

6. Recommendations for Historic Neighborhoods

While the edges between various neighborhoods in Wakefield have been blurred by recent residential development, the larger sections of town are defined broadly by landscape features and by non-residential land uses, such as railroad lines and industrial development.

The neighborhoods described below and shown on Map 4 are broadly defined and include sub-neighborhoods, including historic districts.

6.1 Wakefield Center

Historical development pattern of Wakefield Center

The larger Wakefield Center neighborhood (also known as the Wakefield Downtown or Wakefield Square) includes:

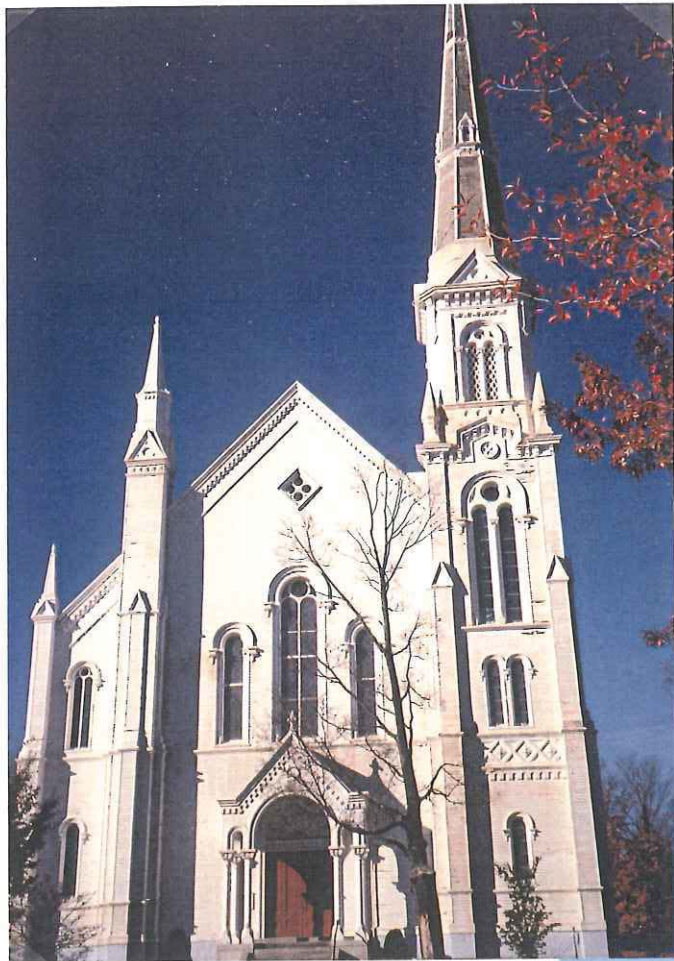
- The Common National Register Historic District;
- The Church-Lafayette Streets National Register Historic District;
- The Yale Avenue National Register Historic District; and
- The Downtown commercial district.

Wakefield Center includes those areas in town where the earliest settlement occurred around the Town Common. A high percentage of the town's oldest historic structures from the Colonial era are located here. Wakefield Center is also the site of the town's major civic buildings, including the Town Hall, the main Protestant churches, the library and other semi-public buildings. The town's early cottage shoe manufacturing enterprises were also located here.

Significant historic buildings in Wakefield Center include the Italianate style First Baptist Church (1872); the Renaissance Revival Flanley's Block (1895) at 349-353 Main Street; the Renaissance Revival Lincoln School on Crescent Street, and the Taylor Building on Main Street.

The Industrial Revolution brought with it an explosion of new growth in the town and the development of the downtown commercial district as it is today. Many of the historic commercial buildings that remain were built in the second half of the 19th Century. The result today is a pre-automobile downtown commercial district that is pedestrian in scale and economically-functional.

As the town began to grow with the arrival of the railroad and new industry, new residential development began to occur along the streets emanating from Main Street in the center. Yale Avenue, Avon Street and Chestnut Streets include excellent examples of Victorian-era architectural styles, including Italianate, Eastlake, Second Empire, and Queen Anne, among others.



First Baptist Church
(ca. 1872)
Common Street

The First Baptist Church is perhaps Wakefield's best example of the high Italianate style. It's Tuscan inspiration is shown in the triple arched window composition, capped by arched drip moldings and the arched entranceway supported by columns. In 1803, the Baptist Society separated from the First Parish to become the First Baptist Church. The congregation was strongly abolitionist and allowed antislavery meetings in the church as early as 1834.

