

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 Woodcock Garrison House Historic District (preferred) other names/site number Woodcock-Hatch-Maxy House Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 362 North Washington Street N/A not for publication city, town North Attleborough N/A vicinity state Massachusetts code MA county Bristol code 005 zip code 02760

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories. Includes a resource count table for contributing and noncontributing resources.

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. Signature of certifying official Valerie A. Talmage Executive Director Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer Date May 31, 1990 Commission, 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: [X] 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:) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Hotel

Commerce/Restaurant

Education/School

Government/Post Office

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Museum

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

colonial/Post medieval English

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Granitewalls Wood Shingleroof Cedar Shingle

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Woodcock Garrison Historic District comprises 2.1 acres located at the junction of North Washington Street (Route 1A) and East Washington Street (Route 1) in the northern part of the town of North Attleborough, Massachusetts, a town 31 miles southwest of Boston on the Rhode Island border. Providence, Rhode Island is located 12 miles to the south. The neighborhood surrounding the district is comprised of a mixture of single and multi-family residences and some commercial properties across the street.

The two-story, plank-framed Woodcock Garrison House faces southeast recessed from the street about 75 feet on a level lot of 1 3/4 acres that is roughly triangular-shaped and bordered by North Washington Street on the southeast, the Ten Mile River on the southwest, and by residential house lots on the northeast. A stream, flowing across the backyard of the property leads to the river, dividing the parcel into two sections. The front parcel contains the house, small schoolhouse (moved to the site in 1967), and gardening shed; the rear parcel is undeveloped. The district boundaries also include a cemetery. This cemetery, associated with the Woodcocks and subsequent families who lived in the house, lies southeast across the street from the house on the corner of North Washington Street (Massachusetts Route 1A) and East Washington Street (Massachusetts Route 1).

The Woodcock Garrison house is the major building of this nomination. Though it is now thought not to be a garrison, it is so named because it has been known by that name in recent oral history.* The plank-framed, 2 1/2 -story building has retained its two room floor plan, half cellar and large masonry mass on the gable end that was a design studied and sketched by architectural historian Norman Isham in 1895. (Isham) This regional building type is commonly called the stone ender.

*Many North Attleborough residents still believe it to be the original garrison, but it is more likely to have been built by John Daggett, owner of the historic Woodcock Garrison and other secondary buildings on the site until 1722.

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The building is sheathed in cedar shingles, and is gable ended, measuring 28 feet at the gable end and 22 feet on the eaves side. The granite cellar has a poured concrete floor and granite stone walls that have been recently mortared. The cellar extends across the full width of the building, which is two rooms wide, and under only the front half of the house. The rear part of the foundation is about eight feet thick, with the cellar stairs of stone coming through the thickness of the wall. The moderately pitched cedar-shingled roof has one chimney inset about a foot from the rear gable. Although stone-enders usually have the chimney and masonry end of the building exposed, the Woodcock Garrison house is covered with shingles on the brick end and there is a one-foot space between the masonry and the wall. The narrow space is accessible from the chamber on the second floor and is open in the attic chamber. The north, south, and west walls of the house are solid plank while the east gable end is a studded wall.

Ornamentation on the building's exterior is limited to wedge-shaped headers on the second story and attic windows, on the principal facade, and diamond-paned casement windows on the first floor of the principal and north facades. Other windows have simple boxed frames.

The house is oriented with its gable-end main facade facing North Washington Street. The main facade is four bays wide with the door in the second bay from the southern corner. The door, an 18th-century vertical boarded plank door, is framed with plain boards. On the first floor, there is one casement window to the left of the door and a triple casement window to the right of the door, all windows are diamond-paned. On the second floor, there are three double hung asymmetrically placed windows with 12/12 wood sash, these apparently date from the 19th century. The attic window, centered in the gable, is 6/6 double-hung wood sash.

The south elevation is two bays deep with a window on the first floor and two on the second floor. Because of slight differences in the window frames and in the size of the windows, they probably are from two different periods in the history of the house. It is likely that at one time, there was a door in the southwesterly corner of the elevation.

The rear gable facade (northwest side) includes a bulkhead door that leads to stone stairs into the basement. Paired 12/12 wood sash pierce the first and second stories of the southern (right) half of the facade. A third 12/12 window is placed at the first (northern) bay of the second story. The third story windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash that are centered in the gable. Two small one-story later additions on the rear of the house contain the kitchen and a small bathroom. The larger, the kitchen, is on the northeast corner facing North Washington Street. The kitchen was originally a smaller kitchen galley and woodshed which were combined to create a full-size kitchen

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in 1957. It has a single chimney and a front and rear entrance and diamond-paned windows. The other addition on the rear elevation is very small with a shed roof and a small 6/6 window facing to the west. The original pantry was remodeled into a bathroom prior to 1957. The double oven still exists in the bathroom and keeping room opposite the bathroom, but has been plastered over.

Major architectural features were identified from the first and second historic periods of construction by architectural historian, Anne Andrus Grady. The following is quoted from her analysis.

Major First Period Features:

Late First Period features in the form of an exposed frame and surviving original staircase finish are seen in the hall, the chambers and the stairhall. In the hall, the longitudinal summer beam and chimney girt have inch-wide flat chamfers and carefully fashioned lamb's tongue stops. The east girt, somewhat more roughly finished than the other beams in the house, has a two-inch-wide flat chamfer and triangular stops at the junction with the summer beam at the south wall of the hall. The intermediate story post in the southeast corner of the hall, also somewhat roughly finished, was made with a projection shoulder on its west face. When the house was restored in 1957, a second shoulder was added to the south face of the northeast corner post. Joists in the hall are spaced 23 inches on centers, and are slightly chamfered. The staircase, very likely in its original location, is trimmed with finely-crafted oak-turned balusters in squat proportions, and a rounded hand rail. In the chambers, smoothly finished posts have three-quarter-inch flat chamfers. There are triangular stops at the top and bottom of each post. The original stone chimney foundation survives, somewhat altered in the cellar bearing witness to the extent of the original fireplaces upstairs.

