Street (D278, ca. 1850) contains a pair of narrow arched windows. The house also has a one-story veranda, supported by paired colonettes, across the principal facade, elongated first-floor windows, and paired brackets on the porch and eave. Similar basic forms are found on the farmhouse at 42 Hopkins Street (D307, ca. 1850-1860).

Many of the town's early Italianate suburban residences were of three bay forms with gable end presented to the street. A good 2 1/2-story example of this type survives at 15 Wave Avenue (A65, ca. 1875-1883), which retains its porch with elaborately detailed cut rails, brackets, and turned drops. Other features include shell carvings on the paired roof brackets, rope moldings, double arched gable field windows, and footed sills. Another three-bay,

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side-hall house at 7 Salem Street (A73, 1855-1857) features an eared architrave surround and long first-floor windows. An elaborate example survives at 25 Yale Avenue (D300, ca. 1865), with quoins, paired brackets, and a highly decorated porch. Other notable local examples include 8 Park Street (A95, 1856) and 190 Main Street (A6, ca. 1840-1856), with its jerkinhead roof and robust portico.

Cross-gabled and L-shaped plans were selected both for larger, more elaborate houses and for more modest examples, and include some of Wakefield's most outstanding houses of the period. A fine example is the John F. Hartshorne House, 3 Common Street (D127, ca. 1855, Common Historic District), with its gable end presented to the street. The full-length windows on the first floor have hooded, bracketed surrounds, while those on th second floor have eared surrounds and footed sills. The entry portico features a Palladian window motif. A second T-shaped house at 18 Yale Avenue (D304, ca. 1863, Yale Avenue Historic District) has quoins, bracketed eaves, and a porch with chamfered pillars on plinths. A third, high-style T-plan house stands on a hilltop site at 23 Avon Street (D293, ca. 1855). This 2 1/2-story house features windows with cornice lintels and footed sills and wide eave overhangs that are supported on paired scrolled brackets.

SECOND EMPIRE (1860-1880)

The Second Empire style probably represents Wakefield in its mid 19th-century heyday. It appeared on civic and commercial buildings, mansions, and cottages. Unfortunately, it is also the style that may have suffered the greatest number of losses and alterations, so that today its importance is difficult to discern. The Second Empire style, with its characteristic Mansard roof, was popular throughout the northeast in the 1860s, where the taste for current European culture took architectural form in the adoption of the popular French roof style. In Wakefield, the style was introduced on a grand scale by Cyrus Wakefield, with the construction of his Main Street mansion in the late 1850s, followed in 1871 by the new town hall. These buildings, both now demolished, were the work of local architect John Stevens. Surviving examples include the house at 12 West Water Street (C217, ca. 1860), with its patterned slate roof with a bell-cast profile, pedimented dormers, and wide brackets under the eaves. Another example is the building at 23 Yale Avenue (D302, 1863, Yale Avenue Historic District), with its fish-scale mansard roof.

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STICK STYLE (1850-1870)

In the 1850s, invention of the jigsaw and use of lathe allowed builders to incorporate incised brackets, scrolls, consoles, bosses, and a myriad of other decorative devices to add richness to the surfaces of houses. The Stick Style used these elements to emphasize the wall surface and to mimic internal structural members such as plates, sills, and beams with purely decorative exterior pieces. Three outstanding Stick Style houses remain in Wakefield today. The earliest stands at 5 Linden Avenue (C197, ca. 1858). The building's Italianate roots are visible in the tower, bays, and eaves overhang: Gothic characteristics appear in the drip moldings around the windows; but the extravagant braces at the broad eaves are clearly Stick Style elements. Fully developed Stick Style motifs appear on the house at 24 Yale Avenue (D301, 1863, Yale Avenue Historic District). The gable-end cross bracing is filled with an incised floral design. Other characteristic features are the board and batten gable fields and the cross-braced bay panels. At 118 Greenwood Street (C188, 1875), platelike board and batten siding, bracing in the gable, and string course representing exterior plates, are joined by a sunburst motif and sawtooth patterns.

SUBURBAN PERIOD (1870-1938)

The majority of Wakefield's housing stock was built during this period. The subdivision of farms, which had begun on a modest scale in the 1860s and continued through the 1880s, accelerated in the 1890s after the arrival of the electric street railway. Subdivisions were developed in proximity to train and streetcar stations. Developers of high-status subdivisions sought out prominent hilltop sites, particularly on Cowdry's Hill to the west of Wakefield Center and Shingle Hill to the north. Wakefield's stylish, substantial residences of this period were built for the families of Boston commuters and local businessmen. More modest single and multifamily houses were built southwest and southeast of Wakefield Center for the many employees of local industries. While construction activity extended through the period, the greatest number of additions probably came in the 1920s and concentrated in the southern areas of town, which were most accessible for the Boston automobile commute. The houses built in the early part of the period were influenced by the asymmetrical forms of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, which emphasized ornament, texture, and complex shape. By the first decade of

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the 20th century, the Colonial Revival style was dominant, bringing a return of interest in classical symmetry and rectilinear plans. While the use of stucco and bricks increased over the period, shingle and clapboard remained the most common building materials. Prairie and Craftsman-style bungalows were also being built in Wakefield by 1910.

QUEEN ANNE (1870-1900)

The Queen Anne style, which was widely used during Wakefield's late 19th-century phase of prosperity and growth, attempted to attain a picturesque form by emphasizing complexity in a building's volumes and on its surfaces. The basic rectangular plan was embellished with bays, oriels, towers, porches, cross gables, dormers, pavilions, and porte cocheres.

Perhaps the best example of complex volume in Wakefield is the Queen Anne house at 25 Avon Street (D296, ca. 1880). Beneath a truncated hip roof are most of the features in the repertoire of Queen Anne designers, including arched entry porches, triangular dormers, round and polygonal bays, floral reliefs, sunburst motifs, and stained glass. At the summit of Shingle Hill, 18A/20 Aborn Avenue (A62, ca. 1883-1888), is another fine Queen Anne residence. The house is made up of two major elements: a cross gable, 2 1/2-story structure entered through an extended porte cochere, and a two-story gable-roofed structure entered through a high porch linking the two. A second-story overhang, porch oriels, bays, and jogs are all used to create distinctive volume. The lively exterior surface features a narrow board-and-batten frieze, ornamented bargeboards, gable ornaments of flowers and thistles, brackets, an exterior chimney, and multipaned windows.

Often, the gable roof was altogether set aside for a broader hip roof such as at 9 Jordan Avenue (D230, ca. 1885). Here dormers, cross and transverse gables are all appended to the ample hip roof. On the Queen Anne house at 39 Converse Street (D241, ca. 1880), the peak of the hip roof has a louvred opening and shed dormer projecting to the side.

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Porches, an important Queen Anne design element, first appeared on the street facade only, but then wrapped around the side of the house. An example of this is 15 Lawrence Street (A67, 1870-1874), with its jerkinhead roof, patterned shingles, and multipaned windows. Another fine example at 556 Lowell Street (A29, 1894) features a three-story, copper turreted bay. Here the porch has a central pediment decorated with a floral design. The porch on 24 Park Avenue (A263, ca. 1890) marks its entry with an octagonal roof. Porch posts, balusters, and railings were also expressions of the picturesque intent of the Queen Anne style, and on the most modest Queen Anne houses, the turned porched balusters and railings were often the only ornament. A stylish example at 21 Yale Avenue (D303, ca. 1880) has turned railings, matched by a row of turned spindles on the porch fascia, and sunburst spindles at the corners. This house also features a polygonal corner tower with bellcast roof.

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1880-1930)

The Colonial Revival style emerged in the late 1880s and dominated residential architecture through the first half of the 20th century. Balustrades, pilasters, quoins, and elaborate friezes from the Georgian period and fanlights from the Federal period were all taken up again on an enlarged scale. Palladian window compositions were used everywhere from gable fields to dormers. The Colonial Revival also marked a return of interest in rectilinear forms and symmetry in design. While the simplicity of its form lent itself to use on many modest 20th-century single and multifamily houses, in Wakefield's affluent residential neighborhoods, substantial, sophisticated versions of the Colonial Revival were built. Examples survive in suburban developments at Wakefield Park, the Eustis subdivision on Cowdry's Hill, the Lakeside area, and around the town center.

Early Colonial Revival houses often retained many Queen Anne elements. The house at 25 Oak Street (B164, ca. 1890-1896) has a Queen Anne tower paired with a bay on the main facade, but also features a balustraded hipped roof porch with paired columns on high plinths, and hipped roof dormers. The hip roof was a popular Colonial Revival form, often marked by symmetrically placed dormers. Local examples are 20 Morrison Road (D257, ca. 1890), and 22 Parker Road (D318, ca. 1890), where a central dormer with swan's neck motif is flanked by two pedimented dormers. Gambrel roofs were also popular, particularly on smaller houses. The house at 32 Morrison Road (D256, ca. 1906-1908) has a transverse gambrel roof and a Tudor-style tower.