Bandstand (1885)
The Common

The outstanding Queen Anne Bandstand on the Wakefield Common was modeled on the bandstand in Brighton, England. It is situated on the Common, an historic landscape on the shores of Lake Quannapowitt that was a settlement site for native tribes for thousands of years before the arrival of the Puritans. The Common was the site of the first parish house and the first burial ground in Wakefield.



Queen Anne residence
(ca. 1880)
25 Avon Street

This is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in Wakefield. It includes almost all of the elements of the Queen Anne style, including prominent end roof gables, richly detailed and numerous porches on the first and second floors, and projecting bays. The unique carriage house adds to the overall architectural composition.

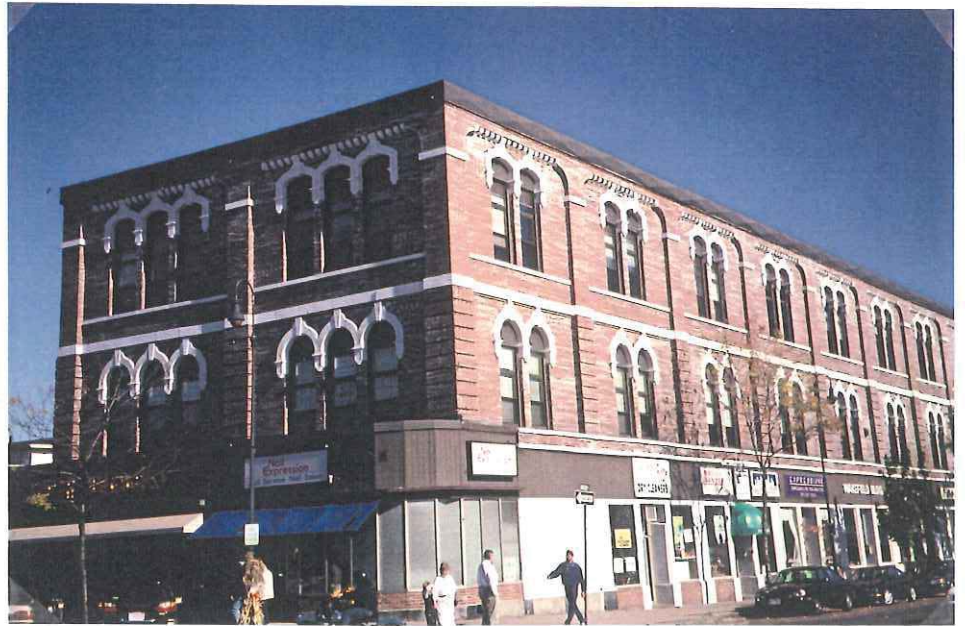


Lincoln School (ca. 1892)
Crescent and Otis Streets

The Lincoln School is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style, with its wide entry arch and recessed porch and six tall arched windows outlined with the same square brick used for the doors. The massive paired chimneys are characteristic of the style. The location of this massive building with its bold forms at the top of the hill is truly imposing. This is the former site of South Reading Academy, founded in 1828 by the First Baptist Church.

Taylor or Wakefield Block
(ca. 1870)
414-416 Main Street

This building was originally built in the Second Empire style, but its Mansard roof was later removed. It was commissioned by Cyrus Wakefield and designed by John Stevens, who also designed the old Town Hall. Stevens often included strong Italianate style elements in his Second Empire buildings, including the granite rounded drip moldings over windows shown in the Taylor Building.



Flanley's Block (c.1895)
349-353 Main Street

This commercial building is one of many non-residential buildings in Wakefield that integrates elements of the earlier Italianate style into later architectural styles, in this example, the Renaissance Revival style. The triple, shallow recessed arches above the upper story double arched windows and the rondels (medallion motifs in the brickwork) are usually found in the earlier Italianate style.



One of the unique land use/urban design features of this neighborhood is the manner in which it begins at the broad expanse of Lake Quannapowitt, narrows through the Lower and Upper Commons, and funnels into the narrowing of Main Street in the commercial downtown.

Recommendations for historic preservation in Wakefield Center.

One of the first tasks in the center is to complete the town's survey of historic resources so that a complete inventory of these resources will be known and recorded. This Preservation Plan identifies which properties should be considered for surveying.

Next, the center should be nominated for National Register District status. This should be followed by the appointment by the Board of Selectmen of an Historic District Study Committee.