Later Significant Feature:

Early Second Period paneling is found on the fireplace wall in the hall chamber. That room also retains a fine two-panel door of similar date. Finishes in the parlor date from the late 18th century and include a simple mantelpiece, plain board dados with molded dado caps, and beaded beam cases. In the late 18th century, the original chimney was removed and the chimney bay thrown into the parlor. A smaller fireplace serving the parlor was built in a new chimney with stack entirely in the hall chimney bay. The house was restored in 1957. Later finishes were removed and the chimney again rebuilt. Some feather-edged and shadow-molded sheathing were discovered, apparently in reused positions.

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Woodcock Garrison Burial Ground

The cemetery is located just south of the Woodcock Garrison House across North Washington Street.

Many of the stones in the cemetery are examples of fine stone sculpture in good condition while a few are illegible. There are no monuments or modern stones in the cemetery. It is landscaped informally with a few bushes and a tall fir tree in the center. Hemlocks line the edge of the cemetery along North Washington Street. There are 112 stones in the cemetery dating from 1723 to 1825. Seventeen of the 112 stones are from the 19th century. Although the earliest stones, those for Woodcock's family and neighbors, do not remain in the cemetery, it is believed that they may be located below ground in the center, where no stones are visible. Some careful digging in this center area may locate these 17th century stones. The oldest group of stones is in the southwest section while the newer stones are in the front in the northwest.

Based on a comparison of a recent survey of the stones to an 1850 survey, the cemetery is in very good condition. While there is evidence of decay in several stones and some are missing, the cemetery is largely intact. Some stones are said to have been moved away when Route 1 was put through in 1930. Two of the earliest and most important stones are in good condition and represent the first two families to live in the existing Woodcock Garrison House. They are for Deacon John Daggett (d. 1724) who sold the house in 1722 to the elderly Alexander Maxcy, and Alexander Maxcy's stone, dated 1723. There are no stones earlier than 1723 on the 1850 survey. (North Attleborough Historical Society)

The Adamsdale School

The Adamsdale Schoolhouse, ca. 1850, moved in 1967, lies northwest of the house. The schoolhouse, although well-preserved, is considered to be a noncontributing building because it is not in its original location. It is a part of the museum program offered by the Historical Society to the local schools.

Now owned and operated as a museum by the North Attleborough Historical Society, the house is open to the public on a regular basis. Some of the more recent plantings on the site include a memorial garden near the south corner of the house and an herb garden behind the house. With the exception of the sycamore tree, there are no other historic plantings present at the site. A parking area, new masonry walks and a recent foundation built on the site for the schoolhouse have disturbed the soil on most of the property. The banks of the Ten Mile River are lined with retaining walls leaving the front section of

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the site with little potential for finding prehistoric remains. On the northeast side of the house, there was a two-story addition in the 19th century and this area could be suitable for archaeological study. The half-acre section north of the stream remains relatively undisturbed.

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WOODCOCK GARRISON HOUSE
110 NEW BOWLING GREEN
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASS.

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Archaeological Description

There has not been any archaeological investigations of any level conducted at the site; until some test units have been excavated the exact nature and extent of the archaeological resources will remain unknown.

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. One known prehistoric site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). This factor, the moderate size of the parcel (1 3/4 acres) plus the locational characteristics of the property, a well-drained minimally sloped locale in close proximity to the Ten Mile River and one of its tributary streams, indicates a reasonable potential for locating prehistoric sites.

Visual examination of the site and other available evidence indicates that present land surfaces are at or near original grade. Filling characterizes most altered surfaces although some leveling has also occurred. This data indicates a potential for both prehistoric and historic archaeological survivals.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains on the property. Archaeological remains of the original garrison house (ca. 1669) may exist on the property as well as other 17th-century structural and artifact survivals. Later remains of the Steamboat Hotel (ca. 1806-1890) built on the site of the original garrison house may also survive. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist which were associated with residential and commercial (tavern, hotel) use of the property from the 17th through 19th centuries. Systematic archaeological survey and testing could also help determine the boundaries of the Woodcock burial ground and location of graves for which stones have been removed. Survivals may also exist from the battle which occurred at this location in 1676 during which two persons, including Woodcock's son Nathaniel, were killed and others wounded. Archaeological survivals may also exist of construction and architectural related features.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureExploration / SettlementCommunity Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1670-c. 1890

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Daggett

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

The Woodcock Garrison House and Burial Ground retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and meets Criteria A and C and Exception D of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level. As a part of the original settlement by John Woodcock in 1670, and as a dwelling house that was a part of a well-known Public House complex, the Garrison House has associations with events that have made a contribution to broad patterns of our history. It was the home of the Maxcy family, including Johnathan Maxcy, the second president of Brown University and famous orator of his day; and home and inn of Col. Israel Hatch. Furthermore, as the only known stone-ender in Massachusetts, the Woodcock Garrison House is an important architectural type of an early and unusual building and is significant on the state level.

Located thirty miles to the south of Boston in Bristol County, Massachusetts, North Attleborough is currently bounded by Plainville to the north, Mansfield to the northeast, Attleborough to the southeast and Cumberland, Rhode Island to the west. The town was included in the Rehoboth North Purchase of 1666, along with Attleborough, parts of Mansfield and Norton, and Cumberland, Rhode Island; this large tract was granted to the inhabitants of Rehoboth by the Plymouth Government. The earliest English settlement in the Attleboroughs was established by John Woodcock in the nominated area. Woodcock was licensed to operate an ordinary in 1670. East Washington Street (then Bay Road), the boundary of the nominated property, began as a native trail, providing the primary overland route between Boston and Rhode Island at that time. This thoroughfare offered an optimal location for Woodcock's ordinary.

The history of the Woodcock Garrison House and Burial Ground is complex because there are three buildings, two not standing, which are associated with the history of the property. The historical record is difficult to interpret because the names of the buildings are often interchanged. The first, the original Woodcock Garrison (1669 to 1806) was located about thirty feet away from the existing building and built by John Woodcock. The subject building,

 See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 2.1 acres

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	0	7	0	0	0
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4	6	5	1	4	2	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

1	9
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3	0	6	9	6	0
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4	6	5	1	3	4	0
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B

1	9
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3	0	6	9	0	0
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4	6	5	1	4	2	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

D

1	9
---	---

3	0	7	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	5	1	3	6	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Pyne, Consultant with Anne Tait, MHC
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 1990
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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the so-called Woodcock Garrison House also called the Hatch House, was constructed c. 1715-1720 by John Daggett. The third, the Steamboat Hotel, (1806 - c. 1890) was built on the site of the original Garrison House by tavern owner, Israel Hatch. The significant events that contribute to this history cover battles that took place during the King Phillip War, the operation of a the inn for more than a century and the contributions of two prominent North Attleborough families.

The land that surrounds the house was first settled in 1669 by John Woodcock and was part of his original land grant of 300 acres in the town of Rehoboth. The first building built on the site was occupied by Woodcock for a Garrison before and during the King Phillip's War which raged across New England from 1675 to 1676. The house, an official place of rendezvous for soldiers, was one of several outposts in a chain of fortified houses stretching from Boston to Providence. When it was destroyed, it was the last of these garrisons standing in Bristol County. The Garrison was licensed in 1670 as an Ordinary and operated as an Inn for 136 years.

Early records showed details about troops moving from Boston to Rhode Island and staying at Woodcock's Garrison on three different occasions in 1675. However, there were no soldiers there to protect Woodcock and his family in April 1676 when a group of men were attacked by Indians while working in a cornfield in front of Woodcock's house. His son, Nathaniel, and one other were killed, his son-in-law wounded. Nathaniel was savagely beheaded by the Indians and his head mounted on a post. John Woodcock buried Nathaniel where he fell and established the Woodcock Burial Ground to be preserved forever. Shortly after this battle, Woodcock took part in a massacre of 24 Indians in the area of present-day Franklin. Woodcock is remembered in the local histories of several towns for his exploits with Indians. The Woodcock Burial Ground is a part of the nomination to the National Register as a site where this battle of the King Phillip's War took place, and also as one of the only remaining locations to have a clear connection with John Woodcock, Attleborough's first settler. Many of the stones in the cemetery are missing and others are illegible. A list made in 1850 of all the graves shows the families represented here to include many of the inhabitants of this house as well as many other families in the area.

Construction of the Woodcock Garrison House is attributed to John Daggett, who owned the property during the relatively short period from 1711 to 1722. Daggett is the first of several generations of Daggett's to play an active role in local affairs. The local tradition of the house having been built by John Woodcock is probably not true because the written historical record (old letters, local histories) refutes the legend. John Daggett's son, Ebenezer, built a similar house nearby in 1721. (Daggett, p. 9) An analysis of the architecture in the subject house by architectural historian Abbott Lowell Cummings indicates a construction date of 1720.

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The Woodcock Garrison House and the old Garrison were run as an inn by John Daggett and, subsequently, by the Maxcy family and Col. Israel Hatch from 1711 until 1806. The two buildings were close to one other and may have been connected by a two-story addition at one time. In Daggett's History of Attleborough, Maxcy's or Hatch's Tavern is mentioned numerous times as the place for public gatherings.

The nominated house was Israel Hatch's private residence in 1806 when he razed the original Garrison House and built the federal-style Steamboat Hotel on the same site near to the present structure. The Attleborough Post Office was located in the nominated house and Hatch was the Postmaster, from 1789 until his death in 1837. Hatch, a wealthy and prominent man, had a young family of six children who filled the rooms of the small house. His son, Dr. Joseph Hatch, bought the house in 1839 and set up his practice and small store on the first floor. The house remained in the Hatch family until 1957, when it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. William Rice, restorers of the house.

Many members of the Maxcy family who lived in the Woodcock Garrison House were prominent in North Attleborough and elsewhere. Alexander Maxcy bought the historic Garrison and the subject house in 1722. This family ran Maxcy's Tavern and was active in town affairs for three generations. Josiah Maxcy was a Representative in the Colonial Legislature in 1756-1757 and a Selectman in 1740, 1755, and 1757. He was one of the founding members of the North Baptist Church. During the American Revolution, Maxcy's Tavern, then run by Levi Maxcy, was a meeting place for mustering troops before marching to Roxbury or Providence. From 1776 to 1779, Levi served on town committees that reported to Representative John Stearns about matters concerning the raising of troops and the prohibited use of East India Tea.

Jonathan Maxcy, the second President of Brown University, was born in the nominated house in 1768 and educated at the Academy of Reverend William Williams in Wrentham. He entered Rhode Island College, which later became Brown University at age fifteen with the highest honors in his class. Upon graduation in 1791, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Society of Providence and a Trustee of the College. The very next year, at age 23, he was elected President pro tem of Rhode Island College. He served as President of Rhode Island College from 1792 until 1802. His ten-year term at Brown was remarkable not only because of his young age (he is believed to have been the youngest college president in the country), but also because of his success and the lasting impact he had on the University. In memorial sketches, he has been recognized as having added to the reputation of the college by his personal reputation as an orator and educator. He left Brown in 1802 to become the President of Union College in Schenectady, New York. Remaining there for only two years, he moved to South Carolina College to become the first president of the newly formed University of South Carolina from 1805

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until his death in 1820. A detailed biography by Romeo Elton, including many sermons and addresses, was published in 1844. Summaries of his life often include excerpts from his speeches and quotations from his students or from people who were moved by his impressive speaking ability and poetic use of language. (Bronson) Maxcy is described in the History of Attleborough: "Dr. Maxcy was in many respects the most remarkable man born in this town; one who strongly impressed the age in which he lived, and attracted all who came within the sphere of his influence..."

