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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

date entered

received

<u>.</u> . .

For NPS use only

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Union Meeting House	; First Christian	Society; 2nd Chris	tian Church, First Societ
and/or common	Wolfeboro Centre Co	ommunity Church (pr	eferrea)	
2. Loca				
street & number	NH Routor 109		N/.	A not for publication
city, town	Wolfeboro Centre	N/A_ vicinity of		
state New Hamp	shire code	33 county	Carroll	code 03
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	<pre> museum park private residenceX religious scientific transportation other:</pre>
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	Pew Holders Associa	ation of the Wolfeb	oro Centre Communi	ty Church
street & number	c/o Arthur Glidden	, Route #1 Box 386		
city, town	Sanbornville	$\underline{N/A}$ vicinity of	state	New Hampshire 03872

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Corthouse/Registry of Deeds

street & number		Route 171				
city, town		Ossipee	state New Hampshire 03864			
6.	Representa	ation in I	Existing Surveys			
title	None		has this property been determined eligible? yes X no			
date	N/A		federalstatecountylocal			
depos	sitory for survey records	N/A				

7. Description

				-
Condition excellent deteri X good ruins fair unexp	Check one iorated <u>X</u> unaltered altered	Check one _X_ original site moved dateN	/A	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Union Meeting House is a one story gable-roofed structure of framed construction, standing on a foundation of split granite blocks. Measuring about 39 feet long by 37 feet wide, the structure is oriented with its gable end facing the road and treated as a facade. The walls are clapboarded and the roof is covered with aspalt shingles.

The facade has a central window which is elevated well above the floor of the building and serves to light a reading desk inside. Like all other openings 'ing the building, the front window has flat casings with fillets applied to the outer edges, and plain square corner blocks. The sashes are '12-over-12, and the windows are fitted with fourleaf louvered blinds. Fixed to the wall immediately above the window is a sign bearing the date "1841."

On the side of the window is a doorway with a single-leaf door. Each door has seven flat panels surrounded with grecian ogee mouldings. The doors have casings like those of the front window, and each door is reached by a set of modern concrete steps with welded steel railings.

The side elevations of the building each have three windows identical to that on the facade but placed closre to the floor. The sides are given modest Greek Revival character through the presence of a wide water table above the foundation and a deep frieze board beneath the cornice. The cornice is composed of a double cyma crown moulding and an ovolo-and-cyma bed moulding.

The rear elevation has three windows, each with a casing like that of the other-windows of the building. The central window is raised well above the level of the floor to light a choir dais in the back of the auditorium.

The interior of the building is a single room, entered directly through the two front doors. Though simple in its appointments, this auditorium is given an interesting character through thoughtful design and careful workmanship. At the front of the room is a dias, lighted from behind by the central window of the building's facade. On this dias is a mahogany-veneered Empire-style reading desk with a swelled front and two free-standing turned corner columns.

On each side of the front dais, aisles lead from the front doors to the back of the building. These aisles provide access to single rows of pews set against the side walls of the building and to a double row of pews in the center of the floor. Though not curved, all pews are set at an angle with the walls of the meeting house forming a simple amphitheater arrangement with the focus on the reading desk. The pews are of the "slip" type, but have hinged and panelled doors enclosing their ends.

At the rear of the auditorium, behind the double row of pews in the center of the room, is a second dais for the choir. This is enclosed by an in-curved front and by ends composed of a double row of painted panels. At each corner of the panelled enclosure is a turned wooden column reflecting the columns on the reading desk. The choir enclosure is lighted by the elevated window in the center of the rear elevation of the building.

The detailing of the auditorium is simple but attractive. Door and window casings are fluted and have plain square corner blocks. The room is wainscoted with wide flat boards to level the window stools. the outer edges of the plaster ceiling are coved. the room is lighted by two-branch iron chandeliers for kerosene lamps.

8. Significance

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below Period ____ archeology-prehistoric ____ community planning _ landscape architecture ____ religion _____ archeology-historic ____ 1400–1499 ____ conservation ____ science ____ law ____ agriculture literature ___ 1500–1599 economics sculpture <u>X</u> architecture ____ 1600–1699 __ education _ military social/ ____ 1700–1799 ____ art _____ engineering music humanitarian ____ commerce ____ exploration/settlement ____ philosophy ___ theater ____ 1900– ____ industry ____ politics/government ____ transportation ____ invention ____ other (specify) 1 Builder/Architect unknown **Specific dates** 1841

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Union Meeting House, built cooperatively to serve adherents of two religions which were founded within a few miles of Wolfeboro and is an excellent and unualtered example of the type of simple structure which reflected the needs of a small New Hampshire congregation in a period of intense religious activity.

<u>Architecture</u>: The Union Meeting House is one of the least altered and one of the most carefully designed of the religious structures of eastern New Hampshire. It was constructed at a site which was close to the geographical center of its township, and yet was a relatively thinly-settled area. The modest architectural nature of the building reflects the limited means available for its construction and support. The structure cost about \$800.00.

While the population that built and used the meeting house was small, religious activity in the region was strong. The building was erected cooperatively by members of two churches, the Free-Will Baptists and the Christians. Both sects were of local origin. The Free-Will Baptist Church had been founded in 1780 in New Durham, twelve miles from Wolfeboro Cntr while the Christian Church had its origins in Portsmouth, forty miles from Wolfeboro Cntr.in 1803. The dedication of the Union Meeting House was attended by fourteen ministers; the dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Mark Fernald (1784-1852), a leading itinerant preacher of the Christian sect.²

The architecture of the building is conservative, combining the traditional feeling of the Federal style with a few details that reveal the current Greek Revival style. Yet despite the modest nature of the meeting house, its builders evinced a thoughtfulness in its design, echoing the columns of the reading desk in those of the choir enclosure, slanting the pews for better visibility and audibility, and coving the ceiling of the auditorium. One unusual feature of the building is the location of the reading desk in the front of the structure, between the two doors. The "reversed" seating plan is occasionally seen in meeting houses of the region, especially among the Free-Will Baptists. It appears to have been relatively commonplace in the early nineteenth century, particularly in northern New England, but quickly passed out of favor and often disappeared during the remodellings of the meeting houses.³ The retention of the "reversed" seating plan in the Union Meeting House is another aspect of the original nature of that building.

Footnotes:

- Rev. G.A. Burgess and Rev. J.T. Ward, Free Baptist Cyclopedia (Chicago: Freé Baptist Cyclopedia Company, 1889), pp. 557-561; William Gerald McLoughlin, New England Dissent, 1630-1833, 2 Vols. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1971), II, pp. 745-752
- 2. Mark Fernald, Life of Elder Mark Fernald, Written by Himself (Newburyport, Mass.: Geo.Moore Payne and D.P.Pike, 1852), p.320
- 3. Edmund W. Sinnott, Meetinghouse & Church in Early New England (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1963), p. 102.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Record Book-Second Christian Church; pp 1-14 <u>History of Wolfeboro</u>, Benjamin Parker (published 1901, revised 1974)pp 35,240,309,316-319, 329,334, and 471. <u>Life of Elder Mark Fernald</u>; self-written journal, pub. 1852, pp47, 289-290 -continued-

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____1/3_acre ____

Quadrangle name <u>Wolfeboro</u>, NH

UT M References

A <u>1,9</u> Zone	3 2 4 8 5 0 Easting	4,83,16,5,0 Northing	B Zone	Easting	Northing
c			D		
E			F		
G			н		

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries of the nominated property are indicated in black on the attached sketch map (Town Tax map #16, lot #7, block #4). These boundaries include all the property historically and currently associated with the Church.

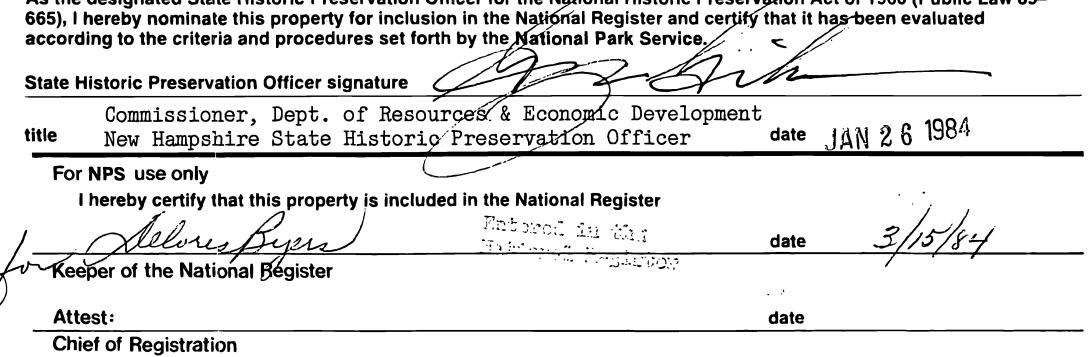
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county		code
11. Fo	orm Prepa	red By	•		• •
name/title	A. Frances Kn	ight Daniels			
organization	Pew Holders A	ssociation		date	August 9, 1983
street & numbe	Wolfeboro Cen er R.D. #1 Clark	v	Church	telephone	(603) 569-2131
city or town	Wolfeboro		··· · ·	, state :	New Hampshire 03894
12. St	ate Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	n Offic	cer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ___X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-



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Continuation sheet #1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

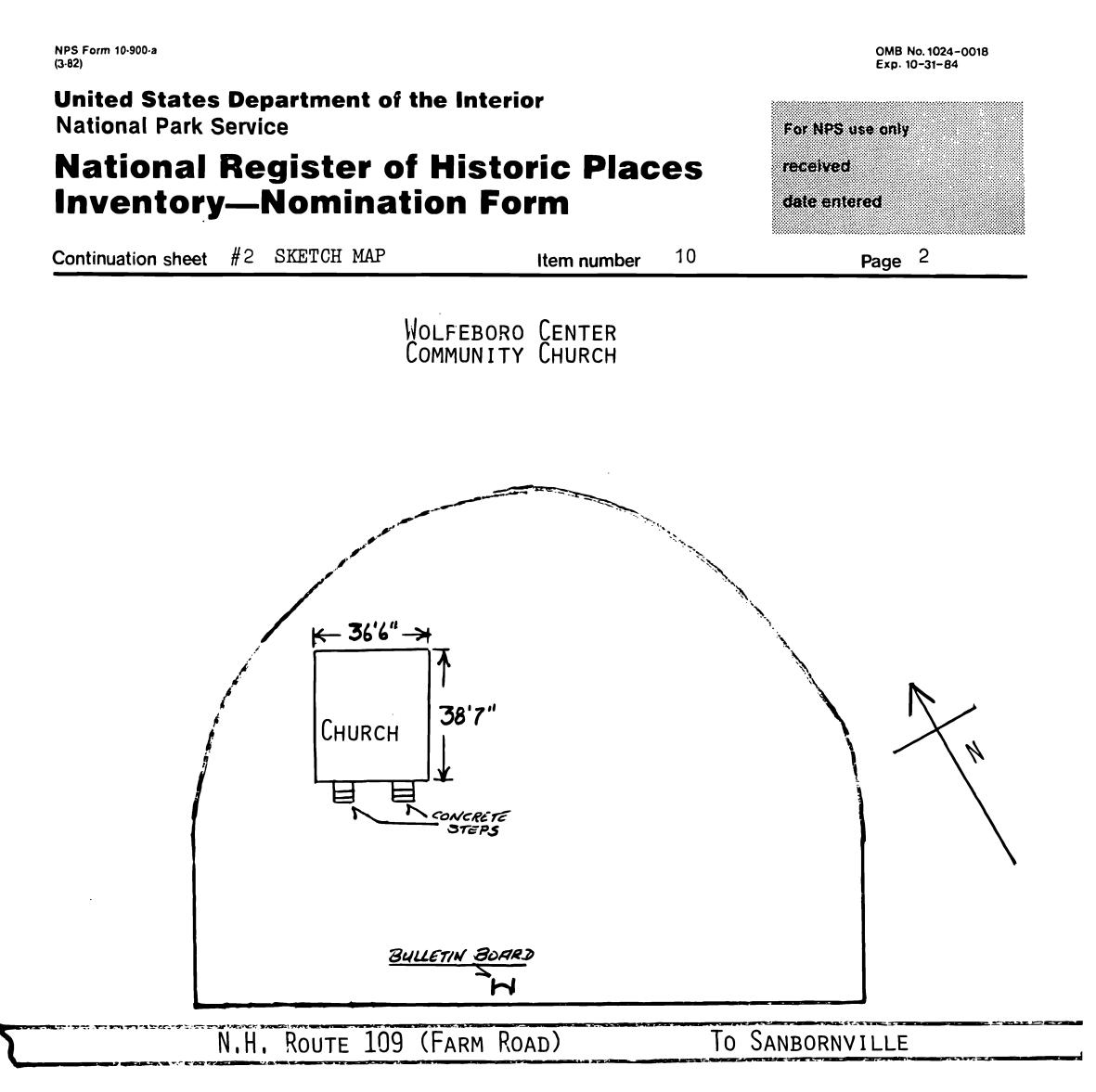
Unpublished Papers: Old Tales of "The Centre" Retold (written for the 95th. Anniversary of the Church-1936).

"Elder John F. Chamberlain" (August 1837-March 1919) by Helen B. Stevenson (Granddaughter of Joseph Stevenson). Written Aug. 1946 for dedication of a plaque in memory of John F. Chamberlain- Preacher.

Item number g

Unpublished paper: "Fragmentary Items About Two Former Post Offices at Wolfeboro Centre, New Hampshire and Their Post Masters", by J. Estelle & Henry J. Stevenson (Granite State News-Jan.27, 1961).

Interview with Mrs. Ida Pineo (1906--) North Main Street, Wolfeboro, N.H. 03894 (A well- known historian in Wolfeboro, NH).



Scale: 1/4'' = 10' Approx.