The principal challenge of Wakefield Center is how to revitalize the commercial downtown area. The Preservation Plan recommends that a task force be formed and that it invite a staffperson from the Department of Housing and Community Development to discuss how to proceed with a strategy for organizing and financing the revitalization of the downtown.

An urban design plan also needs to be prepared that will provide a physical vision of what the downtown can become. This urban design plan should include a resolution of the parking problem, since that issue will continue to stifle the redevelopment of the downtown and will be a major threat to historic properties since the pressure for parking spaces will inevitably result in demolition of structures on the edge of the commercial center.

6.2 West Side

Historical development pattern of the West Side

During the early Colonial era, the West Side consisted of farms along Prospect Street and Elm Street on and at the base of Cowdrey Hill. Some of the best examples of central chimney Georgian farmhouses in Wakefield can be seen on Prospect Street. The Winn homestead at 72 Elm Street is an excellent example of the Federal style.

With the arrival of the railroad to Wakefield in 1844, industrial activity began to appear at the eastern edge of the West End near the junction. These industries included the B&M Foundry and the textile manufacturing operations that became the Harvard Knitting Mills and the largest employer in town. These industries sponsored housing for workers within walking distance of the factories on Tuttle, Murray, Emerson and Cedar Streets, among others.

Later in the century, as Wakefield grew as a choice suburban bedroom community for Boston's white collar commuters, planned communities began to be built, such as Wakefield Park and Eustis Avenue planned communities. Wakefield Park includes the finest examples in Wakefield of architectural styles that were popular at the turn of the century, including the Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles and, later, the Tudor style.

Wakefield Park, a planned garden suburb, was established in 1888 on 100 acres south of Cowdrey's Hill by Jacob S. Merrill, a Boston lawyer, and Charles S. Hanks, a real estate

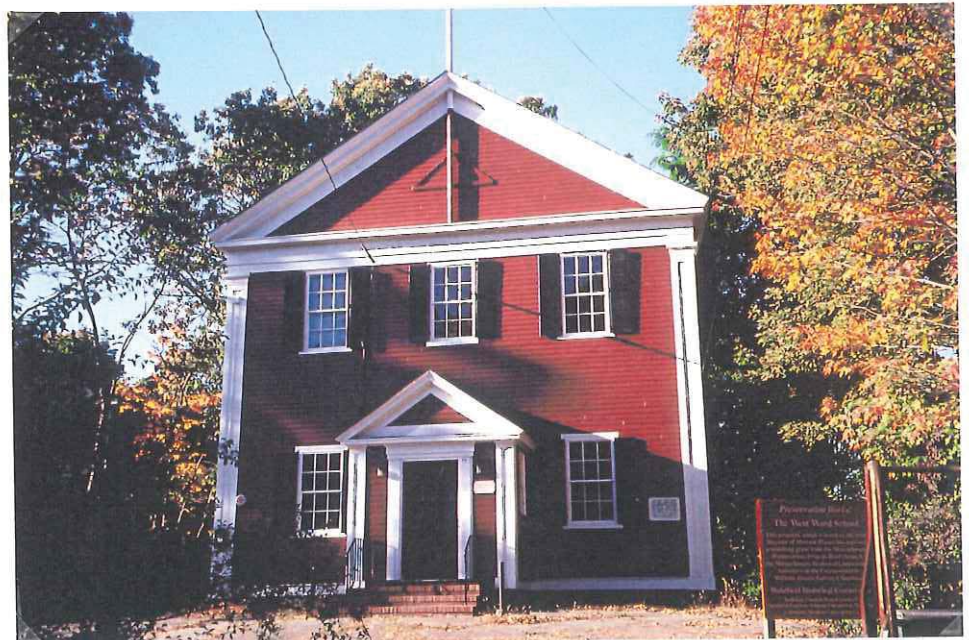


Aaron Cowdrey House
(ca. 1764)
71 Prospect Street

This Georgian style farmhouse has the typical central chimney and five bays and 2-1/2 stories, with a shed roofed addition known in Massachusetts as the "Beverly Jog." William Cowdrey was one of Redding's earliest settlers in the 1600's. Cowdrey Hill was named for the family, which owned substantial farms here. Three Cowdrey dwellings from the 1700's remain on the hill: at 61, 71 and 98 Prospect Street.

West Ward School
(ca. 1847)
39 Prospect Street

The West Ward School is the only surviving of four schools built in 1847 for the four outer wards in town during the period of reforms in public education led by Horace Mann. The four schools were identical, with their structural members built on the Common and transported to their various sites, where they were erected. While the cupola was lost in the 1930's, the relatively few alterations to the school make it an important building in both our local and national heritage.



Harvard Knitting Mills
(1897-98)
178 Albion Street

The Winship-Boit Company moved to Wakefield from Cambridgeport in 1889 and began its operations on the third floor of the Taylor Building downtown. In 1897, the company began to build the textile mill complex on Albion Street that grew to three buildings. It soon became the town's largest employer. Ms. Elizabeth Boit built the imposing residence at 127 Chestnut Street in the English Cottage style.

Wakefield Park Residence (ca. 1905) 2 Dell Avenue

This residence at the entrance to Wakefield Park incorporates the stylistic elements of the Shingle, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The long roof line extending from the top of the roof line to the first floor, long extended eaves and brackets and shingle sheathing represent the Shingle style. The large triangular dormer is a stylistic Colonial Revival element. The fieldstone first floor is a typical Craftsman element.



**H.M. Warren School
(ca. 1895-1897)
30 Converse Street**

The Renaissance Revival features of the Warren School are evident in its boldly arching windows with limestone surrounds, triple arched entrance portico and characteristic hipped slate roof. The school was named after Horace M. Warren, who lost his life in the Civil War after fighting in several battles. The school is being restored and will be converted to a senior center for Wakefield.

**West Side
Workers Cottages**

These worker's cottages in the vicinity of the Harvard Knitting Mills are an excellent example of vernacular architecture in Wakefield. Preserving the town's historic character depends on saving not only the "special" structures in town but Wakefield's many excellent vernacular dwellings such as these.



developer. They laid out house lots along Park, Dell and Summit Avenues and Morrison Boulevard. The house lots sold with deed restrictions to ensure that the area would be developed with quality housing and to retain its exclusivity. In 1902, the streetcar was extended to the neighborhood, encouraging further development.

On July 6, 1989, the Wakefield Park Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations for historic preservation in the West Side neighborhood.

Priority should be given to expanding the inventory of historic resources in this neighborhood. The Preservation Plan recommends which properties in the neighborhood deserve to be considered for surveying.

Once this is accomplished, a nomination should be prepared for the extension of the existing National Register Historic District up Park Avenue to the Stoneham town line and to the adjoining streets north of the district that are shown on Map 13.

This neighborhood has a strong visual identity and new streetscape improvements should reinforce that identity. This includes the placing of utility lines underground in more of the neighborhood's streets; replacing the modern "cobra" aluminum street light standards with historic standards, identical to what exists on a part of Park Avenue. In addition, the wrought iron detail on the stone gates at the entrance into the neighborhood should be repaired and/or replaced.

In the easterly part of the West Side bordering the railroad station, development occurred around the B&M Foundry and the Harvard Knitting Mills. Here, there is a strong cohesion between the workers cottages and the nearby mills. The preservation and adaptive reuse of the Harvard Knitting Mills and the preservation of the neighborhood that surrounds it warrants its consideration for nomination to the National Register as an historic district. The recommended extent of that district is shown on Map 13.

In addition, another National Register recommendation for district nomination is Prospect Street, from One Prospect Street at the bottom of Cowdrey's Hill to 108 Prospect Street at the top of the hill. This area contains some of the town's most significant Georgian and Federal farmhouses.

6.3 East Side

The East Side has a long history of economic activity in the town. In 1650, John Poole started his grist mill on the Mill River in the vicinity of what is now Water and Wakefield Streets. A saw mill and a tin ware manufactory were also sited there on the river.

The larger East Side neighborhood includes areas of workers housing that developed as a consequence of the development and growth of the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company Rattan Factory on Water Street. The East Side is predominately workers housing in cottage and apartment structures. The area has remained predominately Italian for many years, reflecting a European influence.



Workers Housing in the East Side

This scene on Cyrus Street above Water Street looks out on the former Wakefield Rattan Factory buildings. The juxtaposition of factory buildings, retail shops on Water Street and dwellings shows the close physical relationship of employment and residence that characterized the growth of the East Side and other neighborhoods surrounding the railroad junction.

Wakefield Rattan Company (between 1856 & 1930's) 134 Water Street

The Wakefield Rattan Company (known as the Heywood-Wakefield Company after a merger in 1897) covered a site of 11 acres with many buildings, only four of which remain. It was the largest producer of reed and rattan products in the world. Wakefield wicker furniture was famous world-wide and in 1873 employed 1000 workers.



Water Street scene in the East Side

The Shingle style chapel on the corner of Melvin Street is the Italian Baptist Church, built in 1915 by members of the Italian community on land donated by the Heywood-Wakefield Co. Italian immigrants brought to Wakefield to work in the town's factories remained and settled in the East Side. The dwellings west of the church should be added to the Town's inventory of historic properties.

Recommendations for historic preservation in the East Side.

The workers cottages and apartment houses in the East Side have their own style and characteristics. A survey should be taken of the properties identified in the Preservation Plan and a followup public awareness campaign should be initiated to let owners and residents know the importance of the built environment in the area.

The remaining brick buildings that once comprised the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Rattan Factory need to be restored to include appropriate fenestration. Replacement aluminum windows do not do these buildings justice. The old factory yard needs to be studied as part of a larger master plan effort to reclaim old industrial sites along the Mill River and at the railroad junctions. This site has potential as a site for a rattan museum, a topic that has been raised during the preservation forums.

6.4 Lakeside

Historical development pattern of the Lakeside neighborhood.

This area between Lake Quannapowitt on Shingle Hill includes the historic development that occurred close to the lake in the 18th and 19th centuries. For 200 years following the founding of Wakefield, Shingle Hill remained farm land, with farm dwellings at the base of the hill along Main Street and the lake.

Its close proximity to the center of town resulted in its being affected by the growth that resulted from the arrival of the railroad in Wakefield in 1844. Lawrence Street, near the center of town, was laid out in 1850. A shoe factory owner, James Emerson, subdivided lots along Lawrence Street and contiguous areas in 1874, including Wave Avenue. Later, John Aborn and John White, both affluent shoe manufacturers, subdivided Aborn and White Streets.

Lakeside includes a wide range of housing styles, including excellent examples of most of the major styles in the town, from Georgian farmhouses to elegant Eastlake and Queen Anne styles. Wakefield's second-oldest Georgian farmhouse, the Captain William Green house at 391 Vernon Street (1680/1750) is located in Lakeside. The Emerson-Poole House (1795) at 23 Salem Street and the Elias Boardman House at 34 Salem Street (1820) are excellent examples of the range of Federal style dwellings to be found in the Lakeside neighborhood.

Lakeside is unique in being the location of the only remaining shoe shop in Wakefield at 113 Salem Street, which has been preserved as a residence. It is a remnant of the shoe cottage industry that was an important part of the farming economy of the town, a precursor of the shoe industry that was to follow during the Industrial Revolution.



**Captain William Green
Homestead (ca. 1750, ell
possibly from 1680)
391 Vernon Street**

This house was moved to this location from Lynnfield about 1790 by Caleb Green, Capt. Green's son. It is an excellent example of a gambrel-roofed Georgian farmhouse of the second half of the 18th century. The ell to the rear of the house is reported to have been part of an earlier house dating around 1680. The Green's owned a farm here.

**Sweetser/Gould House
(ca. 1765-1795)
19-21 Salem Street**

These two houses, one Georgian (1765) and one later Federal in style (1795), were joined and expanded. Joseph Gould, a carpenter and wheelwright, probably built both houses. The house was later owned by Percival Evans, a director of the L. B. Evans Shoe Mfg. Co., which began its shoe making business nearby at 9 Salem St. (later moved to 28 Pleasant St.).



**Old Shoe Shop
(ca. 1840-1857)
113 Salem Street**

This building was once the shoe shop of David Nichols, who in 1857 resided at 103 Salem St. Before the McKay sewing machine was introduced in Wakefield in 1862, many town residents made shoes in such shops in their yards. The shoemaker cut the leather; his wife and daughters bound and his sons and apprentices finished up the work. This is the last known shoe shop remaining in town.

Recommendations for historic preservation in the Lakeside neighborhood.

The first recommendation for this neighborhood is to survey historic properties that were not included in the 1984 survey effort. There are many significant properties in Lakeside that have not yet been included in the town's inventory.

The next step is to nominate the most significant areas of the neighborhood for National Register designation. In the Preservation Plan, two areas are recommended for designation as National Register historic districts. These are Salem Street from the edge of the Common Historic District at Main Street east to 38 Salem Street. The other district would extend from the Salem Street Historic District on the south, Pleasant Street on the east, Sweetser Street on the north and Lake Quannapowitt on the west.

Other specific recommendations for Lakeside include creating a tree-lined boulevard along Main Street along the shore of Lake Quannapowitt, restoring what was once there for the many users of the walking path along the lake. Main Street at Lake Quannapowitt in the Lakeside area is an impressive entranceway into the town and one of the town's great assets. Creating a tree-lined boulevard and a safe pedestrian path would make this scenic area one of the most attractive places in Wakefield.

6.5 Montrose

Historical development pattern of the Montrose neighborhood.

This larger neighborhood includes the historic agricultural development that occurred along Lowell and Salem Streets on the fertile lake bottom soils in that area. The area remained predominately agricultural until recently, when the most recent waves of suburban development have transformed this area into a residential neighborhood.

Montrose includes the village that grew around the intersection of Lowell and Salem Streets and which is still identifiable even with the recent growth that has occurred in the area. The architectural styles in Montrose include the Federal farmhouse of Daniel Sweetser at 458 Lowell Street (1780) and one of Wakefield's best examples of the Victorian Queen Anne style at 556 Lowell Street.

Among the most prominent features of this neighborhood is the Reedy Meadow (now separated from Montrose by Route 128), a National Natural Historic Landmark. The existence of the meadow was an important factor in the location of the Town of Redding, since the existence of both open fields for cultivation and seasonal grazing and open meadow for winter fodder was considered essential for new Puritan settlements. The edge of the meadow was once the site of Pleasure Island, built in the 1950's and one of the first theme parks. Today, the site of Pleasure Island is a modern industrial park.

Recommendations for historic preservation in the Montrose neighborhood.

The Preservation Plan identifies properties in Montrose that deserve to be surveyed and included in the Wakefield Inventory of Historic Resources. That inventory should be the basis for a public education effort in the neighborhood.

**Daniel Sweetser House
(ca. 1780)
458 Lowell Street**

This is one of Wakefield's best preserved Federal farmhouses. The house may have been built for Daniel Sweetser, who lived here in 1795. Its best known occupant was Col. James Mansfield, the town's first rural postal carrier. In 1765, ten houses were recorded on Lowell St. between Vernon St. and the Saugus River.



**556 Lowell Street
(ca. 1894)**

This Queen Anne residence is one of the most impressive in Montrose, with its asymmetrical massing, 3-story copper-turreted bay, extensive main porch and smaller porch above, oriels, and complexity of massing, detailing and ornamentation. The gambrel-roofed carriage house contributes to the overall composition. This residence was built about 1894 for Denis Lyons, a Boston merchant.

**Montrose Cottage
(ca. 1850-1875)
234 Lowell Street**

This Greek Revival cottage, while much altered, still retains the typical farm house form of the area in the post-Federal era: a compact rectangle with a gable roof, short eaves returns, and its sides embellished with a simple frieze. This house was moved from the estate of Thomas Martin on Main near Lowell.



In addition, the plan recommends that Wakefield initiate a cooperative effort with the Town of Lynnfield that would provide a regional approach to the protection of the 540-acre Reedy Meadow, which has been recognized as a National Natural Landmark by the US Department of the Interior. The first goal should be to prepare a protection plan for the area, the development of a joint management plan and the adoption of regulations that are consistent between the two towns. These recommendations are described in more detail in the Historic Landscapes sections of the Preservation Plan.

A Saugus River Greenway is also recommended in the Preservation Plan. That greenway would extend along the eastern edge of Montrose where the Saugus River provides the boundary between Saugus and Wakefield. The greenway would not only preserve a greenbelt along the Saugus River for open space and recreational purposes but would also protect sensitive and important archaeological sites from destruction from new housing development. The context of these archaeological sites would also be preserved by the greenway.

The greenway would begin at Lake Quannapowitt, incorporate Reedy Meadow, and merge with Breakheart Reservation on the southern edge of the neighborhood. Map 14 shows the extent of the Saugus River greenway in Montrose. A greenway for the Saugus River is not a new idea, since it was one of the proposals included in the Wakefield Master Plan of 1925 (see Map 11).

6.6 Woodville

Woodville includes the old Town Farm site and historic settlement along Old Nahant Street. The Town Farm and alms house was once located where the Woodville School and the High School are now located on Farm Street. The Mill River traverses through the northern edge of Woodville parallel to Water Street.

The combination of the Mill River and excellent soils for agriculture resulted in long-term settlement of this area by Native Americans. Extensive archaeological finds in the area of Wiley Street have been discovered by Dr. Ernest E. Tyzzer, an avid amateur archaeologist who lived on Wiley Street.

Among the significant historic properties in Woodville is the John Smith/Oliver House at 3 Old Nahant Street (c.1792) and dwellings along Water Street where Mill Brook crosses the street, once known as the "Other World."

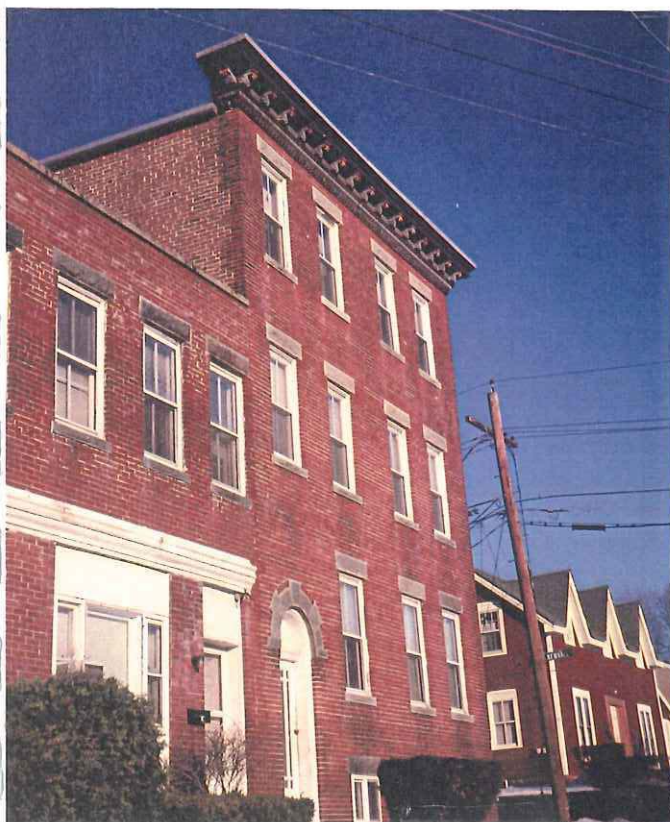
Recommendations for historic preservation in the Woodville neighborhood.

One of the principal recommendations of the Preservation Plan is to develop a protocol so that archaeological sites such as those along the Mill River will not be inadvertently developed, as is now the case with a residential subdivision that is now proposed for the Wiley Street area. The purchase of this site by the Metropolitan District Commission (the site abuts the Breakheart Reservation) would be a preferable alternative.

As a means of protecting the former settlement sites of native tribes, the Preservation Plan recommends the creation of a Mill River Greenway, which would extend from the

Wiley Homestead
(ca. 1765; 1790 & 1850)
28 Wiley Street

The Wiley family lived in this area since before 1672. John Wiley (died 1672) and Timothy Wiley (died 1728), father and son, served their community as selectmen and as representatives. Wiley St. was part of an early way (shown on the 1750 map) that connected the South Parish with Lynn. This area along the Mill River was a long-term settlement site of Native Americans.



Water Street Scene

In the foreground is a brick tenement building east of the Mill River and the Rattan Factory, a type that is unusual for Wakefield. The store front was the home of the Italian community's Holy Mary Del Carmine Society. A chapel was built on what is now Del Carmine Street south of Water Street. The unusual multi-gabled Gothic Revival cottage in the background is at 288 Water Street (ca 1850).

John Smith House. (ca.1792)
3 Old Nahant Road

This Federal style 1-1/2 story salt-box farmhouse was later remodeled into the Greek Revival style. In the 19th Century, it was occupied by the Oliver family, whose members were associated with the "Other World" (later Woodville) and who also owned farmhouses at 42 Old Nahant Road and 68 Oak St. Shoe making occurred at the shoe shop at Benjamin Oliver's farm at 42 Old Nahant Road.



beginning of the river near Salem Street along the river as it parallels Water Street to where it empties into the Saugus River at the Breakheart Reservation. The Mill River greenway was also a recommendation of the 1925 Master Plan.

In addition, a survey should be conducted of properties in the neighborhood that are listed in the Preservation Plan. These include dwellings on Water Street at the Mill River once known as the "Other World" and additional properties on Old Nahant Road and other neighborhood streets.

6.7 Greenwood

Historical development pattern of the Greenwood neighborhood.

The Greenwood neighborhood has developed as a planned suburban community and has retained its own identity as a result of its separation from the remainder of Wakefield by topographic features, Crystal Lake, by the development of its own commercial center and by its own railroad station.

Greenwood Park was a planned subdivision initially laid out in 1873. It was initially bounded by Babson Pine, Maple and Pitman Streets and Greenwood Ave. A second subdivision in 1889 provided a catalyst for increased development.

Development of the area intensified after 1892, with the extension of the Main Street Streetcar to area. Greenwood has its own commercial center, the only one in Wakefield other than the downtown area.

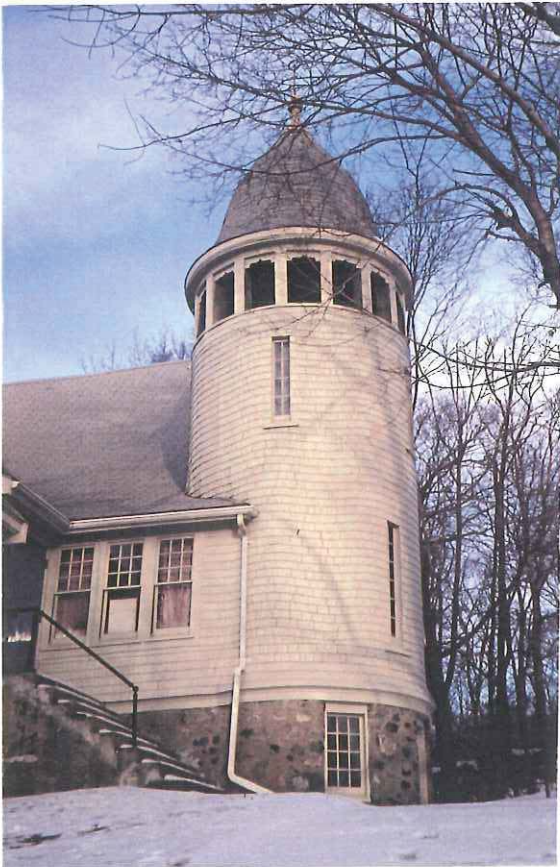
Greenwood was once known for its groves, which were privately-owned parks on high ground where Boston area residents would come to picnic and enjoy the views and escape the heat of the city.

The neighborhood contains many excellent examples of historic architectural styles, including the James Smith House, a Georgian/Federal farmhouse at 58 Oak Street (pre-1765); the high-style Queen Anne style at 52 Oak Street and the Shingle/Queen Anne Style Greenwood Union Church (1884) on Main Street.

Recommendations for historic preservation for the Greenwood neighborhood.

Extensive properties in Greenwood need to be surveyed and included in the town's Inventory of Historic Resources. Not many Greenwood properties were included in the 1984 survey. A full survey would provide the informational basis for a major educational campaign on historic preservation in the neighborhood.

In addition, the Preservation Plan recommends that a National Register Historic District be created along Oak Street and Greenwood Avenue from Main Street to 58 Oak Street. The district covers a range of dwellings that trace the development of the Greenwood neighborhood, including the early Federal farmhouse at 58 Oak Street at one end of the district to the Greenwood Union Church (1884) on Main Street, an excellent example of religious Shingle Style/Queen Anne architecture, at the other end.



Henry H. Savage House
(ca. 1890-1900)
52 Oak Street

This residence is one of the purest and best examples of the Colonial Revival style in Greenwood. Its Queen Anne features include the turreted tower, corner oriel, wide rounded bay windows, fish scale shingles and expansive front porch. Colonial Revival details include the paired hip-roof dormers and balustraded hip roof. HH Savage was a Boston broker and land developer.



Greenwood Union Church (ca. 1884)
Main at Oak Street

This church is an eclectic mix of Stick, Queen Anne and Shingle styles. Its banded windows, turreted towers, fancy shingling and decorated bargeboards were a mix of stylistic elements of the 1880's. As Greenwood continued to grow in 1870's, residents decided that it needed its own church, and the Greenwood Congregational Society was founded in 1873.

James Smith House
(pre-1765)
58 Oak Street

This is a classic Georgian farmhouse with Federal alterations so typical of the New England landscape before the Revolution. It was later owned by Deacon Ezekiel Oliver, a farmer and shoemaker. Oak St. was laid out to this house in 1819 and not extended to Nahant St. until 1847. The house includes a "Beverly Jog," a 1-1/2 story shed roof addition.



See Map 13 for the location of the recommended district.

The plan also recommends the development of an urban design revitalization plan for the Greenwood commercial center, building on the historical commercial buildings that exist there and which could be the base of a revitalization effort.

In addition, Native American quarry sites in the area of Hart's Hill and High Hill should be researched to determine where the town should be restricting development in order to preserve these archaeological resources.