

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JUN 25 1986
date entered 7-24-86

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

1. Name

historic Cohasset

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Approximately 1 mile north of Crockettville
on US 601 NA not for publication

city, town Crockettville vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Hampton code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Robert Gooding

street & number 205 Yosemite Drive

city, town Greenwood NA vicinity of state South Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hampton County Courthouse

street & number U.S. Highway 278

city, town Hampton state South Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Cohasset is a two-story, frame, weatherboard-clad, rectangular, side-gable-roofed (with two brick, rear, interior, corbeled chimneys), central-hall plan farm residence resting on a raised masonry basement. The house was built ca. 1873 near Crocketville in Hampton County by William James Gooding. Gooding constructed the house from pine trees which were lumbered on the premises and sawn at a sawmill owned and operated by him. Cohasset is an unusually intact example of what is often referred to as a Carolina I house.

The facade (southeast elevation) is composed of five bays. The fenestration of the first story is AABAA where A = a single, double-hung-sash, six-over-six window and B = a single-leaf, paneled entrance door with sidelights over panels. The second story fenestration is aligned with the lower story with a tripartite window (a six-over-six window with sidelights) centered above the door. This story also has louvered shutters at each window. There is a one-story, full-width, shed roof porch across this elevation. It is also of five bays and has six solid, chamfered posts with a turned balustrade. The basement level, beneath the raised porch, is also divided into five bays with a central door with sidelights and four window openings which reflect the same spacing as the principal stories. The brick foundation, laid in common bond, evidences Flemish bond patterned stenciling, a decorative feature that usually occurs on houses with an earlier construction date. Another unusual feature of this level is the batten shutters, some of which have the original bar hinges and pintles. The side elevations (southwest and northeast) are symmetrical and two bays deep by three ranks (including the raised basement). The windows on the principal floors are six-over-six, double-hung-sash while those at the basement level are four-over-four, double-hung-sash. The rear elevation has a one-story, shed appendage, which features a centered, integral porch, extending across this elevation at the first principal story.

There is also a one-story, gable roof appendage, which served as the kitchen, at the basement level of the southwest elevation. The roof is standing-seam metal with exposed rafter tails.

Interior

The basement housed a dining room and a quilting room, which were separated by a central hall. These rooms are low-ceilinged and have brick pavers for the floor. The basement hall also has an internal stair which leads to the principal floor. The first floor has two main rooms, which flank the central hall, with two smaller service rooms behind them. These rooms feature plain wooden mantels and horizontal, random-width, flushboard paneling (from nine to sixteen inches in width). The dog-leg staircase in the central hall has a turned newel post and balusters of mahogany. The second floor features a small room at the head of the stairs (located behind the central, tripartite window) used as an office or sewing room. Another interesting detail is the use of embossed hinges on the interior doors.

Alterations

Alterations to the house are minimal. The porch flooring was recently replaced and

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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1873 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Cohasset is located in rural Hampton County near Crockettville. The house was constructed ca. 1873 as a residence for William James Gooding (1835-1912) in what was then the northern section of Beaufort County.¹ Cohasset is significant as an excellent example of a Carolina I house. The house is also significant for its association with William James Gooding, a cotton farmer who played a locally important role in politics and government. In addition, the property, which includes several late nineteenth century outbuildings and a late nineteenth century tenant house, is significant for the information it reveals about post-Civil War agricultural practices.

Architecture

Cohasset is an unusually intact post-Civil War period example of a Carolina I house. This vernacular house type, which was popular throughout South Carolina from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries, is characterized by two or more stories and a two-room wide, one-room deep floor plan. Notable features of Cohasset include the high raised brick basement; the intact brick-paved basement rooms; and the Flemish bond stenciling on the brick foundation.

Politics/Government

William James Gooding held a number of county and state political and governmental posts including member of the state house of representatives from Prince William Parish, Beaufort District (1858-61, 1864); sheriff of Beaufort District (1866-68); and treasurer of Beaufort County (1877-78). In 1878 he became treasurer of Hampton County, which was formed in that year from a portion of Beaufort County, and served until 1880. He was county chairman of the Democratic party and a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1882-86 and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1895.²

Agriculture

The nominated property, which includes a largely intact ca. 1873 farmstead, represents the adjustment of local agriculture to post-Civil War conditions. By the end of Reconstruction in South Carolina, the slave labor system for the cultivation of cotton had been replaced by various systems of tenancy, sharecropping, and wage labor. In 1879 approximately 100 of the 950 acres owned by William James Gooding were planted in crops. Twenty-five of these were planted in cotton, the main cash crop. The remaining acres were planted in corn, sweet potatoes, oats, rice, and sugar cane. Gooding's farm included several tenants, who cultivated plots on shares. One of these was Sallie Mole, the daughter of a slave, who occupied the tenant house located to

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 24.7 Acres

Quadrangle name Varnville A: W 81°4'36" C: W 81°4'38" Quadrangle scale 1:62,500
 N 32°56'4" N 32°55'41"
 UTM References (15° 1944 Map) B: W 81°4'32" D: W 81°4'50"
 N 32°56'00" N 32°55'51"

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Hampton County Tax Map # 133-00-00-010, drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house, historically associated outbuildings, and a portion of the farm.

