




Historic Neighborhood Tour

College Street District





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Photographs by Ted Williams
Designed by Summer, Inc.

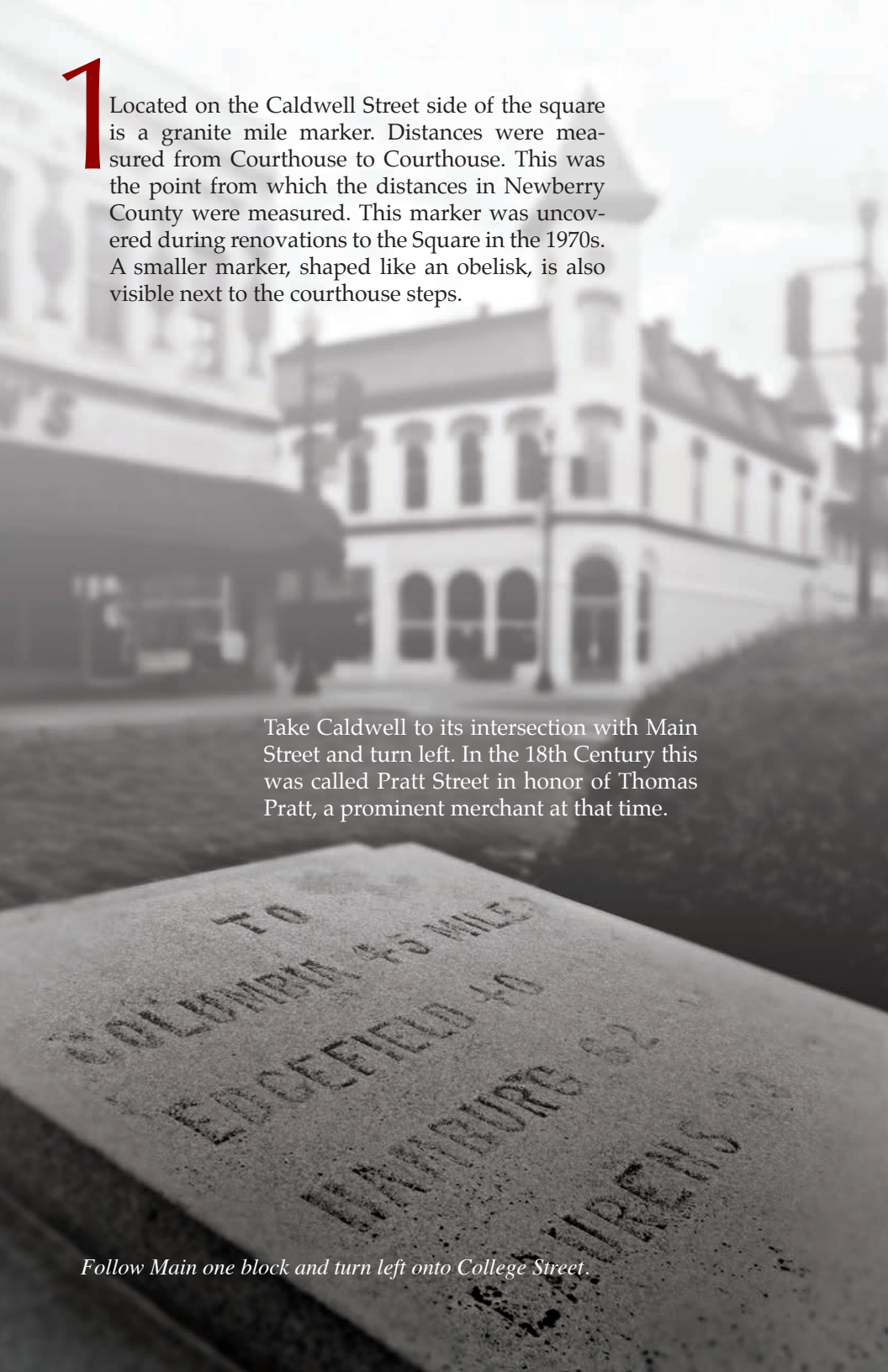
A numbered map of this tour can be found in the rear of this booklet.

The total distance of this walking tour is 3.8 miles.

Distance is noted from the starting point to each site.

Our tour begins on Caldwell Street at the granite marker in front of Community Hall, the centerpiece of the former Newberry Courthouse Village. In 1789 Newberry Courthouse Village was established as the seat of Newberry County. In its earliest years, the village consisted of eight blocks with muddy streets around the courthouse square. As agricultural and later textile success came to the area, the little village grew to the city it is today. During the 19th Century, Newberry expanded out from its original grid along the roads leading out to the county and surrounding towns. Distances were measured from the courthouse, so a granite marker stands in front of the Old Courthouse which gives the distance to neighboring towns. This tour reveals some of the history associated with neighborhoods north of the old village which were formed along the highway leading toward Laurens, which is today called College Street. This guide also chronicles the histories of Newberry College's quad and Rosemont Cemetery.

Produced for:
City of Newberry Parks, Recreation & Tourism
1323 College Street, Newberry, SC 29108
803-321-1015



1 Located on the Caldwell Street side of the square is a granite mile marker. Distances were measured from Courthouse to Courthouse. This was the point from which the distances in Newberry County were measured. This marker was uncovered during renovations to the Square in the 1970s. A smaller marker, shaped like an obelisk, is also visible next to the courthouse steps.

Take Caldwell to its intersection with Main Street and turn left. In the 18th Century this was called Pratt Street in honor of Thomas Pratt, a prominent merchant at that time.

TO
COLUMBIA 4.5 MILE
EDGEFIELD 10
HAMBURG 8.2
LAURENS 11.5

Follow Main one block and turn left onto College Street.

2

Site of the Freeborn Adams House: To the right, in what is currently the Court House parking lot, is the site of the home of Dr. Freeborn Adams. Born in Newburyport, Mass in 1773, Dr. Adams arrived in Newberry Court House Village in 1806. He built a brick house on this site circa 1810 and served the community as physician until his death in 1813. The street running in front of his house bore his name for many years. However, by 1900, the street was more commonly referred to as College Street.

3

Court House (1226 College Street): Designed by Columbia architect Frank P. Milburn, in its classical revival style this massive Red Brick building features three iconic porticos with terra cotta details. The current Court House, Newberry County's fifth, was completed in 1908 and is the first constructed outside the original boundaries of the Court House square.

.1 miles from starting point

Turn right past the courthouse at Harrington Street and then left onto Lindsay Street, which was named for John Lindsay, a planter and merchant in Newberry. The road was extended from Thompson Street (now also Lindsay Street) through lands owned by John Lindsay.

4

Wells Japanese Gardens (Lindsay Street): Designed by Fulmer Wells in 1930 as a memorial to his grandmother Cornelia Schumpert Wells, this fanciful garden features pagoda-like buildings, reflecting ponds, bridges and exotic plants. The Garden is now owned by the City of Newberry and its maintenance is funded from a small endowment established by the Wells family for its care. The west coast influences of Mr. Well's education as well as his love of the Japanese Tea Garden located in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park are evident in the styling of the garden.



3 miles from starting point

5

North Fork of Scott's Creek: An 1826 description of the village of Newberry states that it is built in the declivity of a hill and is situated between the north and south forks of Scott's Creek. The two forks of this creek drain most of the city before joining the Bush River and eventually flowing into the Saluda River. In the 19th Century, the creek was a popular fishing and swimming spot.

4 miles from starting point


At the crest of the hill is Calhoun Street, which was named for John C. Calhoun (1782 – 1850), the noted South Carolina statesman and U.S. Vice President. Though not a native of Newberry, he had close family ties and many political connections to the community. The block between College and Lindsay Streets was known as Pelham Street for many years. Dr. W. E. Pelham (1854 – 1922) was a druggist in Newberry from 1879 until 1914 and lived in the Scholtz-Caughman House, which currently houses Whitaker Funeral Home and is featured later in this tour.



6

Lindsay-Clamp House (1530 Calhoun Street): This home was built by John Lindsay in 1907. With its wraparound porch and asymmetric plan, this home is typical of houses built in Newberry between 1900 and 1920.

.5 miles from starting point



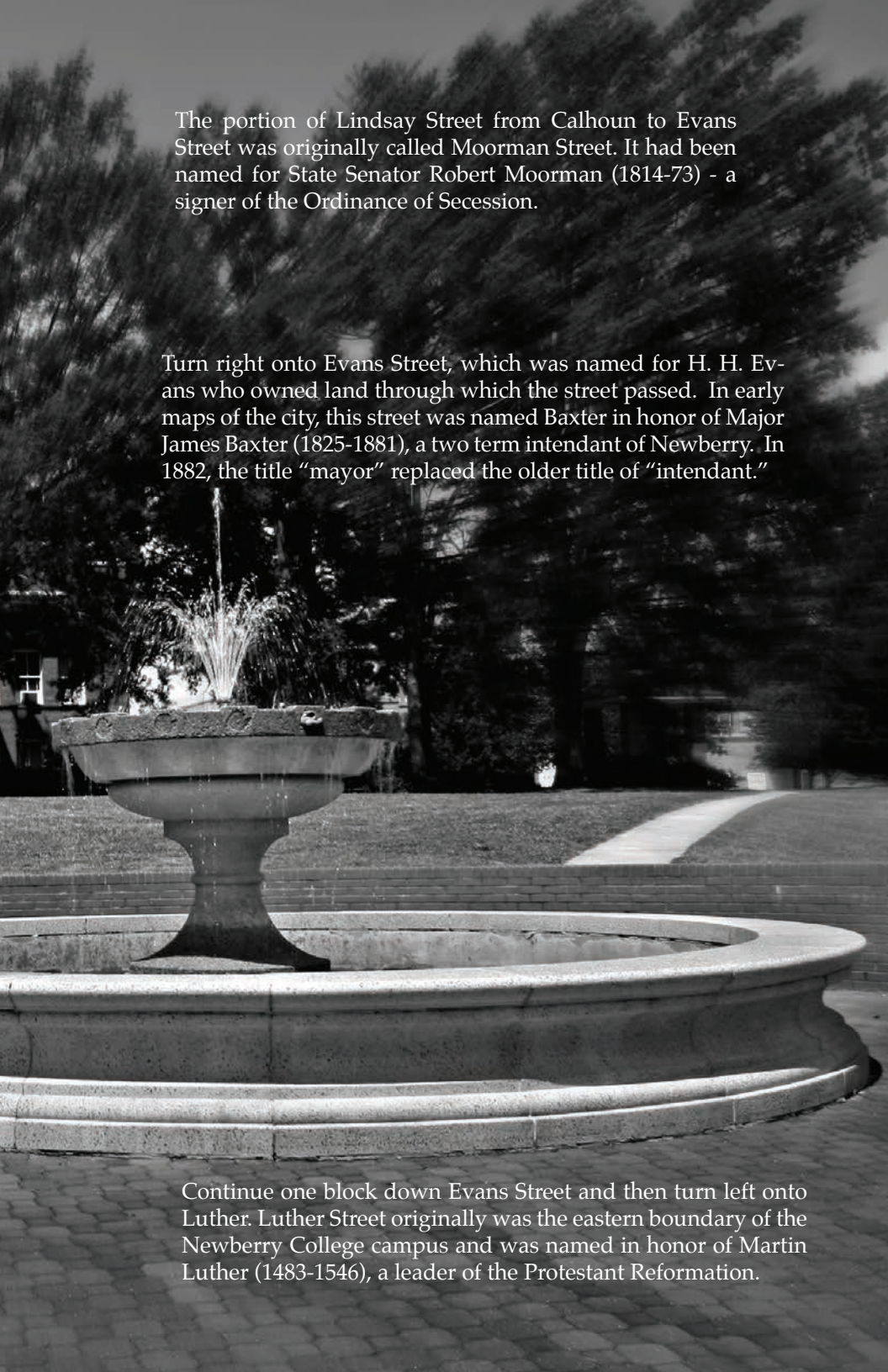
Lindsay Street next intersects with Wheeler Street, which was named for Daniel B. Wheeler (1839–1912), a downtown merchant and Sheriff of Newberry County (1877–1885).

7

Site of St. Monica's Episcopal Church (1900 Lindsay Street): In 1894, St. Luke's Episcopal Church established a mission called St. Luke the Physician which operated a school for African-American children on Lindsay Street beginning in 1899. Later the church changed its name to St. Monica and relocated to South Street. The congregation later merged with St. Luke's in the 1970's.

6 miles from starting point

Lindsay Street next intersects with Cheek Street, which was named for Pettus W. Chick (1806–1878), a prominent merchant following the Civil War. His house stood where the Evans-Dufford House now stands.



The portion of Lindsay Street from Calhoun to Evans Street was originally called Moorman Street. It had been named for State Senator Robert Moorman (1814-73) - a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

Turn right onto Evans Street, which was named for H. H. Evans who owned land through which the street passed. In early maps of the city, this street was named Baxter in honor of Major James Baxter (1825-1881), a two term intendant of Newberry. In 1882, the title "mayor" replaced the older title of "intendant."

Continue one block down Evans Street and then turn left onto Luther. Luther Street originally was the eastern boundary of the Newberry College campus and was named in honor of Martin Luther (1483-1546), a leader of the Protestant Reformation.

8

Newberry College: Founded in 1856, Newberry College is a Lutheran-supported liberal arts school and is South Carolina's ninth oldest institution of higher education. Newberry College features many historic and architecturally significant buildings, which will be featured later in this tour.

.6 miles from starting point

Bachman Street – Cut through the College property, this street was named for Rev. Dr. John Bachman who was instrumental in the establishment of Newberry College and was the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Bachman was a noted Lutheran theologian and naturalist. A portion of the street has been incorporated into the campus and features a bust of him. Atop the hill overlooking the intersection of Bachman and Luther Streets is the President's House.

9

Past the Welcome Center on the right is the Alumni Music Center. On the façade of the music center on Luther Street are two sculptures by Charleston artist Willard Hirsch (1905-82). The sculptures were added in 1973 and depict the Bachman Warbler and the Bachman Sparrow, two species of birds which were named for Dr. John Bachman.

1 mile from starting point

Continue on Luther to the stop sign and turn left on Wolves Way. Rosemont Cemetery will be on the right – This cemetery was established in 1863 to relieve the overcrowded conditions of the older Village Cemetery. It has been expanded several times. The south entrance lines up closely with Calmes Street, which appears in old maps as the southern boundary of the cemetery. The back street which runs along the crest of the hill marks the old eastern boundary. The northern boundary was just beyond the old north entry where the other set of granite piers is standing. The monolithic granite piers which mark the older entrances were an early project of the Newberry Civic League and commemorate founders of both Rosemont and the Civic League.

*Turn right at College Street,
enter the cemetery's first entrance
and take an immediate
left and follow the dirt road
parallel with College Street.*

10

Under the lone Magnolia tree, is the third and final resting place of Calvin Crozier (1840-65). Crozier was a Confederate soldier heading home to Texas at the end of the Civil War who was killed by Union soldiers stationed in Newberry. The full story is inscribed on the monument itself. Near the Crozier plot is the Blease family plot where Coleman Livingston Blease (1867-1942) is buried. Blease was Governor of South Carolina from 1910-1914.

*Continue toward the next cemetery entrance/exit
onto College Street.*

1.2 miles from starting point



11

In the center of the old part of the cemetery is the gazebo. On the plat of Rosemont it is called a "rest house" and could be used for services during inclement weather or as a shelter for visitors and mourners. At the close of the Annals of Newberry, John Chapman had this to say of Rosemont: "On quiet, holy Sabbath days it sometimes gives me a calm, though a melancholy, pleasure to walk and meditate and rest in the Silent City adjoining our town; to muse there upon the brevity of human life."

1.2 miles from starting point

12

Near the crest of the hill is the Fair family mausoleum. Built of massive blocks of rough-cut granite, it is the resting place of Simeon Fair (1801-73) and his family. Fair was a prominent lawyer and a state legislator. He was also a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

1.3 miles from starting point

13

In the northeast corner of the old part of Rosemont inside a brick enclosure, is the Calmes family cemetery. Not originally part of Rosemont, it pre-dates the larger cemetery. One of those buried here is William Calmes, Sr.. (died 1836) who fought in the American Revolution.

1.3 miles from starting point

Exit the cemetery and turn left onto College Street. Take College Street past the Football Stadium and turn left into Newberry College

Continue around the circle fountain and back to College Street. You may choose to park on the circle and walk around the Newberry College campus prior to continuing your tour.

14

The original Gothic revival building was in such disrepair by the end of the Civil War that it had to be demolished. During the years 1868-77, the college moved to Walhalla, SC. Upon the college's return to Newberry, Smeltzer Hall was built on the site of the original college building in 1878. The second oldest building standing on the campus is Keller Memorial Hall which was begun in 1893 and originally served as the chapel and science hall. The bell which stands on the campus today was originally installed in the tower of Keller Hall. Holland Hall was constructed in 1904 and is named for George W. Holland who was president of the college from 1877-95. The hall, with its classical portico, originally housed offices, classrooms and an auditorium which also served as chapel. Wiles Chapel was dedicated in 1967 and was designed by Harold Wagon. Completed in 1923, MacLean Gymnasium is an impressive Art Deco style building.

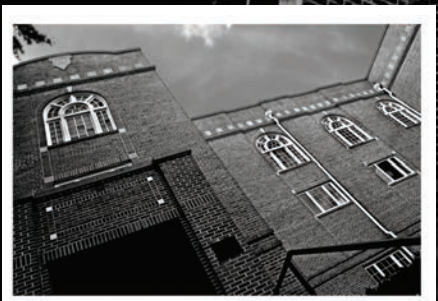
Return to College Street, turn right, move immediately to the left turn lane and turn left onto Pope Street.



Pope Street – This street was named for Young John Pope (1841-1911) who owned land through which the street passed. Pope served as Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court (1903-09).

1.9 miles from starting point

Go two blocks on Pope and turn left on Wells Park Drive.



15

Wells Park – Between College and Nance Streets north of Fair Street is a twentieth century subdivision known as Well's Park. In 1945, Fulmer Wells designed a new subdivision from the land of his grandfather, Osborne Wells. The neighborhood is designed around a center wooded park. Some of the streets bear the names of family members. A branch, which runs through the park, is fed in part by Wells Spring which is located just north of Pope Street. Though the well enclosure is gone, its granite foundation blocks can still be seen. According to tradition, a Spanish helmet was found near the spring in 1895. This may indicate that Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto passed through here in the sixteenth century while searching for gold in the southeast.

2.1 miles from starting point

At the stop sign, turn left on Fair Street. Return to College and turn right.



Fair Street – This street was named for Simeon Fair, a prominent Newberry lawyer and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession.

16

Site of the Harrington-Chapman House (1905 College Street) – On this site stood a three-story home built circa 1818. The house originally stood at the north end of Caldwell Street but was moved here to make way for a larger home. It was the home of John A. Chapman (1821-1906) who wrote the second part of the Annals of Newberry. The house was torn down in the 1970's.

2.4 miles from starting point

The
Dufford
Alumni House
of
Newberry College

17

Evans-Dufford House – This house, built circa 1910, reflects the classical revival style in its symmetrical façade and hipped roof. It was built by Henry Herbert Evans (1851–1925), a lawyer in Newberry. Evans had a varied political career. He served as Mayor of Laurens, chief of police in Newberry, Mayor of Newberry (1896-98) and as a Representative in the State House.

2.5 miles from starting point

Garlington Street – This street was named for Gen. A. C. Garlington (1823-85). Garlington served as a state Senator (1856-64). During the Civil War he served as a Major in the Holcombe Legion and briefly served as SC Adjutant General. He was instrumental in Newberry's government during the Reconstruction era.

GARLINGTON

18

Wright-Clary House 1710 College Street – This Queen Anne-style home features a pebble-dashed stucco exterior and an impressive corner tower. It was built circa 1902.

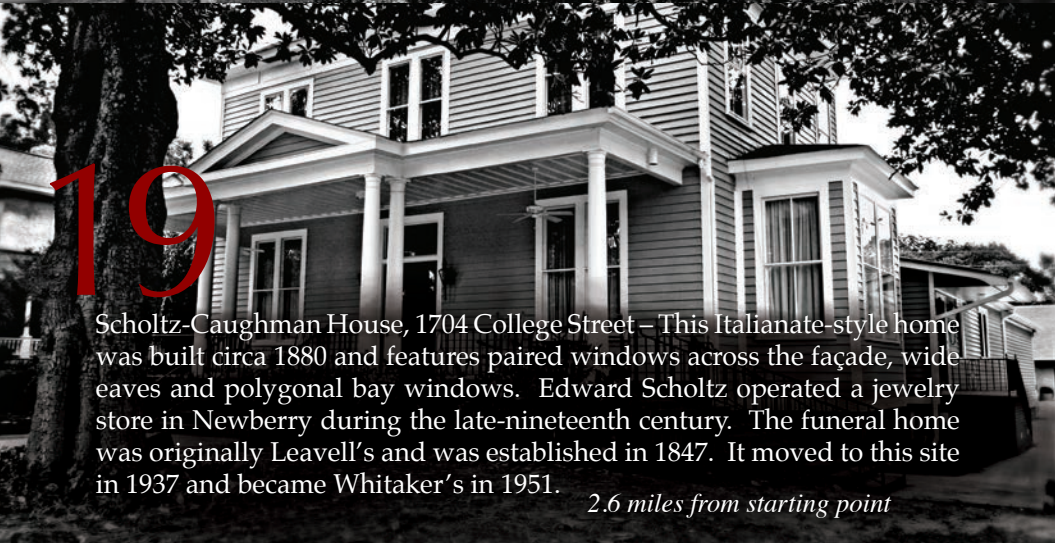
2.6 miles from starting point



19

Scholtz-Caughman House, 1704 College Street – This Italianate-style home was built circa 1880 and features paired windows across the façade, wide eaves and polygonal bay windows. Edward Scholtz operated a jewelry store in Newberry during the late-nineteenth century. The funeral home was originally Leavell's and was established in 1847. It moved to this site in 1937 and became Whitaker's in 1951.

2.6 miles from starting point



20

Johnstone-Rutherford House (1703 College Street) – Built for Newberry attorney George Johnstone in 1904, this Queen Anne-style home features a pebble-dashed stucco exterior and beautiful Victorian millwork on the interior. Notice the beautiful brickwork in the chimneys. A small servants' building is visible along the Speers Street side of the house.

2.6 miles from starting point

Speers Street – This street was named for Leland M. Speers, a local merchant and funeral director.

21

Chero-Cola Bottling Plant (943 Speers Street) – This soft drink was bottled in Newberry by Horace Swittenburg in the early 1950's. Chero-Cola was the first cola beverage produced by Royal Crown Company. By 1957 the plant was producing other flavors from Ne-Hi Corporation. The facility closed in 1967. This site is three blocks west of College Street.



2.9 miles from starting point

A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story house with a complex roofline featuring multiple gables and dormers. The exterior is finished with light-colored stone or granite blocks. There are several windows with dark shutters and a prominent arched entrance on the ground floor. A large tree is visible to the right of the house.

22

J. T. McCrackin House (1618 College Street) – Begun circa 1915, this house was originally constructed as a one-story frame building. In 1937-8, the McCrackins remodeled the house in the Tudor style. The granite facing was quarried near the Broad River and set in place by Gustav Holm. Holm was a Swedish born stonecutter who did much of the granite-work in Newberry during the middle twentieth century.

3.1 miles from starting point

A black and white photograph of a Tudor-style house with half-timbering. The upper story features exposed dark wooden timbers against a light-colored stucco background. There are several diamond-paned windows and a balcony with a dark railing. The house has a steep gabled roof with a chimney visible in the background.

23

Scott-Henderson House (1612 College Street) – This half-timbered Tudor style home was built circa 1900 for Patrick Scott who was postmaster at Newberry. The exterior of the house features exposed support timbers between panels of stucco and diamond paned windows.

3.1 miles from starting point

A black and white photograph of a two-story brick building. The building has a flat roof with a wide overhang supported by brackets. There are several windows with dark shutters and a large white rectangular sign on the ground floor. A brick chimney is visible on the right side of the building.

24

Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (1508 College Street) – Coca-Cola began bottling in Newberry in 1907. This building was constructed for the plant in 1934 and operated until about 1970. Though now a law office, the building housed the City Recreation Department in the 1970's when it was home to many forms of indoor public recreation including a shooting range.

3.2 miles from starting point

25



Bethlehem Baptist (1503 College Street) – One of the oldest African-American congregations in town, this church was established in 1868. The first church building occupied the narrow lot on the opposite bank of Scott's Creek. The present church was built circa 1901 and features two towers, one obelisk-shaped and the other pyramid-shaped.

3.2 miles from starting point

CITY HALL

Newberry, South Carolina

26

City Hall (1330 College Street) – This modern building was constructed circa 1968 to house Newberry Federal Savings and Loan (now First Community Bank). City Hall, originally housed in the Opera House, moved to this site in 1993 so that renovation of the Opera House into a dedicated performing arts and entertainment center could begin.

3.3 miles from starting point

Turn Right onto Tench Street across from City Hall.

Go two blocks and turn left onto McKibben Street just before you reach Nance Street. Across Nance, on the hill to the right can be seen the Coppick House, Gauntt House and Old Water Works building.

27

Coppock House, 1503 Nance Street – Begun circa 1820, the house was enlarged by E. S. Coppock beginning in the 1850's. Today the house is operated as the Newberry County Museum and is filled with artifacts and displays about the history of the county. The house is open on the first and third Saturdays of each month or by appointment. Telephone # (803) 924-0282.

3.5 miles from starting point

28

Gauntt House (in front of 1503 Nance Street) – Originally this house stood on College Street across from the Post Office and was built circa 1808. It is the oldest frame dwelling standing in the city. When

the house was built, the smaller door on the front porch was the only access to the second floor. The house was moved to this site and restored by the Newberry Historical Society. It is now part of the Newberry County Museum.

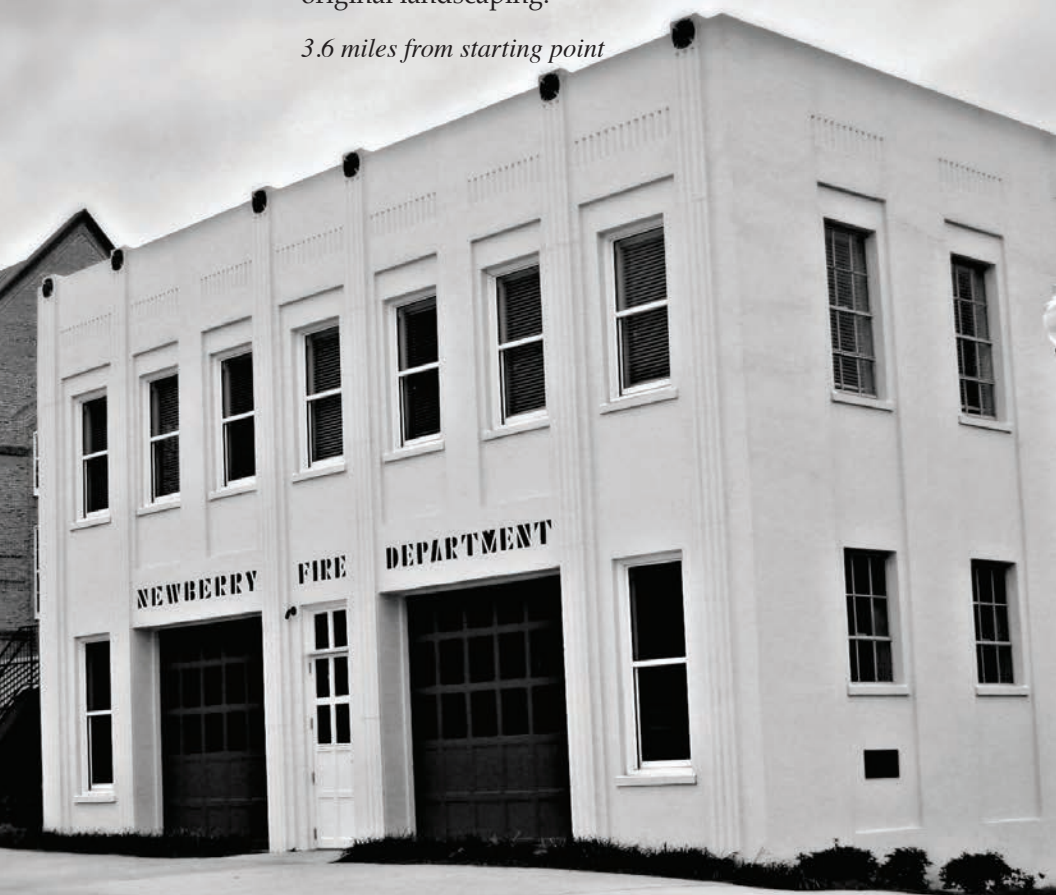


3.5 miles from starting point

29

Old Water Works (1501 Nance Street) – Known as the Power House, this public works building was designed by local contractor W. T. Davis in 1897. Davis also contracted for the construction of Newberry Cotton Mills and operated a door, sash and blind factory in town. Behind the public safety complex is a granite fish pond from the original landscaping.

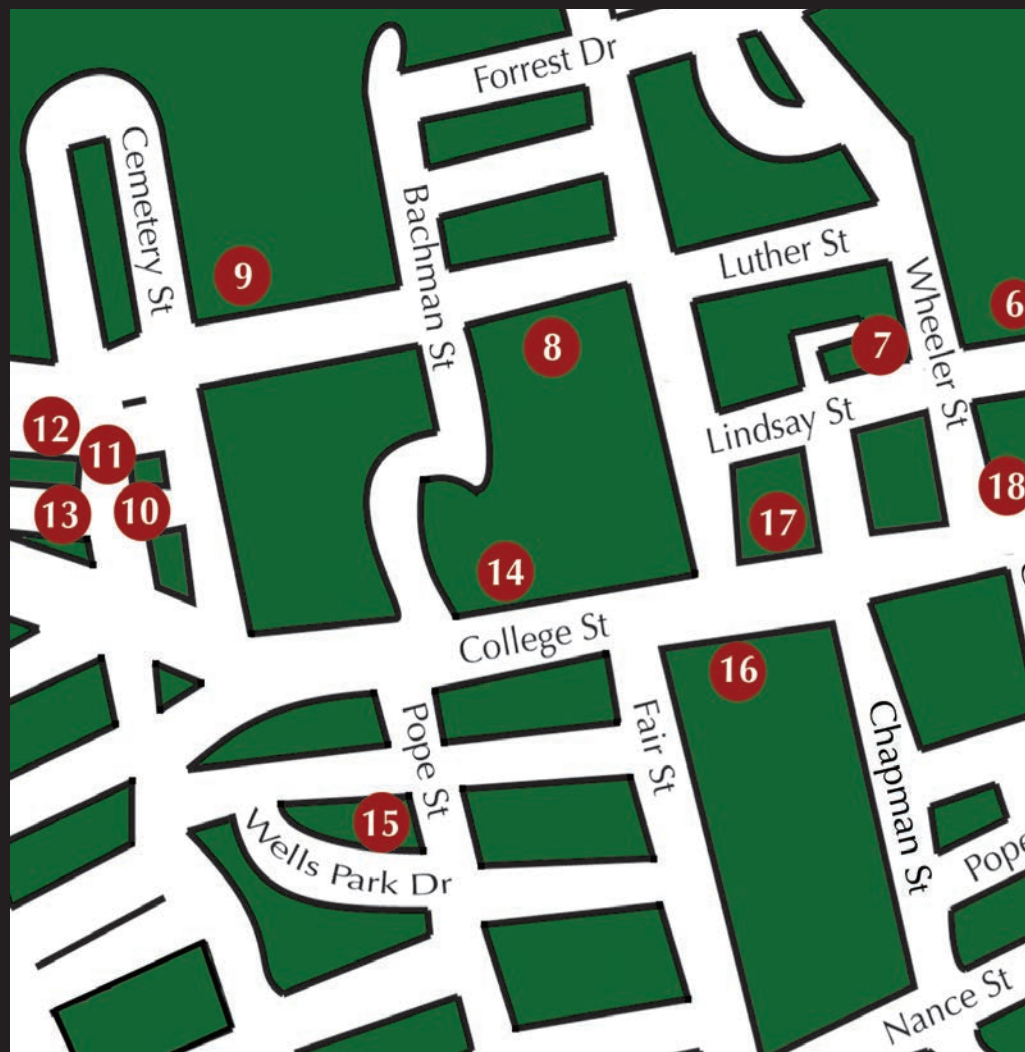
3.6 miles from starting point



30

Newberry Firehouse Conference Center (1227 McKibben Street) – The Newberry Fire Department was organized in 1883. In the 1890's a two-story brick firehouse was built on this site. In the 1930's it was expanded and remodeled in the Art Deco style as a project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In 2006 it was renovated and now serves as a conference and event facility.

3.8 miles from starting point



1. Granite Marker
2. Site of Freeborn Adams House
3. Courthouse
4. Wells Japanese Gardens
5. North Fork of Scott's Creek
6. Lindsay-Clamp House
7. Site of St. Monica's Episcopal Church
8. Newberry College Campus
9. Alumni Music Center
10. Crozier and Blease Grave Sites
11. Gazebo
12. Fair Family Mausoleum
13. Calmes Family Cemetery
14. Newberry College Main Entrance
15. Wells Park
16. Site of the Harrington-Chapman House
17. Evans-Dufford House
18. Wright-Clary House
19. Scholtz-Caughman House
20. Johnstone-Rutherford House
21. Chero-Cola Bottling Plant



- 22. J. T. McCrackin House
- 23. Scott-Henderson House
- 24. Coca-Cola Bottling Plant
- 25. Bethlehem Baptist
- 26. City Hall
- 27. Coppock House
- 28. Gauntt House
- 29. Old Water Works
- 30. Newberry Firehous Conference Center

*“Planning your next event doesn’t have
to feel like fighting fires!”*

Newberry Firehouse Conference Center



The Conference Center features:

- State of the art audio/visual equipment including projection, surround sound and presentation lighting systems
- An experienced staff
- Adaptable conference, seminar and training rooms
- Well appointed Executive board room

The Newberry Firehouse Conference Center is the renovated 1890's era firehouse. Located at 1227 McKibben Street it is adjacent to the Hampton Inn Hotel and Newberry Opera House in downtown Newberry.

Come see why Downtown Newberry is the perfect setting for your next meeting or social event! Experience the ease of working with a professional and knowledgeable staff that knows how to take the stress out of your next event.

- Multi-purpose banquet room
- Outdoor balcony and courtyard space

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