

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 10 1984
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Bay Meeting House

and/or common Bay Meeting House and Vestry (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Upper Bay Road and Steele Roads, N/A not for publication

city, town Sanbornton N/A vicinity of congressional district

state New Hampshire code 33 county Belknap code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name The Second Baptist Church of Sanbornton, c/o Rev. Paul Klose

street & number RFD #1, Box 178

city, town Laconia vicinity of N/A state New Hampshire

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Belknap County Registry of Deeds (book 366, p550)

street & number 64 Court Street

city, town Laconia state New Hampshire

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bay Meetinghouse is a wooden church which stands on its own lot at the southwest corner of Upper Bay Road and Steele Hill Road in the town of Sanbornton, overlooking Lake Winnisquam (formerly known as Sanbornton Bay) for which it was named. The gable-roofed church is rectangular in plan, with its main gable end facing east towards Upper Bay Road and the lake. A two stage belfry astride the east end of its roof ridge completes the main facade. The church, set on a granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards. The box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the main east gable. But, the rear west gable has only close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The three public facades have different numbers of stories, reflecting the internal layout of the building. The three bay wide main east gable end, whose doors and windows serve the vestibules and the classrooms above the vestibules, is two stories high. The four bay wide north and south long facades are only one story high as their large double windows light the tall auditorium.

The main east gable end is symmetrical, with identical entries in both the south and the north bays of the first story. Each entry is reached by two granite steps with modern metal railings. The six-panel doors are set in moulded frames with rectangular cornerblocks, the upper cornerblocks decorated with incised geometric designs. The upper cornerblocks are topped by tall moulded triangles reminiscent of Gothic finials. The central bay of the first story and all three bays of the second story each contain a twelve over eight sash window with a moulded lintel and louvred shutters. The flush boarded pediment is ornamented by a central blind semielliptical arch, with "keystone" and "sill". The north and south long facades are virtually identical, both having four tall double windows with one over one sash and plain trim, each topped by a blind louver in the shape of a Gothic arch, with a simple moulded surround. (The south facade does also have a low modern metal bulkhead, serving the basement.) The rear (west) gable end has two double sash windows with plain trim at the main level. These tall double windows have nineteen over nineteen sash, each sash having a central opaque pane surrounded by smaller panes of colored glass. The two attic windows in the gable have twelve over eight sash, plain trim, and louvred shutters. A tall plain exterior brick chimney is also found on the rear facade.

The square, two stage belfry sits astride the asphalt shingled roof, directly above the main facade. The first stage, the base, is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The base's walls are blank, save for an eight over eight sash window with plain trim on the rear (west) side. The upper stage, the open belfry, is somewhat smaller than the base. It is surrounded by a railing with tall pyramids at each corner. The decorative railing has an ornate pattern of struts, and, on each side, a central panel ornamented by quarter circle fans in the upper corners. The belfry itself is supported by square corner posts, which also support the decorative semielliptical arches with moulded trim, "keystone" and "imposts", on each facade. Above the arches, the belfry is sheathed with flush boarding ornamented by cornerboards. The belfry is topped by a box cornice with

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mouldings and frieze, as well as a low paneled parapet wall. The parapet's panels are, like the panels of the railing below, decorated by quarter circle fans in the upper corners. The corners of the parapet are marked by tall pyramids, again similar to those of the railing below.

The entries open into two small vestibules, which are almost identical. They each have board floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and are ornamented by baseboards with mouldings, ceiling mouldings, and moulded trim around the doors. A five-panel door in the west wall of each vestibule opens into the auditorium. The one major difference is that the three-panel door in the north wall of the north vestibule serves a closet, while the corresponding three-panel door in the south wall of the south vestibule opens onto the stairs to the low unfinished basement with dirt floor and stone walls, which is now used for the furnace.

The auditorium is a large, tall room which occupies most of the church. Opening into the auditorium is the small central bay between the two vestibules. It is, however, only half the height of the auditorium, as the upper half of the bay has been incorporated into the three small classrooms now found above the vestibules. The auditorium's board floor is carpeted in the aisles and in the central bay. The plaster walls have a simple chair rail at the window sill level, which also serves as the apron for the window sills. (On the east walls is found a shallow baseboard with moulding.) A narrow moulding also encircles the room at the window lintel level. Suspended from the plaster ceiling, which is coved on the north, south and west, are four modern chandeliers and a ceiling fan. All of the windows and doors have fluted trim with cornerblocks. The windows also have splayed jambs. In the center of the east wall is the low central bay which has a flat plaster ceiling with ceiling moulding, and is lit by a single twelve over eight sash window. To each side of this central bay is found a five-panel vestibule door and the carpeted steps and narrow stairway up to the classrooms. (The stairwells also have plaster walls and ceiling, with baseboards like that of the auditorium's east wall.) The north and south walls each have four tall double windows with one over one sash. The east wall has two double windows of the same design, differing only in their nineteen over nineteen sash with borders of colored glass, surrounding a central opaque pane. The thirty slip pews are divided into four rows by the two aisles which begin at the vestibule doors. The wooden pews have paneled ends with curved arm rests, and paneled backs with simple top mouldings. The floor is raised at the west end of the auditorium, to two different levels. In front of the two central rows of pews, the floor is raised one step, but behind this section, the floor is raised two steps for the full width of the auditorium. In front of the lower central section, is a low partition of vertical beaded boarding topped by a simple moulding. The higher sections, to the south and north of the central section, have faces of flush boarding, and low metal railings hung with draperies. The raised sections are either carpeted or covered

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with linoleum tiles. (The furnishings, the chairs, the organ, the piano, the altar on the lower central section, and the pulpit behind and above the altar, are all movable and not part of the church's architecture.)

Above the vestibules and reached by the two side stairways are three classrooms, each lit by a single twelve over eight sash window, with fluted trim, cornerblocks, and splayed jambs. The small rooms, recently remodeled, have carpeted floors, plaster walls with baseboards, modern doors with plain trim, and plaster ceilings. A folding stairway in the ceiling of the southern classroom serves the unfinished attic and the unfinished base of the belfry.

The other building included in the nominated property, is the church vestry, which was built in three sections. The two older sections, built in 1841 and the early 20th century, appear today as a single structure, a long, rectangular, one-story, building, while the newest section, built in 1981-2, is the slightly lower and narrower gable-roofed ell to the rear (west) of the older sections. All three sections are clapboarded with cornerboards. The older sections, set on a concrete block foundation, have a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns on the east gable. (The rear western gable, however, has only close verges.) In the center of the three bay wide east gable end is the main entry, a four-panel door with plain trim and concrete steps. To each side of the door is a two over two sash window with moulded trim. Above the door is an electric light and two signs identifying the building as the "Church Vestry" and as the former home of "Bay Grange/No. 295". (A bulletin board is mounted west of the door.) The six bay sides of the older sections also have two over two sash windows. The two easternmost windows on each facade, corresponding to the oldest part of the building, have moulded trim, while the western windows have only plain trim, as does the four panel side door on the north facade. (An exterior concrete block chimney is found on the south facade.) The narrower rear ell has a poured concrete foundation, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The ell's one over one sash windows and its single door with builtin window all have plain trim. The door and one window are found on the south facade, while the other two windows appear on the north facade. A metal chimney protrudes through the ell's roof.

The easternmost room of the vestry is the oldest section. It has a hardwood floor, board wainscoating, with a simple baseboard, beneath plaster walls with a simple moulding at the window lintel level, and a plaster ceiling that is coved on the north, south and west. The room is lit by two windows in each outside wall, all with plain trim and cornerblocks. In the west wall, a wide opening and a four-panel door, both with plain trim, open into the next room, in the early 20th century section. The rooms in this section have linoleum floors, walls of horizontal beaded boarding with baseboards, and beaded board ceilings with mouldings. The north and

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Exp. 10-31-84

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south walls of the first room in this section, each have two windows with plain trim. A counter opening and a six-panel door in its west wall open into the kitchen, also in the early 20th century section, while a plain trimmed opening serves a corridor north of the kitchen. The corridor, which has walls of both plaster and horizontal beaded boarding, leads past a window and the side door to a corridor in the north side of the ell, which serves two restrooms. The rear corridor, lit by two windows, and the restrooms, all have linoleum floors, plaster walls with baseboards, and plaster ceilings. The kitchen has builtin cabinets, and a central island counter. It is lit by two southern windows, and has a modern door in its west wall, serving the furnace room in the southern part of the ell. The furnace room has a concrete floor, plaster walls with baseboard, plaster ceiling, and in its south wall, a window and a door.

The grounds of the nominated property are largely grassed. A paved drive from Upper Bay Road, between the church and the vestry, leads to a paved parking lot behind the church that extends north to Steele Hill Road. A basketball hoop and backboard on a wooden post stands at the south end of the parking lot. A stone wall, with two openings, is found between the southeast corner of the vestry and Upper Bay Road. And a church sign stands on the church lawn.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1836, 1841

Builder/Architect Capt. Smith of Dorchester, Master Builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bay Meetinghouse is significant architecturally as an attractive example of the transition from the Federal style to the Gothic Revival, notable for the charming use of pseudo-Gothic ornaments on a more traditional church form.

History. "About the year 1808"¹, the first Bay Meetinghouse was erected on land at the corner of Upper Bay Road and Steele Hill Road, donated by Elisha Smith. The meetinghouse was built for a Freewill Baptist organization, led by Rev. Moses Cheney. The records of this organization are lost, so the first building's early history is obscure. The roof of the first meetinghouse was blown off and replaced in 1816. This event may have prompted the organization of the Second Baptist Society in Sanbornton, which was incorporated by the state legislature in June of 1816, to erect and maintain a house of worship. The records of the Society from its formation until 1829 no longer exist, so it is unclear how the Society came to control the Bay Meetinghouse. However, the legislative act did require that the notice of the Society's first meeting be posted at the Bay Meetinghouse, suggesting that the Society was involved in the affairs of the meetinghouse from its very beginnings. Rev. Cheney's earlier Baptist church faded out of existence, probably when the minister left Sanbornton for other fields of work. So, on Sept. 9, 1822, a new organization, the Second Baptist Church of Sanbornton, was formed. The Second Baptist Society and the Second Baptist Church remained separate legal entities until 1955, when the Society dissolved and transferred its assets and property, including the Bay Meetinghouse, to the Church.

The first meetinghouse seems to have fallen into disrepair, as there are references in the Society's records to repairs in 1832 and 1835. Finally, on January 27, 1836, a special meeting of the Society was held to consider repairing the old meetinghouse or building a new one.² Committees were appointed to estimate the costs of a new wooden or new brick meetinghouse. At a meeting on February 4, the Society heard the committees' reports, then appointed another committee "to estimate the expense of repairing the old house or building a new wood or brick house"³. After hearing this committee's report at a meeting eleven days later, the Society voted to meet with the proprietors of the old meetinghouse (the pewholders who owned shares of the building) on February 22 to further consider the question. At this joint

¹Rev. M.T. Runnels HISTORY OF SANBORNTON, N.H. (Boston, 1882) p. 85.

²"Record Book of the Second Baptist Society in Sanbornton" (manuscript stored at Laconia Federal Savings and Loan Association, Laconia, N.H.) meeting of January 27, 1836. (As there are no page numbers in the first volume of the Society's Record

³Book, minutes of meetings must be referred to by date.)

³Ibid., meeting of February 4, 1836.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .58 acres

Quadrangle name Holderness, N.H.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	9	3	9	5	0	5	0	4	8	2	3	4	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Rue11

organization Lake Region Planning Commission date December 18, 1984

street & number Main Street telephone (603) 279-8171

city or town Laconia state New Hampshire

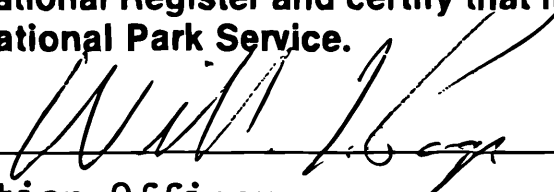
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

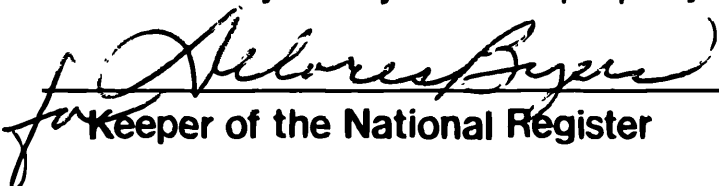
State Historic Preservation Officer signature



for New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer
Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Resources and Economic Development date MAY 2 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

6/7/84
date

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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meeting of the Society and the proprietors, the vote was 19 in favor of a new wooden meetinghouse over 5 in favor of a new brick building. But, as some of the proprietors were not present, they still had to be consulted and the final decision was delayed until March. At a March 7 meeting, Zebulon Smith, Jr., was appointed the agent in charge of the building. Finally, on March 19, the Society voted to reimburse the proprietors for their shares of the meetinghouse, to "take down the old house", and "to build a new meetinghouse", "40 feet by 50 feet" in size.⁴ A week later, the last major questions were settled when the Society decided "to hire Capt. Smith of Dochester (sic)⁵ to superintend the building of the new house and that he bring two apprentices with him", and to locate the new building further back from the corner than the old meetinghouse.⁶

By October 3, 1836, the meetinghouse was finished or nearing completion as the Society then voted to insure the building, to sell the pews on October 12, and to dedicate the meetinghouse on October 13. The building agent ultimately reported that the sale of pews, plus "old stuff, lumber, etc." yielded \$2245.80, just enough to cover the cost of labor, materials and the agent's services, totaling \$2210.53.⁷

The exterior of the meetinghouse has changed little since its construction. The only new elements are a brick chimney on the rear gable end and a low bulkhead door on the south facade, both presumably related to the installation of a furnace in the basement. The only other significant change was the replacement of the original sash in the side and rear windows (shown as sixteen over sixteen sash in an engraving in the 1882 town history) with double one over one or nineteen over nineteen sash. (This substitution probably occurred during an 1886 renovation, as the agent for the renovation reported buying new windows and selling old windows.) The interior has apparently seen more changes, notably the enclosing of the upper half of the central eastern bay and its incorporation into a set of three new Sunday school classrooms. The auditorium itself has seen the removal of a few pews, the installation of electric lights and fan, and some other minor changes. Basically, however, both the interior and the exterior probably appear today much as they did in 1836.

The vestry was erected by a nine man building committee sometime between the Society vote on January 27, 1841, to build the vestry "this year"⁸ and the Society's annual meeting of March 7, 1842, which was held in the vestry. The vestry was enlarged in the early 20th century. According to Aura B. Smith, a nearby resident

⁴Ibid., meeting of March 19, 1836.

⁵Attempts to identify Capt. Smith of Dorchester have been unsuccessful. The 1836 tax inventory for Dorchester lists three men named Smith, but none with the title of Captain.

⁶"Record Book of the Second Baptist Society in Sanbornton" meeting of March 26, 1836.

⁷Ibid., report of the committee to audit the building agent's records.

⁸Ibid., meeting of January 27, 1841.

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and longtime church member, a small addition was built first, only later to be moved back and remodeled, while another section was built between the original vestry and the older addition. The Society's records are somewhat vague on the subject, although the adoption of an executive committee report "on the addition to the vestry" in 1917, suggests that the addition dates from about that time.⁹ The ell, containing restrooms and a furnace room, was attached to the vestry in 1981-2. All later additions are quite compatible with the original 1841 building. In fact, the line between the original vestry and the first additions is not immediately obvious to the casual observer from the outside, so carefully was the building enlarged.

Architecture. The Bay Meetinghouse represents the transition from the Federal style to the Gothic Revival. The traditional New England Federal style church is the basis for the Sanbornton church's design. The rectangular, gable-roofed, main block with a two stage belfry astride the roof ridge above the main gable end facade is the commonest of all early 19th century church forms in the region. The clapboarded walls with cornerboards and sillboards, the pedimented box cornice, the sash windows with louvred shutters, the semielliptical arches in the pediment and the belfry, and, of course, the symmetry of the design, are all typical of the Federal style, as seen in rural New England. To this basically Federal style church, there were added a few "Gothic" details, the pyramidal pinnacles at the corners of the belfry, the Gothic arched louvers above the north and south windows, and the "finials" of the two entries. These embellishments show an interest in the Gothic style, but not a real understanding of the design principles that underlay the Gothic style nor any detailed knowledge of Gothic ornament. In these respects, the church is typical of the period and the place. In the 1830's, virtually all buildings in rural New Hampshire were designed and erected by local builders. Not even the most important public buildings, such as churches, received the attention of an architect. The academic knowledge necessary to create a truly Gothic church was simply lacking.

Other rural New Hampshire churches of the same date are similar in many respects to the Bay Meetinghouse. Typical of this transitional period is the First Congregational Church in Dunbarton, built in the same year by another local carpenter, a Capt. Samuel Kimball. The same Gothic embellishments found on the Bay Meetinghouse--the pointed arched louvers over the large windows, the pyramidal pinnacles at the corners of the belfry, the "finials" at the entries--appear in Dunbarton as well. As in Sanbornton, these ornaments are simply added to a typical clapboarded Federal style church, here with a pedimented central pavilion in the main facade and a three stage tower with cupola. Closer to the Bay Meetinghouse and presumably a strong influence on its design, was the 1834 Congregational Church in Sanbornton Square,

⁹ Ibid., meeting of March 12, 1917.

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less than five miles away.¹⁰ The Sanbornton Square church, has, like the Dunbarton church, a pedimented central entry pavilion, so, its form does differ slightly from that of the Bay Meetinghouse. But, again the Gothic details on the clapboarded Federal body are limited to Gothic arched louvers, pyramidal pinnacles on the two stage belfry, and triangular "finials" at the two entries. The Gothic elements of the Sanbornton Square church are so similar to those of the Bay Meetinghouse that it is quite probable that they are the work of the same carpenters.

The design of the Bay Meetinghouse is not unique. Nevertheless, it is a good example of an important transitional period. The church, while basically a traditional Federal style church, shows the first stirrings of interest in the Gothic style. It represents, therefore, the end of the Federal style and the very beginnings of the Gothic Revival style that would, within the next quarter century, come to dominate church design in New Hampshire. Although unsophisticated by later standards, the Bay Meetinghouse is an attractive blend of the Federal and the Gothic, that has a charm all of its own. As one of the state's best surviving churches showing the transition from the traditional Federal to the Gothic Revival, the Bay Meetinghouse deserves recognition.

The other building included in this nomination, the vestry, is much more modest, in both size and architecture. The vestry is typical of many of the smaller meeting halls erected in New Hampshire from the mid 19th. century. These venacular buildings, whether serving as grange halls, town halls, church halls, or even country chapels, were usually gable roofed, cladboarded, rectangular buildings, often with little ornament beyond cornerboards and a box cornice. The vestry is a pleasant example of this building type and a suitable companion to the more sophisticated church structure.

¹⁰The Congregational Church is a major element in the Sanbornton Square Historic District, listed in the National Register on December 9, 1980.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

"An Act to Incorporate Sundry Persons by the Name of the Second Baptist Society in Sanbornton" LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD, 1811-1820, (Concord, 1920) vol. 8, pp. 511-513.

"Record Book of the Second Baptist Society of Sanbornton" (manuscript, two volumes, stored at Laconia Federal Savings and Loan Association, Laconia, N.H.).

Rev. M.T. Runnels HISTORY OF SANBORNTON, N.H. (Boston, 1882).

Interview - Elwyn Reneau, November 18, 1983.

Interview - Aura B. Smith, November 18, 1983.

Interview - Rev. Paul Klose, November 18, 1983.

Interview - Phyllis Smith, December 1, 1983.

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10. Geographical Data

The boundary of the nominated property is as follows--beginning on Upper Bay Road at the end of the stone wall between the Bay Meetinghouse vestry and the said road, thence easterly along the stone wall, and continuing on the same line, to a point twenty feet west of the vestry, then northerly on a line parallel to the rear facades of the vestry and the Bay Meetinghouse to Steele Hill Road, then easterly on the southerly curb of Steele Hill Road to Upper Bay Road, then southerly on the westerly curb of Upper Bay Road to the point of beginning. The boundary was drawn to include the Bay Meetinghouse, its associated vestry, and their grounds. Not included is other property of the Second Baptist Church, some fifteen acres purchased for a parsonage and parsonage farm. As the original parsonage burned in the 1930's and most of the farm has reverted to woodland, this additional acreage no longer retains its historical character. And, as it contributes nothing to the architectural character of the Bay Meetinghouse, it has been excluded from the nomination. The chosen boundary lines correspond to the natural visual boundaries of the church grounds, a stone wall, marking the edge of a field south of the vestry, and a treeline, marking the edge of the forest west of the meetinghouse and the vestry. (Sanbornton Tax Map 10, Lot 100)

Boundries are highlighted in yellow on the enclosed sketch map.

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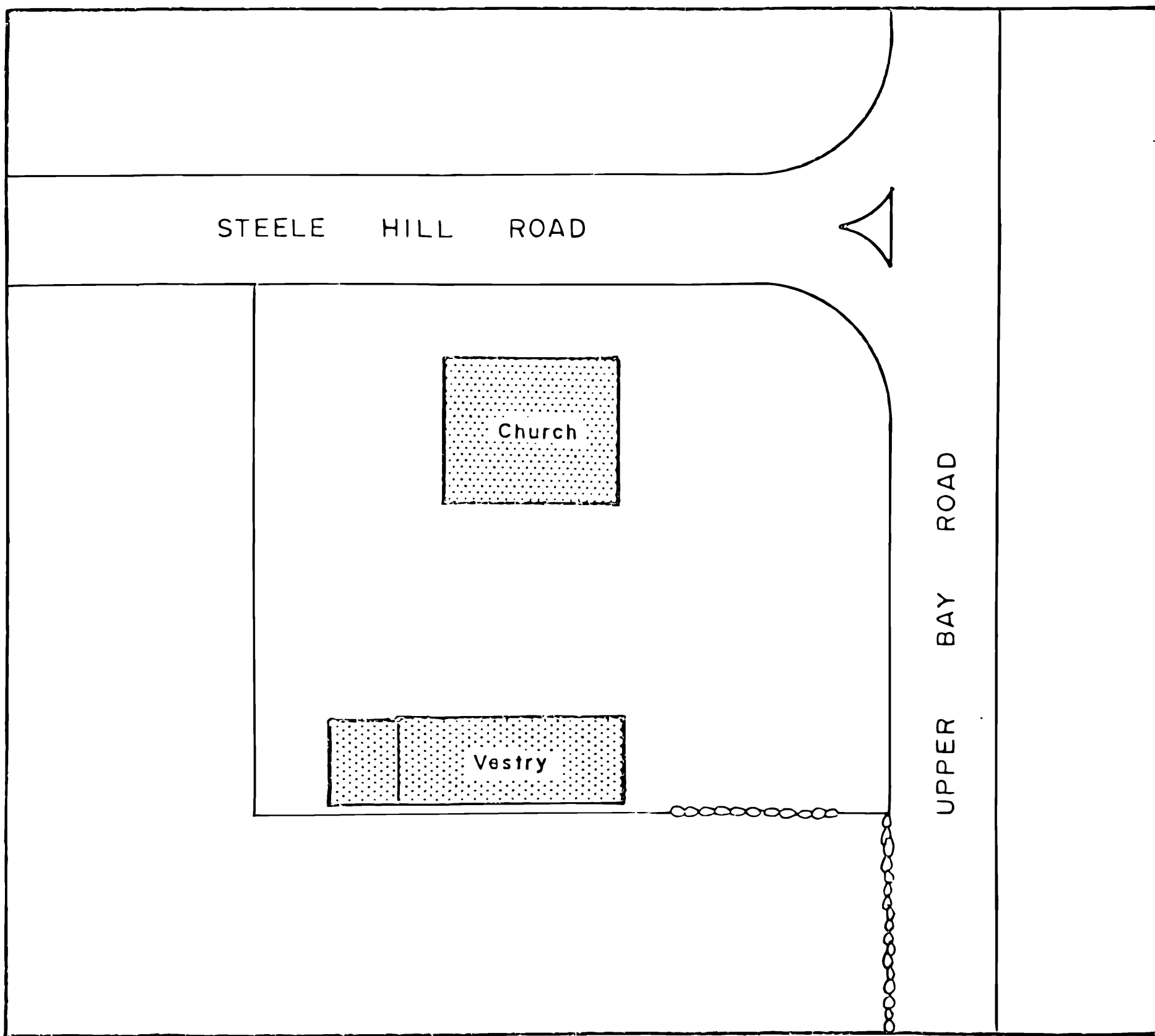
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