NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

384

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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: Bradford Center Meetinghouse
Other names/site number: N/A
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: 18 Rowe Mountain Road
City or town: Bradford State: NH County: Merrimack
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 **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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** _X_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___**A** ___**B** _X_**C** ___**D**

EZ Murphy	4/30/13
Signature of certifying official/Title:	**Date**
NH State Historic Preservation Officer	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	**Date**
Title :	**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 6.14.13

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Religion

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Religion

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

_____Greek Revival__
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Clapboard, Granite

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse, 18 Rowe Mountain Road in Bradford, New Hampshire is a well-preserved church in the Greek Revival Style. It is situated on the north side of the road, just east of the junction with Center Road, on an acre-wide Town Green. Also adjacent is the original Town Pound (1797), Center Schoolhouse (1794), and Center Burying Ground (1801). In 1796 (nine years after incorporation) the town built its first meetinghouse near this site and it was used by various denominations. In the winter of 1837-38, the Congregationalists decided to build a new meetinghouse. The site was bought by James Presby and pews were sold to residents in advance to finance the cost of the building. The total cost of the building and land was $1,327.91. In 1863, the first meetinghouse was dismantled and moved to the North Village and rebuilt as the current Town Hall, adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse remains largely unchanged on the exterior and interior, retaining most of its historic building fabric and decorative detailing. The gable-front facade features paired doorways with paneled doors with sidelights, each including a frontispiece comprised of paneled pilasters supporting an entablature. One 12/8 sash window, with full shutters, is centered above the two entrance doors. Three double-high 20/20 sash windows, flanked by half-shutters, grace both sides of the building and two double-high 20/20 sash windows are on the back wall. The interior has been unaltered since 1881, retaining its vestibule with gallery stairs on the west end, auditorium with twin aisles, slip pews, grained paneled doors, gallery/vestry with sliding interior window panels, vaulted ceiling and pulpit platform with original Grecian style furniture as well as miscellaneous chairs and musical instruments. Two wood-stoves (installed circa 1900, now inactive) sit in the north end of the auditorium, with flue pipes extending the length of the interior. A chimney is hidden behind a plaster panel on the rear

wall and has been capped below the metal roof-line. The belfry features eight turrets and still houses the original Holbrook bell, yoke and wheel which was bought in 1838 for the cost of $228.50.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Bradford Center is located 3 miles west of Bradford proper, in the geographical heart of the town. The Meetinghouse is the primary focus of this Historic District, recognized since 1988 by a NH state plaque and protected by the Historic District Commission since 2005. This area is a hidden gem, situated off the main thoroughfares. Cultural and historical events during the summer months draw crowds from near and far. Five maple trees grace the lawn, which is unmarked by a driveway of any kind, lending a convincing historical perspective. The land is bordered by stone walls and the rear of the building abuts a private forest with walking trails.

Exterior

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse, built in 1838, is a typical rural church of the Greek Revival period. The two-story clapboarded wood frame building rises from granite block supports (50 x 44 feet footprint) to a black seamed metal-clad gable roof. The granite blocks and steps have drill holes. There is a crawl space under the building, accessible from the north end. The gable-front building exhibits a number of characteristic Greek Revival elements. The regularly fenestrated building is three bays wide and features three double-high 20/20 sash windows on either side with shutters on the upper half of each window. Two similar windows are placed on the rear wall on either side of the hidden chimney. The interior plan is evident on the exterior with the two entries on the facade. Each door-way is flanked by four-paned sidelights and frontispieces with molded pilasters supporting a full entablature. Double large granite steps provide access to the double-leaf five paneled doors. Centered above the two doorways is a 12/8 sash window flanked by full shutters. A key-stoned blind semi-circular fan light is centered in the closed gable pediment. The two-stage steeple straddles the roof peak, set back slightly from the facade. The two-stage square belfry is surmounted by eight Gothic pinnacles atop short pedestals that are bridged with crenellated boards. There is also a removable wooden handicap access ramp leading to the eastern door. Both front doors are covered by removable screen doors.

Interior

The matching front entry doors are the only outside access to the building. Just inside, there is a narrow vestibule with a segmented stairway with a mid-point landing that leads upstairs to the vestry. From there a ladder leads through a hatch to a roomy attic space that reveals the frame work and trusses that span the 44 foot width of the building. There is also a primitive staircase to the belfry.

There are two small unfinished closets on either side of the vestibule that show the under structure of the walls. The southeast closet shows evidence of a stairway that was removed, presumably when the vestry was refinished in 1881. The original deacon's bench is on display in the vestibule.

The auditorium occupies the majority of the building. The vaulted cathedral ceilings arch to 17 feet in this space. Pews are arranged in three bays, with matching sets on either side and a double set in the center. Permanent pews accommodate 150 people, while additional backed wooden benches and chairs provide additional seating. The pulpit is raised slightly and is adorned by the original moveable podium. There is a companion choir box to the east side of the pulpit. Historical musical instruments are placed there, including the original bass viol made and played by a Revolutionary War hero's family. There are matching covered bookcases on either side of the pulpit, holding original choir books. The trim on these cupboards is different than the other trim-work in the building, so it is possible that these were added circa 1900 when the wood-stoves were moved. Four original brass lanterns hang from the ceiling and the original cast iron chandelier is stored on-site. The building's ceiling and walls are embellished with replica stencil work, with some of the original stencils on display in the stairwell. The stenciling is typical of other contemporary meetinghouses with farm community budgets. The vestry features two sliding 36-window partitions to close the balcony opening that overlooks the auditorium for church suppers or meetings. The vestry houses two wooden coffin biers, additional chairs, a closet, and provides access to the bell rope.

Changes since construction

Changes to the building over its 174 year history have involved more repairs and restoration than renovation. The governance of the building changed slightly from the original Congregational Religious Society of Bradford to the Union Congregational Society in 1986. This organization is non-profit, non-denominational and dedicated to the preservation of the building. It is open to all and encourages use of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse for worship and community activities.

In 1881 the “singing seats” were removed when the balcony gallery was converted to a vestry. At this time the choir box was placed near the pulpit, where it remains.

Circa 1900, wood-stoves were installed in the south end of the building and a couple of pews were repositioned to accommodate the change. It is assumed that previously a wood-stove was positioned nearer the pulpit and the chimney.
The walls were frescoed in 1917 and again in 2005, when the auditorium was repainted and replastered by an historic restoration team.

In 1931, lightning struck the chimney, but it was not repaired until 1939, when it was combined with minor hurricane repairs.

In 1953, the adjacent damaged carriage sheds were dismantled for the church's 150th anniversary.

In 1958, the last regular church service was held in the Meetinghouse. Now, annual services are provided by guest pastors every August and Thanksgiving Eve.

Minimal interior electricity by the entrance to the Meetinghouse was added in 2005. Removable screen doors for the two entrances were also added in 2005.

In 1993, a removable extension was built for the pulpit stage to hold a grand piano for concerts and theatrical performances. It remains in place most of the time.

In 2008, scaffolding was built in the attic to install three beams under the rotten center bell beam, the stone foundation in back was rebuilt, and many missing roof truss wedges were installed. Also, in 2008 the belfry turrets were repaired with synthetic paneling and the metal roof was added.

Exterior painting has been done in stages throughout the decades, most recently in 2011 when a damaged soffit was repaired. Also in 2011, the vestry plaster was repaired and repainted to its original color by a restoration team.

Integrity

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse has a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It is largely unchanged since its construction. The exterior finishes and trim, interior plan and finishes, window sash, interior hardware, pews, pulpit, instruments and furniture are all intact. The most significant change of moving the singing seats from the balcony to the choir box in 1881 was done well within the historic period. The Meetinghouse retains all of the architectural features that make it a classic example of the Greek Revival style used in rural New England churches. The Meetinghouse has exceptional integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association situated on an historic Town Green in the heart of Bradford Center.

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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.
- [x] 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.)

- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1838

Significant Dates
1881

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for significance in the Area of Architecture. The property is significant at the local level, as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century rural church in the Greek Revival Style and also as a recognized landmark in the Town of Bradford. It is located in historic Bradford Center in tax lot 6-117, encompassing 2.5 acres with 561 foot road frontage at 18 Rowe Mountain Road and a plot depth of 250 feet headed north-east from the road. The property, including the Burying Ground and Town Pound, is owned by the town of Bradford, but the Meetinghouse is owned by the Union Congregational Society. The adjacent Schoolhouse is owned by the Bradford Historical Society. The replica Privy is shared by the UCS and BHS. The Meetinghouse retains the character-defining architectural features and details, materials, and craftsmanship that are typical of this style and period of construction. The exterior features include wood-frame construction, gable-front facade with two entries with sidelights and frontispieces with pilasters supporting an entablature, molded corner pilasters, a closed pediment with a blind semi-circular fanlight, tall sash windows, and a Greek Revival style belfry. The interior includes a vestibule, a vestry, corner stairs, domed ceiling, two aisles, and slip pews. The walls feature authentic stenciling and plaster work that have been preserved by professionals. The period of significance for the Bradford Center Meetinghouse is its construction in 1838 as well as 1881 when the singing seats were removed, the choir box was placed near the pulpit, and the balcony gallery was converted into a vestry. It meets the National Register Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because it has significance in the Area of Architecture.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C: Architecture

The Bradford Center Meetinghouse is a fine example of a regionally characteristic mid-nineteenth-century rural church in the Greek Revival Style. The construction of the church in 1838 coincides with the height of popularity of the Greek Revival style for small rural ecclesiastical buildings through New Hampshire and New England, especially in the 1830s and 1840s. The building displays fine workmanship and retains a high degree of integrity. Its wood-frame construction, gable roof, gable-end entries, corner pilasters and tall windows are in keeping with the Greek Revival style. The interior includes a vestibule, a vestry, corner stairs, coved ceiling, two aisles, and slip pews. The walls feature authentic stenciling and plaster work that has been preserved by preservation professionals.

In 1819, a New Hampshire state law known as the Toleration Act, was passed as an outgrowth of a predominant sentiment divorcing the church from the state. It put an end to town action and taxation for support of the local church, both in terms of construction and ministry. In the wake of this disestablishment, ideas about the form and use of meetinghouses began to change (Harriman, pp 314-5 and Zimmerman 1984: Chapter 3:2). Greek Revival features began emerging in New England architecture in the 1820s, so by the time the Bradford Center

Meetinghouse was built in 1838, the Greek Revival style was commonly accepted and widespread. The two-stage steeple on this building, which is boxy and spire-less but includes Gothic pinnacles at each corner, demonstrates the predominant Greek Revival style, with Gothic elements for accent. The notched belfry crenelations, arched window of the cupola, the wooden fan window, and the two-doored front pediment are further Greek Revival features seen at the Bradford Center Meetinghouse.

Likewise, the interior design shows a progression from eighteenth to nineteenth century preferences, especially in the incorporation of a vestibule that is separate from the auditorium. This developed for the practical consideration of minimizing sound and cold in the main meeting space. (Zimmerman 1984:Chapter 2:31-32) The adoption of the two-aisle layout (over the previous center aisle design) in the 1830s was a result of the clergy's preference to face their parishioners directly. Likewise, the lowering of the pulpit from 18th century design represented a change in preaching styles. (Zimmerman 1984: Chapter 5:18) The wider, stage-like platform seen in the Bradford Center Meetinghouse allowed the clergy more freedom of movement and access to their audience than the former elevated box pulpit. The tall 20/20 sash windows on three sides of the auditorium, the arched ceiling, the singing seats, and the deacon's bench found in this building all match the features in contemporary meetinghouses. Virtually all of the Greek Revival aspects have been retained in the Bradford Center Meetinghouse since its construction. Since this was not an affluent community, expensive upgrades were not considered throughout its first century. By 1937, the building was basically unused until fifty years later when concerned citizens decided to rehabilitate the building. During the 1980s, the Three Rs Society formed, as an affiliate of the Bradford Historical Society, and conducted major fund-raising efforts to draw public attention back to the unique cluster of buildings that comprises Bradford Center. They held events such as a military re-enactment, a melodrama, a reunion, concerts, and dinners in honor of the town's Bicentennial. Also, the Union Congregational Society hired a restoration team to research, re-stencil and repaint the stunning interior. Later renovations done in 2008 by the Union Congregational Society included the replacement of the wood cupola crenelations with identical replicas made from a composite material, that are indecipherable from the originals. Also, the asphalt roof was replaced by a metal roof at this time. All of these changes were studiously made to protect the building from weather for generations to come. Bradford Center is appreciated today by audiences and congregations at many vibrant annual events.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

Early New Hampshire settlements followed major rivers, where water and land routes had been established by Native Americans. Bradford, however, lay in a vast frontier between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, navigable only on foot. It belonged with a line of towns granted and laid out by the General Court of of Massachusetts in 1736 to act as a buffer against Native attacks, as well as gain dominion for the British crown. Bradford was settled in the early 1780s by two families, the Presby's who settled on the Warner River and the Davis family who farmed the shore of Lake Massesecum. Deacon Presby drew population from his previous home in Henniker and Isaac Davis drew folks from his Hopkinton background. They helped establish the town center in the lee of what became known as Rowe Mountain, where there was good height for visibility of attack.

The history of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse is enmeshed in the ecclesiastical history of the town of Bradford. The town was incorporated 225 years ago in 1787. In 1803, the Church of Christ in Congregational Order was formed. In 1796, the first meetinghouse was built at the Center. As towns were then religious parishes, the building was built and owned by the town and used for both town meetings and divine worship. It featured a high box pulpit and 50 large square pews with high railings and hinged seats.

Late in 1837, the Congregationalists voted to abandon the first meetinghouse, called the "Town House," to the town. A committee comprised of Nathaniel Presbury, Daniel Millen and Luther French was appointed to purchase land and build a new meetinghouse. The Town House was subsequently dismantled and reconstructed in the village, several miles downhill near the impending railroad tracks, where it now stands as Bradford's Town Hall (listed on the National Register). It should be noted that this move did not occur until after the death of General Stephen Hoyt. He was the first schoolmaster, a town father, and patriarch of the "musical Hoyt's" who performed regularly at the Meetinghouse, and he strongly opposed the dissolution of Bradford Center. (His original hand-made bass viol is still on site.) Both the Town House and the Meetinghouse were shared by various denominations. When in use by one group, the others would meet in the woods or the local tavern. (Gunscheon: Chapter5:147)

The nearby site for the new meetinghouse was bought from James Presby and pews were sold in advance to finance the cost of the building. The total cost of the building and land was $1.327.91 . On November 9, 1838, at an informal meeting at Ebenezer Cressey's store, a subscription was started toward the purchase of a bell. The total amount of $228.56 was collected at the last meeting held in the old Town House. The bell, yoke and wheel were purchased by Joshua Jewett on a trip to Boston from C.H. And H.C. Holbrook in Medway , Massachusetts. These were transported to Bradford Center and hung in the belfry for $228.50....with six cents to spare! On December 20, 1838 the new Congregational Meetinghouse was joyously dedicated by dozens of founding families and Reverend Stephen Rogers was installed as pastor. (Gunscheon: Chapter 5:148) Within 50 years, however, membership in the church and population in the Center declined, due to the advent of the railroad in the village, several miles distant.

Although regular church services were discontinued by 1937, several major events mark the history of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse. The Church Centennial in 1903 was a day-long celebration attended by over 300 people and featuring music by 60 performers. In 1953, 150th anniversary celebration was led by Rev. John S. Pendleton and featured a mixed quartet. A dramatic moment in the history of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse was a visit during the 1850s from Abby Fulsome, noted feminist and abolitionist, who took over the pulpit and had to be bodily removed.

In 1932, lightning struck the Meetinghouse and damaged the chimney and back wall, as well as knocking a lamp to the horse-hair covered pew beneath it. Luckily, no fire ensued. By 1936, church membership was dwindling and Sunday school was discontinued. Winter worship was held in private homes, especially after further damage to the building occurred during the hurricane of 1938.

A new constitution was adopted on October 5, 1939 for the renamed Union Congregational Society. This was further amended in 1993 with the purpose of preserving and maintaining the building in as close to its original condition as possible and providing a place for worship and other community activities. The building is now used regularly for summer

concerts, in keeping with its musical history. It is also used for weddings, memorials, and various cultural events. A church service is held there every August, as well as on Thanksgiving and Christmas eves.

Despite years of neglect, the Bradford Center Meetinghouse is once again alive with community spirit. Together with the adjacent Schoolhouse (1792), Town Pound (1789), Town Green (1787), Center Burying Ground (1801) the Meetinghouse provides a valuable glimpse into the earliest years of our town's history. Ironically, the Center has retained its integrity largely because the population migrated to the village for access to the railroad, and therefore renovations were not done to the building. It remains an intact representation of the Greek Revival architecture that predominated New Hampshire in the mid-nineteenth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Mallary, Peter T.
1985 "New England Churches & Meetinghouses, 1680-1830" Vendome Press

Wainwright, Paul (photos) & Benes, Peter (essay)
1987 "A Space for Faith: The Colonial Meetinghouses of New England"

Zimmerman, Philip Douglas
1984 "Ecclesiastical Architecture in the Reformed Tradition in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, 1790-1860." Ph.D. Diss: Boston University

Harriman, Walter
1975 "The History of Warner, New Hampshire, 1735 – 1879" Piction Press

Gunscheon, Mildred
1976 "Two Hundred Plus: Bradford, New Hampshire in Retrospect" Phoenix Publishing

Buchar, Laurie and Rebecca Courser
2012 "Bradford and Warner" Images of America series, Arcadia Publishing

Photographs of the Bradford Historical Society and Steven Hansen, Local Historian

Interviews with Richard Whall, Chairman of the Center Restoration Committee and Robert Blank, Historic Carpenter and Caretaker of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse

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 # _____

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

Acreage of Property __Less then one acre.___

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 43.237425 Longitude:-71.970123
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundary extends five feet out from all elevations of the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the building and the area immediately surrounding its perimeter.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: __Laurie Buchar_____
organization: ___Union Congregation Society, Chair_____
street & number: ___84 Rowe Mountain Road_____
city or town:_____Bradford_____ state: _____NH_____ zip code:____03221__
e-mail_____
telephone:_____
date:____March, 2013_____

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.)

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: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0001 Southwest and southeast facades of the Bradford Center Meeting House with camera facing northwest.

1 of 6.

Name of Property: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0002 Southeast and northwest facades of the Bradford Center Meeting House with camera facing northeast.

2 of 6.

Name of Property: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0003 Detail of easterly door on southeast façade of the Bradford Center Meetinghouse with camera facing northeast.

3 of 6.

Name of Property: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0004 Interior of the Bradford Center Meeting House with camera facing northeast

4 of 6.

Name of Property: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0005 Interior of the Bradford Center Meeting House with camera facing southwestt.

5 of 6.

Name of Property: Bradford Center Meetinghouse

City or Vicinity: Bradford

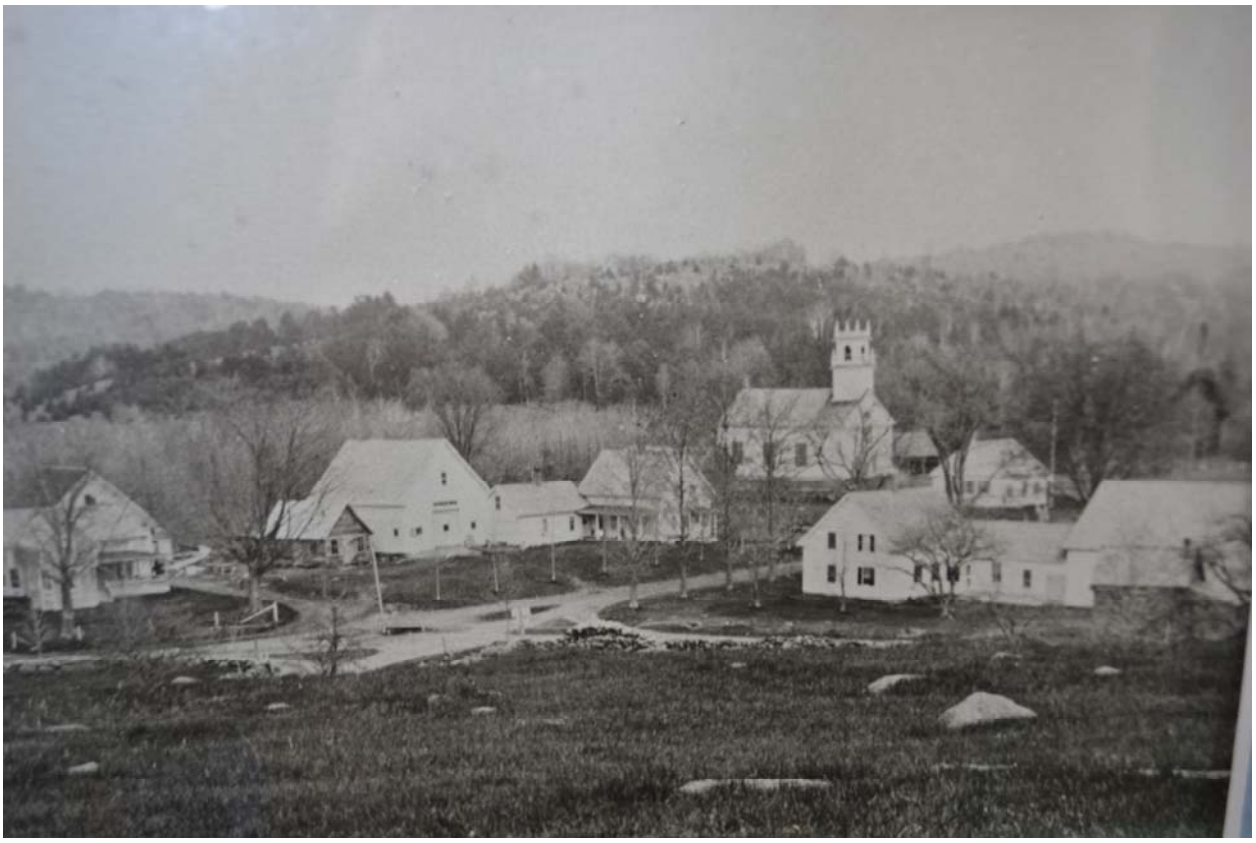
County: Merrimack State: NH

Photographer: Peter Michaud

Date Photographed: March 26, 2013

Photo 0006 Interior of the second floor vestry of the Bradford Center Meeting House with camera facing northwest.

6 of 6.



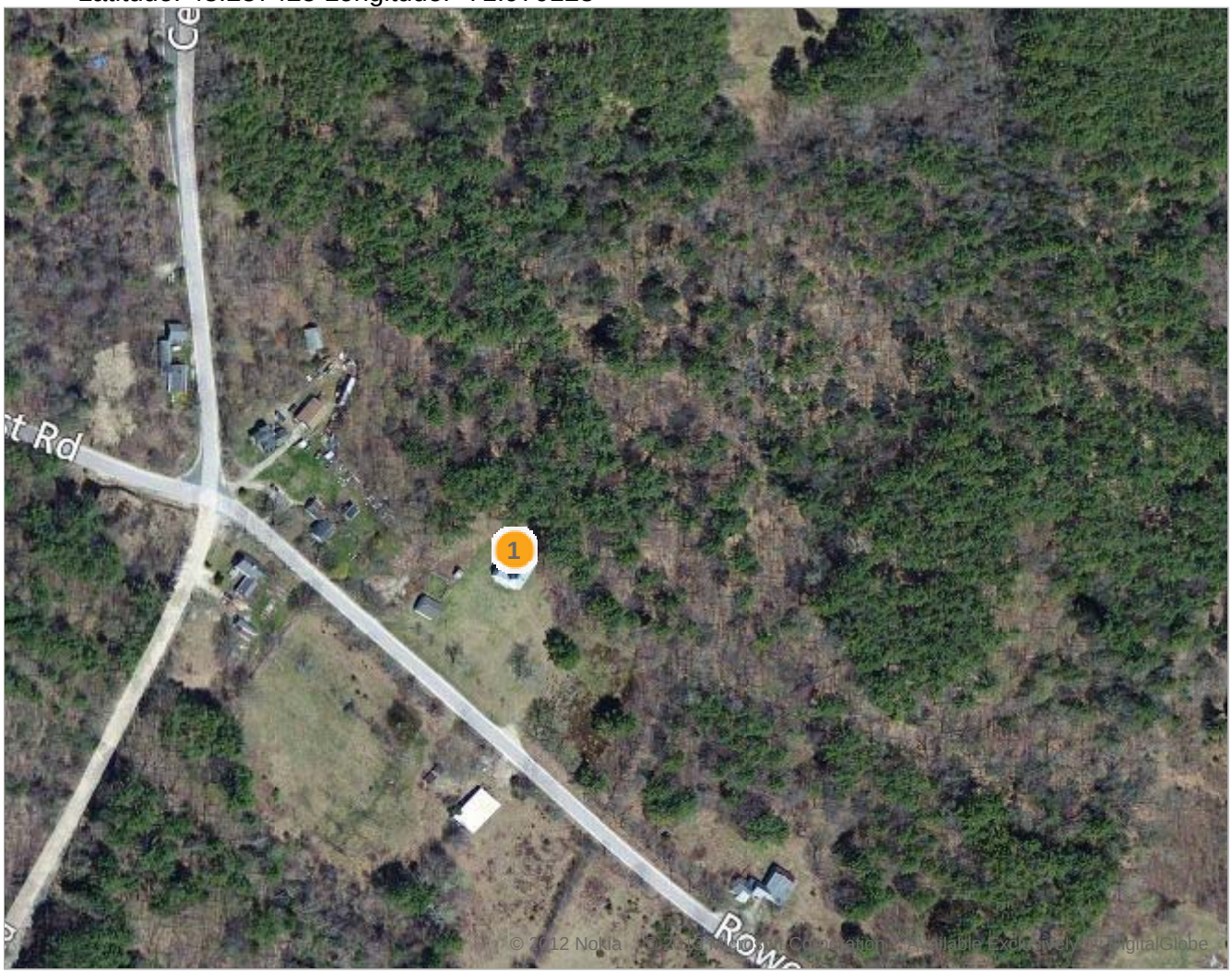
19th Century View of Bradford Center showing the Center Bradford Meetinghouse just right of center.

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.

bing Maps

Unsaved places

1. **Bradford Center Meetinghouse**
   Latitude: 43.237425 Longitude: -71.970123



EXIT
EXIT