

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Canal Road between Leisure Ln, Wakefield and Robertson Rd, Acton

City or town: Wakefield State: New Hampshire County: Carroll

City or town: Acton State: Maine County: York

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide  X  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X  A \_\_\_ B  X  C \_\_\_ D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____ 4 _____	_____ 1 _____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____ 4 _____	_____ 1 _____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**  
**Historic Functions**

Industry – waterworks  
Transportation – road-related

**Current Functions**

Industry – waterworks  
Transportation – road-related

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

No style

### Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone/masonry

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Great Falls Manufacturing Co. (GFMC) Newichawannock Canal Historic District consists of five industrial resources located in Wakefield, New Hampshire and Acton, Maine (see Figure 1, Location Map and Figure 2, Site Plan). One of the resources, the Lower Canal, forms the boundary between the two states. The district is long and narrow to encompass the canal and related features that run in a linear northwest-southeast direction, a distance of roughly 1830 feet from Great East Lake to Horn Pond. The setting is rural and wooded, but bordered by nearby residential development. The historic resources are associated with the Great East Lake improvement project, a water power and control project undertaken by GFMC between 1851 and 1868. The project purpose was to increase the water supply system powering the company's textile mill complex located downstream, 25 miles south of Great East Lake, in Somersworth, New Hampshire. Three of the four contributing resources are of stone masonry construction and consist of Lower Canal (ca. 1851 to 1855), Stone Arch Bridge, (ca. 1851 to 1855) and Upper Canal, (ca. 1864 to 1868). These three resources are examples of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian masonry methods and workmanship, and important due to their unaltered, structurally sound condition. This high degree of integrity is uncommon for resources of this type and age in the region. The fourth contributing resource are Spoil Piles (undated) that consist of a mixture of stone of varying size that exhibit evidence of quarrying, splitting, and squaring-up that suggests they are associated with the Great East Lake improvement project. The non-contributing resource is the Great East Lake Dam (1972) a modern concrete dam constructed in 1972 that lacks the necessary age or exceptional significance to be a contributing district resource.

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## Narrative Description

The Great Falls Manufacturing Co. (GFMC) Newichawannock Canal Historic District consists of five industrial resources located in Wakefield, New Hampshire and Acton, Maine (see Figure 1, Location Map and Figure 2, Site Plan).

### 1. Lower Canal (ca. 1851 to 1855) New Hampshire, Maine

### Contributing Structure

The Lower Canal (see Figures 2, 3; Photos 1, 2, 4, 5) runs straight from the outlet of the dam 830 feet in a southeast direction to where it turns 90 degrees to the northeast to meet a natural channel that empties into Horn Pond. The canal is structurally intact and continues its original function as an engineered, manmade watercourse conducting water from the lake to the pond. The canal is approximately 830' long, 12' wide and 8' deep with stone side walls best described as of random rubble construction, consisting of rough split stone and unworked fieldstone, dry-laid, with little or no coursing evident. The stones are mostly less than 2 feet in their biggest dimension, but still considerable larger than can be handled by one man. The canal walls measure an average of three feet thick, and exhibit double-wall construction, with small rubble, and spalls used for fill. The walls are capped with split and roughly squared stone. On the top of the west bank wall, 170 feet downstream from the bridge, are two granite millstones, split in half to produce four pieces, capping the wall. The height of the canal walls gradually decreases with the natural topography at the south end where it meets the inlet to Horn Pond. The character of the masonry is less worked, with smaller fieldstones, looser fitting and more randomly laid, reflecting the lesser structural demands on the wall due to lower height and less material retained.

### 2. Stone Arch Bridge (ca. 1851 to 1855) New Hampshire, Maine

### Contributing Structure

The Stone Arch Bridge (see Figures 2, 3; Photos 1, 2, 3) is a stone semicircular-arch bridge that carries Canal Road over the Lower Canal at a point 415 feet downstream of the Dam. The bridge has a span of 12' at the springline and a height of 13' above the water surface to the base of the keystone. The arch is built largely of natural random fieldstone exhibiting rounded edges and little or no evidence of splitting or trimming. The voussoirs of the arch ring consist of both natural wedge-shaped fieldstone and stones with sharp edges indicating they were split from larger fieldstone or locally quarried. The craftsmanship is rough, with large poorly chinked voids between irregularly shaped stones, but adequate for the forgiving nature of arches under a constant load from the road fill above. The irregular and largely unworked voussoirs give the arch a primitive appearance and represent the mason's skill in constructing a rudimentary (low cost) yet structurally effective arch bridge.

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The arch facewalls have been capped with heavy cast concrete beams that serve as curbs and supports for the steel guardrails. A section of the facewall on the south side has been repaired with concrete. The road bed is asphalt pavement. The roadway elevation is roughly 5 feet above the top of the canal walls. The approached embankments are earth fill sloping to the canal walls except at the southeast quadrant where rubble stone has been placed to check runoff erosion. Despite the described alterations, the bridge retains the integrity of its primary character-defining feature, the stone arch. There is no evidence to suggest the arch is not original and unaltered.

3. Upper Canal, (ca. 1864 to 1868)  
New Hampshire

Contributing Structure

The Upper Canal (see Figures 2, 3; Photos 7, 8) extends an estimated 1000 feet from the Concrete Dam toward the middle of the lake. Its purpose is to access the deeper water in the middle of the lake, drain the lake below its natural elevation if required and channel the water to the gate of the dam. The Upper Canal is completely submerged but is clearly visible approximately 2 feet below the water surface when the water is clear. The width, depth and length of the stone channel could not be measured but has been reported as 15 feet wide, 20 feet deep and 1000 feet long. Other observers have suggested the stone work extends only 250 feet into the lake after which point the channel was dug and left with earthen sides. From visual observations from shore the cap stones of the Upper Canal in the vicinity of the Dam appear flat, tightly fitted and level, indicating that portion retains a high degree of structural integrity. Underwater investigation of the resource was not conducted.

4. Spoil Piles (undated)  
New Hampshire

Contributing Structure

The Spoil Piles (see Figures 2, 3; Photos 4, 6) are located on the New Hampshire side of the Lower Canal between the Dam and Canal Road. They consist of several distinct piles of stone which are evidently remainder piles from construction of the canal. The Spoil Piles are overgrown with vegetation and moderate-sized trees. The piles of split stone and fieldstones cover an area roughly 50 x 150 feet between the Dam and Canal Road. The origins of the piles has not been conclusively determined. The piles may obscure evidence of the earlier mill structures known to have occupied the site prior to the construction of the canal in the 1850s. Archeologists report that along the west bank of the canal south of Canal Road, there is evidence of the quarrying and splitting of glacial boulders (Bunker 2011). Other small piles of stone and partial alignments of stone and earth can be found in the vicinity of the canal but cannot be associated with the canal or previous mill structures without more extensive archeological study.

5. Great East Lake Dam (1972)

Non-contributing Structure

The Great East Lake Dam (see Figures 2, 3; Photos 4, 7, 8) is located at the outlet of Great East Lake on the site of the original stone dam built ca. 1855-1860 as part of the Great East Lake improvement project. The original stone dam was removed and replaced with the Great East

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Lake Dam by the State of New Hampshire in 1972. The dam is a constructed primarily of reinforced concrete with stone and earth fill forming the flanking berms. The dam is of the weir and spillway type, approximately 50' wide and 20' high, anchored to the natural bedrock falls at the outlet of the lake. The dam is self-regulating with a 2-stage weir-type overflow apron flanking a narrow spillway equipped with an adjustable gate. The level of the lake is maintained at a constant elevation determined by the gate elevation. The gate operating system is located in a small metal utility shed centered atop the dam. During high water events that exceed the spillway flow capacity, the water level rises until it reaches the stage 1 weir elevation, about 16" above the spillway elevation, overtopping it. A rise of another 12" overtops the second level on which the gatehouse is located. Extending north from the Great East Lake Dam, along the sides of the Upper Canal, are earth berms and rubble stone walls along the original stream banks that may be wholly or partly intact features of the original dam.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Engineering

Industry

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1851-1933

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1851-1860

1864-1868

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Paul, Hiram, Builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal Historic District has significance under the National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in that it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our industrial history, particularly the development of the textile industry in New England. The Canal is significant in the area of industry for the role it played in providing a constant and controlled source of water power to the textile complex in Somersworth, NH. This allowed the town to rapidly grow from a small village to a moderately large industrial center in a few short years by providing a dedicated and controlled power source for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company (GFMC). It is also an intact, physical embodiment of the 19th century practice of companies purchasing up water rights to power their mills. The District also has significance under Criterion C, for the engineering characteristics that embody distinctive features of a type, period, and method of construction. At over 1800 feet in length, the upper and lower canal works, represent a stone waterworks of significant size and uncommon design, as most stone canals in use at the time were shorter in length and did not have a secondary submerged channel above the dam gate. This submerged, stone lined channel extending from the upper portion of the dam into Great East Lake is a distinctive feature of the canal system which allowed water to be drawn off the lake even when water levels were below normal levels. The dry-laid stone work of the canal walls and Stone Arch Bridge have suffered negligible damage in ensuing years, reflecting the skilled level of workmanship used during their construction. The Canal and the Stone Arched Bridge are important examples of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian masonry engineering, methods and workmanship, enhanced by their high degree of integrity which is rare in resources of this type and age in the region. The Canal is also important for having been undertaken a long distance from the water-powered mills that it served. The period of significance for the District begins with the first construction activities in 1851 to the shutdown of the mills in 1933.

The current dam which divides the upper and lower portions of the canal was rebuilt in 1972 and lacks sufficient age to be a contributing resource to the district.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### Criterion A: Industry:

The GFMC Newichawannock Canal Historic District is significant in the area of industry for the role it played in providing a constant and controlled source of water power to the GFMC textile complex in Somersworth, NH. The GFMC was established by the Wendell family of Dover, NH. Isaac Wendell, his son Isaac P. Wendell, his brother Jacob Wendell and several Bostonian investors had established the successful Cocheco Manufacturing Company in Dover to manufacture cotton cloth in the early 1820s (<http://www.somersworth.com>). In 1823 they expanded their manufacturing operations, building a large mill along the Salmon Falls River in Great Falls (now Somersworth), less than five miles north of Dover. The company would eventually have seven textile mills along the river banks below the Great Falls for spinning thread and weaving cotton and woolen fabrics, as well as a bleachery and dye works for finishing the products.

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In 1822-1823, George Varney, acting as an agent for the Wendells, bought much of the land and water rights on both sides of the Salmon Falls River between Somersworth and the source of the river at East Pond (now Great East Lake) including the mills and land owned by John Paul, Jr. On July 5, 1823, the land holdings and rights were transferred to the newly formed Great Falls Manufacturing Company that had been chartered in both New Hampshire and Maine. The acquisitions gave the company water rights that essentially guaranteed a constant and dependable water supply to accommodate continued expansion of the mill complex. In his thesis on the history of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, James Malley, claims the company acquired the "best water rights in the state," including 8 ponds, 3,759 acres, and "flowage" rights for more than 5,000 acres" (Malley 1942).

The physical appearance of the first dam that accompanied the early mills at the outlet of East Pond and was built some time prior to 1852 is not known. Early descriptions gave it a height or "head" of five feet and could be drawn down with a gate as additional water was needed by GFMC (Thompson 1889:463).

As the size of the GFMC mills and power demands increased, so did the need for a larger, more secure and better regulated dam and reservoir at East Pond. Plans for a vast improvement were developed and by 1851 work was underway building a new stone dam and gatehouse and digging and lining a stone canal extending from the pond above the dam and then below the dam to Horn Pond.

The establishment of water power canals was not unusual in the 19th century. A channelized stream running below a dam also exists at Nippo Pond in Barrington, New Hampshire and like the Newichawannock Canal improvement, the pond acted as a reservoir and the flow of water could be adjusted when the downstream manufacturing companies needed more power. The Nashua Manufacturing Company in Nashua New Hampshire constructed waterworks beginning in 1824 to serve their mills that included a power canal below a dam over 2.5 miles in length. In 1850, Bates Manufacturing Company in Lewiston Maine began construction of a water power canal system for their mills over 7550 feet in length. Newichawannock Canal differs from these examples due to its location at the head of an extensive water power system, 25 miles upstream of the mills it served.

Criterion C: Engineering:

The three masonry resources are examples of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian masonry methods and workmanship, and important due to their relatively unaltered, structurally sound condition. This high degree of integrity is uncommon for resources of this type and age in the region. The works were dug by hand and draft animals dragged rocks and hauled loads of split stone to the locations where they were needed (Malley 1942). The underlying granite is near the surface and was first blasted loose and then subsequently "properly prepared by sledge and chisel" (MacRury 1987: 110). The rock walls and foundations of the dam, canal and bridge are comprised of dry laid field stone and rough dressed square and rectangular stone. Stonemason Hiram Paul, son of former land owner John Paul, supervised the construction of the canal for GFMC, and most likely the

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bridge and dam (Bunker 2001). Hiram Paul is also known for building stone culverts for the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad. The construction of the stone arch bridge is a highly visible representative of short-span arched masonry structures of the time period which are typically buried culverts of which a limited number of examples remain.

### **Developmental history/additional historic context information**

The American Industrial Revolution is widely regarded to have begun with the construction of Slater Mill in Pawtucket Rhode Island in 1793. This was the first mill in the United States to harness a nearby water source to power machinery used for spinning cotton yarn. Other mills which soon followed in New England also used water power or canal systems. The Newichawannock Canal was constructed for the sole purpose of ensuring adequate water flow to power the machinery at the Great Fall Manufacturing Company 25 miles downstream in Somersworth. The Canal was a unique response to needed water management solutions and remains as an important example of a water power control and capture structure in New Hampshire and Maine.

Great East Lake is the largest lake in Wakefield, N.H., encompassing 1,706 acres. The lake is depicted as "East Pond" on an 1806 Cook map, as "Lake Newichawannock or East Pond" on the 1861 Walling map, as "Lake Newichawannock or Great East Pond" on the 1892 Hurd map and finally as Great East Lake on the 1937 USGS topographical map. The outlet of the lake originally flowed southerly within a natural stream into Horn Pond. The outlet of Horn Pond constitutes the headwaters of the Salmon Falls River which forms the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine. Due to cataracts and rapids "affording excellent water-powers" (USDA 1885:65), dams and mills were established along the Salmon Falls River and its sources. The 1805 Cook map depicts "Mills" at the outlet of East Pond (Great East Lake). In 1817, John Paul Jr., purchased 98 acres of land from William Leavitt near the outlet of East Pond; the deed included the existing grist mill, saw mill and fulling mill near the natural falls. In 1822, Paul sold the mills and property between the East Pond and Horn Pond to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. The precise location of these earlier mills and the final disposition of their remains is unknown.

The Canal is a historical remnant of a proprietary waterpower system that allowed the Great Falls Manufacturing Company to develop from a small enterprise at the time of its establishment into a major industrial enterprise, at its height comprising a large complex of seven mill, bleachery, and dye buildings. The Company was responsible for the growth of the village of Great Falls into the City of Somersworth from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the time of the Company's corporate dissolution in 1933. At the time of the company's establishment in 1823, the village of Great Falls consisted of two residences with outlying farm land surrounding it. A single grist mill and saw mill were the only industrial structures in the town. At the height of production in 1859, during the period in which the Newichawannock Canal project was under construction, the Company boasted 83,120 spindles and 2,120 looms in operation, making thirteen different types of cotton cloth. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company chose the site for its mills initially for its available water power from falls of the Salmon River. As more

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manufacturing buildings were added to the complex and production increased, a more steady and reliable source for water power was needed. The construction of the Canal at Great East Lake in 1851 solved this issue.

The new dam built by GFMC measured "eighteen feet thick and thirteen feet wide," with a height of twenty-one feet, over four times the height of the old mill dam it replaced (Thompson 1889:463). The dam was completed by 1861 or earlier, evidenced by the depiction of the dam gate house on the 1861 Walling map. A historic photograph of the dam reveals some of its construction. Large square-cut stones formed the sluiceway opening in the canal at the base of the dam. Above the sluiceway were large random split stones forming the body of the dam. The gatehouse was of wood frame construction and mounted atop the dam at its center to operate the sluice gates directly below. Dam inspection records of 1885 state that "Great East Pond" was "dammed to a height of 21 feet, nearly all of which may be drawn off" (USDA 1885:65).

With the outbreak of the Civil War (1861-65), construction of the canal was temporarily halted, and after the end of the war the work resumed and the canal construction was completed. Local farmers and lake residents reportedly assisted in the canal construction. The upper canal was 20 feet deep and extended 1000 feet from the present dam up into the middle of the Great East Lake, approximately opposite the Somerville, Massachusetts YMCA boys' summer camp (Horn n.d. :2). Construction of the small stone arch bridge carrying Canal Road over the canal below the dam was undertaken in conjunction with the building of the Newichawannock Lower Canal in the 1850s.

In the early 1920s local residents brought suit and challenged the Great Falls Manufacturing Company's rights to drain the Great East Lake. As a result, a 1923 decree strictly regulated the timing of water use and ensured that the level of water to be drawn would not exceed more than seven feet, relative to a copper bolt in a rock. In 1929, the Public Service Company of New Hampshire bought the land and water rights of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company for \$925,000 and in 1933 an act of the NH State Legislature officially dissolved the company. The Public Service Company of New Hampshire subsequently used the water power to generate electricity, again raising and lowering the lake level as needed. Due to high taxes and costs of maintenance, in 1963 the power company transferred its water rights to the New Hampshire Water Resources Board for \$1.00. Water levels are now controlled by the State and activities in the area are focused on lake front recreation instead of manufacturing operations. The State blocked the channel to an 8-foot depth, and rebuilt the gate house in 1965. In 1972, the State completely rebuilt the dam with a larger spillway to the form seen today. The entire length of the lower canal, roughly 830 feet, constitutes part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire and due in part to the acquisition of the land by New Hampshire and Maine, the area between the outlet of Great East Lake and Horn Pond has remained free of residential development, except for a few rustic camps and the Kingfisher Lodge, built near the dam by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Knapp, Hon. William D.

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MacRury, Elizabeth Banks.

1887 *Footsteps of Pride to the Past, 1774-1974, The First 200 Years, Wakefield, New Hampshire.* Wilson's Printers, Sanford, ME.

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1885 Reports of the Water-Power of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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1860 *Topographical map of Carroll County, New Hampshire.* Smith & Pravey, New York.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_



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**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** approximately 4.5 acres

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): Great East Lake ME Quadrangle 1995 (NAD 1983)

A. Zone: 19	Easting: 340977	Northing: 4825855
B. Zone: 19	Easting: 340470	Northing: 4826237
C. Zone: 19	Easting: 340398	Northing: 4826177
D. Zone: 19	Easting: 340934	Northing: 4825777

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Figure 2 for graphic depiction of District Boundary.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the limits of the contributing non-contributing resources.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title:

Avery, Nicolas, Architectural Historian; Bunker, Victoria, Archaeologist; Casella, Richard, Architectural Historian; Charles, Sheila, Historian ; Howe, Dennis, Historian

organization: Historic Documentation Company, Inc.

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city or town: Portsmouth state: RI zip code: 02871

e-mail: rcasella@HistoricDoc.com

telephone: 401-683-3483

date: July 25, 2013

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Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal  
Historic District

Name of Property

Carroll, New Hampshire  
York, Maine

County and State

### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: **Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal**  
City or Vicinity: **Wakefield, NH; Acton ME**  
County: **Carroll, NH; York, ME**  
Photographer: **Richard M. Casella**  
Date Photographed: **April 5, 2013**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0001: Lower Canal at outlet. Looking NW.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0002: Lower Canal and Stone Arch Bridge. Looking NW.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0003: Stone Arch Bridge. Looking S.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0004: Lower Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking NW.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0005: Lower Canal. Looking SE.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0006: Spoil Piles. Looking SE.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0007: Upper Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking SE.  
NH\_Carroll County\_ME\_York County\_Great Falls Manufacturing Company Newichawannock Canal\_0008: Upper Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking S.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

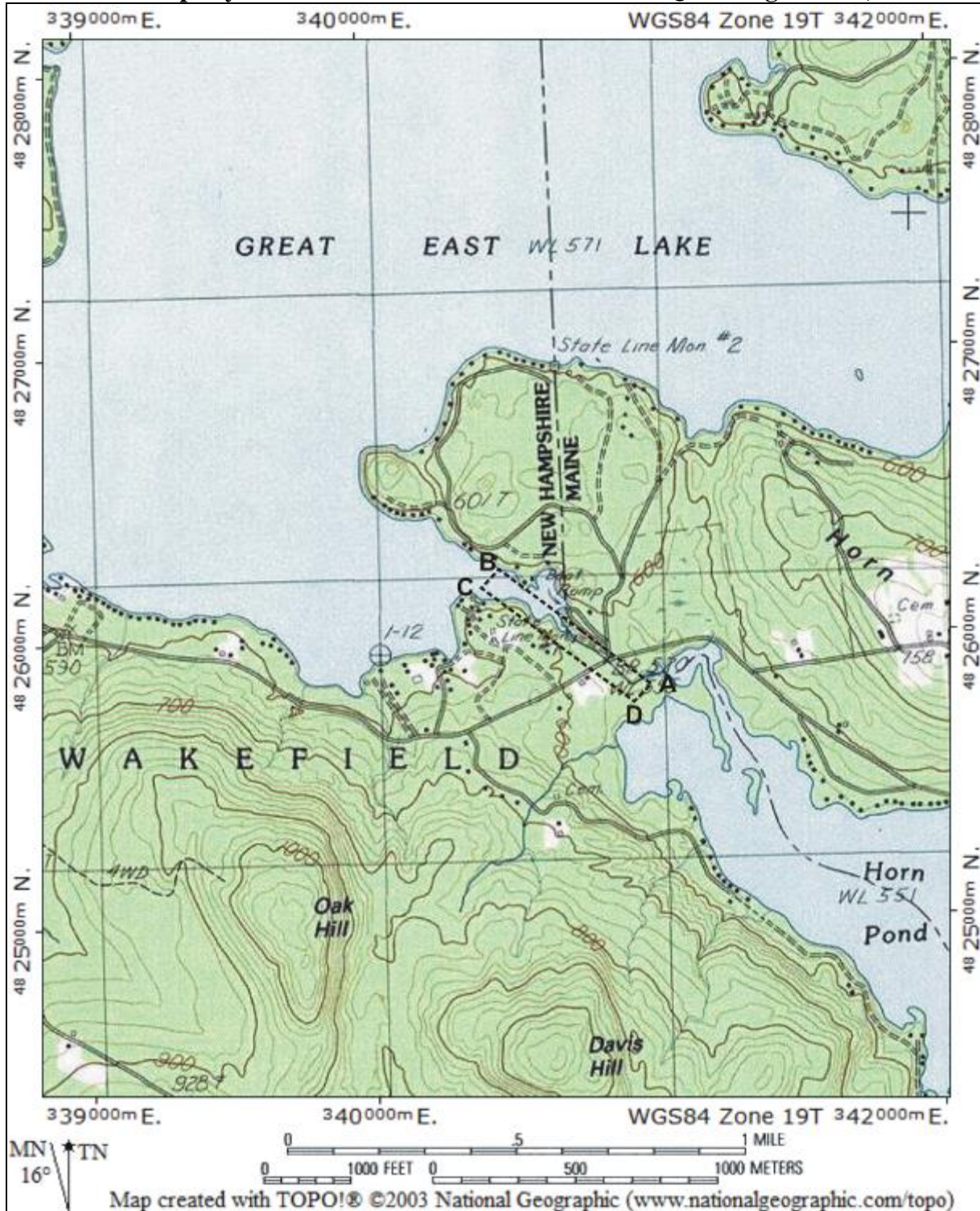
Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal  
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**FIGURE 1: Property Location. USGS Great East Lake ME Quadrangle 1995 (7.5 minute)**



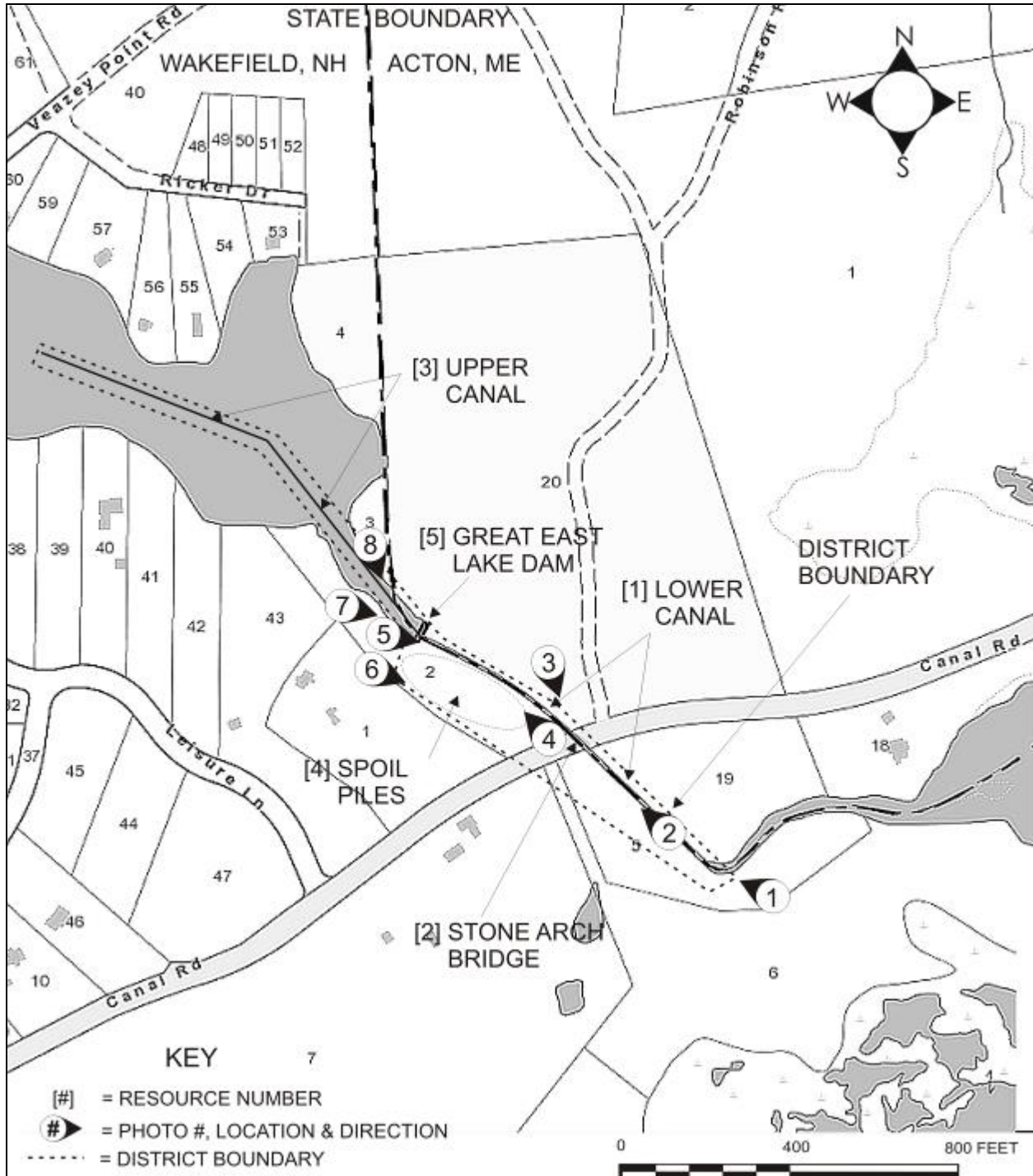
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**FIGURE 2: Site Plan, Resource Location, Key to Photos, District Boundary**



Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Newichawannock Canal  
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**FIGURE 3: Resources Sketch**

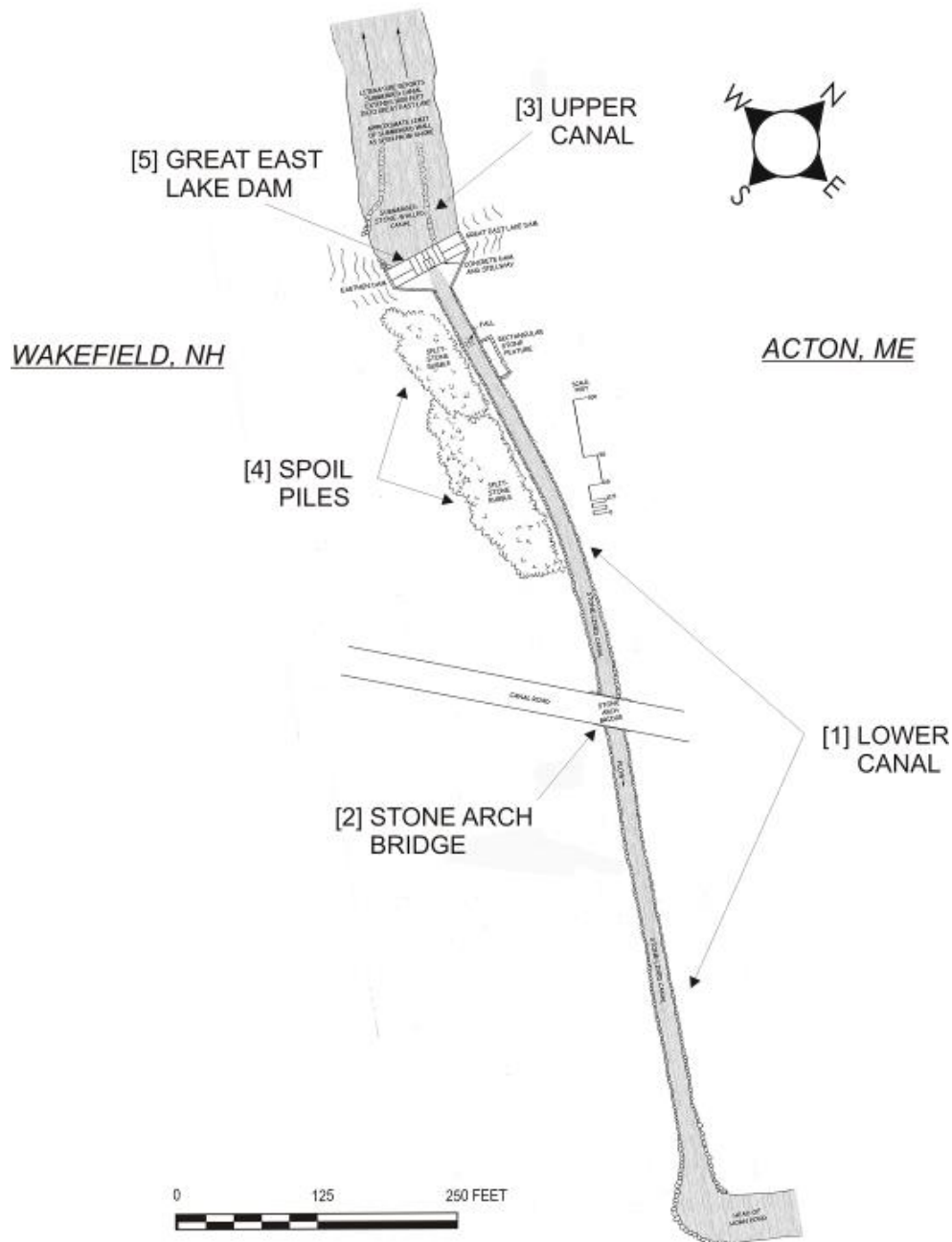




Photo No. 1: Lower Canal at outlet. Looking NW.





Photo No. 2: Lower Canal and Stone Arch Bridge. Looking NW.



Photo No. 3: Stone Arch Bridge. Looking S.



Photo No. 4: Lower Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking NW.



Photo No. 5: Lower Canal. Looking SE.



Photo No. 6: Spoil Piles. Looking SE.



Photo No. 7: Upper Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking SE.



Photo No. 8: Upper Canal and Great East Lake Dam. Looking S.