

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 1 - 1983

date entered JUL 30 1983

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

1. Name

historic South Newbury Village Historic District

and/or common South Newbury Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number ^{U.S.} Old Route 5 and Doe Hill Road, N/A not for publication

city, town South Newbury N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Orange code 017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership- See Continuation Sheet 4-2

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Town Clerk

street & number N/A

city, town Newbury state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

<u> </u> excellent	<u> </u> deteriorated	<u> X </u> unaltered	<u> X </u> original site
<u> X </u> good	<u> </u> ruins	<u> X </u> altered	<u> </u> moved date _____
<u> </u> fair	<u> </u> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Five buildings comprise the South Newbury Village Historic District and all of the houses are either late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. Collectively, the buildings form a cohesive setting due to the similarity of building materials, purpose, and layout. Individually, the buildings exhibit a variety of architectural styles ranging from the Federal style to the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles. Furthermore, throughout the years the majority of changes, alterations, and additions to the houses and outbuildings have been sympathetic.

The South Newbury Village Historic District is located on a ridge overlooking Hall's Meadow and the interval of the Connecticut River. Like several other places in the town, this village has a commanding view of the White Mountains which lie to the east, an impressive backdrop even if an almost hackneyed feature in Vermont. The Historic District is clustered around two roads, Doe Hill Road (Town Highway 73) and old U.S. Route 5 (Town Highway 84), the latter of which was formerly a major thoroughfare.

The buildings of the Historic District are as follows (numbers correlate to those of the sketch map):

1. Davenport-Shaurger House, c.1780. This house is a large, 2½-story, 5 x 3 bay, gabled, clapboard structure evocative of the Federal style. It is also essentially formal in nature with the exception of two whimsically decorated porches on the wing.

The facade faces southeast and has a central entrance with ¾-length sidelights. A 1-story, 3-bay porch extends almost the length of the facade and square, panelled Doric posts resting on panelled pedestals support the flat roof. There is also a panelled Doric pilaster at each corner of the main block, and these support the plain entablature and cornice returns.

The gable front and northwest elevation also have entrances; that of the former is off-center with ¾-length sidelights while the latter is centrally located with ½-length sidelights. Also, both have 1-bay entrance porches. The gable front porch resembles the facade's porch and may have been added at the same time; the only difference is that the gable front porch has a scrolled board running below the frieze and the posts do not rest on pedestals. The porch on the northwest elevation is modern.

With the exception of several windows on the gable front, the sash is 6/6 and most windows are topped by cornices.

The 1½-story wing has a gabled wall dormer on the northwest elevation and two porches (northwest and southeast elevations) with delightfully decorative trim with cut-out designs.

1A. Barn, c.1850. This large, clapboard structure is also an admirable design. The

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Property owners in South Newbury Village Historic District:

1. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shauger
South Newbury, VT 05066
2. Ronald Page
South Newbury, VT 05066
3. Dr. John and Susan Hooker
South Newbury, VT 05066
4. Joanne Gilbride
South Newbury, VT 05066
5. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray
South Newbury, VT 05066

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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gable roof has a square cupola with the base defined by corner pilasters and a louvered section above. The cupola roof is flared and topped by a weathervane. The barn's main entrance is located in the gable end and has a somewhat primitive surround composed of pilasters and an entablature crudely fashioned. Corner pilasters support the main entablature and cornice returns. There is also a simple raking frieze. Windows in the gable front have 9/6 sash.

1B. Corn crib, c.1870. The gabled, 1x1 bay, clapboard corn crib resembles the barn in having cornice returns on the gable front. There is a window with 6/6 sash in the gable peak and a transom above the entrance. Supposedly this entrance was raised in the 1920s in order to accomodate a Model T.

2. Stevens-Page House, c. 1820. This 1½-story, 5 x 5 bay, clapboard house appears to be a Cape Cod which was later changed into a gable front house. There are two entrances, one on the southeast side and another in the gable front, and both have doors flanked by sidelights and topped by transoms. There is a flat roof porch across the -able facade and another sheltering the southeast doorway. The -orches are identical with turned posts, scrolled brackets, and turned balustrades except that the southeast porch is only 1 bay wide whereas the other extends the length of the gable facade. Corner pilasters support an entablature with cornice returns. The windows have reta-ned their 6/6 sash and have simple lintels. Like a number of buildings in Newbury, the gable facade has three floors with the bays ascending in a 5-3-1 pattern. A gable dormer protrudes on the northwest side and two others are located in the wing. Attached to the wing is a 1½-story, clapboard carriage barn with a gable roof.

2A. Garage, c.1930. This is a 1½-story, clapboard structure with a gable roof, two car bays in the gable end, and two windows in the gable peak.

2B. Barn, c.1870. This barn is a large, gabled structure with board and batten siding and a shingled base on the northwest elevation. There is a transom window over the gable end entrance. The southeast elevation has five open tractor bays at the ground level.

2C. Modern cow barn, 1964. Measuring approximately 100'x 30', this barn has a semi-circular, sheet-metal roof, clapboard siding, and banks of windows on the side elevations. It does not contribute to the historic district.

3. Hooker House, c.1790 and 1872. There are two sections to this clapboard building: a 1½-story, gabled roof, 5 x 3 bay house and a 2½-story, gable front structure with a 4-story tower. The original house has a central entrance which is flanked by full-length sidelights and protected by a 1-bay porch supported by Italianate, panelled posts on pedestals. To the left of the doorway is a bay window, also Italianate in style with panels above and below the sash. Corner pilasters support a simple frieze. There are three gable dormers symmetrically placed in front.

Attached on the right of the original Cape style house is the newer, 2½-story section. A porch, identical to that on the older section, stretches across the facade of the gable front and shields the double-leaf entrance with transom. The projecting, 4-story tower on the left is surmounted by a hip roof and modillioned cornice, repeated in the porch

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cornice. The 4th stage is differentiated by paired, round-headed windows. There are two Italianate oriel windows on the southeast side of the addition.

Supposedly, the original house was moved here from a site lower on the hill, and the gable front and tower were added in the early 1870s.

3A. Barn, c. 1870. This is a large, clapboard structure with a gable, sheet-metal roof. A square cupola rests atop the roof and has 4 windows (probably originally louvers) and a flared, shingled roof similar in style to the cupolas of #1A and #5A. The entrance in the gable end and has a transom window; two windows with 6/6 sash flank the entrance and another 6/6 window is located in the gable peak.

4. Witherspoon-Gilbride House, c. 1800. The Witherspoon-Gilbride House is a 2½-story, Federal style clapboard structure with 6 x 3 bays. The facade's entrance (off-center) has sidelights and a transom and is protected by a gabled entry porch which is supported by paired square columns. Corner boards support the molded cornice which returns at the gable ends. The windows now have 2/1, 2/2, and 6/6 sash, pedimented lintels, and louvered shutters. Whereas the gable peak in the southeast elevation has no eaves overhanging, the northwest gable has a full pediment, flush board siding, and a louvered fan above the gable window.

The 2-story wing has 3 carriage bays with braced openings on the first floor and a small, 9-pane window above each bay. Between the carriage bays and the house is an entrance to the wing with an elliptically-shaped top. Attached to the wing is a 2-story, 2-bay ell which has probably always served for storage purposes.

5. Gray House, c. 1800. Although the form and composition of this house indicate a Federal style origin, the later, Italianate style details stand out and embellish the house. There are 2½ stories, 5 x 2 bays, clapboard siding, a gable roof, and cornice returns. Extending across the facade is a 1-story porch supported by bracketed posts. Other Italianate features, which were probably added sometime during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, are the central entrance's double-leaf, circular-headed door, window cornices, the bay windows with bracketed cornices on the side elevations, and the bracketed hood over the northwest entrance.

The 1½-story wing has 3 gabled dormers and 4 carriage bays, 3 of which are elliptical.

5A. Barn, c. 1860. The large, 1½-level, L-shaped barn with board and batten siding has an entrance at each gable end. Above the entrances are transom windows. Each gable peak has a window with 6/6 sash. There are two louvered cupolas with flared roofs surmounted by weathervanes.

5B. Sheep barn, c. 1890. This is a small, gabled structure with horizontal board siding and two, arched bays.

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/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The South Newbury Historic District comprises the well-preserved structures remaining from a once thriving and affluent 19th century mill village once located along the major Connecticut River corridor and one of the earliest settlements in the town of Newbury. Although only 5 residences constitute the district, a variety of 19th century styles are present, and are, in some cases, uniquely combined. Also present are aesthetically contributing barns and outbuildings that attest to the 19th and 20th century agricultural economy of the area.

The village of South Newbury is one of the earliest settlements in Newbury, Vermont. Situated near the Connecticut River and overlooking Hall's Meadow, the village was an auspicious location for settlers anxious to take advantage of the rich, alluvial farmland and abundant waterpower found in this area. Hall's Brook proved particularly powerful for mill industries and was harnessed as early as 1764 when a sawmill was constructed at the lower falls. A gristmill followed in 1765 and, throughout the years, other types of mills were built in the area sparking additional commercial activity. Yet, as munificent as this watershed area proved to be, there was also a potentially destructive power involved. Throughout the village's history, numerous mills, houses, commercial structures and crops located on the lower meadowlands have been destroyed due to flooding caused by the spring thaws of the swollen streams and the Connecticut River. Thus, those buildings which comprise the Historic District atop the ridge may be standing today partly because those residents chose the insurance provided by the higher elevation. South Newbury also benefitted for many years by having a major thoroughfare run through the village. Because it is located in the Connecticut River corridor, South Newbury saw traffic passing north to Newbury Village, Wells River and St. Johnsbury as well as southern traffic and trade bound for Bradford and out of state. A stage route from Haverhill, New Hampshire also passed through South Newbury at one time, and a railroad station once served the village for the Boston & Main Railroad. When new U.S. Route 5 was built in the 1930's, the village was bypassed and this essentially relegated it to a quiet hamlet unchanged by later commercial development.

The most outstanding quality about South Newbury is its architecture. There is an interesting variety of styles which is even more impressive when considering that the Historic District has only 5 houses. The Davenport-Shauger House (#1) combines the Federal and Gothic Revival styles, the latter of which is seen in the porches' scrollwork trim and wall dormers. Although the house has undergone numerous changes throughout the years, including the elimination of a third story, it has retained its architectural integrity. This house is also noteworthy in that it was built by John Mills around 1780. Mills, a prominent figure in the early history of Newbury, was a highly respected carpenter, a trait carried on by his son, Archibald, who built the Union Meeting House in West Newbury. The Stevens-Page House (#2), while lacking the formality of the Davenport-Shauger House, is a good example of a Greek Revival house type which is

9. Major Bibliographical References

Wells, Frederic P. History of Newbury, Vermont. (St. Johnsbury: The Caledonian Co.), 1902.
 Town of Newbury, History of Vermont, 1900-1977 (Bradford: Fox Pub. Corp.), 1978.
 Davis, Janet. Town of Newbury, Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey, 1978.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 12 acres

Quadrangle name Newbury

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UTM References

A	1 8	2 3 3 5 6 0	4 8 8 1 0 8 0	B	1 8	7 3 3 6 4 0	4 8 8 0 9 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	7 3 3 3 6 0	4 8 8 0 6 0 0	D	1 8	7 3 3 2 2 0	4 8 8 0 9 2 0
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the South Newbury Village Historic District begins at Point A, the intersection of a line which runs parallel to and 50 feet northwest of the northwest wall of the Davenport-Shauger corn crib (#1B) and a line which runs parallel to and 50 feet northeast

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

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret DeLaittre
 organization Preservation Consultant date 11 March 1981 Revised 5/83
 street & number 271 Elm Street telephone (802)- 229-0135
 city or town Montpelier state Vermont

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 (Deputy) Eiri Selbatsen

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation date 6/25/83

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

for Silvestre Byers
 Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
 National Register

date 7/28/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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seen throughout the Connecticut River Valley; the gable front has at least 3 floors with the number of bays on each floor decreasing by 2 towards the gable peak, a geometrical pattern sometimes referred to as a "Noah's Ark". The Hooker House (#3) is a fusion of a Cape Cod house with a later, Italianate structure dramatically accentuated by a 4-story tower. Although this house has also been altered throughout the years, it is an odd, yet intriguing blend of styles and forms. Its function has been an equally odd mix serving as a private residence, summer boarding house, and now as a chapel. The Federal style Witherspoon House (#4) is the only house of the five which appears to have been unchanged. The Gray House (#5) is another Federal style composition which was later updated with Italianate details. Thus, this small district of five houses exhibits the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and the Italianate Revival styles. Complimenting the large houses are a number of outbuildings and barns. The barns, like the houses, are exceptionally fine. All of these appear to date from about the second half of the nineteenth century and prove that primarily utilitarian outbuildings can also be distinguished aesthetically.

Although the mills are now gone, the houses on the upper level remain and attest to the affluence this mill, farming, and trading community enjoyed in the nineteenth century.

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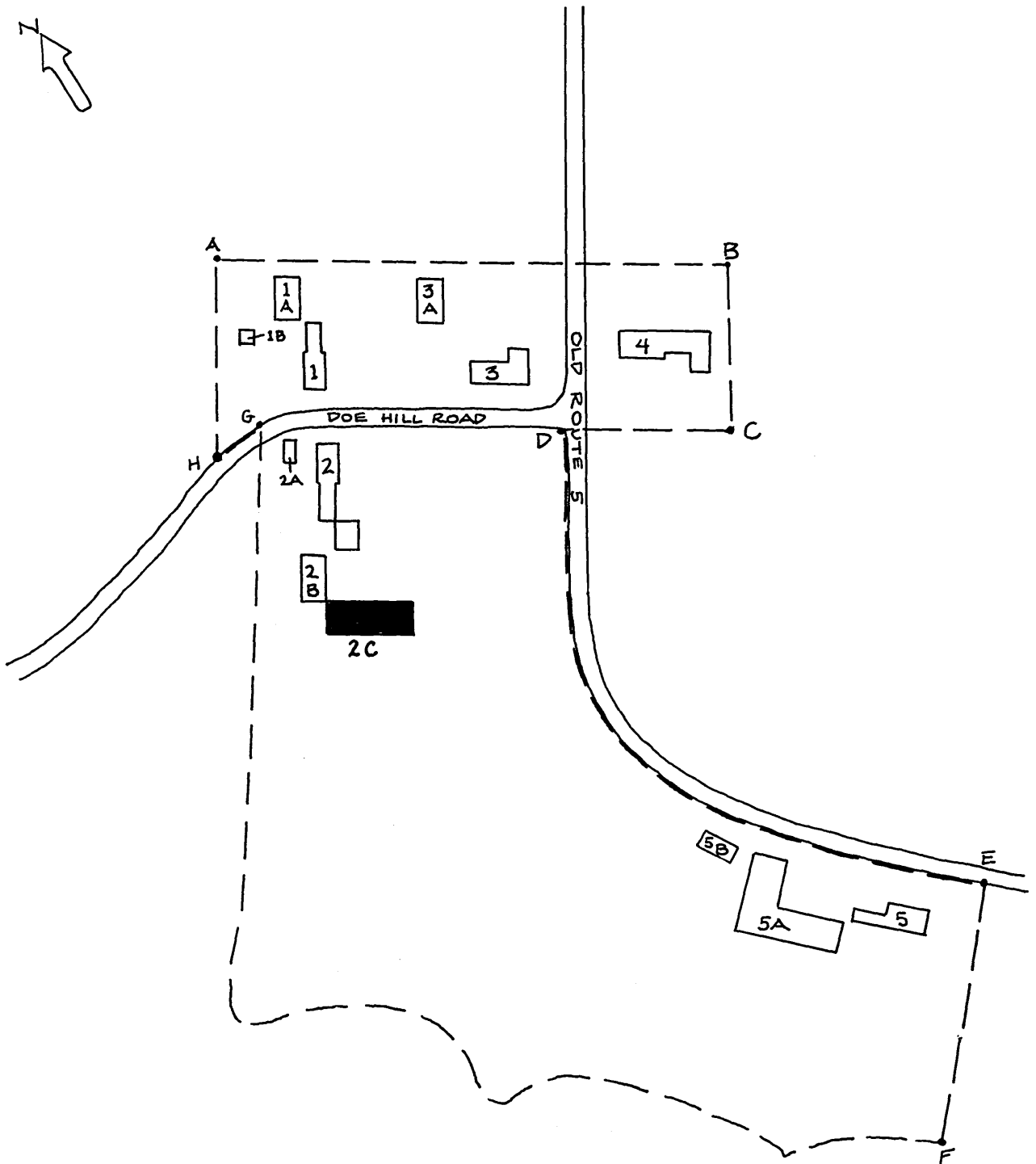
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of the northeast wall of the Davenport-Sauger barn (#1A). From Point A, the boundary thence proceeds generally southeast along the latter line behind the Davenport-Shauger property (#1) and the Hooker property (#3) crosses old Route 5, and continues behind the Witherspoon-Gilbride property (#4) to Point B, the intersection of a line which runs parallel to and 10 feet southeast of the southeast wall of the Witherspoon-Gilbride property. It thence proceeds generally southwest along the latter line until it meets an extension in a southerly direction of the southerly right-of-way of Doe Hill Road, Point C. The line thence proceeds generally northwest along said extension until it meets Point D, the intersection of the right-of-way of old Route 5. The line thence proceeds along said edge of right-of-way of old Route 5 in a southerly direction until it meets a point 50 feet south of the southerly corner of the W.W. Gray House (#5), Point E. The line thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction to the 500 foot contour line, Point F. The line thence proceeds generally northwest along said contour line behind the Gray (#5) and Stevens-Page (#2) properties to its intersection with the northerly right-of-way of Doe Hill Road, Point G. It thence proceeds west along said right-of-way to Point H, the intersection of a line which runs parallel to and 50 feet northwest of the Davenport-Sauger corn crib (#1B). From Point H, the line proceeds generally northeast to Point A, the point of beginning.

The boundary of the South Newbury Village Historic District encompasses the land immediately associated with the five houses and outbuildings located atop the ridge overlooking Hall's Meadow. To the east of the Historic District, the land falls abruptly; to the west, there is open land.



SOUTH NEWBURY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SOUTH NEWBURY, VERMONT

--- BOUNDARY LINE

2C ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE