Located in a bend in the road in a rural open setting, the two-story framed Congregational meetinghouse is one of the best preserved of a type that had been common throughout most of New England in the eighteenth century. The building is 50 ½ feet in length and 40 ½ feet in depth. It sits on a low granite foundation and the walls are covered with shingles on three sides and clapboards on the south front façade. A nearly square two-story porch tower covered by a hipped roof juts out from the south façade and provides the only entrance into the building through a pair of double doors enframed by a pilastered frontispiece. A double tier of flat-headed windows light the building. In the center of the north rear wall is a compass-headed opening that lights the back of the pulpit.

The meetinghouse is framed in a series of irregularly spaced bent—six on the longer walls and four on the gable end walls. The large two-story posts are unsheathed and flare slightly at the wall plate. The roof consists of six pairs of principal rafters with numerous angled struts and a series of common purlins.

The interior contains its full complement of raised panel pews with spindled tops; tall paneled pulpit and canopy, and three-sided gallery. The ground floor is a warren of aisles. A central 5 ½-foot aisle leads from the south porch tower to the pulpit on the north wall. The perimeter of the meetinghouse is lined with square pews that are raised nine inches above the main floor. The center of the building is divided into four blocks of six pews each, which are separated by smaller three-foot alleys. These pews are raised only six inches above the main floor. The pulpit is enclosed below by paneling. A semicircular hinged table top used to hold communion implements is located in front of the paneled pew. Behind this the lowest level of the pulpit consists of four raised panels from which a three-side wine stem projection flares upward to form the polygonal center of the second tier of paneling. To the west a staircase with unmolded handrail and square balusters rises to the main level. The panels of the center projection have shouldered compass heads. The heavy molded cap ramps up to the center projection. The wall behind the pulpit is dominated by the compass-headed window flanked by fluted Doric pilasters, which support the bulbous ogee-capped canopy. The finial bumps into the ceiling.

A fourteen-foot deep gallery surrounds the pulpit on three sides. The gallery is supported by square posts with a double band of stylized moldings, which substitute for capitals. Access to the gallery is from a double set of stairs in the south tower. The gallery is lined with two rows of box pews. The lower level of pews in the south gallery has a long row of seats for members of the choir.

Images:
HABS, drawings, 1936
CRL, plan, 1990