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

state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	<u>NA</u>	code
state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	<u>NA</u>	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas Shaw, Mary W. Edmonds Robert W. Gooding
Greenwood, South Carolina

organization S.C. Department of Archives and History date April 2, 1986

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

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 *Charles E. Lee* date 6/16/86

title State Historic Preservation Officer

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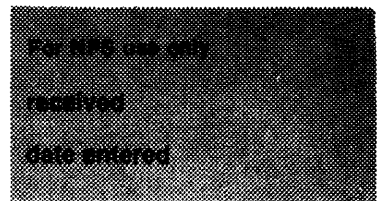
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Allous Byers date 7-24-86
 Keeper of the National Register National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

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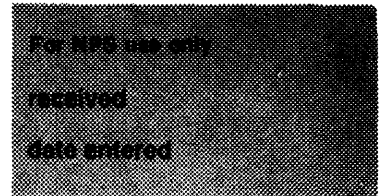
Latticework has been placed between the porch foundation piers. Interior alterations consist of the addition of "beaver-board" wall covering in the first floor hall and parlor.

Associated Buildings

A number of associated buildings are still extant. Northwest of the main house is a smokehouse, contemporaneous in construction date, which is a small, rectangular, gable-front, frame, weatherboard-clad, shake roof building with an overhanging front gable. To the northeast of this building is a small, frame, weatherboarded privy. Southwest of the smokehouse is a corncrib of approximately the same date as the smokehouse. This side-gable, frame, weatherboard-clad building also has an overhanging eave and a shed appendage. Southwest of the corncrib are two rectangular, frame, weatherboard-clad, nonhistoric machinery sheds. Continuing to the southwest, there is an early twentieth century weatherboard-clad barn, which was constructed from the materials of an earlier barn, with a forward-facing gable roof and with shed extensions to either side. Some distance away, in a field southwest of the farm building complex, is a tenant house, which appears to date from the same construction period as the main house. The main part of the tenant house is a small, one-room, rectangular, frame, board-and-batten building with a side-facing gable roof and small shed-roofed porch. The exterior, gable-end chimney has been removed. Batten shutters, with hinges like those at the main house, cover the window voids on either side of the centered entrance door. Behind this section is another small one-story, one-room, rectangular, frame building. At one time this served as a kitchen and was connected by a breezeway to the main part of the tenant house.

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the southwest of Cohasset from about 1873 through the early twentieth century. According to a grandson of Gooding, Sallie Mole was an unmarried woman, who cultivated about fifteen acres of Gooding's land. Gooding furnished supplies and in return Mole divided her cotton crop with him.³

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FOOTNOTES

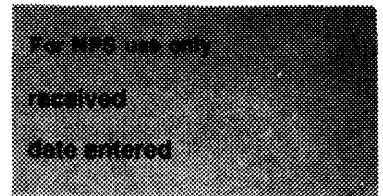
¹The ca. 1873 construction date is based on Gooding family tradition and a letter written from "Cohasset" by W. J. Gooding on 29 December 1874. Copies of this letter and a letter of 27 October 1985 from Frances Gooding Buell describing the basis of the 1873 date in family tradition are located in the National Register Files at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

²Walter B. Edgar and N. Louise Bailey, gen.eds., Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 4 vols. to date (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974-), vol. 1: Sessions Lists, 1692 - 1973, edited by Walter B. Edgar, pp. 378-85, 390-92; J.C. Garlington, Men of the Time: Sketches of Living Notables (Spartanburg, S. C.: Garlington Publishing Co., 1902), pp. 169-70; J.C. Hemphill, ed., Men of Mark in South Carolina, 3 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1908), II: 183-85.

³Interview with P. Harold Gooding, Cohasset, 16 January 1986; Tenth Census: Agriculture, 1880, Hampton County, enumeration district no. 120, supervisor's district no. 2, p. 1, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; George Brown Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1952), pp. 92-93.

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- Columbia, S. C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Tenth Census: Agriculture, 1880.
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- Garlington, J.C. Men of the Time: Sketches of Living Notables. Spartanburg, S. C.: Garlington Publishing Co., 1902.
- Gooding, P. Harold. Cohasset. Interview, 16 January 1986.
- Hemphill, J.C., ed. Men of Mark in South Carolina. 3 vols. Washington, D. C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1908.
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COHASSET

HAMPTON COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

