

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Huguenot Fort  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Fort Hill Road N/A not for publication  
city, town Oxford N/A vicinity  
state Massachusetts code 025 county Worcester code 027 zip code 01540

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Valerie A. Talmage March 7, 1988  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;  
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

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:) \_\_\_\_\_  
John J. Kneel 4/27/88  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

<b>6. Function or Use</b> <u>Huguenot Fort, Oxford, Massachusetts</u>	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Defense/fortification</u>	<u>Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

<b>7. Description</b>	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>N/A</u>	foundation <u>N/A</u>
_____	walls <u>N/A</u>
_____	_____
_____	roof <u>N/A</u>
_____	other <u>N/A</u>
_____	_____

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Huguenot Fort Site is situated on 8.68 acres of land owned by the town of Oxford, Massachusetts. The site includes the ruins of a stone fort built by the Huguenot settlers that occupied the area between 1687 and 1696, and possibly again between 1699 and 1704. The Huguenot Fort site includes the surface and/or buried archaeological remains of what was probably the first stone fort built in Massachusetts (Bradley 1981). The potential archaeological and historical significance of the site was identified in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's survey of the town of Oxford (1981), undertaken for the statewide resource protection planning program (MHC 1979). In 1983 and 1984, Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies conducted archaeological testing at the site in preparation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Wamsley 1984). The field survey revealed that a significant portion of the site remains intact and that relevant archaeological information still exists which could provide insight into the history of the site and to the frontier experience of the Huguenots. Archaeological and documentary study indicates that the site is significant and possesses the necessary integrity to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The topography of the town of Oxford is characterized by north-south trending hills to the east and west, geographically separated by a series of plains in the central part of town. Low areas containing small water courses, ponds, wetlands and meadows are interspersed between these features (Wamsley 1984). The fort is located on a high hill in the southwestern part of town and is surrounded by plowed fields on its north and west sides and by grass on its north and east sides.

The Huguenot Fort site is a typical colonial New England fort, of quadrangular plan with diagonally opposed bastions. The fort was built by 1694 in the small French Protestant settlement established in 1687. It provided protection from the local Native Americans whose bellicosity was evident after such uprisings as the recently concluded King Phillip's War. The fort served as the major defense for the settlement until the Huguenots abandoned Oxford in 1696. The structures within the fort include northeast and southwest bastions, a powder magazine, a main blockhouse and a house for the storage of arms.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MAARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

As the most visible and massive relic of the Huguenot settlement, the fort has been the focus of numerous examinations and, to some extent, excavations in the past. The primary documentary evidence for the fort is a petition by Andre Sigourney for the abatement of taxes on the colony, stating that the inhabitants of New Oxford "were forced to garrison ourselves for three months" in the summer of 1694" (MSA 100:502). The earliest description of the fort was given by Abiel Holmes who visited the site in 1819. Holmes "measured the fort by paces, and found it 25 paces by 35. Within the fort, on the east side, I discovered signs of a well...[and I] traced the lines of the bastions of the fort" (Holmes 1826:356-357, 1830:80). George F. Daniels, in The Huguenots in the Nipmuck Country, recorded the fort's appearance around 1880:

many years ago the walls of the structure were removed, down to the foundation stones, excepting on the south line, where parts of the original wall may be seen, but which is mainly a confused mass three or four feet high, overgrown with wild grape vines and bushes...the outline of the southern wall indicates that a small portion of it at the southwestern angle projected a few feet, and formed what might have answered as a 'salient angle'..but no signs of bastions are now to be seen

Daniels further suggests that, based on the dimensions of the foundation, the fort's walls were four to five feet thick and perhaps built partly of timber, and that the southern wall extended westerly about forty feet beyond the southwest corner of the fort (Daniels 1880:133-134).

In the summer of 1884, William D. Ely conducted excavations and undertook restoration of the fort. The removal of fieldstone fill exposed features within the fort. As interpreted by Ely, these included a blockhouse and addition, a powder magazine, and a well, shown in the site plan he prepared (Map 1). Most of the subsequent work was aimed at cleaning and clearing the site, although some excavation was done to improve drainage. Ely explained that the fort's "heavy foundations still remain" and hoped that "the time should come when the descendents of its original builders might be ready to preserve, with jealous care, the many vestiges that yet subsist" (William D. Ely as quoted in Baird 1885:264-266). Between 1884 and 1892, partial restorations of the southern wall had been initiated, although the extent of this work is unclear.

About forty years later, a direct descendent of Andre Sigourney, Andrew Sigourney, focused his attention on the fort. Sigourney apparently restored parts of the fort but, unfortunately, left behind no known records other than two photographs of the fort (Huguenot Memorial Society of Oxford 1958: frontispiece). One photograph, of "ancient stone steps [that] lead down into

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

the old fort," apparently is taken looking south from inside what Ely called the main block house, restored by Sigourney around 1925. The precise location indicated in the other photograph is unclear, although it appears to be a photograph of the blockhouse foundation. Fortunately, some of the artifacts unearthed during the restoration work were loaned by a descendent to the Boston University investigator. The precise extent of Sigourney's disturbance to the fort is unknown, although he appears to have concentrated most of his efforts on the blockhouse.

INTERNAL COMPOSITION

The most visible features of the fort today include the south wall, 22 meters long and 1 meter high; southwest bastion; a rubble lined depression, 8 meters by 5.1 meters, in the location of what Ely interpreted as the block house; and a stoned lined well, 65 centimeters in diameter and about 2 meters deep. Poplar saplings, grape vines, poison ivy, and thorns obscure much of the site. Upon closer examination, however, other features are evident. Scattered stones protruding occasionally through the leaf cover are evidence of the fort's other three walls. The northeast bastion is also indicated by the presence of protruding foundation stones. A round depression, lined with stone rubble partially obscured by a leaf covering, appears to correspond to what Ely interpreted as the powder magazine. The "watering trough for stock" is also still visible as a semi-circular arrangement of stones. Were the fort to be cleared of its underbrush, saplings, and leaf cover, more features may be identifiable.

Boston University's center for Archaeological Studies conducted one year of test excavation at the site (Wamsley 1984). Seven 1x1 meter test pits, eight 50x50cm test pits, and one test trench 2m x 50cm, were excavated during the field season. Map 2 shows the positions of the above ground features and the locations of archaeological test pits. In Test Units 1 and 5 the excavation revealed the massive size of the northern wall and the integrity of the wall in this area. The stratigraphy indicated no intrusions unrelated to the Huguenot occupation of the site. In Units 2A and 2B, a foundation wall was uncovered that corresponds to the west wall of Ely's addition to the blockhouse. The wall appears intact though it is at the edge of a looters hole. Excavation of Units 3 and 4 revealed that probably all of the southern third of the fort's interior is undisturbed. The disturbance in Units 2, 2A, 2B, and 6 can be attributed to the activities of Ely and Sigourney. Despite the disturbance in these areas, the majority of the site is undisturbed.

The most significant outcome of this investigation is the confirmation of the overall architectural form of this early fort. Stone forts were not unusual in seventeenth-century New England, and were typical of Maine coastal settlements (Bradley 1981:16; Faulkner 1981:2). The fort at Oxford is

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

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probably the first fort built of stone in Massachusetts (Bradley 1981:9). A mean date of occupation of 1693.18 was calculated based on Lewis Binford's pipestem dating formula and a sample of 27 pipestems. This sample size of pipestems is too small to obtain a truly accurate date but fits nicely with the dates of the Huguenot occupation of New Oxford. The rectangular plan of the fort with its two diagonally opposed bastions (as interpreted by Ely) is not an unusual form for colonial New England forts (Bradley 1981:18).

Artifacts uncovered during the excavation can be confidently associated with the period of Huguenot occupation. Most numerous were building materials, primarily the fort's massive foundation stones, forming a wall 1.2 meters wide. Also numerous were foodways debris, particularly bone and shell, several earthenware types including lead, tin, and slip glazed types, stoneware, Chinese porcelain, wrought nails, and pipestems. Of particular interest was the discovery of a lead cloth seal, the top jaw screw for a flintlock muzzle loader, and fragments of a green glazed earthenware commonly associated with French sites.



**9. Major Bibliographical References** Huguenot Fort, Oxford, Massachusetts

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 8.68 acres

Quad- Oxford Scale- 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>19</u>	<u>254620</u>	<u>4664570</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>19</u>	<u>254520</u>	<u>4664340</u>

B	<u>19</u>	<u>2546100</u>	<u>4664330</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>19</u>	<u>2544200</u>	<u>4664480</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

see assessors map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Huguenot Fort site is based on the extent of the fort and the estimated area of residual activity around the structure. The nominated property corresponds with Oxford Assessors Map Lot #6, property owned by the town.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	<u>J. Cooper Wamsley and Alicia House, Boston University with Claire Dempsey (MHC)</u>
organization	<u>Massachusetts Historical Commission</u>
street & number	<u>80 Boylston Street</u>
city or town	<u>Boston</u>
date	<u>August 1987</u>
telephone	<u>(617) 727-8470</u>
state	<u>Massachusetts</u>
zip code	<u>02116</u>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

each with its own sachem, that paid tribute to more powerful neighbors for protection from enemy forces (Deforest 1964:57; Salisbury 1974:36-37; Salwen 1978:174). King Philip's War of 1675 dramatically affected this already fragmented group and many Nipmuck joined groups along the Hudson River (Brasser 1978:204; Vaughan 1979:320), while others joined the praying Indian town in Natick, Massachusetts to the east.

The period between King Philip's War and King William's War (1689-1697) was characterized by relatively peaceful relations between Native Americans and colonists of Massachusetts Bay. Land negotiations began between the colonists and the Nipmuck whose territory was parceled into private tracts. One of these parcels has been called "Black James's Deed", after the chief sachem of the Nipmuck (Connole 1976:17), and was purchased by Joseph Dudley and William Stoughton (Massachusetts Bay Colony Records, hereafter MOCR, V:342). The tract was a triangular piece of property including northeastern Connecticut, northwest Rhode Island and land southwest of the Blackstone River, included Oxford, Massachusetts. Part of the land was claimed by the Hassanamesits, a group of praying Indians, proselytized by the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and displaced to Natick (Connole 1976:18). That land was bought by Stoughton and Dudley for the "sum of thirty pounds" (MOCR V:361), and the remainder from "Black James and company for twenty pounds" (MOCR V:342). These transactions were presented to the General Court of Massachusetts and confirmed in 1682. On May 16, 1683, a grant for a town of eight square miles was given by the General Court to Major Robert Thompson, a president of the Society, Stoughton and Dudley, under the stipulation that it be settled within four years by at least thirty families (Armistead 1877:109; MOCR V:408). In 1685, the settlement deadline was extended to January of 1688 (MOCR V:469).

At the same time in France, Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. This edict had protected the Huguenots, devout Calvinists, from persecution by their Catholic countrymen. Revocation brought renewed oppression and many Huguenots planned to emigrate to English Protestant colonies. During a visit to London, Maj. Thompson met Isaac Bertrand DuTuffeau, a Huguenot refugee and "treasurer of the Protestant churches of France" (Bernon MS#41). DuTuffeau introduced Gabriel Bernon, a successful Huguenot merchant, to Thompson who informed Bernon of the available land in Massachusetts. DuTuffeau then went to Boston to complete the transaction with Dudley while Bernon supervised and paid travel expenses for more than forty Huguenots who were to settle in New Oxford in 1686 (Bernon MS#41). Eventually, about thirty families settled in the town (Baird nd VI:15-16).

Most of the New Oxford Huguenots were natives of La Rochelle, a thriving port-town of the west coast of France, or from the province of Saintonge, a

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

major industrial center famous for its earthenware production. With the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, these Huguenot strongholds were overrun by the forces of Louis XIV, properties were seized and escape routes cut off. Many Huguenots were highly successful entrepreneurs, and the King recognized their economic value and prohibited their leaving the country. Nonetheless, many Huguenots were able to escape under cover of darkness to waiting ships that transported them and what they could salvage of their estates to safety in England. Once here, they learned of opportunity in New Oxford and, with the help of Huguenots like Bernon and sympathetic Englishmen, they sailed to Boston and prepared for their journey to the frontier. They carried with them personal belongings salvaged from their estates and those things many had accumulated during a period of temporary refuge in London. The settlement's major benefactor, Gabriel Bernon, a highly successful merchant was in Boston by 1687, and assured that the settlement was well supplied.

The earliest extant record directly relating to the settlement is a contract between Gabriel Bernon and Caleb Church, an "agreement, March 1688/9, of Caleb Church, millright, to build a mill...by the last of August" (Bernon MS#2). This grist mill was thought to have been located "on...Sutton Road, one mile distant from the village street" (Freeland 1894:214). Other structures included a sawmill, a temple (church), a wash-leather mill, houses and a fort. The precise location of the temple and houses, probably constructed of timber from the sawmill, comes from town oral history first recorded in 1826 (Holmes 1826:357-358). The temple and associated burying ground are traditionally located along the northeast side of Huguenot Road, about halfway between where it intersects Fort Mill Road and Main Street. No adequate descriptions of the temple and houses exist, and there is no further information to verify the location of these structures.

By 1694, a rectangular fort was constructed (Massachusetts State Archives, hereafter MSA, 100:502). As there is no indication of trouble with the native population at this time, it has been assumed that the fort was constructed for solely precautionary purposes (Baird 1880:263). There is no evidence that relationships between the colonists in New Oxford and the Nipmucks were anything but peaceful during the first three years. By 1691, however, rum trafficking between some of the Huguenots and natives began to cause friction in the settlement, and the settlement suffered greatly during King William's War (1689-1697). The French had a significant if indirect role as the coordinator of Native American attacks on English settlements (Brasser 1978:94). Cotton Mather described the enemy as "Half Indianized French, and Half Frenchified Indians" (Mather 1913:206), blamed most of the incursions upon the "Eastern Indians, and especially those of the Saco and Ammonoscoggin", and found the source of the conflict in the granting of land patents to the English and "the Common abuses in Trading, viz. Drunkenness..."

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

(Mather 1913:186-187). The destruction of Brookfield in 1693, by a band of these natives, was the impetus for the movement of all Indians from Kekamoochong, a tract of land adjoining New Oxford and containing Chabanakongkomun, into Woodstock, about eight miles south of New Oxford. This measure was undertaken to protect friendly Indians and the colonists from hostile groups (Daniels 1892:13).

The first direct blow to the Huguenot settlement came in 1694. That summer a roving band from the north approached the three children of a Huguenot named Alard. After killing the older daughter, the Indians kidnapped the two Alard infants and went to Quebec. Months later the distraught parents learned of their youngest children's plight, but were helpless to affect any sort of rescue (Baird nd IV:151, 1885:274; Daniels 1892:13). Trouble continued that summer. Andre Sigourney, constable of the colony, issued a petition to the General Court calling for the abatement of taxes on the colony for that year:

Now whereas the Indians have appeared several times this summer, we were forced to garrison ourselves for three months together and several families fled, so that our summer harvest of hay and corn hath gone to ruin by the beasts and cattle (MSA 100:502).

Payment of taxes for that year was not enforced (MSA 100:501).

The decisive attack came in 1696. A group of "Albany" Indians (identified "by the cut of their hayre, and their language"), led by Black James and another Nipmuck named Toby (formerly from a band of Indians of New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Connecticut), attacked the settlement and killed John Johnson and his three children on August 25, 1696 (Bernon MS#3; MSA 70:296; Documentary History of New York, hereafter DNY IV:613-614). The entire community immediately abandoned the settlement and fled to Boston (Daniels 1892:15). A posse, led by Major James Fitch of Woodstock and comprised of twelve soldiers and thirty-eight Nipmuck, Mohegan and Norwich Indians, was organized to pursue the culprits. The pursuing group was unsuccessful but found evidence of the Indians around Worcester (MSA 70:296). It is likely that the Albany Indians were a group of River Indians, including refugee Indians from New England and Mahicans (Brasser 1978:204), situated near Albany.

In 1699, resettlement of New Oxford was attempted by eight or ten families of Huguenots who left in 1696 (DNY IV:684). The earliest known document relating to this period is the petition of the "Inhabitants of the Town of New Oxford," dated October 1, 1699 which, once again, asked the General Court to forbid the local rum traffic which "put us in great danger of our lives" (MSA 11:140-141). The influence of the French Jesuits upon New England Indians is evident in several correspondences during this period. From conversations with Indians in the area, the Huguenot minister inferred "... That the priests are vigorously at work, and that they are hatching some scheme which they will

continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

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bring to light as soon as they find a favorable occasion" (Laborie to the Earl of Bellmont, as quoted in Daniels 1880:91). By July 9, 1700 local Indians had all removed north to join the Penacook Indians (DNY IV:684), a western Abenaki group. In May of 1702, England declared war on France and Queen Anne's War escalated friction on the frontier. Bernon, then in Newport, appealed to Governor Dudley to send soldiers to protect Oxford. His request was granted, but this aid was not enough. Details are unclear, but by 1704, the year of several incursions upon Massachusetts' frontier towns, Oxford was abandoned by the Huguenots for the last time (Daniels 1892:18-19).

The discreet period of occupation of the site and the limited effects of subsequent activities yield an exceptionally undisturbed single component site. The research potential for such a site lies both in its integrity and in the data it provides on an unusual site type. Several early fort sites have been evacuated in New England, but the closest comparisons can be found at Pentagoet and Pemaquid, Maine, seventeenth-century forts of the French and English respectively. The Huguenot Fort provides contrast to these and as such can further elucidate the form of frontier settlement types: as a fortification within a settlement rather than a military outpost; as a group of exiled French Protestants rather than as a colony of the French Empire; and finally as culturally French within an English region. Commonly French activity in North America has been characterized and indeed stereotyped as traders and trappers adopting Native American ways of life, but the French colonies in the east, Canada and Acadia, were settled by indentured peasants who developed distinctive agricultural practices in small villages. Thus these citizen settlements, also fortified, provide a particularly suitable comparison, both to New England settlement generally, and to New Oxford specifically. At the same time recent research stresses the rapid acceleration of the French Protestants in New England. This site is clearly a key element to understanding that process and provides a contrasting model of change to that in the northern, and perhaps not incidentally Roman Catholic, colonists' experience. The Huguenot Fort Site provides an excellent opportunity for further understanding of a specific element of frontier settlement, a general type of New World colony, and a broader pattern of cultural change.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3 Huguenot Fort, Oxford, MA

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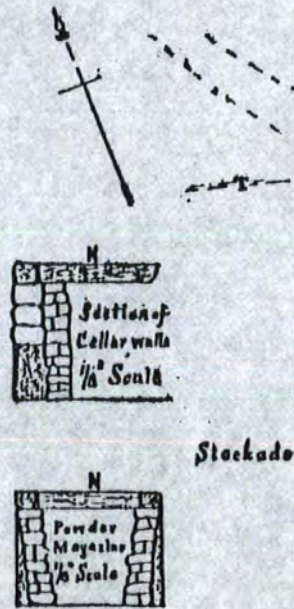
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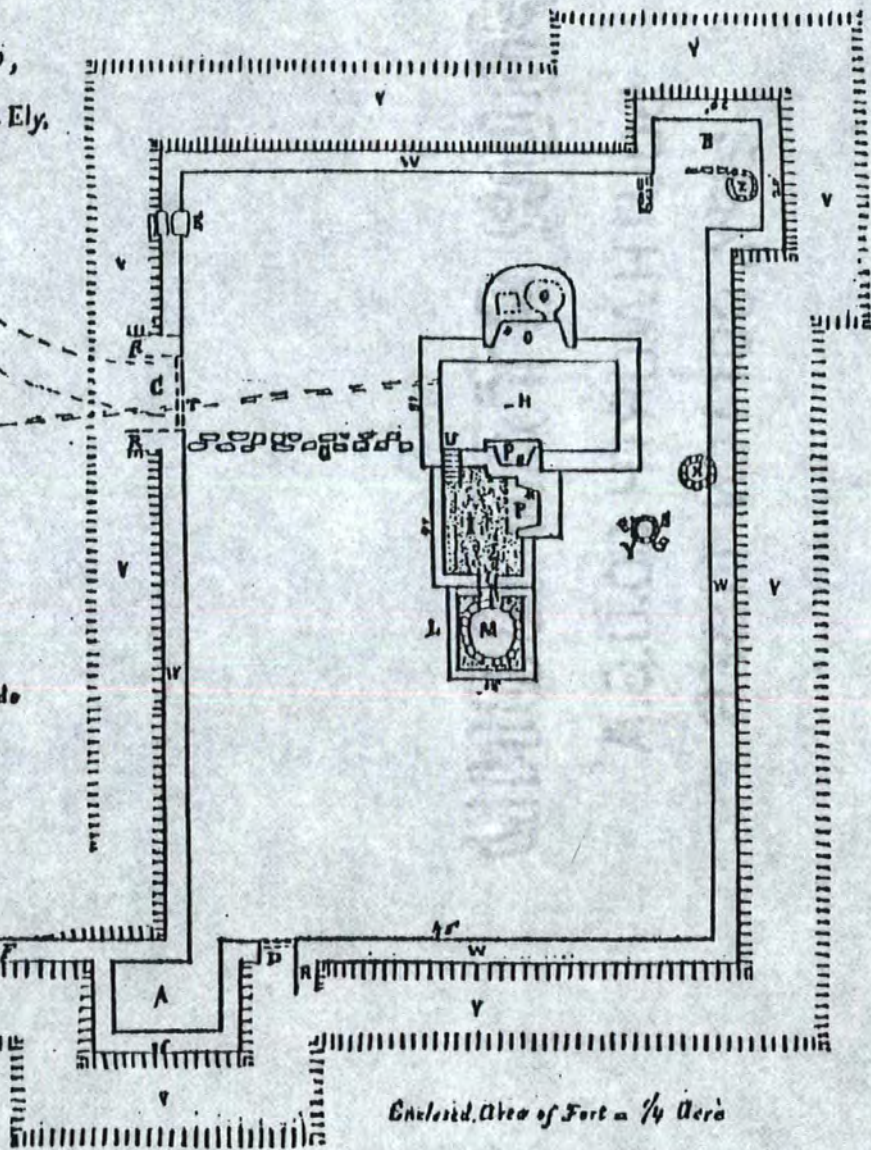
Plan of Fort at Oxford, Mass,  
 built by Gabriel Bernon, about 1690,  
 for defence against the Indians,  
 Sketched, after recent explorations, by William D. Ely,  
 Oct. 1884.

Index

A	Main Bastion, S.W. Angle
B	Bastion, N.E. Angle
C	Drive-way
D	Gallery-port
E	Steps to Footpath to Village
F	Breast-work to West Stockade
G	Inner wall of defence
H	Main Black-house, 30' x 18'
I	Addition to Do., 16' x 14'
K	Cross-Section of Cellar walls
L	Armory & Stores, 12' x 12', over Magazine
M	Powder Magazine, 6' x 6', underground
N	Cross-section of Powder Magazine
O	Grand Fire-Place, and Oven
P	Fire-places and Chimney
R	Revetment Walls
S	Catch-basin
T	Stone drain of Cellar, 70 ft.
U	Descent to Cellar of House
V	Main ditches & traces of them
W	Main Walls & traces of Walls
X	Well, 15 feet in depth
Y	Watering trough for Stock
Z	Sink
*	Ashes, coals &c. found



Stockade

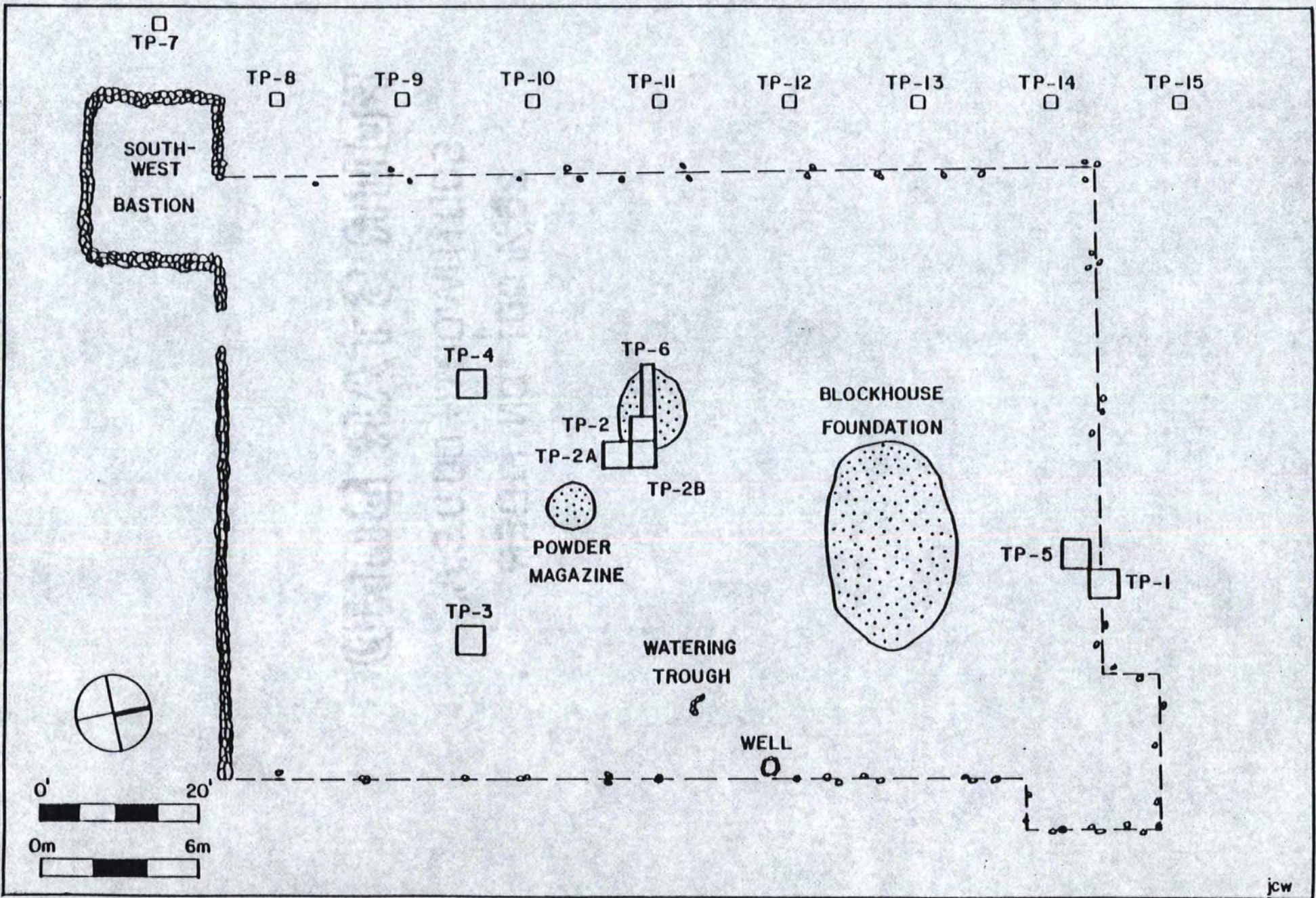


Scale of Feet

Enclosed Area of Fort = 1/4 Acre

Map 1

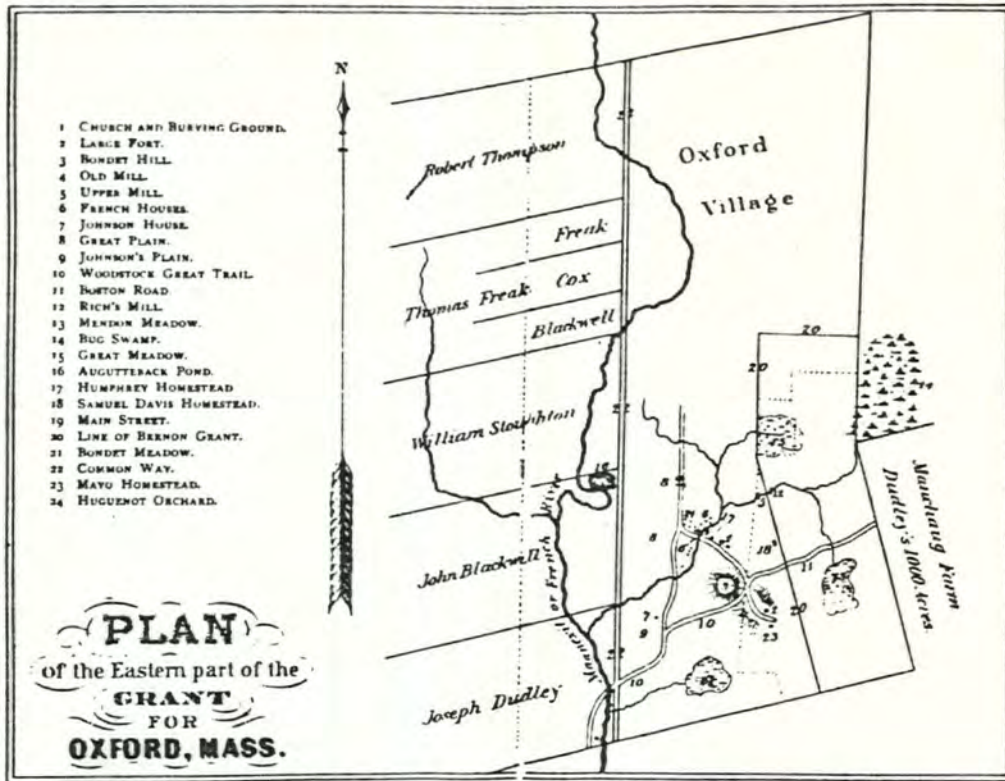
Fort Plan as Drawn by William D. Ely, 1884 (Bernon MS#115).



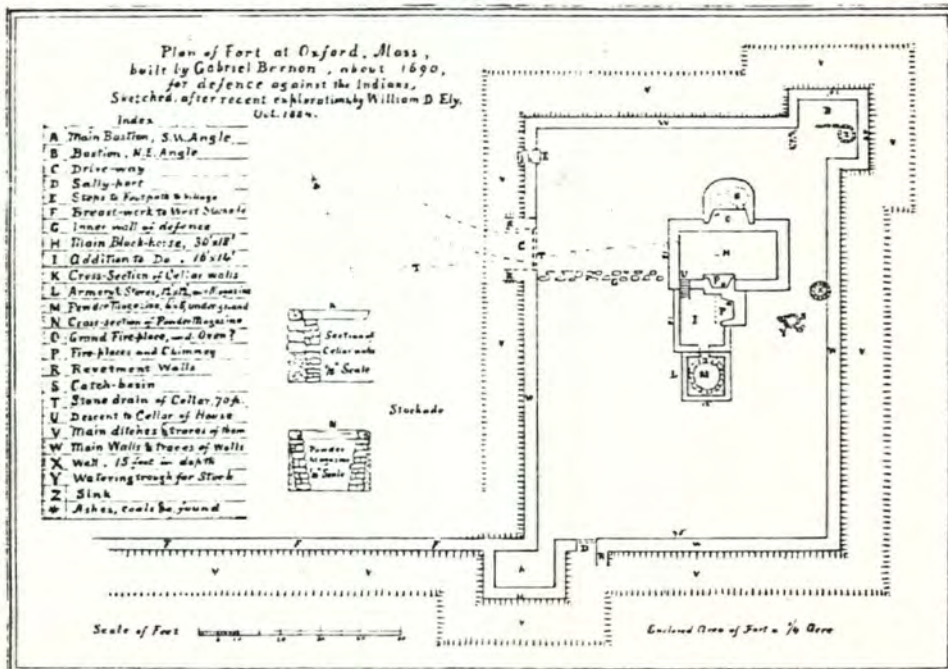
Map 2

Site of Fort, Showing Location of Test Pits.

# Map of Huguenot Settlement 1686



## Plan of Huguenot Fort



"The fort was built upon an eminence overlooking the village and the whole valley. It was an enclosure of considerable size; and within the space thus protected, there was a house, with large cellar containing a well."

88000424

STR A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Huguenot Fort  
Worcester County  
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

MAR 14 1988

Working No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89

Date Due: 4/14/88 - 4/28/88

Action:  ACCEPT 4/27/88

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria A C Y D

Reviewer Knecht

Discipline Archaeology

Date 4/27/88

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_  
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



HUGUENOT FORT  
FORT HILL ROAD  
OXFORD, MA

photographer - Dominick Marciigliano, 1987  
and negative

view - East; stone wall around Powderhouse

photo # 1 of 2



HUGUENOT FORT  
FORT HILL ROAD  
OXFORD, MA

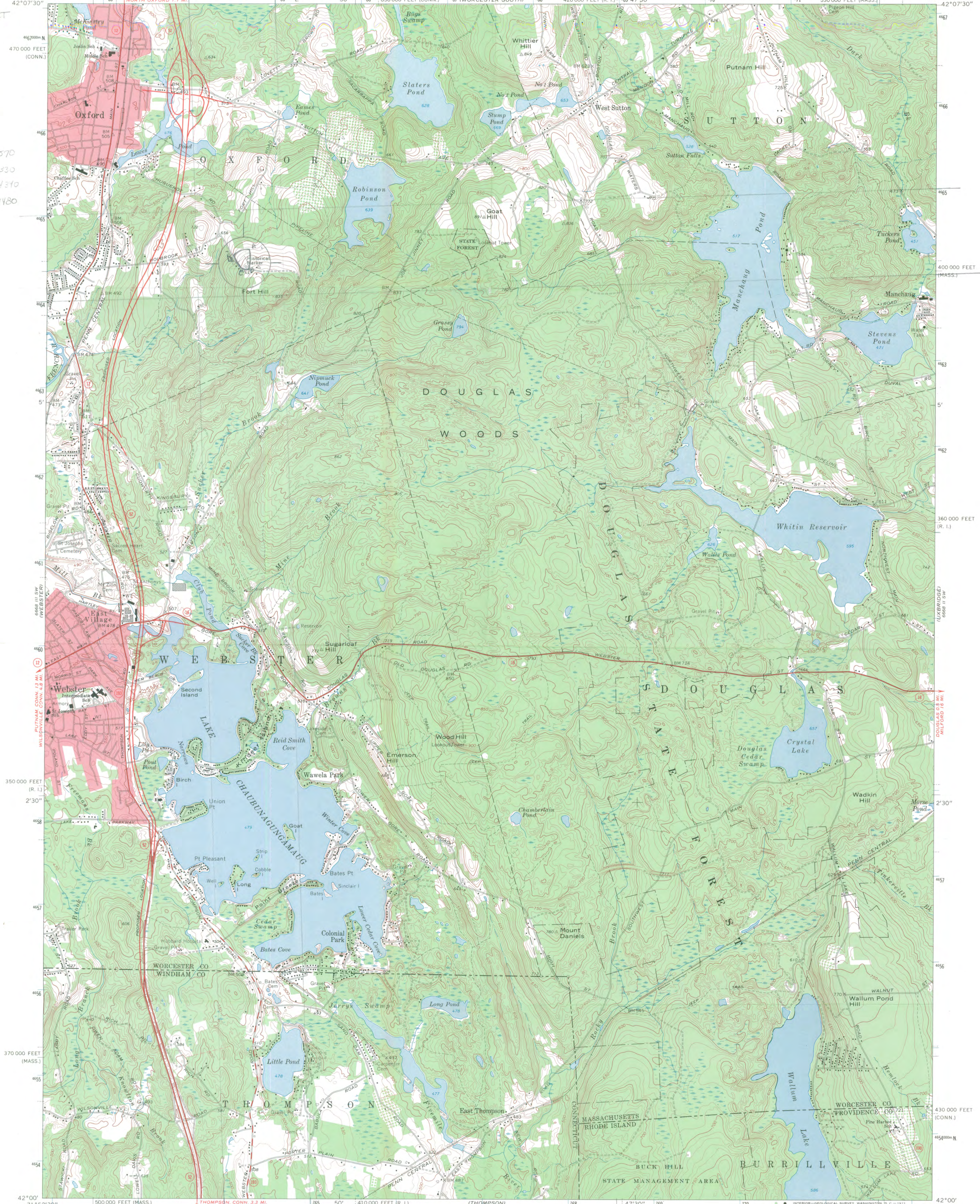
photographer/negative - Dominick Marcigliano,  
1987

view - North, Huguenot Memorial  
photo # 2 of 2

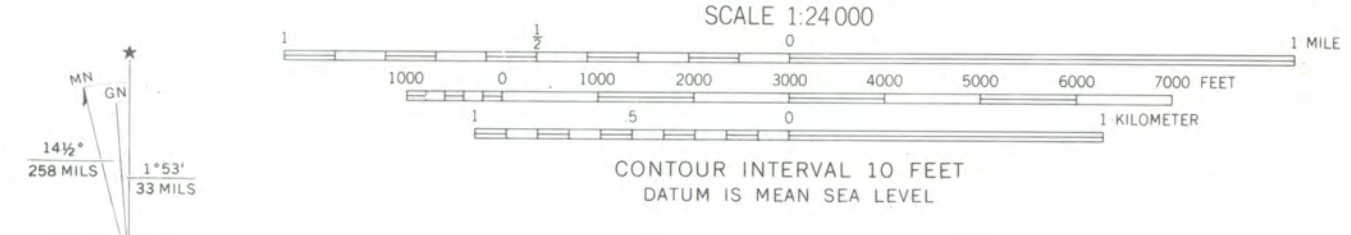
HUGUENOT FORT  
Fort Hill Road  
Oxford, MA

Quad - Oxford  
Scale 1:24000

UTM References:  
A 19/261620/4664570  
B 19/261600/4664330  
C 19/261520/4664310  
D 19/261420/4664180



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Revised in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable surveys 1942-43. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1969  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone, Connecticut coordinate system, and Rhode Island  
coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
State Route	

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OXFORD, MASS.-CONN.-R. I.  
N4200-W7145/7.5  
1969  
AMS 6668 III SE-SERIES V814

"Planning Board approval under Subdivision Control Law not required."

Comdr R. Eames  
Stanley H. Johnson  
Louis de Epworth  
Donald J. Healy  
Dwight L. Pierce

Being a majority

Oxford Planning Board

JAN 30 1957

This replaced by "line" March 20, 1957. 800

Mayo Farm  
Plaisted

now and

Rose Kulchiski

PLAN OF

HUGUENOT MEMORIAL PARK

OXFORD MASS.

Received  
JAN 30 1957  
OXFORD PLANNING BOARD  
By Stanley H. Johnson, Clerk

Siplas

Stone mon. on E side of hill (gone)

51°00'E 250'  
184.35'  
290'

58°50'E 428'

Plaisted to Wm. D. Ely

52°25'W

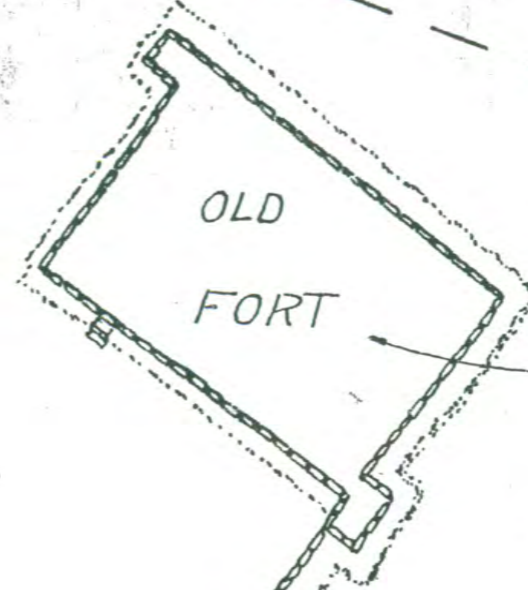
10-3-1863

354±

Plaisted to Wm. D. Ely

7-25-1862

4.16 Acres



Plaisted to Geo. Sigourney  
5-11-1881

Monument

Barnabas Davis to Sigourney Butler  
1882

Bk 1119 p. 611

4 acres 2 quarters 29 rods

formerly Rebecca Day now Siplas

May 1937  
See survey by Walter Brown

Road

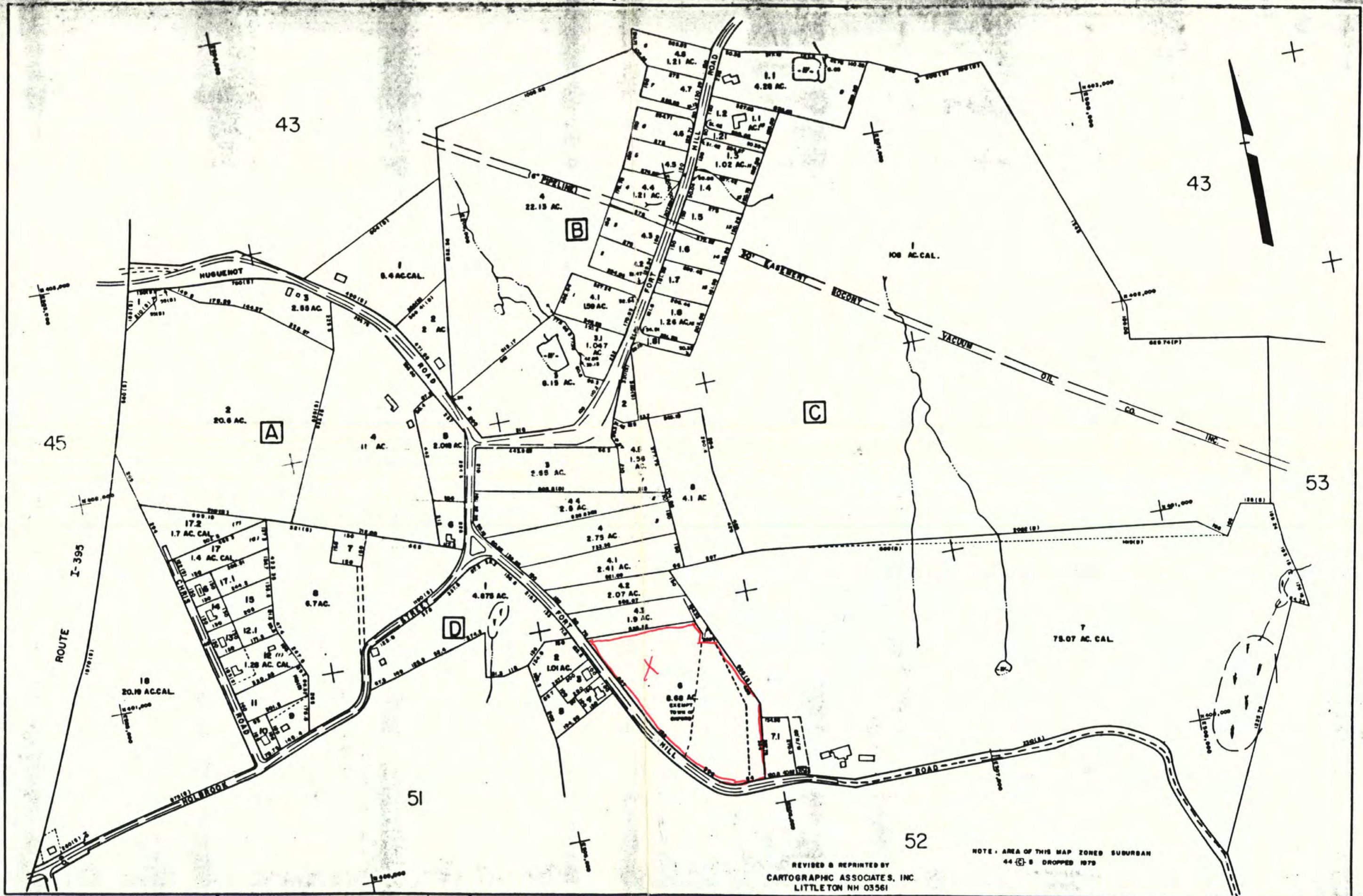
Hill

Fort

Scale 1"=60'

SURVEY BY CL. WOODMAN  
DEC. 1954

HUGUENOT FORT  
Fort Hill Road  
Oxford, Massachusetts



REVISED & REPRINTED BY  
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.  
LITTLETON NH 03561

NOTE: AREA OF THIS MAP ZONED SUBURBAN  
44 (C) 8 DROPPED 1979

FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY  
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE  
PREPARED BY  
GENERAL MAPPING INC.

LEGEND	
PROPERTY LINE	-----
BOUNDARY OF LOT	-----
BOUNDARY OF PARCEL OR DISTRICT	-----
ROADWAY	-----
RAILROAD	-----
WATER	-----
WATER DIVIDER	-----
WATER DIVIDER	-----
WATER DIVIDER	-----
WATER DIVIDER	-----

REVISIONS	
1	GENERAL MAPPING INC. 12-31-74
2	GENERAL MAPPING INC. 12-31-77
3	GENERAL MAPPING INC. 12-31-78
4	GENERAL MAPPING INC. 12-31-79
5	GENERAL MAPPING INC. 12-31-80

TOWN OF OXFORD  
BOARD OF ASSESSORS

MAP NO. 44

Revised To  
1987



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State  
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**  
**Valerie A. Talmage**  
*Executive Director*  
*State Historic Preservation Officer*

March 7, 1988

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Districts

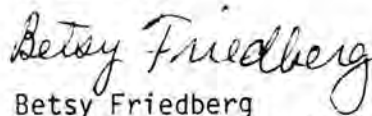
- Boston, Temple Place Historic District
- Milton, Milton Centre Historic District
- Sterling, Sterling Center Historic District
- Wellesley, Hunnewell Estates Historic District
- Weston, Wellington Farm Historic District

Individual properties

- Boston, Dorchester Lower Mills Branch Library, 1110 Washington Street
- Oxford, Huguenot Fort, Fort Hill Road
- Worcester (Worcester MRA), Aurora Hotel, 652-660 Main Street

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date. We request the expedited review of the Hunnewell Estates Historic District, Wellesley.

Sincerely,



Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure