Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

## 1. MAME

common: $\quad$ Hemlock Bridge

AND/OR HISTORIC:
2. Location

| ( Street and numerig Course Saco River, 3 mi . N.E. of Fryeburg Center, then So. 2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| city ortown: retenvie |  |  |  |
| Fryeburg 04037 (2nd District - Yon. William D. Hathaway) |  |  |  |
|  | CODE |  | COD |
| Maine | 23 | Oxford | 017 |

## 3. Classification


4. OWNER OF PROPERTY



## 7. OESCRIPTION



## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

## LOCATION AND SETIING:

This wooden covered bridge spans the Old Course of the Saco River in the township of Fryeburg and in the East Fryeburg section thereof. Once oriented in the main town of Fryeburg, the traveler would proceed northeast on U. S. Route 302, (Maine Rt. $\neq 5$ ) : for five miles. At this point he would find a side road going in a northwesterly direction. He would follow this side road for three miles where he would find this bridge. The locale is rural. This area is a lowland here bisected by a slow moving shallow stream which still flows in an ancient river bed. Much of what was open field farming land has reverted to a forest cover in this area. CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS:

This wooden structure is $116^{\prime}$ long, about $19^{\prime}$ wide and $20^{\prime}$ high from the floor to the peak of the gable roof. This overhead clearance is $14^{\prime}$ and the clearance between the sides is $16^{\prime}$. This bridge is built on granite block abutments which rise from the sides of the River bed for about 15'.

The basic engineering concept employed in the span of this bridge is best described as being Paddleford Truss construction. The main feature is an arch of laminated wooden $2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ planks in ten courses. These are bolted together with iron threaded rods. The ends of the arch rest on the abutments, similar to the Burr Truss or Kingspost Arch System, patented in 1817. The $z$ bottom and top chords are bolted and morticed into the Kingposts and for additional strength the bottom chords of each span are bolted with iron rods to the Paddleford Arch. Extra support for the Kingposts is gained by crossed timbers, morticed at the crossing, placed between, morticed again into and near the tops and bottoms of the Kingposts. Resting on the tops of kingposts and running down the length of the bridge are timbers which provide the plate for the roof. The rafters tie into the plate and a roof supporting truss work with ridge pole completes the gable of the roof. On top of the roof rafters, spaced shingle straps run the length of the roof and on these, cedarshingles provide the final cover for the roof. The sides of the bridge have been boarded in. Boards run up and down. Six window spaces on each side of the bridge help provide a natural lighting for the interior. The ends of the gable are boarded in down to the clearance. These are then covered with clapboards and finally trim pieces surround the ends of the gable. With the exception of the trim, the bridge is not painted. The flooring of planks runs down the length of the bridge.
POTENTIAL THREAT: Only natural causes.
The description is of the present condition; Overall the condition of the fabric is good. This structure is maintained by the Town of Fryeburg and the State Highway Commission. What is seen today is close to what was seen when the bridge was erected.

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| $\square$ Pre-Columbian | $\square$ | 16th Century | $\square$ | 18th Century |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad \square$ 20th Century

sPECIFIC DATE(s) (If Applicable and Known) 1857
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

statement of significance BACKGROUND
Fryeburg is an old and interesting town in oxford County, situated between Bridgton, in Cumberland County, and the New Hampshire line. The larger part of Fryeburg was granted by Massachusetts in 1762 to General Joseph Frye, who had been at the siege of Louisburg, in the same year a grant was made to some persons in Concord, New Hampshire, who came with their cattle and commenced clearings. Of these Nathaniel Smith with his family were the first settlers.

From its humble beginnings as a farming community to a township incorporated in 1777, time and needs made way for the small manufacturing of leather, harnesses, carriages, lumber, tinware, cheese, canned vegetables, etc. By 1880 the population was 1633. Today 1971, the population is 1874 . The fryeburg area of today is a prosperous summer resort. Only vestiges of its agricultural origins remain, fields once clear have resorted to a forestcover, but the village sections retain the charm of the other times. The Hemlock Bridge: Seven wooden covered bridges once enabled the traveler in Fryeburg, Maine to cross the Saco River. Today only one, the Old Hemlock Bridge remains. It has been repaired and preserved by the state, but it would never have been constructed in the first place, if Benjamin Wiley and fellow lumbermen and farmers of North Fryeburg had not changed the course of the Saco River 150 years ago.

The Saco River rises in the White Mountains and wanders 121 miles through New Hampshire and Maine. In its first forty miles the river drops rapidly southward, but soon after it crosses into Maine and reaches fryeburg, it slows to a sluggishstream that flows north before turning south again. A century and a half ago the river described such a meandering loop through the Fryeburg intervale that early settlers spoke of it as "thirty-six miles of river and six miles of country."

Spring floods not only inundated fields but also washed away and scattered logs that lumbermen had piled on the river banks. Tired of being plagued by a river that didn't go where it should go, wiley and his neighbors petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature in 1815 and secured a charter giving them permission to dig a canal that would alter the river's course.

In 1816 they made their first cut and diverted the river into a series of small ponds. From these it rejoined the south flow of the original loop. The canal was narrow when first dug, but freshets soon widened the channel. Before the canal was dug there were five covered bridges in Fryeburg. After the canal was dug two more bridges were built, and one of these was the Old Hemlock Bridge.

## \%. MAMOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Newspaper article, Portland Press Herald, June 27,1957, Maine's Covered Bridges.
2. Magazine Article, Down East, May 1955, Irending into Maine-The Covered Bridges.
3. Brochure, Maine State Highway Commission, Covered Bridges in Maine.
4. Magazine Article, Down East, August 1966, The Seven Covered Bridges of Fryeburg.
5. Varney, George N., A Gazetteer of the State of Maine, Boston, 1886
6. Allen, Richard Sanders, Covered Bridges of the Northeast, Brattleboro, 1957.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

## 1. Mame

 соммол: Hemlock Bridge```
AND/OR HISTORIC:
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2. Location
street and num ber:
Over the Old Course Saco River 3 Mi. N.E. of Fryeburg Center, then So. 2 mi . City or town: On side road (2nd District - Hon. William D. Hathaway)

East Fryeburg 04037

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- сомmon: Hemlock Bridge
- AND/OR historic:
city or town: on side road
East Fryeburg 04037
STATE:
Maine

3. MAP REFERUNCE
SOURCE:
U.S.G.S. Fryeburg Quadrangle 15 minute series
4. REQUMEMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
5. Property broundaries where required.
6. North arrow.
7. Latitude and longitude reference.

| CODE | COUNTY: <br> Oxford | CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | 017 |  |


| STATE Maine |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| COUNTY Oxford |  |
|  |  |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |  |
| ENTRY NUMBER | PATE |
| $\text { WN. } 20.00 / 5$ | 1690 |

PHOOO4481


