UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet Item Number Page

Name Historic: Location:

Common: Main Street Historic District Classification: District

Owner: Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

Representation in Existing Surveys Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina (1979 update)

Description: Beginning with the 1500 blocks of East Main Street, this district encompasses portions of adjacent streets (Calhoun, Walnut, Crenshaw, Cheatham, Glenn and Summer), all primarily residential in character. Residences span the period between 1840 and 1950, with few modern commercial intrusions. While a diversity of architectural styles appear, there is an unusual homogeneity of proportion and texture present in this richly eclectic ensemble, particularly in the predominance of large weatherboarded, two-story dwellings of asymmetrical form typical of the Victorian period. A number of decorated Victorian cottages enhance the period emphasis. The earliest period represented in the district is that of the Greek Revival, seen along Calhoun Street in the Hunt House (M-21) and Garlington House (M-24) and the Chappel Cottage (M-9) on Main Street. The eclecticism of the district is particularly evident in the Eastlake features of the Martin House at 1531 Main Street (M-28), the Italianate design of the Parr-Baker House at 1905 Main (cont. on back)

Significance: The Main Street Historic District is significant as a relatively unchanged upper-class neighborhood, containing stylistic elements which reflect over a century of agricultural and merchantile development in Newberry. The work of South Carolina architect Frank P. Milburn is represented in the Newberry A.R.P. Church (M-17). The work of Newberry contractor C. C.("Cam")Davis is represented in The Newberry A.R.P. Church, the Aull House (M-18), the Floyd House (M-4), and in four other buildings. The district includes significant examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Eastlake, and neoclassical buildings.

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Acreage approximately 46.7

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the Main Street Historic District nomination is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Main Street Historic District" and drawn at a scale of one inch to 200 feet.

UTM Reference Point

A. 17/443998/3793395 B. 17/444185/3793090
C. 17/443375/3792965 D. 17/443140/3792965

Other Information

Description Continued: (M-14), and in the Gothic Revival design of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 1605 Main Street (M-26). These buildings definitively reflect the agricultural and merchantile wealth of nineteenth-century Newberry. Typical of the 1870s are the two cottages with Italianate features at 1902 Main (M-8), and at 2016 Main (M-10). In 1907 a large portion of Main Street was destroyed by fire. Typical of the neoclassical and late Victorian buildings built after the fire are the Gothic Revival Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at 1206 Calhoun Street, the Wilson House at 1921 Main Street, the Hipp House, the Floyd House, and the Ragland House.

Key properties contributing to the character of the historic district:

M-1. Corner of Holman and Main Streets. Built ca. 1910, the O. L. Schumpert House is an asymmetrical two-story weatherboard house in the Victorian mode. A pedimented projection on the right facade displays shingles, an arched window and one over one sash. Shingles are also on the pedimented projecting porch entrance. Running on three sides of the dwelling is a one-story porch supported by Ionic columns.

M-2. 1604 Main Street. Built ca. 1935, this rectangular two-story brick dwelling has a hipped roof. On the front is a two-story projecting portico supported by full length Ionic columns. Brackets are under the eaves of the porch. The porch and core roof are hipped. There is an elliptical fanlight over the door with diamond sidelights. A geometric wood balcony surmounts the front door.

M-3. 1608 Main Street. Built ca. 1910, this asymmetrical house is a two-story weatherboard dwelling with a hipped roof. The hipped roof has a hipped dormer. On the front of the house is a porch supported by Tuscan colonettes. A plain wood railing crests the full width porch roof and spans the lower porch.

M-4. 1103 Calhoun Street. Built ca. 1903, the Floyd House is a rectangular two-story stuccoed house in the neoclassic style. On the front of the house is a two-story portico supported by Corinthian columns. The portico spans the width of the house and extends in a central semi-circular pavilion. Both portico roof and floor feature turned balustrades, also seen on a left porte cochere. The entablature of the portico has modillion blocks and dentils. The front upper facade displays a balcony with dentils. "Cam" Davis built the Floyd House.

M-5. 1110 Calhoun Street. John M. Kinard House. Built ca. 1900, the John M. Kinard House is an asymmetrical two-story weatherboarded house with a hipped roof and left front dormer. The upper cornice is bracketed. Window sash are six over six. A hipped porch supported by Ionic colonettes on pedestals extends from the upper left facade. A full width first-story porch is similar, but with a pedimented central projecting entranceway. The left lower porch is enclosed with full length multi-paned window walls.

M-6. 1737 Johnstone Street. Built ca. 1898, the P. G. Ellesor House is an Italianate two-story weatherboarded house with a back ell. Brackets enrich the upper cornice and first story front porch. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. A right front door is framed with molding and displays a two light transom under a molded cap. Contractor of the house was C. C. ("Cam") Davis.

M-7. 1804 Main Street. Built ca. 1910, the Hipp House is a rectangular two-story house with additions on the back. A hipped roof is pierced on the front slope by a central dormer. Under the second story eaves are modillion blocks and dentils. Dentils are also found under the eaves of the porch roof. Directly under the dormer window is a recessed arch doorway flanked by windows in a Palladian motif. The front porch extends the width and left side of the house. Tuscan columns above brick pedestals support the porch. A central double door is framed by a stained glass elliptical fanlight and by decorative sidelights above panels.

M-8. 1822 Main Street. Built ca. 1870, this rectangular one-story weatherboarded cottage is a decorated classic revival cottage. The basic form of the cottage with

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its pedimented porch is Greek Revival. The use of brackets under the eaves and the use of a double arched window found in the pediment are Italianate influences. A central door is framed by multi-paned transom and sidelights.

M-9. 1908 Main Street. Built ca. 1900, the Chappell House is a two-story weatherboard residence with Victorian trim. The house is asymmetrical, with a square left projecting block and recessed right rear wing. Brackets extend from a plain frieze. A front left porch displays a gingerbread frieze, turned posts and balustrade.

M-10. 2016 Main Street. Built ca. 1880, the J. H. Summers House is a decorated classic revival cottage of one story and weatherboarded. The central core is rectangular and gabled with a full width front gabled pediment with cornice returns. Brackets enrich the front pediment, projecting hipped porch and eaves. Pierced jigsaw trim details porch posts, balustrade and frieze. A double central door is framed by side-lights and multi-paned transom.

M-11. 2026 Main Street. Built ca. 1905, the Ragland House is a massive neoclassical residence with rectangular two story core and front and left side porticos extending over a wraparound first story porch. The porticos are pedimented, with lunettes and supported by paired Ionic columns. The inner porch has a flat roof with Ionic colonettes. The entablature encircling the house and porches features a boxed cornice and plain frieze. The house was constructed by C. C. ("Cam") Davis. This house is currently being restored.

M-12. 2112 Main Street. Built ca. 1886, the R. E. Hanna House is an asymmetrical one and a half story shingle house with Victorian trim. Palladian windows are at gable ends of the house. A pedimented central balcony porch, supported by turned posts, projects from the front roof. A spindle frieze and turned balustrade connecting turned posts enrich both the balcony and the lower story wraparound porch. Window sash are one over one. Corbeled interior chimneys straddle the roof ridge. This house is the earliest dwelling in the city clad entirely in shingles. C. C. ("Cam") Davis was builder.

M-13. 1921 Main Street. Built ca. 1890, the Wilson House is an asymmetrical two-story weatherboarded dwelling with Victorian trim. Shingles are found on the end gable and on the double left front cross gables, which are pedimented. Trim detailing includes eave brackets and the lattice frieze enriching the wraparound first story porch. Porch accents include corner circular projections under conical roofs and a pedimented entrance projection. Full length single windows flank the central front door. The porch retains its original raised seam metal roof.

M-14. 1905 Main Street. Baker House. This Italianate mansion derives from a ca. 1850 core. A ca. 1895 view of the house shows a rectangular central block of two stories under a hipped roof, which is surmounted by a belvedere. Projecting front and side porticos are seen with bracketed flat roofs and full length paired wood pillars atop stuccoed pedestals. Other details from the 1895 photograph show corner pilasters, six over six sash with triangular caps, and central second floor balconies extending from second floor doors. The present dwelling represents a 1905 remodeling by Henry Lakin Parr which enclosed the side porticos, and extended the front balcony and portico the width of the house. Henry Parr (1872-1931) was a leader in South Carolina in developing water power sources for industrial development, particularly in the establishment of Parr Shoals Water Power Company in Newberry County and with the Broad River Power Company,

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forerunner of the present South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. To the rear of the house are two rectangular brick slave houses of one story each, which are said to be contemporary with the 1825 original dwelling, built by General James H. Williams.

M-15. 1213 Crenshaw Street. Pearson House. Built ca. 1840, this antebellum residence in the Italianate mode is a two-story weatherboarded house with a hipped roof and a two-story projecting double tiered portico. Details include the bracketed cornice, polygonal wood columns on verandas and six over six sash. A multi-paned transom and sidelights frame the double upper front central doorway, while the lower double door has a single pane transom and no sidelights.

M-16. 1217 Walnut Street. DeWalt House. Originally built ca. 1833 as a two-story weatherboard dwelling, this large stuccoed residence was remodeled in 1906 in the neoclassic mode with the addition of first story side porch wings, front and side dormers and massive front portico extending beyond a full width first story front porch. The portico extends into a semi-circular projection supported by massive Corinthian columns above masonry pedestals. Similar colonettes support the inner porch, which is crested by a plain railing.

M-17. 1206 Calhoun Street. Newberry Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Constructed in 1908 for the sum of $13,000, this red brick Gothic Revival edifice was designed by noted architect Frank P. Milburn (1868-1926), who also designed the present Newberry County Courthouse. The congregation was established in 1850 and built this church following the destruction in 1907 by fire of its Thompson Street Church. The present church design appears in Milburn's 1905 Book of Designs (Columbia, S.C.: State Printing Co.), as the Newberry A.R.P. Church. Significant features include a front gabled central block with right square entrance bell tower. The tower displays corner buttresses, narrow louvered Gothic vents and a castellated roof with corner metal spires. Stained glass Gothic windows pierce the bell tower and front facades. Sunday school additions extend along Main Street. Contractor for the church was C. C. ("Cam") Davis.

M-18. 1212 Calhoun Street. Aull House. Built ca. 1910, this two-story stuccoed residence is of the Prairie style, with a low hipped roof and staggered first story porch supported by broad masonry pillars. A plain railing connects the left projecting porch, which extends from a recessed right porch, all under a hipped roof. Building contractor was "Cam" Davis.

M-19. 1220 Calhoun Street. Jones-Graham House. Built ca. 1895, this asymmetrical Victorian residence is weatherboarded with a front and right wraparound porch on the lower facade. Porch trim includes a plain balustrade connecting turned posts with a short spindle frieze. Decorative details also include gabled upper story left front and side bays with cornice returns and bracketed end window hoods. Window sash are six over six. Both porch and upper roof are hipped.

M-20. 1226 Calhoun Street. A.W.T. Simmons House. Built ca. 1880, this decorated Victorian house is asymmetrical and of weatherboard with two stories. A double tiered veranda extends the width and right side, the verandas having bracketed posts, plain rails above and pierced balustrade below. A front central gable displays pierced gingerbread trim. Window sash are six over six with triangular caps.

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M-21. 1234 Calhoun Street. Walter Hunt House. Built ca. 1872, as a one-story cottage, this Greek Revival mansion was expanded to its present form in 1910, with the addition of a second floor and pedimented portico. A first floor bedroom on the southeast and rear carport were added in 1927. Walter Hunt (1861-1927) was a Newberry attorney who was a founder of Oakland Cotton Mill (1910), president of Mollohon Cotton Mills (1902) and a trustee of Newberry College.

M-22. 1240 Calhoun Street. Dr. E. C. Jones House. Built ca. 1890, this decorated Victorian residence is an asymmetrical weatherboarded dwelling of two stories. A gabled right front projection extends to a left recessed rear wing. Eave brackets and gingerbread porch and gable trim detail the facade. A full width lower story porch is supported by bracketed posts, with turned balustrade. Window sash are two over two.

M-23. 1233 Calhoun Street. William Smith House. Built ca. 1880, this decorated Victorian cottage is of one story and weatherboard with a gabled right front projection with bay and a gabled left wing. Decorative details are right front gable spindle trim and arched vent and a front and left side porch. The porch is supported by slender square wood posts above brick pedestals.

M-24. 1229 Calhoun Street. Boozer-Garlington House. Built ca. 1860 this Greek Revival mansion of two story weatherboard features a full width portico with massive Doric columns supporting a flat roof. A wood rail surmounts the porch, which has a cornice with modillions and dentils and a plain frieze. A plain balustrade extends the house width in a second story balcony. Double front doors on each floor are framed by sidelights with the first story doors having stained glass transom and sidelights.

M-25. 1225 Calhoun Street. Isaac Hunt House. Built in 1908, this neoclassic mansion is a rectangular two-story stuccoed dwelling with a large central dormer having an arched window. Running the width of the front is a first floor porch supported by Ionic colonettes, with a plain balustrade above the flat porch roof. Isaac H. Hunt, son of Walter Hunt, was a Newberry attorney and member of the S.C. House of Representatives (1925-26), trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and trustee of the Newberry County Hospital.

M-26. 1605 Main Street. St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Built in 1855, with G. M. Walker of Columbia, S.C., as contractor, this small Gothic Revival church is of stucco under a gabled roof. Significant features are small gable end rose windows and lancet stained glass windows on all elevations. Enframing the windows are buttresses-seven on the sides and four across the ends. The congregation for St. Lukes was organized in 1846.

M-27. 1605 Main Street. St. Luke's Episcopal Church Parish House. Built ca. 1905, this asymmetrical building is of two stories and weatherboarded, with a first story porch extending the house width. Two polygonal bays extend from the facade, the right under a pedimented gable and the left under a hipped roof. Colonettes above wood pedestals support the porch roof and pedimented projecting entranceway.

M-28. 1531 Main Street. Martin House. The original core of this two-story weatherboarded dwelling was built ca. 1840, with remodeling in the Victorian mode ca. 1890. Exterior remodeling included a projecting double tiered front veranda under a shingled gable.

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Porch details include heavy turned wood posts connecting a turned balustrade and lattice friezes. Heavy brackets adorn the cornice. The front gable displays cornice returns and an oval window. In 1870 James N. Martin bought the house and in 1890, it was remodeled by "Cam" Davis.

Other properties contributing to the character of the district:

M-29. 1113 Calhoun Street. This ca. 1905 weatherboard gabled cottage is a rectangular one and a half story dwelling with a hipped front porch beneath a central cross gable. Original porch posts have been replaced with modern cast iron ones. A single front door, under a narrow transom, is flanked by single six over six windows. Paired six over six windows pierce the side elevations.

M-30. 1724 Main Street. Burr Ramage House. Built ca. 1860 and now the McSwain Funeral Home, the two-story weatherboarded residence is rectangular with a full width lower floor porch extending into a left carport. Brackets enrich the cornice under a hipped roof. A double front door, surrounded by transom and sidelights, is flanked by six over six sash windows. Porch supports are square wooden hollow pillars.

M-31. 1818 Main Street. Purcell House. Built ca. 1930, the Purcell House is a rectangular two-story brick house with a hipped roof. A front porch is supported by Ionic columns across the house width.

M-32. 1912 Main Street. Wright-Turner House. Built ca. 1915, this two-story rectangular residence is of weatherboard under a hipped roof. A front and left wraparound porch with hipped roof is supported by Tuscan columns and extends into a pedimented projecting entranceway. Window sash are one over one.

M-33. 2000 Main Street. Built ca. 1900, this two-story weatherboarded residence features a two-story left bay projecting under a pyramid roof and a right recessed gabled wing. The wing displays a screened porch on the lower facade. Window sash are six over six.

M-34. 2004 Main Street. Built ca. 1925, the Copland House is a rectangular one and a half story weatherboard cottage with jerkinhead end gables. The roof has a dormer with a shed roof and narrow diamond-paned casement windows. A porch extends the front and right of a gabled left projection.

M-35. 2102 Main Street. Built ca. 1950, this rectangular two-story brick house has a two-story projecting portico supported by wood pillars. One-story recessed wings extend from each side. The house scale, portico, corner quoins and central doorway with elliptical fan light and sidelights present harmonizing features of this modern house to adjacent older dwellings.

M-36. 1231 Summer Street. Lominack House. Built ca. 1900, this asymmetrical one-story Victorian cottage is of weatherboard with a multi-gabled roof and wraparound porch. Porch details include bracketed and turned posts connected by a turned balustrade. Sidelights frame the central front door, which is flanked by six over six windows.

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M-37. 1225 Summer Street. Coates House. Built ca. 1900, this Victorian Cottage is identical to M-36 except for a pedimented projecting porch entranceway, which is supported by square wood posts and difference in front fenestration. On this house paired two over two windows flank a central front door.

M-38. 1223 Summer Street. This 1920 cottage is one-story and weatherboarded with a projecting front porch under a pyramid roof. Four square wood pillars, connected by a plain railing, support the porch roof. The rectangular central block extends from a rectangular rear portion.

M-39. 2029 Main Street. Caldwell-Landers House. Built ca. 1900, this two-story weatherboard residence consists of a right gabled front projection, which extends from a left recessed wing. A front wraparound porch, under a hipped roof, is supported by bracketed and turned posts which are connected by a turned balustrade. Windows have two over two sash.

M-40. 2023 Main Street. Boozer-Riggin House. This asymmetrical two-story residence is of weatherboard, with a central square core (under a pyramid roof) flanked by a pedimented right projection and a rear left side extension. A wraparound lower story porch is hipped and supported by turned posts with brackets. Windows are one over one.

M-41. 2015 Main Street. L. L. Brice House. Built ca. 1900, this asymmetrical Victorian Cottage features a central dormer penetrating the front slope of a truncated hipped roof and a three-sided pedimented left projection. Extending from the bay is a front and right side wraparound porch, which displays a turned balustrade connecting bracketed colonettes on brick pedestals. A unique porch feature is a right corner porch extension which is circular and under a steep conical roof.

M-42. 2003 Main Street. Goggans-Hollis House. Built ca. 1900, this two-story weatherboarded dwelling has a lower story wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns under a hipped roof. Window sash are one over one on every elevation. A central square block under a pyramid roof is extended by pedimented right front and left rear projections.

M-43. 1933 Main Street. Sprouse House. Built ca. 1910, this asymmetrical Victorian cottage is of weatherboard. A hip roof covers the central block with extends into pedimented right front and left rear projections. A left side and front porch, under a hipped roof, extends with a pedimented porch entranceway left of the front projection. Turned posts and balustrade detail the porch. The entranceway leads to an off-center right door framed with transom and sidelights.

M-44. 1927 Main Street. Murphy House. Built ca. 1910, this one-story weatherboarded cottage is asymmetrical, with a front and right side porch. Porch details include a turned balustrade and posts. A hipped dormer with twin diamond paned windows pierces the front roof slope. A gable surmounts the porch entrance.

M-45. 1903 Main Street. Mary Baker Summer House. Built ca. 1930, this two-story brick residence is rectangular, under a hipped roof. A full width porch, supported by Tuscan columns extends across the lower facade with turned balustrades between. The porch details are repeated in a left side carport.

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M-46. 1817 Main Street. Charles Purcell House. Built ca. 1905, this one and one-half story dwelling is asymmetrical with a pebble dashed stucco exterior. A pedimented dormer with side consoles pierces the front hipped roof slope. A porch supported by Ionic columns wraps the side and front, with paired columns under a flat roof with railing accenting the entrance. The double central door is framed by a transom and sidelights.

M-47. 1805 Main Street. Youman's House. Built ca. 1920, this two-story painted brick residence is rectangular, under a hipped roof. A hipped full width porch extends across the lower facade and is supported by square wood pillars above brick pedestals. The supports are connected by a brick balustrade. A left carport displays the same detail.

M-48. 1206 Calhoun Street. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Parsonage. Built ca. 1920, the A.R.P. parsonage is an asymmetrical two-story brick dwelling. A lower story front porch extends the house width with Ionic columns. A plain balustrade is set behind the columns and extends to a right side platform porch.

M-49. 1208 Calhoun Street. J. N. McCaughrin House. Built ca. 1910, this two-story weather-boarded residence was built by James Nance McCaughrin, second president of the Newberry Cotton Mills. It consists of a rectangular central core, under a hipped roof, with a first story wraparound porch supported by Tuscan colonettes with a turned balustrade. Paired one over one windows pierce both levels of the front facade. The central door is surmounted by a transom. A hipped dormer penetrates the front roof slope.

Non-contributing properties:

M-50. 1209 Calhoun Street. Aveleigh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1835. This fourth church was erected as a stucco edifice after the 1907 fire, and greatly altered with the addition of brick veneer in 1930 in a modern Gothic style.

M-51. 1702 Calhoun Street. Modern Gulf gas station owned by Morehead Oil Company, P.O. Box 395, Newberry, South Carolina.

M-52. 1124 Calhoun Street. Farmers Mutual Insurance Association. Modern one-story brick office building.

M-53. 124 Calhoun Street. E. M. Anderson Doctor's Offices. Modern one-story brick building with overhanding shingle pents.

M-54. 1708 Main Street. Parking Lot.

M-55. 1708 Main Street. Unoccupied modern grocery store of one-story brick and arched roof.

M-56. 1109 Amelia. Built in 1925, this one-story frame structure has a gable roof and extended front porch supported by tapered wood pillars above brick pedestals.

M-57. 1810-1812 Main Street. Built in 1950, this, a rectangular one-story brick building has a broad front gabled porch supported by Tuscan colonettes. It is an apartment duplex.

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M-58. 1902 Main Street. Built ca. 1935, this two-story brick residence has paired windows with granite lintels and sills. A front gabled entrance porch projects.

M-59 1930 Main Street. Mayers Homestead. A contemporary ranch style brick building of one story used for a general store.

M-60 2012 Main Street. This rectangular two-story brick house has a hipped roof and was originally covered with weatherboard. The front and side porch is supported by modern cast decorative iron.

M-61. Parking Lot. Main Street

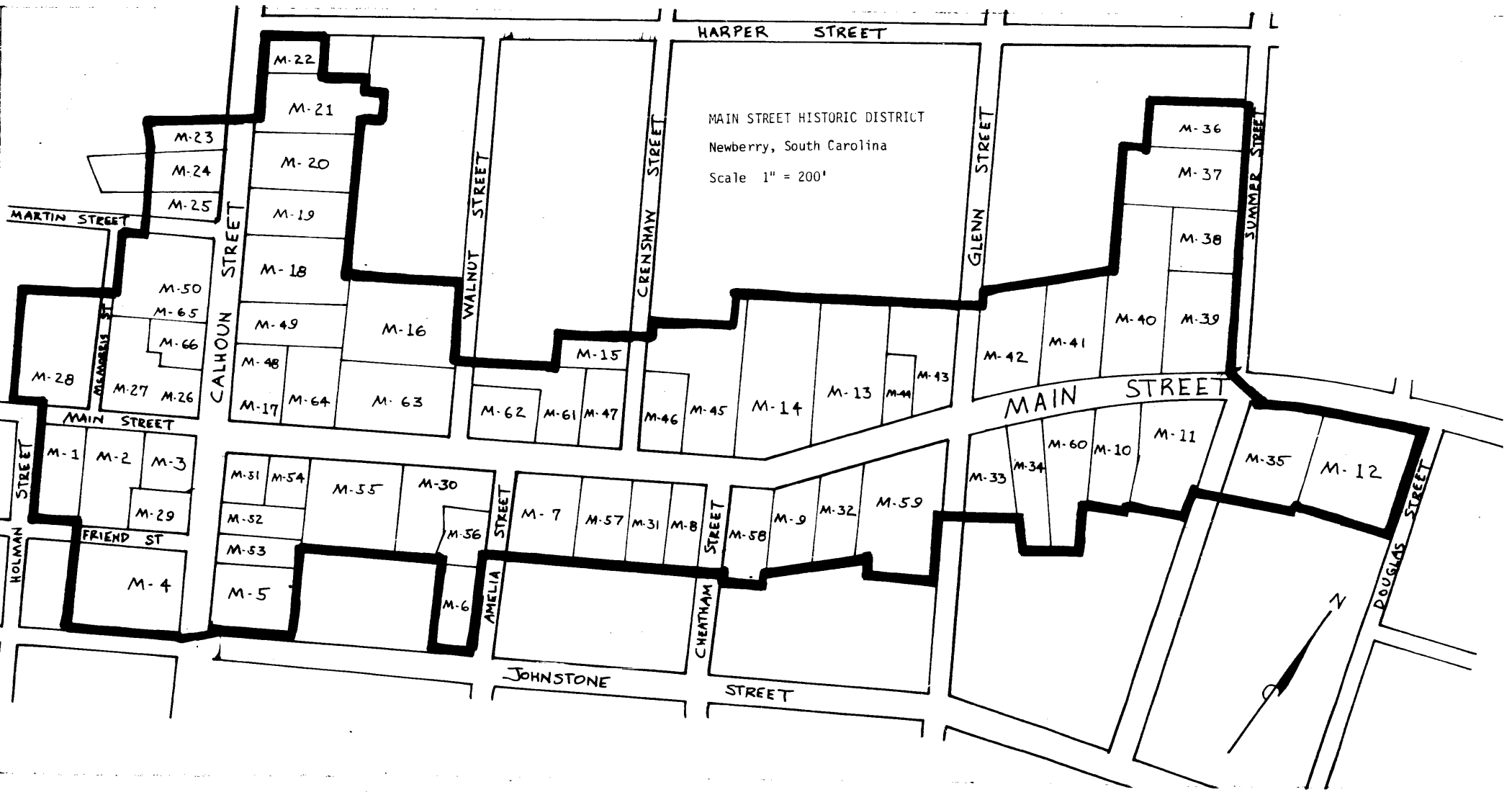
M-62. 1729 Main Street. Modern Amoco gas station and lot.

M-63. Parking Lot. Main Street.

M-64. 1715 Main Street. Epting Automotive. Modern brick one-story with full plate glass front facade.

M-65. 1209 Calhoun Street. 1950 brick veneer house with gabled roof and right front projection.

M-66. 1207 Calhoun Street. Modern 1940s brick bungalow with partial granite facing.


MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Newberry, South Carolina
Scale 1" = 200'
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MARTIN STREET
CALHOUN STREET
WALNUT STREET
CRENSHAW STREET
GLENN STREET
SUMMER STREET
MAIN STREET
McMORRIS ST
FRIEND ST
HOLMAN STREET
AMELIA STREET
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