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Many Wakefield Park residences exhibited an eclectic combination of Colonial Revival with Shingle and Craftsman-style elements. At 2 Dell Avenue (D264, 1905, Wakefield Park Historic District), a garrison overhang extends via a second story oriel to provide a Craftsman-style entry with paired half-columns at each side. At 25 Park Avenue (D262, 1889, Wakefield Park Historic District), Colonial Revival features create a formal facade, while on a side elevation, a long gable roof flows into a polygonal porch, creating a Shingle-style massing.

Two Colonial Revival mansions survive in Wakefield. The residence at 15 Chestnut Street (D286, ca. 1885) has a hip roof with central pavilion behind a column-supported porch. Other elements include corner pilasters, modillion block-ornamented frieze, porch balustrades with urns, and semi-circular, bow-front bays. The Charles Winship House, 13 Mansion Road (D231, 1901-1906), features a two-story pedimented portico supported on paired composite columns. The first-floor windows are Palladian compositions. Details are multiplied to the classical limits, and the elaborate elements such as the cornice and column capitals are inflated to their limits as well.

Perhaps more representative are two relatively modest examples from the Lakeside area. The house at 23 Lawrence Street (A70, ca. 1896-1899) still contains an array of details: a front porch resting on paired colonettes, Palladian window in the gable, carved swags applied as a window spandrel, and an exterior brick chimney. Another example at 9 White Avenue (A63, ca. 1903) is much more spare in its form and detail.

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1910)

Developed out of the Queen Anne style, the Shingle Style was often chosen by affluent families for the design of seaside resorts or country residences. The style is characterized by the distinctive shingle-clad exterior, smooth rounded forms, more open planning, horizontal emphasis, and a picturesque complexity of composition. Most surviving Shingle Style houses in Wakefield are clustered in the Wakefield Park area. Here, 6 Adams Street (D253, ca.

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1907) is a small version, but the prominent roofline geometry and smooth shingle surface of wave and sawtooth patterns capture the essence of the style. The shingle house at 122 Chestnut Street (D268, ca. 1885, Wakefield Historic District) retains a Queen Anne form in its varied plan and elevations, which include a circular tower, transverse gable, bays, and veranda. But the house also has Colonial Revival details, and the curves at the gable windows clearly follow Shingle Style precepts. Shingle characteristics of the house at 18 Park Avenue (D265, ca. 1908, Wakefield Park Historic District) include recessed windows with curved sides, a round shingle-covered tower, and shingle-covered porch supports. Also on Wakefield's west side, 2 Nichols Street (D324, ca. 1890-1900) has a steep hip roof with transverse gable, and a round bay with a smooth shingled surface. This residence was designed by local builder Berndt Heirlin, who built an identical house at Cedar Place.

PRAIRIE AND CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW SYTLES (1910-1925)

During the early decades of the 20th century, the works of the midwestern Prairie School and the designs of the California Craftsman bungalow were popularized in patternbooks and magazines. In particular, plans for the versatile Craftsman bungalow were published in patternbooks and catalogs, and often marketed in complete, pre-cut packages with lumber and decorative details. Both Prairie and Craftsman bungalow styles stressed broad, horizontal forms with wide roof overhangs. Although never as popular as the prevailing Colonial Revival, bungalows and Prairie-influenced houses were built in Wakefield in the early 20th century.

Three particularly fine local examples survive in Wakefield. The stucco house at 30 Sheffield Road (D311, ca. 1917), has a rectangular central block of 1 1/2 stories from which project two deep porch pavilions resting on substantial columns. A Japanese-style frieze above the capitals extends around the house. Craftsman motifs include the pergola between the two pavilions, and the deep roof overhang. More influenced by the Prairie style is the house at 13 Sheffield Road (D312, ca. 1918). This house follows the bungalow form, with its broad, low gable and deep porch. The designer has, however, added geometric banding in the gable field window, which recalls stained glass patterns of Prairie style architects. Another Craftsman bungalow example survives at 380 Albion Street (C221, ca. 1910), with its broad, horizontal

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form, deep porches, and battered posts on plinths. Latticework design fills the gables on all facades, which are ornamented with vegalike roof beam extensions.

More modest, popular versions of the bungalow style also were built in Wakefield. The house at 180 Prospect Street (D309, 1920) is constructed of fieldstone, clapboard, and shingle, and has an angled stairway that rises to a deep porch with a gabled entry. The house at 18 Park Street (A97, ca. 1922) is a fine example of a very popular house form, with its porch supported by squat, battered pillars resting on tall, rock-faced ashlar bases.

ENGLISH COTTAGE STYLE (1910-1920)

The work of Wakefield architect Harland Perkins in designing the three residences of the Elizabeth Boit family was heavily influenced by the work of a number of comtemporary English architects. These in turn were reinterpreting a number of medieval English architectural forms, in reaction to the picturesque Romantic revival styles. The Boit houses, 88 Prospect Street, 90 Prospect Street, and 127 Chestnut Street (D320, D319, D252, 1910-13) are fine examples of the style. A fourth Wakefield example survives at 119 Chestnut Street (D269, ca. 1915-1920). This stucco house has a hip roof of green tile. The entry has a Georgian-style segmental arch with a Craftsman pergola, supported on heavy columns.

TUDOR REVIVAL (1890-1910)

Relatively few Tudor Revival houses were built in Wakefield, compared to the dominant Colonial Revival. Two good examples survive. The house at 1 Morrison Avenue (D255, ca. 1890) has a hip roof with copper cresting and a wide veranda wrapping around the south and west facades. A shallow transverse gable, a dormer, a gabled entry porch, and a two-story bay give this house the asymmetrical volumes popular in this style. Bargeboards and half timbering on the porch are additional Tudor Revival details. The second example is the Rectory of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 5 Bryant Street (A94, 1903, Common HD). This house has a steeply pitched roof with a slight flare. Tudor Revival details include the exposed rafters, Gothic arch dormer windows, and diamond pane sash.

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MULTIFAMILY HOUSING

The rapid growth of Wakefield's population in the first three decades of the 20th century resulted in the construction of a number of large, multi-unit residential buildings in the Wakefield Center area. While this nomination does not fully address the patterns of development of the various forms of more modest multifamily housing in Wakefield from the mid-19th century onward, three good examples of 20th-century apartment complexes survive locally. Two of these survive on Richardson Avenue, near the Harvard Knitting Mills, which was expanding its workforce during this period. The multifamily rowhouses at 38-48 Richardson Avenue (C218, ca. 1912) were designed with an eclectic mix of details, including Colonial Revival porches, Tudor Revival gables with strapwork, and Craftsman hip roof with exposed purlins. The multifamily rowhouses at 35-27 Richardson Avenue (D219, 1912-1915) have Craftsman-style details such as hip roofs with wide eave overhangs, and exposed purlins. The focal points of ornament are the paired porches with lattice supports under hip roofs. A high fieldstone foundation and one-story bays add texture and volume to the rowhouses. The three-story, brick multifamily Crystal Apartments, 294-98 Main Street (A13, 1924, Common Historic District) were built in the heart of the town's civic and business district. The Colonial Revival building has oversize detailing, such as applied wooden pilasters, and pediments on its projecting wings.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The processes of historical change that brought about Wakefield's growth from an agricultural town to a suburban-industrial center also involved increasing needs for a greater variety of specialized, nonresidential structures used as places for work and business, as well as for civic and institutional functions. The scale of population growth and changing demands meant that few of the nonresidential structures built before the mid-19th century survive. Moreover, many buildings erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries have also seen alteration as needs changes. This is particularly true among the town's commercial and industrial structures. Public buildings make up the largest group of nonresidential structures included in this nomination.

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Wakefield's central commercial district was located north of the common at the beginning of the 19th century. It shifted south toward the depot area after the arrival of the railroad in the mid-19th century. Multistory commercial blocks were built along Main Street in the late 19th century, and the business district gradually extended north, reaching the southern end of the common by the early 20th century. Most of the surviving commercial buildings in this commercial area have undergone subsequent alterations, but a fine surviving example is the Flanley Block, 349-353 Main Street (D292, ca. 1895), a brick, three-story, Renaissance Revival structure built by furniture dealer John Flanley, and used as the local Odd Fellows Building after 1918. Two other commercial buildings from the early 20th-century survive in the northern end of the business district. The Item Building, 26 Albion Street (C224, ca. 1912), built to house the offices and presses of the major local paper, is a fine representative example of period commercial architecture, with its cast-stone cornice and large window bays. The classically inspired, limestone Wakefield Trust Company, 371 Main Street (D290, 1924), is representative of Wakefield's commercial boom of the 1920s, and mirrors the neo-historical styles of the nearby buildings of the town's institutional district.

Two examples of the town's six railroad depots survive from the late 19th century. A depot on the Boston and Maine line south of the two branch lines to Salem and Danvers was in place by the mid 1870s. The Center Depot, 57 Water Street (B126, ca. 1900), probably replaced an earlier structure. Further north, but still adjacent to downtown, is the Wakefield Upper Depot, 27-29 Tuttle Street (D247, ca. 1889), a brick building that also served the Boston commuters who resided in the affluent neighborhoods west of Wakefield Center.

Many of the buildings directly associated with Wakefield's industrial past no longer stand, and most of those that survive have been heavily altered. Two important properties are included in this nomination. The building at 113 Salem Street (A83, ca. 1840-1857) was the "ten footer" shoe shop of cordwainer David Nichols, the best surviving structure related to Wakefield's most important pre-Civil War industry. The brick complex of the Wakefield Rattan Company, 134 Water Street (A118, 1889), represents the only intact surviving local component of what was the largest producer of reed and rattan products

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in the world, and the major Wakefield employer in the late 19th century. The complex also comprises the only surviving buildings associated with the msot important 19th century figure in the town, Cyrus Wakefield.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Only one of Wakefield's pre-1850 churches survives. However, several architecturally noteworthy buildings constructed to serve the town's growing congregations during the second half of the 19th century remain intact. Four of these are clustered in the area around the town's common. The earliest surviving local church is the First Universalist Church, 326 Main Street (A14, 1839, 1859, Common Historic District). This structure was originally built in the Greek Revival style, with column-supported portico across the main facade. In 1859 the church was raised a story and remodeled in the Italianate style, the portico was removed, and a spire was added. Also at the southern end of the common is the First Baptist Church, Main Street (D353, 1872, Common Historic District). Designed by the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell and Richardson, the church was rebuilt in 1912 after a major fire. Outside Wakefield Center, new churches were also built to serve the growing suburban neighborhoods. The best surviving example of these is the Greenwood Union Church, Main and Oak Streets (B139, 1884), an eclectic mix of Stick, Shingle,and Queen Anne styles, with banded windows, turreted tower, fancy shingles, and decorated bargeboards.

CEMETERIES

The Old Burying Ground, Church Street (D376, 1688-89, Common Historic District) served the needs of the community through the mid-19th century. After that, a growing population created a need for new cemetery space. Lakeside Cemetery was developed on Lake Quannapowitt. The Greek Revival Cemetery Tomb, Beacon Street (D342, 1932) is a fine example of early 20th-century construction here. The Temple Israel Cemetery (800, 1860) was created adjacent to Lakeside Cemetery as a suburban burial place for Boston's Jewish congregation.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Wakefield's two oldest surviving public buildings are schools. The Greek Revivial West Ward School, 329 Prospect Street (D325, 1847), is the only survivor of four identical district schools built in 1847. An earlier building, the South Reading Academy, 7 Foster Street (C226, ca. 1828-1829), was originally built by the Baptist Society as a school, in which capacity it served until 1871. At that time, the town built a new Second Empire style high school at One Lafayette Street (D352, 1871), designed by architect John Stevens, who also designed two other late 19th-century Wakefield landmarks (neither of which survive): the Cyrus Wakefield Mansion, and the Wakefield Town Hall. The high school building was extensively remodeled in 1938 when it was converted to use as the town hall. Its mansard roof no longer survives.

With the population growth of the late 19th and eary 20th centuries, a significant proportion of Wakefield's municipal building efforts went into new schools. Fine examples are the Renaissance Revival H. M. Warren School, 30 Converse Street (C242, 1895-1897), and the neo-Colonial Woodville School, Farm Road (B132, 1919-1920). Local prosperity in the 1920s helped stimulate the construction of the Lucius Beebe Memorial Library, Main Street (A16, 1922, Common Historic District), a neo-Renaissance building of brick and cast stone, designed by the firm of Cram and Ferguson. Public funds were also responsible for the Massachusetts Armory, 465 Main Street (C214, 1913), with its monumental, two-story portico, and for the Wakefield Post Office, 321 Main Street (D299, 1936, Common Historic District), designed to harmonize with the nearby Beebe Library.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

A number of buildings associated with private institutions also survive in Wakefield. The earliest of these, after the South Reading Academy (see Public

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Buildings), is the Elizabeth Boit Home for Aged Women, 5 Bennet Street (B145, 1875-1881). Originally a residence, the building was purchased in 1894 by the Wakefield Home for Aged Women, a corporation organized by representatives of local Protestant churches. A second institutional building is the neo-Colonial YMCA Building, 317 Main Street (D305, 1908), part of the civic and institutional cluster that developed south of the common in the early 20th century. The 2 1/2-story brick building has limestone trim and a hip roof with hipped dormers. Finally, early 20th-century population growth led to private as well as public school construction. The neo-Gothic St. Joseph's School, Gould Street (C245, 1924), was built to serve the town's growing Roman Catholic community. It was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Maginnis and Walsh, designers of many Catholic institutional buildings, including several at Boston College.

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Archaeological Description

Despite intense industrial-suburban growth during the 19th and 20th centuries, Wakefield retains a potential for significant prehistoric sites. At present, twenty-one sites are recorded within the town. The majority of these are located in the Saugus River drainage along the margins of the Saugus River and its local tributary, the Mill River. Other sites are present along the shores of Crystal Lake and near Lake Quannapowitt. Current evidence indicates that native Americans have occupied sites in the Saugus drainage from the early Archaic times (ca. 8,000 B.P.) until European contact early in the 17th-century. A possible Paleo Indian component has also been recognized as a site along the Saugus River which could push back the date for human habitation of this area to ca. 10,000 B.P. Site potential still exists in four areas: on banks and elevated knolls/terraces along the Saugus and Mill Rivers, undeveloped lands east of Harts Hill and north of Greenwood, north of the Mill River and east of the town center, and the western portion of town west of the town center and the Boston and Maine Railroad. Significant potential also remains around Crystal Lake and Lake Quannapowitt as well as some interior areas of the town where sites have been reported. Thus far, the range of site types found in Wakefield includes quarries, rock shelters and larger habitation sites.

There is also a potential for significant historical archaeological sites. Archaeological survey and testing could assist in documenting the location and extent of early settlement as well as provide confirmation on the location and site of significant buildings no longer extant (such as the First Meeting House [ca. 1645], or the 1644 Water Street/Mill River mill). In addition to documenting the presence of buildings no longer standing and the construction sequences for extant buildings, archaeological investigation can also recover occupation related features (trash pits, privies, wells) likely around most residences built prior to 1850. Such features are also likely around commercial/industrial structures such as early mills along the Mill and Saugus Rivers and institutional buildings such as the second meetinghouse (ca. 1750).

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METHODOLOGY

The Wakefield Multiple Resource Area nomination is based on the comprehensive community-wide inventory of Wakefield conducted in 1984-1985 by Architectural Preservation Associates, and submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1985. Primarily architectural and historical in scope, this survey identified more than 350 properties. The inventory includes resources dating from 17th-century European colonial settlement through 1940, and does not attempt to identify potential archaeological sites. The consultants prepared a preliminary list of recommendations for both individual and district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Preservation consultant Carol Huggins was hired by the town in January 1986 to evaluate the survey findings and to prepare a Multiple Resource Area nomination. Properties previously recommended for nomination were reviewed, and a final list of proposed properties was developed, through consultation with the Wakefield Historical Commission, and field reconnaisance with staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. In addition, the consultant, together with Massachusetts Historical Commission staff, identified periods of significance, and the consultant prepared a draft Multiple Resource Area nomination. District and individual nomination forms were prepared through the efforts of the Wakefield Historical Commission, interns from the Boston University Preservation Studies Program, and the consultants. The final version of the Multiple Resource Area nomination was prepared by Michael Steinitz, National Register consultant for the Massachusetts Historical Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Coordinator for the Commission.

This nomination includes a total of 159 properties: 98 individual properties and four districts with 61 properties. The criteria for inclusion in this Multiple Resource Area nomination are consistent with the National Register Guidelines. Selections were for the most part determined on the basis of significant local historical associations and architectural merit. Architectural significance was based on representation of characteristic building types and architectural style, on design excellence, and on the retention of original materials. Historical significance was determined by association with important local, state, and national events, patterns, or persons.

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Specifically, properties were evaluated in terms of their relationship to the major themes and periods underlying Wakefield's historical development. The periods of significance, which are detailed in the introduction to Section 8, include: Lynn Village and the Town of Reading - Initial Settlement (1639-1713); Reading First Parish - Agricultural Development (1713- 1812); South Reading - Shoe Town and Commercial Village (1812-1845); South Reading and Wakefield - Factory Town and Early Suburb (1845-1873); Wakefield - Manufacturing Center and Boston Suburb (1873-1905); and Wakefield - Metropolitan Community (1905-1938).

The rate of attrition of resources from the late-17th, 18th and early-19th century in Wakefield has been high, given the town's subsequent development in the late-19th and 20th-centuries. Buildings constructed before the mid-19th century were evaluated in terms of architectural integrity. They are predominantly of traditional vernacular form and plan. Properties from Wakefield's era of suburban development from the mid 19th century to the 1920s form the primary category within the nomination. By far the most numerous category of properties is that of residential buildings.

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PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

Concern for local history and an interest in historic resources have been well articulated in Wakefield for over a century. Lilly Eaton's Genealogical History of the Town of Reading Massachusetts, published in 1874, included a comprehensive discussion of Wakefield history up to that time. Concern for the preservation of local historical knowledge and artifacts led to the formation of the Wakefield Historical Society in 1890. The Beebe Memorial Library, built in 1923, included an exhibition room for the Historic Society's collections. Activities specifically directed toward the identification and preservation of Wakefield's historic buildings were initiated in the 1920s. Concern for the preservation of the Colonel James Hartshorne House, believed to be the oldest surviving dwelling in Wakefield, led to its purchase by the town in 1929, and to its subsequent restoration. The Colonel Hartshorne House Association, formed in 1937, is still active in maintaining the building as an historic site. The occasion of the Reading Tercentenary in 1939 stimulated a more wide-ranging awareness of Wakefield's historic resources. The Tercentenary Commission, in its History of Wakefield, identified 99 local historic sites and buildings, and proposed the placement of local historic markers.

The Wakefield Historical Commission was created in 1984, and since that time has been active in fostering public awareness and in integrating preservation concerns into the local planning process. In 1984, the Commission sponsored a community wide survey of over 350 properties, funded with a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and undertaken by Architectural Preservation Associates. Subsequently, interns from the Boston University Preservation Studies Program prepared an historic preservation master-plan for the town, and the town funded the hiring of a consultant to prepare a draft Multiple Resources Area nomination, which proposed both individual and district nominations to the National Register.

The Commission has also published a walking tour guide to Wakefield Center, as well as a guide to historic architectural styles based on Wakefield examples. The Commission also oversees the management of the town owned Hartshorne House by the non-profit Hartshorne House Association. It successfully promoted a town funded recording and documentation of the last surviving building from

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the local ice industry by an industrial archaeologist. The Commission has initiated a systematic recording of gravestones in the town's Old Burying Ground, and has also undertaken an oral history project. It recently proposed a demolition bylaw ordinance which was accepted by the town.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
INDUSTRY: MANUFACTURE	1713-1812	1767
ARCHITECTURE	1812-1845	1840
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	1845-1879	
	1873-1905	
	1905-1938	

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

INTRODUCTION

The Wakefield Multiple Resources Area includes 98 individually nominated buildings and 4 districts, resulting in a total of 159 properties proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The nominated properties are representative of a Colonial-era agricultural community that by the early-19th century increasingly turned to shoemaking and other small-scale, industrial livelihoods, and by the late-19th century had transformed into a diversified manufacturing town and suburban residential community. Historic resources in Wakefield survive from the late-17th through the mid-20th centuries. However, with its steady growth in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, Wakefield is most notable for the mixture of historic resources related to its dual character as manufacturing center and residential suburb. These historic resources include the modest residences of the local industrial workforce, the more expansive homes of affluent commuters, and the buildings associated with the town's civic, commercial, and industrial core.

The architectural and historic significance of the individual properties and districts proposed for the National Register reflect the major themes and periods that define Wakefield's evolution from an agricultural community in the 17th-century through its development as an industrial center and residential community in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. These patterns of development are defined by several major themes and periods: Lynn Village and the Town of Reading--Initial Settlement (1639-1713); Reading First Parish--Agricultural Development (1713-1812); South Reading--Shoe Town and Commercial Village (1812-1845); South Reading and Wakefield--Factory Town and Early Suburb (1845-1873); Wakefield--Manufacturing Center and Boston Suburb (1873-1905); and Wakefield--Metropolitan Community (1905-1938). The dates upon which these periods are based mark significant historical turning points of Wakefield's development that resulted in changes in the town's characteristics. First European colonial settlement occurred in

☒ See continuation sheet

1639. By 1713 the population of the town of Reading had grown large enough for the community to divide into two parishes. By 1812, differences between distinct communities within Reading were great enough for the First Parish to separate completely as the town of South Reading. The establishment of Boston and Maine Railroad service in 1845 marked the beginnings of accelerated local growth in both manufacturing employment and residential development. The panic of 1873 marked the end of an economic era, and the following recovery heralded new patterns of growth in Wakefield. The extension of major electric street railway lines by 1905 signalled the town's greater integration into the Boston metropolitan region, a process carried forward in the early-20th century with the arrival of the automobile. The cut-off date for National Register eligibility for the present nomination is 1938.

Not all the themes and periods outlined here are equally represented in the surviving resources of Wakefield, and similarly properties included in this nomination reflect both differential survival rates, and those historical processes and periods that most radically transformed the town's landscape. Little survives from the community's 17th and early-18th century settlement. Residential survivals from the late-18th and early-19th century strongly favor the best built, substantial houses of the town's most prosperous farmers, merchants, and early industrialists. Overall, the majority of the buildings included in this nomination are the well-preserved residences built from the mid-19th to the early 20th-century for the upper middle and high-income inhabitants of the town. This selection reflects the historic impact of suburbanization on Wakefield, but does not fully address the nature of the more modest surviving 19th and 20th century architecture that sheltered the town's substantial industrial workforce. Also heavily represented are the civic and religious structures associated with the town's social and demographic development. Although their survival is less common, well-preserved examples of Wakefield's commercial and industrial growth are also included. As a whole, the Wakefield Multiple Resource Nomination retains integrity of location, design, materials, association, and workmanship, and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

LYNN VILLAGE AND READING--INITIAL SETTLEMENT (1639-1713)

The fifty families who came to the coastal Massachusetts Bay town of Lynn in 1630 were granted farms from 10 to 200 acres in size throughout the original town grant. Within ten years, the community had distributed most of its land, and a number of Lynn inhabitants, many from the town's Saugus precinct, petitioned the General Court for a grant of new lands further inland. In response, the General Court in 1639 allowed the establishment of a new settlement at the headwaters of the Saugus River:

> The petition of the inhabitants of Linn for an inland plantation at the head of their bounds is granted them 4 miles square, as the place will affoard, upon condition that the petitioners shall within 2 years make some good proceeding in planting, so as it may bee a village fit to conteine a convenient number of inhabitants, which may in dewe time have a churche there, & so as such as shall remove to inhabit there shall not with all keepe their accomodations in Linn above 2 years after their removall to the said village, upon paine to forfeit their interest in one of them, at their owne election, exept this Court shall see just cause to dispense further with them; & this village is to bee 4 mile square at least by just content.

In 1640, the Court added an additional incentive to settlement:

> Such as go to Linn Village are for two years exempt from public rates which is to begin when seven houses are built and seven families are settled there.

Settlement of Lynn Village began on 1639, and by 1644 seven families were in residence, a church was established, and the community was recognized by the General Court as the new town of Redding (later Reading). This manner of granting interior lands to the residents of older coastal towns was a common occurrence in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, especially as the region's population swelled with the influx of newcomers who arrived with the Great

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Migration of the 1630s and early 1640s. Inhabitants of Charlestown were granted Charlestown Village (later the towns of Winchester and Woburn), and residents of Ipswich received a Village at New Meadows (later Topsfield). Other secondary interior plantations of this type included Cambridge Village (later Newton), Shawsheen Village (later Billerica), and Rowley Village (later Bradford). As used in these 17th-century names, the term "village" refers to a secondary township grant--an area over which settlement might be quite dispersed. It does not specifically denote a compact, clustered settlement form.

The majority of the earliest settlers of Reading did not come from Lynn. Of the thirty six proprietors who shared in the land divisions of 1647 and 1652, only eight were previously Lynn residents. Yet it was this core of Lynn families that most actively promoted the development of the new town of Reading and that became most prominent in its affairs. These leading actors included two men who were granted large, 200-acre farm lots, probably in recognition of their "adventurer" status, that is, as repayment for substantial investments in the Massachusetts Bay Company. John Poole, the town miller, was one of the original proprietors of Cambridge in 1630, and stood out as the wealthiest citizen in the early years of Reading. Nicholas Brown, a wealthy farmer, also served as a local selectman and as representative to the General Court. Other Lynn men were heavily involved in local land speculation and promotion, including Richard Walker, captain of the local militia and surveyor of Reading lots, and Thomas Marshall, who had important business and family connections.

Initially, proprietors were granted 30 to 200-acre lots. In 1647, additional meadowlands were alloted to settlers, in 5 to 30-acre lots based on a formula of 2 acres per person and 1 acre per animal. Five years later, in 1652, a second division of lands along the town's lowland plains was made. In addition, in 1651, the town received a land grant from the General Court of two miles square north of the Ipswich River (now North Reading). In 1658 this was divided among fourty five families, and mostly sold off to new settlers from Salem and Danvers.

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In the late 17th-century, then, the town of Reading consisted of an extensive territory that encompassed the present towns of Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading. The meetinghouse site was early established in what is now Wakefield, south of Lake Quannapowitt, and early settlement also concentrated in the vicinity of the Wakefield lakes. Settlement progressed, and the local population grew through this period. By 1667 there were fifty nine houses, but the position of the town remained sufficiently exposed to frontier attacks for a garrison house to be built in 1671. As was the case with the other towns of Massachusetts Bay, local resources were expended in the defense of the colony during King Phillip's War, and it was not until 1688, after the close of hostilities, that the town was willing or able to replace its first, insubstantial meetinghouse with a new structure. This was located north of the original site, but still in the area immediately south of Lake Quannapowitt. Moreover, it was not until the early 1690s that the town was able to support a school. However, by 1713, settlement in the northern part of Reading had progressed sufficiently for that neighborhood to successfully petition for the establishment of a separate parish.

READING FIRST PARISH--AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (1713-1812)

The 18th-century saw continued population growth, and eventually, increased agricultural prosperity in the Old (First) Parish of Reading. For the most part, the community remained one of dispersed family farms, although the growing density of houses along Main Street south of the parish meetinghouse by 1750 suggests the beginnings of a commercial center, perhaps related to travel along a major regional highway. By 1765, the population of Reading as a whole had grown to 296 families and 1,537 individuals. Three years later, in 1768, the First Parish built a larger meetinghouse. Yet the next year, the inhabitants of the northwestern neighborhood of the town separated as a new Third Parish, preferring to support their own church rather than pay for a new edifice located at an inconvenient distance from their homes.

Like the inhabitants of other inland communities in Middlesex County, local farm families continued their practice of traditional mixed agriculture of grain production and cattle raising. The nature of surviving dwellings from this period suggests that through much of the 18th-century, most local farmers were only moderately successful in their endeavors. Surviving houses from the second and third quarters of the 18th-century include representative small,

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one-story structures, such as the Samuel Gould House, 48 Meriam Street (C196, 1735), and the Daniel Hay House, 379 Albion Street (D228, 1726-1735), or modest two-story buildings, such as the Dr. Thomas Simpson House, 114 Main Street (A4, 1750). Widespread agricultural prosperity did not become evident in the local landscape until the last decades of the 18th-century. By then, the rise of market-oriented dairy farming for the production of butter and cheese for Boston consumption was reflected in a significant building and rebuilding boom of more substantial, two-story houses in many rural neighborhoods. Local examples include the David Sweetser House, 458 Lowell Street (A23, 1780), 1 Woodcrest Drive (A41, 1789), and the William Stimpson House, 22 Prospect Street (D327, pre-1795).

Local wealth was further generated by growth in shoe production. Wakefield's proximity to the early shoe center at Lynn guaranteed that this livelihood would become an important activity. In 1767, Lynn was already producing 80,000 pairs of shoes annually, and shoemakers who had served their apprenticeships there were moving to nearby towns. By 1771, Reading's tax lists included twenty eight freestanding shops, most of them probably the "ten footer" shoe shops of local cordwainers. The establishment of Thomas Eaton's shoe business in 1805 marked the beginnings of larger-scale shoe production. By the early 19th-century, all these developments were reflected in the growth of the First Parish Meetinghouse Center into a small village, containing the substantial two-story residences of more than a dozen farmers, merchants, artisans and professionals, as well as a store, tinware shop, and tavern.

With economic prosperity, the local population as a whole continued to grow, and by 1800 Reading had more than 2,000 residents. Ten years later the number had increased to more than 2,200. Economic and social change also brought dissent and division within the established order of the First Parish Congregational Church. In 1789, about twenty members began looking for a more literal approach to baptism, and by 1794 had begun to separate actively from the church. A Baptist Society was formed in 1797, and in 1800 a meetinghouse was built on the north side of Salem Street. Formal separation from the Congregational Church took place two years later.

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SOUTH READING--SHOE TOWN AND COMMERCIAL VILLAGE (1812-1845)

The first half of the 19th-century marked a period of change in the identity of Wakefield as a community. New independence came with its separation as the distinct town of South Reading in 1812. While the town's proximity to Boston meant continued prosperity for commercial farming, the town's energies increasingly turned to manufacturing. Like many other eastern Massachusetts towns, South Reading came to rely most heavily on shoemaking as a profitable source of livelihood. The local population continued to grow, nearly doubling from an estimated 800 at the time of incorporation to more than 1,500 in 1840.

The 1812 division in Reading occurred between the largely Federalist North and West parishes (now the towns of Reading and North Reading), and the Republican South Parish (now Wakefield). Together, the populations of the North and West parishes outnumbered that of the South, and the latter found themselves without political representation, public office, or influence in local affairs. Dissatisfied with this situation, the residents of the South Parish obtained approval from the General Court to incorporate as a separate town.

The new town's identity was soon caught up in business, as shoe manufacturing expanded in scale as a local activity. By the early 1830s, South Reading had become part of the great band of shoemaking towns that extended across eastern Massachusetts from Brockton in the south to the New Hampshire border. By 1832, 350 men and 100 women were producing shoes in South Reading on a full or parttime basis, and the town's output was worth $225,000 annually. Shoemaking required relatively low capital investments, except for materials, and large amounts of labor, which was readily available in the off season in agricultural communities. A putting-out system developed in which local families assembled the "uppers," which were then lasted and attached to the sole by more skilled "makers" in central shops. These small shops, or "ten footers," proliferated in the eastern Massachusetts landscape. A rare local survival is the structure at 113 Salem Street (A83, 1840-57). Many makers specialized in relatively low-quality shoes that were destined for the southern and West Indian (i.e. slave) markets, but by the 1830s, South Reading, like many towns in the vicinity of Lynn, were turning to the production of higher quality women's shoes.

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A mark of the possibilities of entrepreneurial success in this industry is the Benjamin Brown Wiley House, 316 Main Street (A16, 1822), a substantial 2 1/2 story Federal-style residence built of waterstruck brick, a building material rarely used until the mid 19th century. Thomas Emerson was probably the leading local shoe manufacturer, and as the expansion of local industry required greater amounts of capital, he formed Wakefield's first savings bank, the South Reading Mechanics and Agricultural Institution, in 1833, with capital of $10,000.

Other local industries also expanded during this period. Burrage Yale's tinware manufacturing business, located on the corner of Main Street and Yale Avenue, came to employ more than 100 peddlers in the distribution of its products throughout New England. The production of Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, a "medicinal" concoction, brought fame and fortune to Dr. Nathan O. Richardson (1781-1837) and his son, Dr. Solon O. Richardson (1809-1873). The S. O. Richardson house, 694 Main Street (B135, ca. 1837-1841) is one of the finest Greek Revival residences in Wakefield, a gable end house with five bays facing the street.

Economic and demographic growth continued to bring changes in social and civic life, most evident in the Center Village. A Town House was constructed here on the Common in 1834. The local Baptist Society remained active, establishing the South Reading Acadamy, the eighth Baptist academy in the county, in 1829. The Academy Building stood on the hill east of Crescent Street, on the present site of the Lincoln School, and served as the public high school from 1847 to 1871. The building was subsequently moved to 7 Foster Street (C226, 1891). The Baptists also built a church in 1836, at Main and Crescent Streets. This structure burned in 1871. A third religious society, Universalist, was formed in 1813, and built the First Universalist Church, 326 Main Street (A14, 1839, Common Historic District). Originally built in the Greek Revival style, the church was remodeled in 1859, when its portico was removed, an additional story and spire were added, and Italianate embellishments were applied, such as the arched entry and triple arched windows.

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SOUTH READING AND WAKEFIELD--FACTORY TOWN AND EARLY SUBURB (1845-1873)

The transformation of South Reading, a rural community of farms and small-scale industries, into Wakefield, an industrial center and Boston suburb, began with the arrival of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1845. Its appearance encouraged new manufacturing development, stimulated residential subdivisions, and put into motion a round of economic growth that led to significant municipal improvements. Suburban neighborhood expansion and industrial growth brought an influx of new residents, between 1850 and 1875, the town's population more than doubled, from 2,407 to 5,349. Growing employment opportunities in manufacturing attracted increased numbers of foreign-born families, dominated by the Irish, with smaller proportions of Canadians and English.

The improved transport connections provided by the railroad led to a rapid expansion of the local economy. An immediate effect was the seasonal exploitation of the town's lake water resources. The export of ice became an important local activity, and large storehouses were built on the western shore of Lake Quannapowitt and northern shore of Crystal Lake. Soon the Boston Ice Company was transporting 75,000 tons of ice per year. Several other firms produced smaller amounts, and the cutting, storing, and transport of this product became an important source of employment. Rail service also meant that farmers could turn to profitable milk production for the Boston market, with secondary concentrations in eggs and apples. The most successful farm families rebuilt large, stylish dwellings in the town's rural areas, such as 42 Hopkins Street (D303, 1850s). Census figures (1875) for male occupations show that by the end of the period, manufacturing was the dominant livelihood, led by shoemaking and the rattan furniture works. However, in terms of capital invested ($1,000,000) and value of goods produced annually ($630,000), the rattan business far outdistanced all other local industries. In addition, the growth of the commercial sector was strong enough to support 100 merchants and traders.

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The local shoe industry flourished during this period, although the loss of southern (slave) markets during the Civil War caused a significant downturn from which the industry never fully recovered. The introduction of new machine processes brought about a consolidation of manufacturing operations into larger-scale factories. Thomas Emerson and Sons took over the large shop of tinmaker Burrage Yale on Main Street, and after that retained their position as the largest local manufacturer. Other prominent local firms were John G. Aborn and Company and Henry Haskell Shoe Company. In 1868, twelve local factories were still producing $400,000 worth of shoes annually.

In 1851, Cyrus Wakefield, probably the most significant local figure of the 19th century, came from Boston to South Reading, and five years later established the Wakefield Rattan Company. Initially a manufacturer of reeds used for hoop skirts, Wakefield's innovations in the development of machine processes for splitting reeds and in using the whole of the rattan for various products brought him great success. The firm produced a variety of new rattan products, including chair seatings and furniture, and processed the waste shavings into woven mats, floor coverings, and bailing cloths. By 1865, the Wakefield Rattan Co. employed nearly 300 and was producing goods worth $357,000. In 1879 a cane-weaving method was introduced for the production of chair bottoms, wicker furniture, and ornate baby carriages, further expanding operations to more than 1,000 workers in 1873. Between 1856 and 1930, the Wakefield Rattan Company, Water Street (A118, 1856-1930), expanded into an extensive complex. Only four significant buildings remain, all brick structures built after 1890.

Cyrus Wakefield was involved in many other local enterprises, both public and private. He purchased the Blanchard Tarbell and Company foundry in 1855, and reorganized it as the Boston and Maine Foundry. This firm produced enameled holloware, such as kettles and saucepans, and became the first company in the country to produce enameled bathtubs. A portion of the original foundry, although greatly altered, is the brick powerhouse at 88 Foundry Street. Not only a successful industrial innovator, Wakefield was the driving force in several other business ventures, including the Wakefield Savings Bank (1869), the Wakefield Real Estate and Building Association (1869), the Quannapowitt Water Company (1872), the National Bank of South Reading (1865), the Citizens Gas and Light Company, and the South Reading Gas Company.

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Wakefield also built several landmark structures that helped transform the character of Main Street, including two brick business blocks, the Wakefield (Taylor) Block, now severely altered, and the Miller Piano Factory (demolished), as well as his own residential estate on what is now the site of the Junior High School. In the late 1860s, Cyrus Wakefield offered to underwrite the construction of a new town hall, which was to include a Soldiers Memorial Hall. In 1868, the town voted to accept the offer, and at that time changed its name from South Reading to Wakefield, out of a "desire for a name more simple and euphonious identity, more clean and distinctive," and in recognition of the enormous impact one enterprising individual had made on the development of the town. Completed in 1871 at a cost of $120,000, the new town hall, located on the corner of Main and Water Streets, established a new civic focus south of the common in the heart of the town's growing commercial and industrial district.

Other public and social improvements were stimulated by the momentum of the growing industrial economy. Population increases required the reorganization of the education system and the construction of new local schools. In 1847, four identical outer ward schools were opened, their structural members having been cut on the Common and then moved to their sites and assembled. The Greek Revival West Ward School, 39 Prospect Street (D325, 1847), continues in use as a school today. A high school was established in 1845, and the South Reading Academy Building was purchased in 1847 for its use. In 1871, a new high school was built at One Lafayette Street (D125, 1871), an Italianate structure designed by John Stevens, architect of the house at 21 Chestnut Street (D287, ca. 1850) and the Cyrus Wakefield mansion (demolished). This building continued in use as the high school until 1923, when it was converted to the town hall. A public library was founded in 1856, and was located in the new town hall in 1871. A private school for women, the Greenwood Seminary, opened in 1855 in Greenwood Village.

Wakefield's growing and increasingly heterogeneous population was served by several new churches. The first Catholic Mass was said in Wakefield in 1850, and in 1845, the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was built on Albion Street west of the Boston and Maine rail corridor. As more Irish and French Canadian

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immigrants arrived, the Catholic population grew, and in 1871 a new church was built on the same site. Other religious organizations established during the period were the Methodist Episcopal Church (1865) and the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church (1869). Outside the village center, residents of the Montrose neighborhood formed a Chapel Society in 1872, and in the south a Greenwood Congregational Society was established in 1873.

Besides its impact on industrial development, the coming of the railroad in 1845 had an immediate effect on the local real estate market, as speculative subdivisions for suburban residential neighborhoods were almost immediately laid out. Local developers, many of them successful Wakefield manufacturers who owned large tracts of land around the village center, hoped to attract affluent Boston families who could now afford to live in a suburban community and commute the ten miles to work in the city. By the end of the period, a distinct sector of high-income residential development was extending west from Main Street toward the town's western highland, and in the south less successful attempts were under way to develop a subdivision in the Greenwood neighborhood. One of the earliest subdivisions in the village was Avon Street, laid out west of Main Street in 1848 by the heirs of Lemuel Sweetser, a successful local shoe manufacturer. The Italianate residence at 23 Avon Street (D293, ca. 1850) was one of the early houses built here. A second subdivision was made on Chestnut Street, and a fine example of houses built in this area is 95 Chestnut Street (C270, 1849), owned by Joshua Whittemore, a local manufacturer who himself subdivided the western end of the street. Perhaps the most successful of these subdivisions was that on Yale Avenue (Yale Avenue Historic District), on land formerly owned by Burrage Yale, the prominent local tinware manufacturer. This land was subsequently developed by Ebenezer Hoar and John Day, who sold lots to several Boston businessmen who built substantial, stylish residences. The house at 18 Yale Avenue (D304, ca. 1863, Yale Avenue Historic District) was owned by M. Folsom, a manufacturer of rubber cement; 20 Yale Avenue (ca. 1877, Yale Avenue Historic District) was occupied by Edward Mansfield, a senior member of a paper stock business; and residing at 23 Yale Avenue (D302, 1863, Yale Avenue Historic District) was Charles Niles, a real estate developer. All three commuted to their places of business in Boston.

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While this fashionable residential district extended westward, new, modest housing for the town's growing number of manufacturing employees concentrated near the major local workplaces: on Water Street near the Rattan Works, along Albion Street near the foundry, and along the railroad corridors on North Avenue and Vernon Street.

WAKEFIELD--INDUSTRIAL CENTER AND BOSTON SUBURB (1873-1905)

The trends of industrialization and suburban expansion established in the third quarter of the 19th century accelerated in Wakefield over the next thirty years. By 1905 the town's population had again doubled, reaching 7,000 in 1890 and topping 10,000 in 1905. New inhabitants were both the employees of new and expanding industries and commuters attracted by residential subdivisions with easy access to Boston. By 1905, more than a quarter of the population was foreign-born, with half of this group either from Ireland or Nova Scotia, and smaller numbers from Canada, England, Sweden, and Italy. Development accelerated after 1892 in response to the electric street railway, which stimulated both residential development in Wakefield's outlying areas and commercial development in the town's business center, which now became much more accessible to a larger, regional population. The established commuter rail service remained central to Wakefield's development, but the electric streetcar made easy access to the commuter depots possible from the town's most peripheral neighborhoods. By the early years of the 20th century, a radial system served the Wakefield commercial hub and connected it to neighboring towns.

Although speculators continued to promote real estate subdivisions through the 1880s, the establishment of the streetcar lines helped to stimulate a new round of development and a dramatic transformation of the landscape as former farmsteads were converted into residential suburbs. Although many independent subdivisions were attempted, major local developments were focused in three areas of the town. The primary direction of high-status development continued to be toward the western highlands, particularly Wakefield Park. A second area of new residential expansion was the Greenwood area on the railroad line south of Wakefield Center. A third important subdivision area was the Lakeside area on Shingle Hill on the east side of Lake Quannapowitt.

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The development of the Wakefield Park area, then at the outer edge of Wakefield's high-income residential district, began in 1886, when J. A. Thompson and Oliver Perkins laid out Adams Street on Thompson's orchard and farm lands. Planned development of Wakefield Park began in 1888 by J. S. Merrill, who developed house lots along Park Avenue west of Dell Avenue, and on Morrison Road and Summit Avenue. Examples of this early development are the Colonial Revival houses at 25 Park Avenue (D262, 1889, Wakefield Park Historic District), and 20 Morrison Road (D257, ca. 1890). In 1892, Merrill joined in partnership with Charles S. Hankes, and the two proceeded to establish the area as the town's most exclusive suburban district, marketing it as a garden suburb that provided a clean and healthful living environment. Development soon accelerated, and lots were sold with deed restrictions to ensure the area's status as a prestigious neighborhood. The result at period end was a landscape of substantial residences, well represented in the Wakefield Park Historic District, most often exhibiting an eclectic mix of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle styles.

In the southern part of town, Greenwood Park was initially laid out in 1873, but development of this subdivision in the 1870s and 1880s was sporadic. A second subdivision in 1889 was the catalyst for increased development, spurred on after 1892 by the extension of street railway service along Main Street. Greenwood Park, managed by the Wood-Harmon Company, extended south of Greenwood Street. A second, ambitious Greenwood development was projected by realtor Henry H. Savage for the area north of Oak Street. Although savage built his own residence at 52 Oak Street (B164, pre-1896), this subdivision was never fully realized, and in the early 1900s it remained largely undeveloped. Despite this mixed success, the neighborhood established its own Congregational Society in 1873, and a decade later its members were numerous and prosperous enough to begin construction of a stylish Greenwood Union Church (B139, 1884).

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A third subdivision area was the Lakeside district on Shingle Hill east of Lake Quannapowitt. Here a subdivision had been laid out as early as the 1850s on Lawrence Street by the shoe manufacturing Emerson family, who were joined in developing the area by the wine-and-bitters producing Richardson family over the next decades. In part because of the continued location in this area of shoe factories, Lakeside never achieved the same level of exclusive status as the west side of town, but by the 1870s and 1880s, the neighborhood became a fashionable, middle-class area. Examples of this later period of development are the Queen Anne residence at 20 Lawrence Street (A69, 1880s) and the Colonial Revival house at 23 Lawrence Street (A70, 1896-99). Extension of the Main Street street railway line nearby improved access to the depot, and Boston commuters soon joined local businessmen as neighborhood residents. New subdivisions were added to the north on Wave Avenue, White Avenue, and Aborn Street, the latter two named after the local shoe manufacturers whose families were active in promoting their real estate holdings. Fine survivals of the development on these streets are the Queen Anne-style 18a-20 Aborn Street (A62, 1883-1888) and the Colonial Revival-detailed 9 White Avenue (A63, 1903-1904).

In addition to suburbanites, Wakefield continued to attract new industrial firms. Their location in Wakefield, and the expansion of existing industries, drew in an ever-larger workforce, who occupied more modest residences in subdivisions that were developed for the most part to the southwest and southeast of Wakefield Center along the Albion Street corridor and in the Junction District.

Wakefield Rattan continued its local operations, expanding its workforce and constructing new buildings in its Water Street complex. Shoe manufacturing retained a prominent place among employers. In 1885 there were still fourteen factories operating, and a decade later, L. B. Evans had constructed a new wood-frame factory on Water Street. The Franklin Foundry (earlier the Boston and Maine Foundry) was taken over by Smith and Anthony in 1879, and under new ownership employed 200 in the manufacture of stoves, cooking ranges, heaters, and furnaces. The company expanded into the line of brass casting and finishing, and created bathroom fixtures under the name "Sanitas."

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In 1882, the prestigious Henry F. Miller and Son Piano Company (organized in 1863) relocated its manufacturing operations from Boston to Wakefield. At its height, the Piano Company sold 1,000 pianos a year and was the leading manufacturer of grand piano-fortes. The company located in a large, six-story Mansard building behind the 1871 town hall. Both these structures are now demolished.

The most significant relocation to Wakefield during this period was that of the Harvard Knitting Mills of the Winship Boit and Company. Formed by Elizabeth Boit, who had worked in the offices of the Dudley Hosiery Mills and the Allston Mills, and Charles N. Winship, who had been foreman at the Allston Mills, the firm first established the Harvard Knitting Mills in Cambridgeport, then relocated to Wakefield in 1889 in search of more space. First located in the Wakefield Block (now greatly altered) on Main Street, the firm began construction of an extensive brick complex on Foundry Street in 1896. The Harvard Knitting Mills manufactured men's, women's, and children's undergarments in cotton and worsted cotton. By the turn of the century, the firm had 160 employees, mostly women, and employed an additional 250 women in neighboring towns to do the crochet work on the finished garments. The company was known for its progressive treatment of employees, which included health care facilities and a bonus plan.

As the town's population increased, civic and ecclesiastic additions were made. A rapidly expanding school-age population meant that a major municipal expenditure was the construction of new schools, six of which were built between 1880 and 1900. A fine example from this period is the H. M. Warren School, 30 Converse Street (D15, 1895-1897). This Renaissance Revival building was designed by Charles E. Parker, known for his town hall designs in Easthampton and Chicopee, Massachusetts. Several growing and more prosperous congregations constructed new church buildings during the period. The Emmanuel Episcopal Church (A11, 1881, Common Historic District) was initially built on Water Street, enlarged in 1891, and moved in 1900 to its present site on the corner of Main and Bryant Streets. The Stick Style clapboarding has been covered with stucco, but the building retains its high pitched roof with exposed rafters, rose and lancet windows and Gothic trefoil rafter ends. The period also saw the removal and replacement of the town's 18th-century meetinghouse with the construction of the new First Parish Congregational Church, 1 Church Street (D142, 1890, 1912, Common Historic District) on the

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shore of Lake Quannapowitt. Designed by the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell and Richardson, and reconstructed after a 1909 fire, this Romanesque Revival church is built of noncontrasting shades of grey granite from quarries in Monson, Massachusetts. The L-shaped structure has a steeply pitched slate roof, a battered tower on the east corner, and several asymmetrically placed rounded towers.

WAKEFIELD--METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY (1905-1938)

Along with other Boston suburbs, Wakefield shared in the economic boom years of the teens and twenties, although the pace of population expansion and industrial growth here appears to have been more moderate than in other communities. Wakefield retained its character as both industrial satellite and suburban retreat within the Boston metropolitan area. The character of its industrial base continued to shift. The Harvard Knitting Mills became the major local employer, while the town lost significant industries in the depression years of the 1930s. At the same time, a diverse group of new manufacturing firms continued to find Wakefield an attractive location. Improvements in local streetcar lines and the widespread use of the automobile by the 1920s stimulated a continued housing boom in the town's residential subdivision, and assured a continued importance for the business and municipal center on Main Street.

Between 1905 and 1930, the population of Wakefield grew by nearly 60%, from 10,268 to 16,318. It dropped slightly during the depression years of the 1930s, not surprising given the loss of employment opportunities during that period that left more than 1,900 Wakefield men on relief or jobless in 1934 alone. By 1915, the proportion of foreign-born in Wakefield had risen slightly to 28%, but the distribution of nationalities among the town's immigrants had changed dramatically. While Americans of Irish descent remained numerous in Wakefield, by the second decade of the 20th century the dominance of earlier generations of Irish immigrants had waned, and Canadians (including those from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) now made up nearly two-thirds of those born outside the country. Irish immigrants were now a distant second. Smaller groups of English, Italians, and Swedes continued to make Wakefield their home, joined now by a number of Poles and Russians.

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Service on the Newburyport branch line was cut back after 1924, and the Salem branch line ceased operations in 1926, but railroad commuting to Boston continued to be an important means of daily travel for many Wakefield residents through the period. Streetcar lines remained in service until 1920. After this, improved automobile roads made travel to Boston and other nearby towns easier and increased the demand for suburban housing. The Craftsman-style bungalow at 380 Albion Street (C221, 1910) represents the residential growth stimulated by the streetcar line in neighborhoods along Wakefield's western border with Stoneham. In particular, the automobile-based suburban housing boom of the 1920s transformed the southern areas of town that were nearest to Boston. For the town as a whole, building records passed the million-dollar mark for the first time in 1924. In particular, previously undeveloped subdivisions in Greenwood and new streets laid out in Boyntonville filled with middle class housing in this period. This new growth of population in the southern and eastern parts of Wakefield was reflected in the construction of the Woodville School, Farm Road (B132, 1920).

On Wakefield's west side, the Wakefield Park neighborhood continued as the high-status residential district. Representative from the period are the five Colonial Revival residences on Park Avenue (Wakefield Park Historic District) built between 1905 and 1930, and the Colonial Revival House at 32 Morrison Road (D256, 1906-1908). Later attempts to develop the area northwest of Wakefield Park are reflected in the Craftsman-style homes at 30 Sheffield Road (D311, ca. 1917), and 13 Sheffield Road (D132, 1918). Moreover, the exclusive status of the western highland was secured with the construction here of the residential estates of the town's major industrialists. Charles Winship, co-owner of the Harvard Knitting Mills, built the most ambitious Colonial Revival residence in town on a hilltop site near Wakefield Park. The Winship House, 13 Mansion Road (D4, 1901-1906) has a flared hip roof with pedimented dormers, balustrade, and double chimneys. The principal facade features a two-story, pedimented portico, supported by paired composite columns and surrounded by elaborate Palladian windows. Elizabeth Boit, co-founder of the Harvard Knitting Mills, also built on the west side, creating an estate compound on the summit of Cowdry's Hill that included three residences, formal gardens, a playhouse, and greenhouse. All three residences, 88 and 90 Prospect Street, and 127 Chestnut Street (D93, D92, D25, 1910-1913), were designed in the English Cottage Style by Wakefield architect Harland Perkins. The stucco structures have red tile roofs, recessed entries, exposed purlins, and irregular fenestration.

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While middle-income and high-income suburban housing continued to boom, demand also increased for housing for employees of Wakefield's expanding industries in the early decades of the 20th century. Expansion of the Harvard Knitting Mills workforce to more than 600 resulted in the construction nearby of new multifamily rowhouse apartments at 35-37 Richardson Avenue (C219, ca. 1912-1915), and 38-48 Richardson Avenue (C218, ca. 1912).

While the Harvard Knitting Mills weathered the depression years of the 1930s to remain Wakefield's major employer, other industries fared less well locally. The Heywood-Wakefield Company, which had already removed some of its rattan manufacturing operations to Gardner, Massachusetts, in 1914, left Wakefield in 1930; two years later, the Miller Piano Company, another important local employer, relocated to Boston. The loss of these major firms was partially offset by the relocation in Wakefield in the 1920s and 1930s of a number of smaller manufacturing firms. A dozen of these moved into the facilities vacated by the rattan works on Water Street, and by the late 1930s local industries included a variety of metal fabricating, chemical, electrical, and machine products companies.

The local boom years of the second and third decades of the 20th century were well reflected in Wakefield's Main Street municipal and commercial center. The area at the southern end of the Common saw major civic developments in these years, including the Colonial Revival Wakefield Y.M.C.A., 317 Main Street (D305, 1908, Common Historic District), and the adjacent Renaissance Revival Lucius Beebe Library (D298, 1922, Common Historic District), designed by Cram and Ferguson. Federal construction programs of the 1930s are reflected in the Renaissance Revival Post Office (D299, 1936, Common Historic District), designed by Louis A. Simon and located next to the library. The area of Main Street just south of these municipal additions also saw commercial development during this period. Representative examples are the bank building of the Wakefield Trust Company, 371 Main Street (D290, 1924), and the new facilities built by the local newspaper, the Item Building, 26 Albion Street (C224, 1912).

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Wakefield are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area offer the potential to investigate such topics as the regional and local importance of quarry sites found in the town, the relationship of interior riverine sites in Wakefield to sites along nearby coastal estuaries, and the importance of sites in Wakefield to the late prehistoric/Contact period Mystic Core area.

Historical archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized this Boston area community from the 17th through the late 19th century. With careful recording, sampling, and analysis, archaeological resources can document Wakefield's first period (1620-1675) origins and growth as a Colonial-era agricultural community to its development as a manufacturing town and suburban residential community. Careful study of occupation-related features can provide extremely detailed information on the people who used them. When associated with industrial, commercial, or institutional buildings, these features can go beyond individual families and provide valuable information pertaining to characteristics of socio-economic or ethnic groups in the community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] 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:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: MASS. HISTORICAL COMMISSION

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property APPROXIMATELY 7.9 ACRES

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CAROL HUGGINS, PRES. CONSULTANT W/BETSY FRIEDBERG, NR DIRECTOR, MHC
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23) Woodbury, Ruth, "Wakefield Historical Society: Unpublished Manuscripts." Wakefield, MA 1978.

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Name Wakefield MRA
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
Cover	Substantive Review	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 7/6/89
1. Beacon Street Tomb	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
2. Beebe Homestead	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
3. Boardman, E., House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
4. Boit, Elizabeth, House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
5. Building at 35--37 Richardson Avenue	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
6. Building at 38--48 Richardson Avenue	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
7. Center Depot	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
8. Church--Lafayette Streets Historic District	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____
9. Common District	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 3/2/90
		Attest _____
10. Cowdry, Jonas, House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Bye 7/6/89
		Attest _____

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Cowdry, Nathaniel, House — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
12. Emerson--Franklin Poole House — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
13. Flanley's Block	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
14. Goodwin, Captain--James Custis House — Substantive Review	Keeper	[signature] 3/2/90
	Attest	
15. Gould, Samuel, House — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
16. Green, Capt. William, House — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
17. Green, Deacon Daniel, House — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
18. Greenwood Union Church — Entered in the National Register	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
19. House at 1 Morrison Avenue	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	
20. House at 1 Woodcrest Drive	Keeper	[signature] 7/6/89
	Attest	

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
21. House at 11 Wave Avenue	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
22. House at 11 Salem Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
23. House at 118 Greenwood Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
24. House at 12 West Water Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
25. House at 13 Sheffield Road	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
26. House at 15 Chestnut Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
27. House at 15 Lawrence Avenue	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
28. House at 15 Wave Avenue	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
29. House at 18 Park Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
30. House at 18A and 20 Aborn Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
31. House at 19--21 Salem Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
32. House at 190 Main Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
33. House at 193 Vernon Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
34. House at 196 Main Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
35. House at 2 Nichols Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
36. House at 20 Hancock Road	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
37. House at 20 Lawrence Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
38. House at 20 Morrison Road	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
39. House at 21 Chestnut Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____
40. House at 22 Parker Road	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melores Byrne 7/6/89 Attest _____

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
41. House at 23 Avon Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
42. House at 23 Lawrence Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
43. House at 25 Avon Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
44. House at 26 Francis Avenue	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
45. House at 28 Cordis Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
46. House at 28 Wiley Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
47. House at 30 Sheffield Road	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
48. House at 32 Morrison Road	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
49. House at 38 Salem Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89
50. House at 380 Albion Street	Entered in the National Register	~~Keeper~~ Attest 7/6/89

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
51. House at 39 Converse Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
52. House at 40 Crescent Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
53. House at 42 Hopkins Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
54. House at 5 Bennett Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
55. House at 509 North Avenue	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
56. House at 52 Oak Street	Substantive Review	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
57. House at 54 Spring Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
58. House at 556 Lowell Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
59. House at 6 Adams Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest
60. House at 7 Salem Street	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 7/6/89
		Attest

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
61. House at 8 Park Street	Entered in the National Register	Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
62. House at 88 Prospect Street		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
63. House at 9 White Avenue	Entered in the National Register	Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
64. House at 90 Prospect Street		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
65. House at 95 Chestnut Street		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
66. Item Building		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
67. Jordan, Dr. Charles, House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
68. Kendall, Deacon Thomas, House		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
69. Lakeside Cemetery Chapel		Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest
70. Lynnwood	Entered in the National Register	Keeper [signature] 7/6/89 Attest

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Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
71. Massachusetts State Armory Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
72. Richardson, Dr. S.O., House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
73. Simpson, Dr. Thomas House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
74. South Reading Academy Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
75. St. Joseph's School Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
76. Stimpson, William, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
77. Sweetser, Daniel, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
78. Sweetser, Michael, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
79. Temple Israel Cemetery Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____
80. Tilton, D. Horace, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Edson Beall 7/6/89
	Attest _____

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	Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
81.	Wakefield Park (#1)	Substantive Review	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 3/2/90
			Attest
82.	Wakefield Rattan Company	Substantive Review	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 7/6/89
			Attest
83.	Wakefield Savings Bank Clock	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper R
			Attest
84.	Wakefield Trust Company	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melanie Byrne 7/6/89
			Attest
85.	Wakefield Upper Depot	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melanie Byrne 7/6/89
			Attest
86.	Warren, H.M., School	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melanie Byrne 7/6/89
			Attest
87.	West Ward School	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melanie Byrne 7/6/89
			Attest
88.	Winn Street Railroad Bridge	Substantive Review	Keeper R
			Attest
89.	Winn, Suell, House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Melanie Byrne 7/6/89
			Attest
90.	Winship, Charles, House		for Keeper Beth L. Savage 7/6/89
			Attest

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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
91. Woodville School	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Helen Pyne 7/6/89
		Attest _____
92. Woodward Homestead	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Helen Pyne 7/6/89
		Attest _____
93. Yale Avenue Historic District	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Helen Pyne 7/6/89
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____
		Keeper _____
		Attest _____

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AMENDMENT TO COVER

Keeper Beth G. Sawyer 3/2/90