Ruth and Levi Newell Maxcy had two other progeny who became well known. Milton Maxcy, who may have contributed to Jonathan's move to South Carolina, was a Brown graduate and a lawyer in Beaufort, South Carolina. Virgil Maxcy was Solicitor of the United States Treasury and a Brown graduate. A lawyer and brilliant orator, he was Charge d'Affaires to Belgium in 1835 for several years. (American Biography)

Colonel Israel Hatch, born in Attleborough in 1754, bought Maxcy's house and tavern from Levi and Ruth Maxcy in 1780. Hatch served in the Revolutionary War at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He owned four other taverns along the turnpike from Boston to Bristol, Rhode Island, including three in Boston and one in Wrentham. His son-in-law, Stephen Fuller, owned Half Way House on the Turnpike in South Walpole. Colonel Hatch built and owned the Attleborough section of the turnpike, ca. 1800 (currently Route 1A). Until 1802, Israel Hatch was running his taverns in Boston* while the old Woodcock Garrison was being run by his brother or father, Nathan Hatch. Shortly after his return to Attleborough, he razed the historic Garrison to build a large and new tavern, the Steamboat Hotel in the Federal period style. The subject house, used with the Garrison as a part of the inn by the Maxcys, was the Hatch family's residence and home for their six children. The successful hotel was operated by Col. Israel and his son, Capt. Israel, until shortly after the senior Hatch's death in 1837. History records that the Steamboat Hotel was closed because of Capt. Israel's commitment to the Temperance Movement. Although this story may be true, Col. Hatch died intestate in debt, and the hotel was sold to pay his creditors. It was destroyed by fire ca. 1890.

The Woodcock Garrison House is significant architecturally on the state level as the only known variant of a Rhode Island stone-ender to remain in Massachusetts. The stone-ender is typically a 1 1/2- to 2-story frame house

*Hatch owned the White Horse Tavern, west side of Washington Street and Hatch Tavern, Tremont Street and the famous Royal Exchange Tavern on State Street.

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built from the mid-17th century until about 1725 with one of the gable ends largely of stone or brick. Of the eleven known to exist in Rhode Island, two are owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Eleazer Arnold House in Lincoln and the Clemence-Irons House in Johnston. The Woodcock Garrison House, 1715-1725, retains its original design with only slight alterations.

The plank-framed, two-story building has retained its two room floor plan, half cellar, and large masonry mass on the gable end that was the typical design studied and sketched by architectural historian Norman Isham in 1895. A feature indicating that it is a slightly modified, local version of the stone-ender common to Rhode Island is the brick in the gable end, which was covered over with plank framing and clapboards along the back wall of the building. This feature could have been an alteration, but the same design was also used in a nearby house (no longer standing), indicating that this is a local building type. The most important alteration to the building was the removal of the large parlor fireplace on the first floor in the mid 18th century and the relocation of the parlor fireplace into the back of the remaining masonry at the same time (see drawing). The enlarged parlor retains its raised paneling, cased beams, and architraves, which were added ca. 1750.

There is a local tradition that there was a two-story addition to the north elevation of the house, torn down in the 19th century. No photographs remain that show the house with the addition; however, evidence of exterior door openings on the north wall of the hall chamber and hall, now filled in and covered, were observed and noted when the house was restored in 1957.

Woodcock Garrison Burial Ground

The Woodcock Burial Ground is an 18th century cemetery established by John Woodcock, Attleborough's first settler, at a site where a battle of King Phillip's War took place. (Daggett, p. 94) It is located just south of the Woodcock Garrison House across North Washington Street. It was established when three of John Woodcock's family were ambushed by Indians in the spring of 1775 while working in the cornfield in front of the Garrison House. The cemetery was established on the ground where Nathaniel Woodcock was killed and is mentioned in the deed when the property was sold in 1694: "Except a small parcel of at least six rods square or the contents thereof, for a burying place, in which my wife and several of my children and neighbors are interred, with liberty for my children and neighbors to come upon and make use of thereof forever as occasion may be". The cemetery was used by his children and neighbors until it was full in 1825. In total there are 112 stones. Many are fine examples of stone cemetery sculpture of the 18th and early 19th century.

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Some of the families to have plots in the cemetery are Blackinton, Draper, Metcalf, Everett, Guild, Richards and Stanley. After 1769 the burial ground became affiliated with the North Attleborough Baptist Church. The Maxcys and the Hatch family were active in the Baptist Church. Josiah Maxcy was one of the first ten members who organized the church. Col. Israel Hatch donated, with William Blackinton, the land on which the present church was built in 1817.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in North Attleborough are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Because North Attleborough lies on the periphery of the Narragansett Basin, sites in this area could offer examples and insights into both upland and interior coastal lowland settlement and subsistence. Sites in this area may also further document Native settlement and subsistence along the interior Ten Mile River drainage and the relationships of sites in this area to sites in the south where the drainage eventually reaches the Mount Hope Bay/Narragansett Bay locale.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized life in a frontier settlement and property which played an important regional role along the route between Boston to the north and Providence to the south. Occupation-related features associated with the 17th/18th century garrison house have the potential for providing information on the house's inhabitants and use as a tavern during war and peacetime conditions. These remains can document life in a 17th-century frontier settlement and the importance of garrison houses during a period when Indian attack was continuously imminent. Archaeological survivals from the 18th and 19th centuries can continue to document the property's value as a tavern/hotel along the main route between Boston and Providence during these periods. Archaeological remains can also help document the lives of individuals who inhabited the properties which exist and were present at the location. Archaeological remains may also help document architectural questions pertaining to properties which were present at this location. Evidence may be present indicating whether or not the Old Garrison House and the Woodcock Garrison House were connected. Architectural remains may also exist to further document the features of stone-ender buildings of which this is the only known surviving example.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1Woodcock Garrison House Historic District,
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

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116.

"Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society." Volume X, Johnson
Reprint Corporation, N.Y., 1809, pp. 138-142. A letter from Dr. James
Mann, August 22, 1806, regarding John Woodcock.

"Tax Valuation Records." Town of Attleborough 1794-1815.

Collection of Notes and Historical Manuscripts of George Cunningham, North
Attleborough, former member North Attleborough Historical Commission.

Letter from Abbott Lowell Cummings to Anne J. Chapdelaine, April 14, 1983,
containing his analysis of the Woodcock Garrison House and its evolution.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Woodcock Garrison House Historic District,
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

Letter from Anne Andrus Grady to Gail Henry, North Attleborough Historical Commission, October 13, 1986. Letter contains her evaluation of first and second period features and borescope testing of the Woodcock Garrison House.

Interview with Robert Jones of the Rhode Island Historical Commission on extant RI stone-enders, January 1989.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Woodcock Garrison House Historic District,
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is four parcels of land on both sides of North Washington Street in North Attleborough, Massachusetts, totaling 91,806 square feet of land identified on the Town Assessors maps as Plat #7, lots numbered 5,6,7 and Plat #6, lot #59. Ownership and a short description of each lot follows:

Lot #5, owned by the North Attleborough Historical Society, contains 17,333 square feet on the northwest side of North Washington Street. The Woodcock Garrison House is nearly centered on the lot close to the north boundary. A small garden shed is behind the house. The dimensions of the lot are described in a deed, Book 1441, page 415, Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, from Rice to the Society in 1964.

Lot #6 is triangularly shaped, consisting of 22,245 square feet and is owned by the North Attleborough Historical Society. It lies northwest of lots 5 and 7 and contains no buildings. It was transferred to the Society in 1967 by deed in Book 1501, page 55.

Lot #7 lies adjacent to lot 5 and borders North Washington Street on the northwest side. Also owned by the Society, it consists of 33,348 square feet and contains the relocated Adamsdale School. The deed, dated 1967, is in Book 1497, page 684.

Lot #59, Plat 6, is the Woodcock Burial Ground consisting of 18,880 square feet on the southeast side of North Washington Street. It is bounded by East Washington Street, Route 1, on the northeast side and houses to the south. There is no recorded deed transfer to the Town of North Attleborough.

The Ten Mile River lies southwest of the Burial Ground and borders lots 7 and 6.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

Woodcock Garrison House Historic District,
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

Boundary Justification

Lots 5, 6, and 7 were chosen because they were part of John Woodcock's first settlement in the Attleboroughs. Lots to the north and south of the proposed property contain relatively new houses. Specifically, lots #75 and #115, between lot 7 and the Ten Mile River, were a part of Woodcock's settlement but they were sold off for house lots in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The altered houses there would not contribute to the nomination. Lot #59, the Woodcock Burial Ground, is included in the nomination because it has a direct association to John Woodcock's settlement and to a documented battle of the King Phillip War. Its significance as a burial ground is important locally as it is the oldest in North Attleborough.

(end)

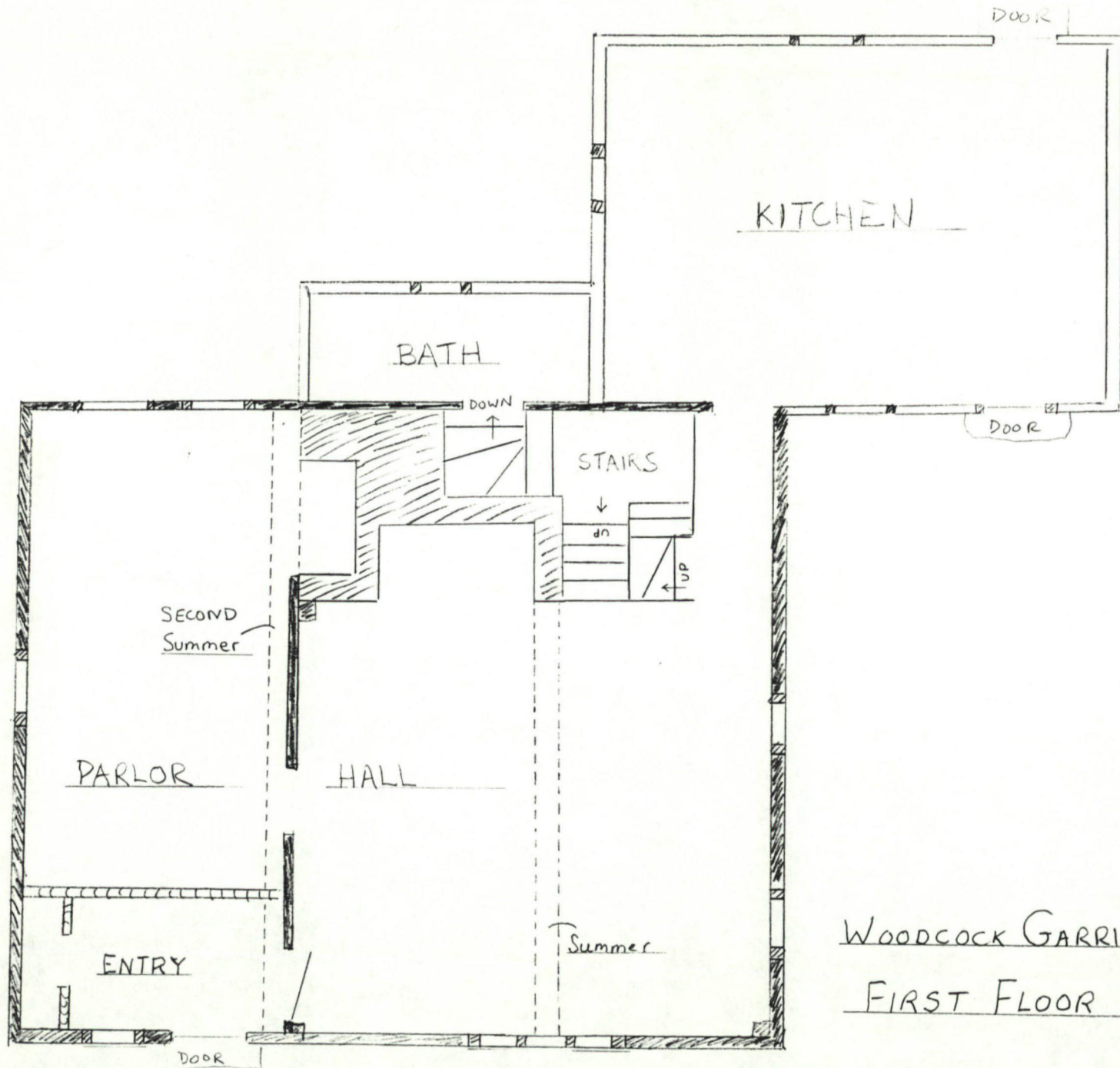
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

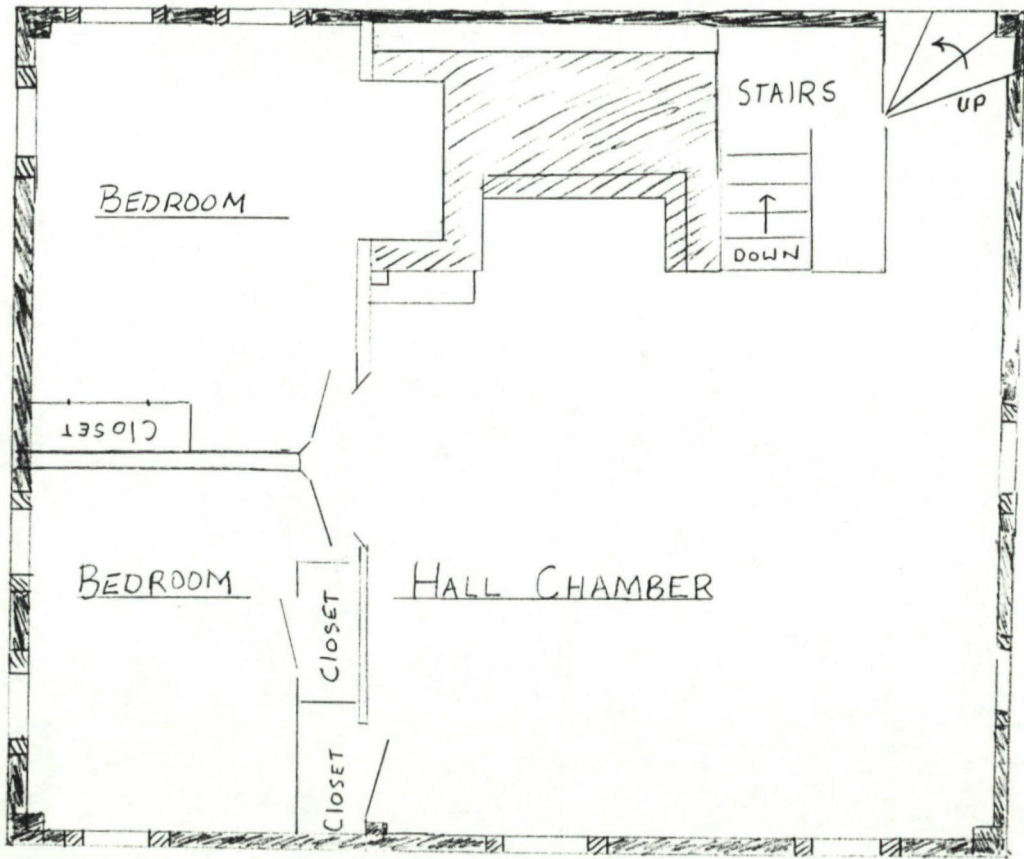
Woodcock Garrison House Historic District,
North Attleborough, Massachusetts

1. Daggett, John., A Sketch of the History of Attleborough from its Settlement to the Division, Press of Samuel Usher, Boston, 1894 p. 9. This house is not standing but there is a good photo of it in a souvenir pamphlet "North Attleborough and Plainville", published by Dart and Bigelow, Providence 1899.
2. Bronson, Walter E., The History of Brown University. Jonathan Maxcy is also featured in the Dictionary of American Biography.
3. Dictionary of American Biography
4. Hatch owned the White Horse Tavern, west side of Washington Street and Hatch Tavern, Tremont Street and the famous Royal Exchange Tavern on State Street.
5. Isham, Norman M. and Albert F. Brown, Early Rhode Island Houses an Historical and Architectural Study, Preston and Rounds, Providence, R. I., 1895.
6. Daggett, John. A Sketch of the History of Attleborough from Its Settlement to the Division, Press of Samuel Usher, Boston, 1894, p.94.
7. The two surveys are on file with the North Attleborough Historical Society.



WOODCOCK GARRISON HOUSE
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1 2 3 4 5 FT 0

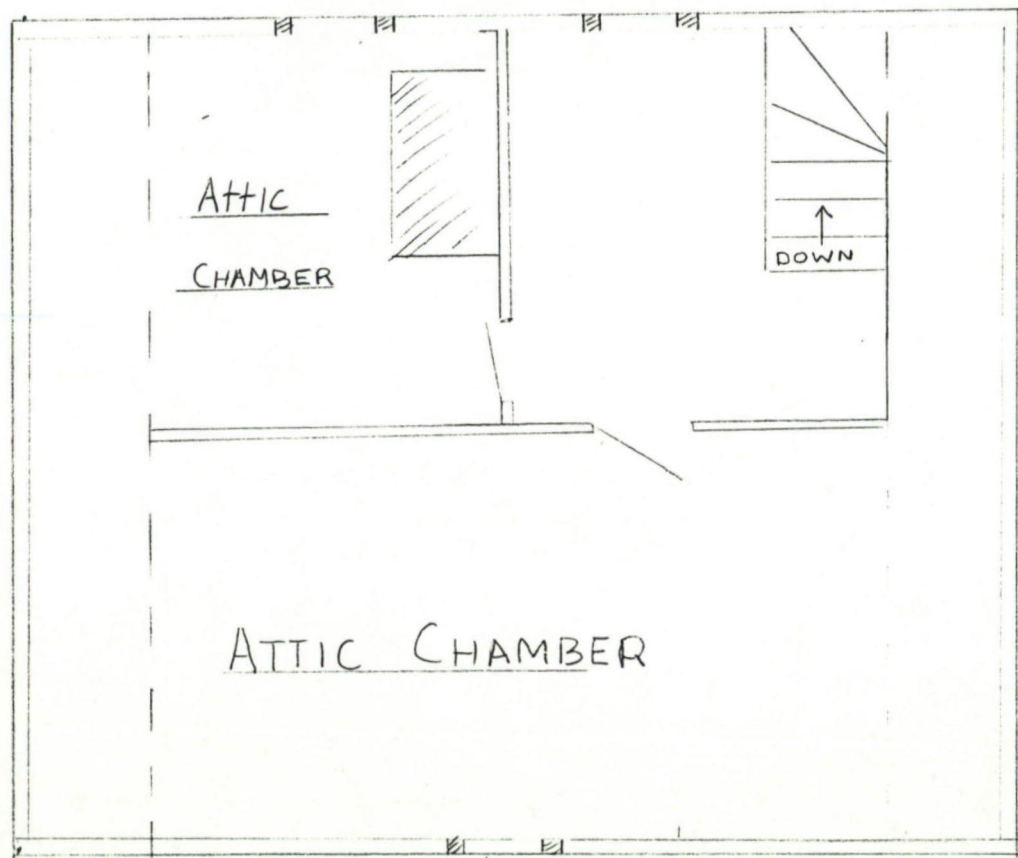


opening for small casement window in wall

opening for a door in wall

WOODCOCK GARRISON HOUSE

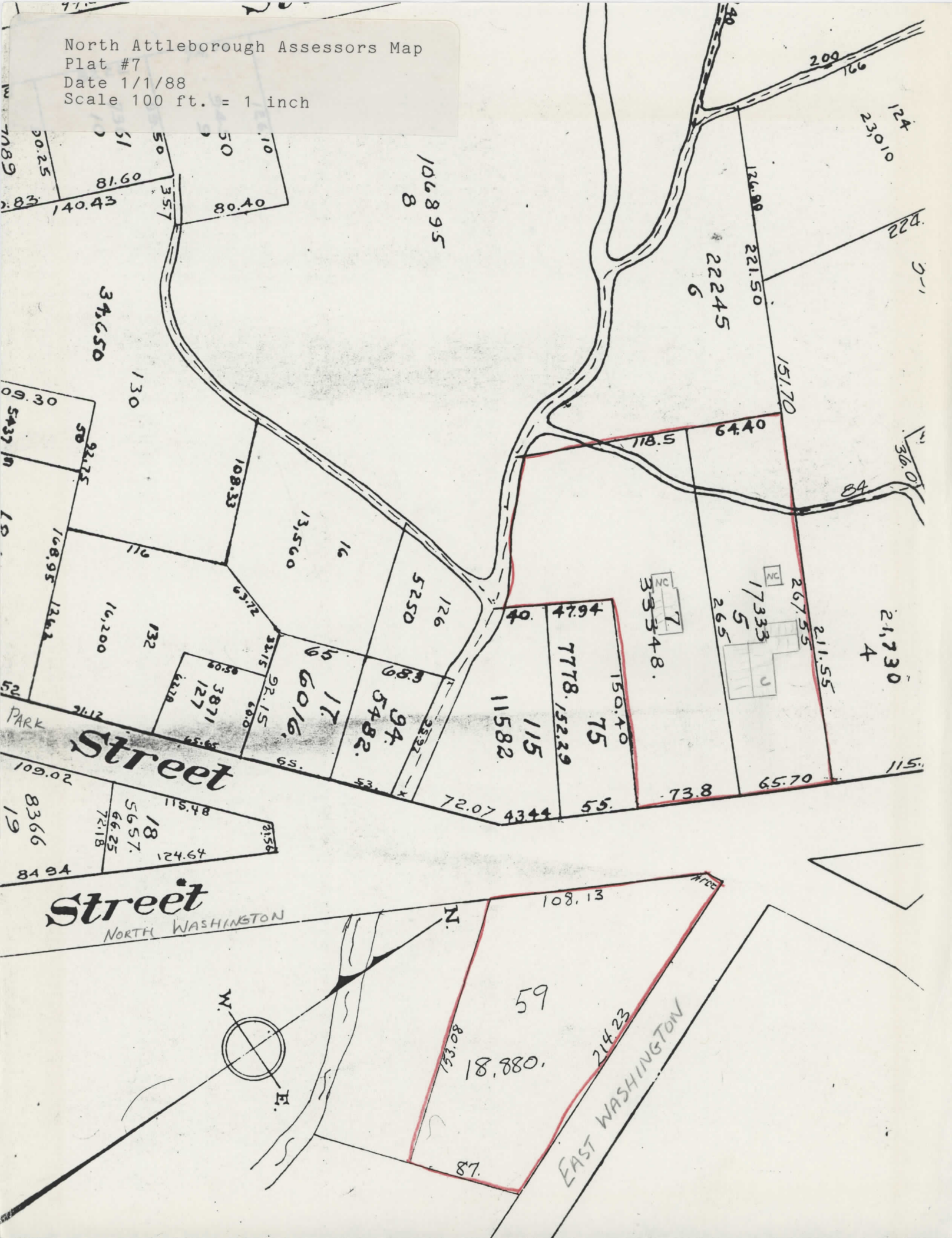
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



WOODCOCK GARRISON HOUSE

THIRD FLOOR

North Attleborough Assessors Map
 Plat #7
 Date 1/1/88
 Scale 100 ft. = 1 inch



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Woodcock--Hatch--Maxcy House Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

DATE RECEIVED: 6/12/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/26/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/12/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/27/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001081

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/12/90 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____


Signed _____ Date _____





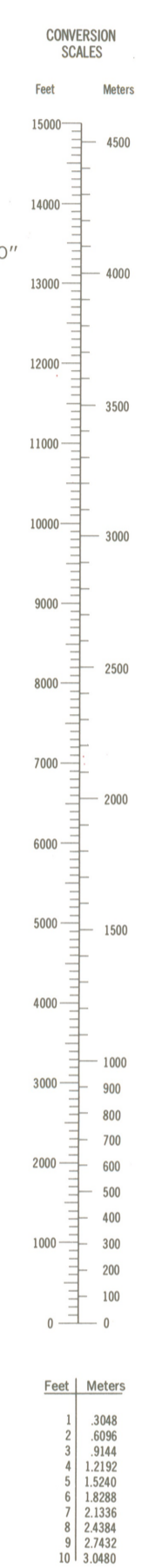
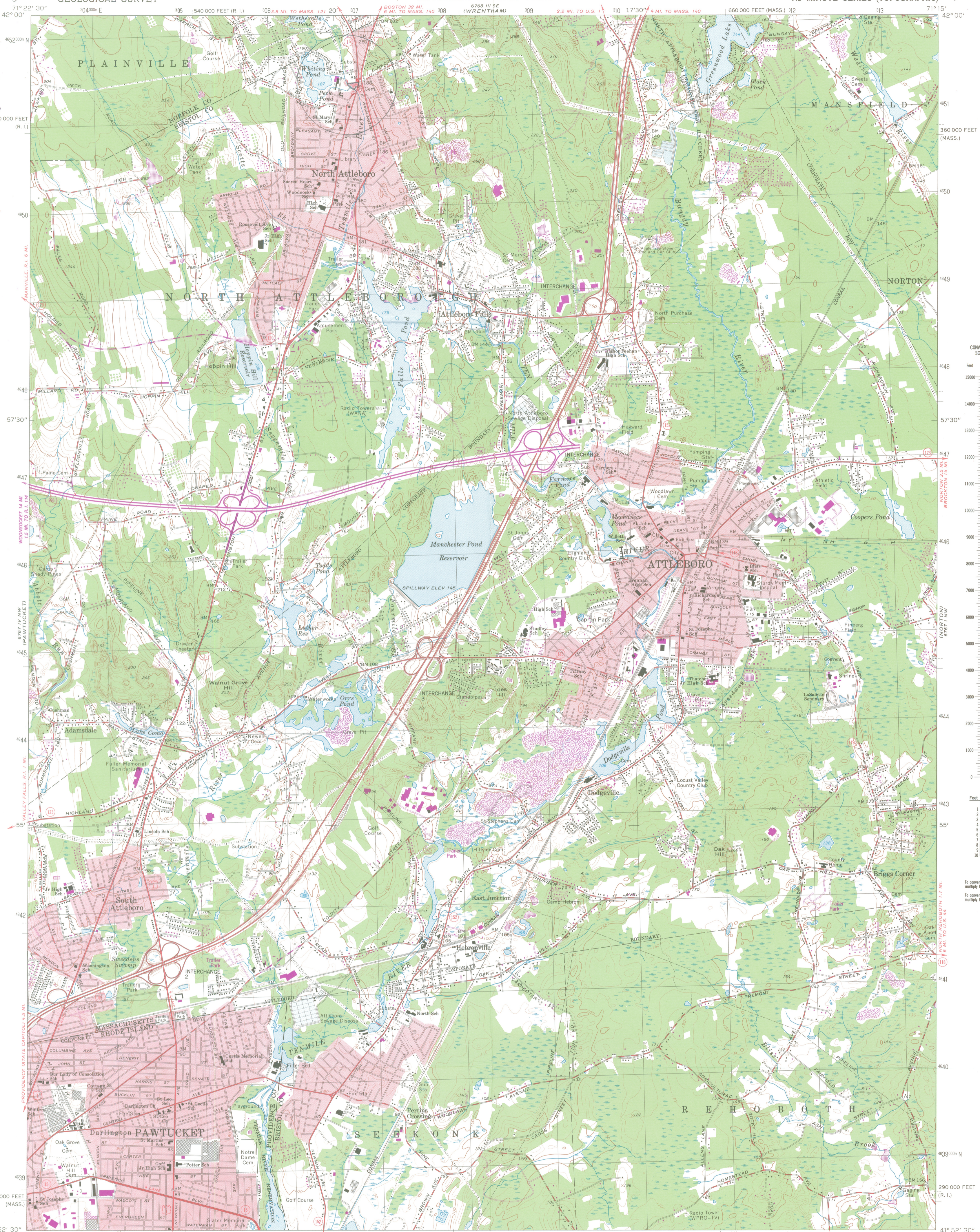




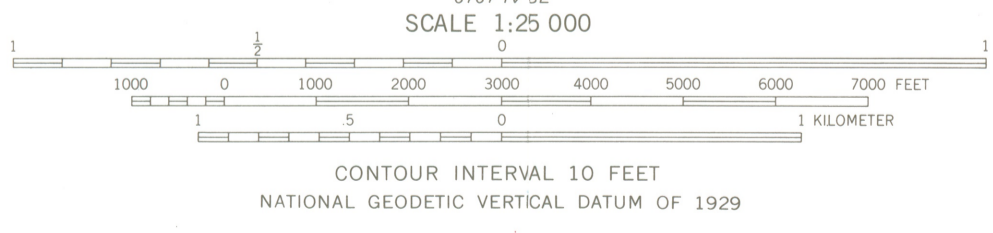
A black and white photograph of a large, ornate gravestone for John Daggett. The stone is made of a dark material, possibly granite or marble, and features a central arched panel with a relief carving of an angel's face. The sides of the stone are decorated with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns. The inscription is carved into the central panel. To the right of the stone, a small American flag is planted in the ground. The background shows a grassy field with other gravestones and a white building in the distance.

Here lies Inter'd
v Body of Dea-
con John Daggett
Dec^d Sept^r 7th
1724. in v^r 63^d
Year of his Age

Woodcock Garrison House
Historic District
A 19/30700/4651420
B 19/30690/4651420
C 19/30690/4651340
D 19/30700/4651360



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938-1939
Revised 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



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



ATTLEBORO, MASS.—R. I.
N4152.5—W7115.7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6767 IV NE—SERIES V814

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST