

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN007

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Center Harbor Townhouse
2. District or area _____
3. Street and number 175 Daniel Webster Highway
4. City or town Center Harbor
5. County Belknap
6. Current owner Town of Center Harbor

Function or Use

7. Current use(s) Vacant/Not in use
8. Historic use(s) Meeting hall, Clubhouse, School

Architectural Information

9. Style Greek Revival
10. Architect/builder _____
11. Source _____
12. Construction date 1844
13. Source Warren Perkins Interview
14. Alterations, with dates 1907 (changes to fenestration and interior); 1939 (addition of woodshed/ell)
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Exterior Features

16. Foundation Fieldstone
17. Cladding Clapboard
18. Roof material Asphalt shingles
19. Chimney material Brick
20. Type of roof Front gable
21. Chimney location Ridge, off-center
22. Number of stories 1
23. Entry location Façade, center
24. Windows Double-hung 2/2
- Replacement? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Site Features

25. Setting Rural highway
26. Outbuildings _____
27. Landscape features _____



35. Photo #1 Direction: South
36. Date: October 30, 2014
37. Reference (file name or frame#): DSC 0058.JPG

28. Acreage 0.99
29. Tax map/parcel # 220-036
30. Map reference 19.297705E, 4840525N
31. USGS quadrangle and scale Holderness 1:2400
- Form prepared by
32. Name Mae H. Williams
33. Organization Town of Center Harbor
34. Date of survey September 18, 2014

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39. LOCATION MAP:



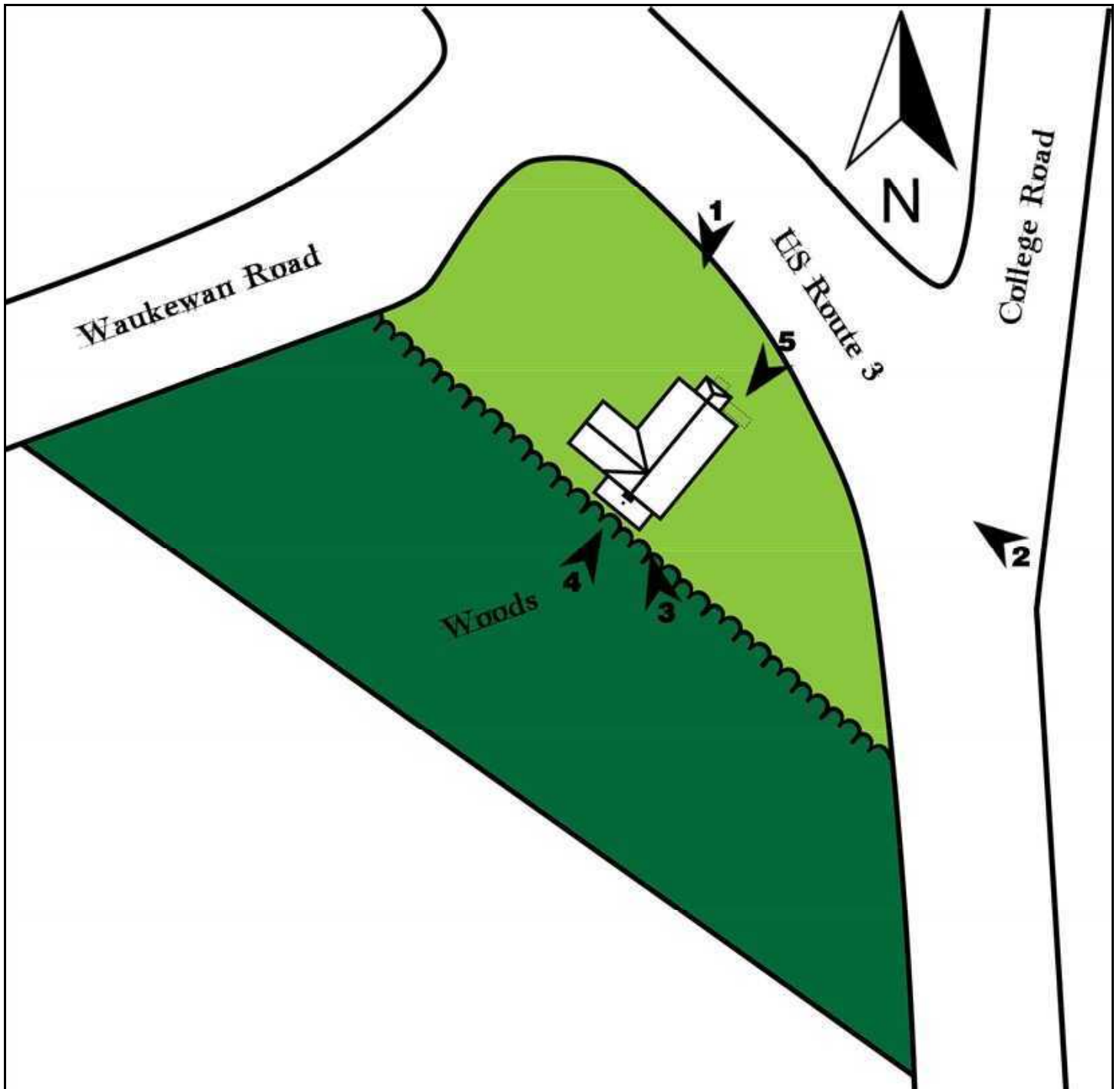
40. PROPERTY MAP:

See Property Map page 3

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40. PROPERTY MAP:



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41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:

The Center Harbor Townhouse is located at the intersection of Route 3 and Waukegan Road in Center Harbor, Belknap County, New Hampshire. The single-story wood frame Greek Revival meeting house was built in 1844 as a centralized secular meeting place for the townspeople. Between 1844 and the 1960s, the building was adapted and repurposed as a meeting place, polling location and school.

The first European settlers came to Center Harbor in 1765 when Ebenezer Chamberlain and Col. Joseph Senter arrived from Manchester.¹ There are multiple versions of the story as to how the town obtained its name and disputes over whether the proper spelling of the town name is Center Harbor or Centre Harbor. According to one version of the story, "Center Harbor derived its name from one of the first settlers, Mr. Senter, but its spelling was changed, probably in consequence of its location on the lake."² Another version of the story does not make reference to Mr. Senter at all, but suggests that "Moultonborough harbor being east and Meredith harbor west, made this the centre [sic] harbor, and from this source the town derived its name."³ Originally Center Harbor was part of New Hampton. Center Harbor branched off and was officially incorporated on December 17, 1797.⁴

The first town meeting was called by Nathan Hoit and held on March 12, 1798 at the home of Benning Moulton.⁵ Though the modern town center is located on the shores of Winnepesaukee, the original town center was located on Sunset Hill. This historic town center was located to the northwest along what is now 25B in an area of higher elevation that was actually closer to Squam Lake than Winnepesaukee and was settled by Ebenezer Chamberlain between 1765 and 1767.⁶ Mr. Moulton's home and saw mill are known to have been located along a stream near an unnamed pond on the northern shoulder of Sunset Hill on property that is currently owned by Nathaniel and Arabella Dane.

By 1800 the population of Center Harbor had reached 263.⁷ In 1812 the first meeting house in town was built at Sunset Hill, somewhere along 25B below the Morse Cemetery. The east side of Center Harbor was settled by Congregationalists and the west side of town was settled by Freewill Baptists and Methodists. Early records call the 1812 meeting house on Sunset Hill the East Meeting House. A second meeting house (the West Meeting House) was built at the foot of Piper Hill near Hawkins Pond at the western edge of town soon after.⁸ (This structure is identified on the 1860 Map as the Free Will Bapt Ch. **See page 11**)

Like many New Hampshire meetinghouses in the late 1700 and early 1800s, the East Meeting House was where town meeting was usually held (though it was also held from time-to-time in private houses). It also served as the Congregational church. The building was described to have been 35 by 40 feet, one story in height with a "pointed hip roof."⁹

About the same time as this church was built on Sunset Hill, another was erected in the Town of Meredith Village and among the parsons was David Smith, ordained February 21, 1810. One parson preached alternatively between the two churches. The records show that the two churches long continued together in unity and usually in prosperity.¹⁰

Rev. Smith became the first congregational minister in Center Harbor in 1819.¹¹ On the other side of town the West Meeting House was shared between the Freewill Baptists and Methodists. The Freewill Baptists would get to occupy the meetinghouse one half of the time, the Methodists the other half.

The Toleration Act was passed in New Hampshire in the year 1819. Up until this point the term "church" referred not to a building, but to an organization of people.¹² The Orthodox Church was a town function and town responsibility with town meeting and church often held in the same "meeting house." These meeting houses were the only public buildings

¹ John Hayward, *A Gazetteer of New Hampshire, Containing Descriptions of All the Counties, Towns, and Districts in the State; also, of its Principal Mountains, Rivers, Waterfalls, Harbors, Islands and Fashionable Resorts* (Boston, MA: John P. Jewett, 1849), 45.

² *Ibid.*

³ Duane Hamilton Hurd, ed, *History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties, New Hampshire* (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1885), 725.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 725. Also Hayward, *Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, 160.

⁵ Center Harbor Historical Society, *Center Harbor New Hampshire Historical Society 15th Anniversary 1971-1896* (Laconia, NH: J & J Printing Inc., 1986), 9.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 14.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 31.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 31.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 31.

¹¹ Hayward, *Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, 46

¹² Eva A. Speare, *Colonial Meeting Houses of New Hampshire* (Littleton, NH: Courier Printing Company, 1938), 1.

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that existed during the first two centuries of history for many New England towns. The Toleration Act stated that no person shall be taxed against his will to support a specific religion and called for the legal and often physical separation of church and state. Prior to the Toleration Act, the minister was employed by the town and his salary was a separate tax on all voters.¹³ Separation was a slow process because ministers with pre-existing contracts were allowed to continue to receive public support until their contracts ran out.¹⁴ Many churches and meeting houses were built across New Hampshire between 1820 and 1850 as a result.

Center Harbor is an oddly shaped town with several "town centers". As earlier stated, the original "town center" was west of Lake Winnepesaukee, on the crest of a steep hill off what is now 25B. Due to its location, Center Harbor was a common stopping point for steamers and stagecoaches. As the town became more settled, a tourist industry grew up along the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee and the current town center began to emerge in this location. Concurrent with this development, the Freewill Baptists and Methodists farmed in the western part of town. A thriving lumber industry developed along a stream that runs between Hawkins Pond and "Long Pond" (now Winona Lake) and became a natural place for water-powered lumber mills. This area came to be called Slab City and is now commonly referred to as West Center Harbor.

Travel throughout the scattered town brought about its challenges in the early history of Center Harbor, well before the advent of the automobile.

During the summer of 1836 many visitors remarked 'They had to go out of town to find the Sabbath Day.' This brought about the benevolences, which in 1837, resulted in the building of the present Congregational Church.¹⁵

The grade up from the shore of Winnepesaukee to the former East Meeting House is very steep and would not have been easy to travel with horse and buggy. To avoid the hill, one would have to walk several extra miles. To meet the needs of the growing tourist population, a new Congregational Church was built at the shores of the lake and held its first Sunday meeting on January 14, 1838.

The Town of Center Harbor purchased the land on which to construct the Town House on December 23rd, 1843 from Paul & JJ Perkins for \$5.¹⁶ The Center Harbor Town House was built the following year to serve as a new, secular town meeting place. By 1840 the population of Center Harbor was still only 584 and was dispersed over 16.4 square miles. Thus the site of the Town House was chosen "as near as possible to the geographical center of town."¹⁷ The chosen site was by no means bustling with activity. Though at a crossroads, the only public building in the area was one of the town's six one-room school houses. Geographically, it was about half way between the Congregationalist center on Winnepesaukee and the Freewill Baptist/Methodist-settled center in Slab City.

Quickly after the Town House was built the East and West Meeting Houses began to fall into disuse. The East Meeting House was taken down in 1856¹⁸ due to lack of use with town meetings now being held at the new Town House and the Congregationalists meeting at the Congregational Church on Winnepesaukee. The West Meeting House caught fire in 1860, was rebuilt, caught fire again in 1889, was rebuilt, and eventually services were discontinued in 1920.¹⁹ Sometime in the 1980s the building was heavily renovated and transformed into a private home, currently owned by Donald & Barbara Picard.

When it was built in 1844, the Center Harbor Town House consisted of one room with a single door.²⁰ In 1907, the building was renovated in order to be in compliance with a law passed in 1881 that stated that "Polling Places to be Provided."²¹ The town raised one thousand dollars for the renovations.

This included an addition of a raised platform built in the back of the room with steps on either side...the single door was removed and double doors installed. James P. Leighton prepared the plans and most of the work was done by Perley O. York.²²

¹³ Ibid, 2.

¹⁴ Everett S. Stackpole, *History of New Hampshire*, vol. IV (New York: The American Historical Society, 1916), 230.

¹⁵ Gladys S. Bickford, *The Congregational Church, United Church of Christ, Center Harbor, New Hampshire: 150th Anniversary 1838-1988* (Meredith, NH: Meredith Media Incorporated, 1988).

¹⁶ Warren Perkins (Former Center Harbor Townhouse student) in conversation with the author, October 30, 2014.

¹⁷ Center Harbor Historical Society, 68.

¹⁸ Ibid, 32.

¹⁹ David Ruell, "Belknap County Church Survey" (New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Survey Form, 1988), CH-C-3.

²⁰ Center Harbor Historical Society, 68.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

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James Place Leighton (1856-1926) was a carpenter by trade and resident of Center Harbor. Leighton was born in Moultonborough in 1856 and married Harriet Ellen Smith in Laconia in 1879.²³ He lived on Bean Road in Center Harbor between 1900 and 1920 and was listed by the Census as a carpenter and builder.²⁴ He constructed the former Independence Hall²⁵, the Morse & Stanley Block (34 Plymouth Street), the Grange Hall (9 Kelley Court), and several Center Harbor residences.²⁶

The 1908 Center Harbor Town Report does not list all of the building alterations but does specify some work that was completed by Perley O. York in addition to the original \$1,000 contract: "extra on cellar, window frames, 2 windows and frames, cement doorstep, rail wood box, floor, bulletin board, labor on laying floor and changes" for an additional \$83.76.²⁷ Perley O. York was born in Holderness in about 1865 and was the son of Oscar York and Mary E. Brown.²⁸ On May 26, 1892 he married Vina B. Hawkins in Ashland, NH.²⁹ He lived in West Center Harbor, between Slab City and the Ashland town line from about 1900 until the 1930s and worked as a carpenter.³⁰ He died May 4, 1944.³¹

Town meetings were held in the Center Harbor Town House from 1844 through the 1964. Nancy Kelley of the Center Harbor Historical Society recalls that her mother-in-law worked at the Town House as a ballot clerk when she was first married in the late 1940s.³² Though the Town House was still used for voting through the 1960s, meetings were moved to the larger grange hall until the "new" municipal offices and firehouse were completed on November 29, 1970. The current municipal offices are located on the shores of Winnepesaukee, between the town Post Office and the Library on Main Street.

The first schools in Center Harbor were located in one-room district school houses. As early as 1825, there were five districts with eight by 1865.³³ By 1930, these districts had been reconfigured and the children of Center Harbor attended one of three schools: the West Center Harbor Rural School (Grades 1-8), the Moultonborough-Center Harbor School (Grades 1-3) or the Center Harbor School (Grades 4-8). The Superintendent, E. W. Small, realized that the schools were filled to capacity and began looking to the Town House as a possible new school location.³⁴

In 1933, the Town House was converted into a school house, moving students down the hill from the cramped schoolhouse on College Road. The building was re-furnished and the interior was refinished with "paint, oil, shellac and some other material": provided by Mr. Moore of Pine Hill without cost to the district.³⁵ Additionally, a fence was added for \$1,222.11, \$190.85 was spent on grading the property, and \$429.68 in new equipment was purchased. The equipment included moveable desks, blackboards, and the addition of chemical toilets to a small building at the rear of the Town House.³⁶

Classes commenced at the Town House in 1934 and continued in this location through 1945.³⁷ Initially the school teacher employed was Beatrice Lovering, who was formerly a teacher at the Town School. Later teachers included Anna Sargent and Ruby Weeks. A music teacher named Donald Musgrove visited the school once a week to demonstrate different instruments to the students.³⁸ In 1934 there were 24 students in the Town House.³⁹

²³ Ancestry.com, *New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, 1659-1947*.

²⁴ United State of America, Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States: 1900, 1910, and 1920*.

²⁵ Independence Hall was located on Plymouth Street and became incorporated into the Garnet Inn in 1922 and was demolished in 1995.

²⁶ Center Harbor Historical Society, 27.

²⁷ Town of Center Harbor, *Annual Report of the Town of Center Harbor for the Year Ending February 15, 1908* (Meredith, NH: W. T. Lawrence, 1908), 41.

²⁸ United State of America, Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States, 1870*.

²⁹ Ancestry.com, *New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, 1659-1947*.

³⁰ United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States: 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930*.

³¹ Ancestry.com, *New Hampshire, Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947*.

³² Nancy Kelley (Center Harbor Historical Society) in discussion with the author, October 31, 2012.

³³ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

³⁴ Town of Center Harbor, *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Center Harbor for the Year Ending January 31, 1930* (Meredith, NH: Meredith Weekly News, 1930), 67. Historically, School District No. 4 had been located at 19 College Road. This building was known as the Fox, Norris or Town House School because of its location. The old school house remained in town ownership through 1947, at which time the town voted at town meeting to sell it. Later it was converted into a private residence.

³⁵ Town of Center Harbor, *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Center Harbor for the Year Ending January 31, 1933* (Meredith, NH: Meredith Weekly News, 1933), 67.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 55.

³⁷ Warren Perkins spent first and second grade at the College Road School and moved to the Townhouse School for grades 3 to 8. (Perkins Interview, October 30, 2014.)

³⁸ *Ibid.*

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The building was improved in 1939, when an addition was built onto the Townhouse School “to be used as a woodshed and storage room. The heater at this school has been moved to bring it nearer the chimney, thus getting rid of the long stove pipe which has been troublesome on account of creosote.”⁴⁰

By 1945 there were only 11 students at the Townhouse School.⁴¹ In 1946, the Town House School combined with the Village Grammar and Primary School. By 1950, Center Harbor began discussion of forming a cooperative district with Meredith and the Village School closed shortly thereafter.

Town meetings continued at the Center Harbor Town House through 1964. The building was leased to the Disabled American Veterans for use as a meeting hall in the mid-1970s through the mid-1980s. In the second half of the 1980s, the Town of Center Harbor reclaimed the building as a storage location. At present, the building is used for storage only.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts (please list names from appendix C):

Local government, 1630-present.

Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

The Center Harbor Town House is a single story gable-front Greek Revival style public building with single-story ell and shed addition. The gable-end faces Route 3. The main block is 3 x 3 bays, the ell is 2 x 1 bays and there is a very small shed-roofed addition off of the back of the main block.

The building sits on a stone foundation. The foundation of the main block is low random rubble made from slightly rounded stones. The mortar joints are deep, creating a dramatic profile to this section of the foundation. The foundation of the ell is high and made of flatter uncoursed field stone with a shallow mortar profile.

The gable roof has medium pitch and is sheathed in very dark gray architectural asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with narrow-reveal clapboard. There are flat corner pilasters with plain caps on the front of the building. They run into a narrow frieze and boxed cornice with returns. The corners to the back of the building are sheathed in cornerboards that run directly into the frieze without a cap. The building is painted white with white trim.

The Town House has 2/2 historic wooden sash windows with narrow muntins and a shallow profile. The window surrounds are flat with decorative projecting molded drip caps. The Center Harbor Town House has a single brick chimney, located at the rear exterior gable end of the main block. The chimney is quite narrow and does not have a corbelled cap. There appears to be a flat stone (possibly cut granite) placed on top of the chimney. There is a very small stove-pipe projecting from the center of the shed-roofed addition directly behind the brick chimney.

The primary facade (to the east side of the building) is symmetrical with a 2/2 window on either side of a one-bay square entrance porch. The primary entrance is sheltered by a hip roof supported by two square columns with plain caps that match the corner pilasters of the front of the main block. Two pilasters mark the intersection of the porch and the main block. The porch railing is molded with square columns at the railing terminals. The column bases and the lower portions of the porch itself have been damaged by rot. The porch floor is made of narrow pine boards that have been placed parallel to each other with a narrow strip in between for drainage. The floor has been painted gray, and some of the boards are weathered and cupped. The boxed cornice around the roof of the porch matches that of the main block.

The porch is approached from the east by a single large granite step. Alternatively, the porch may be approached by a wooden access ramp from the south. The access ramp continues up onto the porch, forming a platform over the porch floor, and eliminating a step up into the building from the porch. The main entry itself features paired five panel doors. There is a cornice above the doors. The porch ceiling is sheathed in narrow stained or varnished bead-board. There is a low-profile ceiling light fixture with a rounded milk glass shade in the center of the ceiling. The bead-board and light fixture most likely were installed during the 1907 renovations, along with the double-doors.

The south facade of the main block has 7 2/2 windows. Six of these windows are strung together toward the front of the building, allowing a massive amount of natural light and passive solar heat gain into the building. The seventh window

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Town of Center Harbor. *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Center Harbor for the Fiscal Year Ending January 31, 1939* (Meredith, NH: Meredith Weekly News, 1939), 47.

⁴¹ Town of Center Harbor. *Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Center Harbor for the Fiscal Year Ending January 31, 1945* (Meredith, NH: Meredith Weekly News, 1945)

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is located near the rear of this elevation, slightly higher on the wall. In contrast, the north facade of the main block only has two windows.

There is an ell to the north of the main block. The ell is 2 x 1 bays. The east facade has one 2/2 window that is set high in the wall, nearly to the eave of the first bay. The second bay is occupied by a secondary entrance. The entrance door is suspended above the ground with no steps leading up to it. The door itself is 5 panel with heavy cornice above. Two of the door panels have been replaced by ventilation screening, which has also been inserted into the top of the open window in the first bay. There are no openings in the north facade of the ell.

The west facade has very few windows. There are no openings in the west facade of the ell. The north (left) bay of the main block has a 2/2 window with a small, square louvered ventilation window below. There is a small shed-roofed addition built over the middle of the west facade, obscuring what would have been the center bay. There is a small metal stove-pipe chimney protruding from the back of the shed roof, lined up just in front of the brick chimney. There are two small horizontal 3 light windows near the top of the west wall of the shed structure. The lower portion of the wall is extremely degraded due to rot. A portion of the siding is missing near the center and two rusty strap hinges may indicate a former hatch here, possibly into a wood or coal storage area below. The foundation to the shed addition appears to also be of field-stone but is very hard to see due to the high grade.

The Center Harbor Townhouse was once one of several Greek-Revival style public buildings in Center Harbor. The West Center Harbor Meetinghouse historically had a very similar appearance to the Center Harbor Townhouse but was heavily renovated sometime between when it was surveyed in 1988 by David Rule for the Belknap County Church Survey and the present date. Like the Center Harbor Townhouse, the West Center Harbor Meetinghouse is a gable-front, single-story building with symmetrical façade. There is some remaining Greek Revival detailing on this structure, including corner boards, boxed cornice and returns. The structure is also about the same size as the main block of the Center Harbor Townhouse. **(See photograph, page 13)**

A second Greek Revival style public building survives in West Center Harbor and is stylistically similar to the Townhouse. The former one-room school house at 292 Waukewan Road was built around the same time as the Townhouse. Like the townhouse and the West Center Harbor Meetinghouse, the main block of the former school house is one story with frieze, boxed cornice, returns, and corner pilasters. Like the West Center Harbor Meetinghouse, the school house has been converted into a dwelling and heavily altered in the 20th Century. **(See photograph, page 14)**

Though there are other examples of small Greek-Revival Style public buildings within Center Harbor, the Center Harbor Townhouse is unique for its high level of architectural integrity. Since the Townhouse was in use as a public structure, the building has not been significantly altered.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The Center Harbor Townhouse is individually eligible for the State Register under criterion A and C.

The Center Harbor Townhouse is eligible for the New Hampshire State Register under Criterion A for the role it played in the civic and social history of the town. Since it was constructed in 1844, the Townhouse has been at the center of town administration in Center Harbor and has been a center of communal use. The buildings' central location allowed it to be used for Town Voting and Meetings between 1844 and 1964. No other municipal structures survive from this period. Between 1933 and 1946 the Townhouse was also used as a school house. The Townhouse is the only one room school house in Center Harbor that has not been converted to residential use.

The Center Harbor Townhouse is also eligible for the New Hampshire State Register under Criterion C as an example of a Greek Revival meetinghouse. The Townhouse is a well preserved example of an architectural style that was very common for civic structures through the 1820s to 1860s. Americans embraced the romanticized idea of Greek Democracy in their public buildings throughout the country. Center Harbor created its own vernacular version of the Greek Revival public buildings of larger cities across the country in their first purpose-built public meeting house. The Townhouse displays many architectural details that are distinctive of the style: overall temple form, wide trim at the cornice, corner pilasters, and heavy drip lines over windows.

45. Period of Significance:

A. 1843-1964

C. 1844, 1907, 1933, 1939 (the date of construction, and the dates of major renovations to the Townhouse)

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46. Statement of Integrity:

The Center Harbor Townhouse retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Townhouse has not been moved since its construction and retains its original form, plan and architectural style. The Townhouse retains its original parcel and the area immediately surrounding the structure has retained its rural character. The building closely resembles its historic appearance, despite the addition of a barrier-free access ramp to the main entrance in the 20th century. The overall sense of design and feeling has not changed since the structure was used as a school. Likewise, the materials have remained unaltered. The building still reads as a rural meeting hall or school.

47. Boundary Discussion:

The State Register-eligible property consists of the current tax map of the property, as shown on the Property Map on page 2. The property is bounded to the north by Waukewan Road, to the south and east by the Daniel Webster Highway (Route 3), and to the west by the properties at 13 Waukewan Road and 167 Daniel Webster Highway.

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48. Bibliography and/or References:

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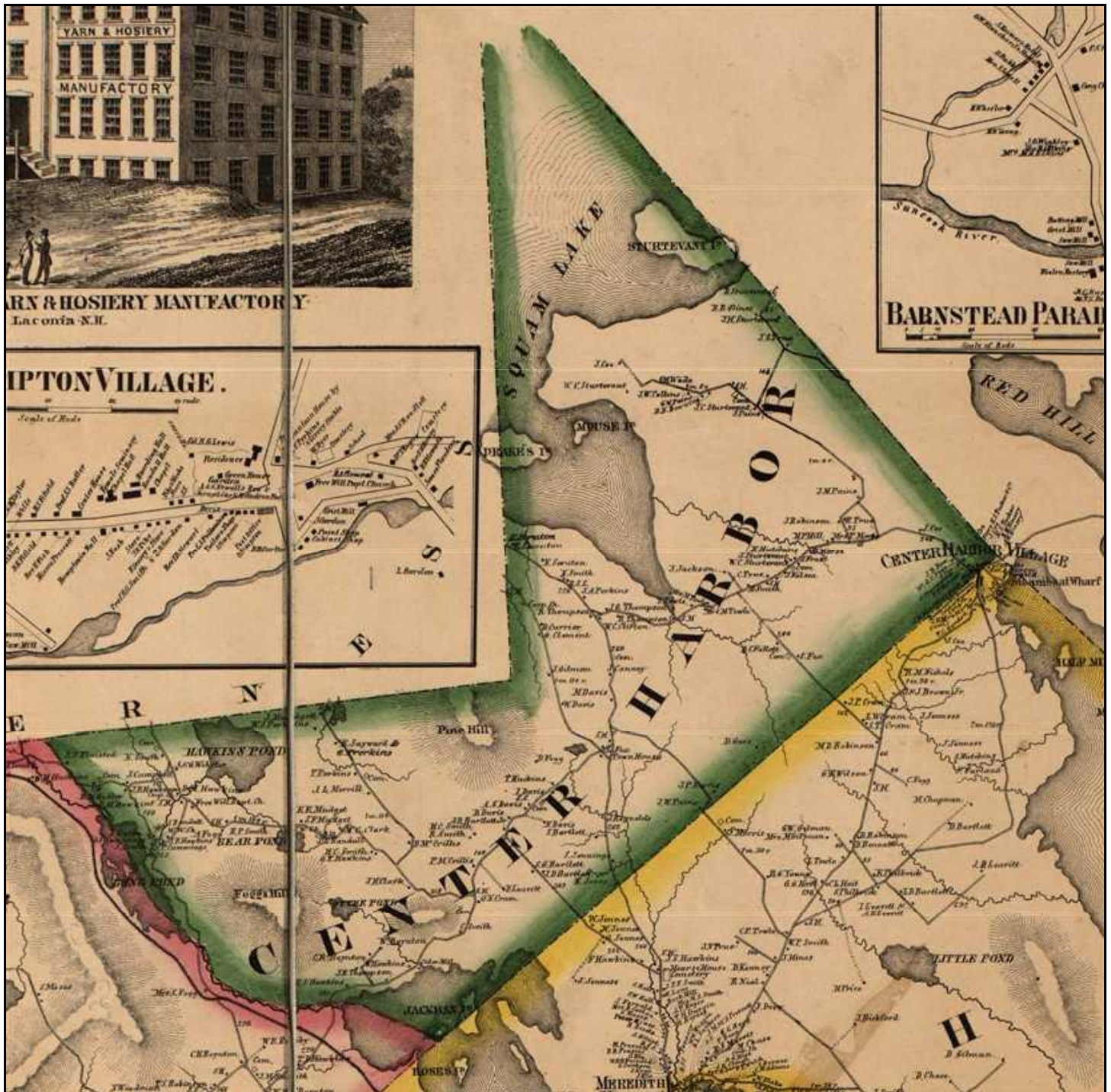
Surveyor's Evaluation:

NR listed: individual _____
within district _____

Integrity: yes _____
no _____

NR eligible: individual _____
within district _____
not eligible _____
more info needed _____

NR Criteria: A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____

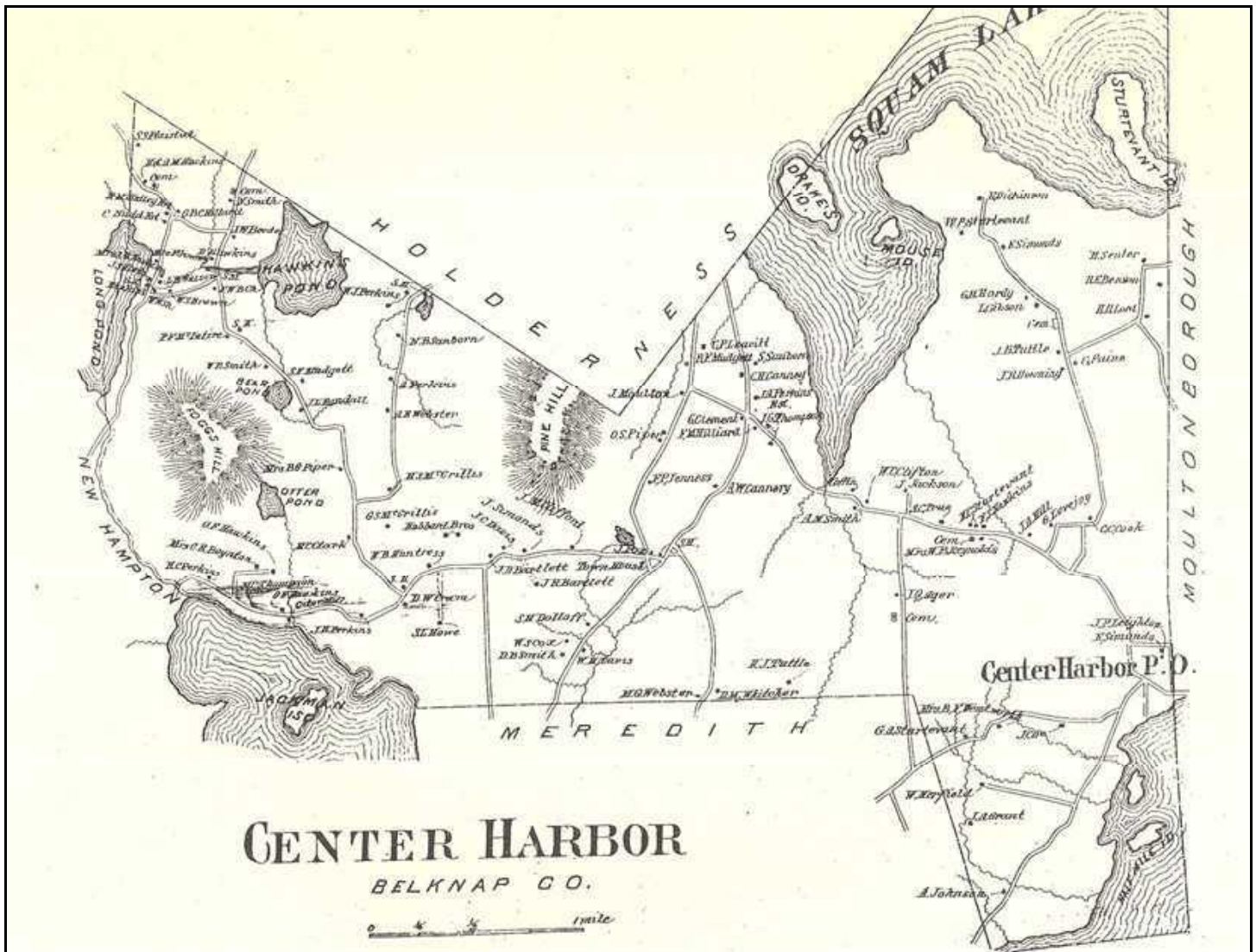


1860 Map of Center Harbor, New Hampshire

Source: E. M. Woodford "Map of Belknap County, New Hampshire."

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1892 Map of Center Harbor

Source: D. Hamilton Hurd & Co. Town and Country Atlas of the State of New Hampshire

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Former West Center Harbor Meeting House, Center Harbor, New Hampshire

Photograph by Author.

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Former School District No.5 or Cram School, Center Harbor, New Hampshire
Photograph from Town of Center Harbor Tax Card

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Date photos taken: October 30, 2014



Photo # 2 Description: South and east facades of Town House facing northwest
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0063.JPG Direction: Northwest



Photo # 3 Description: Southwest corner of Townhouse showing 1939 addition
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0070.JPG Direction: Northeast

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Date photos taken: October 30, 2014



Photo # 4 Description: Possible former coal door at back of Center Harbor Townhouse
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0071.JPG Direction: Northeast



Photo # 5 Description: Typical Center Harbor Townhouse Window
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0085.JPG Direction: Southwest

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN007

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: Rite Aid Pharmacy, Meredith, NH.
(Color photos must be professionally printed.)
The negatives or digital files are housed at/with: 309 Waukegan Road, Center Harbor, NH

SIGNED:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "The N", followed by a long horizontal line.

FOR STATE REGISTER LISTING ONLY!

If this inventory form is being submitted for consideration of New Hampshire State Register listing, have you included:

X a photo CD with digital images included in the nomination (does not apply if film photography was used)

X the State Register Contact Information sheet